

Species Fact Sheets

Order: Passeriformes
Scientific Name: *Liocichla ripponi*

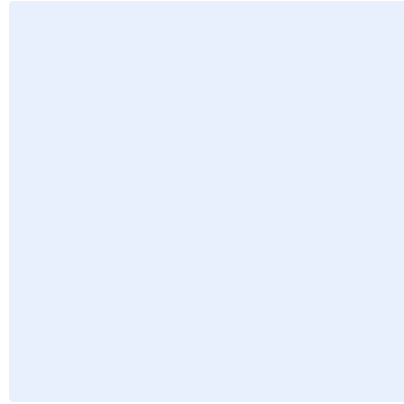
Family: Leiotrichidae
Common Name: Scarlet-faced Liocichla

AZA Management: ☐ Green ☐ Yellow ☐ Red ☒ None

Photo (Male):



Photo:



NATURAL HISTORY:

Geographic Range: Europe ☐ Asia ☒ North America ☐ Neotropical ☐
Africa ☐ Australia ☐ Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

Habitat: Forest ☒ Desert ☐ Grassland ☐ Coastal ☐
Riverine ☐ Montane ☐ Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

Circadian Cycle: Diurnal ☒ Crepuscular ☐ Nocturnal ☐ Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

Cold Tolerance: To 70° F ☐ To 60° F ☐ To 50° F ☐ To 40° F ☒
To 30° F ☐ To 20° F ☐ Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

Heat Tolerance: To 30° F ☐ To 50° F ☐ To 70° F ☐ To 90° F ☒
To 110° F ☐ Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

Diet: Frugivore ☒ Carnivore ☐ Piscivore ☐ Insectivore ☒
Nectivore ☐ Omnivore ☐ Folivore ☐ Other (Add Below) ☐

Captive Dietary Needs:

Variety of fruits and vegetables. Pelleted diet, e.g., Mazuri Softbill or Mazuri Small Bird Particle or Marion Paradise. Insects to include, mealworms, superworms, crickets and additional insects during breeding season. During first week of chick rearing, offer crickets with no legs and no ovipositors or crickets with heads pinched off. Offer superworms with pinched heads. Can also offer fly larvae and waxworms (limited).

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Life Expectancy in the Wild:	Males:	Unknown	Females:	Unknown
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Life Expectancy in Captivity:	Males:	5+ Years	Females:	5+ Years
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BREEDING INFORMATION:

Age at Sexual Maturity:	Males:	Estimated at 6 months	Females:	Estimated at 6 months
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Courtship Displays:	Click here to enter text.
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Nest Site Description:	<p>Both male and female construct a nest of various types of fibers (palm fibers, banana trunk fibers, etc.) and form a cup-style nest. Will often use raffia for nest construction - provide strands of raffia in bundles, of varying length (6-18"). May line a raffia nest with other fibers or exclusively construct with raffia. Usually do not accept man-made nest baskets/cups, but if nest construction is poor, the bottom of the nest may be supported with some type of nest basket.</p>
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Breeding season is typically March through September. If given the opportunity, they tend to nest high (15-30') in various tree/shrub species of well planted aviaries. In off habitat/holding enclosures, can nest lower (5-7') and in various tree/shrub species.

Clutch Size, Egg Description:	2-4 Eggs
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Incubation Period:	13-18 days (by both parents)
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Fledgling Period:	13-16 days
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Parental Care:	Both parents will feed the chicks.
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Chick Development:	<p>Parents tend to wean chicks by 4-6 weeks of age.</p> <p>Note: Sometimes parents will start to nest again, while rearing a juvenile(s). This can be disrupted in an effort to encourage the parents to successfully wean the current juvenile(s). OR, if choose to allow parents to nest again while raising a juvenile(s), it is recommended to separate the juvenile(s) prior to the hatching of new clutch.</p>
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CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION:

Social Structure in the Wild:	Click here to enter text.
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Social Structure in Captivity:	Housed as breeding pairs.
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Minimum Group Size:	1 Pair
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Maximum Group Size:	
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**Compatible in
Mixed Species Exhibits:**

Yes

Comments:

Pairs (or single birds) can be housed with a variety of passerines (and other species) in both aviaries and off-habitat enclosures. Have been successfully housed with: Red-billed Leiothrix, Blue-crowned Laughing Thrush, Golden White-eye, Common Shama Thrush, Fairy Bluebird, Red-capped Cardinal, Yellow-rumped Cacique, various starlings/mynahs (e.g., Emerald, Amethyst, Superb, Purple Glossy, Bali, Golden-crested), various tanagers (e.g., Turquoise, Paradise), Blue-crowned Hanging Parrots, Crested Coua, Mousebirds, Victoria-crowned Pigeon, Nicobar Pigeon, Crested Wood Partridge Masked Lapwing, Sunbittern, waterfowl .

Optimal Habitat Size: Aviaries of various sizes and space requirements dependent on what other species they are housed with. Ideally, off-habitat enclosure size no smaller than approximately 10' x 10' x 10'.

Management Challenges: It is not recommended to house multiple breeding pairs together, even in large mixed species aviaries. There has been noted aggression between males.

Off habitat - Visual/vocal contact may stimulate breeding pairs. Recommended to set up multiple pairs within visual/vocal contact, but not directly next to each other (potential for aggression between males in adjacent enclosures). Not recommended to house a breeding pair near a single male (may be disruptive to the breeder male) OR to house a breeding pair near a single female (may be disruptive to the breeder female).

Male/female siblings may be housed together until they reach sexual maturity. Same sex siblings may be housed as companion pairs, as long as they are siblings from the same clutch (same age) - this has only been documented in males, not females (simply because of the small population size and has not been opportunity to house female siblings together long term).

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Species Fact Sheets

REFERENCES:

<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/103878757/0>

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COMPLETED BY:

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Date: 10/2/2018