SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURES

Figure S1: Experimental design of the first experiment, trial 1 (see also Webster *et al*. (2017)): Fourteen adult and 14 young foxes were inoculated with either 50 or 200 *Angiostrongylus vasorum* third stage larvae (L3). Three young and three adult non-inoculated foxes were used as controls. Blood draw was conducted weekly and faecal samples were collected and analysed three times a week starting 4 weeks post inoculation (wpi). All animals were euthanized and examined 9 wpi.



Figure S2: Experimental design of the second experiment, trial 2 (see also Woolsey *et al*. ([in press](#_ENREF_24))). Five groups of 21, 7, 7, 7 and 6 foxes, respectively, were inoculated with 100 *Angiostrongylus vasorum* third stage larvae once (group A), twice (group B) or three times (group D) and necropsied at different time points. Groups C and E acted as infectivity control groups. Black arrows: inoculation or challenge; crosses: necropsy; red arrows: blood draws.



Figure S3: Trial 2, control groups: detection of circulating antigen of *Angiostrongylus vasorum*: OD values of foxes of groups C (n=7; inoculated with 100 L3) and E (n=6; inoculated with 100 L3) as well as arithmetic mean OD values from inoculation until necropsy, when worm burden (WB) was determined. Blood withdrawals are indicated with a marker for each individual.



Figure S4: Trial 2, control groups: detection of specific antibodies against *Angiostrongylus vasorum*: OD values of foxes of groups C (n=7; inoculated with 100 L3) and E (n=6; inoculated with 100 L3) as well as arithmetic mean OD values from inoculation until necropsy, when worm burden (WB) was determined. Blood withdrawals are indicated with a marker for each individual.

