Species Fact Sheets

Order: Scientific Name	Anseriformes Neochen jubat	а		Family: Common N	Name:	Anatidae Orinoco Goose						
AZA Manageme	nt: Green		Yellow	×	Red	□ None						
Photo (Male):				Phot	to (Fema	ale):						
NATURAL HISTORY:												
Geographic Range:	Europe Africa		Asia Australia		North Ai Other	merica 🗆 Neotropical 🗵						
Habitat:	Forest Riverine		Desert Montane		Grass Other	land Coastal Live on forest covered riverbanks in damp clearings, west savannas and muddy and sandy margins of large freshwater wetlands.						
Circadian Cycle:	Diurnal 🗆	Crepuscula	r 🗆	Nocturnal	⊠ C	Mainly eat during the day ther but have been known to forage at night						
Cold Tolerance:	To 70° F To 30° F		To 60° F To 20° F		To 50° Other	° F □ To 40° F ⊠ As long as they have access to water.						
Heat Tolerance:	To 30° F To 110° F	□ □ O t	To 50° F her As	☐ long as shad	To 70° de and fr	° F □ To 90° F ⊠ resh water are available						
Diet:	Frugivore Nectivore		arnivore mnivore		Piscivor Folivor							
Captive	Dietary Needs:											

Primarily herbivores and eats leaves, seed-heads, grass and algae but will feed on insects. In captivity, Mazuri waterfowl pellet (or something similar) is sufficient. Greens can be offered periodically. During breeding season it is suggested to offer Mazuri breeding waterfowl pellet (or something similar). In non-breeding season offer Mazuri maintenance waterfowl pellet (or something similar).

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For ducklings offer Mazuri waterfowl starter pellet (or something similar), slowly weaning them to maintenance by the time they are a month old.

Life Expectancy in the Wild: 7.8 Females: 7.8 Males:

15 Life Expectancy in Captivity: Males: Females: 15

BREEDING INFORMATION:

Males: ~2 years old Females: Age at Sexual Maturity: ~2 years old

Courtship Displays: Ruffled feathers, wing lifting, repeat whistle vocalizations and social

preening. Male has high pitched whistling call while female has cackling call.

Known to maintain a strong pair bond throughout the year

Nest Site Description: Nest in tree cavities near the water but have been reported to lay eggs on

the ground in areas densely covered in grass and other plants close to rivers

and wetlands

Clutch Size, Egg Description: 6-10 pale brownish-cream eggs. If there are several breeding females, it has

been seen in captivity where 2 females will lay in same nest with one of the

females taking sole responsibility for incubating the eggs.

Incubation Period: 30 days **Fledgling Period:** Get adult feathers at ~2-3

months of age.

Parental Care: Only the female incubates the eggs but both parents assist in raising offspring.

Offspring have been seen with parents a year or more after hatching

Ducklings leave nest cavity shortly after hatching following their parents. **Chick Development:**

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION:

Social Structure in the Wild: Are usually in pairs but can be seen in larger groups (including family groups)

Pairs, groups (single sex and mix sexed) **Social Structure in Captivity:**

Maximum Group Size: ~20 **Minimum Group Size:**

Can be put with many mammal and bird species

Compatible in

without any issues. Remembering that ample Yes **Comments: Mixed Species Exhibits:** space is provided for all animals since they are

known to be territorial during breeding season.

Due to being a more terrestrial species, ample land space with water body is needed. **Optimal Habitat Size:**

> If flighted (not pinioned) areas are needed where they are able to perch. Need enough area where other birds can get away from them during breeding season.

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Management Challenges: Can show aggression towards other birds especially during mating season.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Although not sexually dimorphic, males are larger than females

Name for the Orinoco river of Venezuela and Columbia which is the longest river in South America.

They are a very terrestrial species preferring to walk, foraging along the riverbanks, edge of wetlands and damp clearings. Ducklings will go into water to flee predators.

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http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/22679987/0

https://neotropical.birds.cornell.edu/Species-Account/nb/species/origoo1/overview

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COMPLETED BY:

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