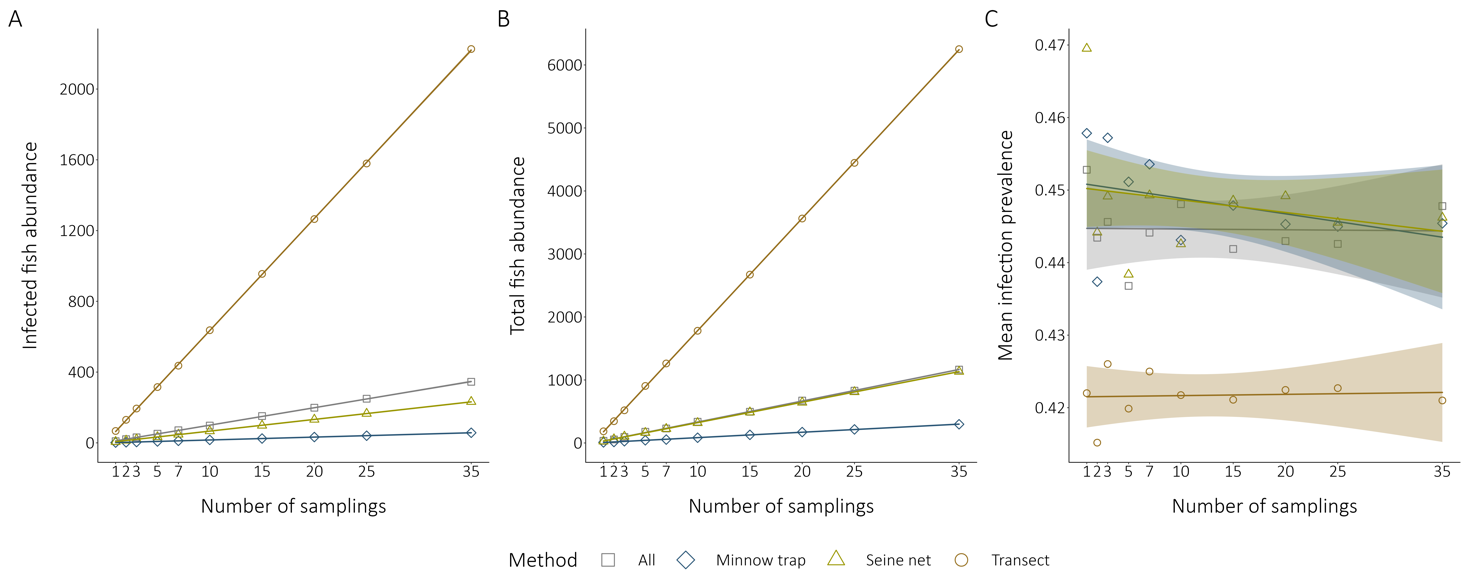
**3 | RESULTS**

***3.1. Regional scale***

We resampled our abundance data across all lakes for each sampling method to look at the accumulation curves through an increasing gradient of samplings (Figure 3).

The number of infected individuals (A) and total number of individuals (B) increased linearly through the sampling gradient. The transect method sampled the most individuals than the other methods by far while the minnow trap method caught the least individuals. The accumulation rate did not change with the number of samplings. The accumulation curves of the mean prevalence (C) showed more variation than accumulation of infected individuals or total individuals. The minnow traps displayed the higher prevalence estimation while transects displayed the lower estimation. All the glm slopes did not differed from 0, meaning that the prevalence estimation did not change with the number of samplings put in the simulation (Table S16). The transect method prevalence accumulation intercept differed from the other methods (Figure 3.C, TableS16)

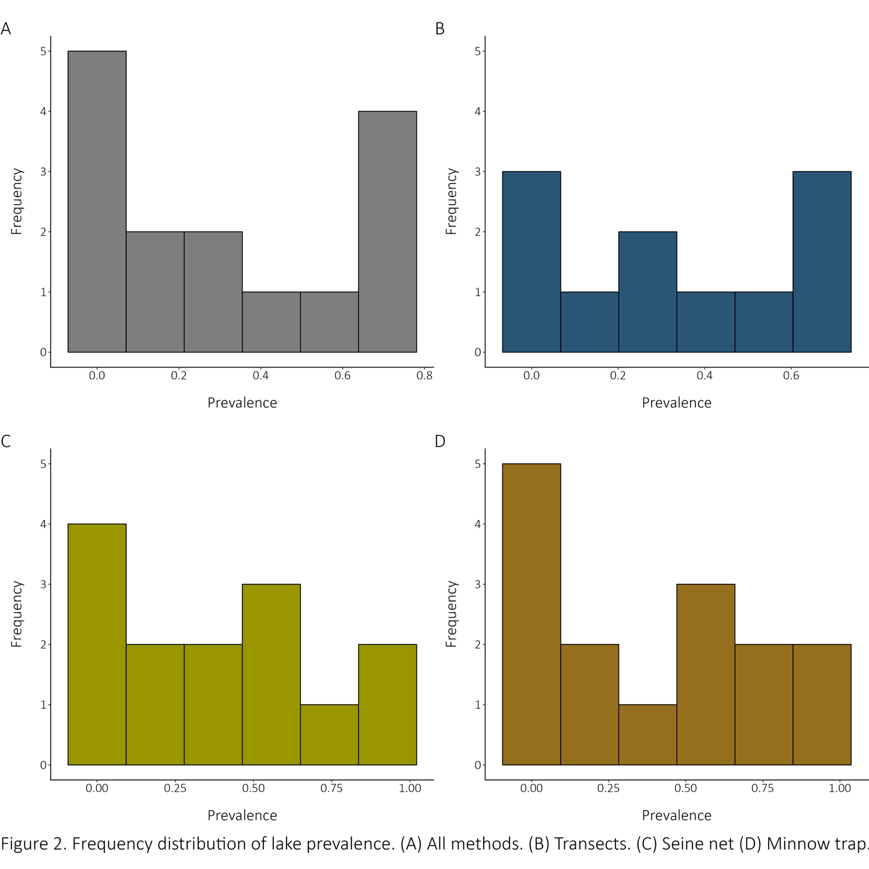
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**FIGURE 3**

Accumulation curves of regional-scale sampling through an increasing sampling intensity. The different sampling methods are compared for all three simulations. The pool data for all methods, minnow traps, seine nets and transects respectively contained 339, 225, 75 and 39 samplings. **A.** The accumulation of the infected fish abundance. **B.** The accumulation of the total fish abundance. **C.** The accumulation of the regional mean community prevalence.

***3.2. Local scale***

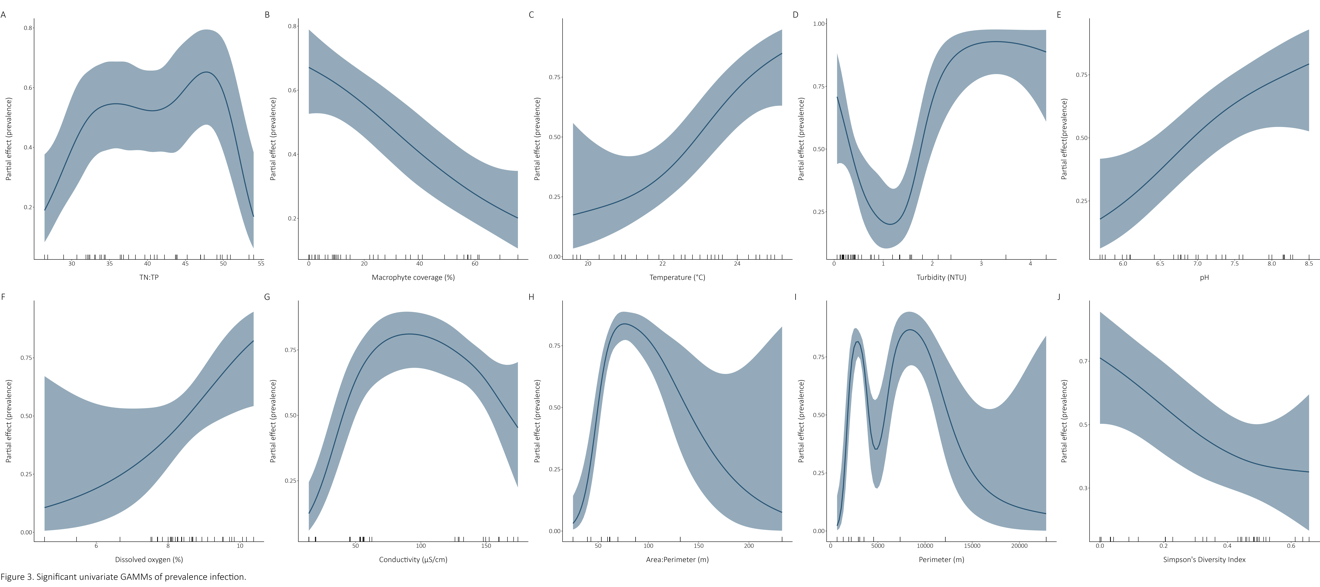
Histograms of frequency distribution of local lake prevalence’s were made for all three sampling methods and for all methods combined (Figure X).

Histograms for all methods (A) and for transect method seem to show a bimodal distribution, displaying more low-prevalence and high-prevalence lakes than mid-prevalence lakes. Patterns are more unclear for fishing methods (seine nets and minnow traps). ******Distributions seems left-hand displaying more low-prevalence lakes.

Carte des prevalence? Spatial patterns in local prevalence.

High-prevalence and low-prevalence lakes are not clustered at regional scale.

Connected lakes do not appear to follow a prevalence gradient of infection.

***3.2. Fine scale***

Relation between potential predictors and fine-scale prevalence (transect prevalence) were assessed with generalized additive mixed models (GAMMs). Partial effects of prevalence modelling are shown for all significant variables in Figure X. Models for TN, TP, TOC, lake area, maximum depth, mean depth, water residency time, drainage area, elevation, distance to nearest lake, centrarchid abundance and species richness were not significant.

1. Probably unimodal relation
2. Inversely proportional relation
3. Increasingly proportional relation
4. Unlinear relation. Few sites with high turbidity (NTU > 2).
5. Increasingly proportional relation
6. Increasingly proportional relation. Few values below 7% showed by high variaiton
7. Parabolic relation. No values around 100.
8. Parabolic relation. Only 2 lakes above 100 m leading to high variation
9. Highly unlinear relation. Only two lakes above 10 000 m. Below 7000, unimodal relation
10. Inverse relation.

Summary table All models. Significant in bold.

\*\*\* Vérifier que biotic data used is at transect-scale. Which data?