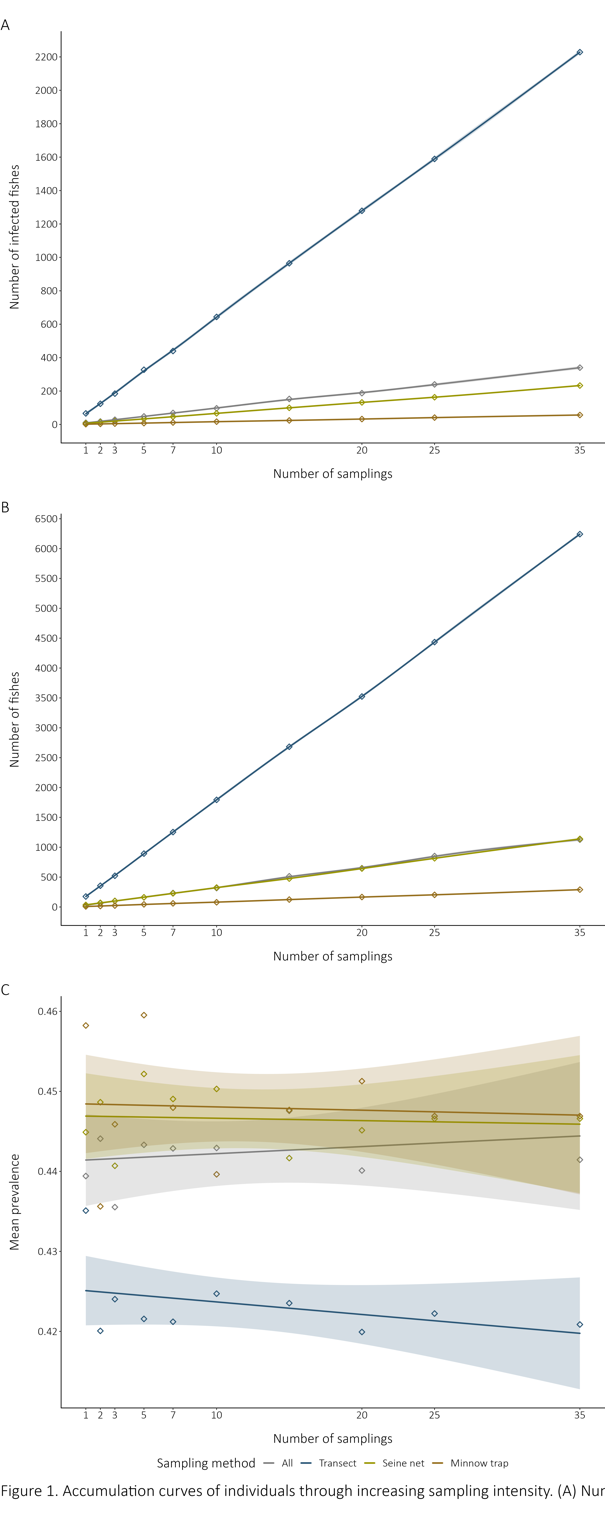
**3 | RESULTS**

***3.1. Regional scale***

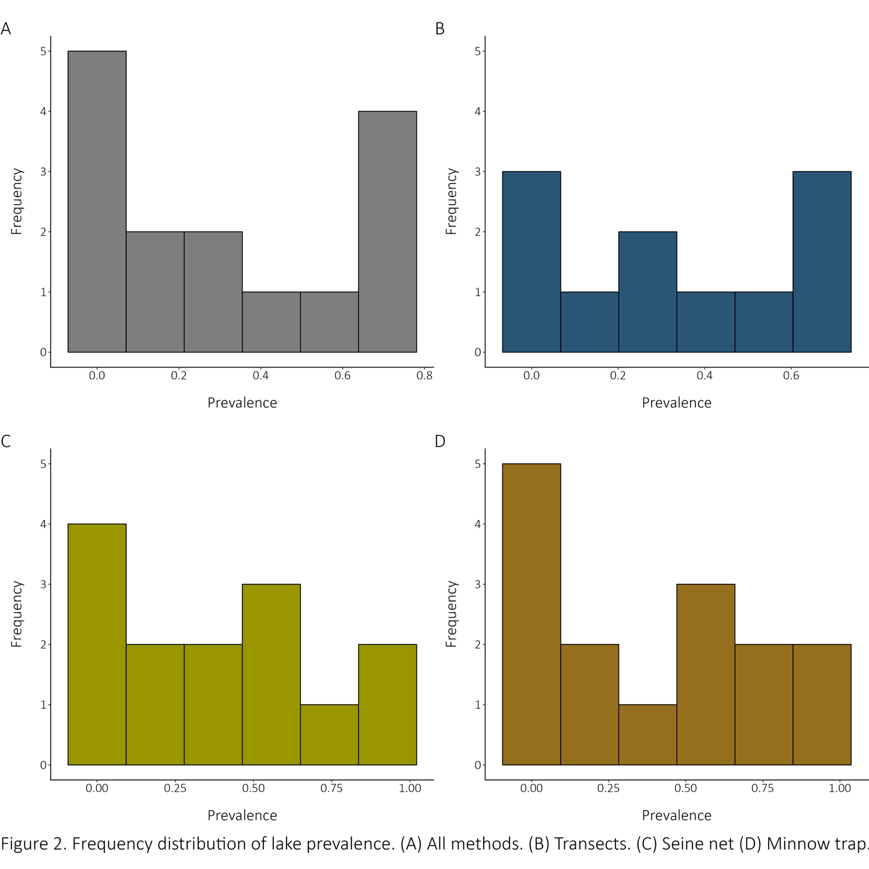
We resampled fish data of each sampling method across all lakes to look at accumulation curves through an increasing number of samplings (figure X).

******

The number of infected individuals (A) and total number of individuals (B) increase linearly through the gradient of sampling. The transect method sampled a lot more individuals than the other methods while minnow trap method caught the least individuals. Mean prevalence accumulation (C) shows more variation than accumulation of infected individuals or total individuals. Minnow traps display the higher prevalence estimation while transects display the least estimation. Seine, minnow trap and all methods slopes do not differ from each other. All slopes do no differ from 0.

***3.2. Local scale***

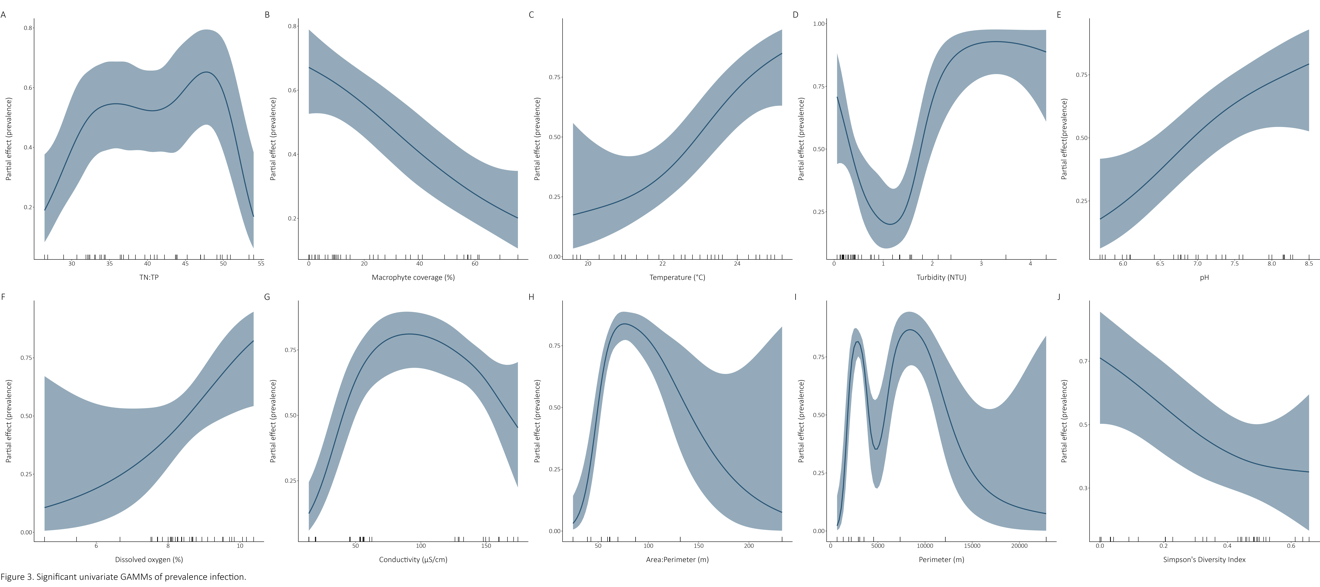
Histograms of frequency distribution of local lake prevalence’s were made for all three sampling methods and for all methods combined (Figure X).

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. ???
2. Inversely proportional relation
3. Increasingly proportional relation
4. ???. Few sites with high turbidity (NTU > 2).
5. Increasingly proportional relation
6. Increasingly proportional relation. Few values below 7%
7. Parabolic relation. No values around 100.
8. Parabolic relation. Only 2 lakes above 100 m.
9. Messy. Only two lakes above 10 000 m
10. Inverse relation.

Summary table All models. Significant in bold.

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