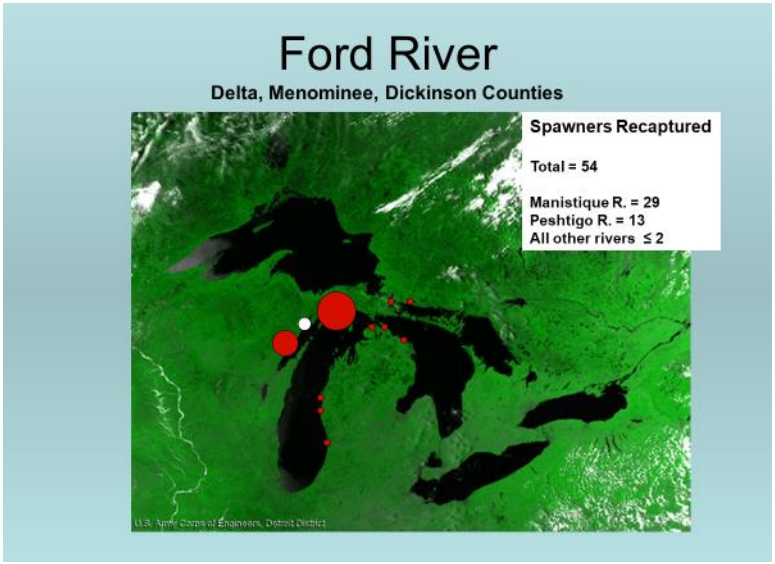
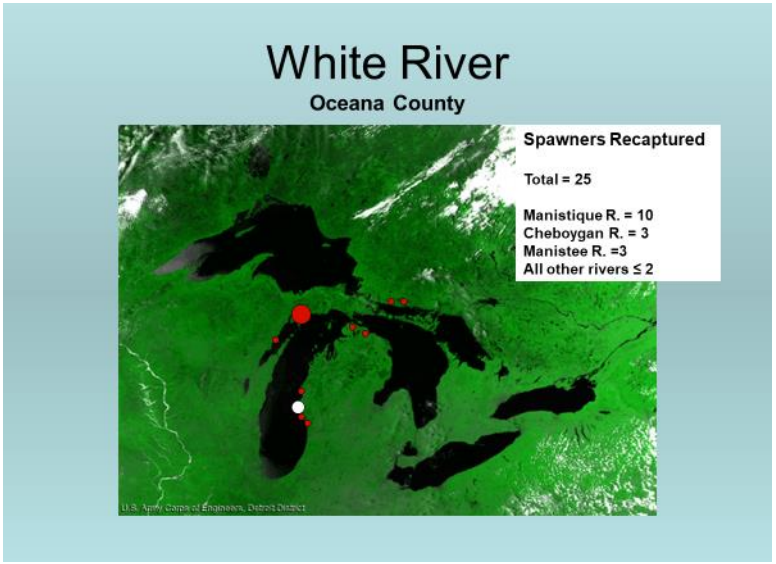
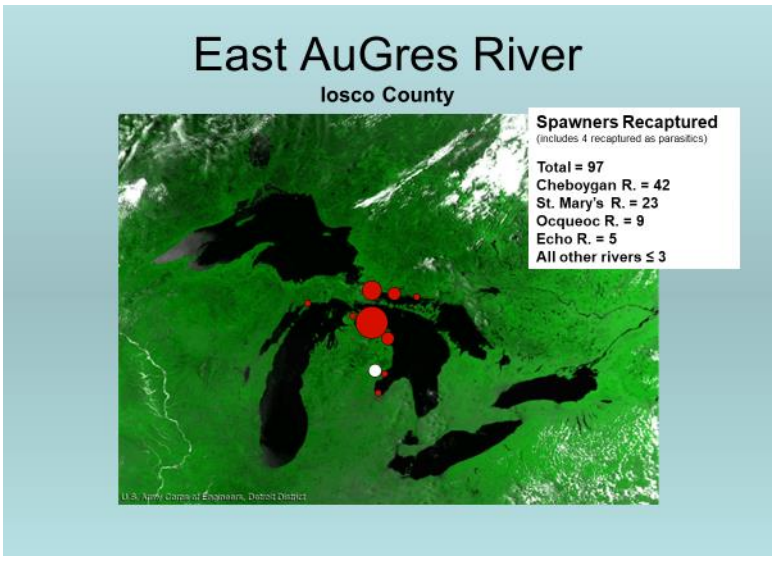
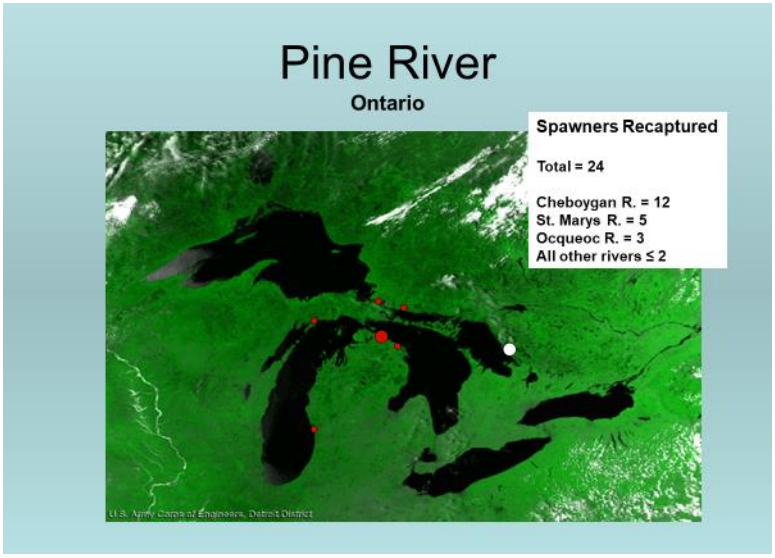
Electronic Supplementary Material for Docker et al., 2021, A review of dispersal and population structure in the Great Lakes and the implications for control









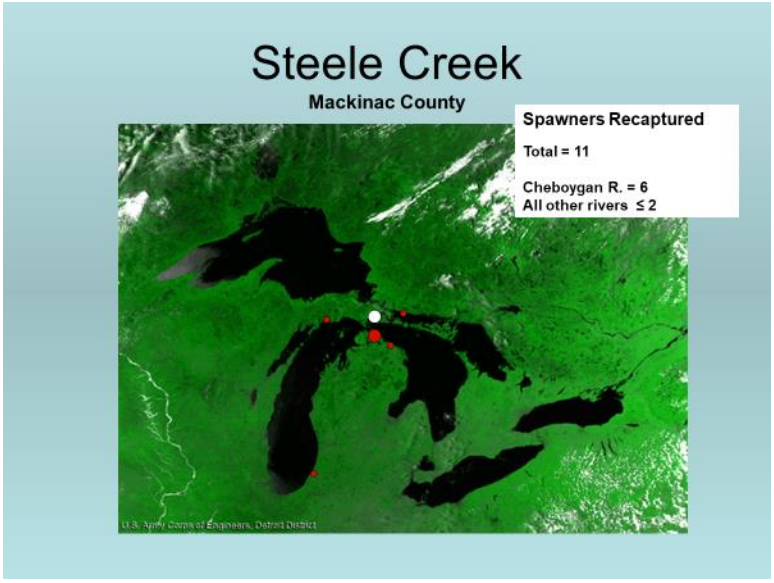


Fig. S1. Lake Michigan and Huron tributaries in which 213 adult sea lamprey were recovered in 2007–2012 from 15,276 coded wire tagged larvae released in 2005. Larvae were collected by electrofishing before lampricide treatments, and they were released in five streams (White, Ford, East AuGres, and Pine rivers and Steele Creek) following treatment. Release sites are shown in white, and sites where adults were subsequently recovered are shown in red, with the size of the circle approximately proportional to the number of adults captured. This shows the extent to which sea lamprey disperse from their larval stream of origin. Unpublished data from Johnson et al. (2014). Survival and metamorphosis of low-density populations of larval sea lampreys (*Petromyzon marinus*) in streams following lampricide treatment. J. Great Lakes Res. 40, 155–163.

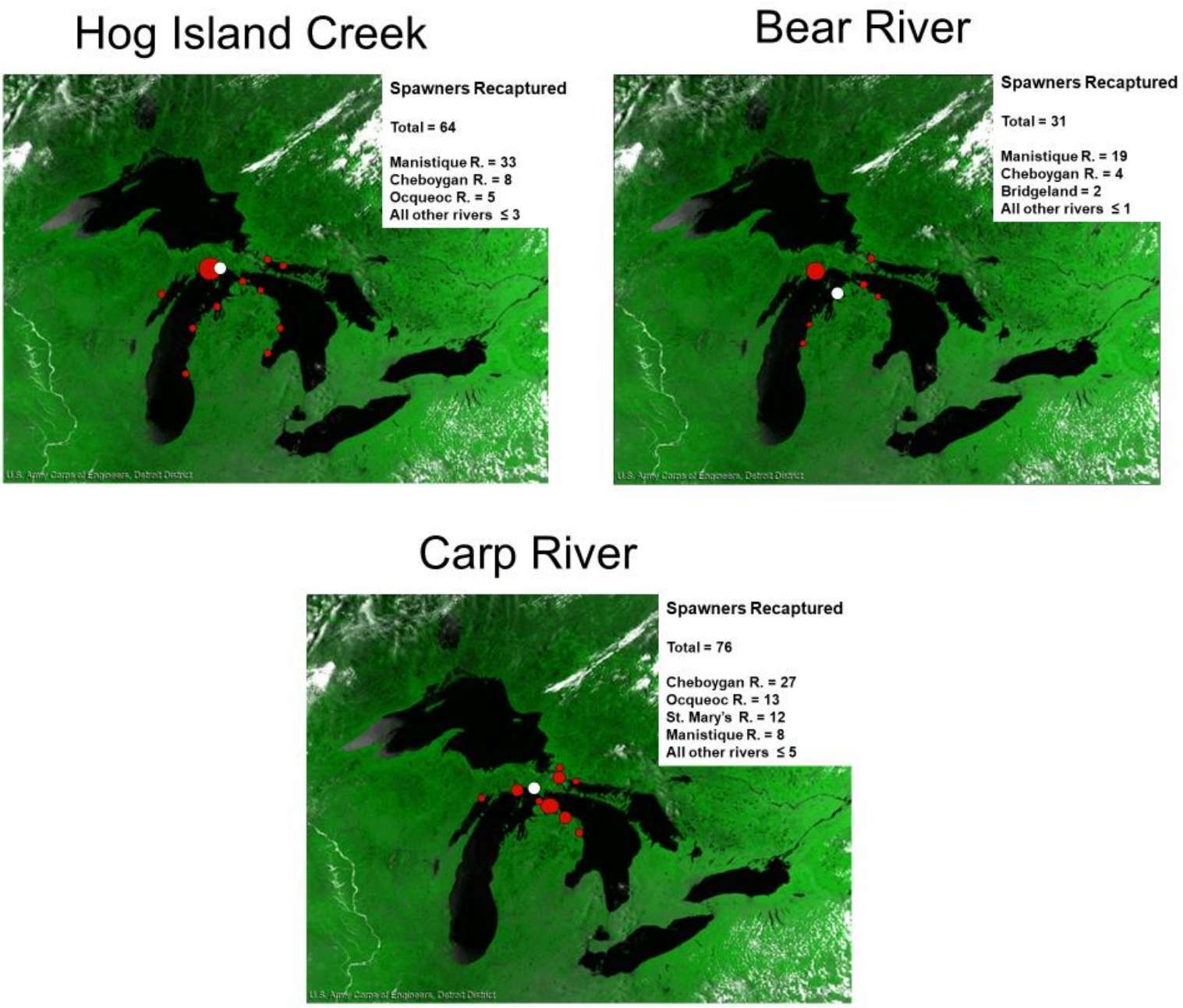


Fig. S2. Lake Michigan and Huron tributaries in which 169 adult sea lamprey were recovered in 2008–2015 from 9,736 coded wire tagged larvae released in 2007. Larvae were collected by electrofishing and released in three lentic areas known to harbor sea lamprey larvae, ~200 m from the mouths of two streams in northern Lake Michigan (Hog Island Creek and Bear River) and one in northern Lake Huron (Carp River). Release sites (all within 150 km of each other) are shown in white, and sites where adults were subsequently recovered are shown in red, with the size of the circle approximately proportional to the number of adults captured. Unpublished data from Johnson et al. (2016). Survival and metamorphosis of larval sea lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) residing in Lakes Michigan and Huron near river mouths. J. Great Lakes Res. 42, 1461–1469.