1	Using river distance and existing hydrography data can improve the geostatistical
2	estimation of fish tissue mercury at unsampled locations
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16	Supporting Information
17	Pages: 6; Figures: 6; Tables: 3; Movies: 1
18	Figure S1 depicts the study area and shows data locations for fish tissue mercury, water column
19	mercury, and pH. Tables S1 and S3 summarize the data used in the study. Table S2 describes
20	the estimation scenarios. Figures S2 and S3 show scatterplots of the regression between pH and
21	fish mercury and surface water mercury and fish mercury, respectively, along with plots of the
22	residuals. Figure S4 shows the model residuals as a function of river distance, and Figure S5
23	shows the distribution of fish species in the study. Figure S6 shows a map of the estimation
24	variance. Movie S1 depicts the spatiotemporal trends in fish tissue at 180-day intervals.



27 Figure S1: Lumber (Left) and Cape Fear (Right) Basins in North Carolina, with locations for

- 28 *Fish*Hg (circles), pH (squares), and *WC*Hg (triangles).
- 29

Data Type	# of Locations	# of Independent Samples	# of Samples collocated with Fish Hg Samples
Fish Hg	75	1663	-
pН	33	356	143
Surface Water Hg*	7	80	35

32 \*starts in 1995

33

## 34 Estimation Scenarios

35 Table S2: Cross-validation scenarios for *Fish*Hg estimations using river-BME and

36

37 Euclidean-BME

Scenario	Metric Used	Hard Data Used	Soft Data Used	
Т	Fuelideen	Measured		
l	Lucificali	log-FishHg	-	
п	Divor	Measured		
11	RIVEI	log-FishHg	-	
ш	Divor	Measured	Gaussian from	
111	Kivei	log-FishHg	log-pH	
117	Divor	Measured	Gaussian from	
IV	NIVEL	log-FishHg	log-WCHg	

## 40 **Regression Analysis**



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42 Figure S2: (top) Regression scatter plot of pH vs. log-*Fish*Hg used to derive *Fish*Hg soft data.

43 Dashed lines represent the 95% prediction bounds for new observations; (bottom) scatter plot of

the residuals; p-values for the model coefficients were < 0.001.





Figure S3: (top) Regression scatter plot of log-SWHg vs. log-FishHg used to generate FishHg
soft data; Dashed lines represent the 95% prediction bounds for new observations; (bottom)
scatter plot of the residuals; intercept p-value: 0.035; variable coefficient p-value: 0.37.





Figure S4: Scatter plot of model residuals for collocated data as a function of river distance from the farthest downstream point of the combined river network. The '+' represents the residuals from the pH model (Equation 1), while the 'o' represents the residuals from the WCHg model

- 55 (Equation 2).
- 56

Table S3: Summary statistics for fish tissue mercury, pH, and surface water mercury used in thestudy.

Parameter / Statistics	FishHg (ppm)	log- <i>Fish</i> Hg	pH	log-pH	SWHg (ppm)	log-SWHg
Mean	0.62	-0.69	6.62	1.88	0.31	5.62
Standard Deviation	0.57	0.64	0.54	0.69	0.13	0.54
Skewness	2.30	-0.31	-2.25	-3.19	0.20	-1.21
Kurtosis	11.5	2.79	12.5	18.1	3.48	3.72
Distribution						





63 2004 in the Cape Fear and Lumber River Basins, NC.



## **Estimation Variance**





67 Figure S6: river-BME estimation variance (ppm<sup>2</sup>) in the Cape Fear and Lumber Basins on July

68 23, 1995 (Top); and June 11, 2003 (Bottom).

## 69 Movie of Spatiotemporal Trend

- 70 Movie S1 can be viewed as an animated GIF at the following online location:
- 71 <u>http://www.unc.edu/depts/case/BMElab/studies/HgFish\_NC/CapefearLumber\_HgFish\_1991\_2004.GIF</u>
- 72 Movie S1: Space/time distribution of *Fish*Hg in the Cape Fear and Lumber Basins, every 180
- 73 days, between 1991-2004.