The following supplement accompanies the article

Effect of dose and frequency of exposure to infectious stages on trematode infection intensity and success in mussels

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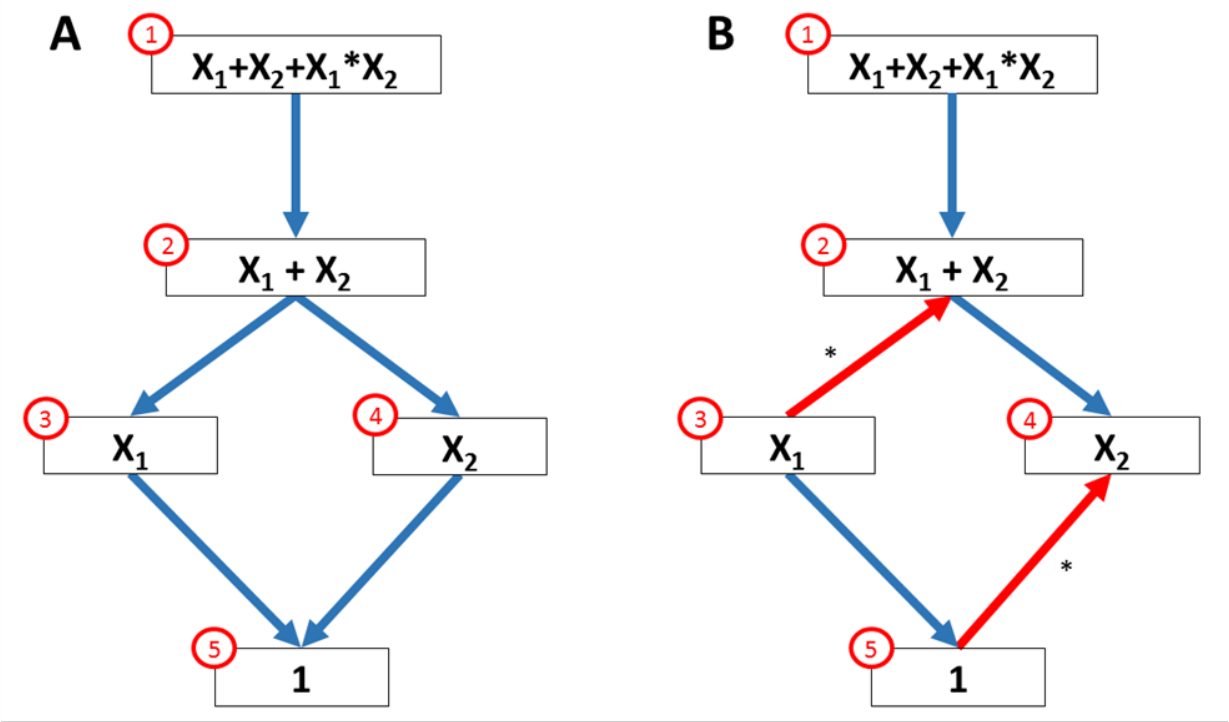

Fig. S1. (A) Schematic representation of the model selection procedure based on the best fitting model. Numbers in red circles represent model number from the most complex (1) to the least complex (5) model. X indicates explanatory variables with X_1 representing dose and X_2 representing exposure frequency. Blue arrows indicate which model was tested with which. The testing procedure started with testing the most complex model to the next, less complex model, and so on (i.e., model 1 was tested against model 2, model 2 against model 3 and 4, model 3 against model 5 and model 4 against model 5). When a significant difference between two models occurred it was not necessary to continue (as indicated by the red arrows in B) with a reversed direction). (B) Actual model selection procedure for the effect of dose and exposure frequency on trematode infection intensity in mussels. Significant differences (indicated by red arrows; * denoting a significance level of 0.05) occurred between model 2 and 3, as well as model 4 and 5; therefore, model 2, which included both dose and exposure duration (but no interaction), was significantly different from model 3, which only included dose. Model 4, which included exposure duration only, was significantly different from the null model (model 5). This concludes that model 4 was the best fitting, and thus, exposure duration (single vs. trickle) had a significant effect on the trematode infection intensity in mussels.

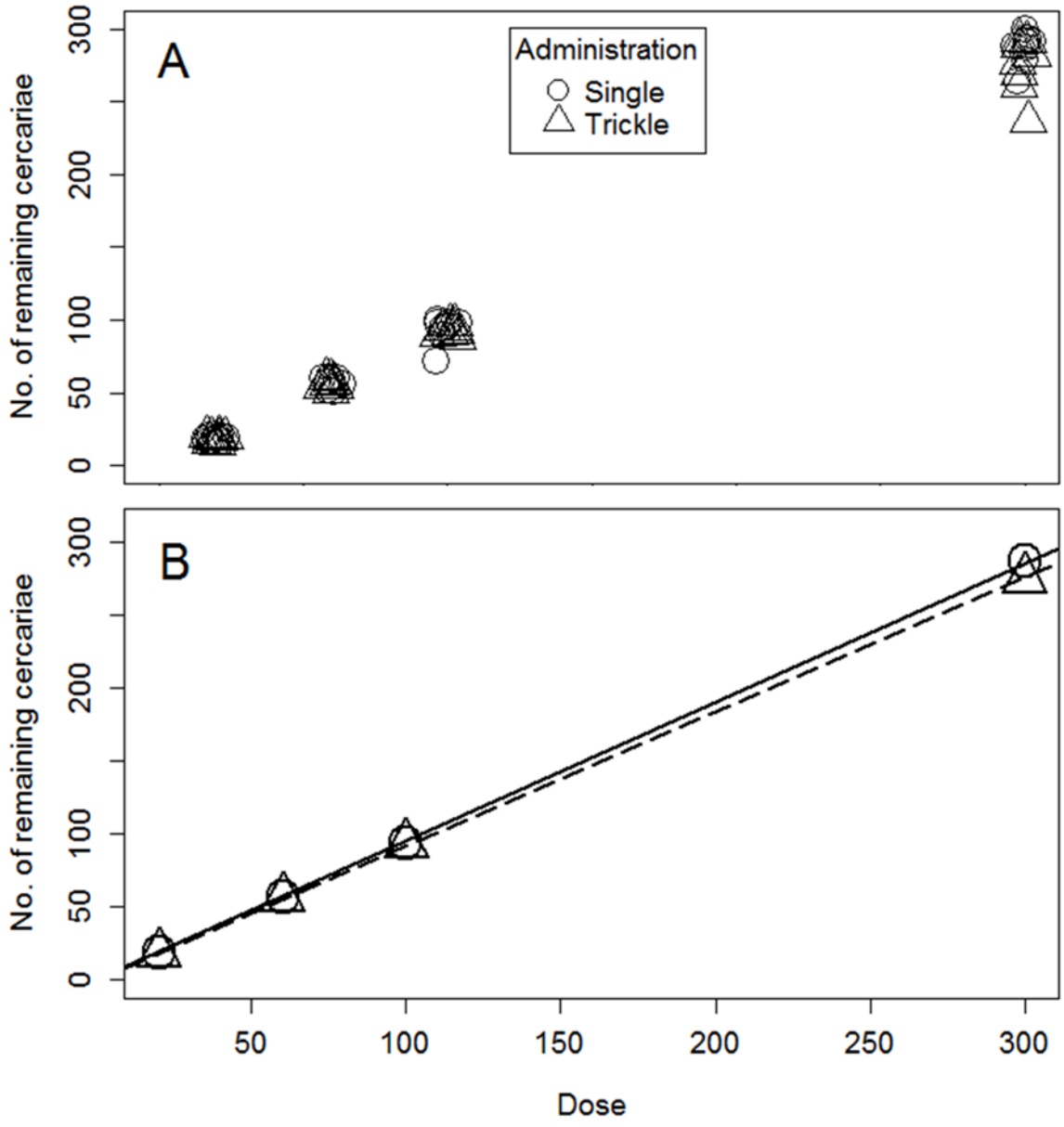

Fig. S2. Relationship between cercarial dose and the number of remaining cercariae as a measure of infection success (infection success increases with decreasing proportion of remaining cercariae). (A) shows the individual results from each replicate and (B) the means for both administration treatments at the various doses. Regression lines are forced through the origin as at dose 0 (no parasites) infections are not possible.