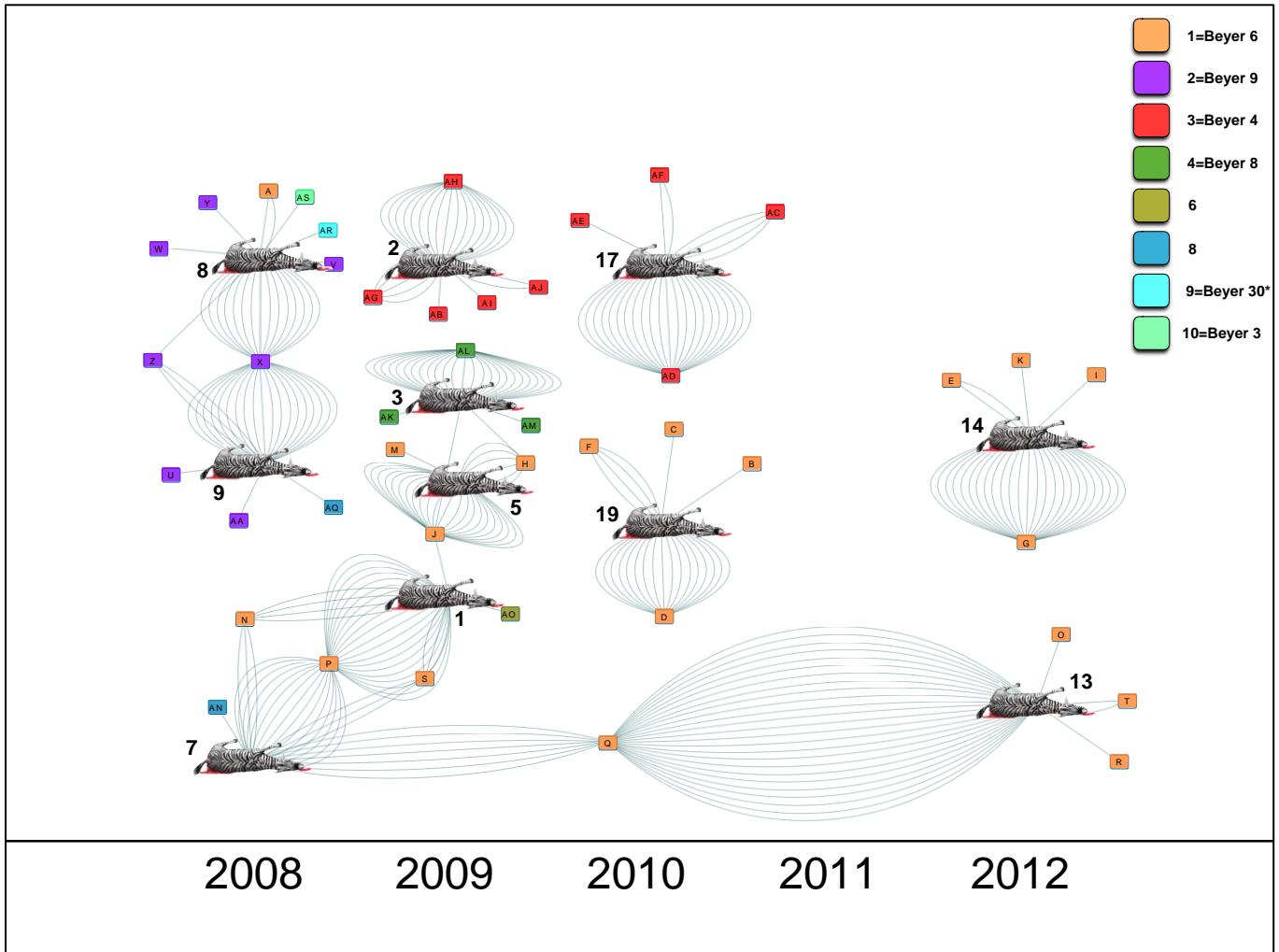


Supplementary Information:

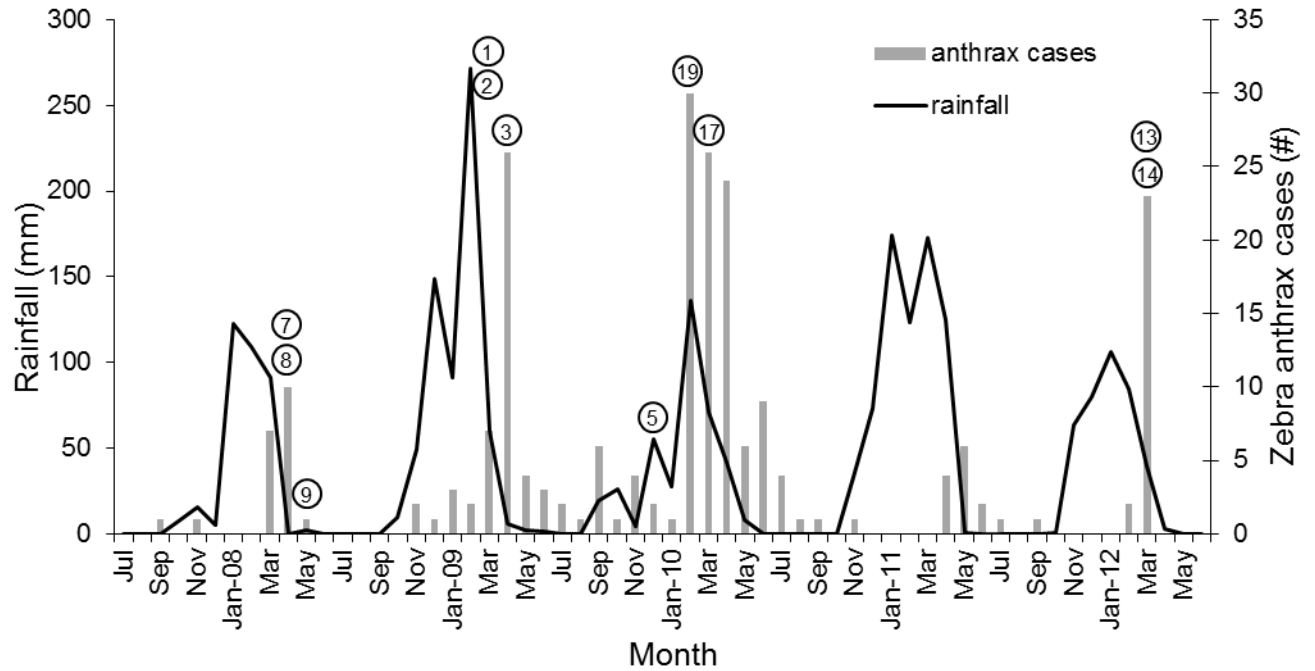
SI Results



SI Figure 1. Diversity of *B. anthracis* populations within and among terminal infections from 11 zebra carcasses in ENP. The network consists of individual carcasses (numbered) and unique SNR genotypes (rectangles); colors represent shared MLVA types. Each line connecting carcass to genotype is an individual isolate ($N=30$ isolates/carcass). Carcasses are oriented by year of death. MLVA genotypes found in these zebra are compared to Beyer et al. (1).

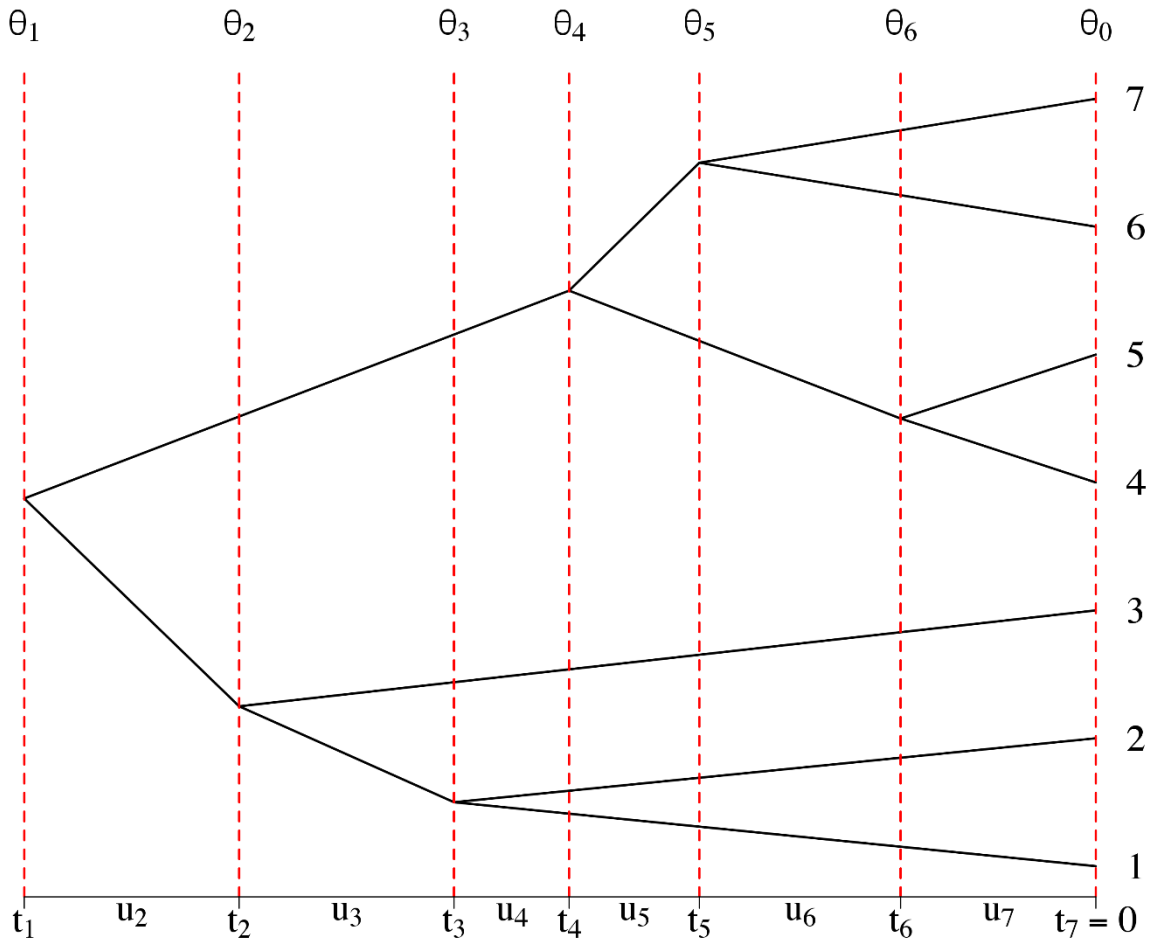
C) We obtained the frequencies of each haplotype and the number of segregating sites. In this case, there were seven haplotypes present in the sample and four segregating sites represented in the table below. In this case, we are only showing the codes of the haplotypes for the segregating sites. We define a segregating site as a MLVA-SNR region that has more than one allele in the set of samples from a single zebra.

Bam13	bam24	HM.6	HM.2	Frequency
0	0	0	0	15
0	0	0	1	5
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	2
1	0	0	0	1



SI Figure 2. Monthly accumulated rainfall and number of confirmed anthrax cases recorded for plains zebra (*Equus quagga*) in central Etosha from July 2007-June 2012. The carcasses sampled in this study are denoted above their month of death in circles with identifying numbers.

SI Figure 3. Random Coalescent tree of seven individuals used to explain the notation used to derive the models used in the data analyses. In the figure, \mathbf{t} represent Coalescent times, \mathbf{u} represent inter-Coalescent times and θ represents the average number of mutations per generation.



Reference:

1. Beyer W, *et al.* (2012) Distribution and Molecular Evolution of *Bacillus anthracis* Genotypes in Namibia. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis* 6(3):e1534.