

Supplementary information for

Flow cytometric fingerprinting to assess the microbial community response to changing water quality and additives

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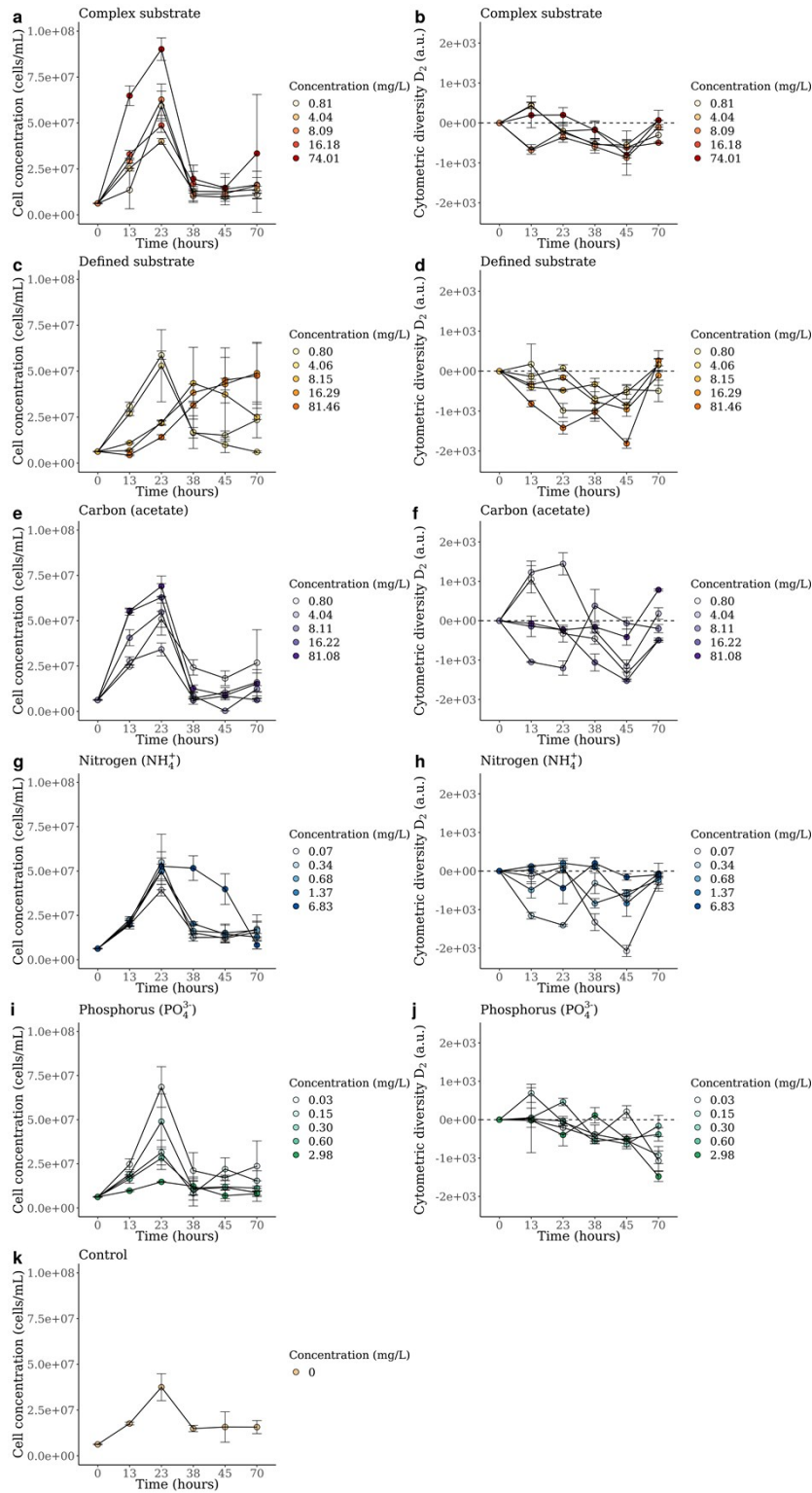


Figure S1: Average cell concentration (cells/mL)(a, c, e, g, i, and k) and average flow cytometric indices D_2 (b, d, f, h, and j) of surface water, with their respective standard deviation in function of time for each substrate and concentration (n=3). The cytometric diversity indices were normalized by subtracting the cytometric diversity indices of the blank samples. The dashed line represents the blank samples as reference.

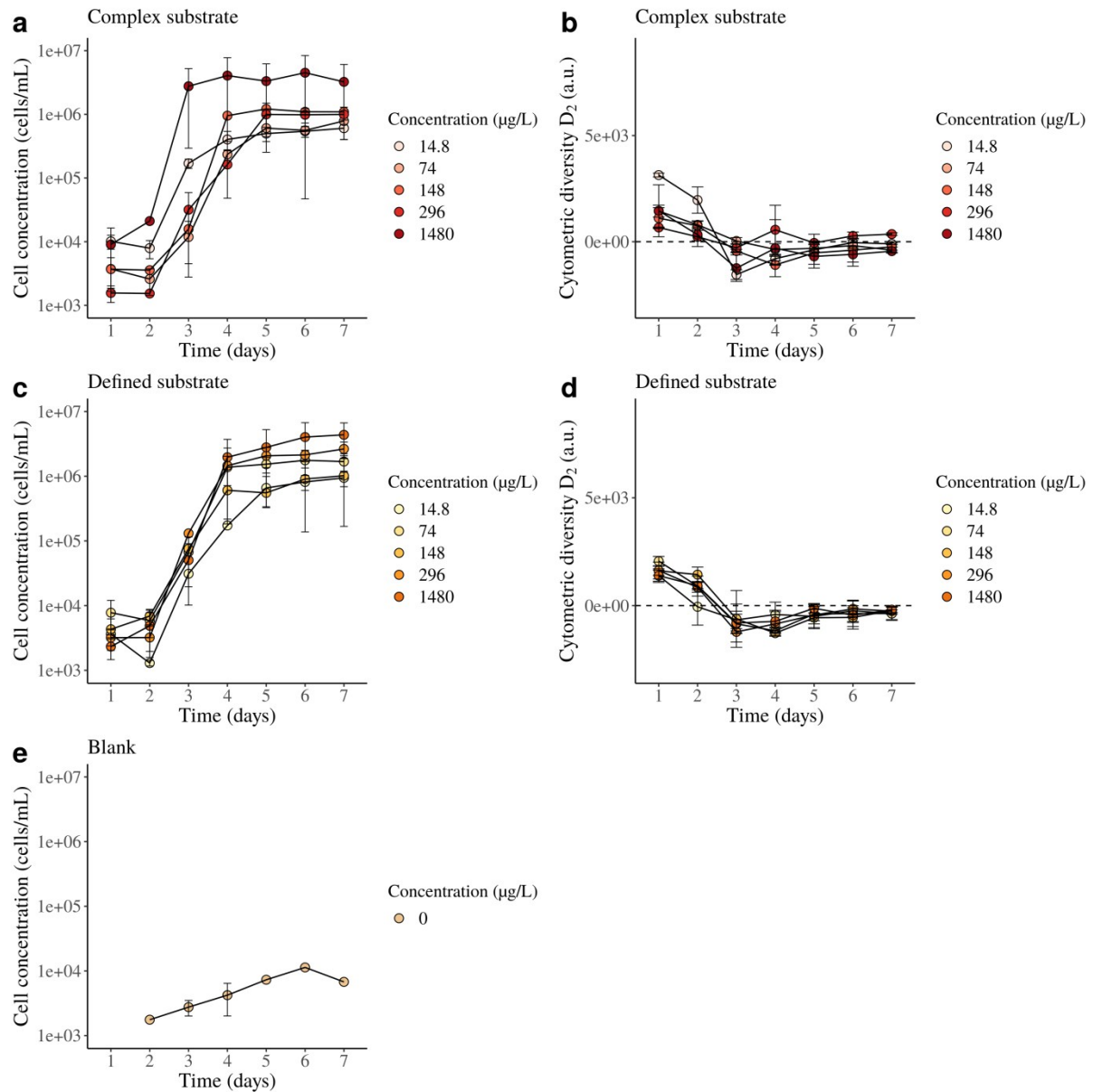


Figure S2: Average cell concentration and the standard deviation in function of time for the demineralized water spiked with different concentrations of a complex substrate (yeast extract) (a) and a defined medium with a C:N:P ratio of 20:5:1 (c). A blank sample was also analyzed (e). The average and normalized cytometric diversity index D_2 with the standard deviation ($n=3$) was calculated for each perturbation (b, d). The dashed line represents the blank samples as reference. The added concentrations were based on the relative increase of 1/10, 1/2, 1, 2 and 10 times the TOC concentration. The first time point of the blank samples was removed due to insufficient quality.

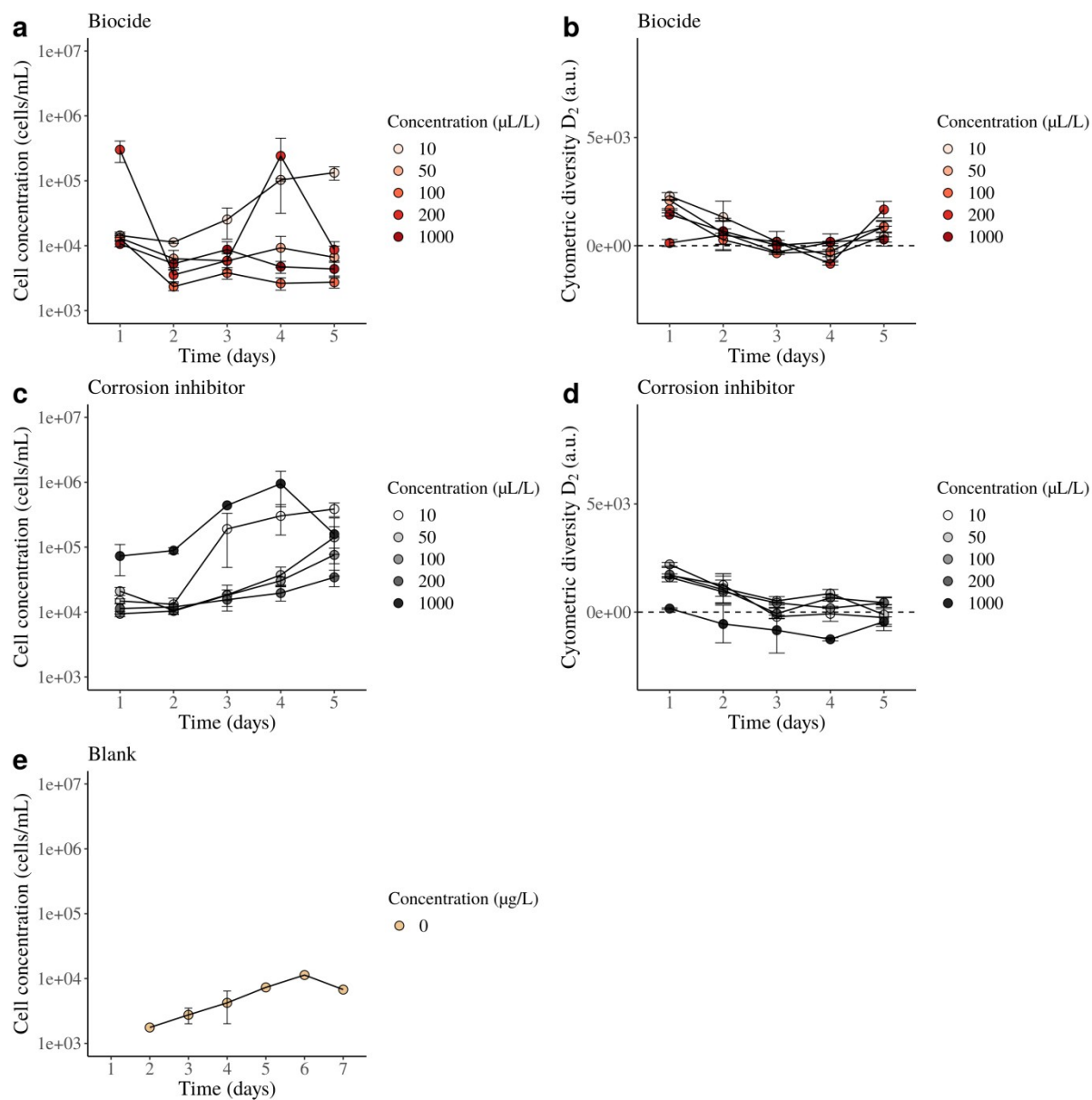


Figure S3: Average cell concentration and the standard deviation in function of time for the demineralized water spiked with different concentrations of a biocide (a) and a corrosion inhibitor (c). Also a blank sample was analyzed (e). The Average and normalized cytometric diversity index D_2 with the standard deviation ($n=3$) were calculated on the same samples (b, d). The dashed line represents the blank samples as reference. The added concentrations were 1/10, 1/2, 1, 2 and 10 times the advised concentration. The first time point of the blank samples was removed due to insufficient quality.