## Elsevier Editorial System(tm) for Journal of Marine Systems Manuscript Draft

## Manuscript Number:

Title: Is there any value in external and internal resource ratios? - implications for modelling eutrophication events and harmful algal blooms

Article Type: Special Issue - GEOHAB Modeling

Keywords: phytoplankton; N:P resource ratio; competition; P-stress; limiting resources; light limitation

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13 Abstract The relationship between the nutrient N:P ratio and the development of P-limitation in 14 15 phytoplankton is explored using a multi-nutrient quota-based model including a photoacclimative 16 function. The relationship between nutrient N:P and cellular P-status depends on the concentration 17 of both the input and also of the residual nutrient concentrations. Oligotrophic waters require a 18 lower nutrient N:P to avoid P-limitation of growth than do eutrophic waters. In highly eutrophic 19 systems which may support the growth of dense algal blooms, and/or in systems in which light is 20 rapidly attenuated due to other factors (sediment loading, gelbstoff), P-limitation may not be 21 developed even in high N:P systems due to light limitation. This is more likely in systems subjected 22 to higher rates of washout, in which phytoplankton growth rates must remain elevated. There are 23 also instances in which elevated residual nutrient N:P can develop in systems supplied with 24 nutrients in accordance with the Redfield N:P ratio, with no elevation of phytoplankton N:P. 25 Ultimately the only diagnostic for phytoplankton nutrient stress is cellular physiology (C-fixation, 26 C:N:P); the only nutrient parameters of consequence are concentrations of individual nutrients and 27 not the ratio of them. Resource-ratios appear as system outputs of dubious utility; they are not 28 system drivers. 29 30 Keywords: phytoplankton, N:P resource ratio, competition, P-stress, limiting resources, light 31 limitation 32

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