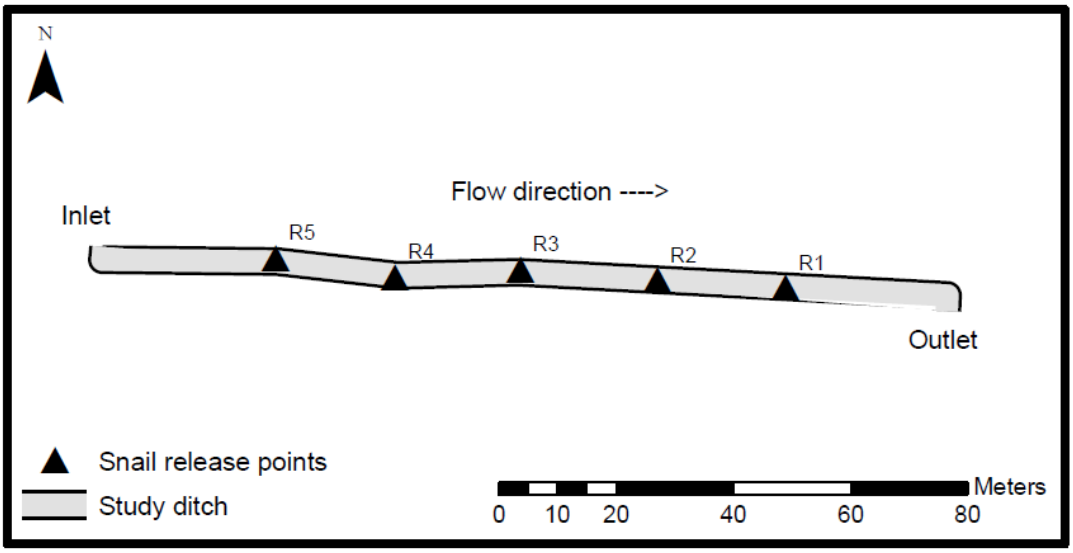
Appendix

Supplement to:

Akullian AN, Lu D, McDowell JZ, Davis GM, Spear RC, Remais JV. Modeling the combined influence of host dispersal and waterborne fate and transport on pathogen spread in complex landscapes. *Water Quality, Exposure and Health*, 2012.

535 **Figure 1A. Snail release points along the study ditch used for the mass mark release**
536 **(MMR) study.**
537



538
539
540
541
542
543
544
545
546
547
548
549
550
551
552
553
554
555
556
557
558
559
560

561

562

563

564

565

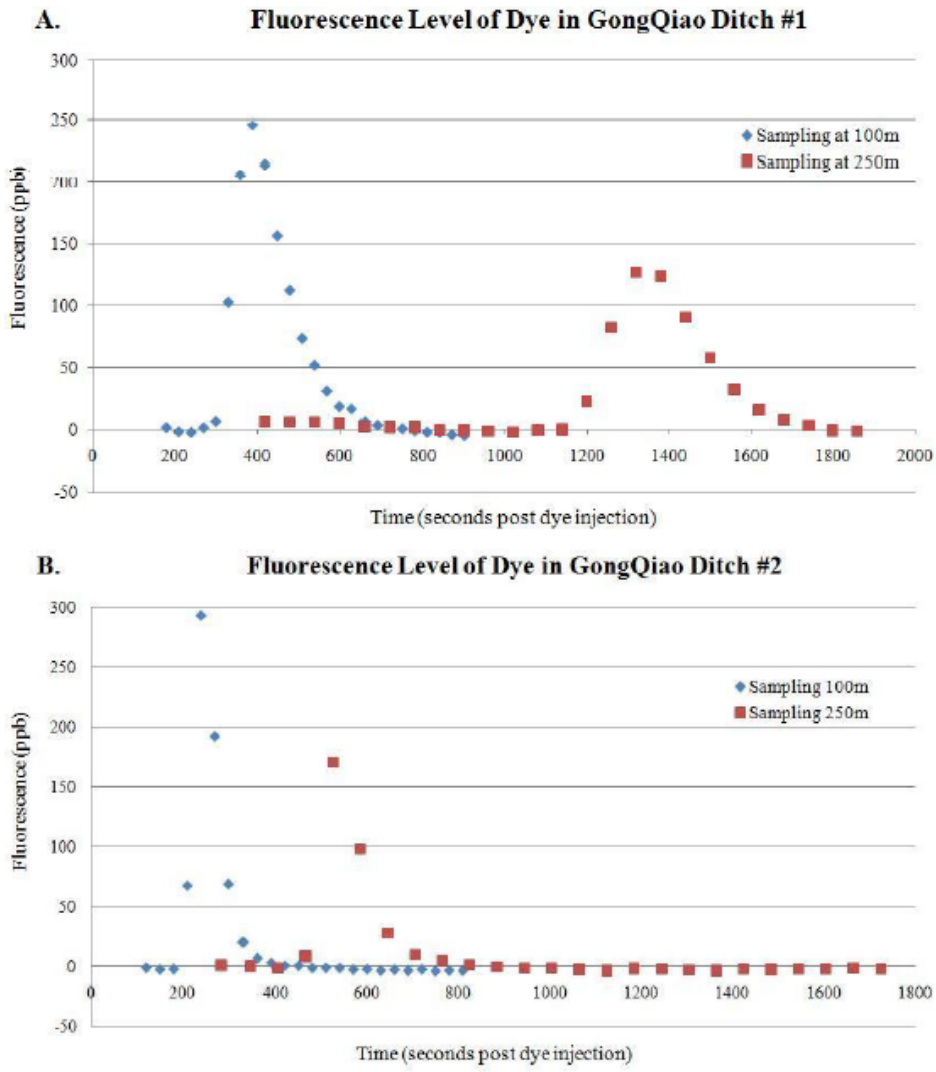
566

567

568 **Figure 2A. Fluorescence levels of Rhodamine WT dye in collected water samples at two**
569 **distances (100 and 250 meters) downstream from dye release in two concrete irrigation**
570 **ditches (A and B)**

571

572



573

Figure 3A. Dispersing snail counts decrease with distance downstream from the upstream source village (filled triangle) based on a starting population (n=1.87x10^5) subject to the distance decay equation derived from the MMR study.