Species Fact Sheets

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Order: Scientific Name:	Gruiformes Eurypyga helia	ıs		Family: Common Na		ypygidae ıbittern		
			N. II				• .	
AZA Management	∷		Yellow		Red		None	
Photo (Male):	700			Photo	(Female):	770		
NATURAL HISTORY:								
Geographic Range:	Europe Africa		Asia Australia		orth Amer Other C	ica 🗆 lick here to	Neotropical enter text.	\boxtimes
Habitat:	Forest Riverine		Desert Montane		Grassland Other C	lick here to	Coastal enter text.	
Circadian Cycle: Diurnal ⊠ Crepuscular □ Nocturnal □ Other Click here to enter text.								
Cold Tolerance:	To 70° F To 30° F		To 60° F To 20° F		To 50° F Other 5	□ 5 F with ac	To 40° F cess to heat	
Heat Tolerance:	To 30° F To 110° F	□ ⊠ Ot	To 50° F her Cli	☐ ck here to ente	To 70° F er text.		To 90° F	
Diet:	Frugivore Nectivore		arnivore mnivore		Piscivore Folivore	⊠ □ Oth	Insectivore ner (Add Below)	
Captive Dietary Needs:								
Fish, meat, pinkies and/or chopped fuzzy mice, soaked dog food								
Life Expectancy in	Males: Unknown/~15 ye			ars Females: Unknown/~15 years				
Life Expectancy in Captivity:		Males: 24-29 y		/ears	ars Fema		ales: 15-20 years	
BREEDING INFORMATION:								
Age at Sexual Maturity:		Males: E	arliest 1 y	ear	Females: Earliest 1 year			
Courtship Display		Soft & low ca	_		de with int	ermittent l	bill clacking whe	n

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Nest Site Description: Shallow cup nest made with mud, leaves, sticks, and moss. Typically on a

branch near but not over water. Height is typically 10-20 feet in the air

2-3 eggs light brown with dark spots and blotches **Clutch Size, Egg Description:**

Fledgling Period: 20-30 days **Incubation Period:** 27-30 days

Parental Care: Both parents incubate eggs and feed the chicks. Some pairs will allow multiple

clutches to stay and form a family unit. Other pairs will allow offspring to stay for 3-4

months then will show aggression

Chick Development: The chicks are precocial and start investigating out of the nest at an early age. It is

common for chicks to fall out of the nest. It is optimal to return young chicks to the

nest if it is accessible.

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION:

Social Structure in the Wild: Solitary or in pairs

Social Structure in Captivity: Some pairs will allow offspring to stay and form a family unit. Other pairs will

> allow offspring to stay for 3-4 months then will show aggression quickly. There has been success with a sire with his 2 male offspring. Factors influencing these diverse social structures within the species are not well

understood at this point.

Single bird

Minimum Group Size:

5 is the largest group

successfully housed; 2 Maximum Group Size:

parents and 3 offspring

Compatible in

Mixed Species Exhibits:

Yes **Comments:** Various passerine species, various species of waterfowl, agouti, sloth, callitrichidae species, ciconiiformes & phoenicopteriformes species

Optimal Habitat Size: Minimum space for quarantine for a single bird or compatible pair 7'x5'x7'; exhibits

24' x 11.5'x 12' or larger, sufficient dimensions to easily glide up for safety and on the

ground for eating. Pools or large puddles for dipping food and bathing; plant furnishings for nesting material; variety of tree/branch sizes for perching and nesting

options. Nest are built on high open branches near but not over water

Management Challenges: Hand rearing is not a preferred method, these birds imprint easily. Occasionally

they will still breed, but there are usually complications with incubating and

rearing offspring.

Bumblefoot can be a problem if birds are overweight (target weight 180-240gm

depending on body score) or lacks adequate perching. Reduce this problem by

encouraging activity and vary sizes and texture of perching.

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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS: Please provide optimal padding on the top of the crate during transport to prevent injury. REFERENCES: AZA Sunbittern SSP Sustainability Report AZA Sunbittern Breeding Transfer Plan Click here to enter text. Click here to enter text.

Name:

Kim Szawan

12/15/2018

Date:

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