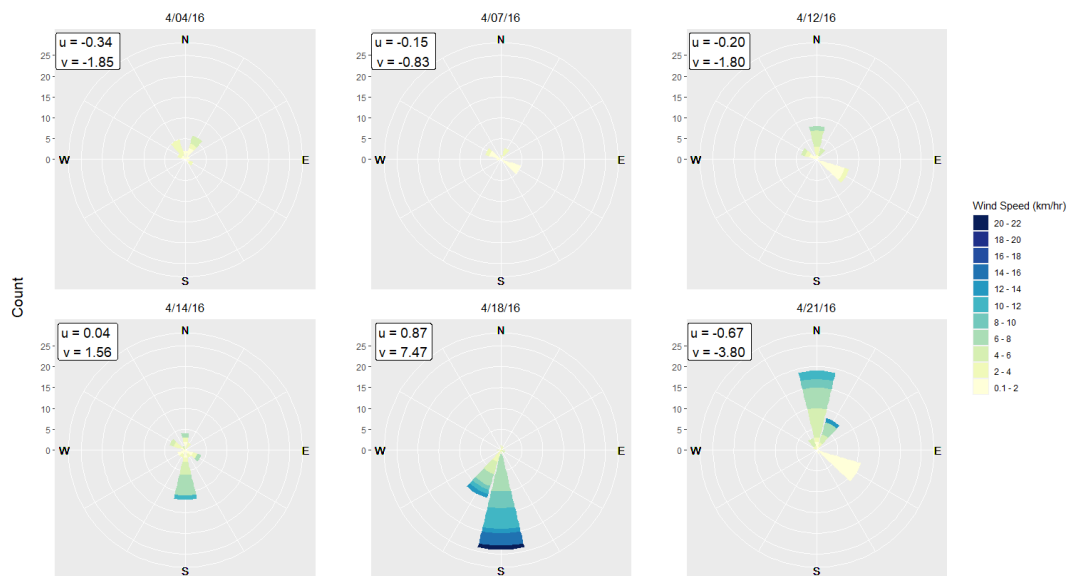
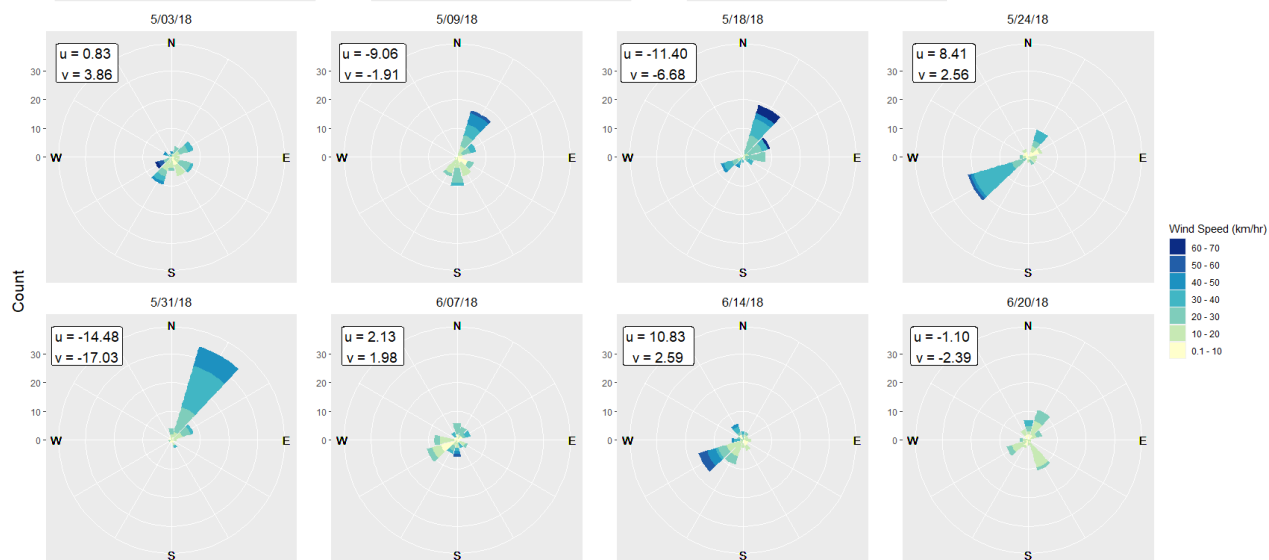


A)

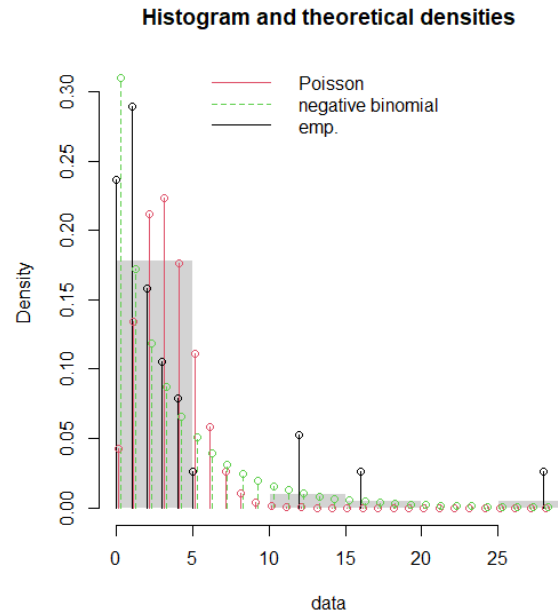
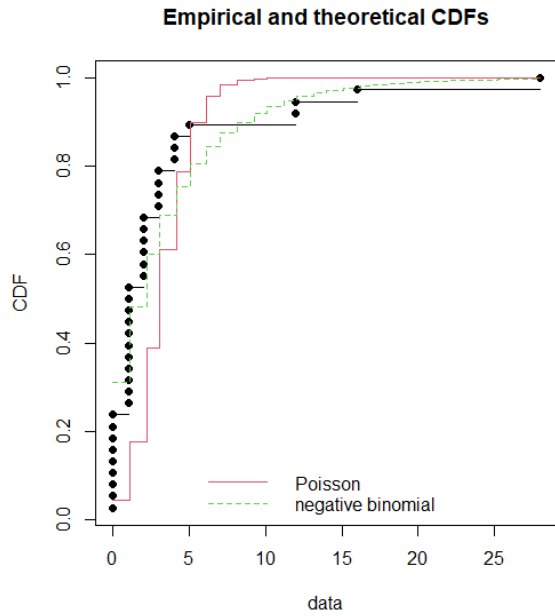


B)

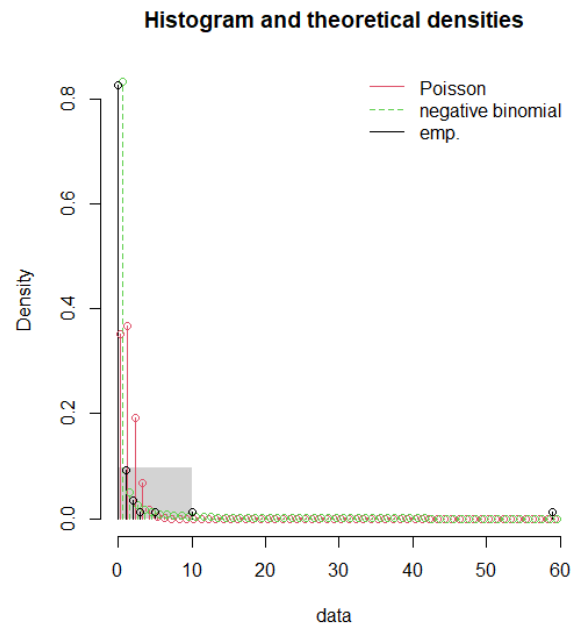
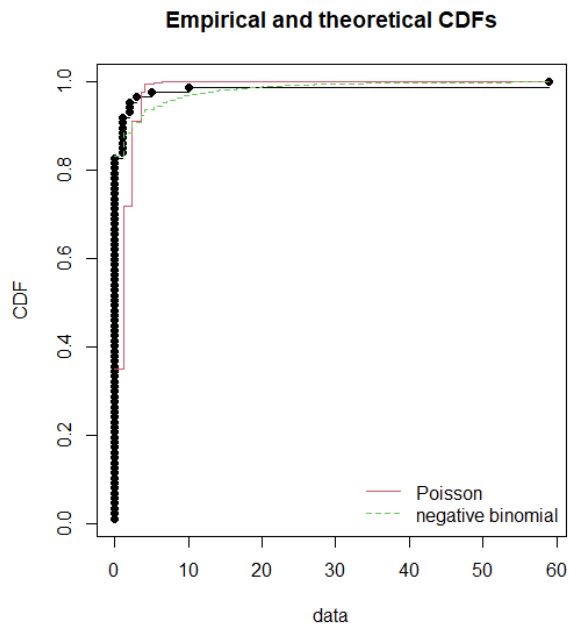


Supplemental Figure 1. Wind rose plots for Lake Geneva (A) and Lake Superior (B) showing wind speed ($\text{km}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$) and direction during the two days prior and first 8 hours of the day of sampling. Mean values of v (north-south wind vector) and u (east-west wind vector) of each sampling event are shown in white box in upper left of each plot. Wind speed measurements of $0 \text{ km}\cdot\text{hr}^{-1}$ (49.1% and 0.2% of hourly measurements from Lakes Geneva and Superior, respectively) were omitted. Wind direction and speed data for Lake Geneva was obtained from Sciez weather station (46.331° , 6.3798°), located $\sim 10 \text{ km}$ southwest of our study area, maintained and operated by © Météo Sciez (<http://meteo-sciez.fr>). Wind direction and speed data for Lake Superior was obtained from the Rock of Ages (ROAM4) Coastal-Marine Automated Network (C-MAN) station (47.867° , 89.313°), owned and maintained by the National Data Buoy Center of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Lake Geneva



Lake Superior



Supplemental Figure 2. Empirical cumulative distribution against fitted distribution functions (Poisson and negative binomial) along with the histograms of larval counts against fitted density functions for Lake Geneva and Lake Superior. These plots were produced using `cdfcomp` and `denscomp` from the package `'fitdistrplus'` and were used to for the most appropriate distribution family to use (Delignette-Muller and Dutang, 2015).