

**Table A1.** Energy budget parameter estimates for snail hosts deviating from the original *Schistosoma* Individual-Based Dynamic Energy Budget (SIDEb) model based on repeated feeding and starvation experiments on algae resources (1,2).

Parameter	Description	Estimate <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Units
<u>Host parameters</u>			
$K$	Proportional allocation to soma	0.91	—
$M$	Mass:volume relationship	$5.2 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$mg\ C\ mm^{-3}$
$E_M$	Maximum host reserve biomass relative to structural biomass	1.40	$mg\ C$
$L_M$	Maximum physical host length	53.61	$mm$
$i_M$	Surface area-specific maximum host ingestion rate	$3.04 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$mg\ C\ d^{-1}\ mm^{-2}$
$F_h$	Host (Type-II) foraging half saturation constant	0.0005	$mg\ C\ L^{-1}$
$Y_{EF}$	Yield of reserve on resources	0.3273	—
$Y_{VE}$	Yield of structure on reserve	0.2606	—
$\mu_D$	Maintenance rate for maturity	0.1326	—
$D_R$	Host maturity threshold for reproduction	0.6167	$mg\ C$
$\varepsilon_H$	Carbon content of host offspring	0.015	$mg\ C$
<u>Parasite parameters</u>			
$\alpha$	Parasite manipulation of host allocation rule	2.2002	$mg\ C^{-1}$
$i_{PM}$	Parasite maximum mass-specific ingestion rate	0.5830	$mg\ C\ d^{-1}$
$Y_{PE}$	Yield of parasite biomass on reserve	0.9368	—
$Y_{RP}$	Yield of parasite offspring biomass on assimilate	0.0526	—
$e_h$	Parasite ingestion half saturation constant	$2.20 \cdot 10^{-2}$	—
$m_P$	Mass-specific maintenance rate for parasites	0.3107	$d^{-1}$
$p_h$	Parasite allocation half-saturation constant	0.1277	—
$\varepsilon_P$	Carbon content of parasite offspring	$4 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$mg\ C$

#### Damage, hazard, survival, and repair parameters

$k_R$	Damage repair rate constant	$3.14 \cdot 10^{-2}$	$d^{-1}$
$\delta_0$	Damage density threshold	$9.12 \cdot 10^{-2}$	—
$h_\delta$	Hazard coefficient of damage	$2.06 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$d^{-1}$
$h_b$	Background hazard rate	$4.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$d^{-1}$
$\Theta$	Intensity of parasite-induced damage	79.3058	—
$m_R$	Scaled energy expenditure rate for damage repair	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$d^{-1}$

#### Transmission model

$\varepsilon$	Snail-miracidia contact rate	20.0	$L d^{-1}$
$\sigma$	Miracidial infection probability given contact	0.50	—
$M_{in}$	Miracidial input rate	10	$L^{-1} d^{-1}$
$m_M$	Mortality rate of miracidia	1	$d^{-1}$

#### Environmental/Resource parameters

$ENV$	Volume of environment	500	$L$
$r$	Algal maximum growth rate	varied	$d^{-1}$
$K$	Algal carrying capacity	5	$mg C L^{-1}$
$det$	Detritus subsidy rate	Varied	$mg C L^{-1} d^{-1}$
$M_Z$	Mortality rate of cercariae	1	$d^{-1}$

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1. All DEB parameter estimates rounded to five significant figures.
  2. Transmission model parameters rounded from estimates in Civitello and Rohr (2014).
  3. Environmental/resource parameters chosen to reflect a  $1m^2 \cdot 0.5 m$  deep volume of habitat, realistic quantities of algal growth or detrital input, and rates of parasite mortality.

#### **References**

1. Civitello DJ, Fatima H, Johnson LR, Nisbet RM, Rohr JR. Bioenergetic theory predicts infection dynamics of human schistosomes in intermediate host snails across ecological gradients. Ecology Letters. 2018.
2. Civitello DJ, Baker LH, Maduraiveeran S, Hartman RB. Resource fluctuations inhibit the reproduction and virulence of the human parasite *Schistosoma mansoni* in its snail intermediate host. :In review.