		HA	Virus	Length of ORF (Nucleotide) and GenBank Accession Number						
	Strains	Titers (HAU/ 50 L)	Titers (TCID50/ mL)	PB2	PB1	Р3	HEF	NP	М	NS
	D/bovine/Hokkaido/	64	8.0	2280	2238	2133	1980	1659	1128	820
пкрі	HKD1/2018	04	8.0	LC565467	LC565470	LC565473	LC565476	LC565479	LC565482	LC565485
	D/bovine/Hokkaido/	256	0 1	2286	2250	2118	1986	1659	1155	820
IKD2	HKD2/2019	236	0.1	LC565468	LC565471	LC565474	LC565477	LC565480	LC565483	LC565486
	D/bovine/Hokkaido/	NT	7 9	2241	2238	2100	1965	1659	1125	820
пкрз	HKD3/2020	IN. I .	7.8	LC565469	LC565472	LC565475	LC565478	LC565481	LC565484	LC565487

Table S1. Summary of HA and virus titers, and length of open reading frame determined by a sequence analysis and GenBank accession number of three bovine influenza D viruses isolated from this study.

N.T.: not tested

	Full-Length*				
RNA Segment	(Length of	Forward Primer	Position*	Reverse Primer	Position*
	ORF)				
PB2 (5' terminus)	2364	GCATAAGCAGAGGATGTCACTAC	2–24	GCCTTACCCATTTTAGCAGCAC	1350–1371
PB2 (3' terminus)	(2319)	GAAGGTCTGAAGGCCTAGATTG	1171–1192	GCAGTAGCAAGAGGATTTTTTCAATGTGC	2335–2363
PB1 (5' terminus)	2330	GGCATAAGCAGAGGATTTTATAAC	1–24	CAGTTCCTTCTGGCCAATGCTTC	1313–1335
PB1 (3' terminus)	(2262)	GAACCTTACATGGATGGAGAGTGC	1205–1227	AGCAGTAGCAAGAGGATTTTTCTG	2307–2330
P3 (5' terminus)	2195	GGCATAAGCAGGAGATTTAGAA	1–22	CATTAAACCATGTTGGGAACCCCC	1149–1172
P3 (3' terminus)	(2133)	GCCTCCAAGAAAATACAGGAGG	1064–1085	GCAGTAGCAAGGAGATTTTTAAC	2172-2194
HEF (5' terminus)	2049	GCATAAGCAGGAGATTTTCAAAG	2–24	CCATGGTTGTCATCTGCTTCTCCT	1128–1151
HEF (3' terminus)	(1995)	CTGAGTGGTCAGCTTCACGAAGAT	1031-1054	GCAGTAGCAAGGAGATTTTTTCTAAG	2023-2048
NP (5' terminus)	1775	GCATAAGCAGGAGATTATTAAGCA	2–25	CTGCATCTCCCACAATTCCCTT	994–1015
NP (3' terminus)	(1659)	CTGGAGTAAGAGCCTTTATGGC	932–953	GCAGTAGCAAGGAGATTTTTTG	1753–1774
М	1219		2 27		110/ 1010
IVI	(1164)	GCAIAAGCAGAGGAIAIIIIIGACGC	2-27	GCAGIAGCAAGAGGAIIIIIICGCG	1194-1216
NIC1	868		2.25		912 967
1101	(820)	GCAIAAGCAGGGGIGIACAAIIIC	2-23	GCAGIAGCAAGGGGIIIIIICAIAC	043-007

Table S2. A set of primers for genomic sequence determination of seven RNA segments from bovine influenza D virus, which originally designed in reference to other influenza D viruses available in GenBank.

*Full-length of each RNA segment and position represents in reference to D/bovine/Ibaraki/7768/2016 (GenBank accession number LC128433-LC128439).

Collection				Age [Mo	onths]			Total
Year	24–47	48–71	72–95	96–119	120–143	144–167	168–191	Number
2009	72	20	4	0	0	0	0	96
2010	88	3	5	0	0	0	0	96
2011	78	18	0	0	0	0	0	96
2012	77	15	3	1	0	0	0	96
2013	73	19	2	0	0	0	2	96
2014	71	21	3	1	0	0	0	96
2015	80	15	1	0	0	0	0	96
2016	75	15	6	0	0	0	0	96
2017	80	14	2	0	0	0	0	96
2018	82	12	1	1	0	0	0	96
Total Number	776	152	27	3	0	0	2	960

Table S3. Summary of 960 serum sample collected between 2009 and 2018 used in retrospective surveillance.

PB2	OR	F Nucleoti	de Sequenc	e Identities	(%)
Genotype	1	2	3	4	5
1 (n = 28)	97.9–100	96.0–98.1	96.9–98.2	94.8–96.1	94.6–95.6
2 (n = 28)		97.5–100	96.4–98.4	94.6-96.4	94.2–95.7
3 (n = 4)			97.8–99.8	95.2–96.2	94.9–95.6
4(n=4)				98.7–99.8	96.7–97.4
5 (n = 2)					98.8

Table S4. Open reding frame (ORF) nucleotide sequence identities among genotypes on individual RNA segments of influenza D viruses.

PB1	ORF Nuc	cleotide Sec	quence Ider	ntities (%)
Genotype	1	2	3	4
1 (n = 50)	96.9–100	96.1–97.8	94.6–96.4	95.0–96.2
2 (n = 3)		99.6–99.8	95.3–96.1	95.4–95.6
3 (n = 5)			97.4–99.8	95.9–96.5
4 (n = 1)				

P3	OR	F Nucleotic	de Sequenc	e Identities	(%)
Genotype	1	2	3	4	5
1 (n = 57)	97.5–100	96.5–97.8	97.1–98.1	95.1–96.3	95.0–96.4
2 (n = 4)		98.5-100	97.4–97.6	95.1–95.6	95.1–95.4
3 (n = 1)				95.6–95.9	95.5–95.8
4(n=4)				99.3–99.8	97.7–97.8
5 (n = 2)					98.7

HEF		ORF Nu	cleotide Sec	quence Ider	ntities (%)	
Genotype	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 (n = 34)	97.4–100	96.0–96.9	94.7–96.7	95.9–96.8	94.0–96.1	93.3–95.0
2 (n = 1)			95.9–97.0	96.7	95.9–96.7	94.3–95.0

3 (n = 20)	97.4–100	97.2–98.0	93.5–95.9	93.0–94.7
4 (n = 1)			95.4–96.7	94.0-94.7
5 (n = 4)			98.2–99.9	92.5–94.3
6 (n = 2)				98.5

NP	ORF Nucleotide Sequence Identities (%)							
Genotype	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1 (n = 41)	97.8–100	96.8–98.6	96.6–97.4	96.4–97.5	96.6–97.6	94.3–95.6	94.3–95.5	
2 (n = 13)		97.6–100	96.2–98.0	95.8–97.8	96.2–97.7	94.1–96.3	94.3–96.3	
3 (n = 1)				96.9–97.1	96.7–96.8	95.5–96.0	95.6–95.7	
4 (n = 3)				99.6–99.8	96.2–96.4	94.7–95.3	94.9–95.1	
5 (n = 3)					99.4–99.9	94.5–95.1	94.5–94.8	
6 (n = 4)						99.1–99.9	97.4–98.0	
7 (n = 2)							98.3	

P42	ORF Nucleotide Sequence Identities (%)					
Genotype	1	2	3	4		
1 (n = 30)	96.8–100	95.4–96.7	95.8–97.9	94.9–96.6		
2 (n = 27)		99.7–99.8	96.4–97.5	95.4–96.3		
3 (n = 3)			97.4–100	95.8–97.3		
4 (n = 6)				98.5-100		

NS	ORF Nucleotide Sequence Identities (%)							
Genotype	1	2	3	4	5			
1 (n = 54)	98.1-100	96.0–97.1	96.0–97.3	95.7–97.1	95.2–96.5			
2 (n = 1)			96.9–97.3	96.0–96.3	96.0–96.3			
3 (n = 3)			99.3–99.7	95.7–96.5	95.4–95.9			
4 (n = 4)				99.2–100	97.1–97.6			
5(n=2)					98.6			



Figure S1. Image of BIDV virus, which isolated from HRT-18G cell culture, by transmission electron microscopy observation. The nasal swab sample collected from cattle with respiratory disorder was inoculated into HRT-18G cells, and cells were kept at 37 °C for a week. After a week, the supernatants were harvested from the cell culture which exhibited cytopathic effects, and then observed by transmission electron microscopy. Bar indicates 100 nm.