Caption of the Figures

Figure 1. Map showing the environmental vulnerability (p) of the Cuban Archipelago to AIVs introduction, at the pixel resolution of 1 km, considering the factors reported in the table 1.

Figure 2. Simulated probability of being infected considering the movements (p\* in the y-axis) versus the environmental level of vulnerability (p in the x-axis) for the years 2015 (in pink color), 2016 (green) and 2017 (blue). As expected, the simulated probability (p\*) always increase the p for farm type D (development, circles) and L (layers, squares). The farm type S (starter, triangle) are located on the diagonal, showing no variation of risk due to the few incoming animal movements.

Figure 3. Geographical distribution of poultry farms in Cuba. The symbols distinguish the farm types: Starter (triangle), Development (circles) and Layer (squares). The color varies according to diff=p\*-p, i.e. the amount of change of the risk due to space and time occurrence of poultry movements in the pixel where the farm is located, aggregated at three levels (none: diff<=0.01, medium: 0.01<diff<0.1, high: diff>=0.1). In the box of the figure, a zoom to the western part of the island is visible, showing that the majority of Starter farms keep the risk value due to the environment only, as they register few movements (white triangles); the Development farms report an increase of risk value from medium to high (orange and red circles). The color of the Layer farms highly depends on the number and timing of incoming movements.

Figure 4. Network centrality measures and correlation with diff values.