

### Supplemental Data

Proof-of-concept studies demonstrate that food and pheromone stimuli can be used to attract invasive carp so their presence can be readily measured using environmental DNA

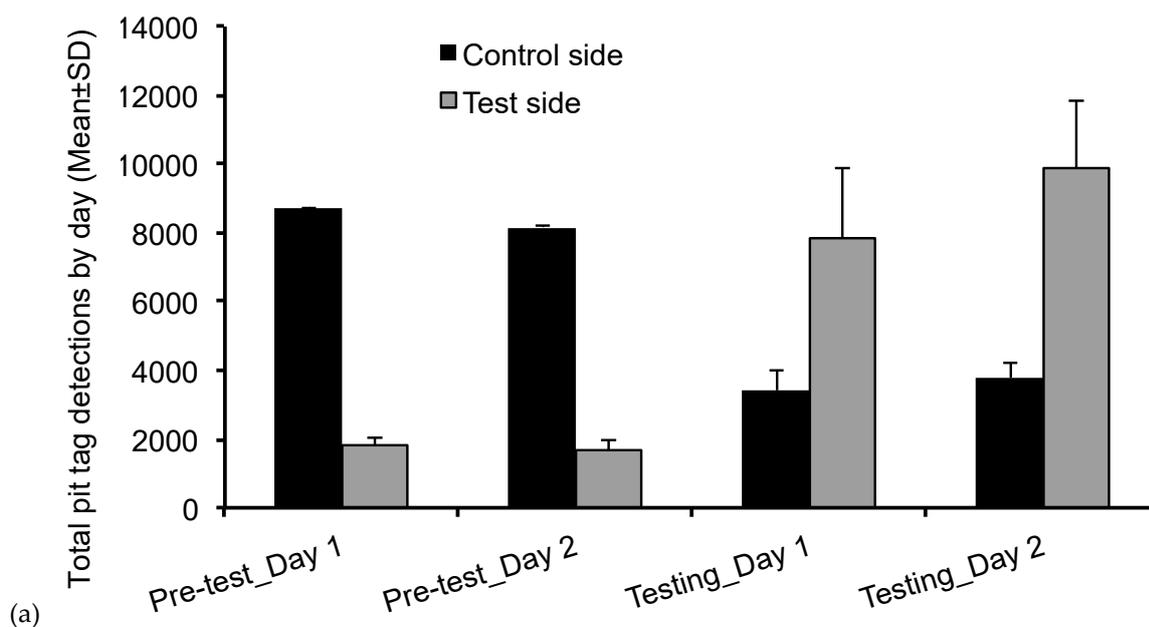
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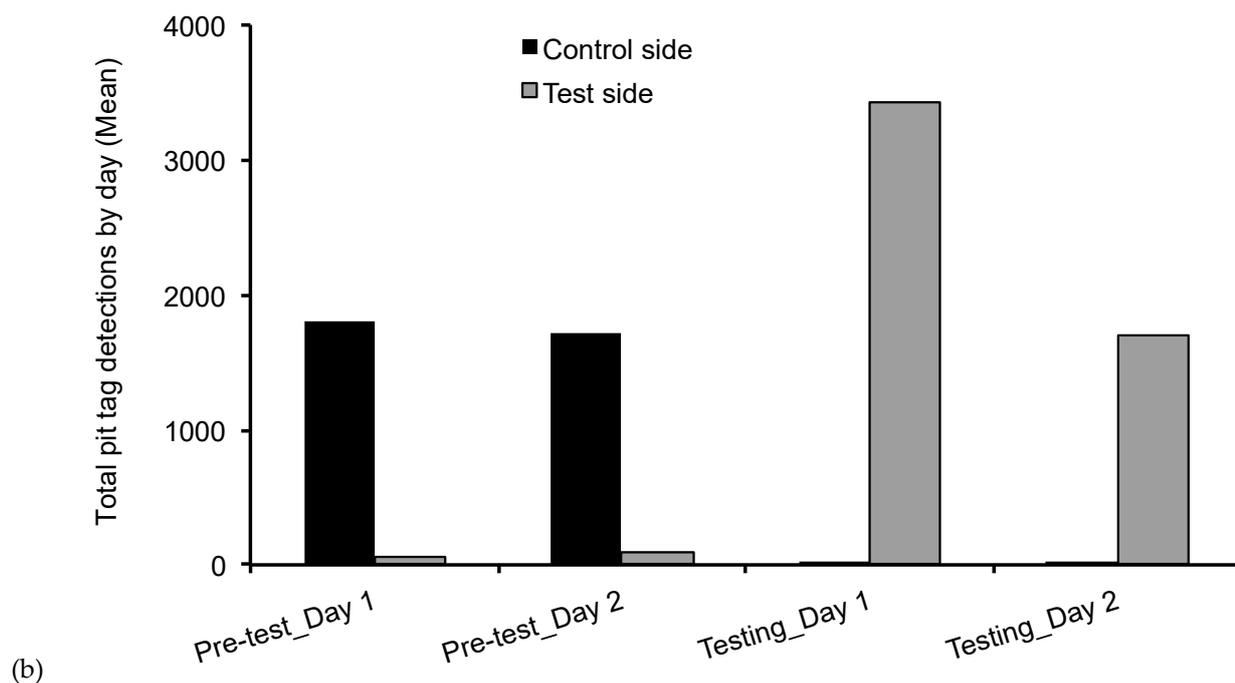
### Supplemental Data S1

Preparation of PGF odor:

PGF<sub>2</sub>α is one of the major components of the ‘pheromone complex’ released by ovulating female Common Carp along with additional body and PGF<sub>2</sub>α metabolites (Lim and Sorensen 2011). Both the pheromone mixture / complex and PGF<sub>2</sub>α alone are potent at attracting male conspecifics. In this proof-of-concept study we tested both PGF<sub>2</sub>α alone and the ‘pheromone complex’ because we did not know which might work. Following established protocols, the complex was made using holding water of PGF<sub>2</sub>α-implanted Common Carp, while the other experiment used only PGF<sub>2</sub>α. For PGF<sub>2</sub>α implantation for the complex, adult Common Carp (500–1000g) were anesthetized and osmotic pumps (model 2ML1; Alzet, Durect Co., Cupertino, CA, USA) containing PGF<sub>2</sub>α were implanted into the body cavity by making an approximately 4 cm incision. Based on Lim and Sorensen (2010), the dose of PGF<sub>2</sub>α was 0.4 g/kg Carp, and the surgical methods followed protocols described by Lim and Sorensen (2010). Using this technique, we already knew that release rates of PGF<sub>2</sub>α peak on the 5<sup>th</sup> day post-implantation (Lim and Sorensen 2011) so holding water of PGF<sub>2</sub>α-implanted fish was released into the ponds on 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> day. To collect holding water, a PGF<sub>2</sub>α-implanted carp was held in 50l well water at 21°C for 12 hours, and the holding water was diluted at 1:100 ratio before releasing into the ponds. The concentration of PGF<sub>2</sub>α in the diluted holding water was determined to be 10<sup>-9</sup> M using the standardized LC-MS protocol as described in Ghosal et al. (2018) and Lim and Sorensen (2011).

### Supplemental Figure S1





**Figure S1.** (a) Total number of detections (Mean  $\pm$  SD) of silver carp by day at the test and control sides during pre-test (with no spirulina addition at the test side of the pond) and testing periods (during spirulina addition at the test side of the pond) pooled across ponds (N = 3). (b) Total number of detections (Mean) of common carp at the test and control sides during pre-test (with no PGF2 $\alpha$  addition at test side of the pond) and testing periods (during PGF2 $\alpha$  addition at test side of the pond).