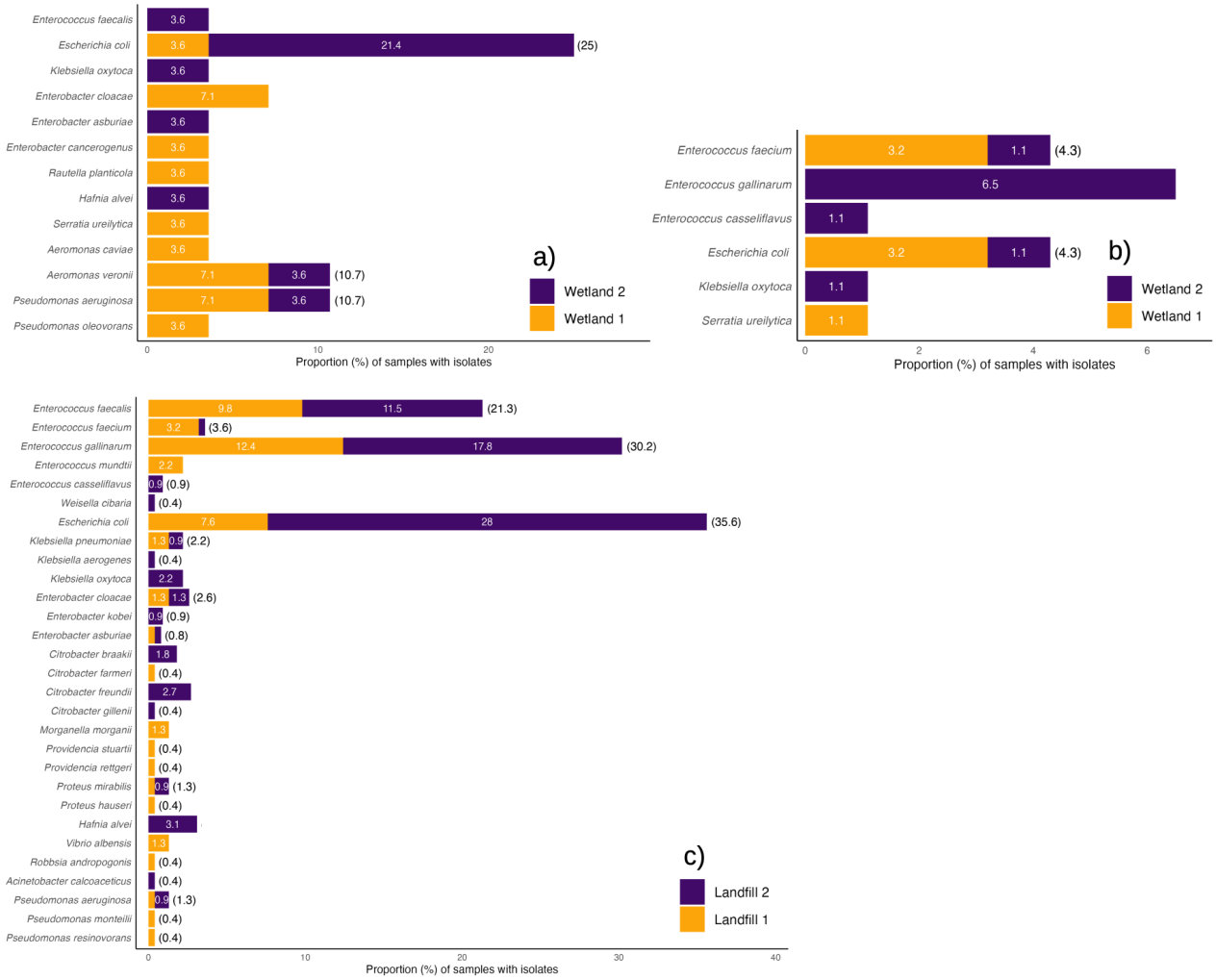
Sentinel or Disperser? The role of white storks (*Ciconia ciconia*) in the spread of antibiotic resistant bacteria

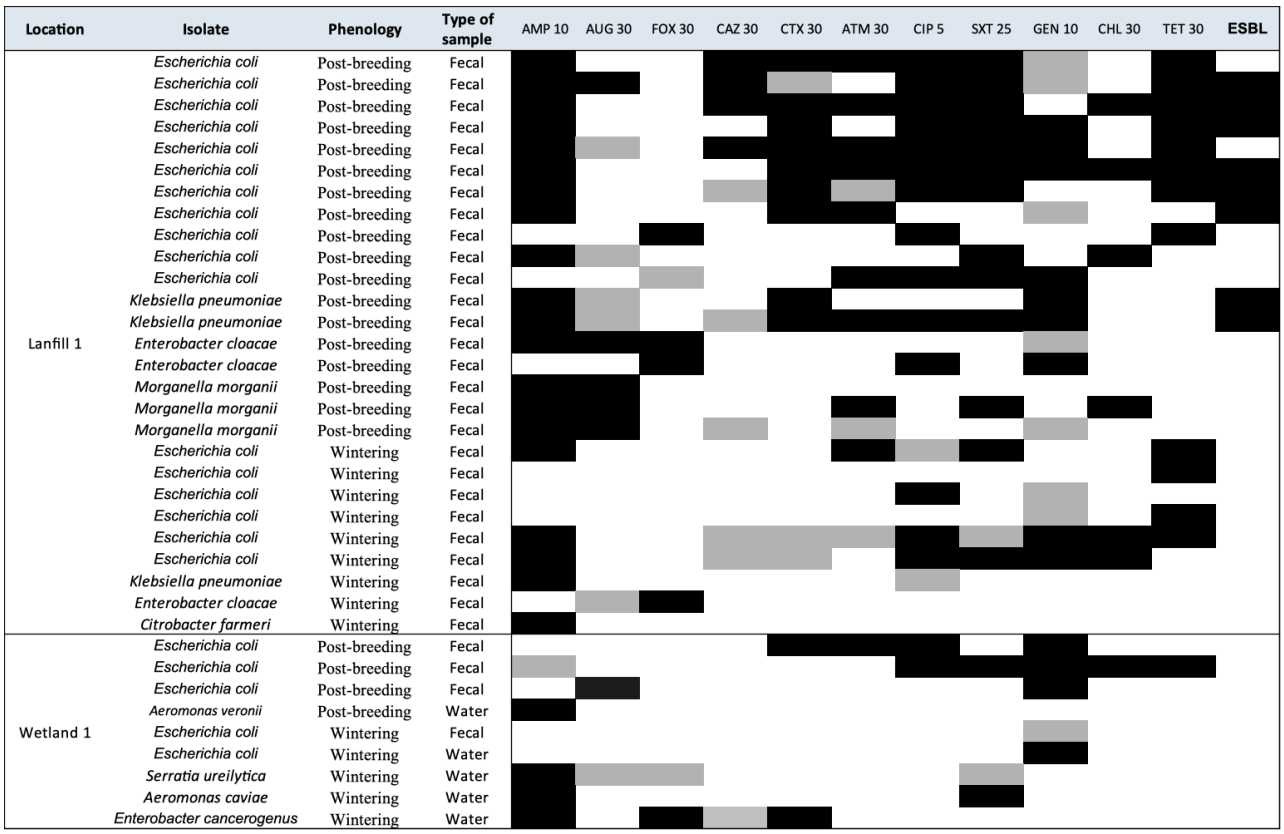
Supplementary material



Supplementary Figure S1. White storks resting at dawn in an area of shallow water in W1 (top left) and the drought affecting the same wetland (bottom left). Fecal sampling in wetlands (right).



Supplementary Figure S2. Proportion (in %) of different bacterial species recovered in water samples from wetlands (a) stork-fecal samples from wetlands (b) and stork-fecal samples from landfills (c), divided by their specific location.



Supplementary Figure S3. Heat map showing antibiotic susceptibility (white) and resistance (black) of Gram-negative isolates (except *Pseudomonas spp*.) recovered from stork-fecal and water samples, classified by location.

Legend: AMP, ampicillin; AMC, amoxicillin/clavulanate; FOX, cefoxitin; CAZ, ceftazidime; CTX, cefotaxime; ATM, aztreonam; CIP, ciprofloxacin; SXT, trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole; GEN, gentamicin; CHL, chloramphenicol and TET, tetracycline. ESBL: phenotypic extended beta-lactamase production. Black squares, antibiotic resistant phenotype; grey squares, intermediate resistant phenotype; white squares, susceptible phenotype.

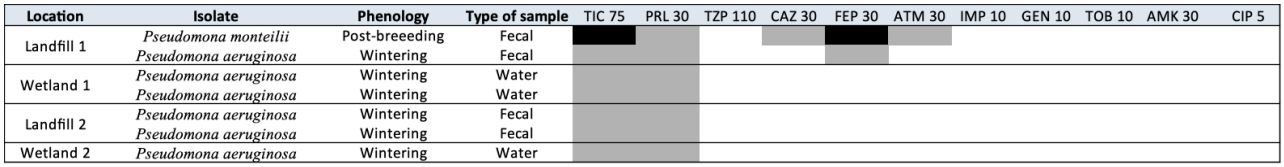
Supplementary Figure S3. (Cont.)



Location	Isolate	Phenology	Type of sample	AMP 10	ERY 15	TET 30	CIP 5	GEN 120	SRT 300	CHL 30	LNZ 10	VAN 30
Landfill 1	*Enterococcus faecalis*	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus mundtii	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus mundtii	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus mundtii	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus mundtii	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecium	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecium	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecium	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecium	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecium	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecium	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus mundtii	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecium	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
Wetland 1	*Enterococcus faecium*	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecium	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecium	Wintering	Fecal									
Landfill 2	*Enterococcus faecalis*	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Post-breeding	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Fecal									
	Enterococcus casseliflavus	Wintering	Fecal									
Wetland 2	*Enterococcus faecium*	Wintering	Fecal									*
	Enterococcus faecalis	Wintering	Water									

Supplementary Figure S4. Heat map showing antibiotic susceptibility (white) and resistance (black) of all Enterococcus strains recovered from stork-fecal and water samples, classified by location.

Legend: AMP, ampicillin; ERY, erythromycin; TET, tetracycline; CIP, ciprofloxacin; GEN, gentamicin; STR, streptomycin; CHL, chloramphenicol; LNZ, linezolid and VAN, vancomycin. Black squares, antibiotic resistant phenotype; grey squares, intermediate resistant phenotype; white squares, susceptible phenotype. * indicates heteroresistance to vancomycin.



Supplementary Figure S5. Heat map showing antibiotic susceptibility (white) and resistance (black) of all *Pseudomonas spp.* strains recovered from stork-fecal and water samples, classified by location.

Legend: TIC, ticarcillin; PRL, piperacillin; TZP, piperacillin-tazobactam; CAZ, ceftazidime; FEP, cefepime, ATM, aztreonam; IMP, imipenem; GEN, gentamicin; TOB, tobramycin, AMK, amikacin and CIP, ciprofloxacin. Black squares, antibiotic resistant phenotype; grey squares, intermediate resistant phenotype; white squares, susceptible phenotype.