Importance of the colmation layer in the transport and removal of cyanobacteria, viruses, and DOC during natural lake-bank filtration: SUPPLEMENTAL SECTION (3 FIGURES, 5 pages)

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**Supplemental Figure S1.** Breakthrough curve (dimensionless concentration history) for the conservative tracer (circles) at 25 cm below the sediment-water interface at the faster test site located 5.4 m offshore from the southern shoreline of Ashumet Pond in Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Cumulative breakthroughs for microorganisms and microspheres are depicted as a function of time since their introduction to sediment-water interface. Synechococcus sp IU625 (squares), AS-1 cyanophage (open triangles), 1.7 µm microspheres (diamonds), MS-2 coliphage (solid triangles).
Supplemental Figure S2. Breakthrough curve (dimensionless concentration history) for the conservative tracer (circles) at 25 cm below the sediment-water interface at the slower test site located 3.7 m offshore from the southern shoreline of Ashumet Pond in Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Cumulative breakthroughs for microorganisms and microspheres are depicted as a function of time since their introduction to sediment-water interface. Synechochococcus sp IU625 (squares), AS-1 cyanophage (open triangles), 1.7 µm microspheres (diamonds), MS-2 coliphage (solid triangles).
Supplemental Figure S3. Breakthrough curve (dimensionless concentration history) for the conservative tracer (circles) at the 45 cm depth following a direct pulse injection at 25 cm below the sediment-water interface at the faster test site located 5.4 m offshore from the southern shoreline of Ashumet Pond in Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Cumulative breakthroughs for microorganisms and microspheres at the 45 cm depth are depicted as a function of time since their introduction at the 25 cm depth. Undifferentiated, 0.6 µm (diameter) cyanobacterium harvested from Fisherman’s Cove on the west side of Ashumet Pond (triangles) and 1.7 µm microspheres (diamonds).