Supplementary Materials: Spatial Distribution of Diffuse Attenuation of Photosynthetic Active Radiation and its Main Regulating Factors in Inland Waters of Northeast China



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Figure S1. Distribution of sample points of each lakes or reservoirs. The color represents the average K_d (PAR), the number and abbreviation were listed in Table 1.



Figure S2. The estimated K_d(PAR) by TSM and in situ K_d(PAR) for sample points that had relative error (RE) greater than 0.6 in LOO-CV. Eight sample points had RE greater than 1 and they were HRR1 (RE: 2.20), JBH1 (RE: 1.59), JBH3 (RE: 1.54), SHH7 (RE: 1.50), SFR5 (RE: 1.49), HRR2 (RE: 1.36), SHH5 (RE: 1.15) and QHR1 (RE: 1.06).



Figure S3. Linear regression analysis between OACs and K_d(PAR) for sample points that had relative error (RE) greater than 0.6 in LOO-CV. (**a**) total suspended matter (TSM); (**b**) chlorophyll-*a* (Chl-*a*); (**c**) absorption coefficient of chromophroic dissolved organic matter (CDOM) at 355 nm (acDOM(355)).



Figure S4. Absorption coefficient of total particulate materials of BSR. Only the absorption coefficients of total particulate materials were measured during the experiment but the phytoplankton and non-algal particles were not measured. The obvious absorption peak at 675 nm indicated the pigment absorption was dominant in the total particulate absorption.



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