

High-resolution multi-parameter monitoring of microbial water quality and particles at two alpine karst springs as a basis for an early-warning system

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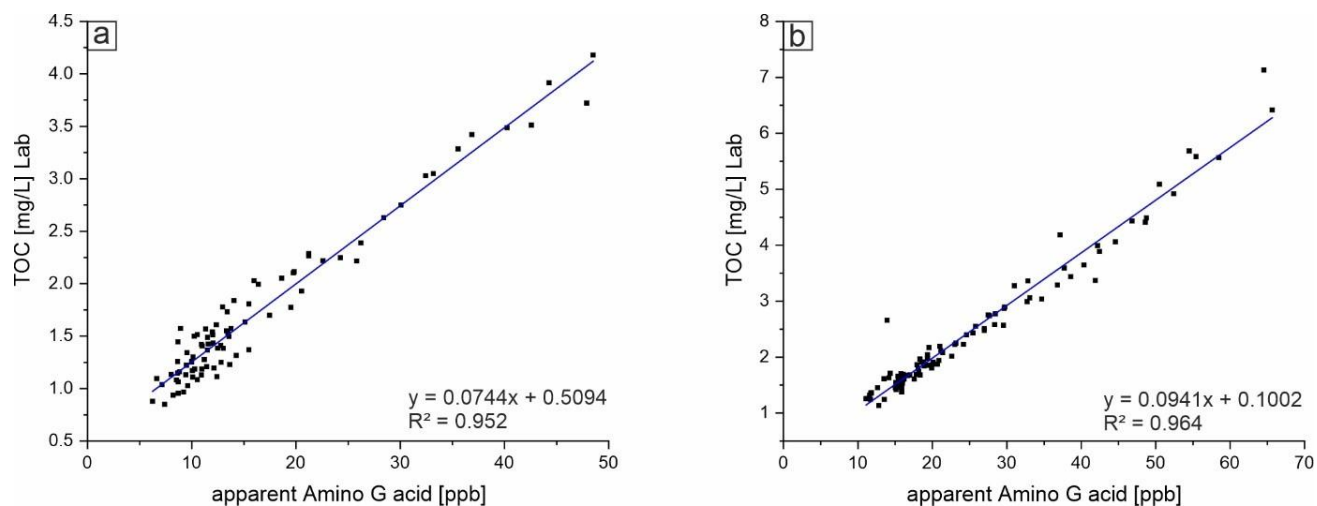


Fig. S1: Correlation between TOC measurements performed in the laboratory vs. apparent Amino G acid values measured in the field with a field fluorometer, a) for Aubach Spring and b) for Sägebach Spring.

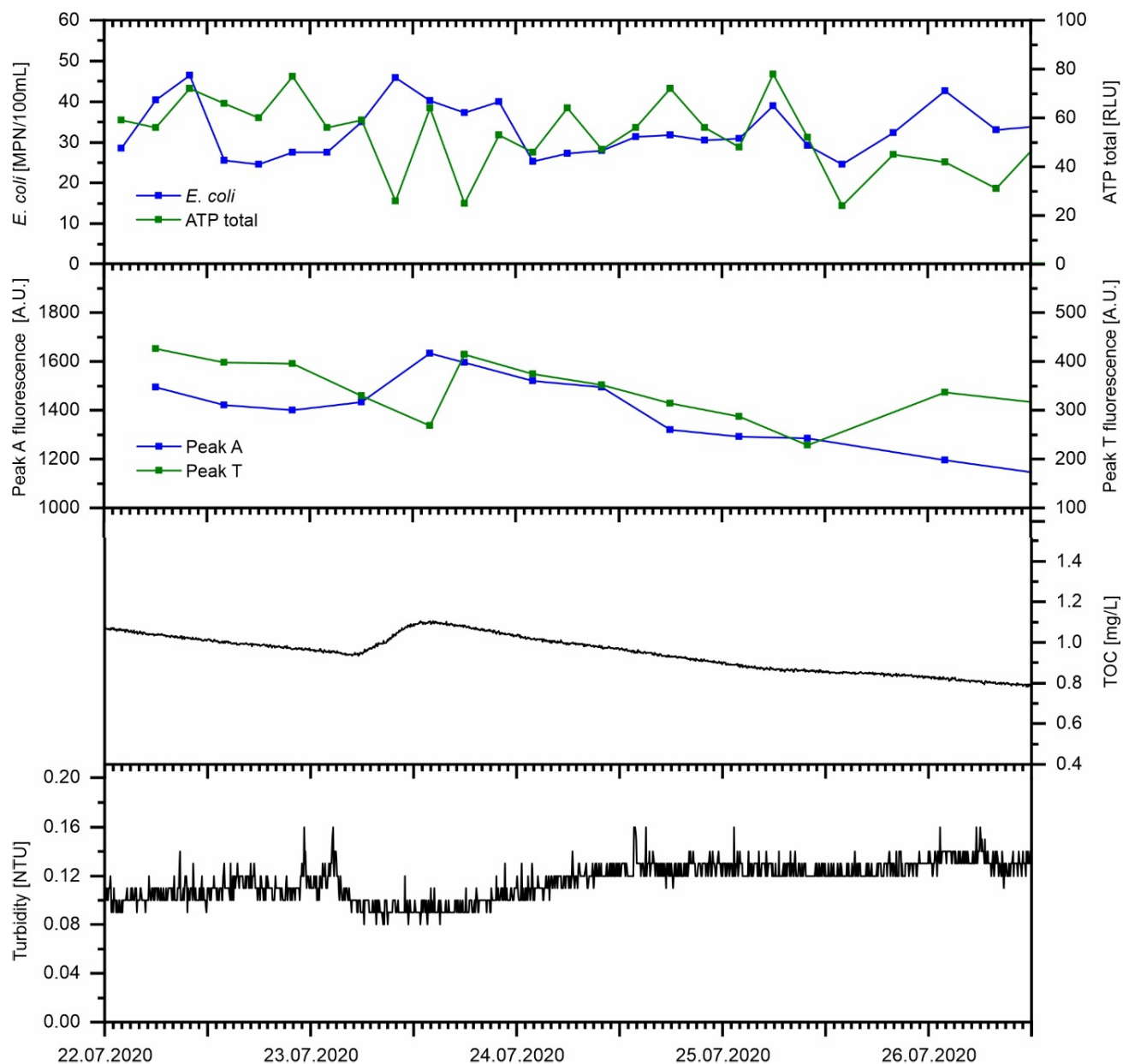


Fig S2: Temporal patterns of turbidity, TOC, fluorescence peaks A and T, together with the determined *E. coli* and ATP total for the first investigation period at Aubach Spring. No reaction to the focused rain event was observed.

Sagebach Spring →																			
r_s	EC	Peak A	Peak T	coliforms	<i>E. coli</i>	ATP	GLUC	TOC	Turbidity	1 μ m	2 μ m	3 μ m	4 μ m	5 μ m	6 μ m	7 μ m	8 μ m	9 μ m	10 μ m
p																			
n																			
EC																			
Peak A	-0.618 0.005 19																		
Peak T	0.457 0.0552 19																		
Coliforms	-0.376 0.127 19																		
<i>E. coli</i>	-0.313 0.207 19																		
ATP	-0.708 0.001 19																		
GLUC																			
TOC	-0.409 0.093 19																		
Turbidity	-0.133 0.299 19																		
1 μ m	0.317 0.262 0.290 -0.282 0.255 -0.260 0.292 -0.283 0.252 19 -0.274 -0.252 0.314 -0.277 0.360 -0.246 0.321 0.260 0.291																		
2 μ m																			
3 μ m																			
4 μ m																			
5 μ m																			
6 μ m																			
7 μ m																			
8 μ m																			
9 μ m																			
10 μ m																			
Aubach Spring →																			

Fig S3: Spearman's rank correlation (r_s) with significance (p value) and the number of samples for all relevant parameters measured at Aubach and Sägebach springs during the respective detailed monitoring periods. Green colors indicate a high correlation while red colors indicate a weak correlation. n.m. = not measured.