

Fig. S1. Apparent growth rate as a function of the dilution factor in bioassays with full N and P enrichment in NB and SB station of Biguglia lagoon in (A) November-December 2013, (B) April 2014, and (C) September 2014. From the left to the right, total phytoplankton, microphytoplankton $>20 \mu\text{m}$, nanophytoplankton between 5 and $20 \mu\text{m}$, and ultraphytoplankton $<5 \mu\text{m}$. The line corresponds to the linear equation $k(x) = \mu_{\text{max}} - gx$, with k the apparent growth rate, x the fraction of undiluted plankton, μ_{max} (as Y axis intercept) the maximum growth rate, and g the grazing rate. Blue lines highlight when the linear model best-fitted the relationship between the apparent growth rates and the dilution factors.

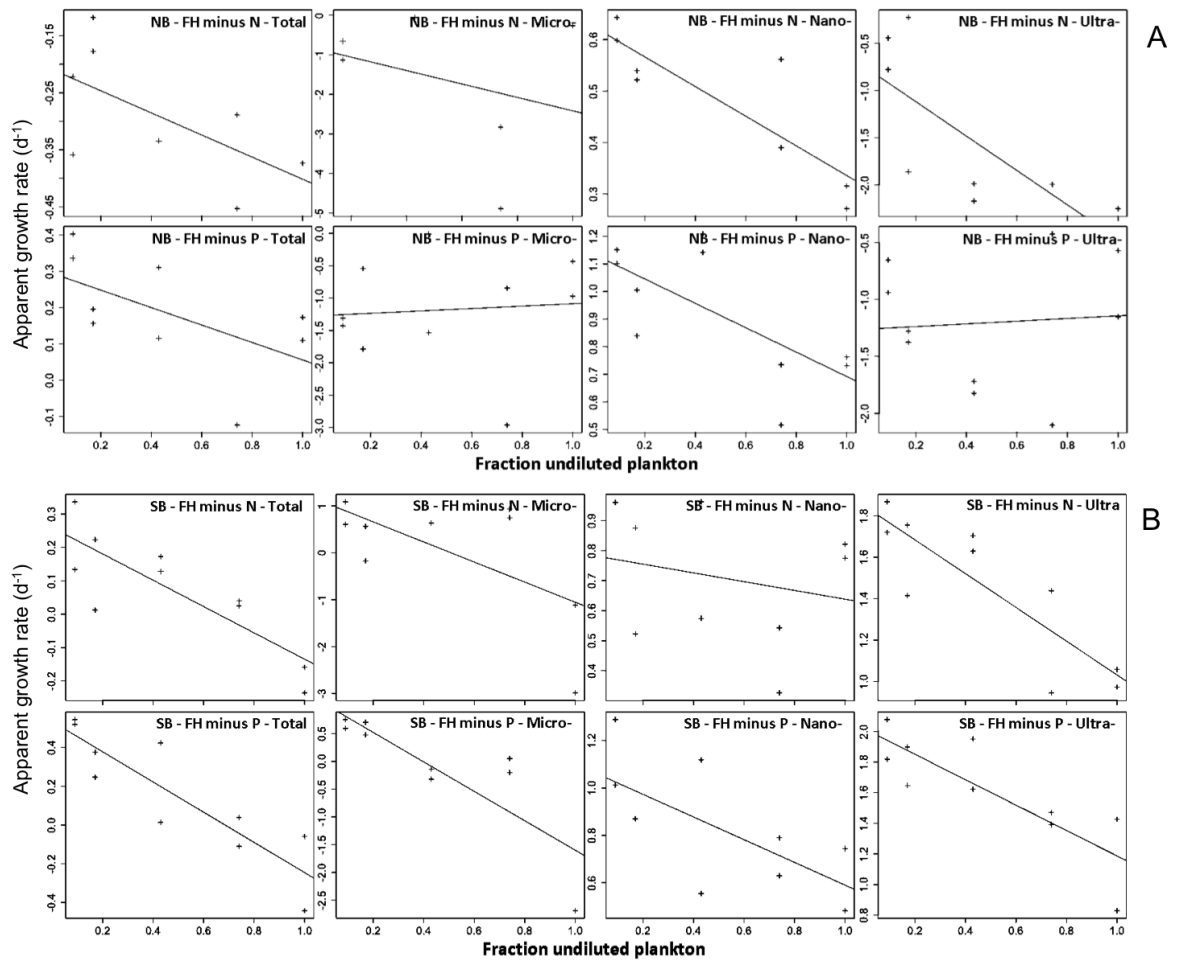


Fig. S2. Apparent growth rate as a function of the dilution factor in bioassays with full FH enrichment minus N and minus P, in the NB (A) and SB (B) stations of Biguglia lagoon in November-December 2013. From the left to the right, total phytoplankton, microphytoplankton $>20 \mu\text{m}$, nanophytoplankton between 5 and $20 \mu\text{m}$, and ultraphytoplankton $<5 \mu\text{m}$. The line corresponds to the linear equation $k(x) = \mu - gx$, with k the apparent gross growth rate, x the fraction of undiluted plankton, μ (as Y axis intercept) the gross growth rate, and g the grazing rate. However, we assume that this model can not best-fit the relationship between apparent growth rate and fraction of undiluted plankton in nutrient limiting conditions, due to the potential use of alternative resources (Andersen et al., 1991).

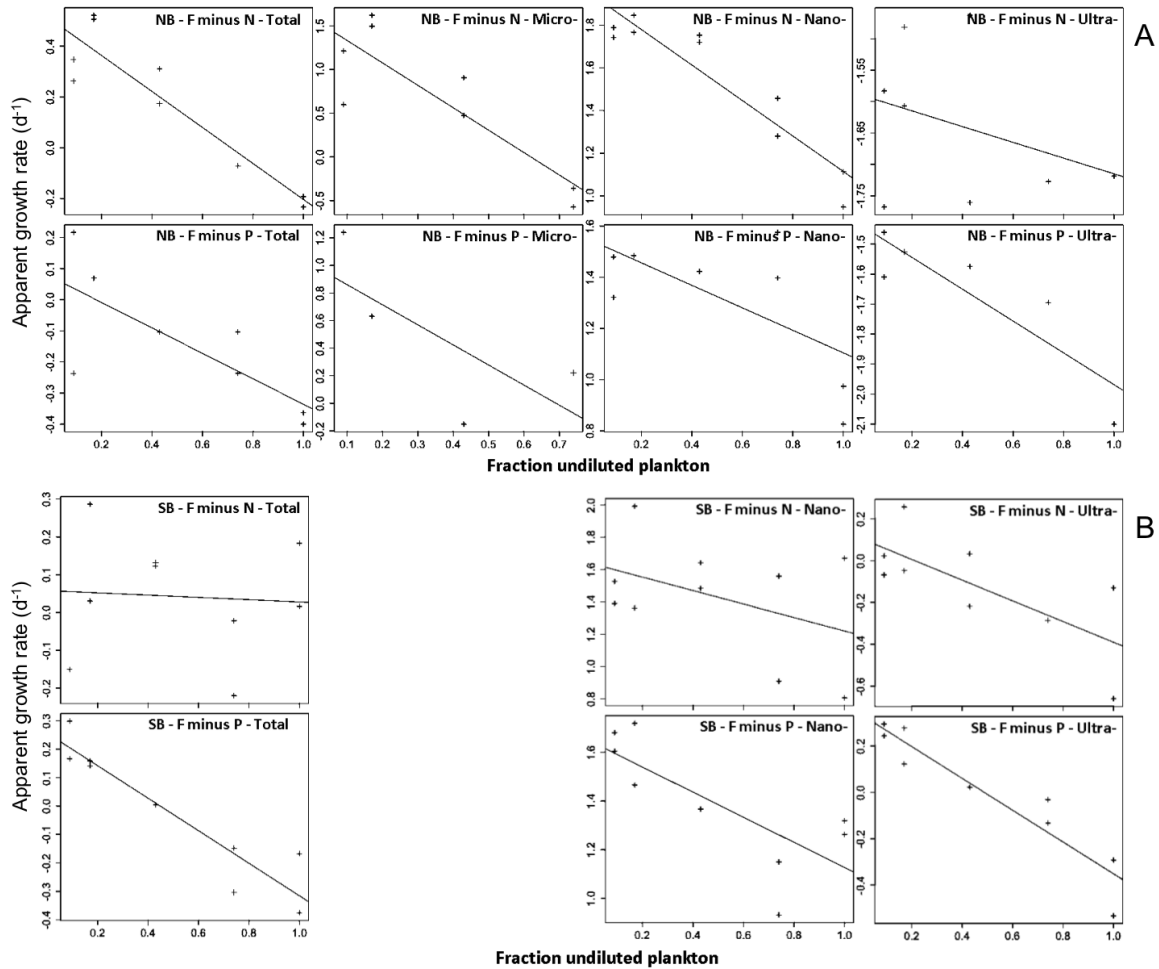


Fig. S3. Apparent growth rate as a function of the dilution factor in bioassays with full F enrichment minus N and minus P, in the NB (A) and SB (B) stations of Biguglia lagoon in April 2014. From the left to the right, total phytoplankton, microphytoplankton $>20 \mu\text{m}$ (absent in SB), nanophytoplankton between 5 and $20 \mu\text{m}$, and ultraphytoplankton $<5 \mu\text{m}$. The line corresponds to the linear equation $k(x) = \mu - gx$, with k the apparent gross growth rate, x the fraction of undiluted plankton, μ (as Y axis intercept) the gross growth rate, and g the grazing rate. However, we assume that this model can not best-fit the relationship between apparent growth rate and fraction of undiluted plankton in nutrient limiting conditions, due to the potential use of alternative resources (Andersen et al., 1991).

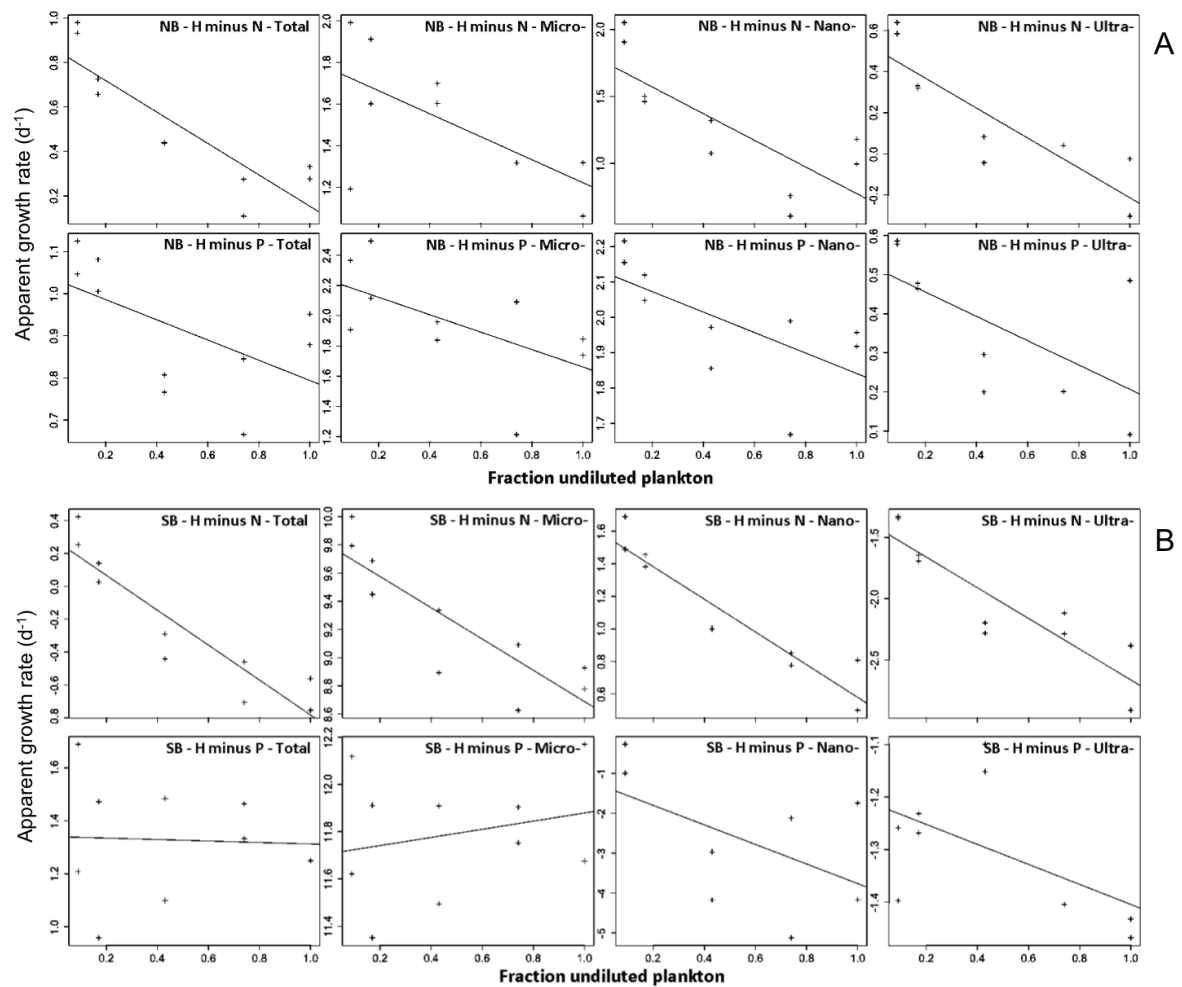


Fig. S4. Apparent growth rate as a function of the dilution factor in bioassays with full H enrichment minus N and minus P, in the NB (A) and SB (B) stations of Biguglia lagoon in September 2014. From the left to the right, total phytoplankton, microphytoplankton $>20 \mu\text{m}$, nanophytoplankton between 5 and $20 \mu\text{m}$, and ultraphytoplankton $<5 \mu\text{m}$. The line corresponds to the linear equation $k(x) = \mu - gx$, with k the apparent growth rate, x the fraction of undiluted plankton, μ (as Y axis intercept) the growth rate, and g the grazing rate. However, we assume that this model can not best-fit the relationship between apparent growth rate and fraction of undiluted plankton in nutrient limiting conditions, due to the potential use of alternative resources (Andersen et al., 1991).