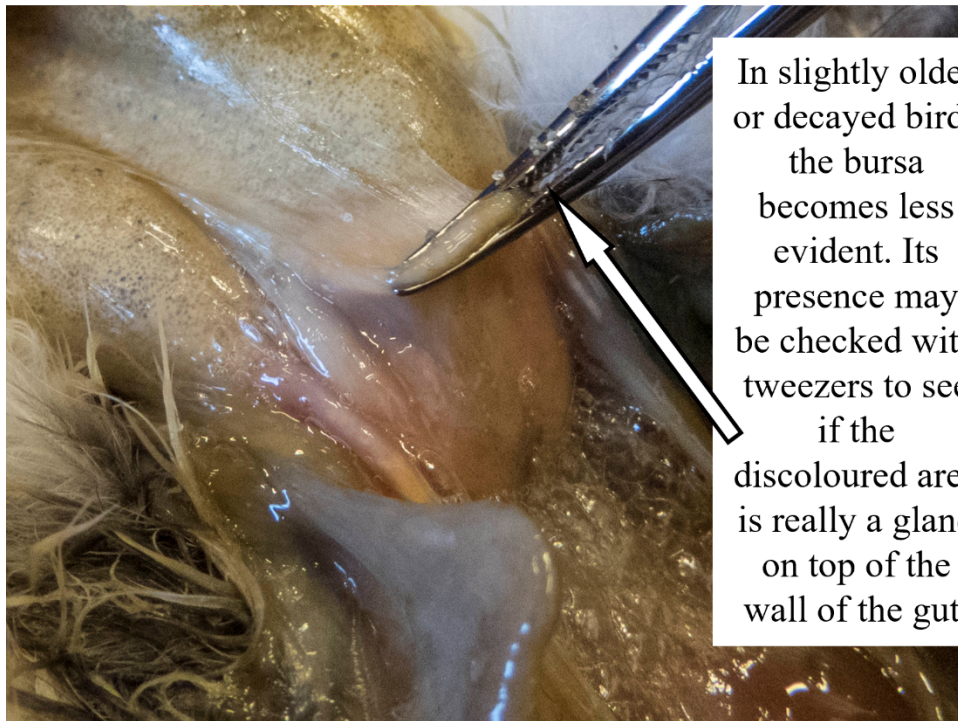


APPENDIX: PHOTOGRAPHIC GUIDE

Bursa of Fabricius ♂♂ and ♀♀

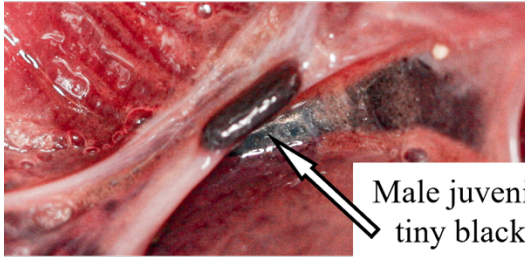


In juveniles, during their first winter, the Bursa of Fabricius is often large and voluminous, easy to find on the dorsal side of the gut, close to the cloacal area.

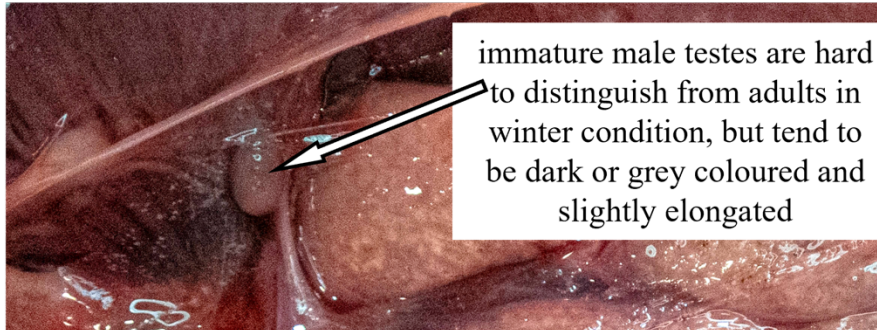


In slightly older or decayed birds the bursa becomes less evident. Its presence may be checked with tweezers to see if the discoloured area is really a gland on top of the wall of the gut.

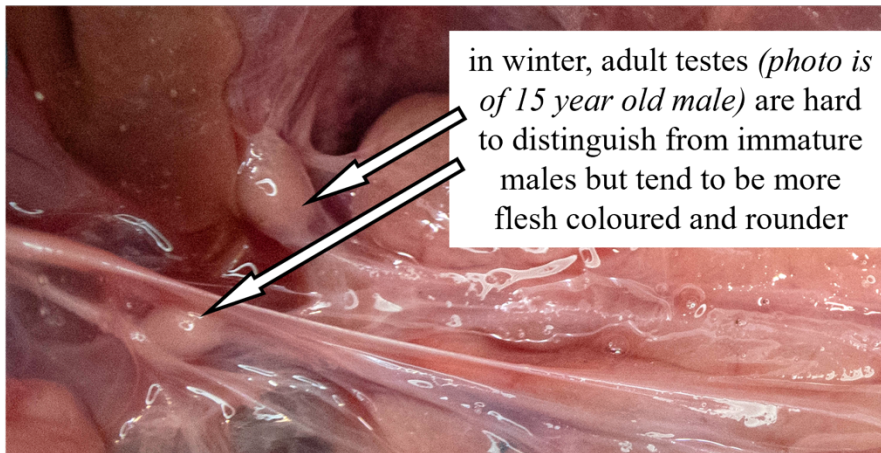
Fig. A1. Bursa of Fabricius



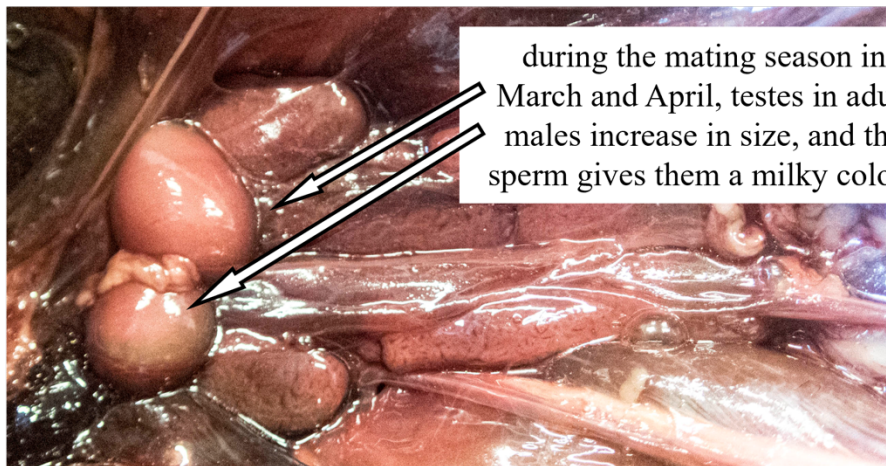
Male juvenile testes look like a tiny black 'mouse-dropping'



immature male testes are hard to distinguish from adults in winter condition, but tend to be dark or grey coloured and slightly elongated



in winter, adult testes (*photo is of 15 year old male*) are hard to distinguish from immature males but tend to be more flesh coloured and rounder



during the mating season in March and April, testes in adult males increase in size, and the sperm gives them a milky colour

Fig. A2. Male testis development

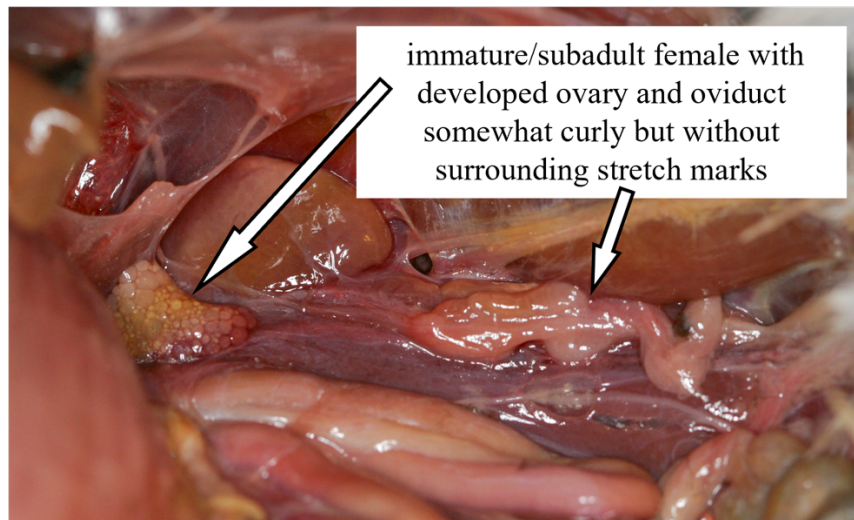
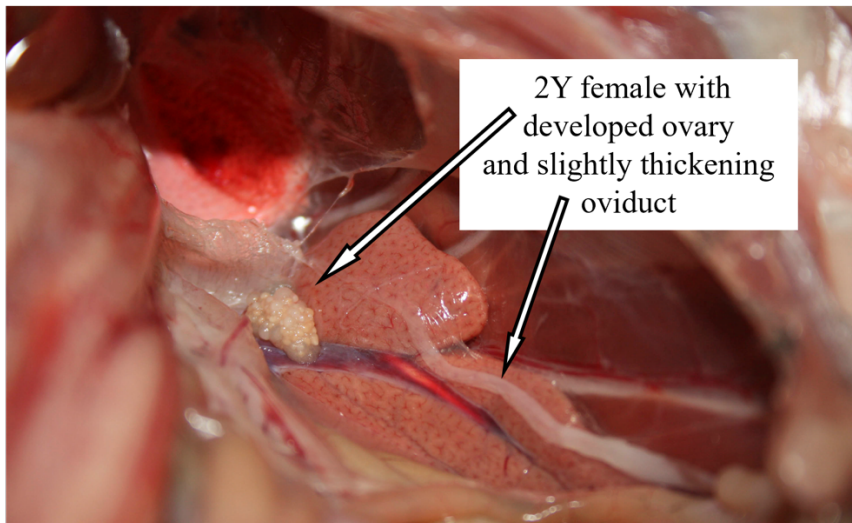
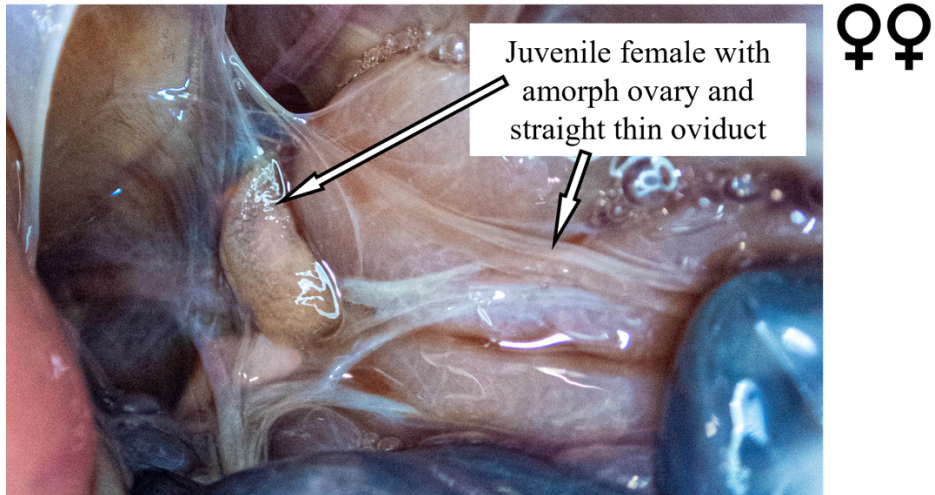


Fig. A3. Female ovary and oviduct development – juvenile to immature

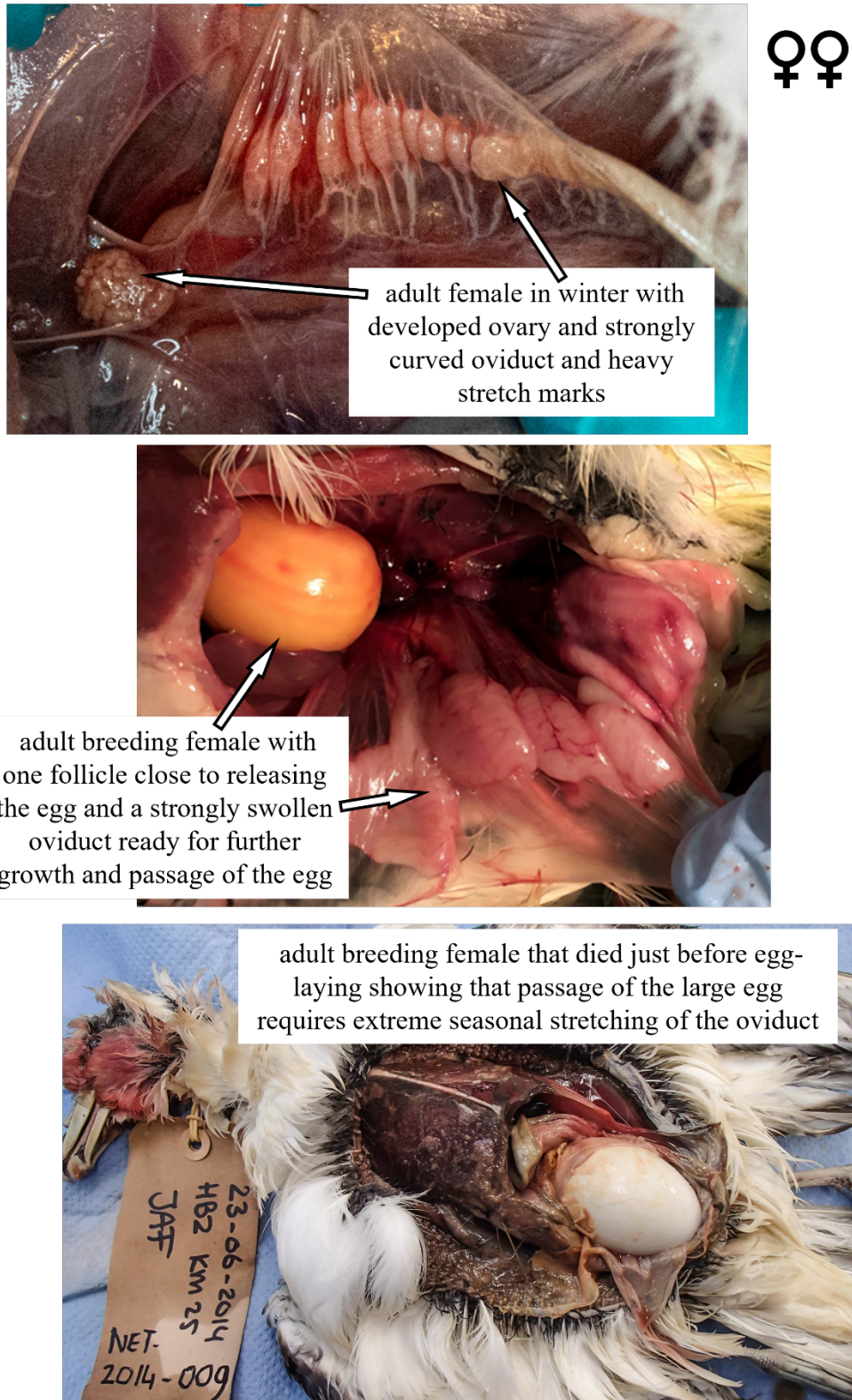
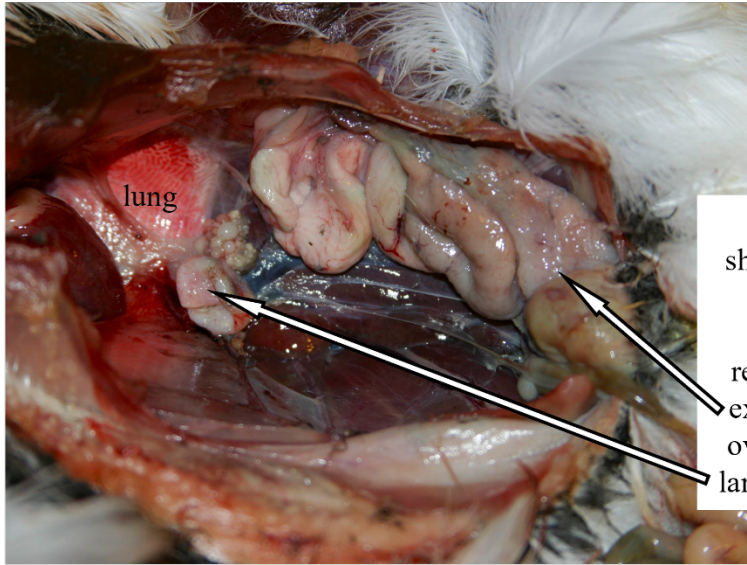


Fig. A4. Female ovary and oviduct development – adult winter to summer



♀♀

Adult female, shortly after laying of an egg. The intestines were removed to reveal extremely swollen oviduct, ovary and large sprung follicle

internal organs of the above bird dissected free.

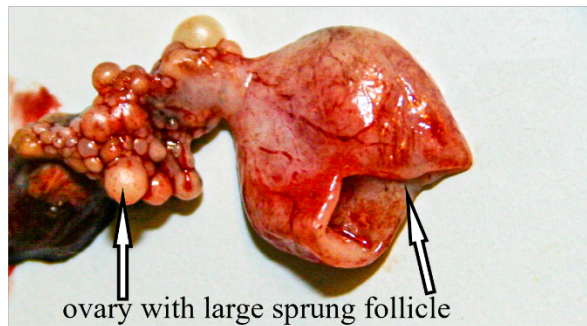
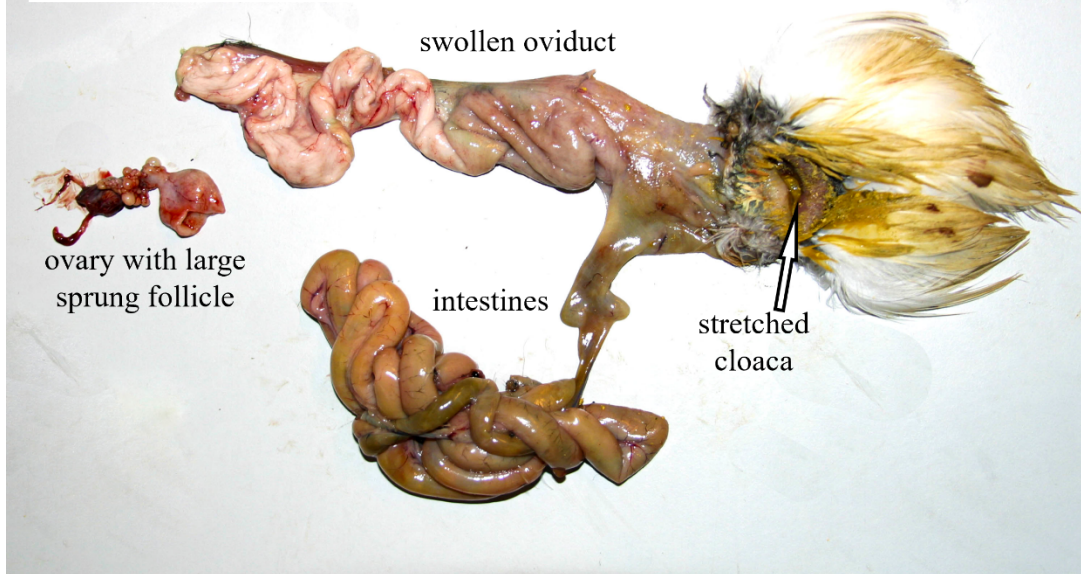


Fig. A5. Female ovary and oviduct development – adult breeding details