



**TABLE 2:** Biological characteristics of the most relevant vectors which can move autonomously. Body size and type of locomotion of the most important autonomously moving vectors, by which pathogens can enter a farm. Vectors can spread pathogens either biologically via nasal secretions, saliva, blood, milk, faeces or urine, or mechanically via their feet or fur.

Vector group	Vector species (selection)	Minimum vector size (approx.)		Vector type of movement / locomotion						
		Width (cm)	Height (cm)	Dig (cm)	Walk/crawl	Jump (cm)	Climb	Swim	Fly	Passive
Humans	Personnel	30	100							
	Stranger (obeyant)									
	Stranger (less obeyant)									
	Intruder					100				
Domestic animals	Dog (canidae)	20	40			60				
	Cat (felidae)	10	10			180				
Wild animals	Deer (cervidae)	30	60			220				
	Boar (suidae)	30	40	60		150				
	Fox (canidae)	20	30	60		180				
	Badger (mustelidae)	20	30	50						
	Marten (mustelidae)	5	10	50		180				
	Hare (leporidae)	5	20	30		100				
	Rabbit (leporidae)	5	10	30		100				
Rodents	Mouse (muridae)	2	2	100		30				
	Rat (muridae)	5	5	50		150				
Wild birds	Anseriformes	10	20							
	Larinae	10	10							
	Columbidae	5	5							
	Passeriformes	3	5							
Insects	Tabanidae	1.8	1.8							
	Muscidae	0.6	0.6							
	Culicidae	0.3	0.3							
	Culicoides	0.1	0.1							(wind)
	Acari	0.01	0.01							(host)
	Ixodida	0.1	0.1							(host)
Air	Droplet	<0.002	<0.002							
	Aerosol	0.002	0.002							(wind)