

Movement type	Method	movement phases	parasite	host	outcome	possible transient phase processes	possible transient phase factors	reference
dispersal	genetics (gene flow)	D - A	freshwater trematodes	long-finned eel <i>(A. dieffenbachii)</i>	overlapping genetic structures	none cited	none cited	Blasco-costa et al. 2012
	genetics (gene flow)	D - A	marine trematode <i>(Gymnophallus choledochus)</i>	irds (e.g. ducks, gulls, wader)	overlapping genetic structures	none cited	none cited	Feis et al. 2015
	genetics (assignment tests)	D - A	black-tailed prairie dog <i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	fleas <i>Oropsylla hirsuta</i>	unrelated genetic structures	none cited	none cited	Jones and Britten 2010
	genetics (viral gene flow)	D - A	vampire bats <i>Desmodus rotundus</i>	rabies virus <i>Lyssavirus, Rabodviridae</i>	overlapping genetic structures	none cited	landscape structure	Streiker et al. 2016
local	mark-recapture	D - A	Swallow bugs <i>(Oeciacus vicarius)</i>	cliff swallows <i>(Petrochelidon pyrrhonota)</i>	increased prevalence	none cited	none cited	Brown and Brown 2004
	GPS tracking	D - T - A	canine distemper virus <i>(Morbillivirus)</i>	serengheti lions <i>(Panthera leo)</i>	no effect by nomads	recovery	host grouping, movement behaviour	Craft et al. 2011
	mark-recapture	D - A	nematodes <i>(Pharyngodon wandillahensis)</i>	pygmy blue-tongued lizard <i>(Tiliqua adelaidensis)</i>	increased transmission	infection forcing (environmental transmission)	habitat	Fenner et al. 2011
migration	Citizen Science surveys	D - T - A	protozoa <i>(Ophryocystis elektroscirrha)</i>	monarch butterfly <i>(Danaeus plexxipus)</i>	decreased prevalence	infection forcing host mortality	host grouping, habitat	Altizer et al. 2000, Bartel et al. 2011
	remote tracking (radio telemetry)	D - T	chytrid fungus <i>(Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis)</i>	common toad <i>(Bufo bufo)</i>	decreased prevalence	recovery	habitat	Daversa et al. unpublished
	mark-recapture	D - A	avian influenza virus	mallard ducks <i>(Anas platyrhynchos)</i>	increased prevalence	none cited	none cited	van Dijk et al. 2014
	Citizen Science surveys	D - T - A	bacteria <i>(Mycoplasma gallisepticum)</i>	house finches <i>(Carpodacus mexicanus)</i>	increased prevalence	none cited	none cited	Hosseini et al. 2011
	mark-recapture	D - T - A	avian influenza virus	pink-footed geese <i>(Anser brachyrhynchus)</i>	decreased prevalence	recovery	host grouping (allopatry), habitat	Hoye et al. 2011
	Field surveys	T	sea lice <i>(Lepeophtheirus salmonis, Caligus clemensi)</i>	pink salmon <i>(Oncorhynchus gorbuscha)</i>	decreased prevalence	no infections present	host grouping (allopatry)	Krkosek et al. 2007
	remote tracking (GPS)	D - A	ticks <i>(Ixodes ricinus)</i>	red deer <i>(Cervus elaphus)</i>	decreased prevalence	recovery	habitat (elevation)	Mysterud et al. 2016
mark-recapture	D - A	trematodes	galaaxid fish <i>(Galaxia spp.)</i>	decreased prevalence	recovery	habitat (water salinity)	Poulin. et al. 2012	