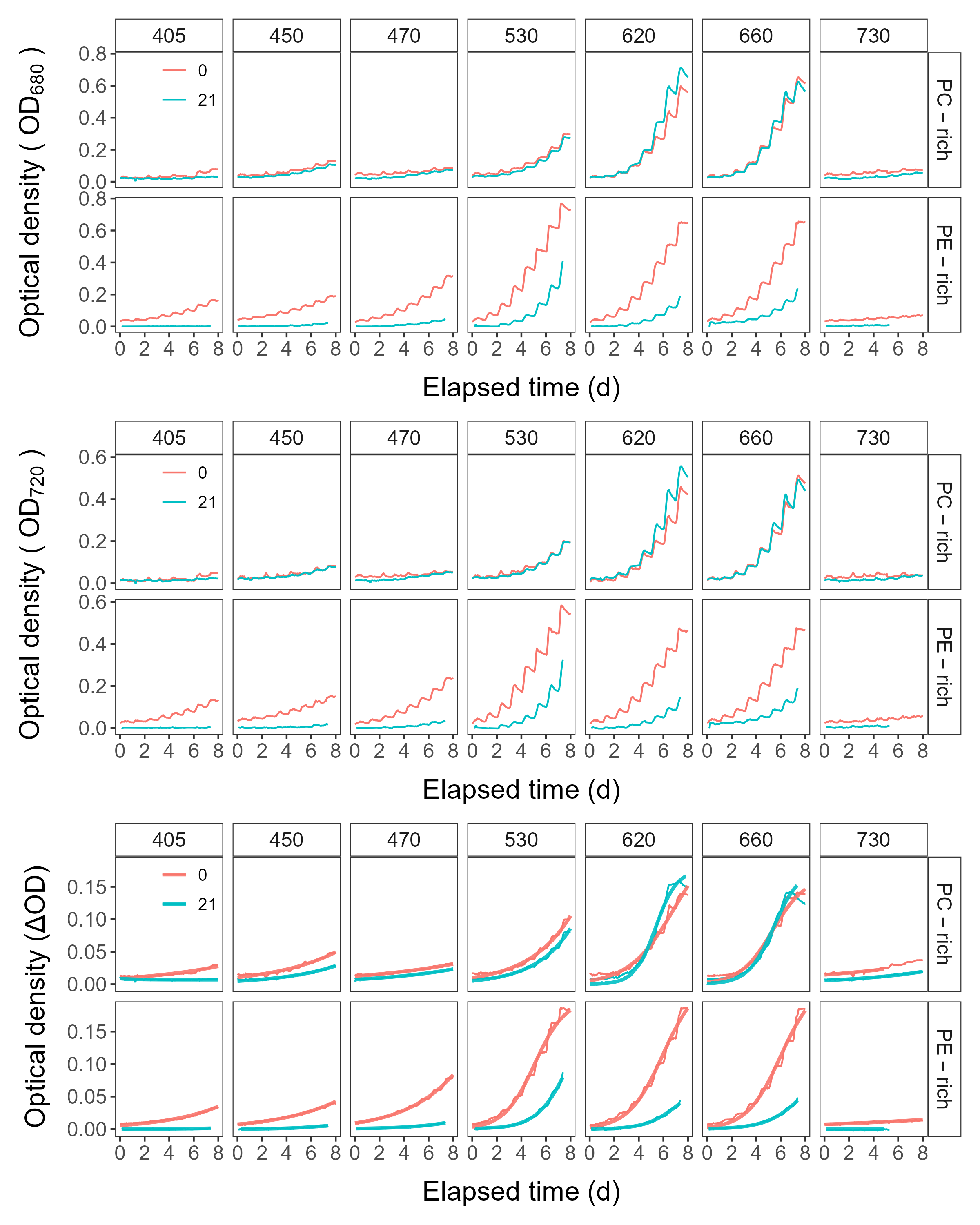
Coastal picocyanobacteria exploit low oxygen habitats

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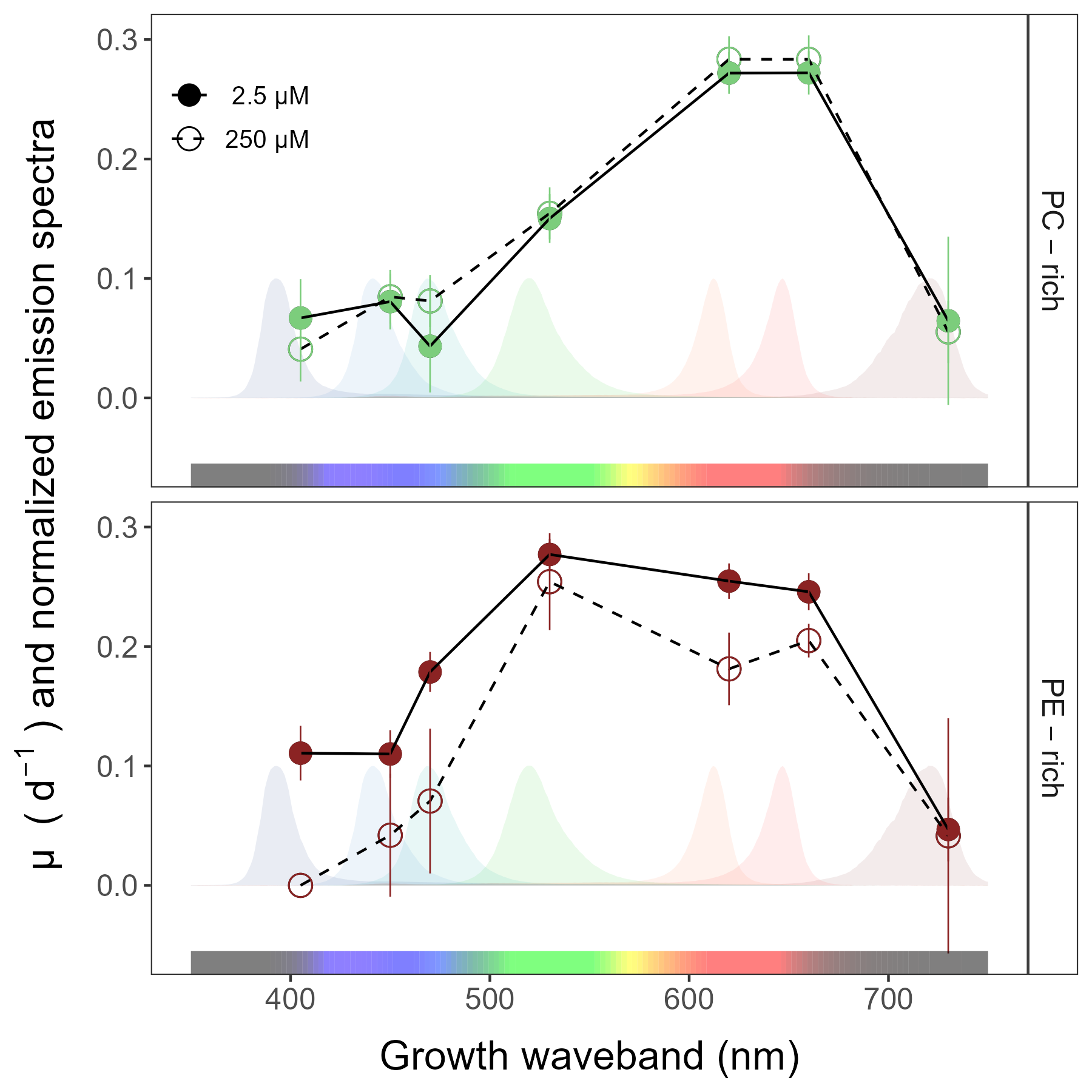
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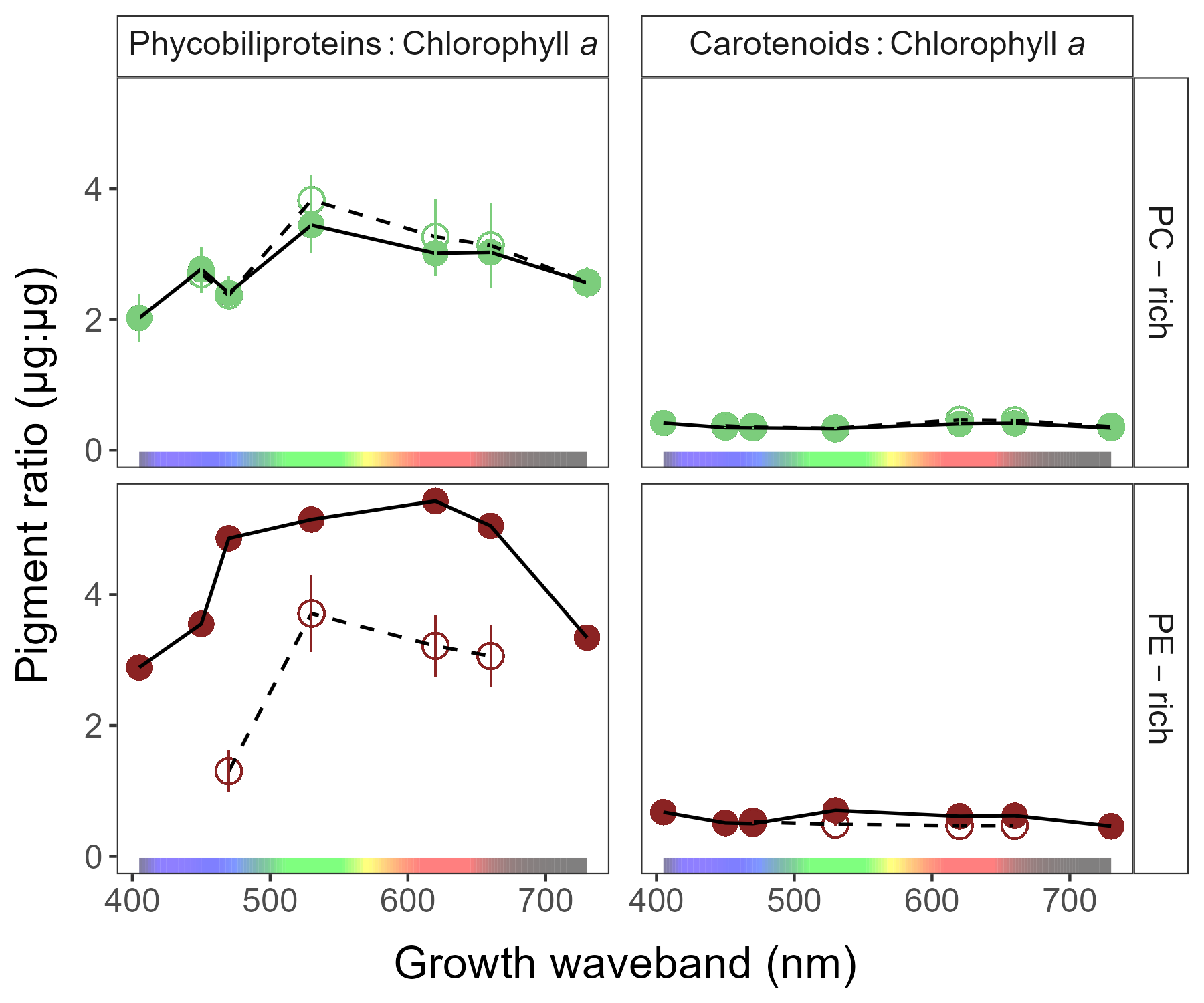
# Supplemental materials



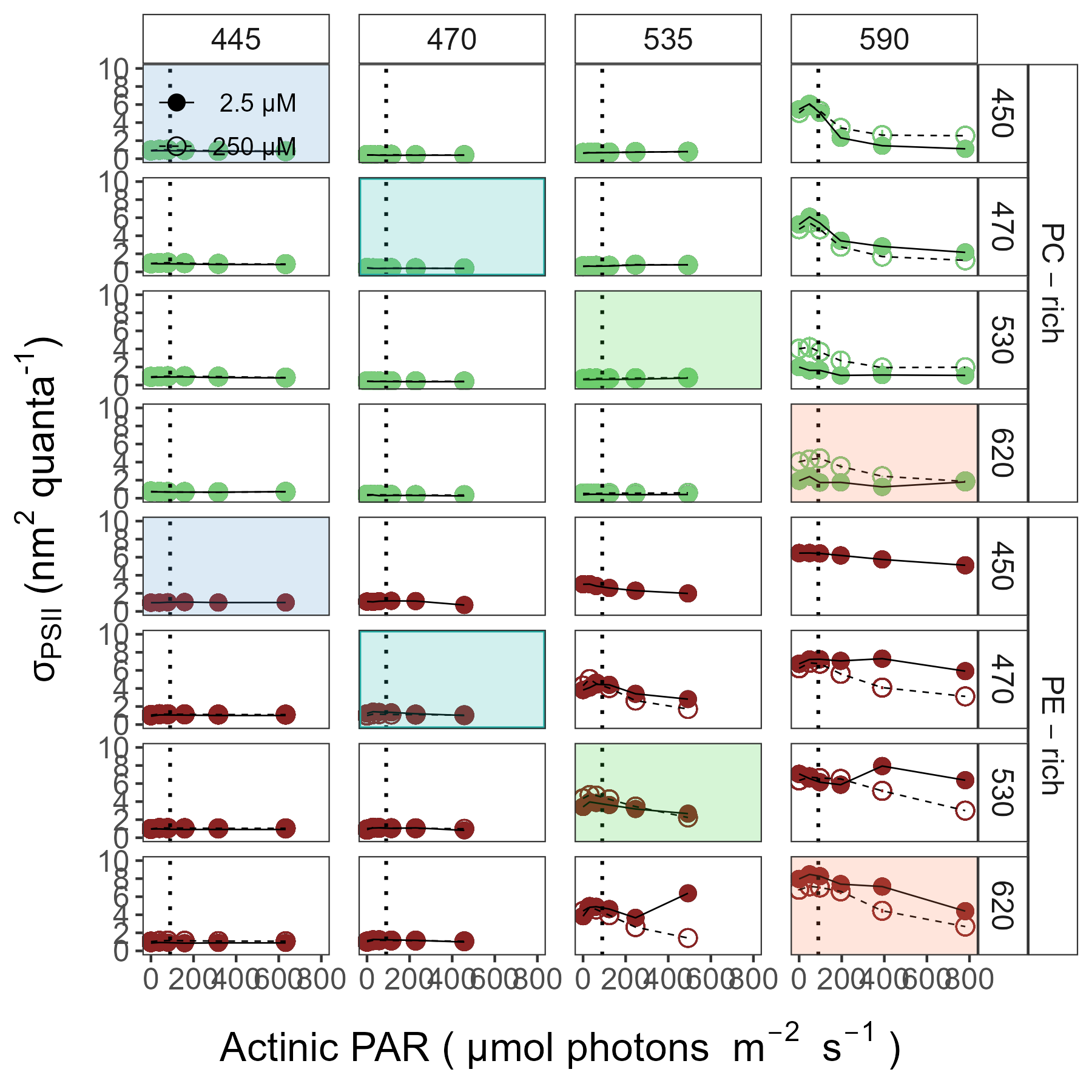
**Fig.** 1: Growth curves, tracked as OD680 (*a*), OD720(*b*), or chlorophyll proxy OD680-OD720 (ΔOD) (*c*) vs. elapsed time (d). Growth curves were estimated over 5-min intervals for PC-rich (light green) and PE-rich (dark red) cultures of *Synechococcus* sp. grown at spectral bandwidths of 405, 450, 470, 530, 620, 660, or 730 nm and O2 concentrations of 250 µM or 2.5 µM. Logistic fits (thick lines) of ΔOD vs. elapsed time (d) measured over 5-min intervals were also presented.



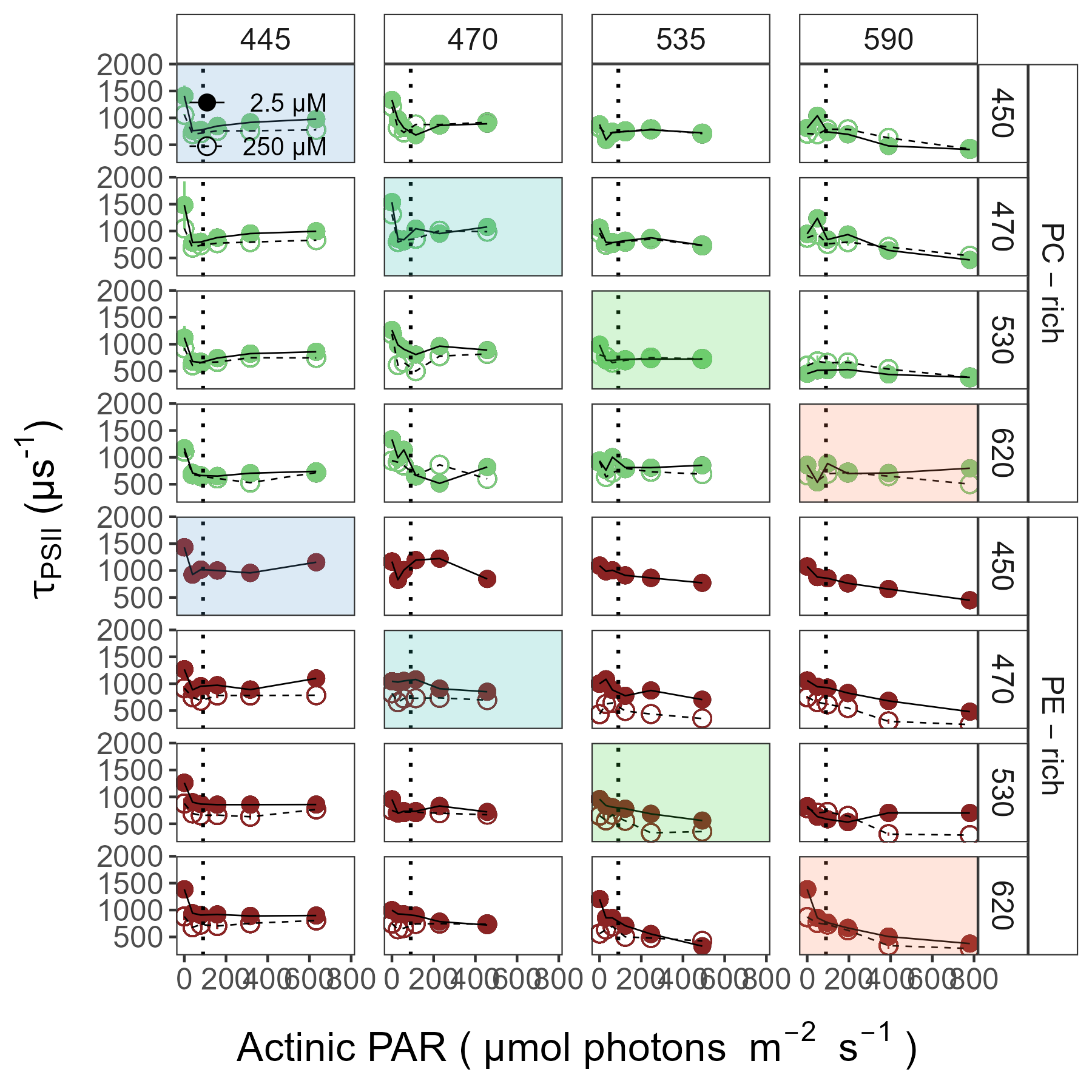
**Fig.** 2: Cell-specific exponential growth rates (µ; d−1) vs. growth waveband (nm, shaded regions). Growth rates (± SE) were estimated from logistic fits of OD720 vs. elapsed time, for PC-rich (green circle) and PE-rich (red circle) cultures of *Synechococcus* sp. grown at spectral bandwidths of 405, 450, 470, 530, 620, 660, or 730 nm, and O2 concentrations of 250 µM (open symbols and dashed line) or 2.5 µM (closed symbols and solid line).



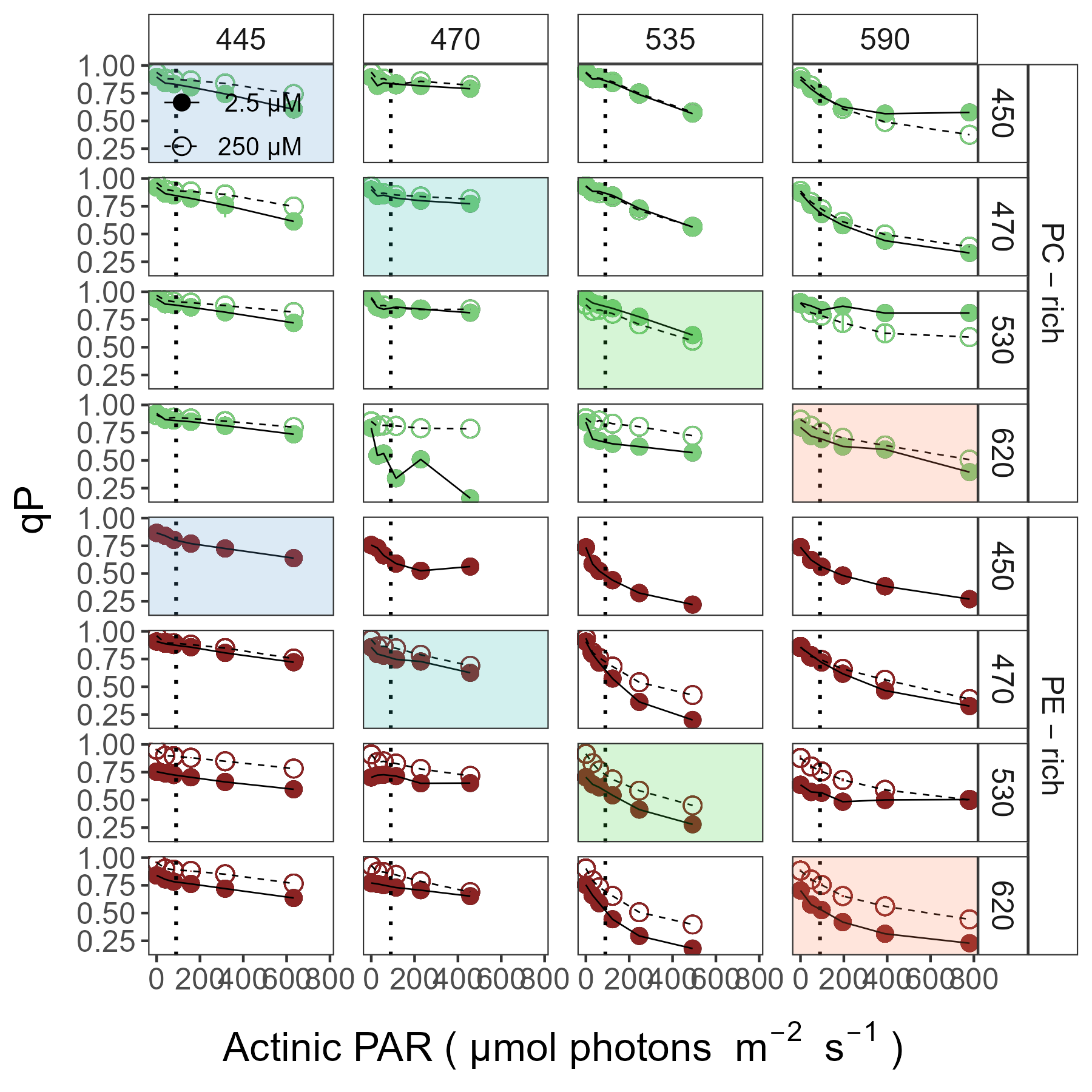
**Fig.** 3: Pigment ratio (µg:µg) vs. growth waveband (nm) for PC-rich (green circle) and PE-rich (red circle) cultures of *Synechococcus* sp. grown at spectral bandwidths of 405, 450, 470, 530, 620, 660, or 730 nm and O2 concentrations of 250 µM (open symbols and dashed line) or 2.5 µM (closed symbols and solid line). Data not presented for those PE-rich cultures which showed negligible growth under 405, 450, 730 nm and 250 µM O2; nor for those PC-rich cultures which showed negligible growth under 405 nm and 250 µM O2.



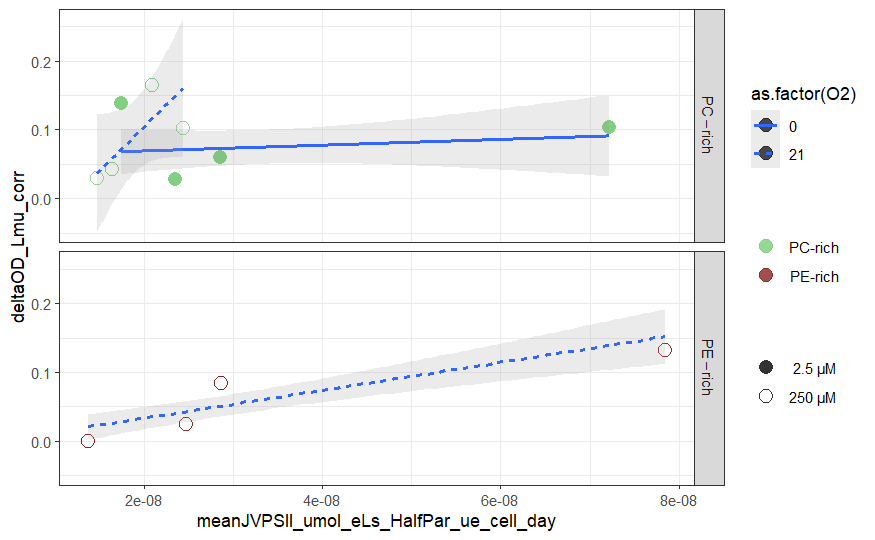
**Fig.** 4: Effective absorption cross section of PSII (σPSII; nm2 quanta−1) vs. Actinic PAR (µmol photons m−2s−1). σPSII were estimated using FRRf induction curves with excitation (columns) at Ex445nm, blue; Ex470nm, blue-green; Ex535nm, green; or Ex590nm, orange; for PC-rich (green circle) or PE-rich (red circle) cultures of *Synechococcus* sp. grown at spectral bandwidths (rows) of 450, 470, 530, or 620 nm and O2 concentrations of 250 µM (open symbols and dashed line) or 2.5 µM (closed symbols and solid line). Shaded area show situations in which cultures were excited by, and growing in, corresponding growth wavebands of 450, 470, 530, or 620 nm. The vertical lines show half diel peak PAR growth light of 90 µmol photons m−2s−1. Data not presented for those PE-rich cultures which showed negligible growth under 405, 450, 730 nm and 250 µM O2; nor for those PC-rich cultures which showed negligible growth under 405 nm and 250 µM O2.



**Fig.** 5: Turnover time of PSII photochemistry (τPSII; µs) vs. Actinic PAR (µmol photons m−2s−1). τPSII were estimated using FRRf induction curves with excitation (columns) at Ex445nm, blue; Ex470nm, blue-green; Ex535nm, green; or Ex590nm, orange; for PC-rich (green circle) or PE-rich (red circle) cultures of *Synechococcus* sp. grown at spectral bandwidths (rows) of 450, 470, 530, or 620 nm and O2 concentrations of 250 µM (open symbols and dashed line) or 2.5 µM (closed symbols and solid line). Shaded area show situations in which cultures were excited by, and growing in, corresponding growth wavebands of 450, 470, 530, or 620 nm. The vertical lines show half diel peak PAR growth light of 90 µmol photons m−2s−1. Data not presented for those PE-rich cultures which showed negligible growth under 405, 450, 730 nm and 250 µM O2; nor for those PC-rich cultures which showed negligible growth under 405 nm and 250 µM O2.



**Fig.** 6: Photochemical quenching coefficient (qP) vs. Actinic PAR (µmol photons m−2s−1). qP were estimated using FRRf induction curves with excitation (columns) at Ex445nm, blue; Ex470nm, blue-green; Ex535nm, green; or Ex590nm, orange; for PC-rich (green circle) or PE-rich (red circle) cultures of *Synechococcus* sp. grown at spectral bandwidths (rows) of 450, 470, 530, or 620 nm and O2 concentrations of 250 µM (open symbols and dashed line) or 2.5 µM (closed symbols and solid line). Shaded area show situations in which cultures were excited by, and growing in, corresponding growth wavebands of 450, 470, 530, or 620 nm. The vertical lines show half diel peak PAR growth light of 90 µmol photons m−2s−1. Data not presented for those PE-rich cultures which showed negligible growth under 405, 450, 730 nm and 250 µM O2; nor for those PC-rich cultures which showed negligible growth under 405 nm and 250 µM O2.



**Fig.** 7: Cell-specific exponential growth rates (µ; d−1) vs. PSII electron flux (*JV*PSII; µmol e− Cell−1 d−1) measured under half diel peak PAR growth light. Growth rates (± SE) were estimated from logistic fits of OD720 vs. elapsed time (Fig. S1). *JV*PSII was estimated using FRRf induction curves with excitation at Ex445nm, blue; Ex470nm, blue-green; Ex535nm, green; or Ex590nm, orange; for PC-rich (green circle) or PE-rich (red circle) cultures of *Synechococcus* sp. Data show situations in which cultures were excited by, and growing in, corresponding growth wavebands of 450, 470, 530, or 620 nm and O2 concentrations of 250 µM (open symbols and dashed line) or 2.5 µM (closed symbols and solid line). Blue lines (solid for 2.5 µM O2 or dashed for 250 µM O2) shows linear model fit for data from each strain across spectral bandwidths. Different blue lowercase letters indicate statistically significant differences between the fit models for different strains or given O2 concentrations (*t*-test; *p* < 0.05).

Tab.1: Linear regression, coefficient of determination (R square), Pearson correlation coefficients (R), and p-value used to calculate the number of cells (mL-1) of PC-rich and PE-rich cultures of \*Synechococcus\* sp. based on OD~680~ and OD~720~ (nm) measurements.

| Linear\_regression | Strain | OD | R\_square | R | p\_value |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| N/mL = (OD680\*180449619)+4614995 | PC-rich | 680 | 0.946 | 0.971 | 0.000 |
| N/mL = (OD680\*237967540)+9721218 | PE-rich | 680 | 0.771 | 0.880 | 0.000 |
| N/mL = (OD720\*235186505)+6189673 | PC-rich | 720 | 0.929 | 0.960 | 0.000 |
| N/mL = (OD720\*306469787)+9429269 | PE-rich | 720 | 0.769 | 0.880 | 0.000 |

Tab.2: Linear regression, coefficient of determination (R square), Pearson correlation coefficients (R), and p-value used to calculate the pigment content (µg mL-1) of PC-rich and PE-rich cultures of \*Synechococcus\* sp. based on absorbance (A) measurements.

| Pigment | Abs | Linear\_regression | R\_square | R | p\_value |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chl a | 665 | Chla µg/mL = (Abs665\*13.411029)+0.154793 | 0.865 | 0.930 | 0.000 |
| Car | 480 | Car µg/mL = (Abs480\*5.469880)+0.089971 | 0.791 | 0.890 | 0.000 |
| PE | 565 | PE µg/mL = (Abs565\*26.760737)-0.143872 | 0.698 | 0.840 | 0.000 |
| PC | 620 | PC µg/mL = (Abs620\*29.979866)-0.182611 | 0.807 | 0.900 | 0.000 |
| APC | 650 | APC µg/mL = (Abs650\*3.873803)+0.021964 | 0.087 | 0.300 | 0.000 |

Tab.3: Calibration slope for the blue LED (Ex~445nm~), blue-green LED (Ex~470nm~), green LED (Ex~530nm~), orangr LED (Ex~590nm~) excitations.

| Ex\_WL | Model | Slope | Slope\_SE | Slope\_P |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 445 | JVPSII\_ETRqpOxbo\_FoSigmax\_m2psii\_e | 108,832.416 | 7,242.289 | 0.000 |
| 470 | JVPSII\_ETRqpOxbo\_FoSigmax\_m2psii\_e | 98,039.255 | 7,704.088 | 0.000 |
| 535 | JVPSII\_ETRqpOxbo\_FoSigmax\_m2psii\_e | 110,082.181 | 6,127.011 | 0.000 |
| 590 | JVPSII\_ETRqpOxbo\_FoSigmax\_m2psii\_e | 254,327.562 | 10,495.613 | 0.000 |

Tab.4: Three-way factorial ANOVA testing whether strain, growth waveband, O~2~ concentration, and their interactions (Source\_of\_variation), significantly influence the chlorophyll specific exponential growth rate (µ; d−1), for PC-rich and PE-rich cultures of \*Synechococcus\* sp. grown at spectral bandwidths of 405, 450, 470, 530, 620, 660, or 730 nm, and O~2~ concentrations of 250 µM or 2.5 µM. Df – degrees of freedom; Sum Sq – sum of squares; Mean Sq – mean sum of squares; F\_value – Fisher's F-test statistic; p\_value - level of significance.

| Source\_of\_variation | Df | Sum Sq | Mean Sq | F\_value | p\_value |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| O2 | 1 | 0.014 | 0.014 | 8.578e+30 | 0.000 |
| WL | 6 | 0.164 | 0.027 | 1.658e+31 | 0.000 |
| Strain | 1 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1.625e+28 | 0.000 |
| O2:WL | 6 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 8.959e+28 | 0.000 |
| O2:Strain | 1 | 0.013 | 0.013 | 7.694e+30 | 0.000 |
| WL:Strain | 6 | 0.011 | 0.002 | 1.146e+30 | 0.000 |
| O2:WL:Strain | 6 | 0.007 | 0.001 | 6.741e+29 | 0.000 |
| Residuals | 28 | 0.000 | 0.000 | NA | N/A |

Tab.5: T-test of linear fit model (Fit\_model) across different strains and O~2~ concentration for a given growth waveband, for chlorophyll-specific exponential growth rate vs. Phycobiliproteins to Chl \*a\* ratio for PC-rich and PE-rich cultures of \*Synechococcus\* sp. grown at spectral bandwidths of 405, 450, 470, 530, 620, 660, or 730 nm, and O~2~ concentrations of 250 µM or 2.5 µM. Estimate - estimation statistics; Std.Error - standard error of the estimate; t\_value – t-test statistic; p\_value - level of significance.

| Fit\_model | Estimate | Std.Error | t\_value | p\_value |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PC-rich\_0:21 | -3.079e-04 | 2.416e-04 | -1.275 | 0.203 |
| PE-rich\_0:21 | -1.492e-03 | 8.630e-05 | -17.289 | 0.000 |
| 0\_PC-rich:PE-rich | 9.005e-03 | 4.230e-03 | 2.129 | 0.034 |
| 21\_PC-rich:PE-rich | -1.586e-02 | 2.609e-03 | -6.080 | 0.000 |

Tab.6: T-test of linear fit model (Fit\_model) across different strains and O~2~ concentration in situations in which cultures were excited by, and growing in, corresponding growth wavebands of 450, 470, 530, or 620 nm, for chlorophyll-specific exponential growth rate vs. \*JV\*~PSII~. Estimate - estimation statistics; Std.Error - standard error of the estimate; t\_value – t-test statistic; p\_value - level of significance.

| Fit\_model | Estimate | Std.Error | t\_value | p\_value |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| PC-rich\_0:21 | 3.835e-06 | 1.412e-06 | 2.716 | 0.017 |
| PE-rich\_0:21 | -8.497e-07 | 2.067e-06 | -0.411 | 0.686 |
| 0\_PC-rich:PE-rich | 3.349e-05 | 4.930e-05 | 0.679 | 0.508 |
| 21\_PC-rich:PE-rich | -6.488e-05 | 2.599e-05 | -2.496 | 0.022 |

# References