

Supplementary figures

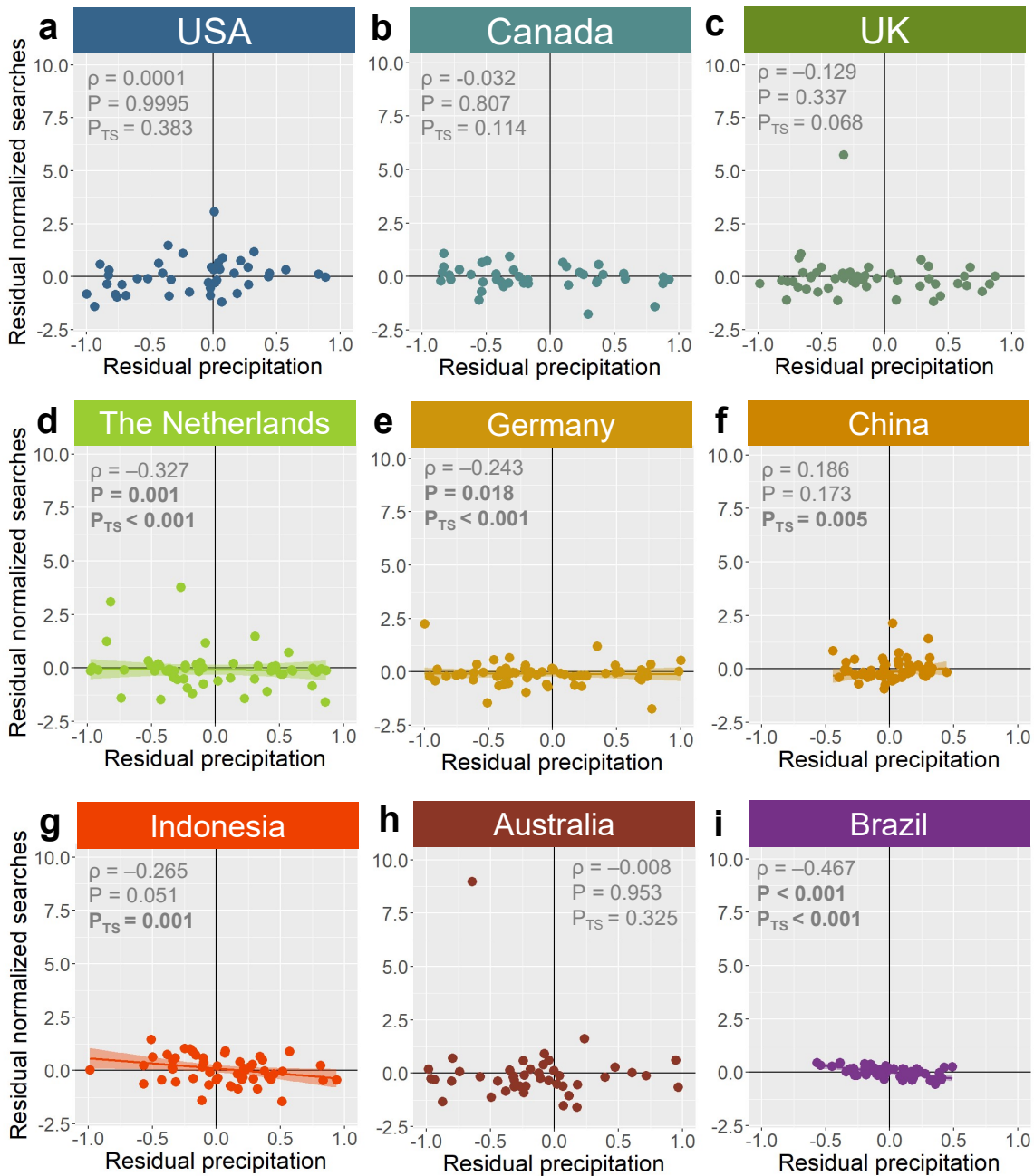


Figure S1: Relationship between deviations from the mean of normalized monthly number of searches for harmful cyanobacteria and of the mean normalized monthly precipitation for Kansas, United States (a), Alberta, Canada (b), the United Kingdom (c), the Netherlands (d), Germany (e), China, (f), Indonesia (g), Victoria, Australia (h), and Brazil (i). Symbols indicate mean values of summer months from May to September on the northern hemisphere (a-f), and from November to March on the southern hemisphere (g-i). The statistics show the Spearman rank correlation coefficient (ρ), its significance (P), and the significance of the Theil-Sen regression (P_{TS}). Regression lines are shown when $P_{TS} < 0.05$.

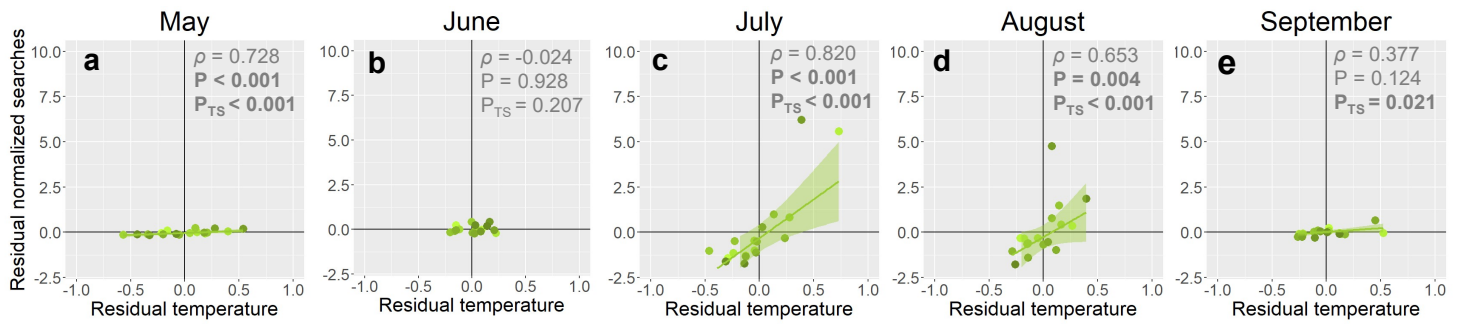


Figure S2: Relationship between residuals of number of searches and mean temperature by month in the Netherlands. Symbols indicate mean values for summer months from May to September during 2013-2019, where the green colors indicate different years from light (2013) to dark (2019) green. The statistics show the Spearman rank correlation coefficient (ρ), its significance (P), and the significance of the Theil-Sen regression (P_{TS}). Regression lines are shown when $P_{TS} < 0.05$.

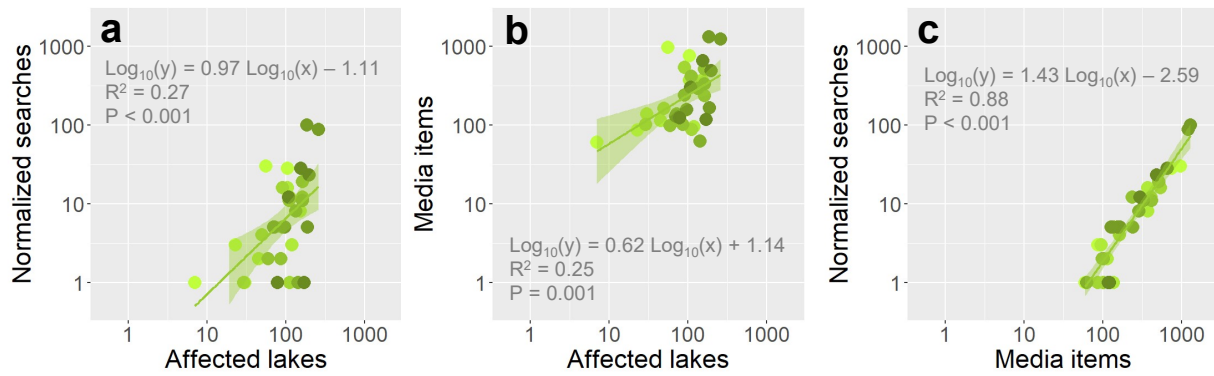


Figure S3: Relationships between normalized searches and affected lakes (a), media items and affected lakes (b), and normalized searches and media items (c). Symbols indicate mean values for summer months from May to September over the period 2013-2019, where shading indicates different years from light (2013) to dark (2019) green. The statistics show the adjusted R^2 and significance of a log-linear regression.