

Supplementary Materials

Modeling Cyanobacteria Vertical Migration

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1. Model Equations

Table S1. Predefined velocity models used in continuum framework.

Model	Equations	
Time-varying velocity	$v_{p_i}^n > 0, \quad c_i^{n+1} = \frac{D_z \Delta t}{\Delta z^2} (c_{i+1}^n - 2c_i^n + c_{i-1}^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} (v_{p_i}^n c_i^n - v_{p_{i-1}}^n c_{i-1}^n) + (\mu_{net} \Delta t + 1) c_i^n$	19
	$v_p < 0, \quad c_i^{n+1} = \frac{D_z \Delta t}{\Delta z^2} (c_{i+1}^n - 2c_i^n + c_{i-1}^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} (v_{p_{i+1}}^n c_{i+1}^n - v_{p_i}^n c_i^n) + (\mu_{net} \Delta t + 1) c_i^n$	20
	$v_p(t) = A \frac{2\pi}{86,400 \text{ s}} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{86,400 \text{ s}} t + \phi\right)$	22
Belov & Giles [4]	$v_{p_i}^n > 0, \quad c_i^{n+1} = \frac{D_z \Delta t}{\Delta z^2} (c_{i+1}^n - 2c_i^n + c_{i-1}^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} (v_{p_i}^n c_i^n - v_{p_{i-1}}^n c_{i-1}^n) + (\mu_{net} \Delta t + 1) c_i^n$	19
	$v_p < 0, \quad c_i^{n+1} = \frac{D_z \Delta t}{\Delta z^2} (c_{i+1}^n - 2c_i^n + c_{i-1}^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} (v_{p_{i+1}}^n c_{i+1}^n - v_{p_i}^n c_i^n) + (\mu_{net} \Delta t + 1) c_i^n$	20
	$v_p(t, z) = \begin{cases} A \frac{2\pi}{86,400 \text{ s}} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{86,400 \text{ s}} t + \phi\right) e^{-\alpha(H-z)}, & I_0 > 0 \\ A \frac{2\pi}{86,400 \text{ s}} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{86,400 \text{ s}} t + \phi\right), & I_0 \leq 0 \end{cases}$	23

Table S2. Predefined velocity models used in particle-tracking framework.

Model	Equations	
Time-varying velocity	$z_{p_i}^{n+1} = z_{p_i}^n + v_{p_i}^n \Delta t + R \sqrt{6 D_{z_i}^n \Delta t}$	21
	$v_p(t) = A \frac{2\pi}{86,400 \text{ s}} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{86,400 \text{ s}} t + \phi\right)$	22
Belov & Giles [4]	$z_{p_i}^{n+1} = z_{p_i}^n + v_{p_i}^n \Delta t + R \sqrt{6 D_{z_i}^n \Delta t}$	21
	$v_p(t, z) = \begin{cases} A \frac{2\pi}{86,400 \text{ s}} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{86,400 \text{ s}} t + \phi\right) e^{-\alpha(H-z)}, & I_0 > 0 \\ A \frac{2\pi}{86,400 \text{ s}} \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{86,400 \text{ s}} t + \phi\right), & I_0 \leq 0 \end{cases}$	23

Table S3. Converted parameter values from Visser et al. [13] using conversion factor of $2 \mu\text{mol photon s}^{-1}/\text{Watt}$ [48].

Parameter	$I_c,$ W m^{-2}	$c_1,$ $\text{s}^2 \text{m}^{-3}$	$c_2,$ $\text{kg m}^{-3} \text{s}^{-2}$	$f_1,$ s^{-1}	$f_2,$ $\text{kg m}^{-3} \text{s}^{-1}$
Converted Value	5.45	5.333×10^{-5}	-2.75×10^{-4}	$-1.587 \times 10^{-}$	0.0164

Table S4. Dynamic velocity models used in continuum framework.

Model	Equations	
Growth kinetics	$v_p = \frac{2gr^2(\rho_c - \rho')A}{9\phi n}$	2
	$\mu_{net} = \mu_{g,max}F(I) - \mu_r - \mu_e - \mu_m$	25
	$\rho_{c_i}^{n+1} = \rho_{c_i}^n \mu_{net_i} \Delta t + \rho_{c_i}^n$	28
	$c_i^{n+1} = \frac{D_z \Delta t}{\Delta z^2} (c_{i+1}^n - 2c_i^n + c_{i-1}^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} (v_{p_i}^n c_i^n - v_{p_B}^n c_{i+1}^n - v_{p_T}^n c_{i-1}^n) + (\mu_{net} \Delta t + 1) c_i^n$	29
	$v_{p_B}^n = \begin{cases} v_{p_{i+1}}^n, & v_{p_{i+1}}^n < 0 \\ 0, & v_{p_{i+1}}^n \geq 0 \end{cases}$	30
	$v_{p_T}^n = \begin{cases} v_{p_{i-1}}^n, & v_{p_{i-1}}^n > 0 \\ 0, & v_{p_{i-1}}^n \leq 0 \end{cases}$	31
	$F(I) = \frac{e}{\alpha \Delta z} [e^{-\gamma_2} - e^{-\gamma_1}]$	32
	$\gamma_1 = \frac{(1-\beta)I_0}{I_s} e^{-\alpha(i-1)\Delta z}$	33
	$\gamma_2 = \frac{(1-\beta)I_0}{I_s} e^{-\alpha(i)\Delta z}$	34
Growth kinetics with time decay	$v_p = \frac{2gr^2(\rho_c - \rho')A}{9\phi n}$	2
	$\mu_{net} = \mu_{g,max}F(I) - \mu_r - \mu_e - \mu_m$	25
	$\rho_{c_i}^{n+1} = \rho_{c_i}^n \mu_{net_i} \Delta t + \rho_{c_i}^n$	28
	$c_i^{n+1} = \frac{D_z \Delta t}{\Delta z^2} (c_{i+1}^n - 2c_i^n + c_{i-1}^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} (v_{p_i}^n c_i^n - v_{p_B}^n c_{i+1}^n - v_{p_T}^n c_{i-1}^n) + (\mu_{net} \Delta t + 1) c_i^n$	29
	$v_{p_B}^n = \begin{cases} v_{p_{i+1}}^n, & v_{p_{i+1}}^n < 0 \\ 0, & v_{p_{i+1}}^n \geq 0 \end{cases}$	30
	$v_{p_T}^n = \begin{cases} v_{p_{i-1}}^n, & v_{p_{i-1}}^n > 0 \\ 0, & v_{p_{i-1}}^n \leq 0 \end{cases}$	31
	$F(I) = \frac{e}{\alpha \Delta z} [e^{-\gamma_2} - e^{-\gamma_1}]$	32
	$\gamma_1 = \frac{(1-\beta)I_0}{I_s} e^{-\alpha(i-1)\Delta z}$	33
	$\gamma_2 = \frac{(1-\beta)I_0}{I_s} e^{-\alpha(i)\Delta z}$	34
	$\rho_{c_i}^{n+1} = \frac{\sum_{q=-1}^Q \rho_{c_i}^{n-q} W^q}{\sum_{q=-1}^Q W^q}$	35
	$W^q = e^{-k(t^{n+1} - t^{n-q})}$	36
Visser et al. [13]	$v_p = \frac{2gr^2(\rho_c - \rho')A}{9\phi n}$	2
	$c_i^{n+1} = \frac{D_z \Delta t}{\Delta z^2} (c_{i+1}^n - 2c_i^n + c_{i-1}^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} (v_{p_i}^n c_i^n - v_{p_B}^n c_{i+1}^n - v_{p_T}^n c_{i-1}^n) + (\mu_{net} \Delta t + 1) c_i^n$	29
	$v_{p_B}^n = \begin{cases} v_{p_{i+1}}^n, & v_{p_{i+1}}^n < 0 \\ 0, & v_{p_{i+1}}^n \geq 0 \end{cases}$	30
	$v_{p_T}^n = \begin{cases} v_{p_{i-1}}^n, & v_{p_{i-1}}^n > 0 \\ 0, & v_{p_{i-1}}^n \leq 0 \end{cases}$	31
	$\rho_{c_i}^{n+1} = (c_1 I e^{-I/I_0} + c_2) \Delta t + \rho_{c_i}^n$	37
	$\rho_{c_i}^{n+1} = (f_1(\rho_{c_i}^n + \rho *_{c_i}^n) + f_2) \Delta t + \rho_{c_i}^n$	38
	$I_i = \frac{I_0(1-\beta)}{-k\Delta z} (e^{-\alpha z_i} - e^{-\alpha z_{i-1}})$	39

Light function	$v_p = \frac{2gr^2(\rho_c - \rho')A}{9\phi n}$	2
	$c_i^{n+1} = \frac{D_z \Delta t}{\Delta z^2} (c_{i+1}^n - 2c_i^n + c_{i-1}^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} (v_{p_i}^n c_i^n - v_{p_B}^n c_{i+1}^n - v_{p_T}^n c_{i-1}^n) + (\mu_{net} \Delta t + 1) c_i^n$	29
	$v_{p_B}^n = \begin{cases} v_{p_{i+1}}^n, & v_{p_{i+1}}^n < 0 \\ 0, & v_{p_{i+1}}^n \geq 0 \end{cases}$	30
	$v_{p_T}^n = \begin{cases} v_{p_{i-1}}^n, & v_{p_{i-1}}^n > 0 \\ 0, & v_{p_{i-1}}^n \leq 0 \end{cases}$	31
	$F(I) = \frac{e}{\alpha \Delta z} [e^{-\gamma_2} - e^{-\gamma_1}]$	32
	$\gamma_1 = \frac{(1-\beta)I_0}{I_s} e^{-\alpha(i-1)\Delta z}$	33
	$\gamma_2 = \frac{(1-\beta)I_0}{I_s} e^{-\alpha(i)\Delta z}$	34
	$\rho_{c_i}^{n+1} = (c_1 F(I_i^n) - c_2) \Delta t + \rho_{c_i}^n$	42
Light function with time decay	$v_p = \frac{2gr^2(\rho_c - \rho')A}{9\phi n}$	2
	$c_i^{n+1} = \frac{D_z \Delta t}{\Delta z^2} (c_{i+1}^n - 2c_i^n + c_{i-1}^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta z} (v_{p_i}^n c_i^n - v_{p_B}^n c_{i+1}^n - v_{p_T}^n c_{i-1}^n) + (\mu_{net} \Delta t + 1) c_i^n$	29
	$v_{p_B}^n = \begin{cases} v_{p_{i+1}}^n, & v_{p_{i+1}}^n < 0 \\ 0, & v_{p_{i+1}}^n \geq 0 \end{cases}$	30
	$v_{p_T}^n = \begin{cases} v_{p_{i-1}}^n, & v_{p_{i-1}}^n > 0 \\ 0, & v_{p_{i-1}}^n \leq 0 \end{cases}$	31
	$F(I) = \frac{e}{\alpha \Delta z} [e^{-\gamma_2} - e^{-\gamma_1}]$	32
	$\gamma_1 = \frac{(1-\beta)I_0}{I_s} e^{-\alpha(i-1)\Delta z}$	33
	$\gamma_2 = \frac{(1-\beta)I_0}{I_s} e^{-\alpha(i)\Delta z}$	34
	$\rho_{c_i}^{n+1} = \frac{\sum_{q=-1}^Q \rho_{c_i}^{n-q} W^q}{\sum_{q=-1}^Q W^q}$	35
	$W^q = e^{-k(t^{n+1} - t^{n-q})}$	36
	$\rho_{c_i}^{n+1} = (c_1 F(I_i^n) - c_2) \Delta t + \rho_{c_i}^n$	42

Table S5. Dynamic velocity models used in particle-tracking framework.

Model	Equations	
Growth kinetics	$v_p = \frac{2gr^2(\rho_c - \rho')A}{9\phi n}$	2
	$z_{p_i}^{n+1} = z_{p_i}^n + v_{p_i}^n \Delta t + R \sqrt{6D_{z_i}^n \Delta t}$	21
	$\mu_{net} = \mu_{g,max} F(I) - \mu_r - \mu_e - \mu_m$	25
	$F(I) = \frac{I}{I_s} e^{-\frac{I}{I_s} + 1}$	26
	$I(z) = (1 - \beta) I_0 e^{-\alpha z}$	27
	$\rho_{c_i}^{n+1} = \rho_{c_i}^n \mu_{net_i}^n \Delta t + \rho_{c_i}^n$	28
Visser et al. [13]	$v_p = \frac{2gr^2(\rho_c - \rho')A}{9\phi n}$	2
	$z_{p_i}^{n+1} = z_{p_i}^n + v_{p_i}^n \Delta t + R \sqrt{6D_{z_i}^n \Delta t}$	21
	$I(z) = (1 - \beta) I_0 e^{-\alpha z}$	27
	$\rho_{c_i}^{n+1} = (c_1 I e^{-I/I_0} + c_2) \Delta t + \rho_{c_i}^n$	37
	$\rho_{c_i}^{n+1} = (f_1(\rho_{c_i}^n + \rho_*) + f_2) \Delta t + \rho_{c_i}^n$	38

Light function	$v_p = \frac{2gr^2(\rho_c - \rho')A}{9\phi n}$	2
	$z_{p_i}^{n+1} = z_{p_i}^n + v_{p_i}^n \Delta t + R\sqrt{6D_{z_i}^n \Delta t}$	21
	$F(I) = \frac{I}{I_s} e^{-\frac{I}{I_s} + 1}$	26
	$\rho_{c_i}^{n+1} = (c_1 F(I_i^n) - c_2) \Delta t + \rho_{c_i}^n$	42

2. Model Result Plots

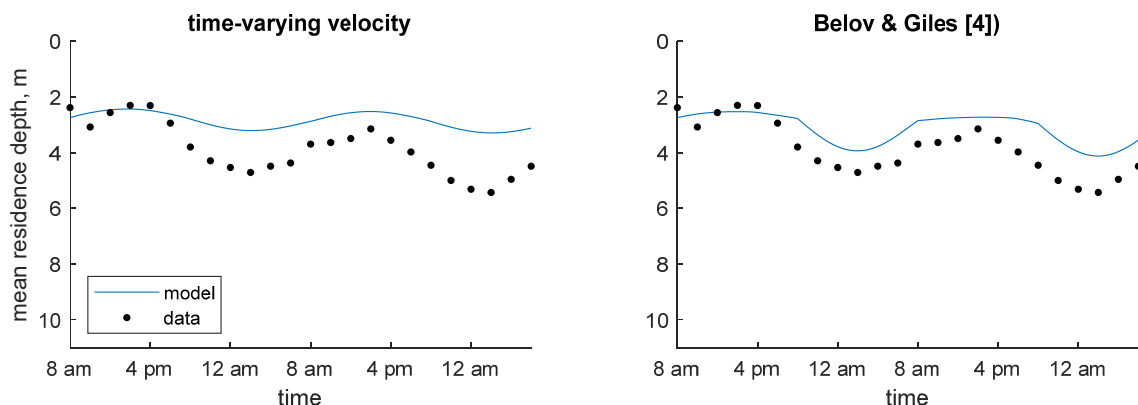


Figure S1. Time series of observed and predicted mean residence depth of chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream enclosure site using predefined velocity models (continuum).

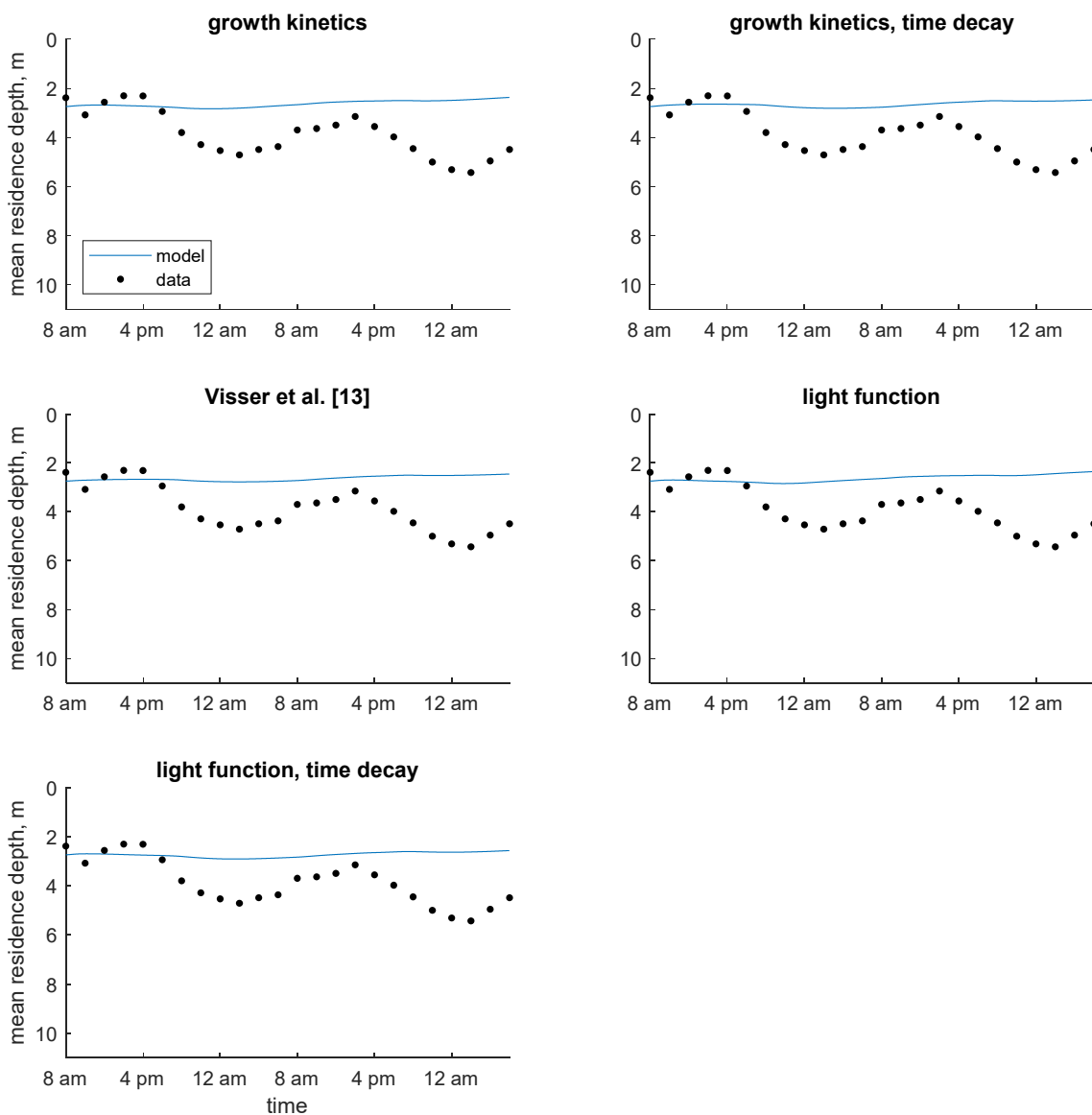


Figure S2. Time series of observed and predicted mean residence depth of chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream enclosure site using dynamic velocity models (continuum).

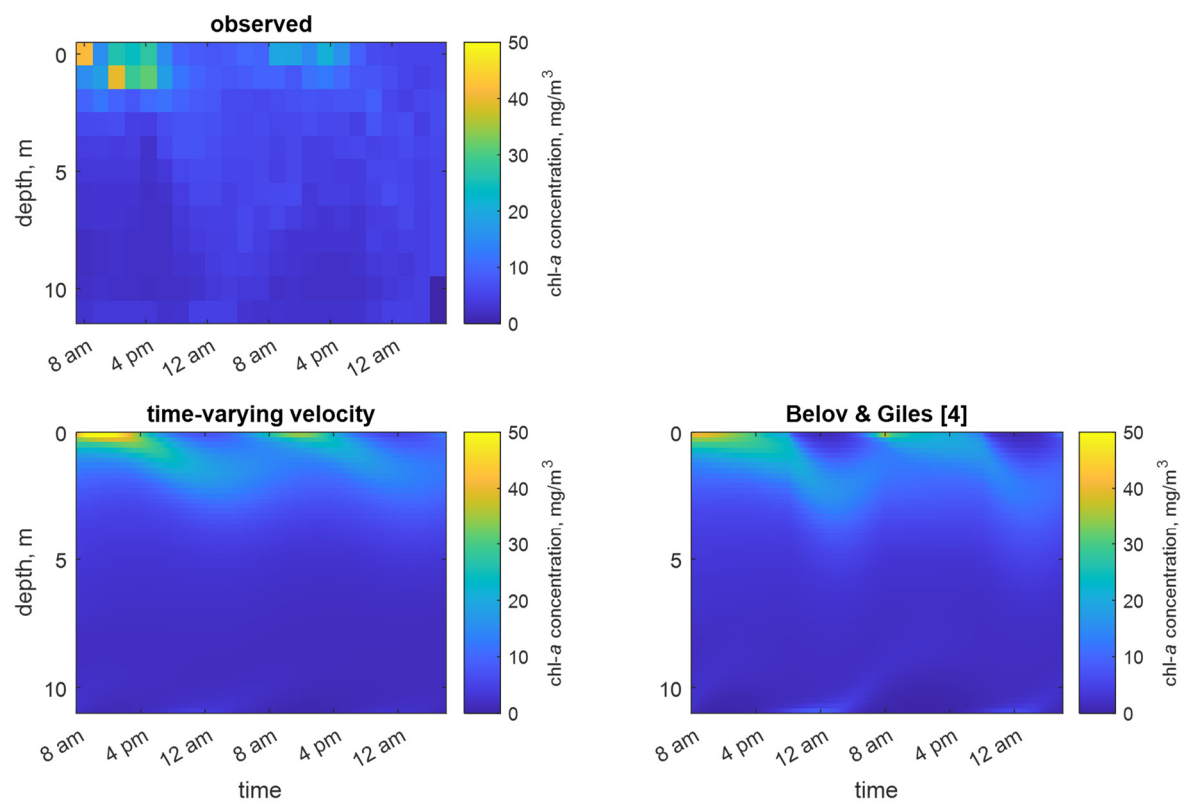


Figure S3. Time series of observed and predicted chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream enclosure site using predefined velocity models (continuum).

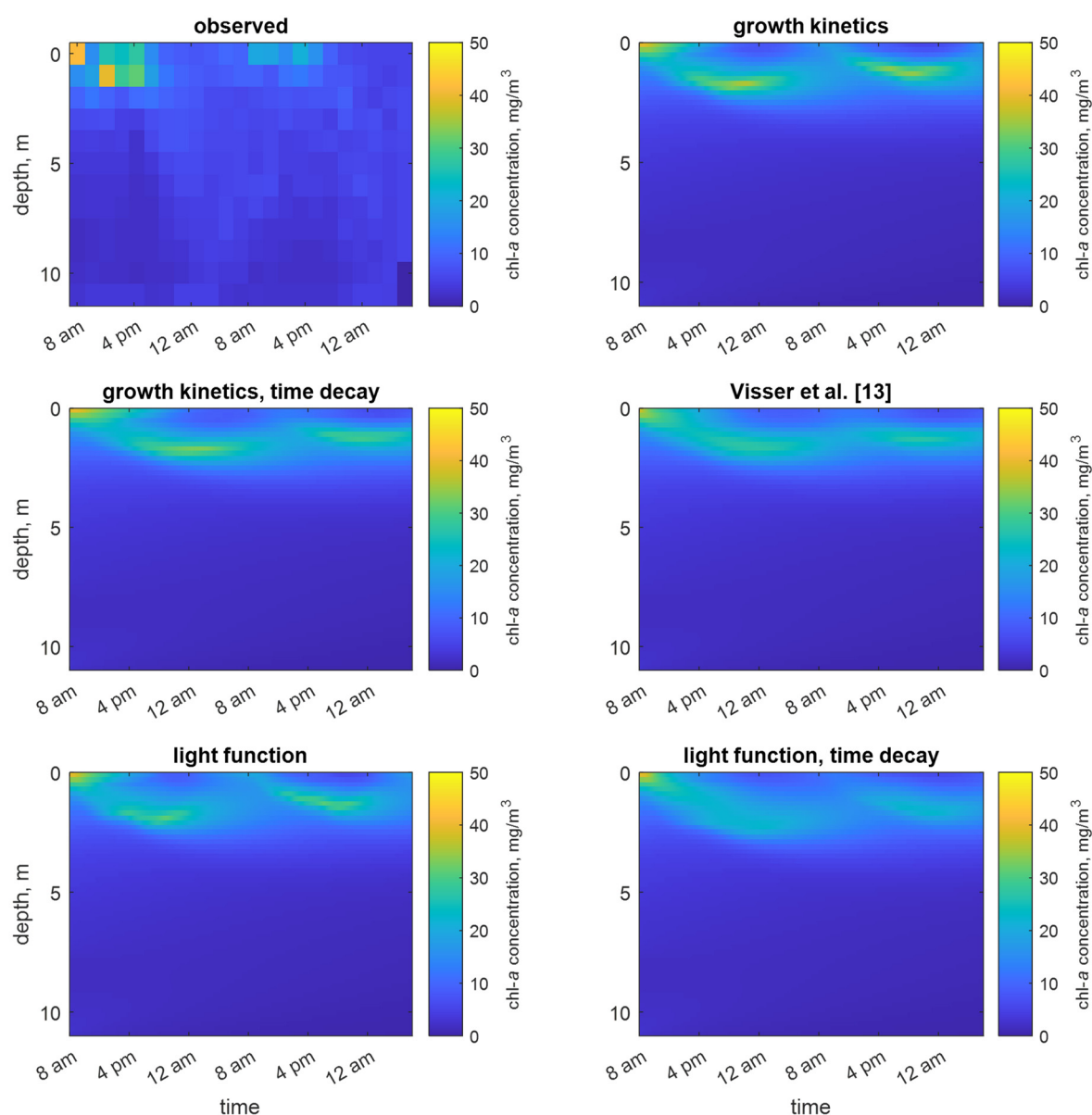


Figure S4. Time series of observed and predicted chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream enclosure site using dynamic velocity models (continuum).

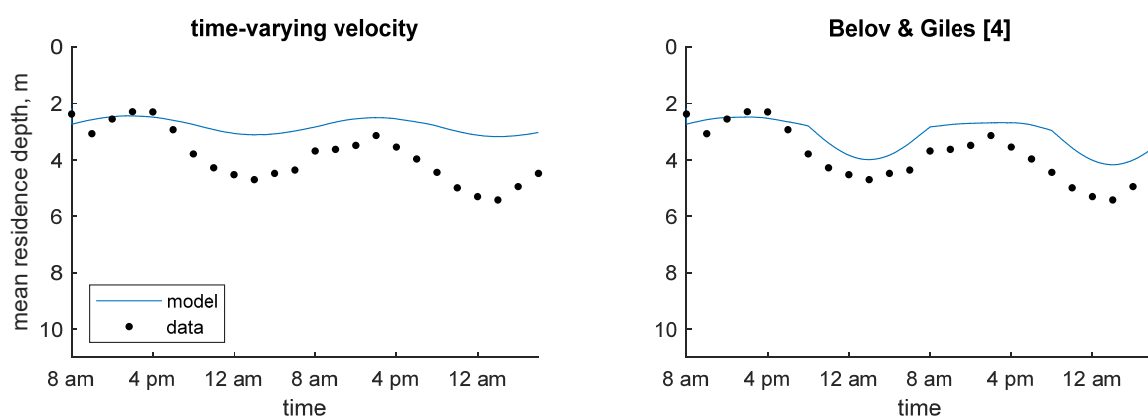


Figure S5. Time series of observed and predicted mean residence depth of chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream enclosure site using predefined velocity models (particle-tracking).

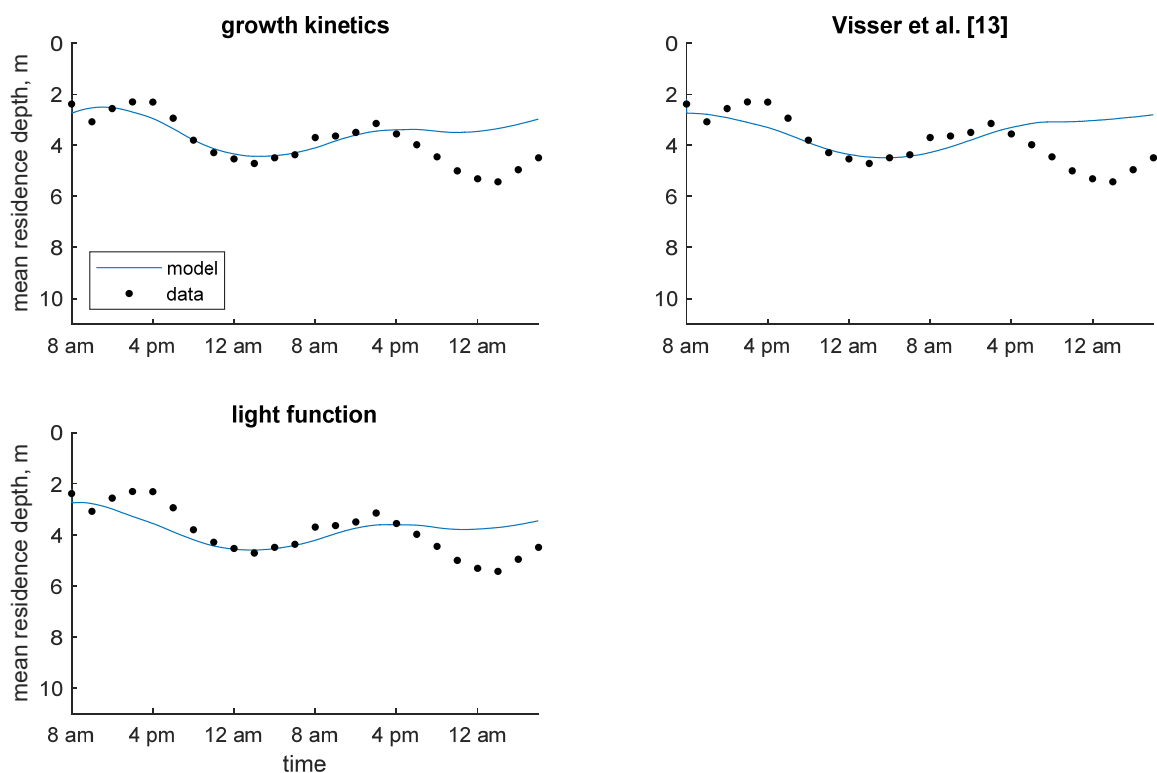


Figure S6. Time series of observed and predicted mean residence depth of chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream enclosure site using dynamic velocity models (particle-tracking).

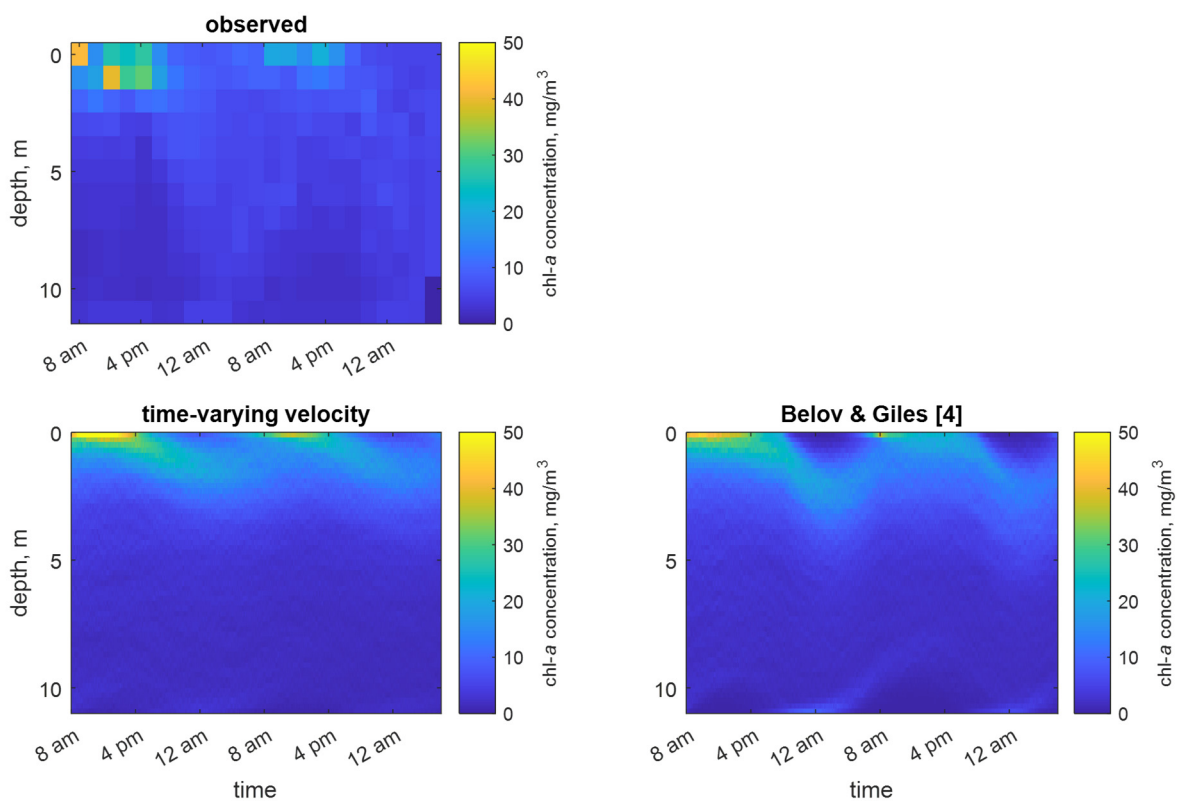


Figure S7. Time series of observed and predicted chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream enclosure site using predefined velocity models (particle-tracking).

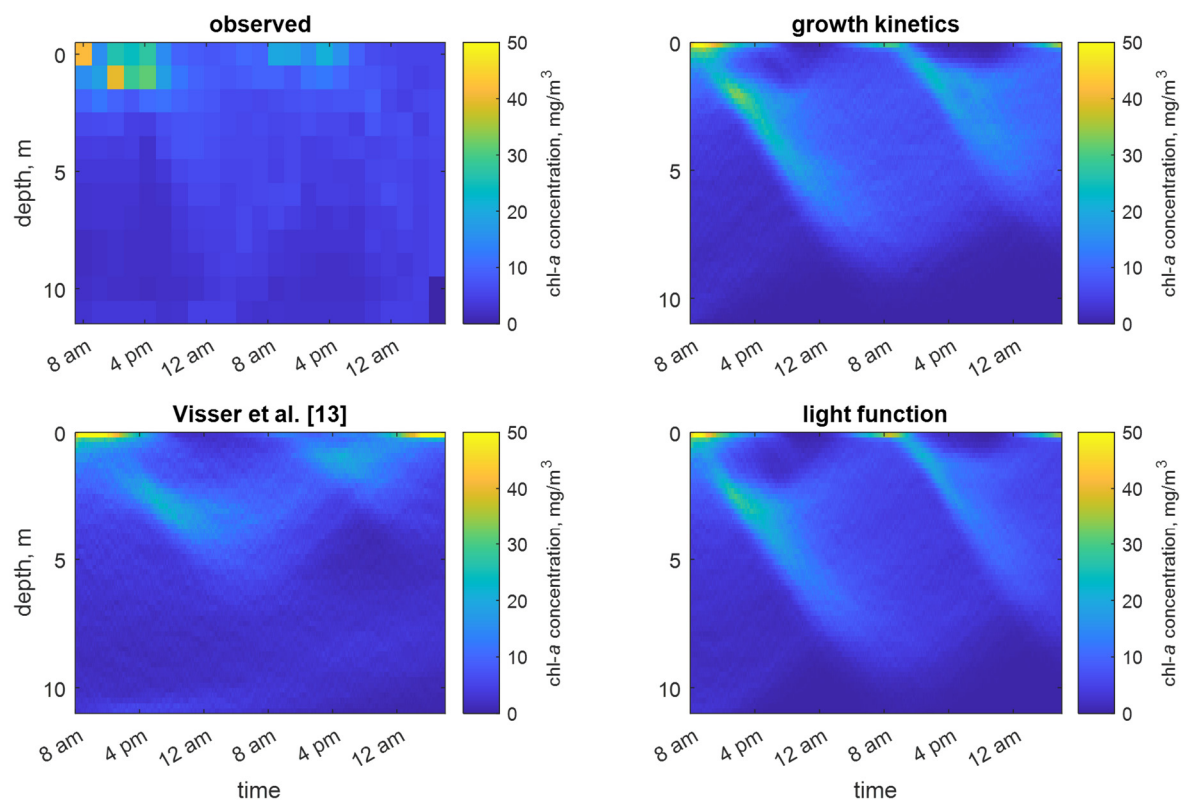


Figure S8. Time series of observed and predicted chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream enclosure site using dynamic velocity models (particle-tracking).

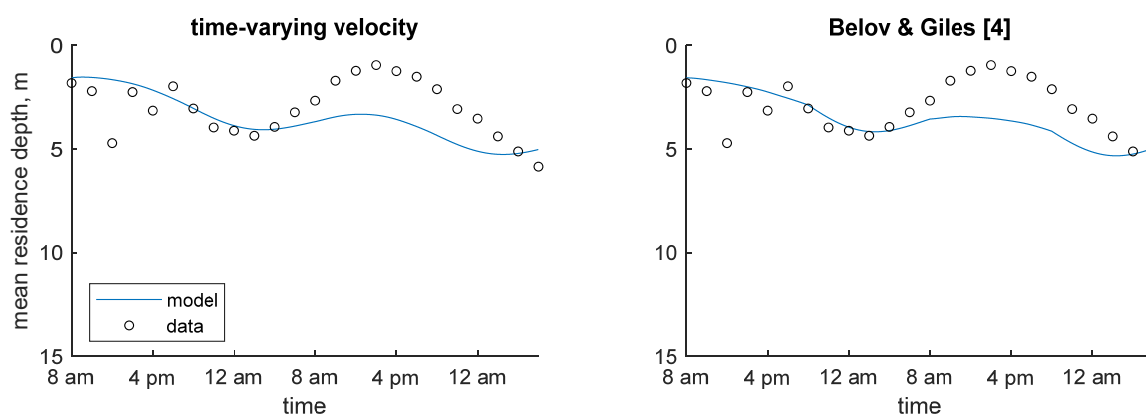


Figure S9. Time series of observed and predicted mean residence depth of chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream open water site using predefined velocity models (continuum).

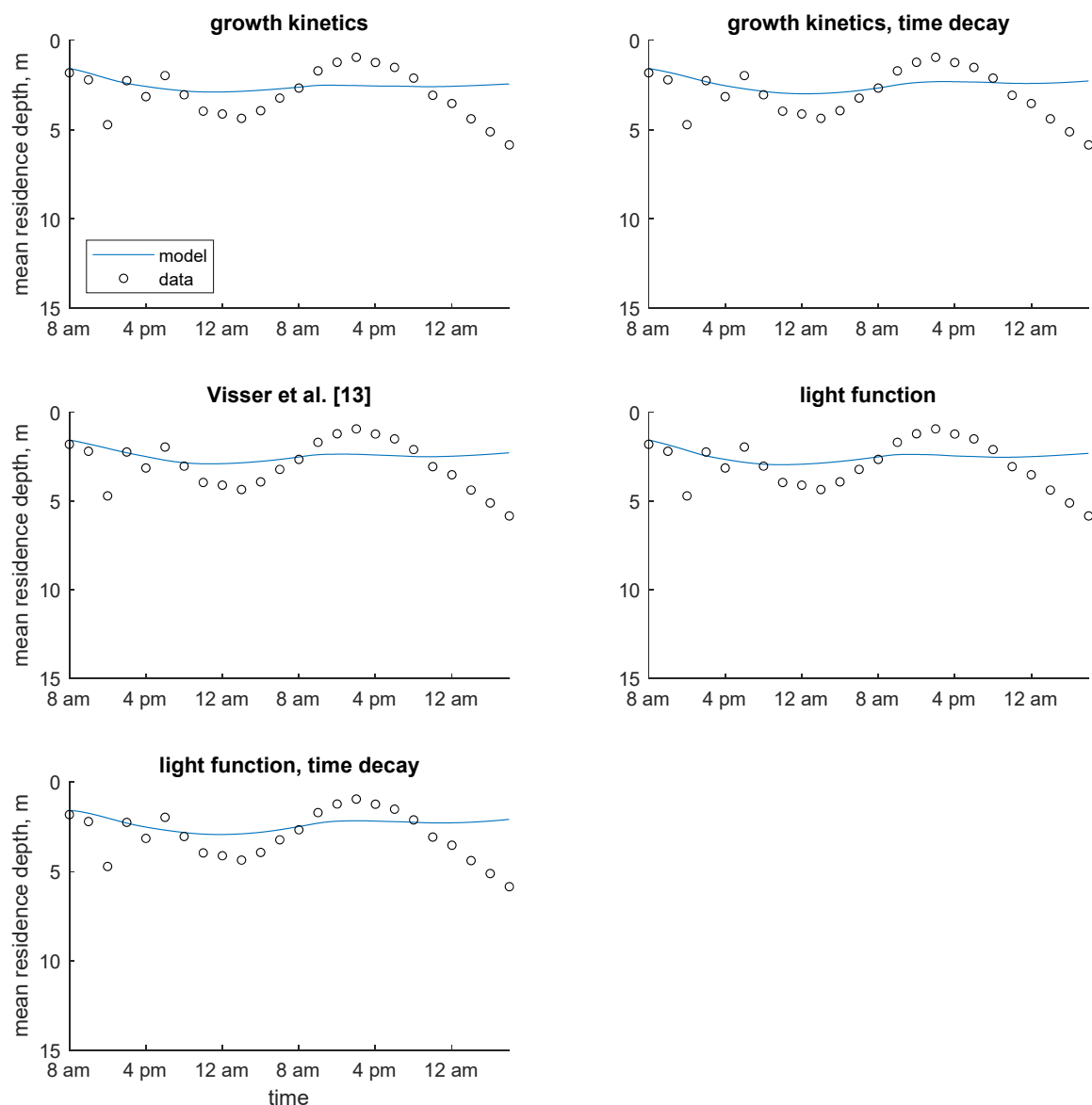


Figure S10. Time series of observed and predicted mean residence depth of chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream open water site using dynamic velocity models (continuum).

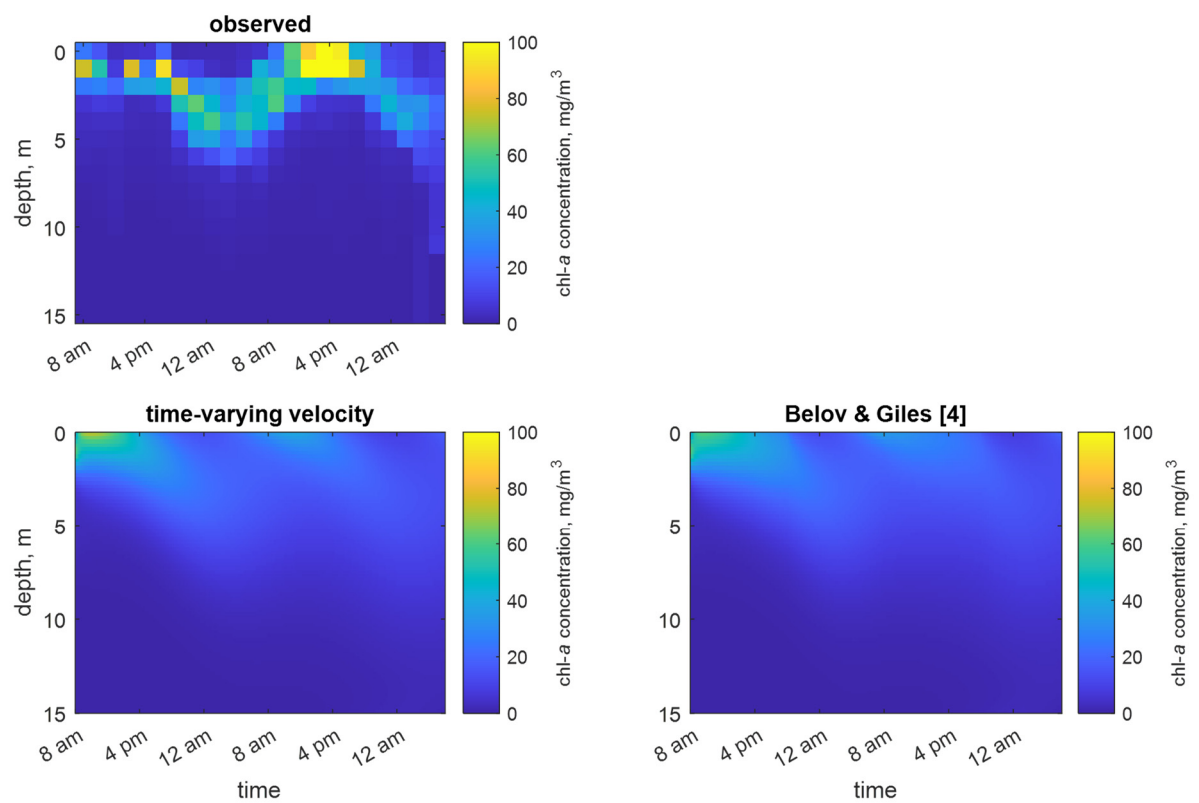


Figure S11. Time series of observed and predicted chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream open water site using predefined velocity models (continuum).

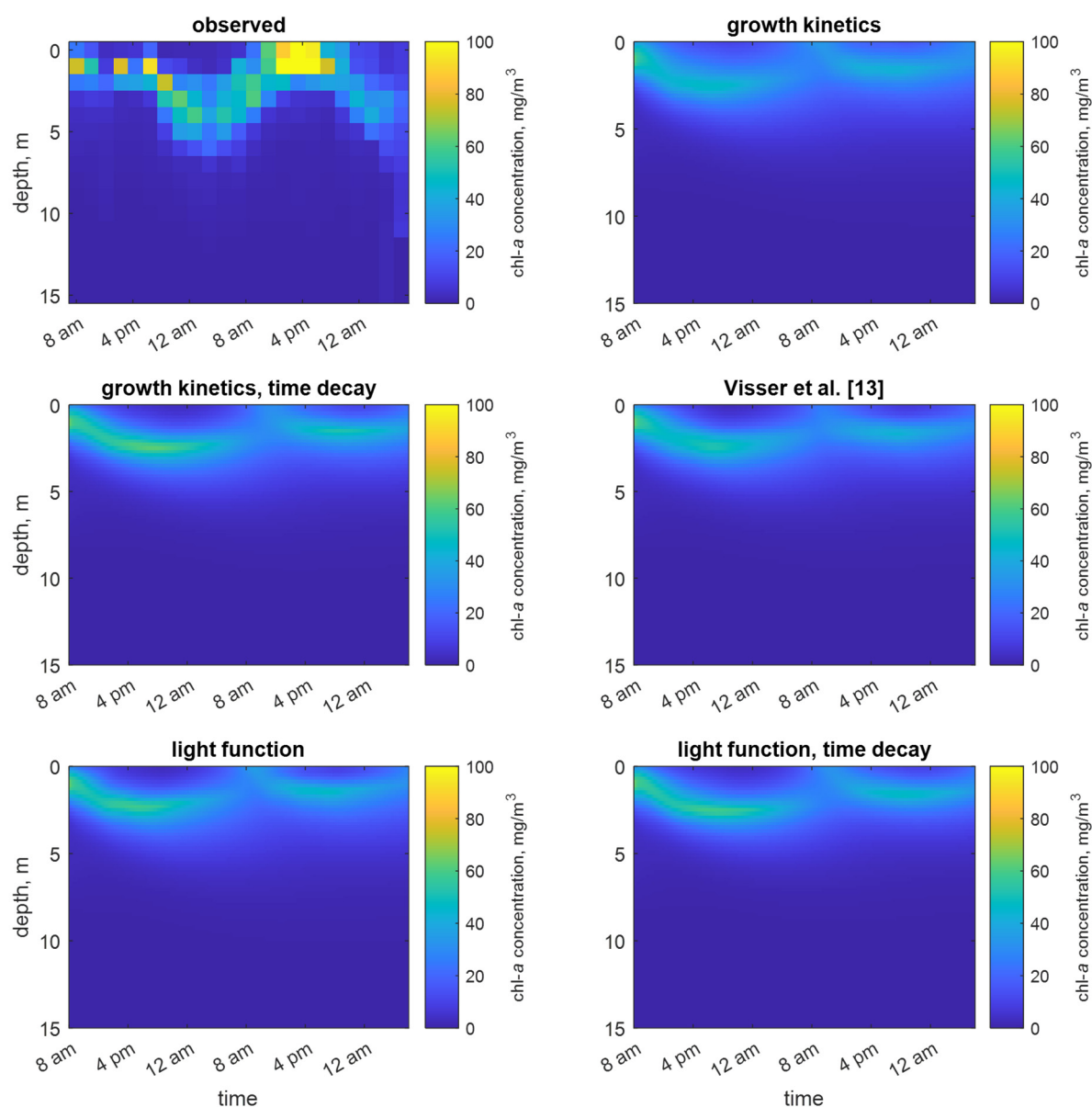


Figure S12. Time series of observed and predicted chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream open water site using dynamic velocity models (continuum).

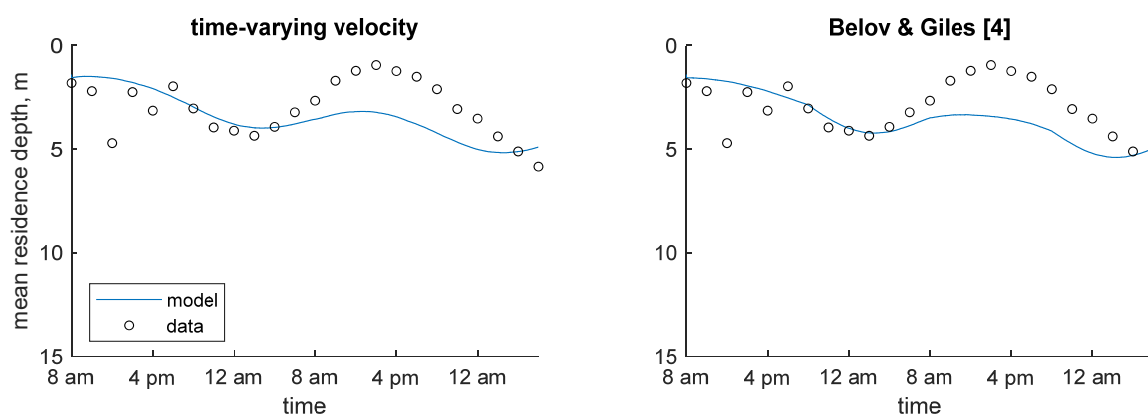


Figure S13. Time series of observed and predicted mean residence depth of chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream open water site using predefined velocity models (particle-tracking).

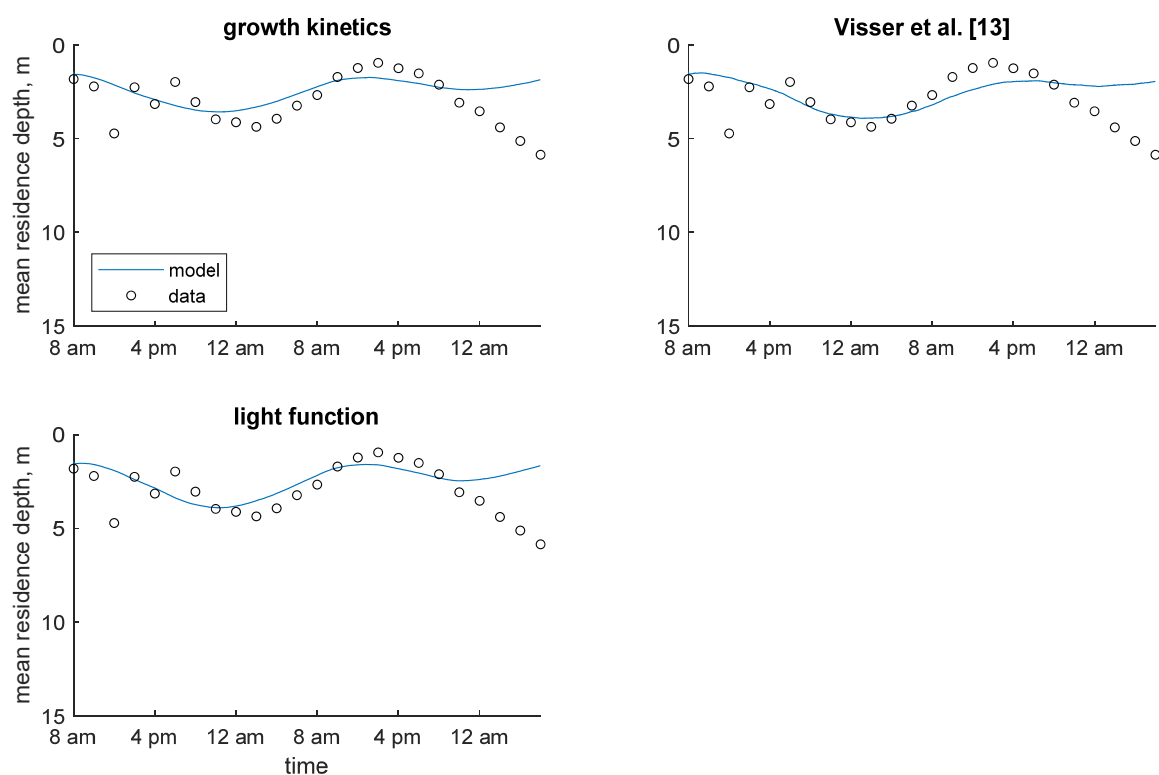


Figure S14. Time series of observed and predicted mean residence depth of chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream open water site using dynamic velocity models (particle-tracking).

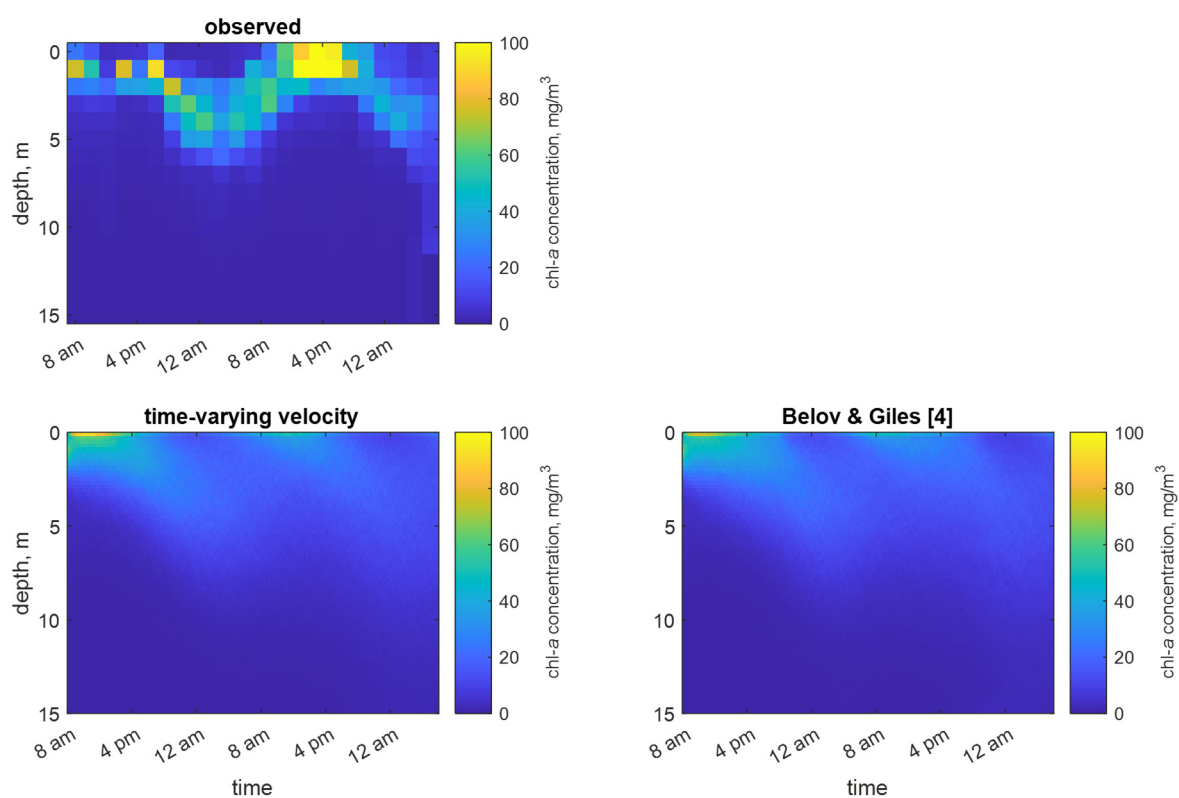


Figure S15. Time series of observed and predicted chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream open water site using predefined velocity models (particle-tracking).

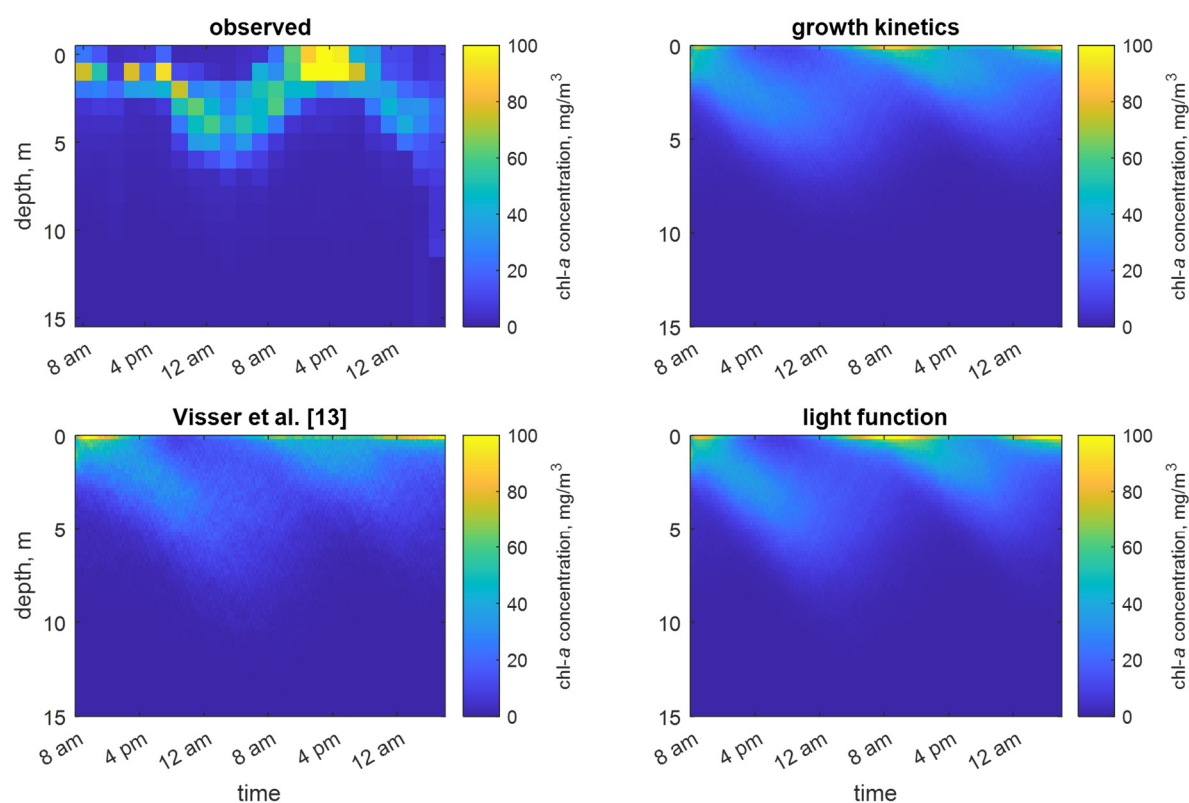


Figure S16. Time series of observed and predicted chlorophyll a concentration in Shennong Stream open water site using dynamic velocity models (particle-tracking).

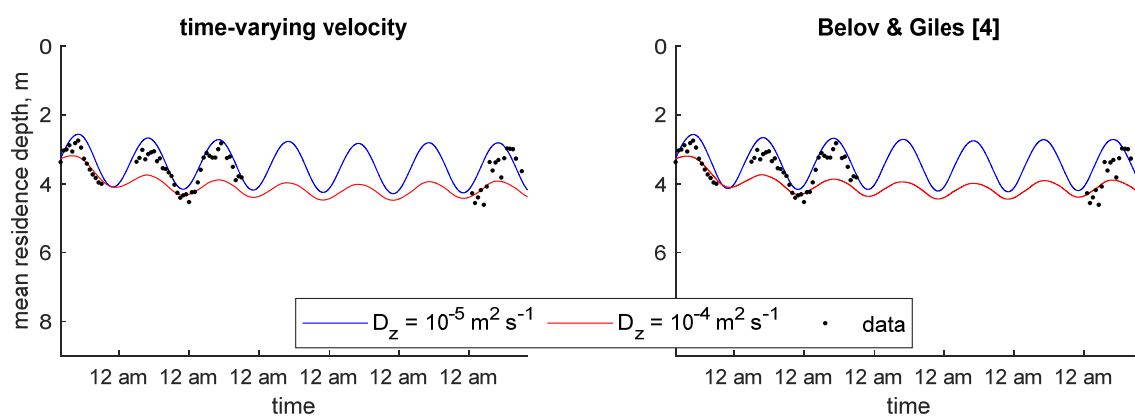


Figure S17. Time series of observed and predicted mean residence depth of chlorophyll a concentration in Xiangxi Bay using predefined velocity models (continuum).

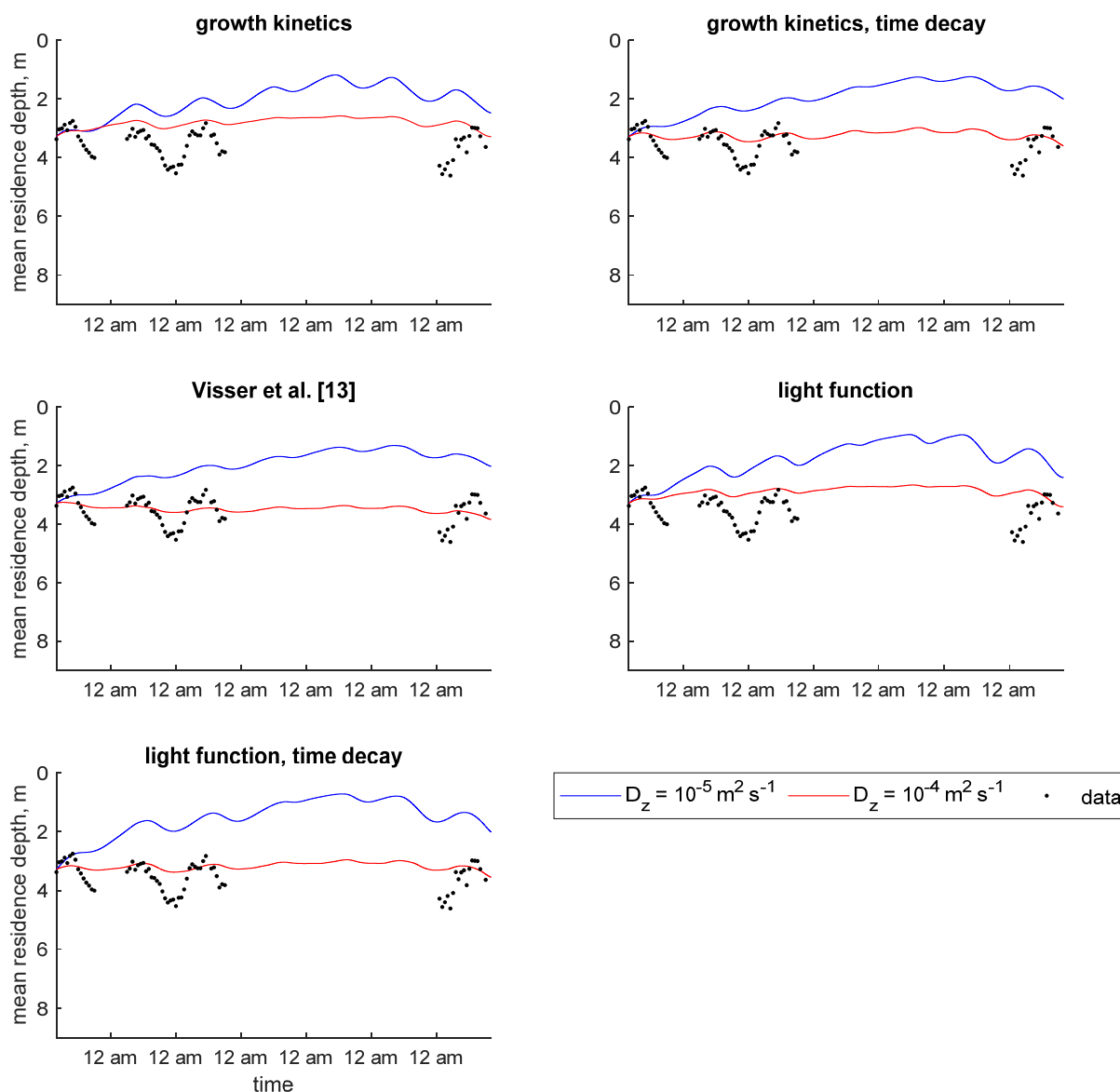


Figure S18. Time series of observed and predicted mean residence depth of chlorophyll a concentration in Xiangxi Bay using dynamic velocity models (continuum).

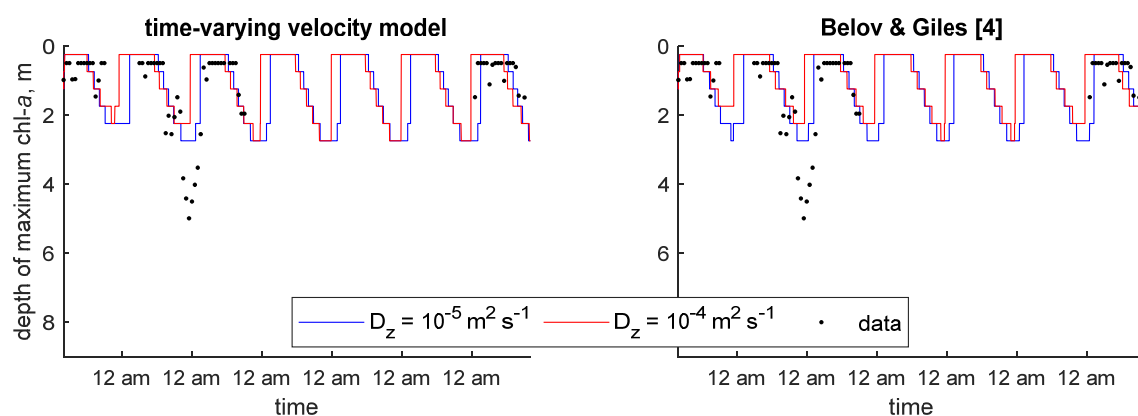


Figure S19. Time series of observed and predicted depth of maximum chlorophyll a concentration in Xiangxi Bay using predefined velocity models (continuum).

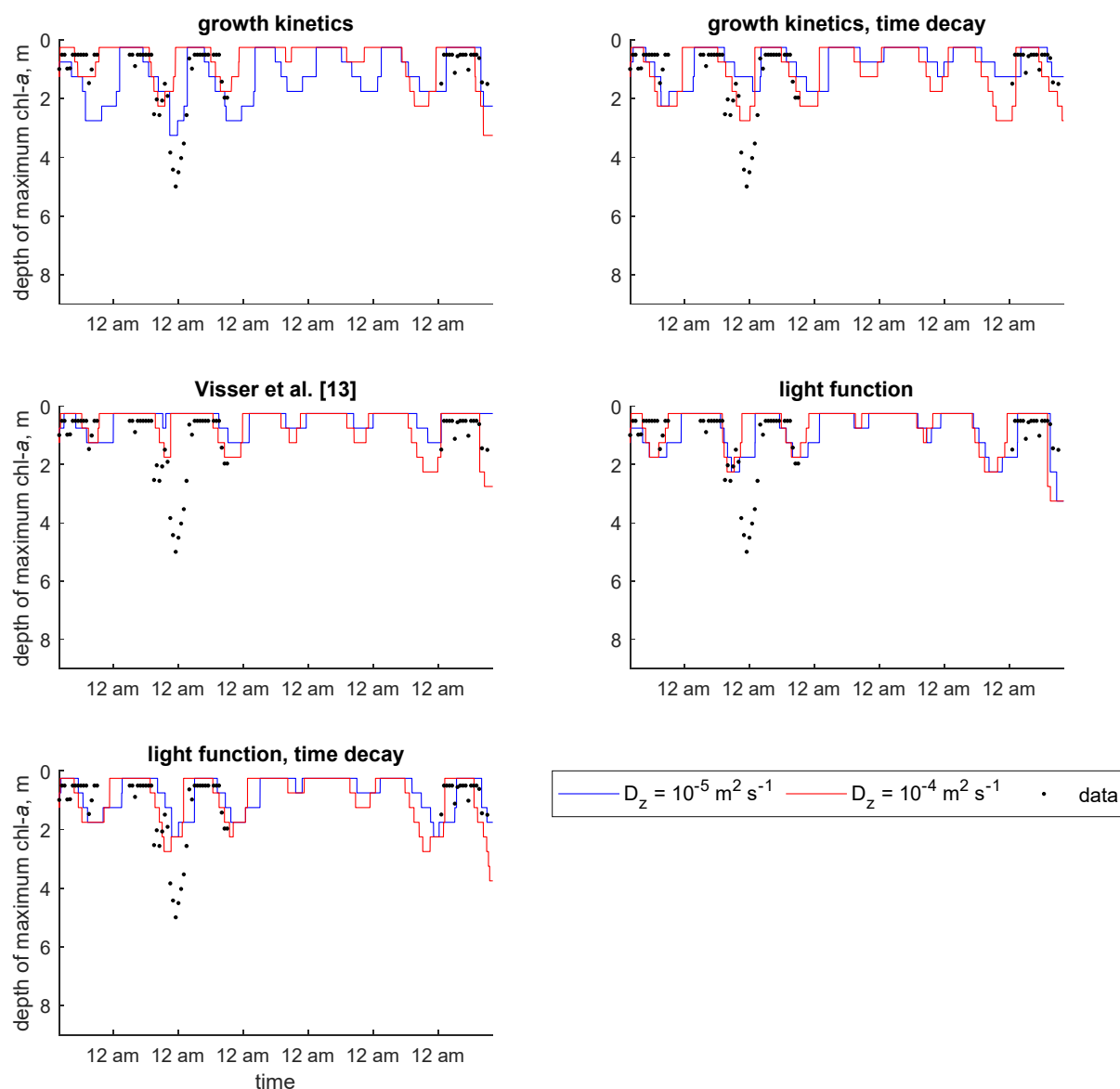


Figure S20. Time series of observed and predicted depth of maximum chlorophyll a concentration in Xiangxi Bay using dynamic velocity models (continuum).

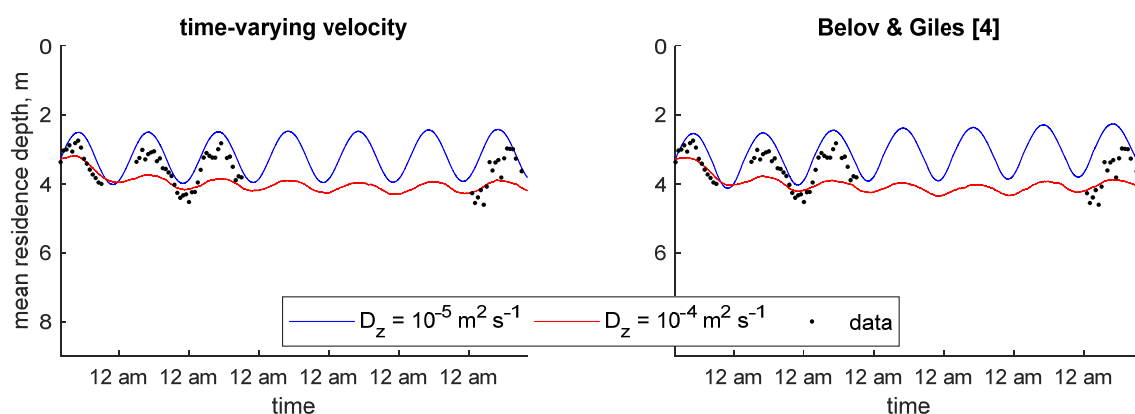


Figure S21. Time series of observed and predicted mean residence depth of chlorophyll a concentration in Xiangxi Bay using predefined velocity models (particle-tracking).

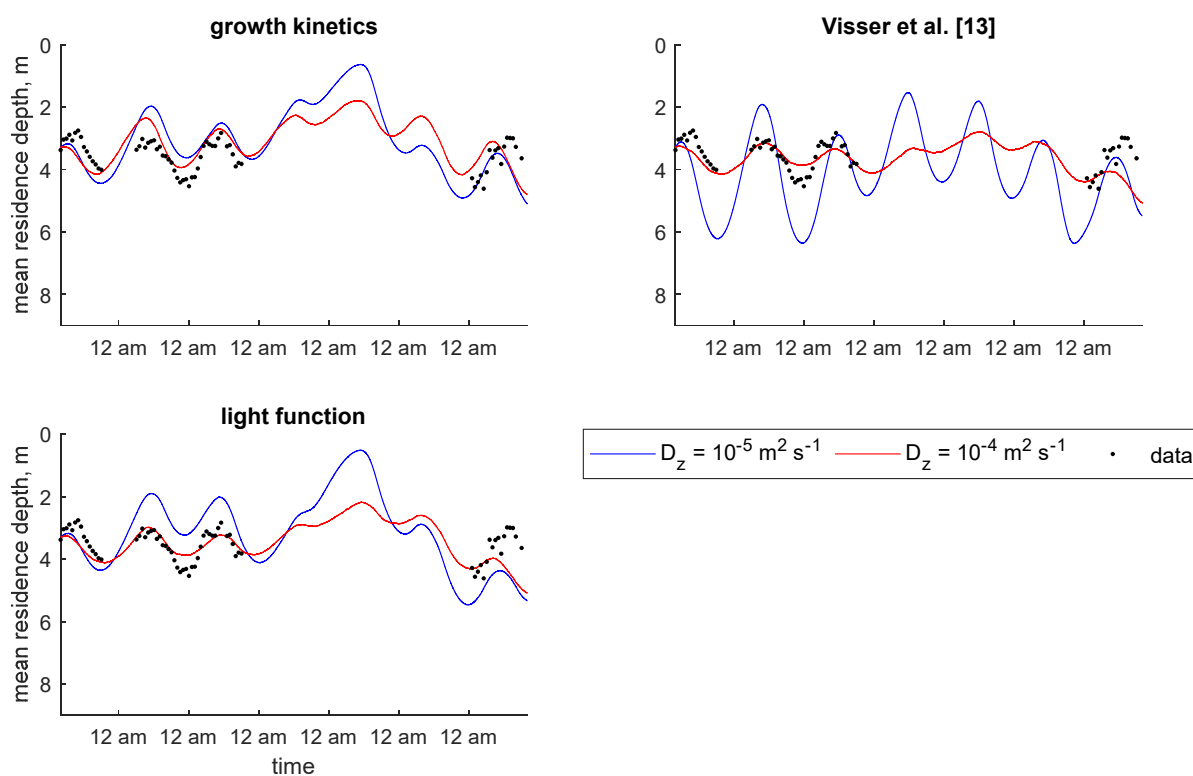


Figure S22. Time series of observed and predicted mean residence depth of chlorophyll a concentration in Xiangxi Bay using dynamic velocity models (particle-tracking).

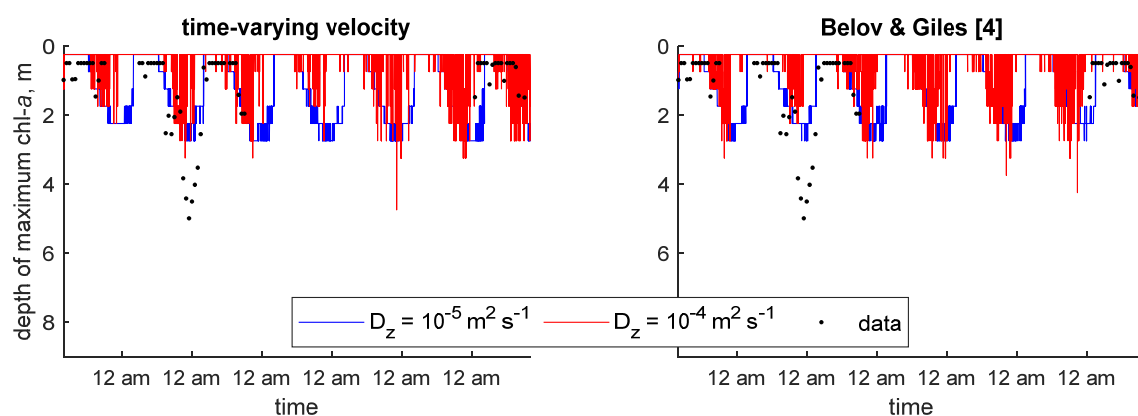


Figure S23. Time series of observed and predicted depth of maximum chlorophyll a concentration in Xiangxi Bay using predefined velocity models (particle-tracking).

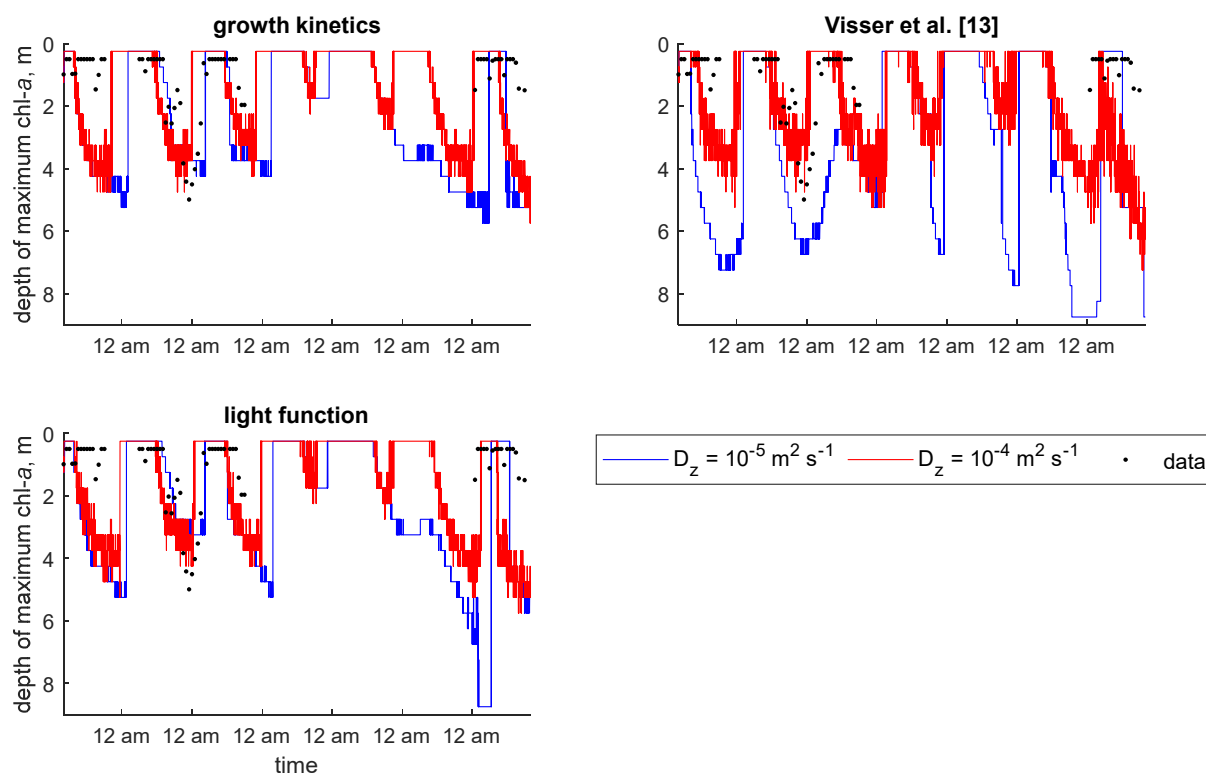


Figure S24. Time series of observed and predicted depth of maximum chlorophyll a concentration in Xiangxi Bay using dynamic velocity models (particle-tracking).