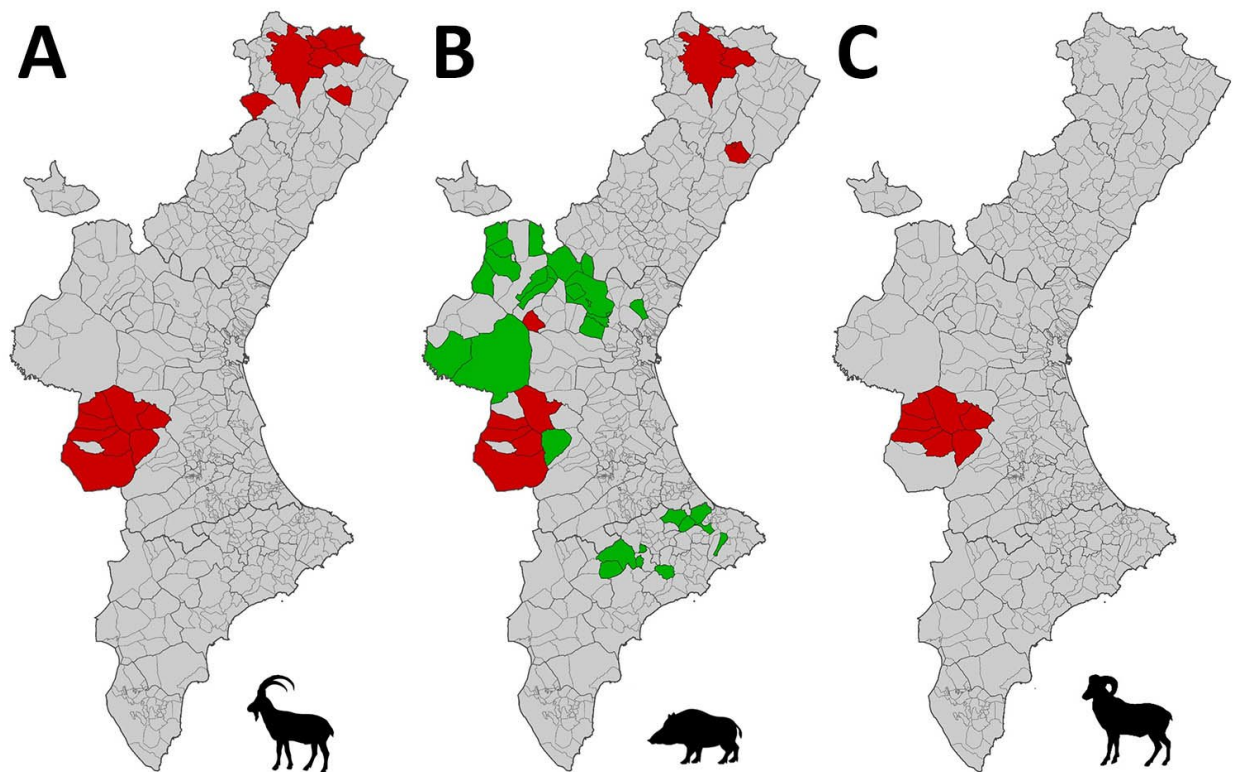
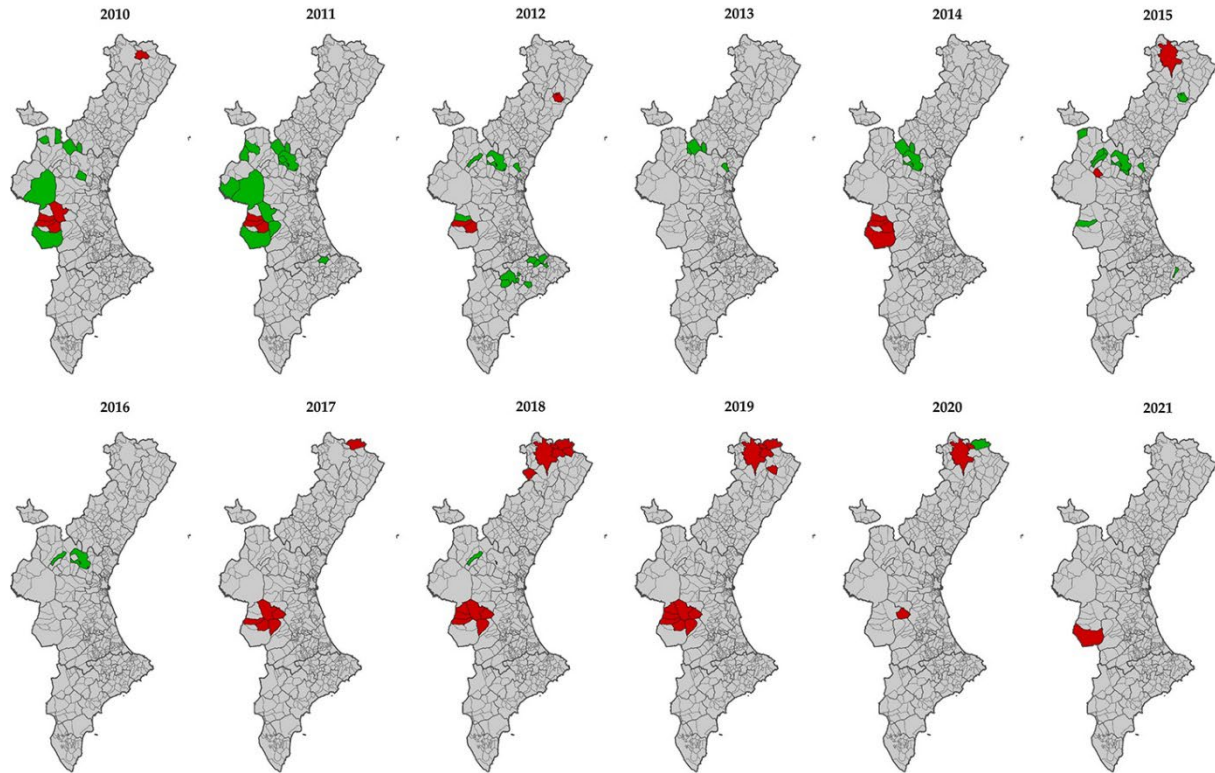


Evidence of Prolonged Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever Virus Endemicity by Retrospective Serosurvey, Eastern Spain

Appendix



Appendix Figure 1. Distribution of areas sampled for detection of antibodies against Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus (CCHFV) by species, Valencia region, Spain. A) Iberian ibex (*Capra pyrenaica*); B) wild boar (*Sus scrofa*); C) European mouflon (*Ovis aries musimon*). Red indicates areas in which ≥ 1 animals tested CCHFV seropositive; green indicates areas in which all animals tested seronegative.



Appendix Figure 2. Annual Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus seropositivity in wild boars (*Sus scrofa*), Iberian ibexes (*Capra pyrenaica*), and mouflons (*Ovis aries musimon*), Valencia region, Spain, 2010–2021. Red indicates areas in which ≥ 1 animals tested seropositive; green indicates areas in which all animals tested seronegative.