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| --- | --- | --- |
| Figures | Only including observations with:  | Spearman’s correlation |
| Fig. 4B | <5 oocysts sheets  | 0.83 (95% CI: 0.54, 0.95, p=0.0002) |
| Fig. 4B | <10 oocysts sheets | 0.72 (95% CI: 0.40, 0.89, p=0.0005) |
| Fig. 4B | <20 oocysts sheets | 0.80 (95% CI: 0.57, 0.91, p<0.0001) |
| Fig. 4C | SPZ<10,000 | 0.74 (95% CI: 0.42, 0.89, p=0.0003) |
| Fig. 4C | SPZ<50,000 | 0.62 (95% CI: 0.34, 0.80, p=0.0002) |
| Fig. 4C | & SPZ<100,000 | 0.63 (95% CI: 0.38, 0.79, p<0.0001) |

**Figure 4 – Source data 1. Re-analysis of major correlations using ranges of observed oocyst sheets and salivary gland sporozoite loads.** Analyses were repeated to examine whether correlations lost statistical significance when a narrower range of oocyst or sporozoite densities was included. The table shows thecut-offs for maximum oocyst numbers (e.g. <5, <10, <20) and sporozoite numbers (e.g. <10,000; <50,000; <100,000) to determine how correlations hold across the entire range of observed oocyst sheets and salivary gland sporozoite load. Correlation values and confidence intervals are rounded to two decimal places.