

Supplemental Materials (2) to Worrell *et al.* Field Detection of *Schistosoma japonicum* Cercariae in Environmental Water Samples by Quantitative PCR.

Descriptive and environmental information was collected at each sampling site (Table S2). The majority of water samples were collected from slow moving water (n= 83, 77.5%) in irrigation ditches (n=51, 47.2%). Since this work aimed to compare the current gold standards against our newly developed qPCR technology, the samples were collected only in a narrow range of environmental conditions that were also viable for mouse bioassay deployment (mean water temperature: 22.7°C; mean air temperature: 26.8°C). The distribution of characteristics of sampling site variables, water speed and site location, among positive and negative samples is presented in Table S3.

Table S2: Descriptive statistics of sampling site variables

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Water Flow[§]		
Still or Slow	83.0	77.6%
Medium	18.0	16.8%
Fast	6.0	5.6%
Location[‡]		
Rice Field	22.0	20.4%
Irrigation Ditch	51.0	47.2%
Pond/Reservoir	31.0	28.7%
Stream/River	4.0	3.7%
	Mean	SD
Water Temperature (°C)	22.7	2.0
Air Temperature (°C)	26.8	3.8
Depth (cm)	35.4	59.7

§ Water flow data is missing for 3 observations

‡ Location data is missing for 2 observations

Table S3: Descriptive statistics of sampling sites variables among positive and negative qPCR samples

Variable	Positive Samples (n=7)		Negative Samples (n=101)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
<i>Water Flow</i>				
Still or Slow	5	71.4%	76	77.6%
Medium	2	28.6%	16	16.3%
Fast	0	0.0%	6	6.1%
<i>Location</i>				
Rice Field	0	0.0%	22	22.2%
Irrigation Ditch	4	57.1%	45	45.5%
Pond/Reservoir	3	42.9%	28	28.3%
Stream/River	0	0.0%	4	4.0%

‡ Water flow data is missing for 3 observations and location data is missing for 2 observations among negative values