My neat title here

Figures

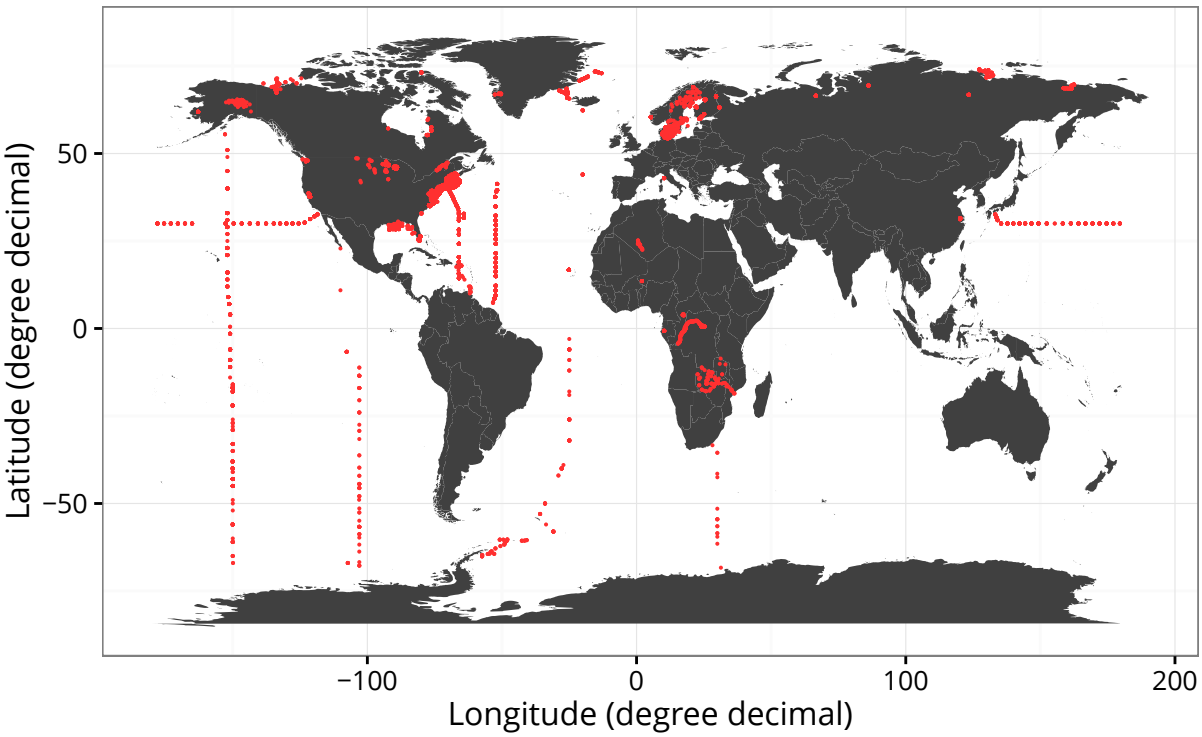

Figure 1: World map showing the spatial distribution of the study sites.

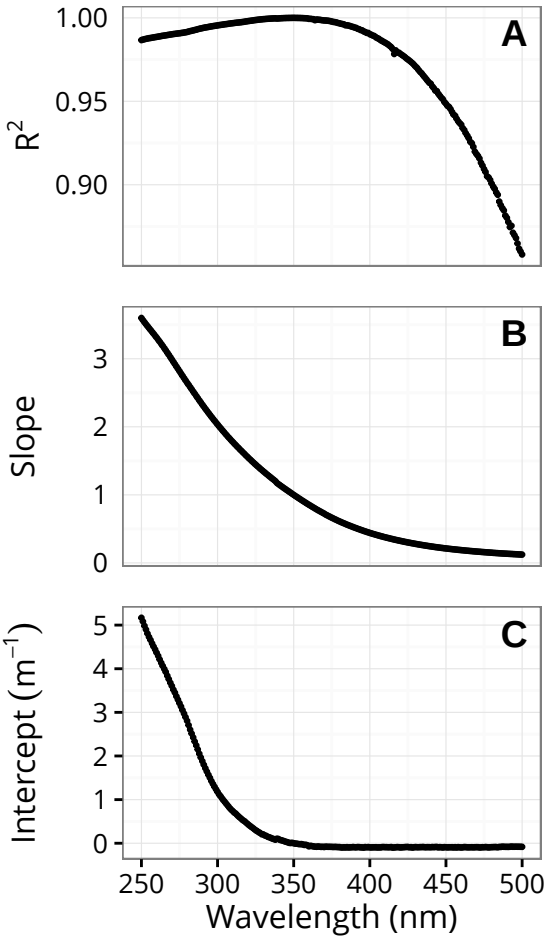

Figure 2: Results of the linear regressions between $a_{CDOM}(350)$ and $a_{CDOM}(\lambda)$. (A) Determination coefficient (R^2), (B) slope and (C) intercept of the linear regressions. Panels contain the results of 251 linear models, each based on 2321 data points. Note that at $\lambda = 350$ nm, $R^2 = 1$, slope = 1 and intercept = 0.

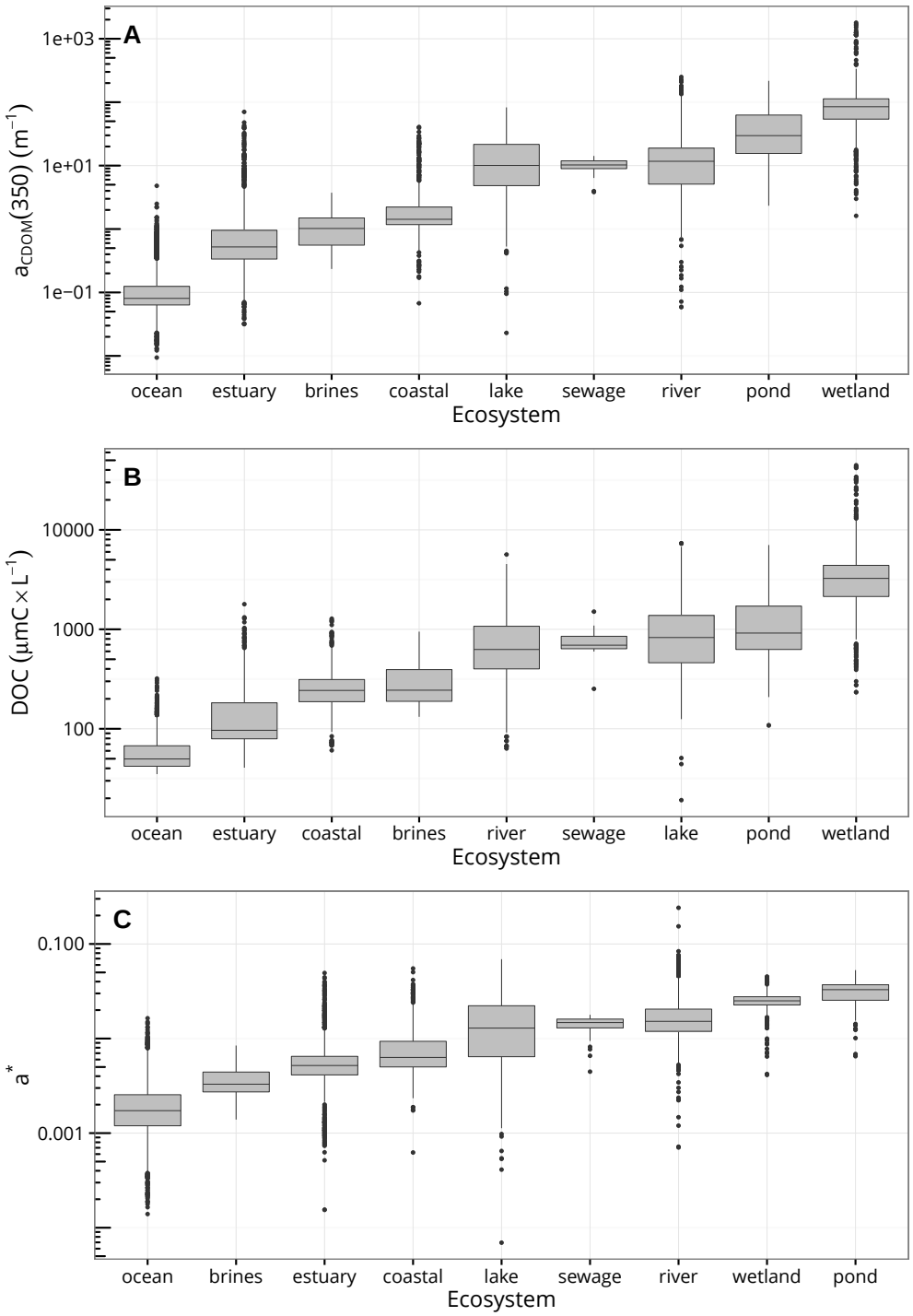

Figure 3: Boxplots showing the distribution of (**A**) absorption coefficients at 350 nm ($a_{CDOM}(350)$), (**B**) dissolved organic carbon (DOC) and (**C**) the *so-called* a^*. Y-axis are log-transformed given the wide ranges spanned by the data.

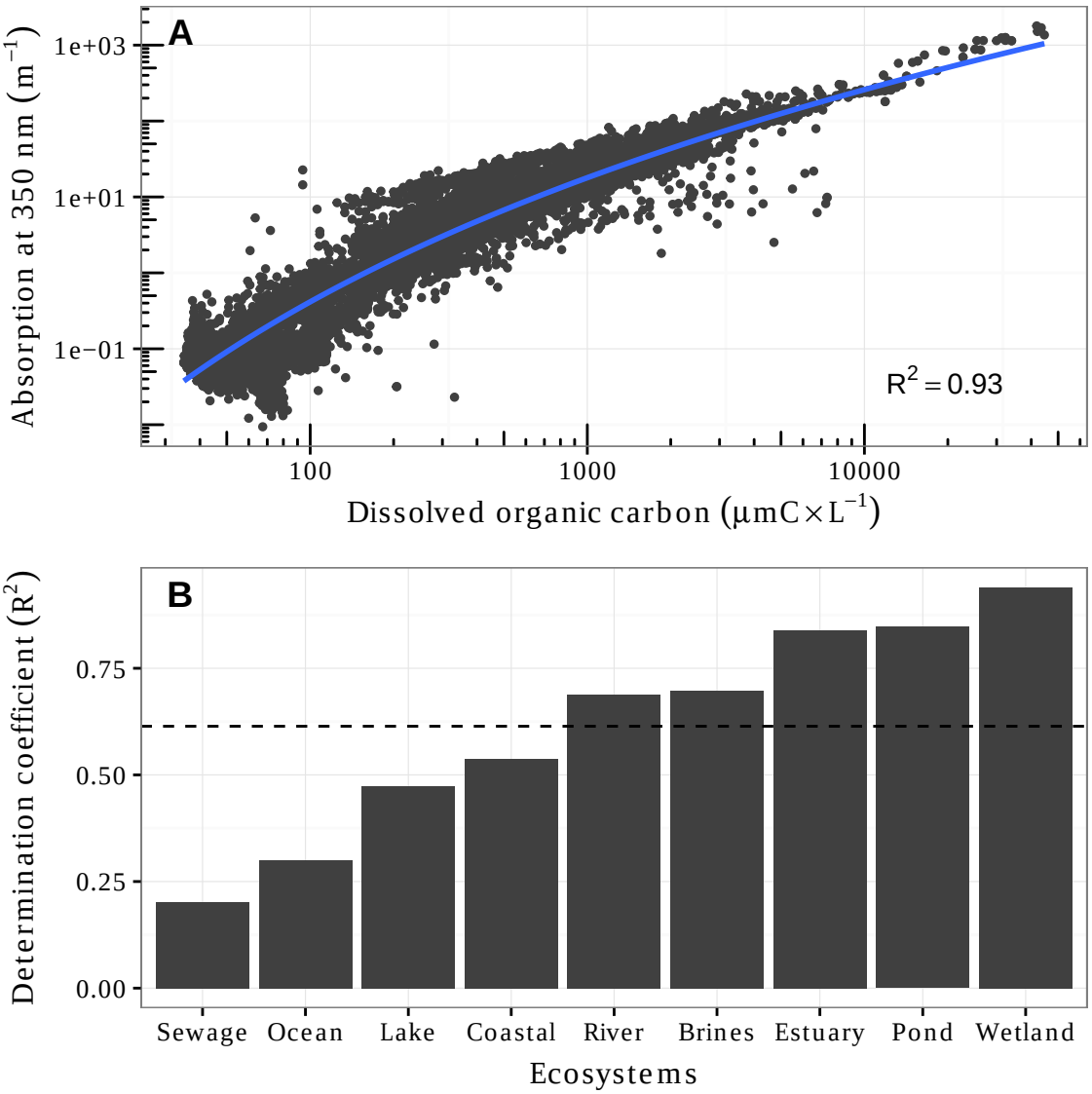

Figure 4: (**A**) Global relationship between absorption at 350 nm $a_{CDOM}(350)$ and dissolved organic carbon. The blue line is the fitted values of a linear model $y = log(x), R^2 = 0.93, p < 0.00001, n = 11431$. (**B**) Barplot showing the determination coefficient (R^2) of the linear relationships between $a_{CDOM}(350)$ and DOC by ecosystems.

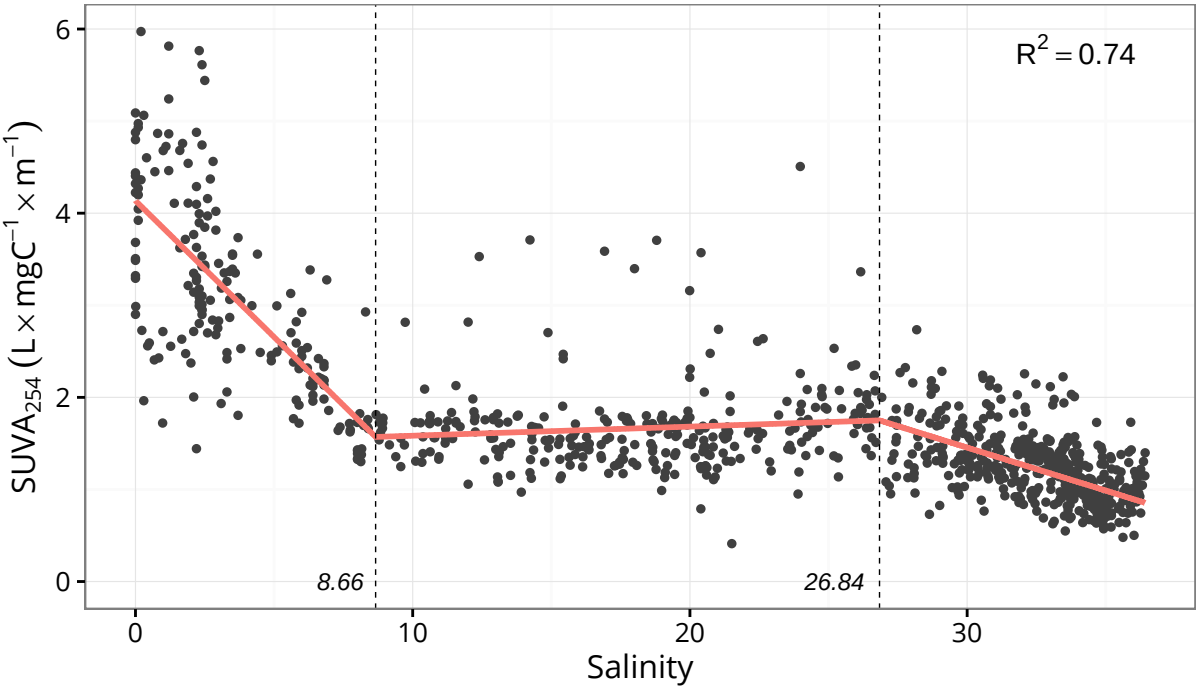

Figure 5: Segmentation analysis performed on the linear relationship between $SUVA_{254}$ and salinity ($R^2 = 0.74, p < 0.00001, n = xxx$). Dashed vertical lines represent the identified breakpoints at salinity 8.66 and 26.84.