## Supporting Information

The quantitative simulation results of different scenarios is shown in Table $S 1$.
Table S1. Quantitative simulation results of different scenarios. We define that if there is at least one cattle infected, then the farm is infected. The number of infected farms is represented by $A$ and the cumulative number of infected cattle throughout simulation is represented by $B$. The total number of infected cattle when the number of infected cattle farms is maximum ( $C$ ). The time to peak number of infected farms $(D)$ means the time it takes from the first day to the days on which the largest number of infected farms appears. Epidemic duration $(E)$ means the period with more than 60 infected cattle farms. The peak number of farms with more than one infected human is represented by $F$ and the peak number of infected humans in a single farm in a day is represented by $G$. The total number of farms is 3526 and the total number of cattle in all farms is 303240.

| Farm size | Size of initial infection | Outcome characteristics | Initial Aedes eggs | source <br> Adult Aedes | of Adult Culex | infection Cattle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Small | few | $A$ | 359 | 319 | 267 | 183 |
|  |  | $B$ | $410 \times 10^{3}$ | $411 \times 10^{3}$ | $397 \times 10^{3}$ | $374 \times 10^{3}$ |
|  |  | C | 16288 | 6369 | 4230 | 2557 |
|  |  | $D$ | 1596 | 1382 | 1205 | 1012 |
|  |  | E | 444 | 471 | 592 | 291 |
|  |  | $F$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  | $G$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | many | A | 224 | 437 | 610 | 388 |
|  |  | $B$ | $364 \times 10^{3}$ | $335 \times 10^{3}$ | $313 \times 10^{3}$ | $343 \times 10^{3}$ |
|  |  | C | 1772 | 3125 | 4433 | 2773 |
|  |  | D | 701 | 701 | 700 | 701 |
|  |  | E | 278 | 181 | 217 | 227 |
|  |  | F | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  | $G$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Large | few | A | 293 | 197 | 296 | 342 |
|  |  | $B$ | $407 \times 10^{3}$ | $382 \times 10^{3}$ | $354 \times 10^{3}$ | $413 \times 10^{3}$ |
|  |  | C | 2907 | 3878 | 2459 | 4411 |
|  |  | $D$ | 1205 | 1204 | 711 | 1382 |
|  |  | E | 557 | 443 | 278 | 467 |
|  |  | $F$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  | $G$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | many | A | 631 | 732 | 745 | 208 |
|  |  | $B$ | $315 \times 10^{3}$ | $321 \times 10^{3}$ | $332 \times 10^{3}$ | $385 \times 10^{3}$ |
|  |  | C | 4251 | 4689 | 4428 | 3778 |
|  |  | D | 700 | 655 | 608 | 1204 |
|  |  | E | 226 | 260 | 276 | 449 |
|  |  | $F$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  | $G$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

The outcome characteristics are classified into the following ranges
very small $\left(0<A<300\right.$ or $0<B<320 \times 10^{3}$ or $\left.0<C<3000\right)$, small $\left(300 \leqslant A<350\right.$ or $320 \times 10^{3} \leqslant B<350 \times 10^{3}$ or $\left.3000 \leqslant C<4000\right)$, average ( $350 \leqslant A<400$ or $350 \times 10^{3} \leqslant B<380 \times 10^{3}$ or $4000 \leqslant C<4500$ ), large ( $400 \leqslant A<600$ or $380 \times 10^{3} \leqslant B<400 \times 10^{3}$ or $4500 \leqslant C<6000$ ), very large ( $A \geqslant 600$ or $B \geqslant 400 \times 10^{3}$ or $C \geqslant 6000$ ),
very short or really large ( $0<D<700$ or $0<E<250$ ), short ( $700 \leqslant D<1000$ or $250 \leqslant E<300$ ),
medium ( $1000 \leqslant D<1200$ or $300 \leqslant E<450$ ),
long ( $1200 \leqslant D<1300$ or $450 \leqslant E<500$ ), very long ( $D \geqslant 1300$ or $E \geqslant 500$ ).

