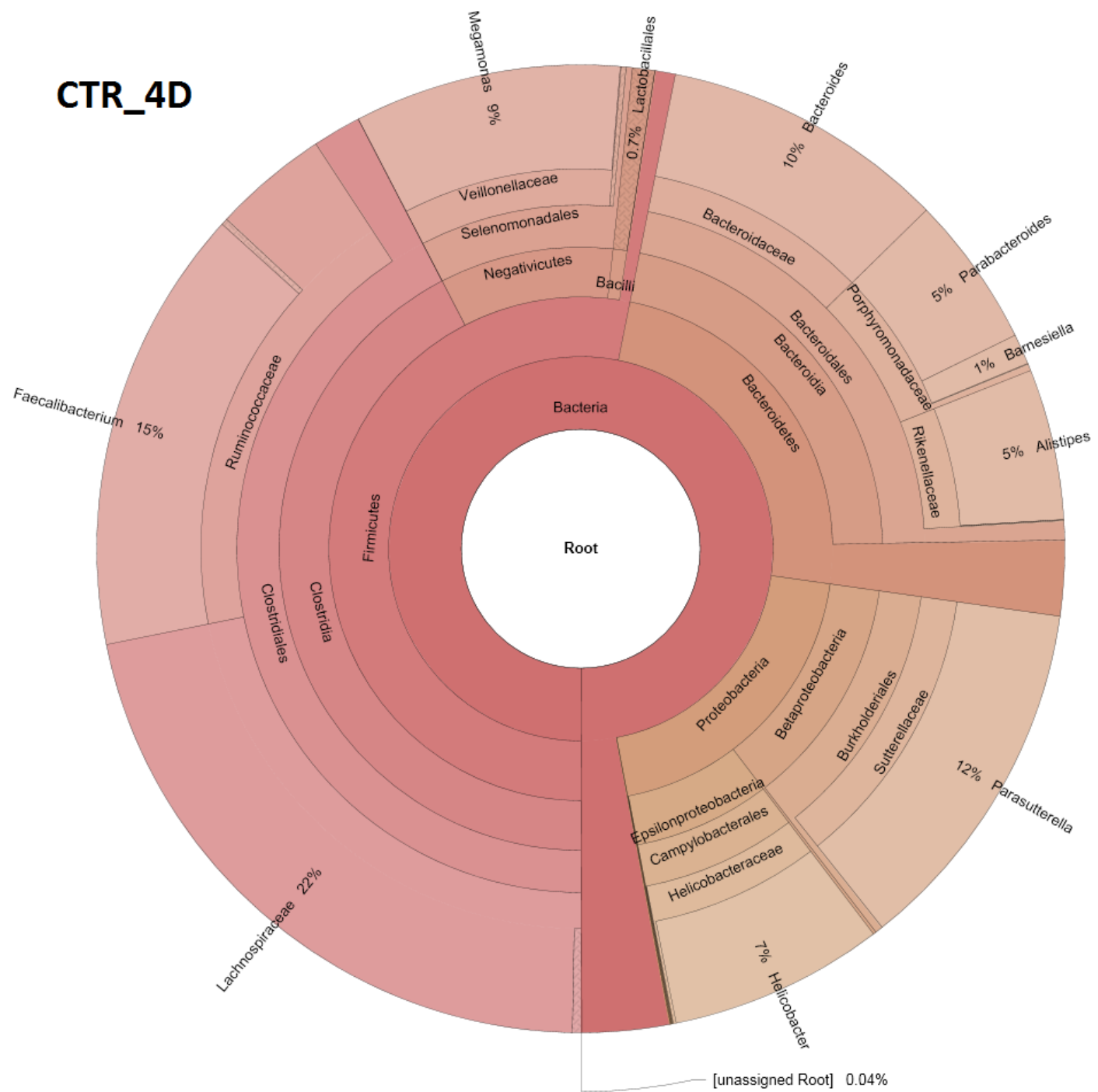


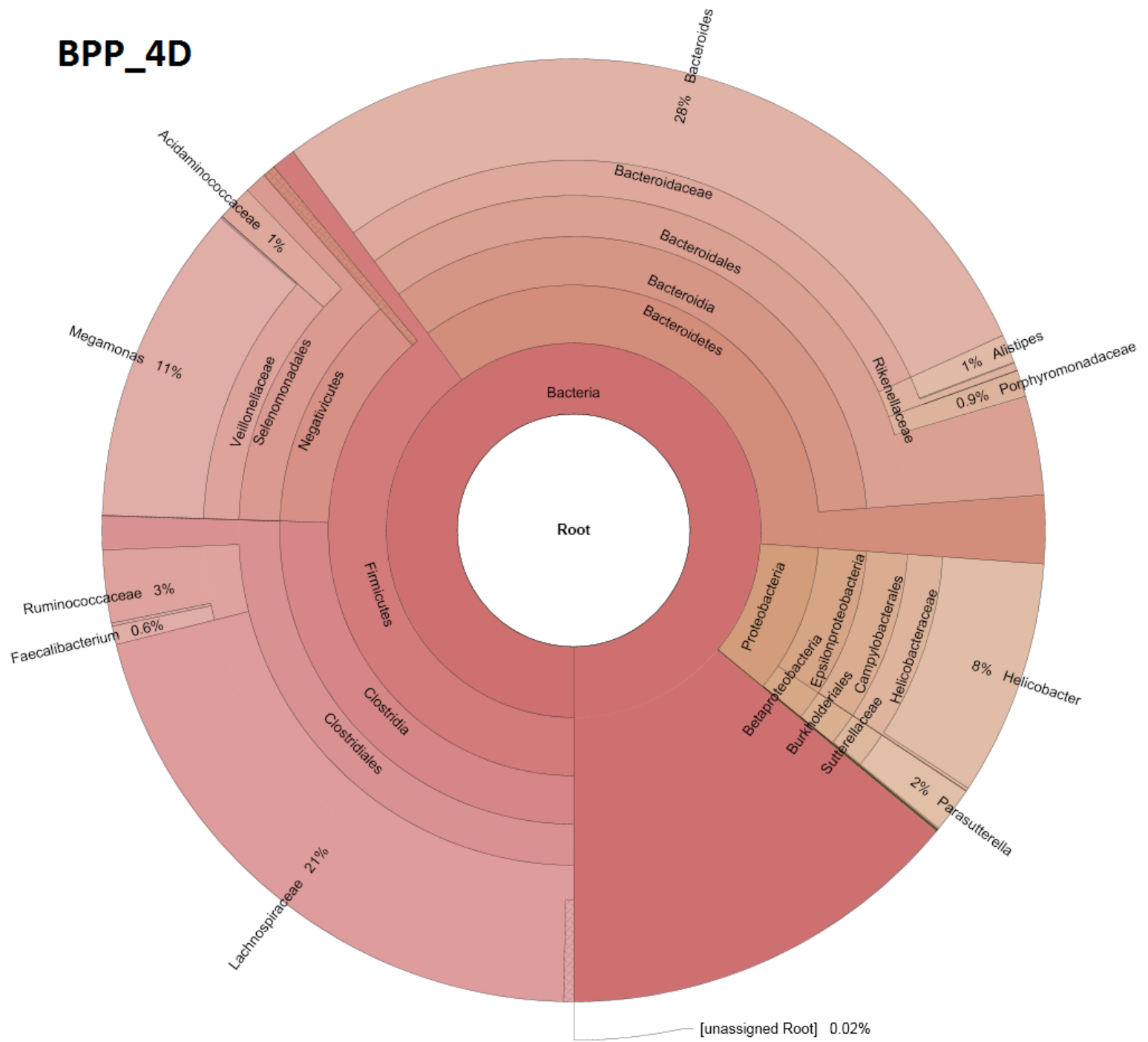
A

CTR_4D



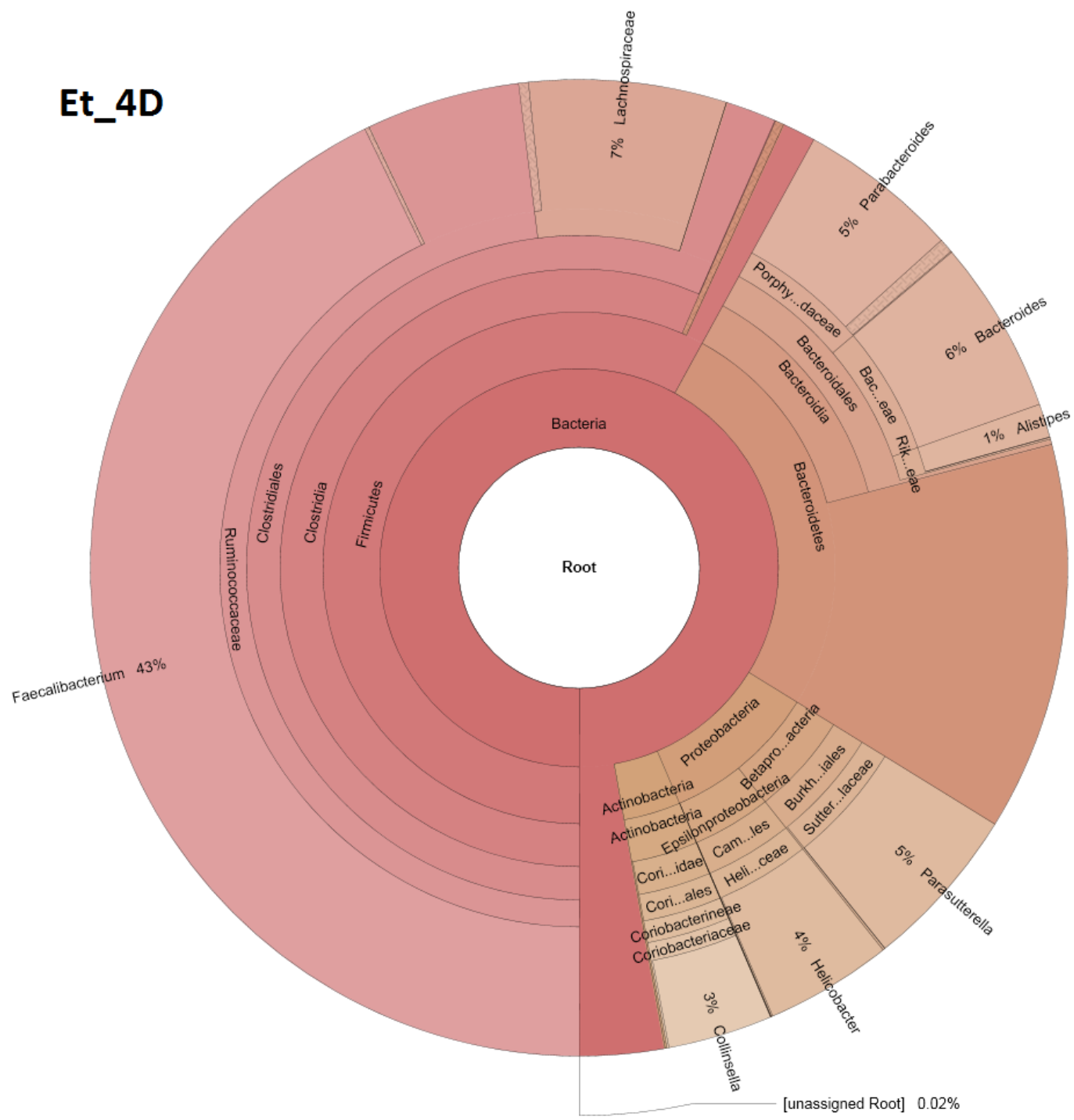
B

BPP_4D



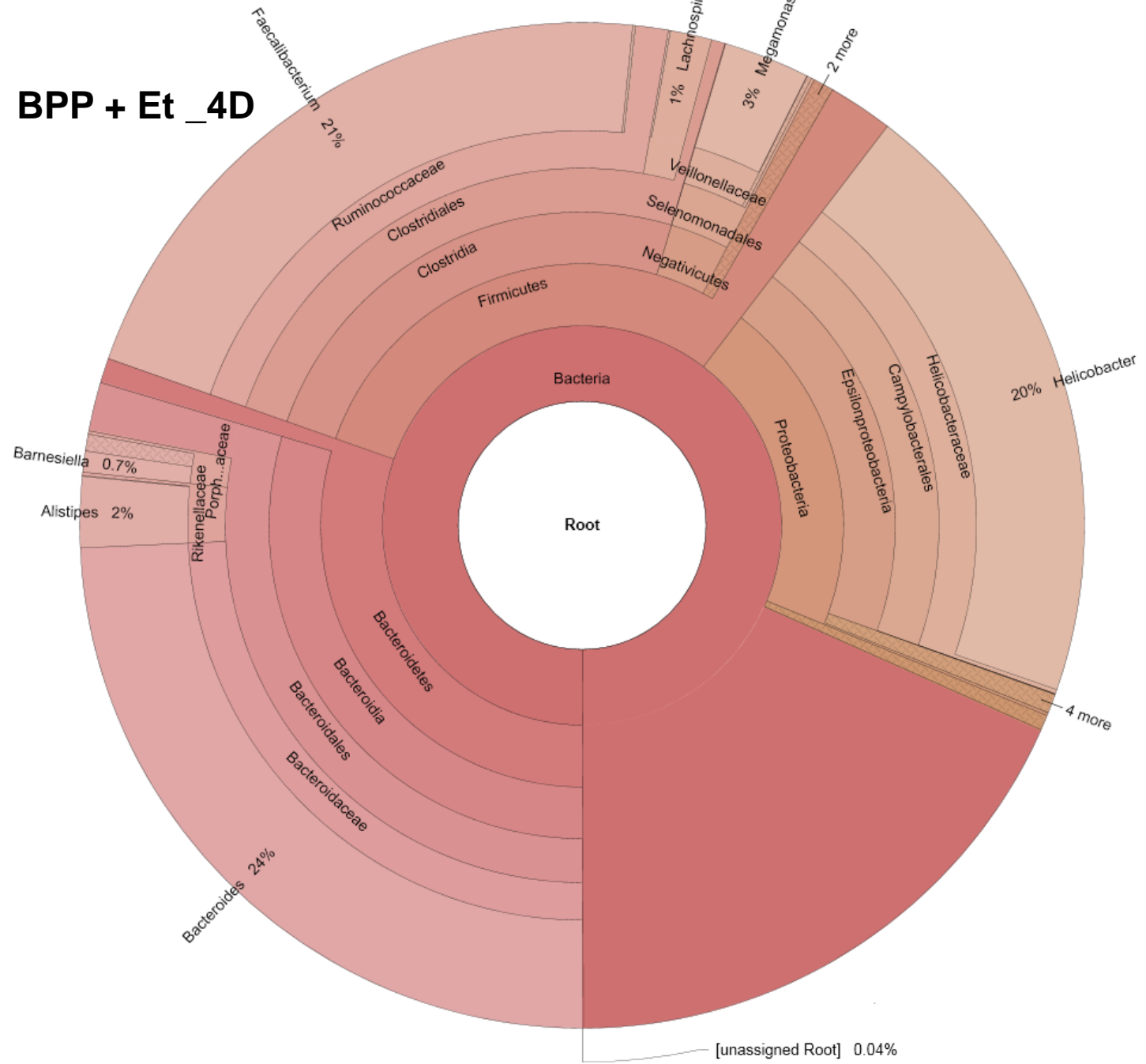
C

Et_4D



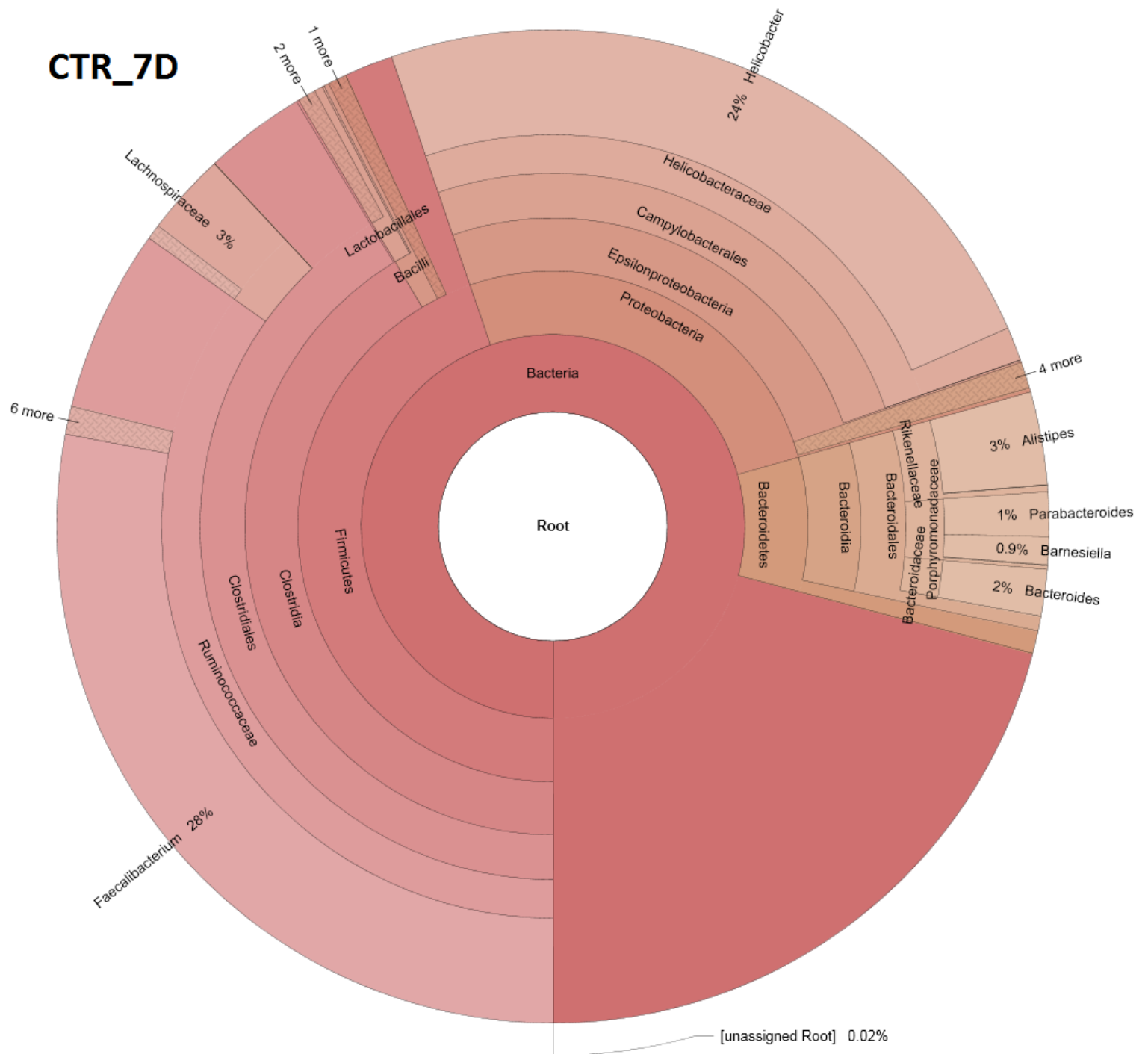
D

BPP + Et_4D



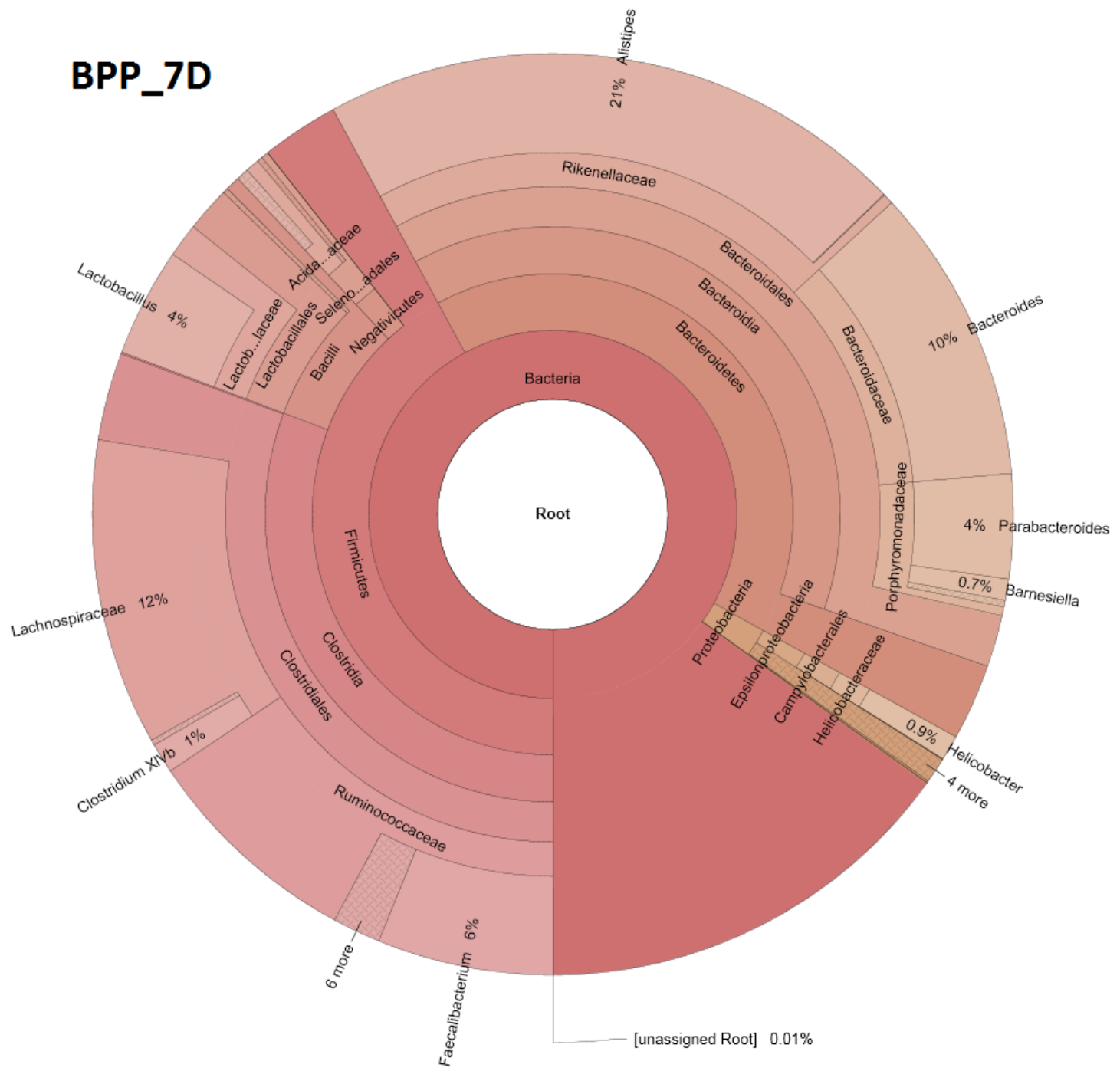
E

CTR_7D



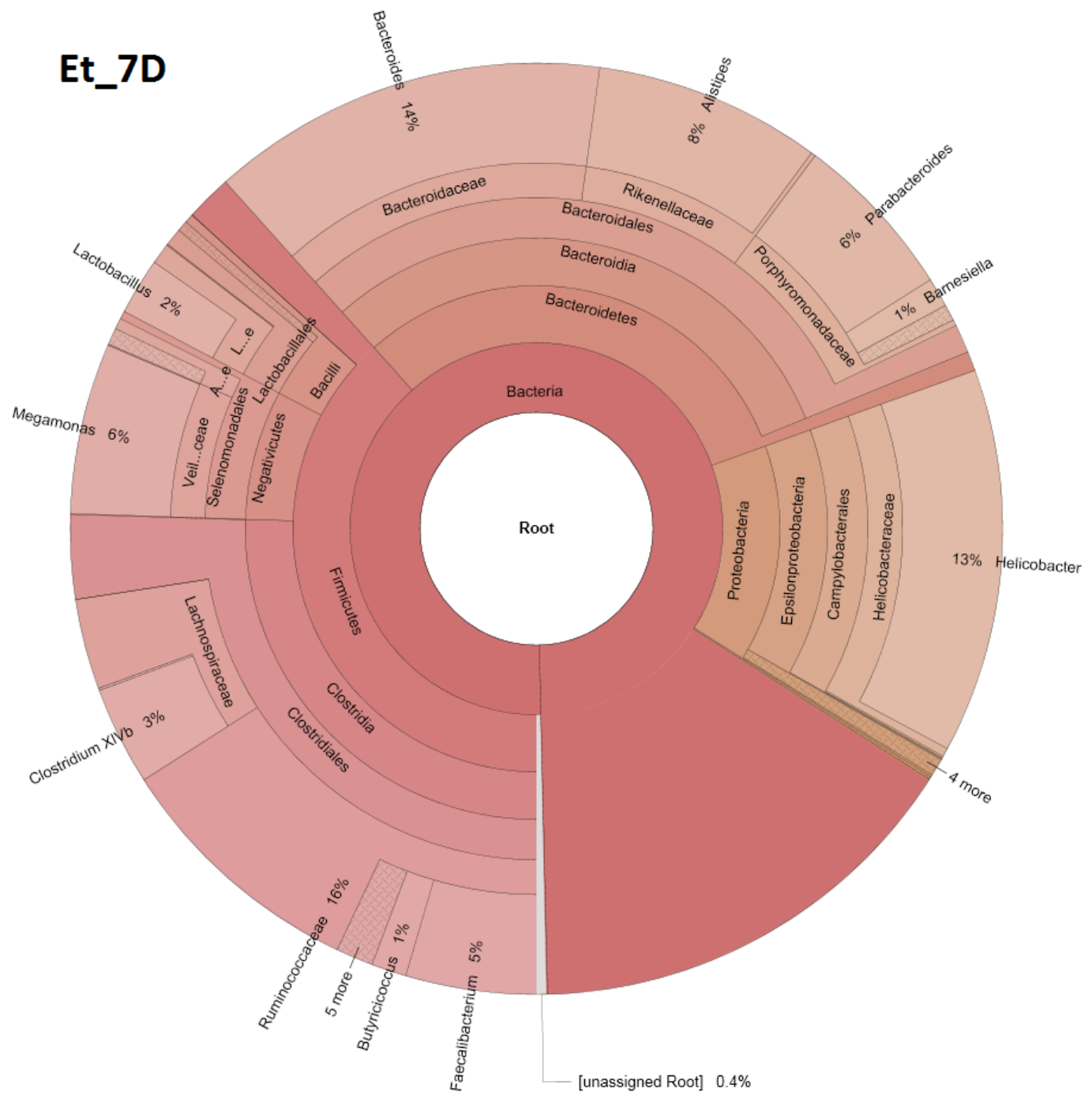
F

BPP_7D

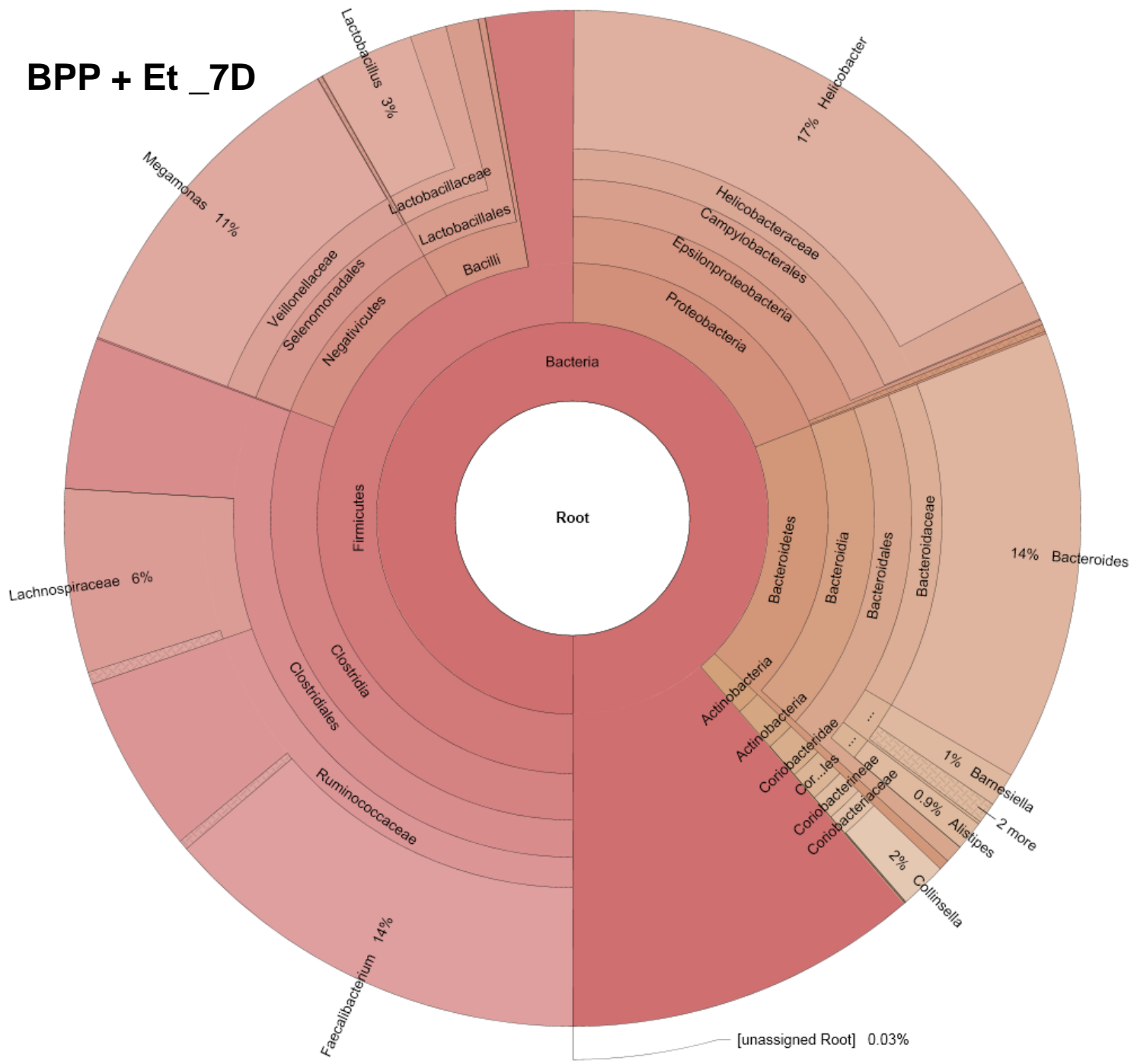


G

Et_7D



BPP + Et_7D



S1 Fig. Compositions of gut bacteria present in the guts of 18- and 21-day-old chickens, fed with PBS and *Bidens pilosa*, infected with PBS and *E. tenella*. The chickens from Groups 1 to 4 were sacrificed on days 4 (D4) and 7 (D7) and the bacterial DNA samples of their guts (ceca and intestines) were pooled into 8 samples. Individual bacterial community composition was analyzed and listed in S1A (CTR_4D), S1B (BPP_4D), S1C (Et_4D), S1D (BPP + Et_4D), S1E (CTR_4D), S1F (BPP_4D), S1G (Et_4D) and S1H (BPP + Et_4D) from the guts of samples. *B. pilosa* alleviates *E. tenella*-mediated gut pathology in chickens. (A) Summary of experimental protocol in this study. (B) Representative images of the guts of chickens in each group are shown. (C-D) H&E staining of the ceca (C) and jejunum (D) of the same chickens as (B).