**Supplemental Table 1 Primers and Probes used in this study**



****

**Supplemental Figure 1: Comparison of RT-qPCR assayapplied in this study**

Virus stocks with defined tissue culture infectious dose50 (TCID50) on LMH-cells, were tested by different AAvV-1 specific RT-qPCR assays. Based on the results of three independent runs, a dynamic curve fit was calculated, that was the basis to estimate the detection limit of different assays (numbers given within the boxes). Whereas class 1 isolate Goose/Germany R2919/1016 was detected only by NP and L-RT-qPCR, all class 2 strains were recognized by species-specific assays (M-, NP- and L-RT-qPCR). The F-RT-qPCR designed to detect virulent viruses (Wise et al. 2004) detect specifically only the pigeon type AAvV-1 (PPMV-1) and a genotype 2.VII virus (R1468/12), but was 100-1000 fold less sensitive as the species-specific assays. In contrast the F(vac) assay, with a probe detecting vaccine-type viruses of class 2.II, detected only clone 30, but likewise sensitivity was up to 1000 fold lower than the species-specific assays. In consequence, samples that are detected by a species-specific assay with a cq-value of 35 would be above threshold level of cq 40 in both F(vac) and F(vir)-RT-qPCR assays and hence could not be pathotyped. The F(EGY)-RT-qPCR specifically designed to match genotype 2.VIIb viruses detected only the representative genotype 2.VII virus, with comparable sensitivity to species specific RT-qPCR assays. Analysis and plots were created with Sigma Plot; (Systat Software, Inc.)

**Supplemental Table 2 Primers for sequencing of the F-gene**



**Supplemental Table 3 Results of RT-qPCR**

