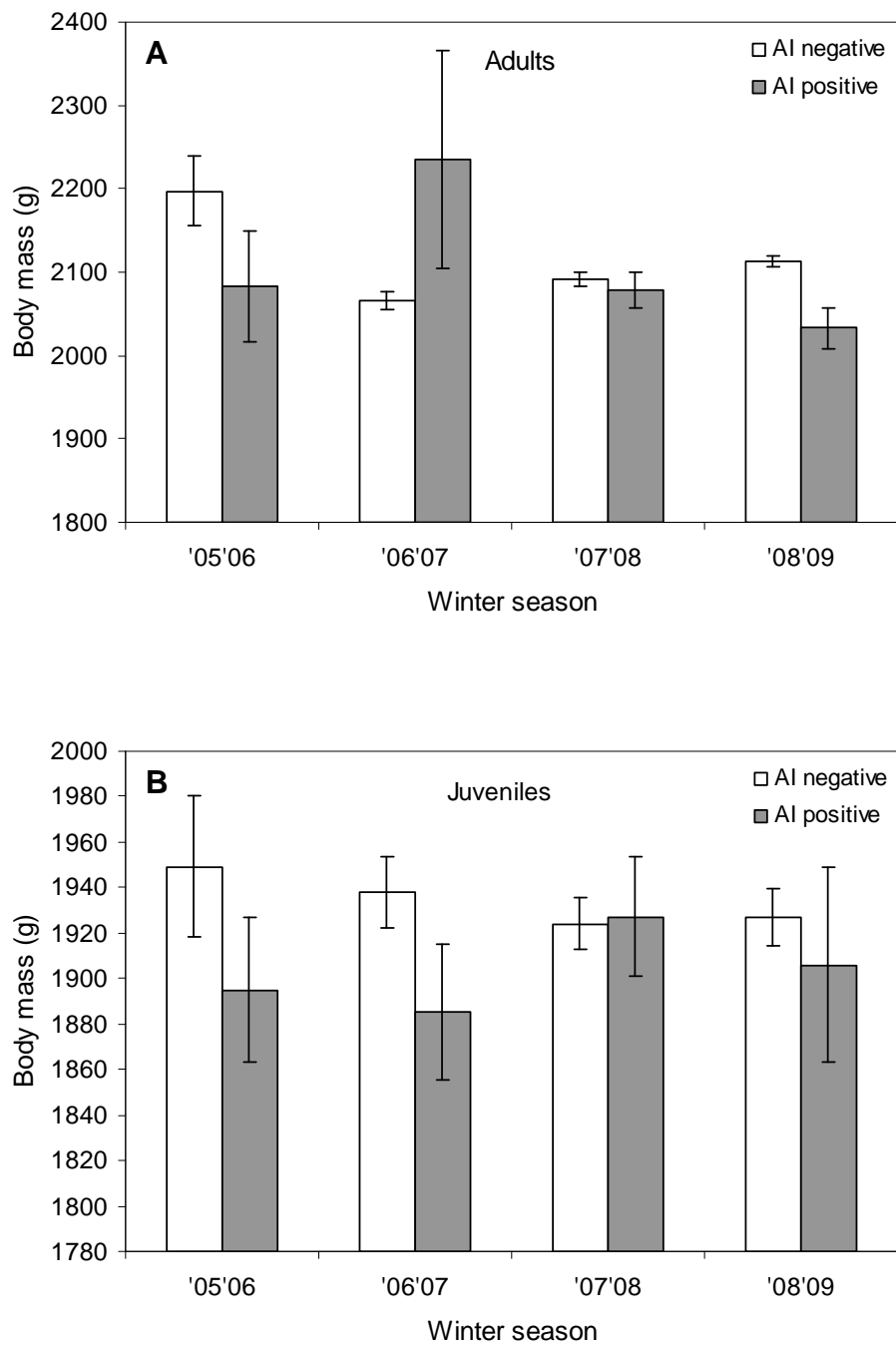


1 Electronic Supplementary Material of the paper: D. Kleijn, V.J. Munster, B.S.  
 2 Ebbinge, D.A. Jonkers, G.J.D.M. Müskens, Y. Van Randen & R.A.M. Fouchier  
 3 (2010) Dynamics and ecological consequences of avian influenza virus infection in  
 4 greater white-fronted geese in their winter staging areas. Proc. Roy. Soc. B,  
 5 doi:10.1098/rspb.2010.0026  
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 7  
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Table S1. The number of sampled white-fronted geese and periods in which they were sampled in the four sampling sites in different seasons .

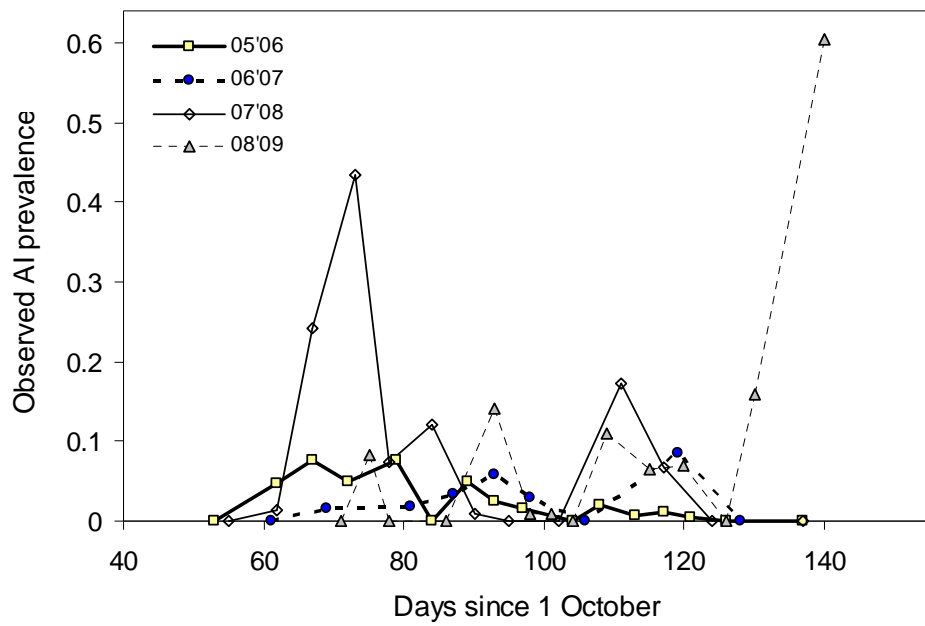
	Season			
	05/06	05/07	07/08	08/09
Leeuwarden				
Sample size	131	70	110	330
Sampling dates (range)	13/12 - 26/2	31/1 - 7/2	26/11 - 15/2	12/11 - 21/2
Lith				
Sample size	482	191	344	392
Sampling dates (range)	2/12 - 11-2	2/12 - 10/2	24/11 - 18/2	1/12 - 8/2
Bunschoten				
Sample size	1083	254	617	788
Sampling dates (range)	22/11 - 14/2	29/12 - 1/2	24/11 - 1/2	13/11 - 7/2
Middelburg				
Sample size	58	65	0	0
Sampling dates (range)	5/12 - 22/12	1/12 - 10/1		

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 12 Figure S1. Differences in mean body mass of (A) adult and (B) juvenile white-fronted  
 13 geese tested positive or negative for AI virus infection in four consecutive winters.

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17 Figure S2. An illustration of the observed AI virus infection probability in four  
18 consecutive winters. Symbols indicate the proportion of infected geese of the total  
19 number of geese sampled in five successive catches (mean sample size = 91, se = 6.9).

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Figure S3. The distribution of white-fronted geese observed within 8 days after AI virus sampling. Sampling sites: squares; AI virus negative geese: open circles; AI virus positive geese: filled circles.