

Fig. 10.—Anal sphincter muscles of female Canada geese in winter: A and C, intestine; B and D, adult; A and B, the muscle in repose, C and D, the muscle partially contracted.

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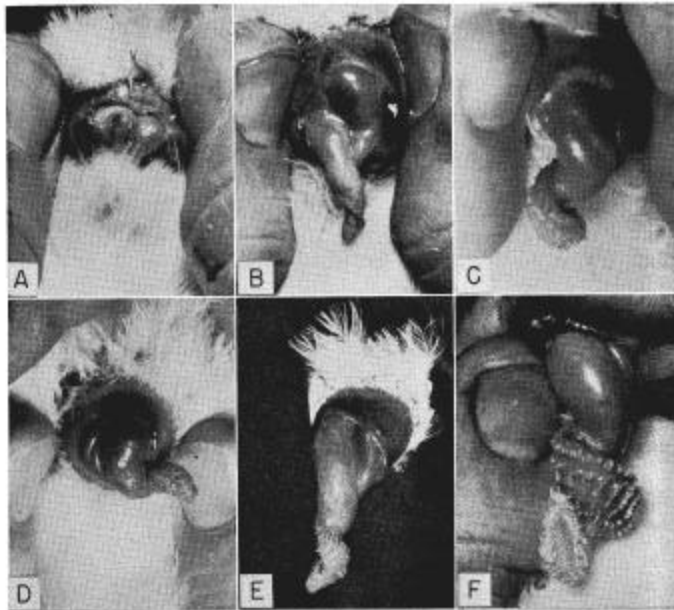


Fig. 12.—Stages of development of the peak of Canada geese as shown by an experiment involving use of light and hormone: A, yearling male, untreated in early February; B, yearling male, March 2, after receiving 16 hours of light a day for 18 days; C, yearling male, April 11, control untreated; D, yearling male that received daily, for 4 days, 10 hours of light and gonadotropic hormone; E, stage intermediate between D and F; F, yearling male, March 2, after being given 10 hours of light and gonadotropic hormone injection daily for 18 days.

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From Hanson (1962)

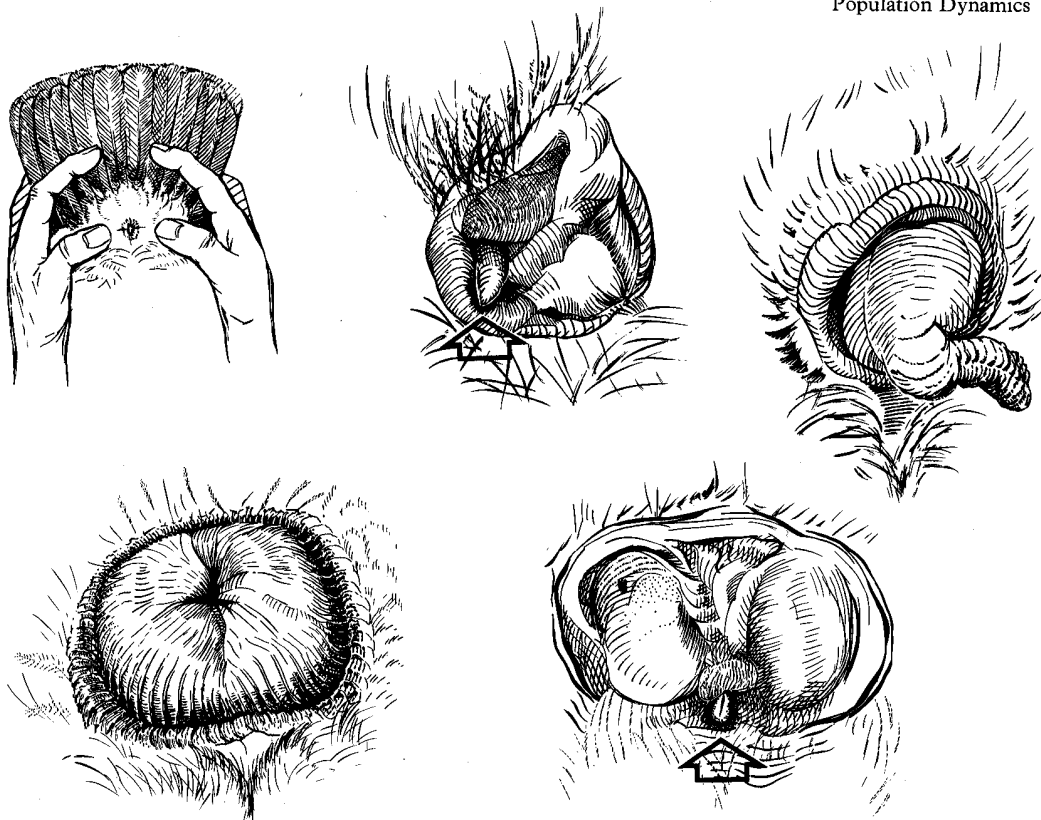


Figure 38 The cloaca of male and female geese. The sex organs can be exposed by exerting pressure with the thumbs (top left) on either side of the cloaca and are a reliable indication of sex. Organs are less well developed in immatures but the sexes can be distinguished by trained operators. (Drawn from photographs, see also

Hanson, 1967). *Top left*: young male; *Top right*: adult male; *Bottom right*: female. The circle of stretch marks around the cloaca of the adult female (*bottom left*) indicates that the bird has laid. In each case the bird's tail is towards the top of the drawing

From Owen (1980)

Hanson, H.C. 1962. Characteristics of age, sex, and sexual maturity in Canada geese. Illinois natural history survey division. Biological Note No. 49.

Owen, M. 1980. Wild geese of the world: their life history and ecology. Fakenham Press Limited, Norfolk.