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506			
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509	Appendix		
510	Supplement to:		
511 512 513	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. <i>Water Quality, Exposure and Health</i> , 2012.		
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535 Figure 1A. Snail release points along the study ditch used for the mass mark release

- 536 (MMR) study.









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568	Figure 2A. Fluorescence le	vels of Rhoo	amine WT dye in collected water samples at two	

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

Fluorescence Level of Dye in GongQiao Ditch #1 A. Sampling at 100m Sampling at 250m Fluorescence (ppb) . +++ . -50 Time (seconds post dye injection) B. Fluorescence Level of Dye in GongQiao Ditch #2 Sampling 100m Sampling 250m Fluorescence (ppb) -50 Time (seconds post dye injection)

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579 580 581	Figure 3A. Dispersing snail source village (filled triang distance decay equation de	counts decr le) based or erived from	rease with distance downstream from the upstream a a starting population (n=1.87x10 ⁵) subject to the the MMR study.



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