

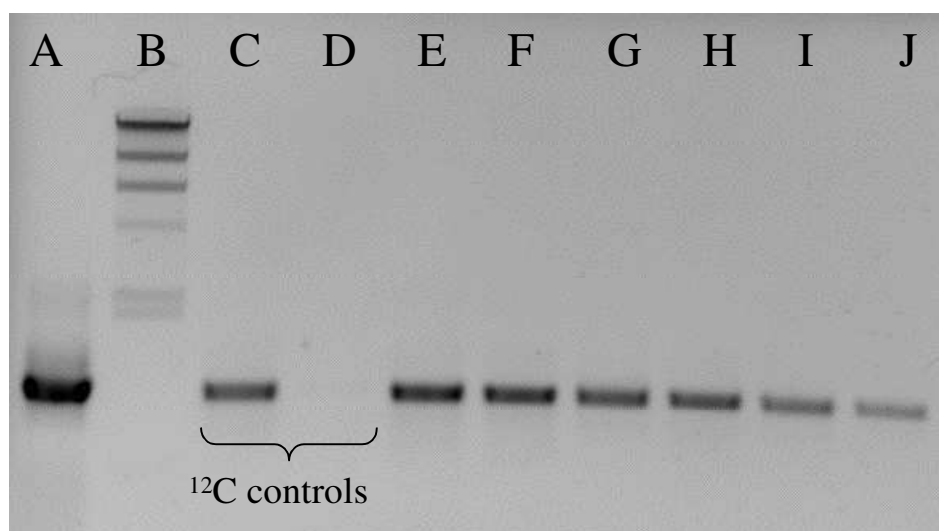
SUPPORTING INFORMATION COVER SHEET.

Phase Preference by Active, Acetate-Utilizing Bacteria
at the Rifle, CO Integrated Field Research Challenge
Site

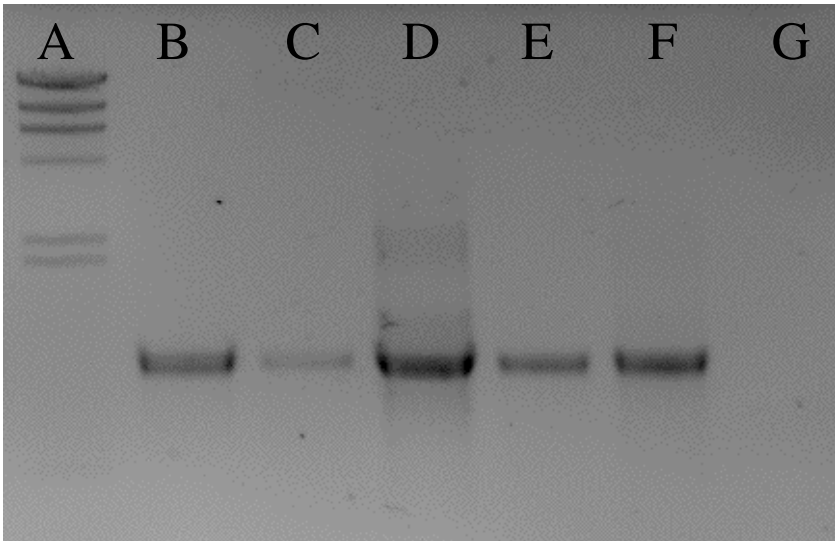
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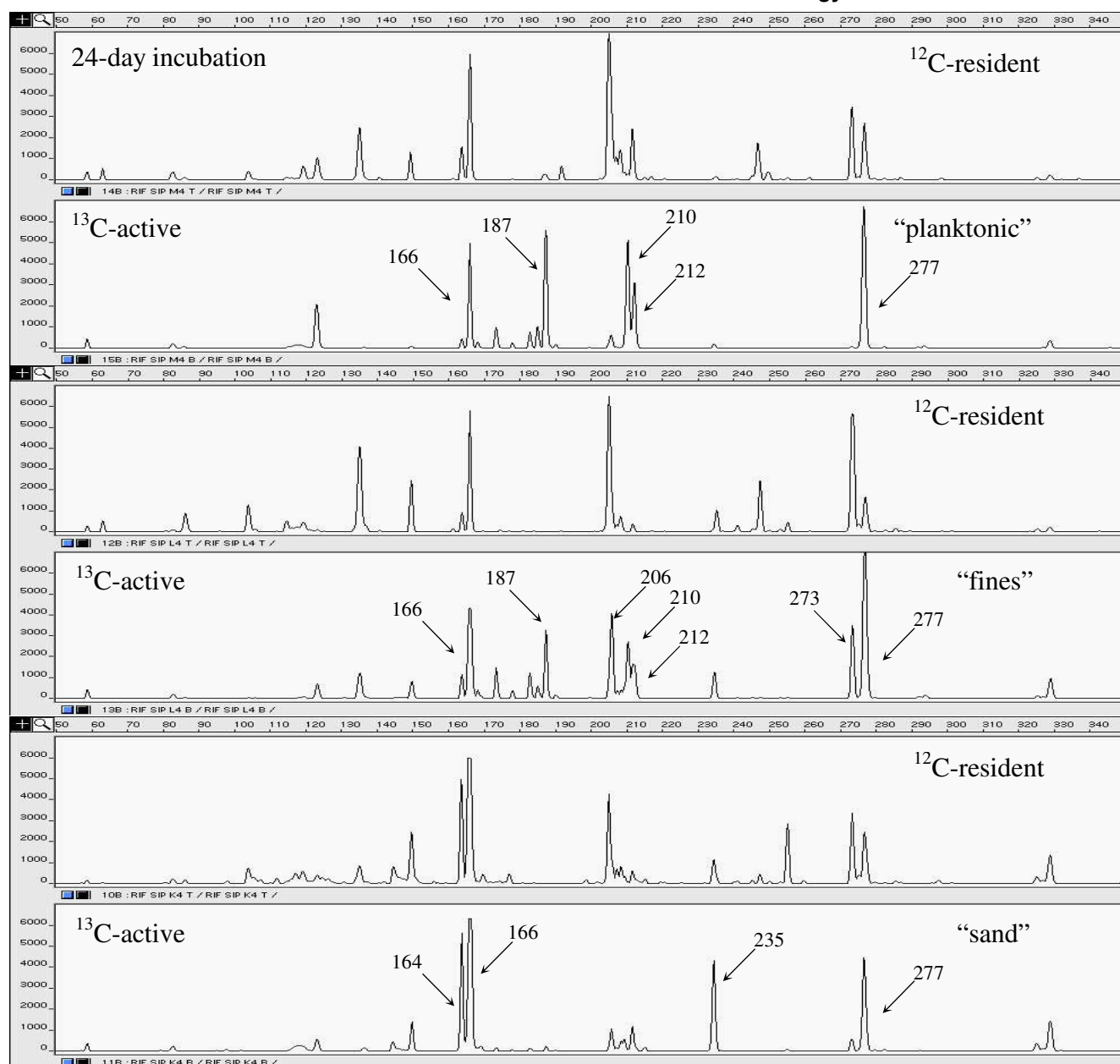
The manuscript contains 18 pages and 6 figures.



Supplemental Figure 1. PCR amplification of ^{12}C (resident) and ^{13}C (active) bacteria from well DO3 (6m) after 24 d incubation. Lanes are: A) PCR + control B) Lambda HindIII marker C) ^{12}C acetate amended planktonic fraction resident D) ^{12}C acetate amended planktonic fraction active E) ^{13}C acetate amended planktonic fraction resident F) ^{13}C acetate amended planktonic fraction active G) ^{13}C acetate amended fines fraction resident H) ^{13}C acetate amended fines fraction active I) ^{13}C acetate amended sand fraction resident J) ^{13}C acetate amended fines fraction active.



Supplemental Figure 2. PCR amplification of ^{12}C (resident) and ^{13}C (active) bacteria from well P102 (6m) after 1 d incubation. Lanes are: A) Lambda HindIII marker B) ^{13}C acetate amended planktonic fraction resident C) ^{13}C acetate amended planktonic fraction active D) ^{13}C acetate amended fines fraction resident E) ^{13}C acetate amended fines fraction active F) ^{13}C acetate amended sand fraction resident G) ^{13}C acetate amended fines fraction active.



Supplemental Figure 3. Example of TRFLP fingerprints from SIP experiment from 24 day incubation showing both the resident (^{12}C) and active (^{13}C) bacterial population in the planktonic, fines, and sand phases.