

Supplementary material

Changes in terrestrial organic matter and pollutant input to the Yangtze River Estuary, East China Sea, during the past century

Xiaoyong Duan,^{A,B,C} Yanxia Li,^D Xianguo Li,^A Yi Gao^E and Dahai Zhang^{A,F}

^AKey Laboratory of Marine Chemistry Theory and Technology, Ministry of Education, Ocean University of China, 238 Songling Road, Qingdao 266100, P. R. China.

^BKey Laboratory of Marine Hydrocarbon Resources and Environmental Geology, Ministry of Land and Resources, 62 South Fuzhou Road, Qingdao 266071, P. R. China.

^CQingdao Institute of Marine Geology, China Geological Survey, 62 South Fuzhou Road, Qingdao 266071, P. R. China.

^DWeifang University, 5147 East Dongfeng Road, Weifang 261061, P. R. China.

^EQingdao Municipal Drainage Monitoring Station, 8 Tuandao Road, Qingdao 266100, P. R. China.

^FCorresponding author. Email: dahaizhang@ouc.edu.cn

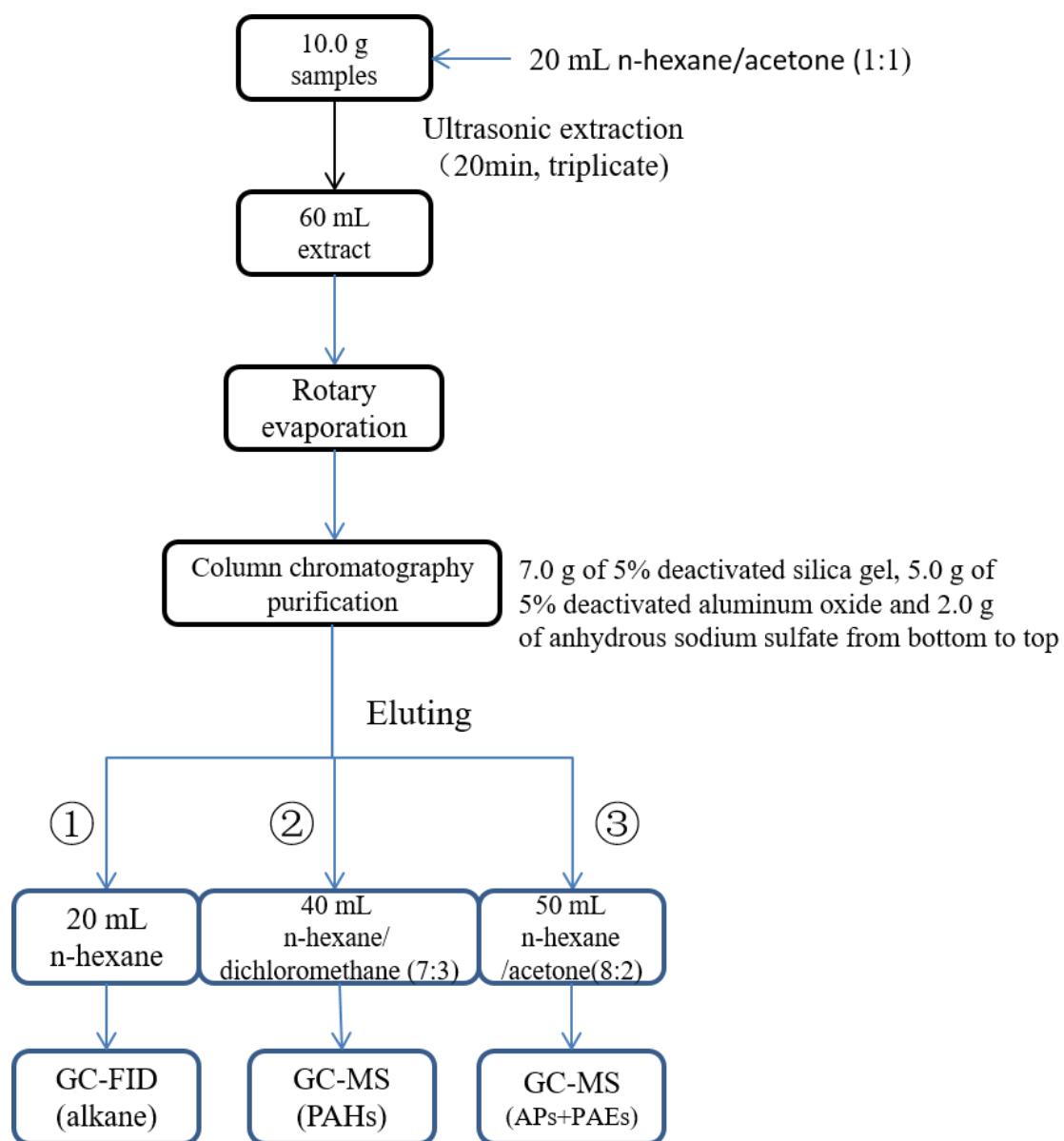


Fig S1. Flow diagram of experiment.

Table S1. Detailed information of GC-MS quantification
LOD, limit of detection

Compound	LOD (ng mL ⁻¹)	Range of calibration curve (ng mL ⁻¹)	Regression coefficient	Target ion (<i>m/z</i>)	Recovery
NP	~4.0	50–5000 (all branched compounds)	0.9995	107, 77, 55, 235	—
OP	0.5	5–1000	0.9997	135, 206, 107, 57	—
DMP	0.25	5–1000	0.9999	163, 77, 135, 194	78.4–99.7 %
DEP	0.3	5–1000	0.9999	149, 177, 121, 22	92.0–106.7 %
DBP	0.2	5–1000	0.9992	149, 223, 205, 121	80.7–107.9 %
DnOP	0.15	5–1000	0.9998	149, 279, 167, 261	81.6–97.3 %