**Persistence of *beak and feather disease virus* (BFDV) infection in wild Crimson Rosellas (*Platycercus elegans*)**

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**Supplementary Material**

**Table caption:**

Table S1. List of all recaptured individuals which were BFDV+ during at least one capture, along with their ID letter (see Figure 1), sex (females are abbreviated with an ‘f’, males with an ‘m’), age at each capture, and the capture location, as well as time span between positive and negative recaptures. We captured *P. elegans* at four field sites in Victoria, Australia (Bellbrae, S38°19' E144°11’, 2004-2011 and 2016-2018; Meredith, S37°51’ E144°06’, 2016-2018; Steiglitz, S37°52’ E144°18’, 2004-2011 and 2016-2018; Bonegilla, S36°10' E146°59', 2004-2011) and one in South Australia (Carey Gully, S34°58' E138°45', 2004-2011). Light grey columns show time spans per individual and indicate either maximum time passed between captures in which an individual was BFDV+, or minimum time span to get from a BFDV+ to a BFDV- result, and vice versa. BFDV antigen titres, as measured with a Haemagglutination (HA) assay and antibody titres, measured with a Haemagglutination Inhibition (HI) assay per capture and individual are expressed as highest dilution causing complete HA or HI, respectively (Raidal *et al.* 1993b). ‘Negative’ HA or HI results may not be zero, but are < 1:20 (below the detection threshold). An ‘X’ in ‘recapture’ means not recaptured in this infection state, and ‘X’ in ‘HI status’ means not tested.

**Table S1:**

