

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Infectious bronchitis virus genotype G1-1 Maximum Likelihood phylogenetic tree reconstructed from 700 nucleotides of the S1 gene. Isolates sequenced in this study are highlighted, the tree is rooted with a G1-24 strain; branches shortened for scaling purposes are indicated by dotted lines.



**Supplementary Figure 2.** Infectious bronchitis virus genotype **GI-11** Maximum Likelihood phylogenetic tree reconstructed from 501 nucleotides of the S1 gene. Isolates sequenced in this study are highlighted, the tree is rooted with a GI-26 strain; branches shortened for scaling purposes are indicated by dotted lines.

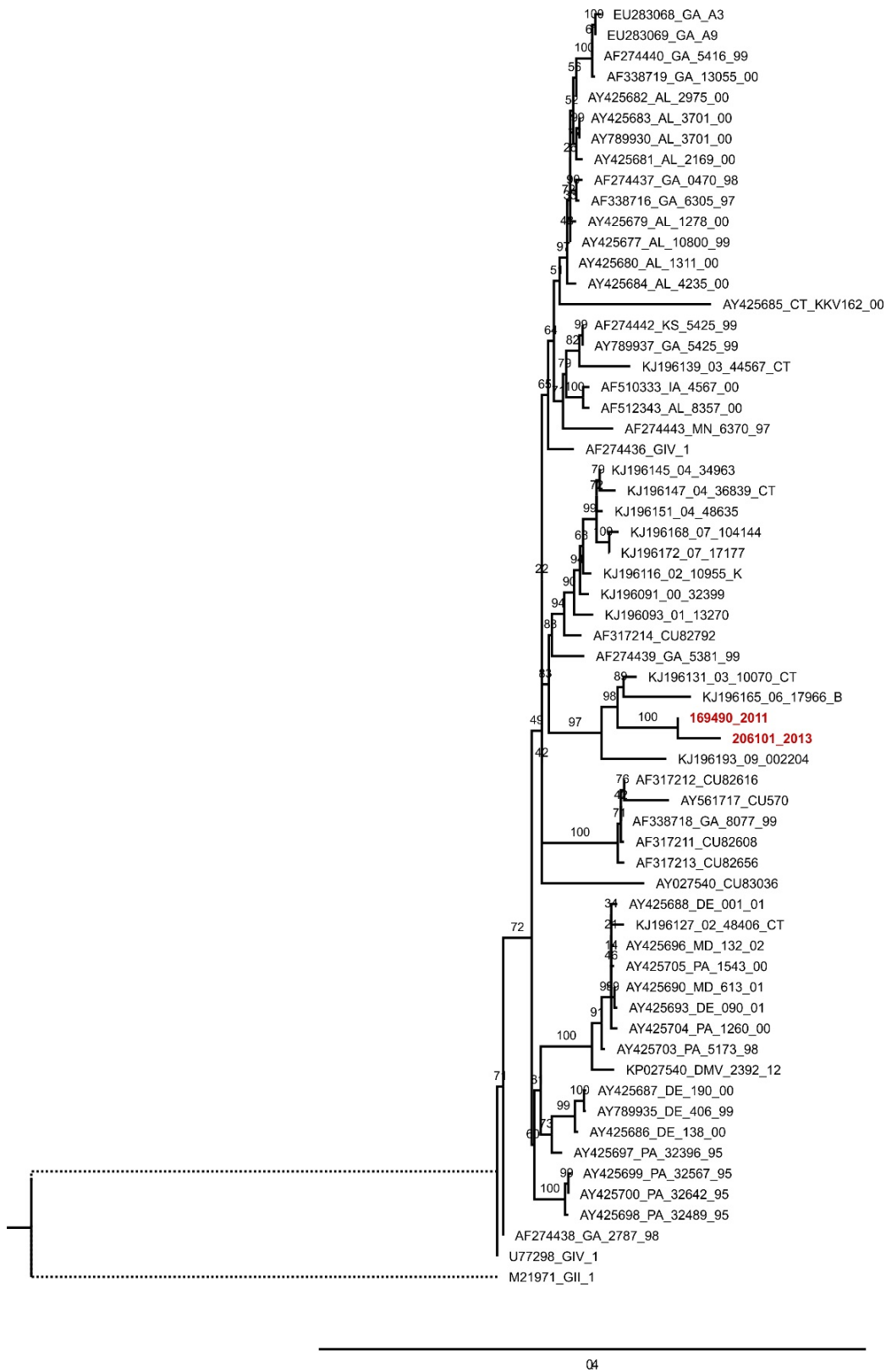


**Supplementary Figure 3.** Infectious bronchitis virus genotype GI-13 Maximum Likelihood phylogenetic tree reconstructed from 588 nucleotides of the S1 gene. Isolates sequenced in this study are highlighted, with sub-clades denoted by letters. The tree is rooted with a GI-21 strain, branches shortened for scaling purposes are indicated by dotted lines, isolates selected for full genome sequencing are indicated by a black dot, and isolates from Namibia are indicated by a red dot.

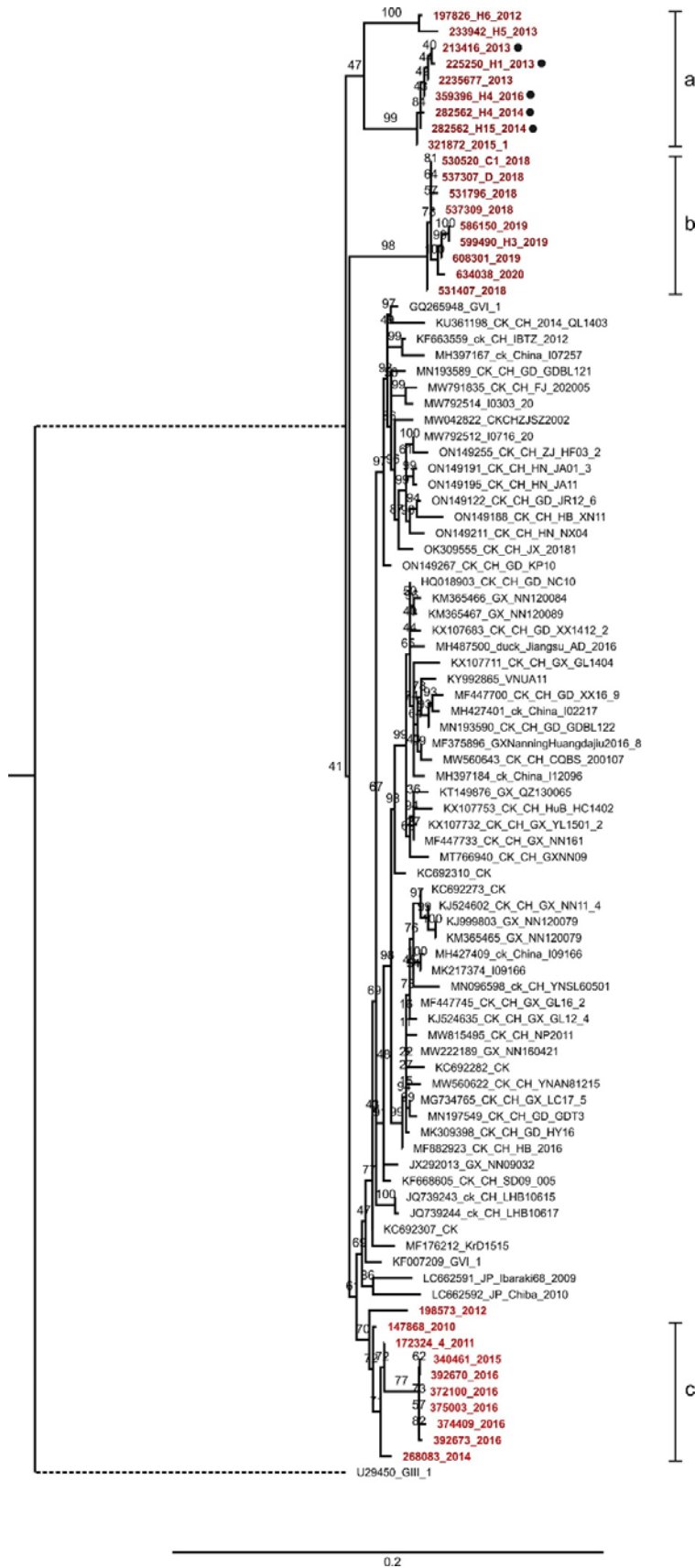




**Supplementary Figure 5.** Infectious bronchitis virus genotype GI-23 Maximum Likelihood phylogenetic tree reconstructed from 709 nucleotides of the S1 gene. Isolates sequenced in this study are highlighted. The tree is rooted with a GI-12 strain; branches shortened for scaling purposes are indicated by dotted lines. The arrow indicates the IBVAR-02 vaccine strain.



**Supplementary Figure 6.** Infectious bronchitis virus genotype GIV-1 Maximum Likelihood phylogenetic tree reconstructed from 509 nucleotides of the S1 gene. Isolates sequenced in this study are highlighted, the tree is rooted with a GII-1 strain; branches shortened for scaling purposes are indicated by dotted lines.



**Supplementary Figure 7.** Infectious bronchitis virus genotype GVI-1 Maximum Likelihood phylogenetic tree reconstructed from 689 nucleotides of the S1 gene. Isolates sequenced in this study are highlighted, with sub-clades denoted by letters. Isolates from Namibia are indicated by the black dot. The tree is rooted with a GII-1 strain; branches shortened for scaling purposes are indicated by dotted lines.