

Article

Airborne dissemination of bacteria (enterococci, staphylococci and *Enterobacteriaceae*) in a modern broiler farm and its environment

Susana Sanz^{1*}, Carmen Olarte¹, Raquel Hidalgo-Sanz², Laura Ruiz-Ripa², Rosa Fernández-Fernández², Sara García-Vela², Sandra Martínez-Álvarez² and Carmen Torres²

¹ Tecnología de los Alimentos, Universidad de La Rioja, Logroño. Spain

² Bioquímica y Biología Molecular, Universidad de La Rioja, Spain

* Susana Sanz. Dpto. Agricultura y Alimentación. Universidad de La Rioja. CCT, C/Madre de Dios, 53. 26006 Logroño (La Rioja) Spain. e-mail: susana.sanz@unirioja.es Phone number: +34 941299729 Fax number: +34 941299721

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at www.mdpi.com/xxx/s1,

Figure S1: Location of sampling points (red dots). The dashed line indicates the fence that delimits the farm.

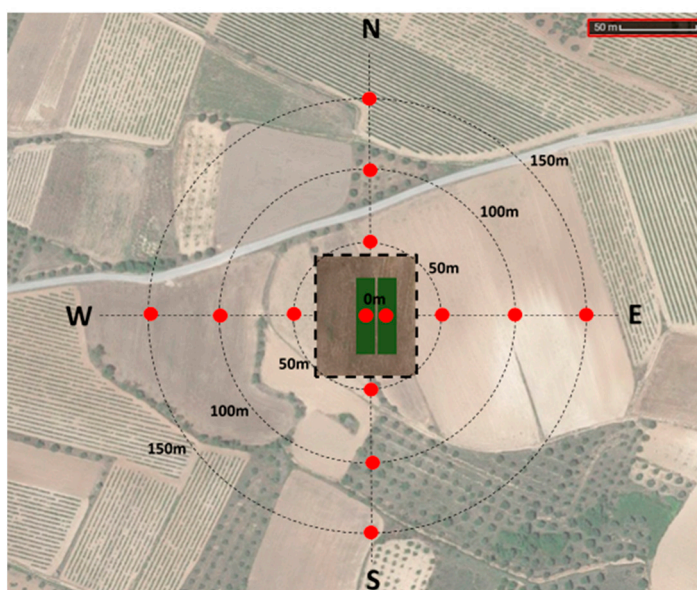


Figure S2a: PFGE patterns of the seven *E. hirae* isolates of phenotypic group E (resistance to tetracycline and intermediate resistance to chloramphenicol) obtained from different origins. Lanes 1, 2 and 3: isolates from litter; Lane 4 and 5: isolates from inside air; Lane 6 and 7: isolates from outside air (50 m west and 150 m east, respectively). Lanes 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 show indistinguishable banding pattern.

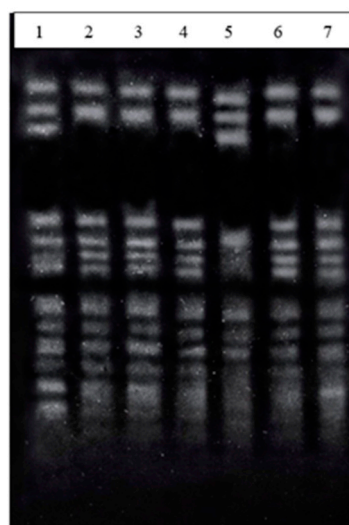


Figure S2b: PFGE patterns of the seven *E. hirae* isolates of phenotypic group F (resistance to tetracycline and erythromycin) isolated from different origins. Lane 1 and 2: isolates from litter; Lane 3 and 4: isolates from inside air; Lane 5 and 6 isolates from outside air in summer sampling (100 m south and 100 m east, respectively); Lane 7: isolate from outside air in winter sampling (100 m east). Lanes 3, 4, 6 and 7 show indistinguishable banding pattern.

