Supplemental Material

Waterfowl Abundance Does Not Predict the Dominant Avian Source of Beach E. coli

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Supplemental Fig. S1. Fecal coliform data collected in 2006 for Blatnik Bridge water by the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District. Large diamonds are fecal coliform levels measured on our sampling dates. The dashed line is 200 CFU/100 mL of water. When harbor water reached a 5-d geometric mean of 200 CFU/100 mL, wastewater was treated with NaOCl.
Supplemental Fig. S2. *E. coli* data collected in 2006 for Southworth Marsh by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Large diamonds are *E. coli* levels measured on or nearest to our date of sampling. The dashed line is 235 CFU/100 mL of water and was the threshold to determine when to post a beach advisory. Advisories were also posted when a 5-d average was greater than 100 CFU/100 mL of water.
Supplemental Fig. S3. Potential sources of *E. coli* during 2006 in Southworth Marsh water, nearshore sand, and sediment separated by species. Legend: black with white dots = Canada geese, horizontal stripes = ring-billed gulls, vertical stripes = mallard ducks, diagonal stripes = deer, white with black dots = treated wastewater.
Supplemental Fig. S4. Potential sources of *E. coli* during 2006 in Blatnik Bridge water, nearshore sand and sediment separated by species. Legend: black with white dots = Canada geese, horizontal stripes = ring-billed gulls, vertical stripes = mallard ducks, diagonal stripes = deer, white with black dots = treated wastewater.