

## Supplementary Materia: The Occurrence of Potential Harmful Cyanobacteria and Cyanotoxins in the Obrzyca River (Poland), a Source of Drinking Water

**Table S1.** List of full species names cited in the manuscript.

<i>Aphanizomenon flos-aquae</i> (Ralfs ex Bornet & Flahault),
<i>Cuspidothrix issatchenkoi</i> (Usachev)
<i>Cylindrospermopsis raciborskii</i> (Woloszynska)
<i>Dolichospermum flos-aquae</i> (Brébisson ex Bornet & Flahault)
<i>Dolichospermum planctonicum</i> (Brunnthaler)
<i>Microcystis aeruginosa</i> (Kützing)
<i>Microcystis flos-aquae</i> (Wittrock)
<i>Microcystis viridis</i> (A.Braun)
<i>Microcystis wesenbergii</i> (Komárek)
<i>Oscillatoria angusta</i> (Koppe)
<i>Planktothrix agardhii</i> (Anagn. & Komárek)
<i>Pseudoanabaena limnetica</i> (Lemmerman)
<i>Woronichinia naegeliana</i> (Unger)

**Table S2.** Determination of 240-h LC 50 with *D. tigrina* for sample collected in August 2019 at Uście point.

Extract concentration [%]	Number of animals <i>n</i>	Number of dead animals		Logarithm of concentration <i>x</i>	Empirical probites <i>y</i>
		Number of individuals <i>r</i>	Percentage of individuals <i>P</i>		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
71.4	30	21	70.00	1.85	5.524
51.02	30	18	60.00	1.71	5.2533
36.44	30	13	43.33	1.56	4.8318
26.03	30	10	33.33	1.42	4.5684
18.6	30	8	26.67	1.27	4.3781
13.28	30	5	16.67	1.12	4.0339
9.48	30	3	10.00	0.98	3.7184
6.7	30	1	3.33	0.83	3.1616

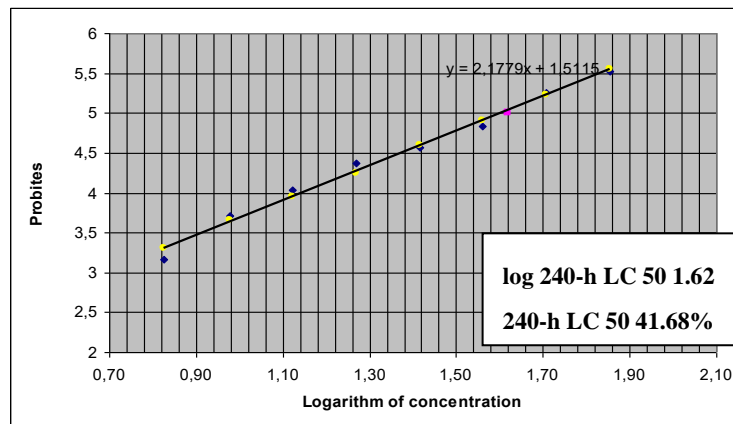


Figure S1. Calculation of LC 50 by graphical method.

Table S3. Checking the graphical method of calculating LC 50 using the  $\chi^2$  test.

Logarithm of concentration X	y theoretical	P theoretical	n	r	nP	r-nP	$\frac{(r - nP)^2}{nP(1 - P)}$
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.85	5.55	0.709	30	21	21.27	-0.27	0.0118
1.71	5.23	0.591	30	18	17.73	0.27	0.0101
1.56	4.9	0.461	30	13	13.83	-0.83	0.0924
1.42	4.60	0.345	30	10	10.35	-0.35	0.0181
1.27	4.25	0.227	30	8	6.81	1.19	0.2690
1.12	3.95	0.147	30	5	4.41	0.59	0.0925
0.98	3.65	0.089	30	3	2.67	0.33	0.0448
0.83	3.3	0.045	30	1	1.35	-0.35	0.0950
Number of degrees of freedom: $f = 8 - 2 = 6$ . For $\chi^2 0,6337$ ; $P = 99\%$							0.6337

Table S4. Determination of 240-h LC 50 with *D. tigrina* for sample collected in September 2019 at Uście point.

Extract concentration [%]	Number of animals n	Number of dead animals		Logarithm of concentration x	Empirical probites y
		Number of individuals r	Percentage of individuals P		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
71.4	30	28	93.33	1.85	6.499
51.02	30	26	86.67	1.71	6.1123
36.44	30	22	73.33	1.56	5.6219
26.03	30	16	53.33	1.42	5.0828
18.6	30	14	46.67	1.27	5.0828
13.28	30	7	23.33	1.12	4.9172
9.48	30	5	16.67	0.98	4.271
6.7	30	1	3.33	0.83	3.1616

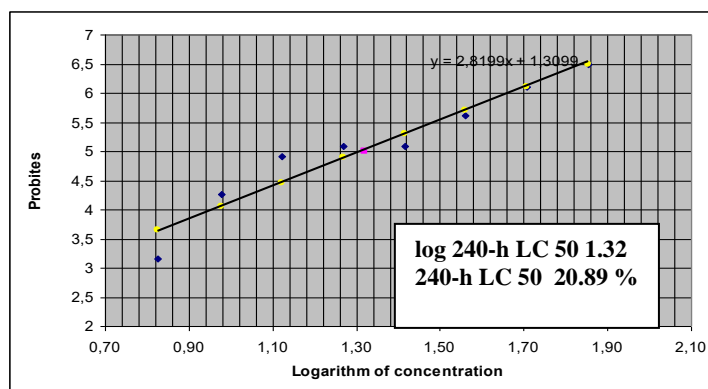


Figure S2. Calculation of LC 50 by graphical method.

Table S5. Checking the graphical method of calculating LC 50 using the  $\chi^2$  test.

Logarithm of concentration X	y theoretical	P theoretical	n	r	nP	r-nP	$\frac{(r - nP)^2}{nP(1 - P)}$
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.85	6.5	0.934	30	28	28.02	-0.02	0.0002
1.71	6.1	0.865	30	26	25.95	0.05	0.0007
1.56	5.7	0.759	30	22	22.77	-0.77	0.1080
1.42	5.30	0.618	30	16	18.54	-2.54	0.9109
1.27	4.9	0.461	30	14	13.83	0.17	0.0039
1.12	4.45	0.292	30	7	8.76	-1.76	0.4994
0.98	4.05	0.172	30	5	5.16	-0.16	0.0060
0.83	3.65	0.089	30	1	2.67	-1.67	1.1466
Number of degrees of freedom: $f = 8 - 2 = 6$ . For $\chi^2$ 2,6758; $P = 80\%$							2.6758

Table S6. Determination of 240-h LC 50 with *D. tigrina* for sample collected in October 2019 at Uście point.

Extract concentration [%]	Number of animals <i>n</i>	Number of dead animals		Logarithm of concentration <i>x</i>	Empirical probites <i>y</i>
		Number of individuals <i>r</i>	Percentage of individuals <i>P</i>		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
71.4	30	25	83.33	1.85	5.966
51.02	30	18	60.00	1.71	5.2533
36.44	30	14	46.67	1.56	4.9172
26.03	30	10	33.33	1.42	4.5684
18.6	30	8	26.67	1.27	4.3781
13.28	30	5	16.67	1.12	4.0339
9.48	30	2	6.67	0.98	3.5015
6.7	30	1	3.33	0.83	3.1616

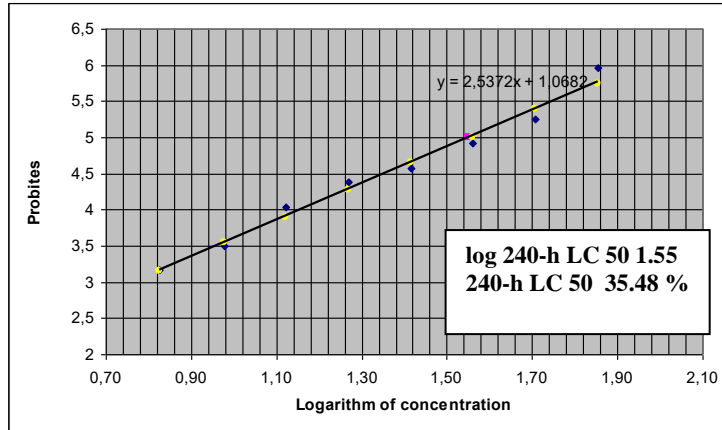


Figure S3. Calculation of LC 50 by graphical method.

Table S7. Checking the graphical method of calculating LC 50 using the  $\chi^2$  test.

Logarithm of concentration X	y theoretical	P theoretical	n	r	nP	r-nP	$\frac{(r - nP)^2}{nP(1 - P)}$
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.85	5.75	0.774	30	25	23.22	1.78	0.6038
1.71	5.40	0.656	30	18	19.68	-1.68	0.4169
1.56	5.00	0.50	30	14	15	-1	0.1333
1.42	4.65	0.364	30	10	10.92	-0.92	0.1219
1.27	4.28	0.236	30	8	7.08	0.92	0.1565
1.12	3.90	0.136	30	5	4.08	0.92	0.2401
0.98	3.55	0.074	30	2	2.22	-0.22	0.0235
0.83	3.15	0.032	30	1	0.96	0.04	0.0017
Number of degrees of freedom: $f = 8 - 2 = 6$ . For $\chi^2$ 1,6977; $P = 94\%$							1.6977