

Supplementary material

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Supplementary Table S1 – County codes

Boreal

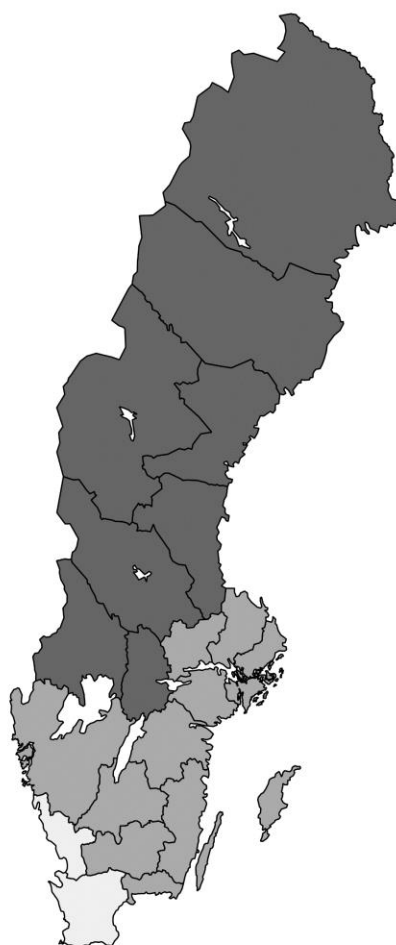
BD – Norrbottens län
AC – Västerbottens län
Z – Jämtlands län
Y – Västernorrlands län
X – Gävleborgs län
W – Kopparbergs län / Dalarnas län
S – Värmlands län
T – Örebro län

Nemo-boreal

C – Uppsala län
U – Västmanlands län
AB – Stockholms län (Capital region)
D – Södermanlands län
O – Västra Götalands län
E – Östergötlands län
F – Jönköpings län
H – Kalmar län
I – Gotlands län
G – Kronobergs län
K – Blekinge län

Nemoral

N – Hallands län
M – Skåne län



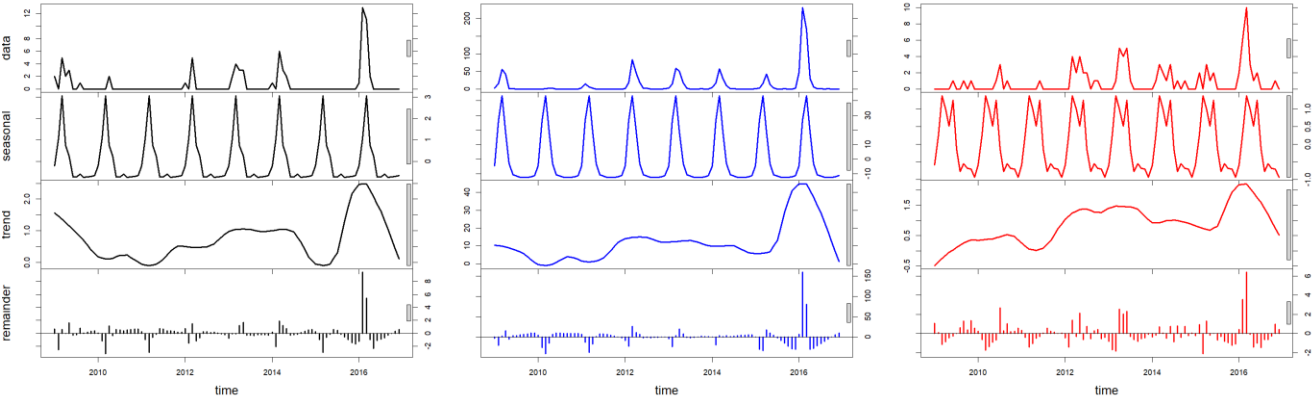
Supplementary Table S2 – Passerines with STm 2009-2016

Zone	2009 (B/S/R)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
Boreal	(0/0/8)	0	0	0	(5/0/5)	(2/0/0)	0	(5/2/0)	(12/2/13)
Nemo-boreal	(0/0/3)	(0/2/0)	0	(0/4/0)	(1/0/0)	(5/5/0)	0	(10/1/0)	(16/12/3)
Nemoral	(0/0/1)	0	0	(1/0/0)	0	0	0	0	(1/0/1)
Capital	(0/0/1)	0	0	(0/0/1)	(0/1/0)	0	0	(2/2/5)	(2/3/7)
Total	(0/0/13)	(0/2/0)	0	(1/4/1)	(6/1/5)	(7/5/0)	0	(17/5/5)	(31/17/24)

Dead passerines (B bullfinches, S siskins, R redpolls) submitted by the public and diagnosed with STm in Sweden by biogeographical zone and year, 2009-2016. The capital region of Stockholm County, located in the nemo-boreal zone, is shown separately.

Supplementary Figure S3 – Seasonal decomposition

Seasonal decomposition of monthly data on the number of cases of passerine type STm among passerines (black) cats (blue) and humans (red) performed using the *stl* function in R 3.3.1, with each plot consisting of four panels showing (from the top down) the observations, seasonal component, trend component and remainder.



Supplementary Table S4 – Domestic cases of salmonellosis in Sweden 2009-2016

Number of cases of domestically acquired Salmonella infection in Sweden annually 2009-2016, and the corresponding incidence expressed as cases per 100,000 population.

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of cases	597	840	785	665	654	552	691	648
Incidence (cases per 100k)	6.4	8.9	8.3	7.0	6.8	5.7	7.0	6.5