## How to cite:

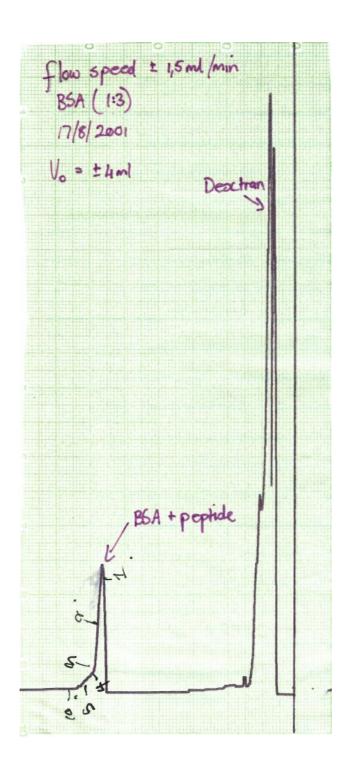
Botes A, Thiart H, Parsons NJ, Bellstedt DU. Conservation implications of avian malaria exposure for African penguins during rehabilitation [supplementary material]. S Afr J Sci. 2017;113(7/8), Art. #2016-0244, 3 pages.

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**Table 1:** Average temperature and rainfall for Cape Town in the period

October 2001 – January 2004

Month	Average temperature (°C)		Rainfall
	Day	Night	(mm)
October 2001	21	13	119
November 2001	24	15	26
December 2001	25	16	6
January 2002	25	16	138
February 2002	28	16	36
March 2002	26	15	46
April 2002	23	12	98
May 2002	19	10	147
June 2002	16	8	256
July 2002	16	7	259
August 2002	19	8	95
September 2002	21	11	40
October 2002	21	11	105
November 2002	22	12	66
December 2002	26	17	8
January 2003	26	17	25
February 2003	27	17	25
March 2003	25	16	96
April 2003	24	14	33
May 2003	21	11	95
June 2003	19	7	93
July 2003	18	7	165
August 2003	16	7	296
September 2003	18	10	165
October 2003	23	12	88
November 2003	24	14	10
December 2003	24	15	75
January 2004	26	17	13



**Figure 1:** Separation of the 3:1 peptide—BSA conjugate solution by gel filtration chromatography using a G-25 Sephadex column. The first peak (from the right) represents blue dextran which is used to determine the void volume of the column. The second peak is that of the peptide—BSA conjugate which eluted in a single peak indicating no contamination with smaller or larger complexes.

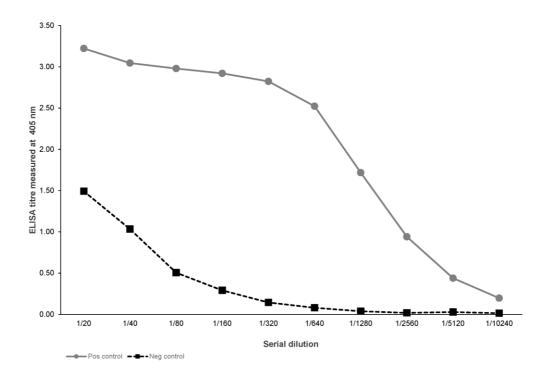


Figure 2: ELISA titre values obtained from a positive (solid line) and negative (dotted line) serum sample when performing a serial dilution using the 3:1 peptide—BSA conjugate as capture antigen. The positive sample was chosen from a SANCCOB penguin that tested malaria positive on blood smear. The negative sample was from a penguin chick that was artificially hatched and raised in isolation to an age of about 12 weeks in a vector-free environment. A fixed dilution of 1/200 was used for all sera during subsequent ELISA analysis.