

Appendix S1 for:

Pathogen surveillance and epidemiology in endangered Peninsular bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*)

Jessica N. Sanchez^a, Brandon A. Munk^b, Janene Colby^c, Steve G. Torres^b, Ben J. Gonzales^b, James R. DeForge^d, Aimee J. Byard^d, Lora Konde^b, Nicholas J. Shirkey^b, Pranav S. Pandit^a, Randy A. Botta^c, Annette Roug^e, Michael H. Ziccardi^f, Christine K. Johnson^{a,*}

^a EpiCenter for Disease Dynamics, One Health Institute, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California at Davis, 1089 Veterinary Medicine Dr, Davis, California, USA 95616

^b Wildlife Health Lab, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 1701 Nimbus Rd, Rancho Cordova, CA, USA 95670

^c California Department of Fish and Wildlife, South Coast Region, 3883 Ruffin Rd, San Diego, CA, USA 92123

^d Bighorn Institute, P.O. Box 262, Palm Desert, CA, USA 92261

^e Centre for Veterinary Wildlife Research, Department of Production Animal Medicine, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Pretoria, Soutpan Road, Onderstepoort, Pretoria 0110, South Africa

^f Karen C. Drayer Wildlife Health Center, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California at Davis, 1089 Veterinary Medicine Dr, Davis, California, USA 95616

* Corresponding author: Christine K. Johnson

Address: EpiCenter for Disease Dynamics, One Health Institute, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California at Davis, 1089 Veterinary Medicine Drive, Davis, CA, USA 95616

E-mail: ckjohnson@ucdavis.edu

Phone: (530) 752-7526

Appendix S1: Heatmaps of adult survival rates, lamb:ewe ratios, population size, temperature, precipitation, and pathogen prevalence (infection or exposure), by recovery region and year of sampling. The prevalence of each pathogen was calculated for each year-recovery region unit (i.e., “2010 – San Jacinto Mtns”) for which ≥ 5 samples were tested (all capture events included). Adult survival and pathogen prevalence are reported as proportions. Lamb:ewe ratios are reported as the number of lambs per adult female. Temperature was calculated as the average of daily maximum temperatures (Celsius) from June – September for year_{*t*}. Annual precipitation (centimeters) for year_{*t*} was measured as the sum of daily precipitation from November_{*t-1*} through October_{*t*}. Precipitation was also aggregated annually for winter (November_{*t-1*} – April_{*t*}) and summer (May_{*t*} – October_{*t*}) seasons. Numbers in each cell are the raw data values, while the color describes the relative value of each datapoint on a scale of 0-1. Gray cells indicate that samples were not tested, or population estimates were not calculated for that year and recovery region combination.

















