

Table 1. Key characteristics of study sites

Country	City	Lat	Long	Alt	collected	native/non [^]	genetic group ^{**}	Temp [#]	PrecP [#]	% urban ^{\$}
Spain	Turis	39.22	-0.42	12	Oct-22	native	1	0.80	<i>0.36</i>	<i>4</i>
Netherlands	Numansdorp	51.44	4.26	12	Oct-23	native	1	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0.56</i>	6
Norway	Uthaug	63	9.8	38.3	Apr-22	native	1	<i>0.62</i>	<i>0.58</i>	3
Canada	Edmonton	53.29	-113.32	668	Dec-23	non	1	<i>0.70</i>	<i>0.59</i>	70
Australia	Freshwater Creek	-38.15	144.16	35	Feb-23	non	1	0.78	<i>0.54</i>	1
Israel	Avigdor	31.42	34.44	62	Aug-22	native	2	0.81	<i>0.56</i>	24
New Zealand	Cass	-43.02	171.45	560	Feb-23	non	1	0.76	0.63	0
Vietnam	Vung Tau	10.22	107.03	7.9	May-22	native	2	0.98	<i>0.57</i>	26
Senegal	M'Baling	14.22	-16.9667	11.6	Oct-21	non	2	1.00	0.72	19

[^]population is native or non-native (i.e., recently introduced by humans)

^{**}genetic groups based on genome sequence data from Jack's paper

[#]indices taken from Jiang et al., 2017; denote climatic predictability (temperature and precipitation) at a capture site' Italicized text denotes 'low predictability' sites

^{\$}urbanization is fraction of a 10km radius circle centered on capture site estimated using Google Earth. Italicized text denotes low urbanization sites