

Supporting information

Figure S1. Bioinformatics pipeline used for the design of qPCR primers.

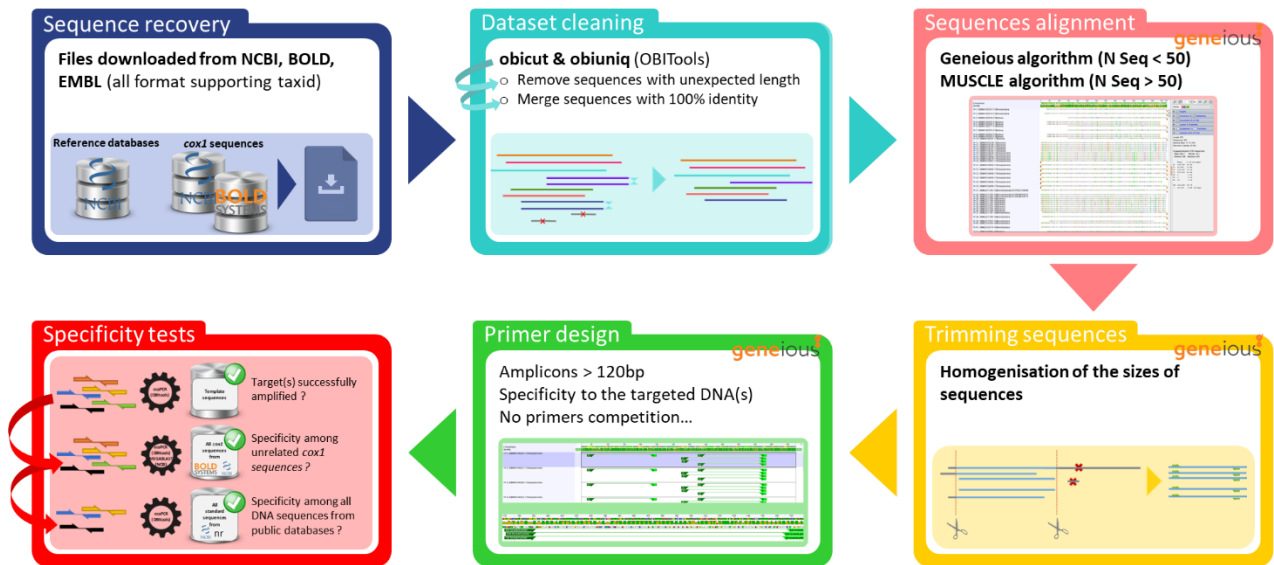


Table S2. Price and time cost comparison between eDNA approach and conventional visual prospecting methods for the detection of *B. truncatus*.

Method used	eDNA		Visual prospecting	
	qPCR (5 L / site)	ddPCR (5 L / site)	Sustained effort (1 hr / sites)	
Sampling efforts (man - hours): Water filtration Conservation <i>Snails collection</i>	8 x 0.5 hr	8 x 0.5 hr	8 x 1 hr (≈64 snails, SD ± 37)	Time cost / 8 site
Lab-work: Extraction to Results analysis <i>Snails identification</i>	2 hr	1.3 hr	8 x 0.5 hr	
Total / 8 sites	6 hr	5.3 hr	12 hr	
Sampling materials (€): Water filtration Conservation <i>Snails collection</i>	20 €	20 €	20 €	Price / site
Lab-work: DNA extraction and amplification	40 €	45 €	0 €	
Total / sites	60 €	65 €	20 € for all sites	

This comparison was made following the same methods as Sengupta, *et al.*, 2019. We considered the time (in man-hours) and material costs needed per site sampled (including French VAT). The displayed elapsed time coincides with the minimal duration requested to carry out extraction, qPCR/ddPCR and analysis experiments for one sample. However, up to 8 sites can be processed at once in the same DNA extraction, qPCR and ddPCR run, hence, man-hours were estimated for 8 sites. The elapsed time related to DNA extraction lysis (1h) qPCR

(1h45) and ddPCR (5h) run were not included as man-hours can be reallocated elsewhere at the same time.