**Asset Information Page**

**Siberian Crane**

**Sticky Note 1:**

**The Siberian crane is a large, elegant bird known for its striking white plumage and long migrations. It is one of the most endangered crane species, native to Siberia and wintering in parts of China and Iran.**

**Appearance:** Siberian cranes have a pure white body with black wingtips visible in flight. They have long legs and a long, sharp beak, which is ideal for foraging in wetlands. Their face and crown are often bare and reddish in color.

**Habitat:** Siberian cranes breed in the wetlands of Siberia and migrate thousands of miles to spend the winter in wetlands in China and Iran. They prefer marshes, bogs, and shallow lakes with plenty of aquatic vegetation.

**Movement:** Siberian cranes are strong fliers, capable of long-distance migrations. They fly in a V-formation, which helps conserve energy during their lengthy journeys. On the ground, they walk gracefully through shallow waters while foraging.

**Diet:** Siberian cranes are omnivorous, feeding primarily on roots, tubers, and aquatic plants. They also eat small animals, such as insects, fish, and frogs, depending on what is available in their habitat.

-------------------------------------------------------End of Sticky Note 1---------------------------------------------------------

**Sticky Note 2:**

**Siberian cranes are known for their loud, trumpeting calls and complex courtship dances. They are monogamous, often pairing for life.**

**Reproduction:** Siberian cranes breed in isolated wetlands in Siberia, where they build nests in shallow water. The female typically lays two eggs, with both parents sharing incubation duties. The chicks are cared for by both parents until they are ready to migrate.

**Social Structures:** Siberian cranes are generally seen in pairs or small family groups. During migration and wintering, they may gather in larger flocks. They are territorial during the breeding season, defending their nesting sites from intruders.

**Communication:** Siberian cranes communicate with loud, resonant calls that can be heard over long distances. They also perform elaborate dances, involving bowing, leaping, and wing-flapping, which are important in courtship and pair bonding.

**Survival Skills:** Siberian cranes are highly adapted to life in wetlands, with specialized feeding techniques and strong migratory instincts. However, they are critically endangered due to habitat loss, pollution, and hunting along their migratory routes. Conservation efforts are essential to their survival.

-------------------------------------------------------End of Sticky Note 2---------------------------------------------------------