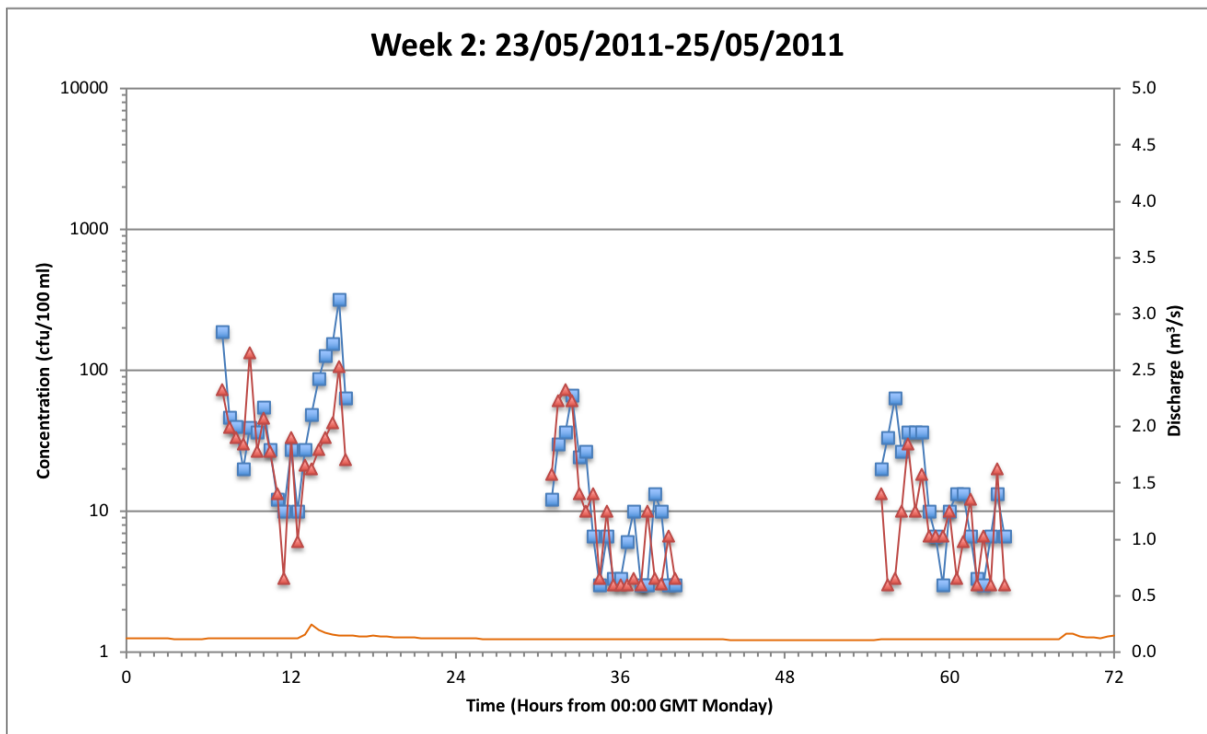
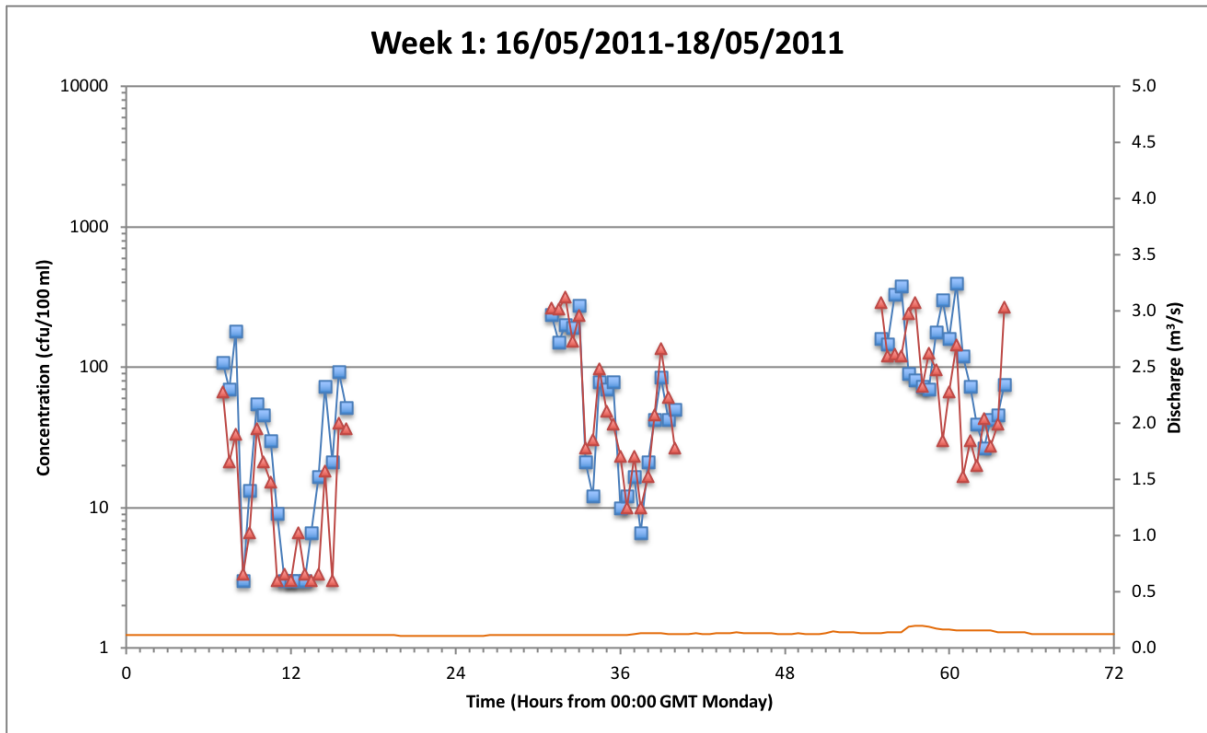
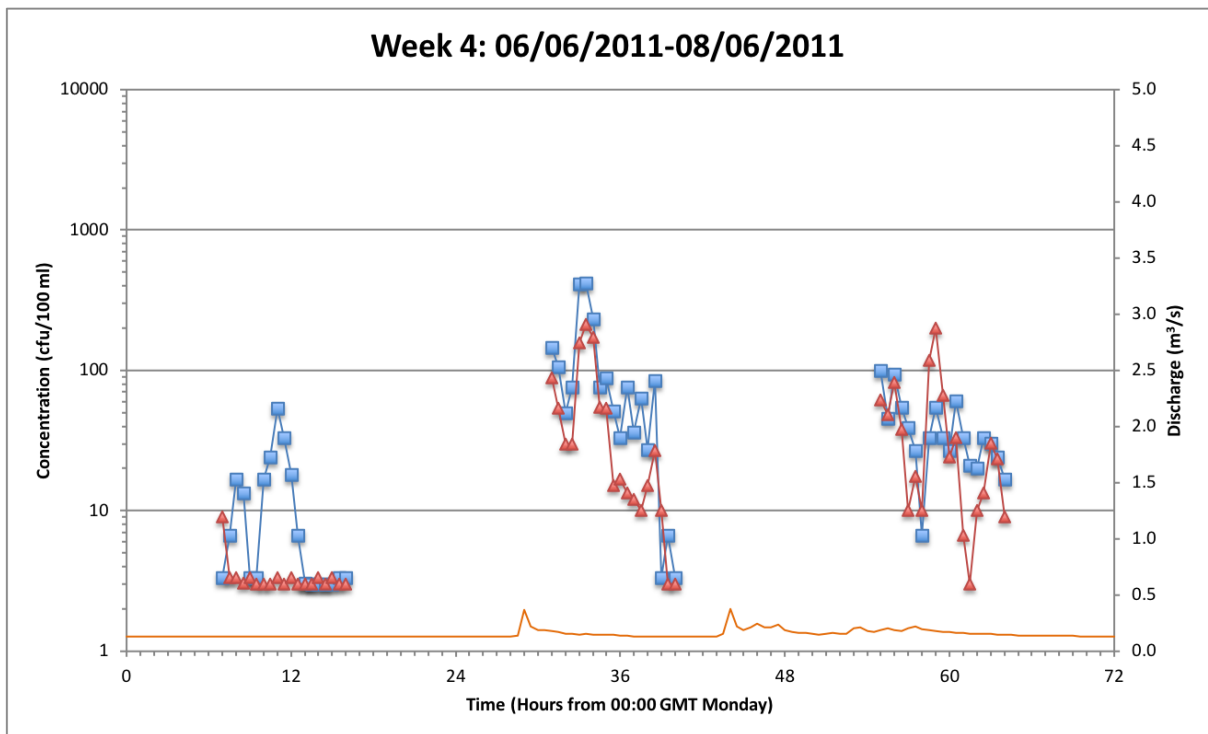
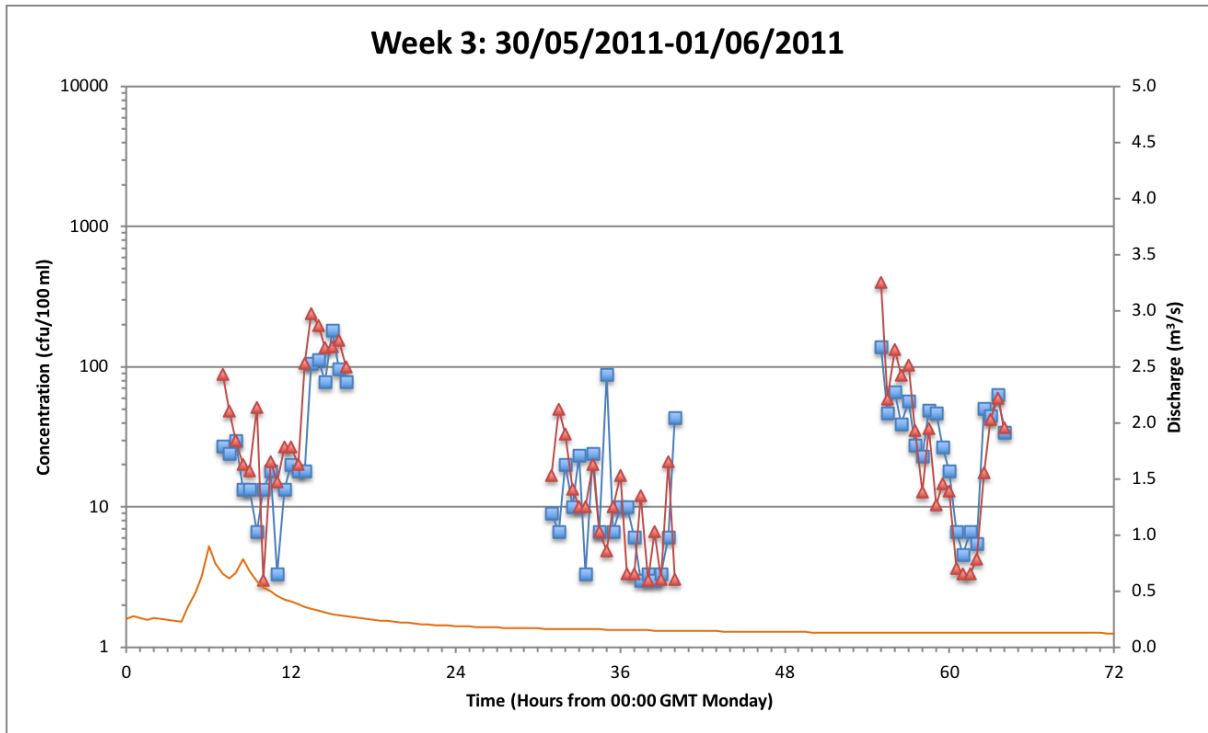


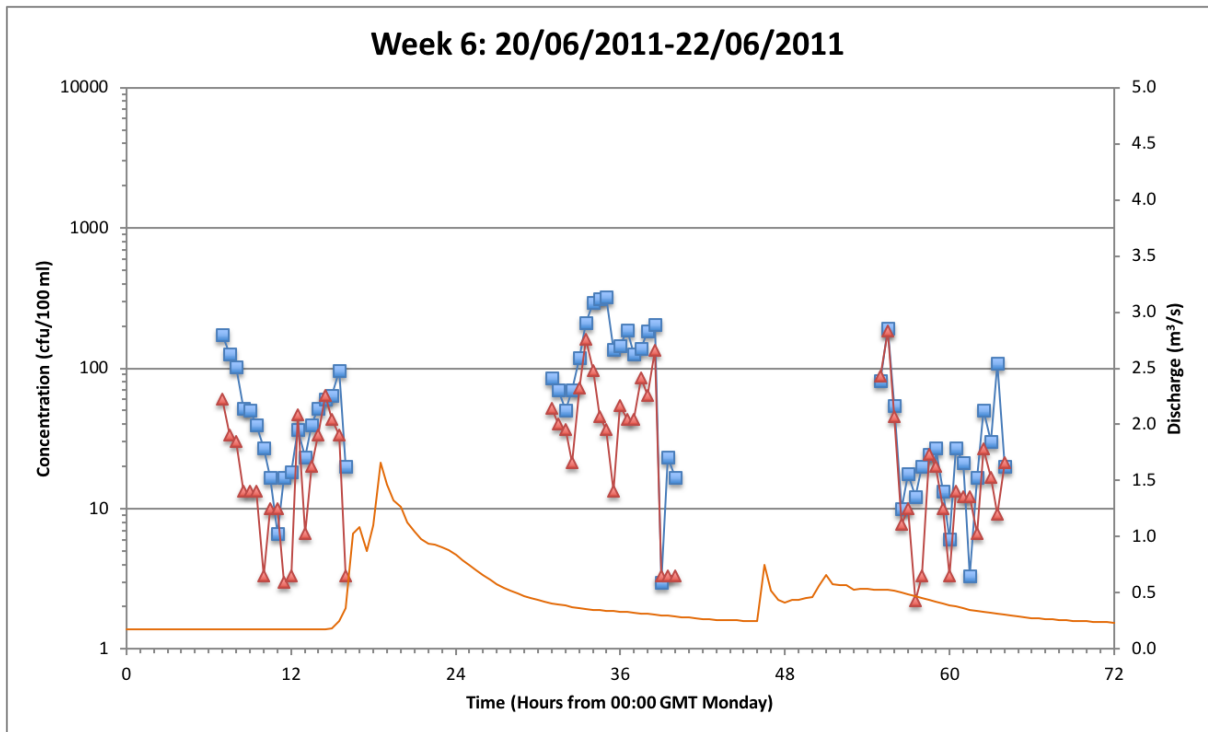
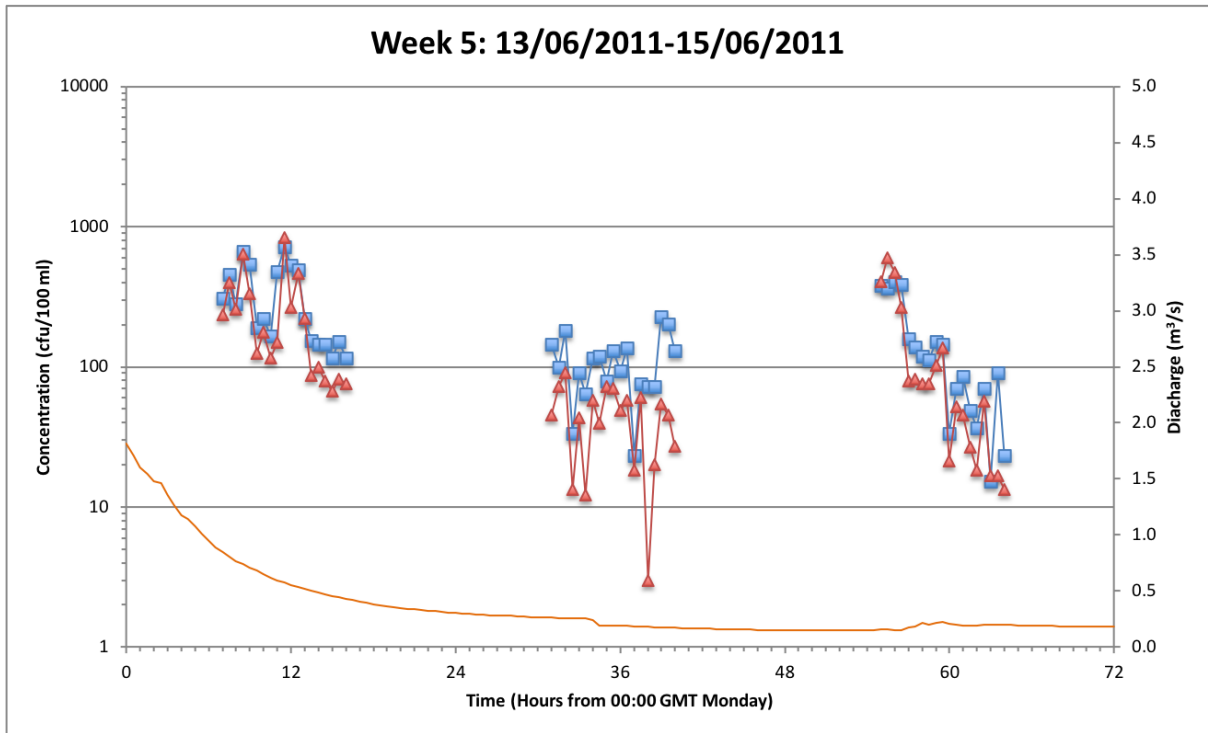
Supplementary Material 1



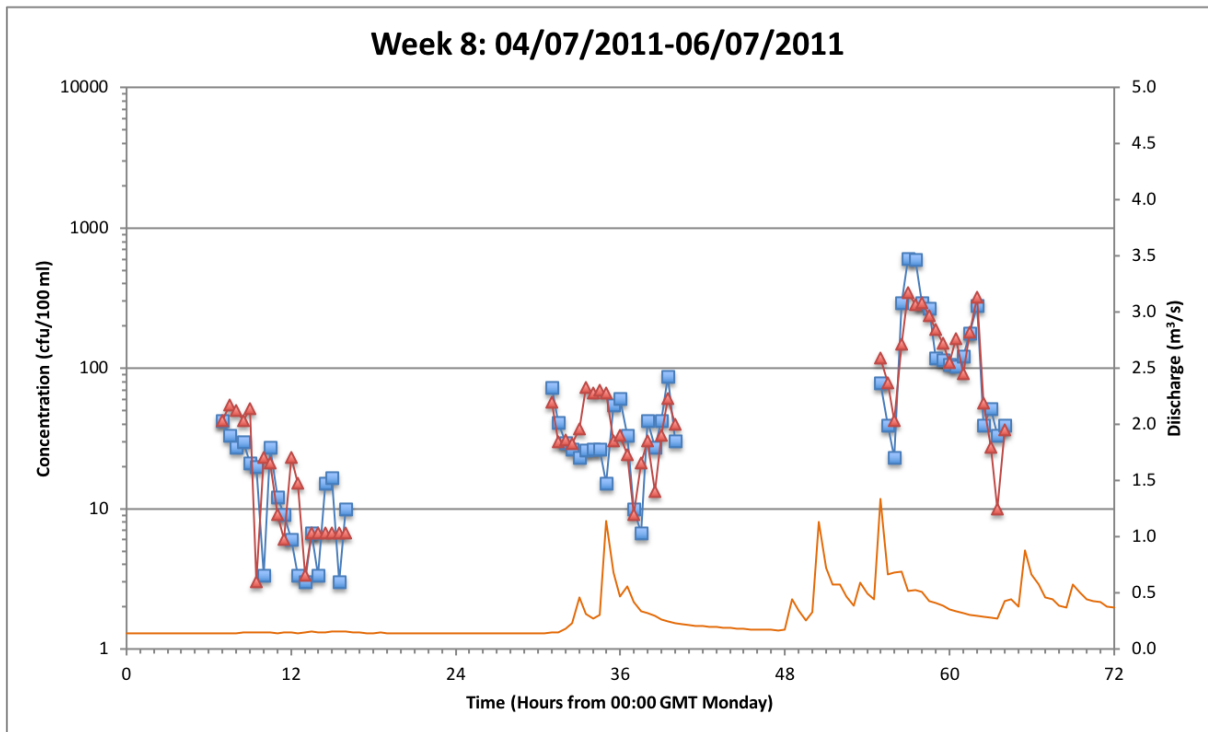
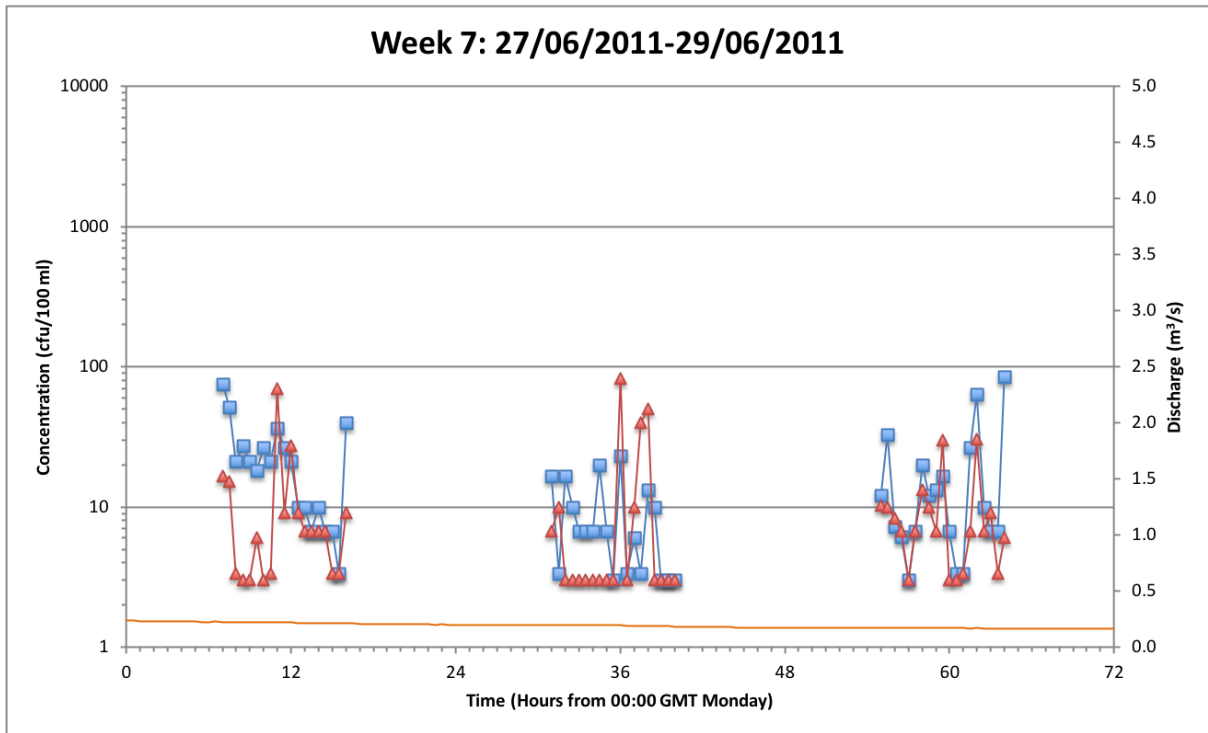
- *Escherichia coli*
- ▲ Intestinal enterococci
- Clyne River discharge



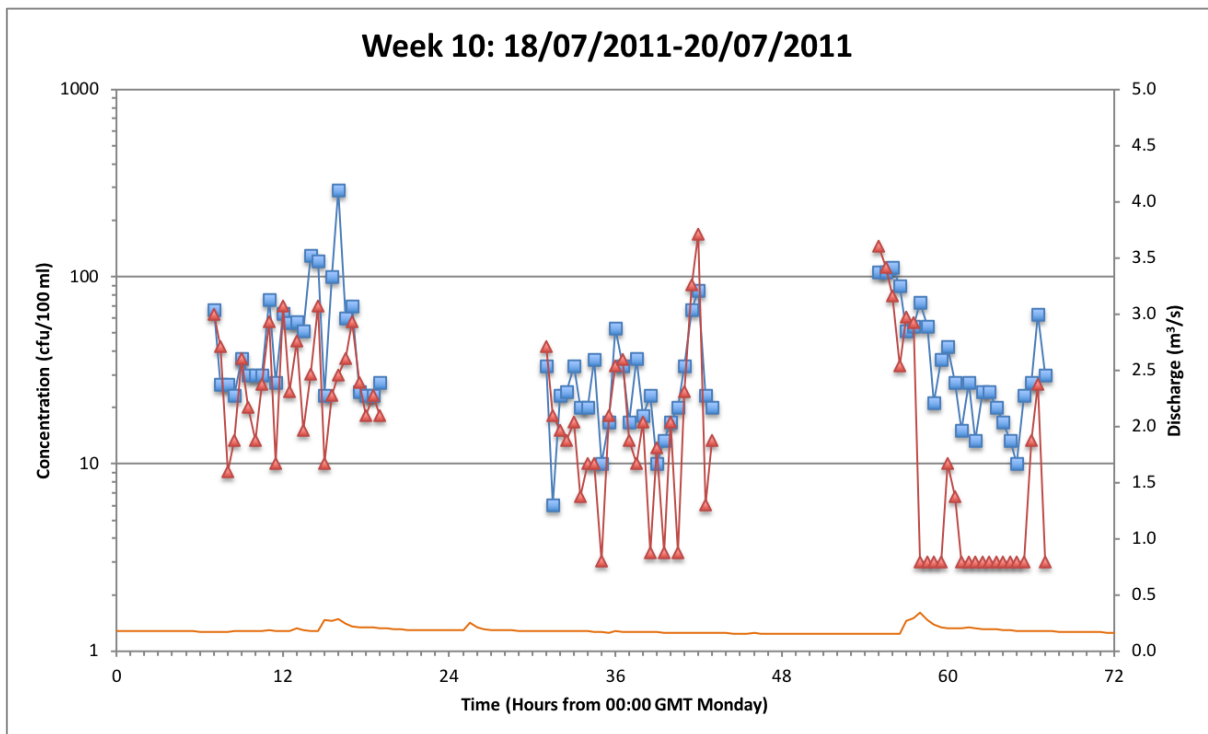
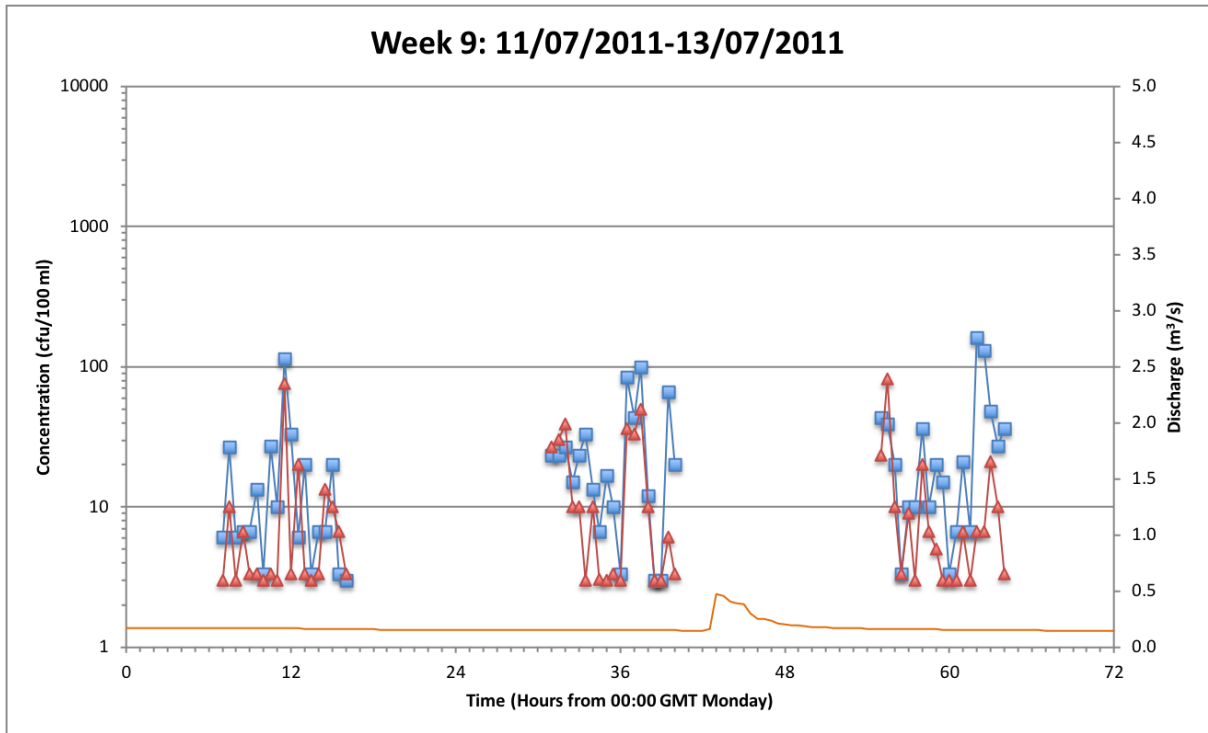
- *Escherichia coli*
- ▲ Intestinal enterococci
- Clyde River discharge



- *Escherichia coli*
- ▲ Intestinal enterococci
- Clyne River discharge

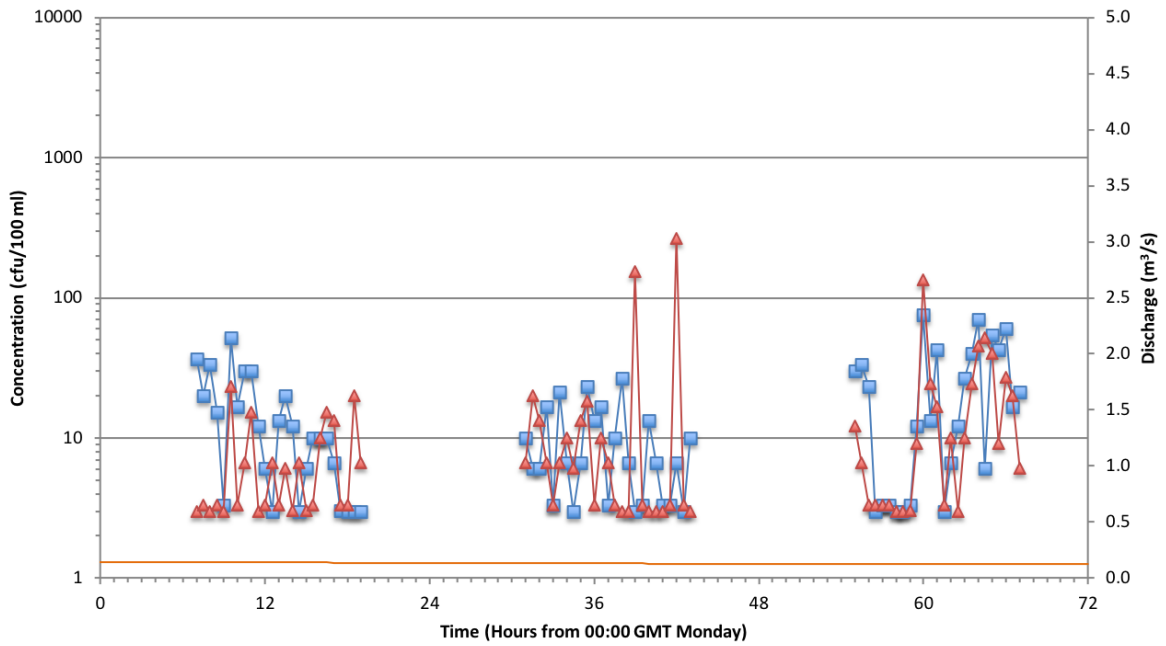


- *Escherichia coli*
- ▲ Intestinal enterococci
- Clyne River discharge

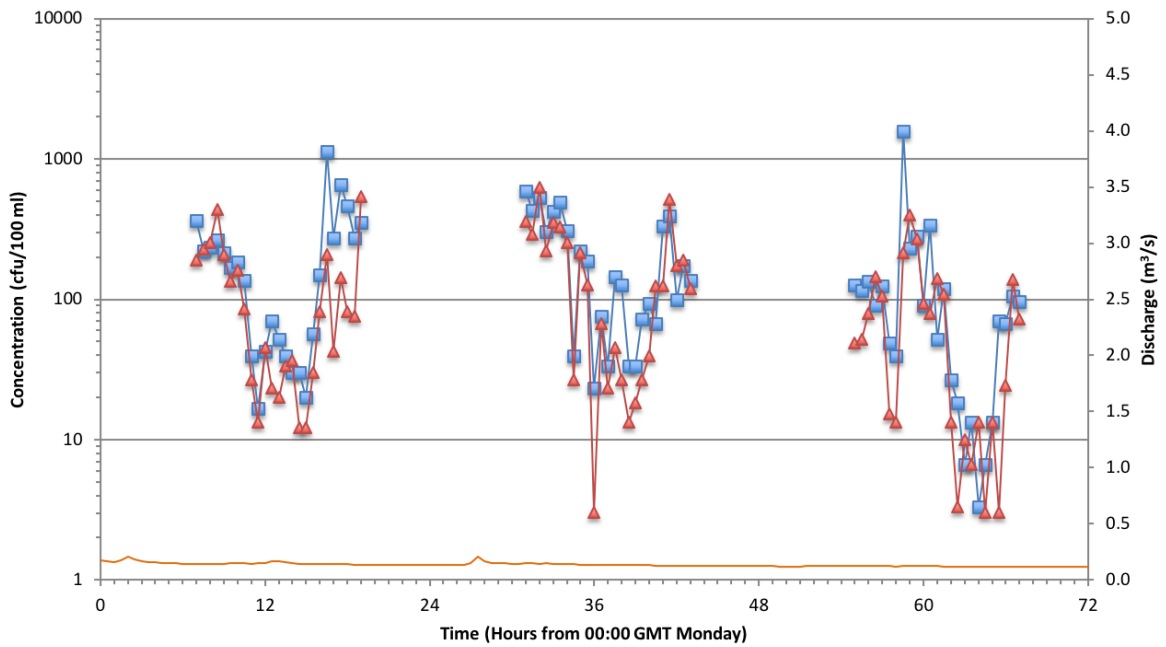


- *Escherichia coli*
- ▲ Intestinal enterococci
- Clyne River discharge

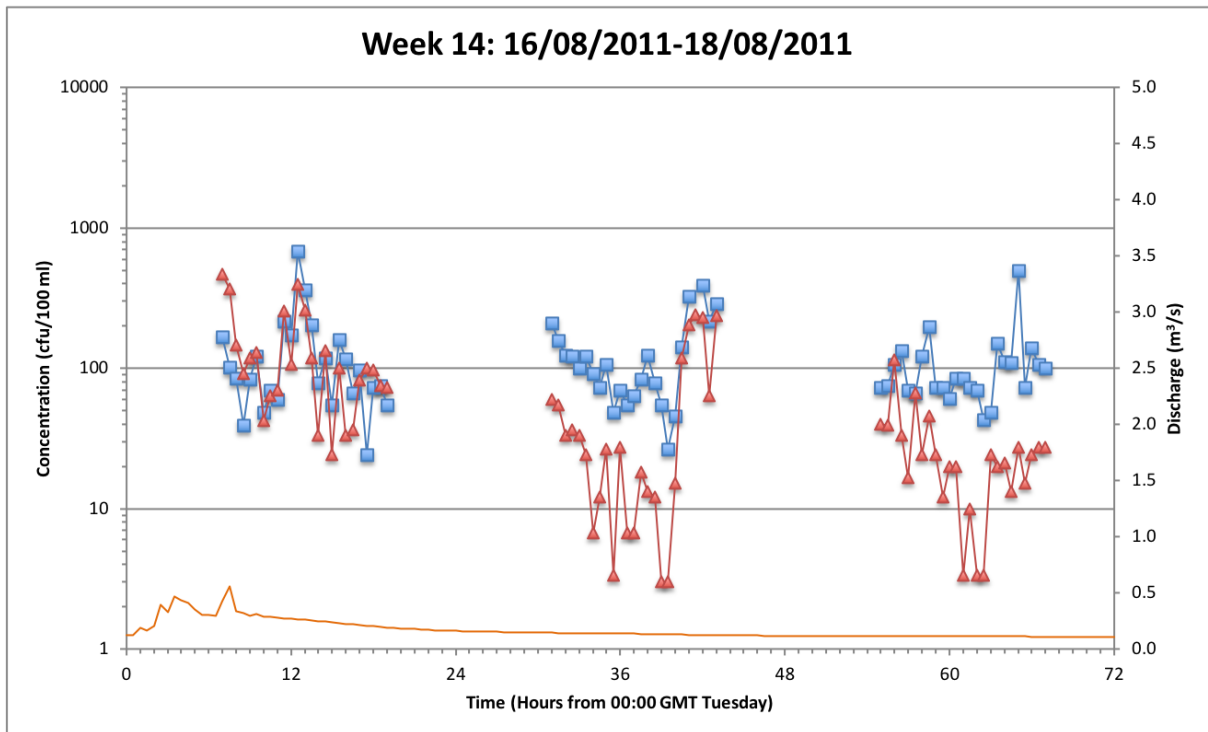
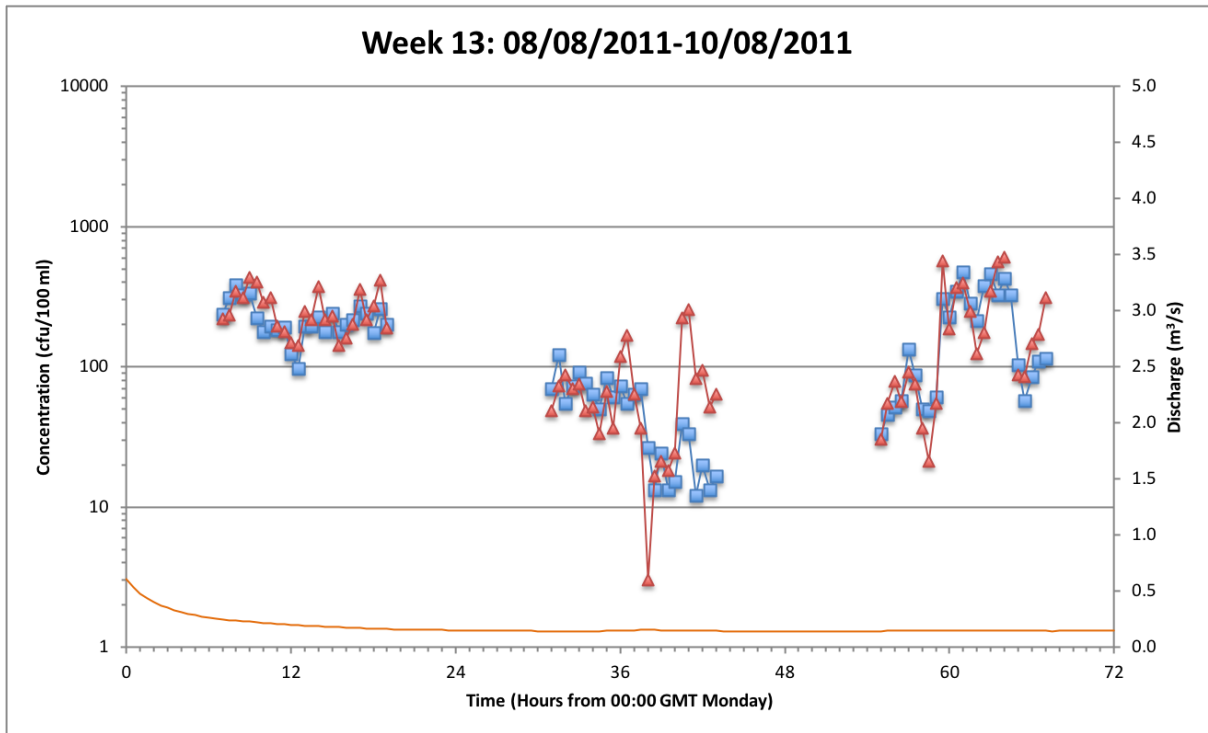
Week 11: 25/07/2011-27/07/2011



Week 12: 01/08/2011-03/08/2011

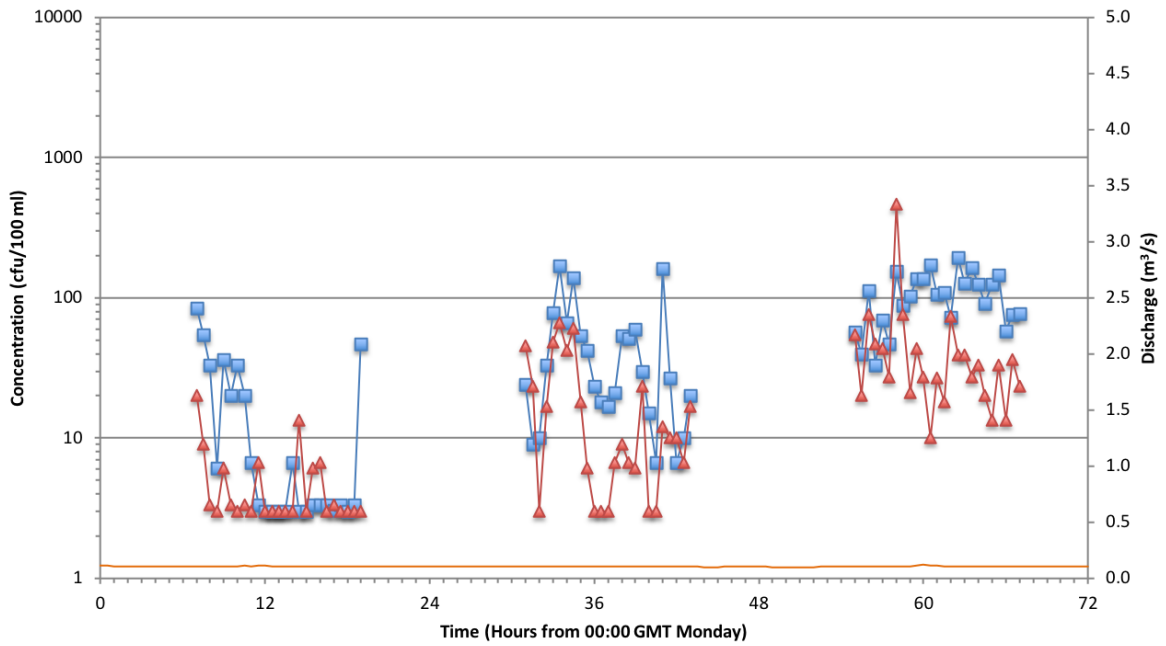


- *Escherichia coli*
- ▲— Intestinal enterococci
- Clyne River discharge

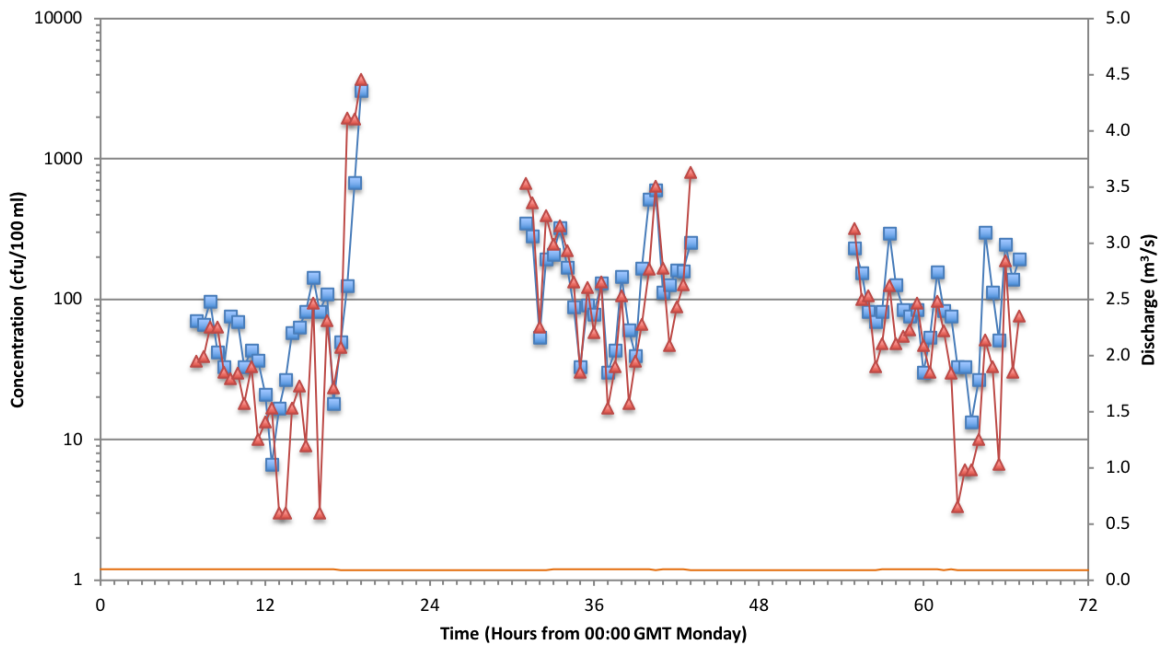


- *Escherichia coli*
- ▲ Intestinal enterococci
- Clyne River discharge

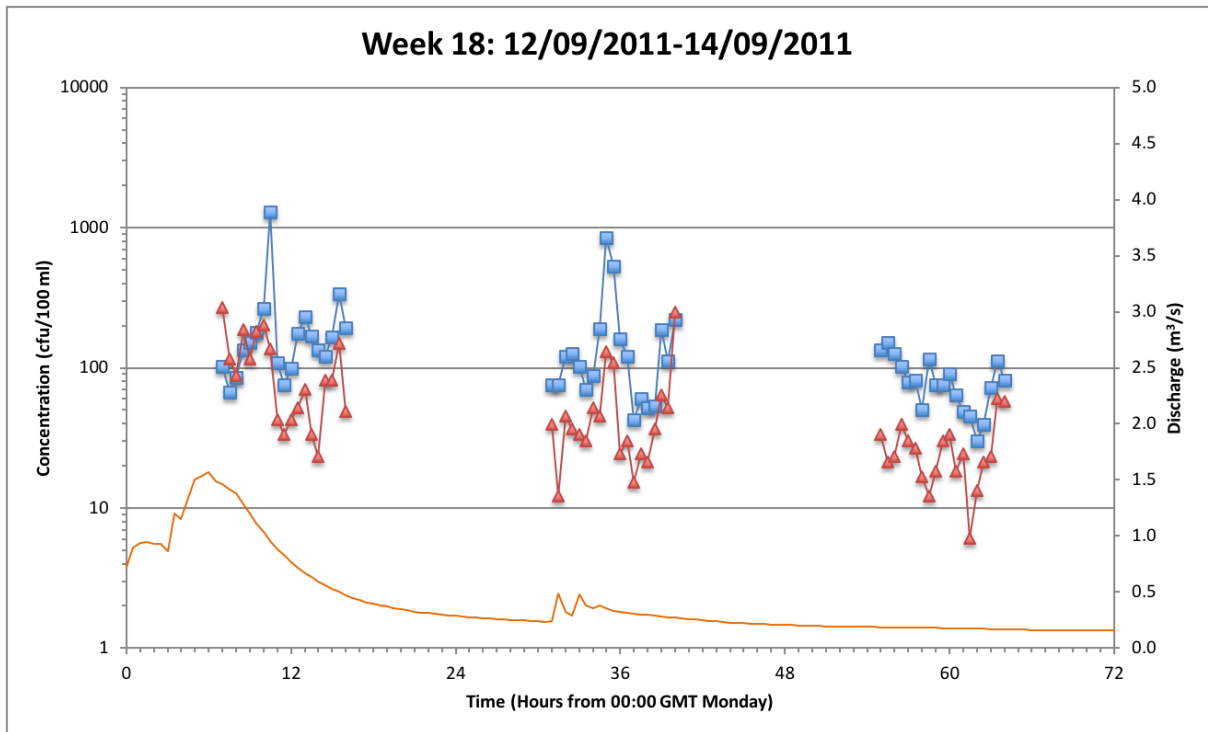
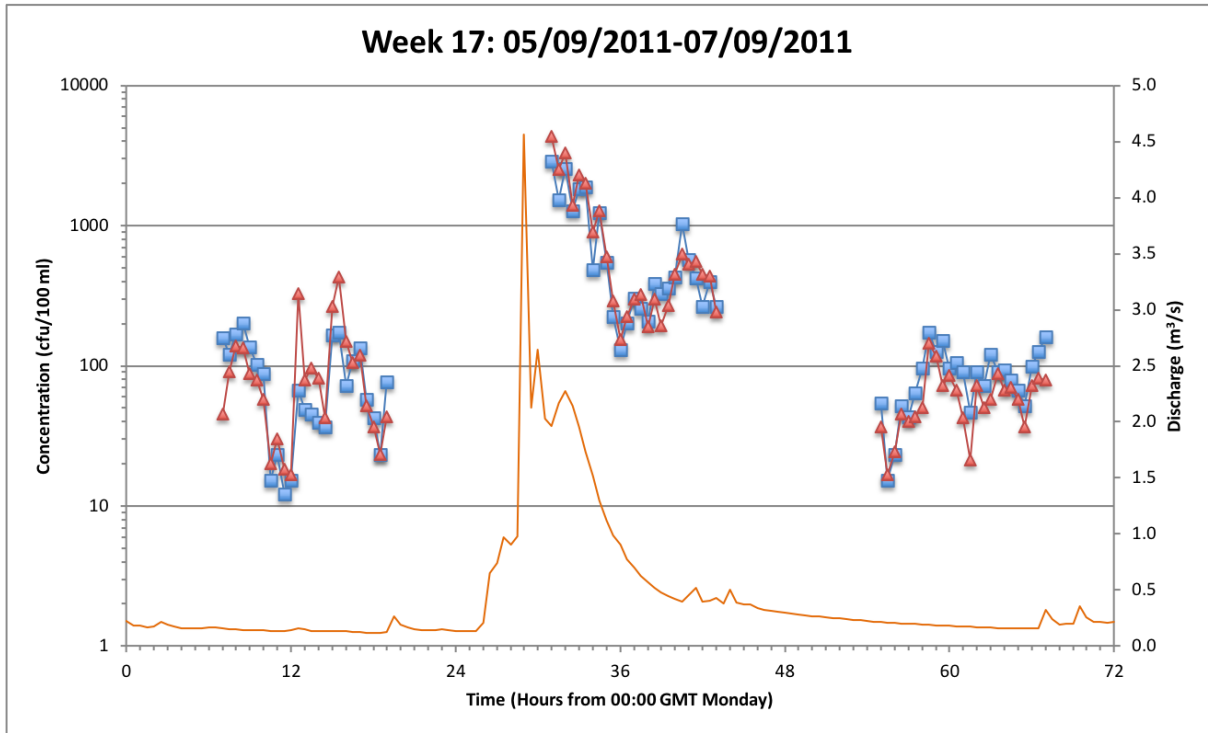
Week 15: 22/08/2011-24/08/2011



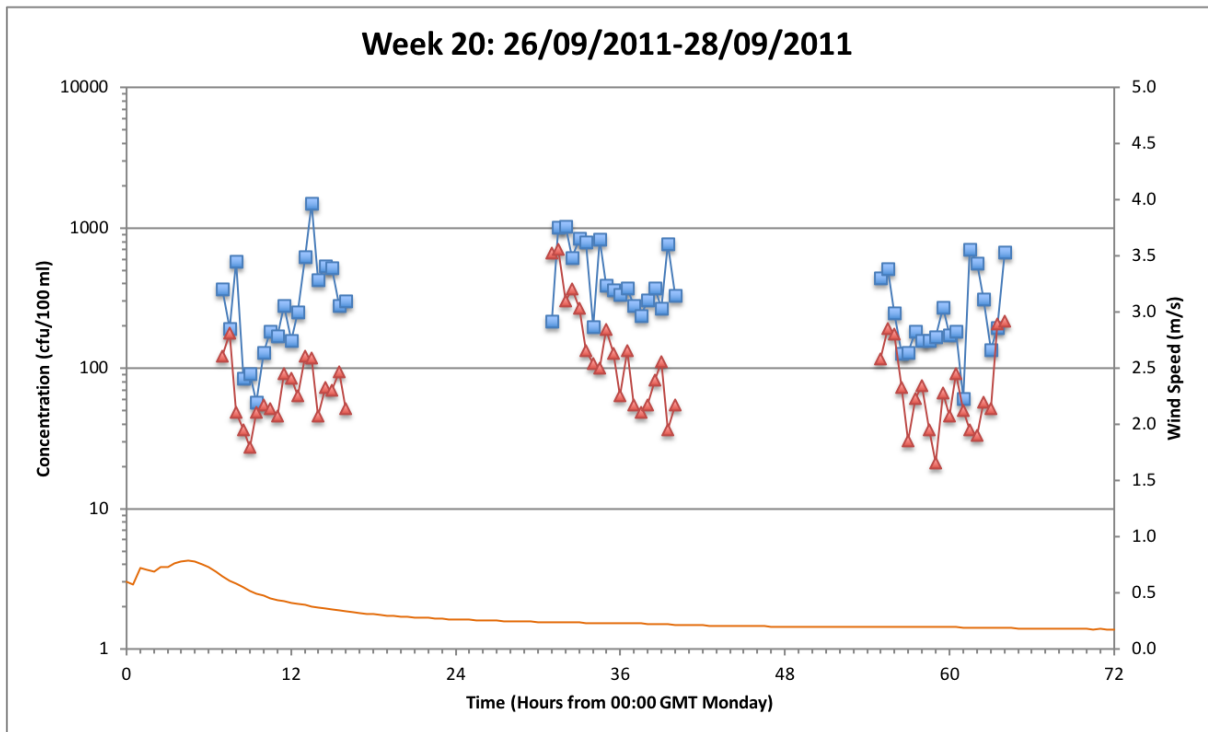
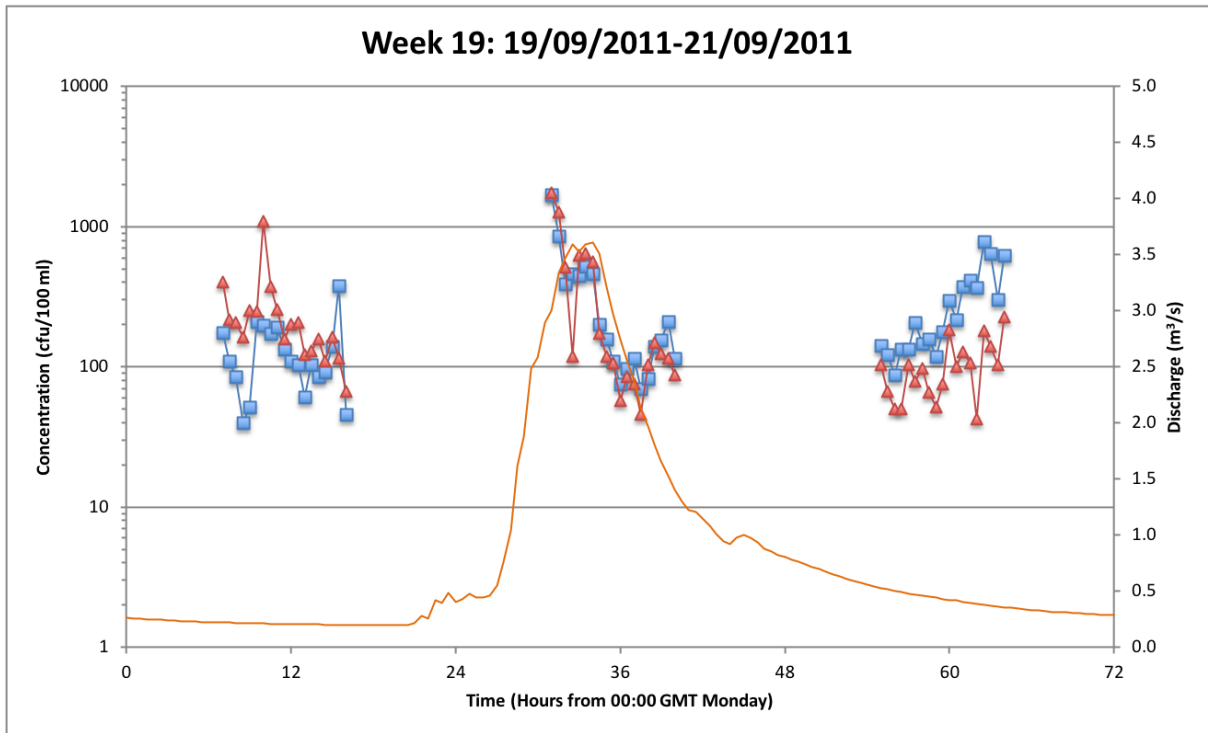
Week 16: 29/08/2011-31/08/2011



- *Escherichia coli*
- ▲ Intestinal enterococci
- Clyne River discharge



- *Escherichia coli*
- ▲ Intestinal enterococci
- Clyne River discharge



- *Escherichia coli*
- ▲ Intestinal enterococci
- Clyne River discharge

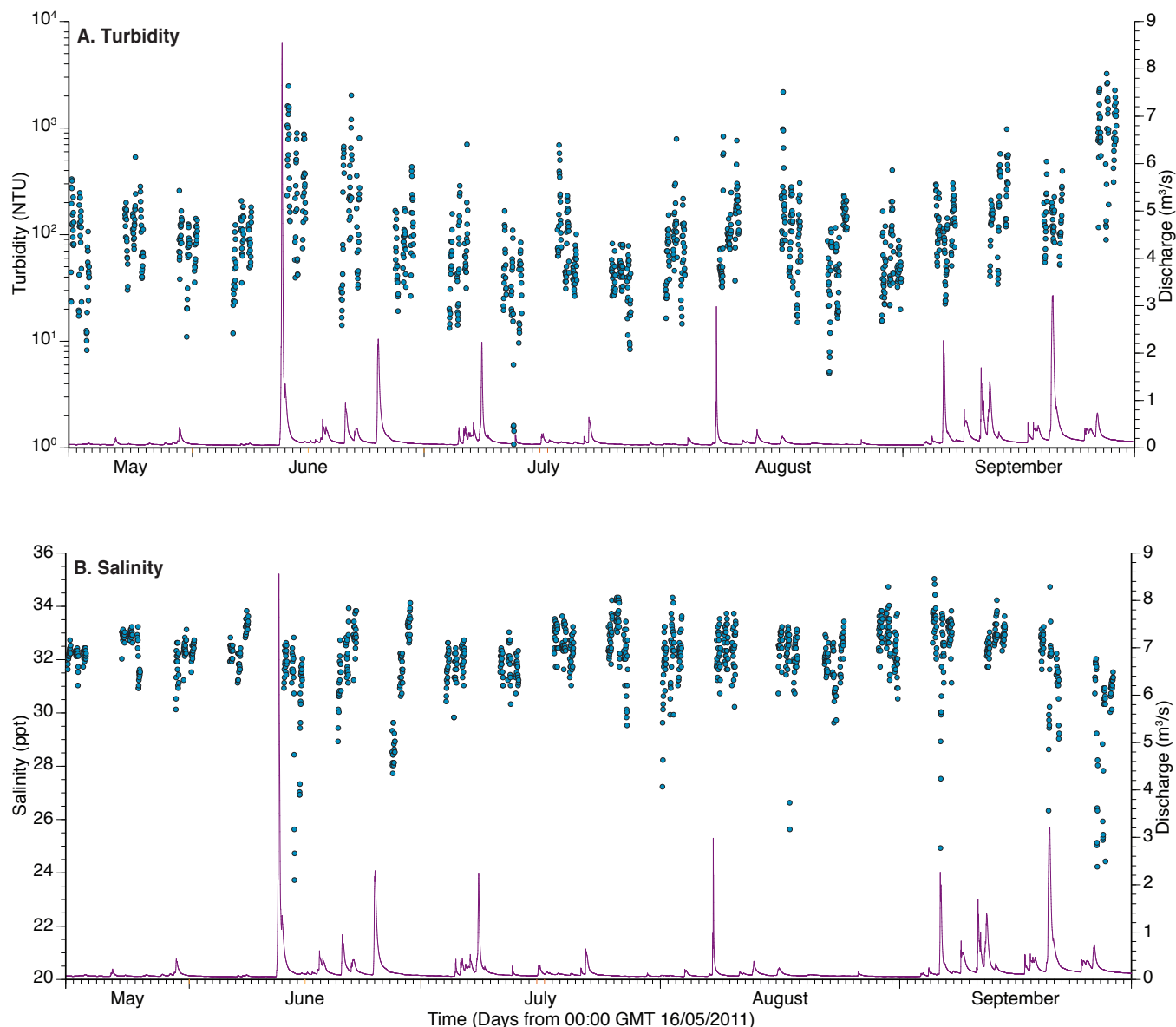


Figure S2 A. Turbidity (nephelometric turbidity units (NTU)) and B. salinity (parts per thousand (ppt)) (points) in marine water samples collected at Swansea Bay designated sampling point between 16/05/2011 and 28/09/2011 and discharge (m^3/s) (line) at the Clyne River gauge (Figure 1).

Following microbiological analyses, the residual sample volumes were analyzed for turbidity (Hannah Instruments LP2000, nephelometric turbidity units (NTU)) and salinity (Mettler Toledo SevenGo, parts per thousand (ppt)).

Turbidity (Figure S2A) ranged from 1 NTU to 3180 NTU and showed reduced skewness (< 0.4) when \log_{10} transformed, though statistically significant departure from normality remained (S-W $p < 0.05$). Turbidity data were, thus, \log_{10} transformed for further statistical analyses. The GM turbidity was 92 NTU. Turbidity displayed an average 1 \log_{10} order variation (minimum: 0.3224, maximum: 2.0081) within sampling days and tended, like FIO concentrations, to be elevated following hydrograph event conditions. Salinity also showed a statistically significant departure from normality (S-W $p < 0.05$) but with a negatively skewed distribution (skewness -2.3). Salinity (Figure S2B) ranged from 23.7 ppt to 35.0 ppt (mean: 32.0 ppt, SD: 1.3 ppt). Lower salinity values tended to occur following hydrograph event conditions, when greater volumes of freshwater would have been present from river and stream inputs to the bay.