

Bird Department Collection Plan



PHILADELPHIA



AMERICA'S FIRST ZOO

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Introduction

Since its inception the Philadelphia Zoo has valued the presence of birds in its animal collection for their beauty, behavior, diversity and public appeal. The Zoo's long tradition of exhibiting and propagating birds began in 1874 with less than a dozen species in the collection. Over the next 143 years the Zoo has worked with over 1,500 species of birds from more than 60 families, achieving the first captive breeding success for many species and introducing even more to the national and international zoo community. Through the decades, our abilities in animal management have improved markedly thanks to advances in nutrition, veterinary care, housing and animal husbandry knowledge in general. The introduction of new technology into the worlds of record keeping and genetics has brought major improvements in how population stability and sustainability is achieved.

Today the avian collection at the Philadelphia Zoo continues to advance its husbandry and management with continued investments in staff and facilities. The staff of nine keepers has a combined animal husbandry experience of over 120 years, most of which relates specifically to aviculture. The skills and talents of the keeper staff are enhanced by continuing education opportunities such as travel to other zoos, access to past and current trade periodicals, presentations from other staff and outside guests, and attendance at conferences. Recent investments in facilities, including the major renovation of the McNeil Avian Center in 2009, have also allowed the Bird Department to stay abreast of advances in animal care and management in their physical plant.



Significant Recent Collection, Collection Management and Collection Planning Changes:

- Completed disposition of groups of Hyacinth Macaws, Northern Bald Ibis and various lorikeets in the Lorikeet Encounter since previous collection plan based on welfare concerns related to space limitations and recurring medical challenges.
- Completed acquisition of winter-hardy species for new Wings of Asia exhibit which replaced the Lorikeet Encounter
- Movement of Bald Eagles and Turkey Vultures to a larger, more species-appropriate exhibit at the south end of the Zoo.
- Intended disposition of large tropical and semi-tropical species with limited opportunity for outdoor access for significant periods of the year due to temperatures. This includes Saddle-billed Storks and Southern Ground Hornbills. Alternative winter-hardy species such as White Stork and Blue Crane are proposed.
- Reintroduced singly housed Emu and Black-necked Swans to conspecifics, as well as introduced to larger, more species-appropriate spaces to improve overall welfare
- Intended disposition of American Flamingo flock and acquisition of Chilean Flamingo flock to allow for greater outdoor access throughout shoulder seasons and reducing of seasonal pododermatitis occurrences.
- Proposed disposition of female Andean Condor to another Zoo to allow for housing with a conspecific.
- Planned disposition of Rhinoceros Hornbill pair to another Zoo to provide more space and greater potential for SSP requested breeding. After disposition, the existing space will be re-planted and utilized as a mixed-species exhibit.
- Combining of the MAC/C3 and C2 exhibits into one larger space with a future theme relating to Asian songbird smuggling and the resulting conservation challenges.
- Generally, increased focus on propagation where beneficial to Zoo animals and population at large, particularly with SSP species.





Facilities

The Bird Department's activities focus around the McNeil Avian Center (MAC), a neoclassical structure originally built in 1916 which overlooks Bird Lake. It features the original historic facade, countered by an interior of bright, modern exhibits. Renovated in 2009, the building now features seven display enclosures and four off-exhibit holding areas, an incubator room, diet preparation kitchen, keeper locker room and keeper office. After entering the atrium, visitors can walk the pathway loop which leads through two walk-through exhibits and within close proximity to the other five.

The building also houses the Migration Theatre, a multi-sensory theatre that features the story of a young Baltimore oriole as he makes his first migration from the suburbs of Philadelphia to Central America and back. Shows occur every 15 minutes throughout visitor hours.

Exhibits:

- **African Savannah (MAC/B1)** - a 30'x26'x25' circular walk-in enclosure with an accessory feature of a hamerkop nest replica children can explore. The exhibit features a small pool, live trees, a sand floor and a colorful African-themed diorama backdrop. Shift doors at multiple heights in the east side of the exhibit provide the option for access to and from an off exhibit holding area.
- **Guam (MAC/C1)** - a 12'x12'x18' rectangular mesh-fronted exhibit featuring a small pool, haydite (expanded shale) floor, a variety of live and artificial plants, and a Pacific islands themed diorama backdrop. Shift doors at multiple heights in the rear of the exhibit provide the option for access to and from an off exhibit holding area.
- **Unnamed exhibit (MAC/C2)** - formerly a Hawaiian bird exhibit, this mesh-fronted 12'x10'x18' enclosure features a small pool, haydite floor, a larger live tree, and a Pacific islands themed diorama backdrop. Shift doors at multiple heights in the rear of the exhibit provide the option for access to and from an off exhibit holding area.
- **Unnamed exhibit (MAC/C3)** - formerly a Pacific Island bird exhibit, this mesh-fronted 14'x9'x18' exhibit features a tall live tree, small pool, haydite floor and a Pacific islands themed diorama backdrop. Shift doors at multiple heights in the rear of the exhibit provide the option for access to and from an off exhibit holding area.
- **Rainforest Walk through (MAC/D1)** - a 58'x28'x30' rectangular walk-through exhibit featuring a variety of tropical trees and understory plants, a waterfall and flowing stream, foot bridge and artificial rain system. Flooring in the enclosure is a variety of substrates, including concrete, large stones, earth and haydite. Multiple shift doors are located at the north end of the exhibit allow for shifting of animals on and off exhibit.
- **Shade Grown Coffee (MAC/E1)** - a 20'x20'x30' square enclosure featuring shade grown coffee plants and other tropical plant species, as well as a small pool and haydite floor. Multiple shift doors at the rear of the exhibit allow for shifting of animals on and off exhibit.
- **Atrium exhibit (MAC/A1)** - a 35'x12'x30' exhibit with ground level plantings and a small pool. Two concrete columns in the enclosure are outfitted with bolts that allow natural and artificial perching to be attached. This exhibit does not have direct access to a holding area.

Off-exhibit Holding:

The McNeil Avian Center has three main off-exhibit holding areas and a fourth single holding space located in different areas of the building. The off-exhibit areas are named by their location in the building and include:

- **North Holding-** a series of six modular cages set up in two abutting rows of three enclosures per row. Each individual enclosure measures 9'x3.5'x8', with removable center walls which allows enclosures to be combined for additional space, and a floor drain. North Holding also contains a holding area with a shift door for the Shade Grown Coffee exhibit and two holding areas for the Rainforest exhibit.
- **South Holding-** a row of five modular cages set up in a row against a block wall. Each cage measures 7'x3.5'x8' with removable center walls to allow for the combination of multiple cages for additional space, and a floor drain. An additional modular cage sits against the opposite block wall. South Holding also contains three holding areas for the Guam, C/2 and C/3 exhibits, connected by shift doors.
- **Isolation-** the isolation holding area, separated from the other animal areas of the building by the incubator room, has its own separate access into the building for situations which require true isolation. The room contains one modular 13'x12'x8' enclosure with a small corner pool and a floor drain. An additional open area in the room allows for the placement of smaller temporary holding cages.
- **African Savanna** - a single 10'x6'x8' holding area is attached to the African Savannah exhibit's off-exhibit shift area.
- **Octagonal cages-** To the north of the McNeil Avian Center stands two modular Corners brand cages, each 12'x10'x8' with attached entrance vestibules. The floor is open with access to soil and grass.

Other Bird Department Areas around the Zoo:

Bird Valley- Further north of the McNeil Avian Center on the site of a former stream bed in the 1950's, Bird Valley is an open-topped row of eight stone walled enclosures running downhill west to east. Each enclosure is about 45' wide and range in length from 28' to 80', with the longest enclosures being at the uphill/western side. About half of each enclosure is water, which is gravity fed through the eight enclosures. East of the 8th enclosure are two open-topped enclosures containing pools, called the upper and lower Flamingo Yards. Bird Valley is slated for renovation in the near future and is not intended to remain as space intended for birds.

Flamingo Yards- The upper yard is approximately 92'x65' with a 60'x23' pool with an island and an attached heated 33'x18' building. Inside the building an 18'x9' pool occupies the center of the room. The lower yard is approximately 70'x70' with a 55'x65' pool. The upper and lower yards connect with a raised bridge that allows birds to shift between the two areas.

Turkey Yard- Northwest of Bird Valley is the turkey yard, a rectangular approximately 70'x50' enclosure with an attached two-stall 12'x15' heated shelter.

Lemur Moat- Southwest of Bird Valley is the Primate Reserve's Lemur Moat. This enclosure was originally constructed as a walk-through lemur exhibit and contains an approximately 25'x75' water feature which has recently begun to be used by the Bird Department for aquatic birds (black-necked swans).

Outback Outpost- Northeast of Bird Valley is Outback Outpost, a 1/4 acre enclosure with a five-room barn that currently serves as a mixed species exhibit for kangaroos and emus.

Penguin Point - Southeast of Bird Valley and part of the Bear Country complex is Penguin Point. It features a 115,000 gallon pool with ozone, chlorine and chiller systems and a multi-level land space composed of textured concrete, haydite and sand. Naturalistic burrows provide nest sites at the upper level of the exhibit.



Bird Locations around the Philadelphia Zoo

- A:** McNeil Avian Center **B:** Octagon Holding Cages
C: African Plains Phase II (Kopje) **D:** Penguin Point
E: Vulture Valley **F:** Raptor Ridge
G: Wings of Asia **H:** Bird Valley
I: Turkey Yard **J:** Primate Reserve Lemur Moat
K: Condor Exhibit **L:** Outback Outpost **M:** Flamingo Pools

African Plains Phase II- To the east of the McNeil Avian Center is AP Phase II, a 1/2 acre grass exhibit primarily intended for hoofstock.

Kopje- In the center of the Phase is the Kopje - an artificial stone structure that contains four attached 13'x11'x11' indoor bird holding areas with an attached open-topped 46'x36' outdoor yard surrounded by 8' chain link fence. A division fence of the same height allows the yard to be split into two nearly equal sized enclosures. A large pool passes through both enclosures and takes up the majority of the availability of land space, with the remainder being soil and grass.

Condor exhibit- South of the McNeil Avian Center is the Condor exhibit, a tall arched aviary approximately 50'x30'x35 with a small, shallow pool and an attached heated indoor area approximately 30'x15'x20'.

Wings of Asia- Further south from the Condor Exhibit is Wings of Asia. This 100'x45'x30' enclosure was originally built to house a walk-through lorikeet feeding experience and retains an attached heated 20'x10'x10' building with shift door access to the outside enclosure.

Raptor Ridge- Continuing southeast from Wings of Asia is Raptor Ridge. Comprised of two separate enclosures, including an approximately 25'x20' barn-themed enclosure and an approximately 90'x40'x20' enclosure. Both enclosures have shelters but no indoor access.

Vulture Valley- Also at the south end of the Zoo is Vulture Valley, named for the exhibit's current tenants. The approximately 55'x15' exhibit contains a wall of terraced artificial rockwork and a two-tiered water feature. An attached 30'x15'x20' indoor area has been used for wintering birds.

Birds in KZU: There are several species of birds housed in PZG's KZU as part of that department's display and teaching collections. Those animals are managed separately from the bird department's collection based on the risk of disease transmission. Keepers of the two groups are also distinct and do not share overlapping responsibility for the care of the other department's animals. Should an animal be transferred between the departments, the veterinary department makes a determination regarding the level of testing and quarantine each animal requires.

Collection Planning Principles, Criteria and Considerations

1) Broadly, the Philadelphia Zoo's animal collection is developed to support the Zoo's vision and mission.

Vision statement: "We are caretakers of a world in which people and animals thrive together"

Mission statement: "By connecting people with animals, the Philadelphia Zoo creates joyful discovery and inspires action for wildlife and habitats."

2) More specifically, a set of criteria are used in collection planning across the entire collection, including the Bird team.

Two areas of evaluation can be considered "exclusionary":

Availability: Species may rank highly in other criteria below, but are not, or are unlikely to be available through appropriate acquisition processes.

Animal well-being: The Philadelphia Zoo must be able to provide high quality care for all species in the collection. For any current species/individuals where this is of concern, planning should consider disposition. For any "new" species, inability to meet this criterion should exclude the species from consideration. Examples of areas of review:

- Have or can provide appropriate staff and other resources to provide high-quality care
- Climate-appropriate or ability to ameliorate climate
- Can be housed in appropriate social grouping
- Acquisition does not result in displacement of current collection to lower quality of housing

Three areas of evaluation can be considered "inclusionary". Species existing in or added to the collection should support one or more components of these criteria, and should be considered against alternatives that might more strongly support these criteria.

Mission: The animal collection should be developed to most effectively support the Zoo's mission, including through the lens of our Theory of Change. Key considerations/ opportunities in this regard include:

- Effective ambassador for key Zoo messages – e.g. climate change, palm oil
- Effective ambassador for Theory of Change – e.g. empathy development, opportunity for action
- Species of conservation concern in the wild
- Supports AZA RCP and SSP program recommendations/sustainability

Guest experience/business impact: The animal collection must create guest appeal and a guest experience that supports the Zoo's financial well-being. Note that many of the same characteristics that support the guest experience also drives mission goals – exciting experiences that connect people with animals and create the conditions for engagement and behavior change. Specific opportunities/lenses include:

- Gate driver/iconic: a sufficient representation of high-profile species that create a core experience that attracts attendance
- Provide good/"reliable" guest experience
- Reliably visible
- High degree of activity
- Social and colonial species more likely to create high visibility and activity
- Ability to be mixed with other species also supports this goal
- Likelihood of breeding recommendations: for those groups in which a birth/hatching could create external awareness (also supporting staff development)
- Supports guest engagement programs, including behavioral demonstrations, keeper talks, and behind-the-scenes programs
- Maintains or increases species diversity

Collection Planning Principles, Criteria and Considerations , continued

Philadelphia Zoo specific:

- Given the Philadelphia Zoo's commitment to Zoo360 through both animal and guest experiences lenses, for exhibits where appropriate, consideration should be given to likelihood that species will use and benefit from Zoo360 trails.
- Species that can be considered flagship species, in terms of institutional history, investment and expertise.

3) In addition to these collection-wide criteria and considerations, there are additional areas of focus specific to the avian collection:

Flight capability: Public perception is moving away from pinioning and other means of restricting flight that were previously commonly used to keep larger land and aquatic birds contained in aesthetically-pleasing and naturalistic enclosures. The zoo industry is also moving away from flight restriction where possible and the availability of pinioned birds for open enclosures is also diminishing. Alternatives such as enclosed aviaries and vegetated barriers that prevent take off are becoming more widely used in the zoo industry.

Predation and disease prevention: birds must be protected from both avian and terrestrial predators as well as diseases transferred from wild birds. Neighboring Philadelphia's Fairmount Park, the Zoo has a wide variety of wildlife that needs exclusion and management for the safety of the collection animals. In addition, diseases such as avian influenza, sarcosystis, avian malaria, West Nile virus and avian tuberculosis, among others, can be transferred from wild birds through direct contact or exposure to droppings.



Current and proposed changes to PZG Bird Department arranged by Order and Family

Strikethrough indicates intent to disposition or explore disposition from current collection (November 2018), bold indicates interest in acquisition into collection. Taxonomy from *Clements Checklist of Birds of the World: Version 2017*.

Casuariiformes

Casuariidae (Cassowaries and Emu)

Emu *Dromaius novaehollandiae*

Anseriformes

Anhimidae (Screamers)

Southern (Crested) Screamer *Chauna torquata*

Anatidae (Ducks, Geese, and Swans)

Black-necked Swan *Cygnus melanocoryphus*

Trumpeter Swan *Cygnus buccinators*

Andean Goose *Chloephaga melanoptera*

Flying Steamerduck *Tachyeres patachonicus*

Spotted Whistling-duck *Dendrocygna guttata*

Hartlaub's Duck *Pteronetta hartlaubii*

Silver Teal *Spatula versicolor*

White-winged Wood Duck *Asarcornis scutulata*

Hottentot Teal *Spatula hottentota*

Galliformes

Numididae (Guineafowl)

Vulturine Guinea fowl *Acryllium vulturinum*

Phasianidae (Pheasants, Grouse, and Allies)

Common (Indian) Peafowl *Pavo cristatus*

~~Palawan Peacock-pheasant *Polyplectron napoleonis*~~

Crested Wood Partridge (Roul roul) *Rollulus roulroul*

Great Argus *Argusianus argus*

Turkey (domestic) *Meleagris gallopavo domesticus*

Chicken (domestic) *Gallus gallus domesticus*

Temminck's Tragopan *Tragopan temminckii*

Satyr Tragopan *Tragopan satyra*

Cabot's Tragopan *Tragopan caboti*

Lady Amherst's Pheasant *Chrysolophus amherstiae*

Golden Pheasant *Chrysolophus pictus*

Congo Peafowl *Afropavo congensis*



Phoenicopteriformes

Phoenicopteridae (Flamingos)

~~Caribbean (American) Flamingo *Phoenicopeterus ruber*~~

Chilean Flamingo *Phoenicopeterus chilensis*

Sphenisciformes

Spheniscidae (Penguins)

Humboldt Penguin *Spheniscus humboldti*

Ciconiiformes

Ciconiidae (Storks)

~~Saddle-billed Stork *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*~~

White Stork *Ciconia ciconia*

Pelecaniformes

Scopidae (Hamerkop)

Hamerkop *Scopus umbretta*

Ardeidae (Heron, Egrets, and Bitterns)

~~Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*~~

Cathartiformes

Cathartidae (New World Vultures)

~~Andean Condor *Vultur gryphus*~~

~~Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*~~

Accipitriformes

Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles, and Kites)

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Eurypygiformes

Eurypygidae (Sunbittern)

Sunbittern *Eurypyga helias*

Gruiformes

Rallidae (Rails, Gallinules, and Coots)

Guam Rail *Gallirallus owstoni*

Allen's Gallinule *Porphyrio alleni*

Sora *Porzana carolina*

Psophiidae (Trumpeters)

Grey-winged Trumpeter *Psophia crepitans*

Gruidae (Cranes)

Blue Crane *Anthropoides paradiseus*

Wattled Crane *Bugeranus carunculatus*



Charadriiformes

Laridae (Gulls and terns)

~~Inca Tern *Larosterna inca*~~

Charadriiformes, continued

Charadriidae (Plovers and Lapwings)

African Wattled Lapwing *Vanellus senegallus*

Northern Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*

Columbiformes

Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)

Luzon Bleeding-heart Dove *Gallicolumba luzonica*

Bartlett's (Mindanao) Bleeding-heart Dove *Gallicolumba crinigera*

Columbidae, continued

Marianas Fruit Dove *Ptilinopus roseicapilla*

~~Nicobar Pigeon *Caloenas nicobarica*~~

Victoria Crowned Pigeon *Goura victoria*

~~White-throated Ground Dove *Gallicolumba xanthonura*~~

Spotted Dove *Spilopelia chinensis*

Cuculiformes

Musophagidae (Turacos)

Violaceous Turaco *Musophaga violacea*

Great Blue Turaco *Corythaeola cristata*

Cuculidae (Cuckoos)

~~Guira Cuckoo *Guira guira*~~

Crested Coua *Coua cristata*

Strigiformes

Tytonidae (Barn-Owls)

Barn Owl *Tyto alba*

Coliiformes

Coliidae (Mousebirds)

Blue-naped Mousebird *Urocolius macrourus*

Bucerotiformes

Upupidae (Hoopoes)

Common Hoopoe *Upupa epops*

Bucorvidae (Ground-Hornbills)

~~Southern Ground Hornbill *Bucorvus leadbeateri*~~

Bucerotidae (Hornbills)

~~Rhinoceros Hornbill *Buceros rhinoceros*~~

Coraciiformes

Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)

Guam Kingfisher *Todiramphus cinnamominus*

Coraciidae (Rollers)

~~Blue-bellied Roller *Coracias cyanogaster*~~

Piciformes

Ramphastidae (Toucans)

Crimson-rumped Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus haematopygus*

Ivory-billed Aracari *Pteroglossus azara*

Cariamiformes

Cariamidae (Seriemas)

Red-legged Seriema *Cariama cristata*

Falconiformes

Falconidae (Falcons and Caracaras)

Crested Caracara *Caracara cheriway*



Psittaciformes

Psittaculidae (Old World Parrots)

~~Eclectus Parrot *Eclectus roratus*~~

~~Olive-headed Lorikeet *Trichoglossus euteles*~~

Passeriformes

Cotingidae (Cotingas)

Guianan Cock-of-the-Rock *Rupicola rupicola*

Capuchinbird *Perissocephalus tricolor*

Corvidae (Crows, Jays, and Magpies)

Azure-winged Magpie *Cyanopica cyanus*

Paradisaeidae (Birds-of-Paradise)

Raggiana Bird-of-Paradise *Paradisaea raggiana*

Pycnonotidae (Bulbuls)

Collared Finchbill *Spizixos semitorques*

~~Common Bulbul *Pycnonotus barbatus*~~

Red-whiskered Bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus*

Zosteropidae (White-eyes, Yuhinas, and Allies)

Oriental White-eye *Zosterops palpebrosus*

Leiothrichidae (Laughingthrushes and Allies)

~~White-crested Laughingthrush *Garrulax leucolophus*~~

Chinese Hwamei *Garrulax canorus*

Muscicapidae (Old World Flycatchers)

White-rumped Shama *Copsychus malabaricus*

Turdidae (Thrushes and Allies)

Eurasian Blackbird *Turdus merula*

Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina*

Sturnidae (Starlings)

Bali Mynah *Leucopsar rothschildi*

Golden-breasted Starling *Lamprotornis regius*

~~Metallic Starling *Aplonis metallica*~~

Grosbeak Starling *Scissirostrum dubium*

~~Great Myna *Acridotheres grandis*~~

Thraupidae (Tanagers and Allies)

~~Blue Dacnis *Dacnis cayana*~~

Blue-grey Tanager *Thraupis episcopus*

Icteridae (Troupials and Allies)

Baltimore Oriole *Icterus galbula*

Ploceidae (Weavers and Allies)

Taveta Golden Weaver *Ploceus castaneiceps*



Turkey Yard

(Austral/1,2)

Turkey Yard (AUSTRAL 1,2)

Common name	Domestic “Royal Palm” Turkey	Scientific name	Meleagris gallopavo	
Order	Galliformes	Family	Phasianidae	
Range	n/a			
Conservation status	IUCN: n/a CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	n/a
Cooperative Programs	None within AZA			
Current Holding	3.4	Target Number	3.6	
Availability	Readily available through poultry hatcheries and fanciers. Limited availability in AZA.			
Animal Well-being	Winter hardy with simple care and housing requirements. Caution is needed during breeding season (May-August) when over-breeding can cause injuries to females. Additional females may help alleviate issue but overnight space availability must be kept in mind. “Turkey saddles” can also be used to prevent injury to the females during the breeding season.			
Guest Experience	Reliable and interactive (vocal) guest experience, potential BTS opportunity			
Mission	Considered a “threatened” breed by the American Livestock Breed Conservancy			
Exhibits/Buildings	Turkey yard. Potential for placement in KZU or Barn Owl exhibit if needed in the future			
Recommendations and Rationale	Maintain as a mixed-sex flock, adding desired sexes and numbers through incubation and rearing at McNeil Avian Center. Egg sexing should be used to minimize unwanted chicks.			
History at PZG	The first domestic turkeys were kept at PZG in 2004, but wild turkeys were exhibited as early as 1900.			



Outback Outpost

(TRY/1)

Outback Outpost (TRY/I)

Common name	Emu	Scientific name	Dromaius novaehollandiae	
Order	Casuariiformes	Family	Casuariidae	
Range	Distributed widely across the Australian continent in savanna and open woodland habitats			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least concern CITES: Not listed	Regional: Not listed	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	TAG monitored			
Current Holding	4.0	Target Number	3.0	
Availability	Reasonable availability through AZA institutions, though not an SSP managed species. Frequently available through private breeders/farmers.			
Animal Well-being	Social grouping helps address individual bird pacing behaviors. Both winter hardy and heat tolerant with simple care and housing requirements. Single sex flock recommended to minimize seasonal aggression and displacement. Males tend to be more social and less aggressive with other emus than females. Emus have a tendency to harass new exhibit mates or existing exhibit mates during periods of atypical behavior. These incidences are typically not aggressive in nature but may still cause distress or injury to other animals.			
Guest Experience	Reliable guest experience, potential for BTS opportunity, mixed-species exhibit appropriate			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	Outback Outpost (TRY/I), potential for Bird Valley (POOL3,4,5), Turkey Yard (Austral1,2)			
Recommendations and Rationale	An iconic and immediately recognizable Australian species, emus are popular with guests and work well in a mixed exhibit with other large Australian species such as kangaroos.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1879 with breeding results first reported in 1951			



African Plains Phase II

(AP/PHASE II)

African Plains Phase II (AP/Phase II)

Common name	Saddle-billed Stork	Scientific name	Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis	
Order	Ciconiiformes	Family	Ciconiidae	
Range	Widespread in wetlands and nearby grassland habitats across tropical and sub-tropical Africa from Senegal in the west to Ethiopia in the east and south to northern South Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least concern CITES: Not listed	Regional: Not listed	Wild Trend:	Declining
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Available through SSP			
Animal Well-being	Cold weather sensitive which requires indoor housing restrictions for significant periods of the winter. Housing in open-topped exhibit requires that birds be pinioned or wing-clipped.			
Guest Experience	Suitable for mixed-species exhibits with larger hoofstock and birds.			
Mission	PZG participates in the SSP and has attempted AI to improve breeding success			
Exhibits/Buildings	AP/Phase II			
Recommendations and Rationale	Bold black and white plumage accompanied by a massive bill makes this a potentially exciting exhibit species. Unfortunately being sensitive to cold weather their seasonal window is shorter than ideal. The current pair of storks have laid regularly but eggs are consistently infertile, likely due to male's pinioned wing. Attempts at AI have not yielded results. There is interest from the SSP to move the PZG female to a facility with a known fertile (full-winged) male where her founder genetics can be utilized to further the SSP population. Potential alternative species for this space include blue crane and white stork.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1928, no successful breeding records.			



African Plains Phase II (AP/Phase II)

Common name	White Stork	Scientific name	Ciconia ciconia	
Order	Ciconiiformes	Family	Ciconiidae	
Range	Found in a variety of open habitats in northern Africa and Eurasia where it breeds; winters primarily in tropical Africa and southern Africa where it utilizes similar habitats.			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least concern CITES: Not listed	Regional: Not listed	Wild Trend:	Increasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1 or single sex group	
Availability	Limited availability through SSP. Readily available in European zoos with additional potential to source birds from wildlife rehabilitators in Europe.			
Animal Well-being	Less cold sensitive than many other stork species. Wing clipping, pinioning or other flight restriction methods would be required to keep this species in an open exhibit like the Phase. PZG will not pinion future offspring produced at PZG but will continue to accept birds pinioned elsewhere while investigating other flight-restriction options further (i.e. laser follicle removal, wing trimming, etc.).			
Guest Experience	Extended outdoor season lends itself to more reliable guest experience. Suitable for mixed -species exhibits with hoofstock and larger birds.			
Mission	Supports SSP			
Exhibits/Buildings	AP/Phase II			
Recommendations and Rationale	A large, brightly colored stork species recognizable to guests as the “bird that delivers babies”. This species can be on exhibit throughout much of the year, being more winter-hardy than most other stork species. White Storks also have a unique bill-clapping display and build giant nests, both of which are appealing from a guest-experience standpoint. Intent is to replace Saddle-billed Storks with this species to advance guest experience and animal well-being goals.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1892. No breeding results documented in ZIMS.			



African Plains Phase II (AP/Phase II)

Common name	Blue Crane	Scientific name	Anthropoides paradiseus	
Order	Gruiformes	Family	Gruidae	
Range	Dry open habitats in southern Africa. Utilizes wetlands for nesting and chick rearing.			
Conservation status	IUCN: Vulnerable CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Declining
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1 or larger single sex flock	
Availability	Readily available through SSP with advanced notice. Also available from private aviculturists in limited numbers.			
Animal Well-being	While quite winter hardy this species would need to be wing-clipped or pinioned to be exhibited in an open-air exhibit. PZG will not pinion future offspring produced at PZG but will continue to accept birds pinioned elsewhere while investigating other flight-restriction options further (i.e. laser follicle removal, wing trimming, etc.).			
Guest Experience	Suitable for mixed-species exhibits, improvement in reliability of guest experience due to winter hardiness.			
Mission	Conservation concern in the wild, supports SSP			
Exhibits/Buildings	AP/Phase II			
Recommendations and Rationale	A large, eye-catching crane with attractive plumage and a loud, attention-grabbing call. This species has been proven to be winter-hardy with minimal shelter in climates harsher than Philadelphia's. Breeding pairs can be aggressive, though proper management can mitigate risk to enclosure mates (and keepers). Consider as replacement for Saddle-billed Storks, though could potentially live on exhibit together until storks are phased out.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1879 with breeding results first reported in 1951			



African Plains Phase II (AP/Phase II)

Common name	Southern Ground Hornbill	Scientific name	<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>	
Order	Bucerotiformes	Family	Bucorvidae	
Range	Dry woodlands and forest-edged savanna in south eastern Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Vulnerable CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Limited availability through the SSP			
Animal Well-being	Requires extended periods of indoor housing during the winter months. Potential to be destructive to fencing and exhibitry. Requires wing-clipping, pinioning or other flight-restriction methods to be maintained in open-enclosures. Existing pair has a history of escaping exhibits and has been housed in less-suitable enclosures (per species ecology) as a result. This is a phenomenon noted in hornbills at many Zoological facilities.			
Guest Experience	Reliable guest experience during warmer weather			
Mission	Supports SSP, species of conservation concern in the wild			
Exhibits/Buildings	AP/Phase II			
Recommendations and Rationale	Recommendation is to disposition existing pair and reconsider pinioned and behaviorally appropriate birds for future exhibits at PZG. This species has worked well at other institutions, has a great conservation component and is uniquely suited to live among hoofstock if the right birds and conditions were available.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1922. No breeding results documented.			



Bird Valley

(POOL/1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)

Bird Valley (POOLS1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)

Common name	Trumpeter Swan	Scientific name	Cygnus buccinator	
Order	Anseriformes	Family	Anatidae	
Range	North America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: MBTA	Wild Trend:	Increasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Steadily available within AZA. Also available through private breeders and rehabilitators.			
Animal Well-being	Extremely winter hardy. Well-suited for Bird Valley enclosures without predator protection			
Guest Experience	Reliable guest experience, likely breeding recommendation			
Mission	SSP species, active reintroduction program for future potential PZG involvement			
Exhibits/Buildings	Bird Valley (POOL1 and 2)			
Recommendations and Rationale	This is a large, vocal species that is recognizable and popular with guests. They are also winter hardy and large enough to be predator resistant which reduces the need for overnight housing and electric fencing. There are currently captive breeding for release programs in several western states, providing an opportunity for PZG to get involved in the reintroduction program for this species. Alternative species: whooper swan			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1895 with the first successful breeding in 1965			



Bird Valley (POOLS1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8), continued

Common name	Andean Goose	Scientific name	Chloephaga melanoptera	
Order	Anseriformes	Family	Anatidae	
Range	High Andes wetlands and grasslands			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	“Phase in” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA, moderate availability through private breeders			
Animal Well-being	Winter hardy with simple care requirements. Open-exhibit housing requires pinioned, wing-trimmed or otherwise flight-restricted birds. Not predator-proof (particularly foxes) and as such requires overnight shelter or electric fencing.			
Guest Experience	Reliable guest experience, good breeding potential with ease of placement			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	Bird Valley (POOL6 and 7)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Andean Geese have a bold black and white plumage and are amongst the most vocal and showy of the sheldgeese. They are exceptionally hardy and can easily withstand the Philadelphia winters outdoors. Due to their larger size they are not prone to avian predation like some of the smaller waterfowl species. Like other South American sheldgeese this species is prone to West Nile Virus infections and avian malaria as goslings. Known for being aggressive to other waterfowl, particularly other geese, during the breeding season. Potential alternative species: Magellan/upland goose, cereopsis goose			
History at PZG	First exhibited in 1956 with breeding results first achieved in 1958			



Bird Valley (POOLS1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8), continued

Common name	Wattled Crane	Scientific name	Bugeranus carunculatus	
Order	Gruiformes	Family	Gruidae	
Range	Once ranging from the coastal west of Africa to the African horn down to the southern tip of Africa, the wattled crane is now concentrated to the Okavango Delta of Botswana. It is the most wetland-dependent of Africa’s crane species.			
Conservation status	IUCN: Vulnerable CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	0.2	Target Number	0.2	
Availability	Available through SSP. Minimal availability through private aviculturists in the USA.			
Animal Well-being	Winter hardy with simple care requirements. Open-exhibit housing requires pinioned, wing-trimmed or otherwise flight-restricted birds.			
Guest Experience	Reliable guest experience due to size and activity level			
Mission	Species of conservation concern. Supports SSP sustainability.			
Exhibits/Buildings	Bird Valley (POOL3,4,5)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Large and winter hardy. The individuals at PZG were selected to assist the SSP with the temporary (2-3 year) placement of juvenile cranes before being transferred for pairing and breeding elsewhere. This short-term placement also fits within PZG’s plan to demolish Bird Valley in the near future, construction that would require permanent movement of animals housed in that enclosure. Alternative species: whooping or red crowned cranes, white stork			
History at PZG	No history of being kept or bred at PZG			



Penguin Point

(BEAR/Y4)

Penguin Point (Bear/Y4)

Common name	Humboldt Penguin	Scientific name	Spheniscus humboldti	
Order	Sphenisciformes	Family	Spheniscidae	
Range	Coasts of Chile and Peru, in the region of the Humboldt Current			
Conservation status	IUCN: Vulnerable CITES: I	Regional: n/a USFWS: Threatened	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Green SSP			
Current Holding	11.11	Target Number	15.15	
Availability	Readily available through SSP with advance notice.			
Animal Well-being	Continued monitoring of summer and winter weather extremes warranted due to species sensitivity. Malaria and aspergillosis risks should be minimized by reducing nearby vegetation, prophylactic medication and continued alertness to changes in penguin behavior. Continue to investigate feather loss issues in individual birds.			
Guest Experience	Gate driver, reliable guest experience, likelihood for breeding recommendations, BTS appropriate, potential for future water trail concepts.			
Mission	Species of conservation concern, supports SSP			
Exhibits/Buildings	Penguin Point (BEAR/Y4)			
Recommendations and Rationale	The Zoo's Humboldt Penguin flock is likely the most popular avian exhibit. It is also one of the most time consuming and health sensitive groups of birds at the zoo. The bird and veterinary departments have experience detecting and managing disease concerns early which has prevented many health issues. The move to Penguin Point from Bird Valley, though recent, has shown great promise as a more suitable space for this species.			
History at PZG	First exhibited at PZG in 1927 with the first successful breeding in 1956.			



Penguin Point (BEAR/Y4) continued

Common name	Flying Steamer duck	Scientific name	Tachyeres patachonicus	
Order	Anseriformes	Family	Anatidae	
Range	Coastal waters from southern Chile through Tierra del Fuego			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Limited; two adult pairs in United States. Greater numbers, though still uncommon, in European zoos and private facilities.			
Animal Well-being	Suitable to PZG climate with chilled water. Require pinioning or wing-clipping for open exhibits. Ensure ducks are not harassed by penguins long-term.			
Guest Experience	Reliable guest experience; likely to utilize the full depth and width of the exhibit pool. High demand for offspring inside and outside AZA if bred. Suitable for mixed-species exhibit with penguins.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	Penguin Point (BEAR/Y4)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Steamer ducks would utilize the full depth of the Penguin Point pool while being a geographically appropriate mixed-species. This species would likely not work with other waterfowl (such as Ruddy-headed Geese) and is susceptible to avian malaria and aspergillosis similar to Humboldt Penguins. Alternative potential species: Magellanic steamer duck (currently not available within the United States); this species is significantly larger and does not require flight restriction (flightless).			
History at PZG	No history of being kept or bred at PZG.			



Flamingo Yards

(LDP, FLAMINGO)

Flamingo Yards (LDP, FLAMINGO)

Common name	Caribbean/American Flamingo	Scientific name	Phoenicopterus ruber	
Order	Phoenicopteriformes	Family	Phoenicopteridae	
Range	Coastal Central America, Galapagos Islands, Bahamas and the Caribbean. Vagrants occasionally found in southern Florida and coastal Texas.			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: II	Regional: Not listed	Wild Trend:	Increasing
Cooperative Programs	Green SSP			
Current Holding	7.9	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Readily available through SSP with advanced notice.			
Animal Well-being	Requires extended winter periods indoors and overnight indoor housing due to predators			
Guest Experience	Gate driver, reliable guest experience in season, potential for BTS and breeding recommendations in intentionally designed enclosure			
Mission	Supports SSP program sustainability efforts			
Exhibits/Buildings	Flamingo Yards (LDP, FLAMINGO)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Replace with a flock of Chilean Flamingos. While American Flamingos have a long history at PZG, this species is not winter hardy and spends a significant portion of the winter months indoors. Several birds also have a history of foot problems likely due to indoor housing. If a new flamingo exhibit is designed as part of the Zoo's site plan an exhibit that allows for Chilean Flamingos to have continual access outside could be planned. Thoughtful planning of a new flamingo exhibit could also prevent the need for pinioning by restricting runway access through landscaping and water obstacles (logs, rocks, etc.) and the creation of safe nesting areas that would protect the birds and their eggs from marauding foxes.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1899 and first bred in 1957 (which is also the first captive breeding record in the United States, possibly the world).			



Flamingo Yards (LDP, FLAMINGO)

Common name	Chilean Flamingo	Scientific name	Phoenicopterus chilensis	
Order	Phoenicopteriformes	Family	Phoenicopteridae	
Range	Shallow freshwater wetlands in South America from Ecuador south through the Andes Mountains to Tierra del Fuego and extending eastwards into southern Brazil and Uruguay			
Conservation status	IUCN: Near Threatened CITES: II	Regional: listed	Not	Wild Trend: Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Green SSP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	10.10	
Availability	Readily available through SSP with advanced notice.			
Animal Well-being	Requires winter housing only under extreme conditions. Overnight predator protection required (in current flamingo exhibits).			
Guest Experience	Gate driver, reliable guest experience in season, potential for BTS and breeding recommendations in intentionally designed enclosure			
Mission	Supports SSP program.			
Exhibits/Buildings	Upper and lower flamingo yards			
Recommendations and Rationale	Intent would be to replace the American Flamingo flock with a flamingo species that is hardier and could either withstand being outdoors all winter or nearly all of it with appropriate shelter. Intent is to minimize time locked indoors and remedy recurring dry cracking foot issues within existing flock. Less pink than the existing species (and likely public expectations of a generic flamingo) which may illicit negative reactions initially.			
History at PZG	First exhibited at PZG in 1926 with the first of several successful breeding results occurring in 1957.			



Flamingo Yards (LDP, FLAMINGO)

Common name	Southern (crested) Screamer	Scientific name	Chauna torquata	
Order	Anseriformes	Family	Anhimidae	
Range	Tropical and subtropical wetlands of central and south-central South America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: Not listed	Regional: Not listed USFWS: Not listed	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Steadily available through SSP			
Animal Well-being	Simple care requirements though not winter-hardy. Requires pinioning, wing-clipping or other flight-restriction methods in open exhibits.			
Guest Experience	Reliable guest experience in season, likelihood for breeding recommendation, suitable for mixed-species exhibits with flamingos and waterfowl.			
Mission	Supports SSP program.			
Exhibits/Buildings	Flamingo yards. Potential for African Plains phase II yard.			
Recommendations and Rationale	A unique-looking and ear-catching species that is suitable for housing with flamingos. Intent at PZG is to have screamers use yards differently than flamingos to minimize periods of time either section is empty. Screamers do have sharp carpal spurs which are used in defense and can cause injury if improperly handled. They are also not winter hardy and require suitable indoor housing for the winter months (achievable in current flamingo enclosure winter shelter). Incubating outdoors is not recommended in existing exhibit without additional predator protection (particularly against foxes); any eggs laid would be artificially incubated and hand-reared.			
History at PZG	A single male was kept at PZG starting in 1984. No breeding records have been achieved to date.			



Primate Reserve Lemur Moat

(PR/YC)

Primate Reserve Lemur Moat Pool (PR/YC)

Common name	Black-necked Swan	Scientific name	Cygnus melanocoryphus	
Order	Anseriformes	Family	Anatidae	
Range	Fresh water and coastal wetlands of southern South America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: II	Regional: Not listed	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Not managed by TAG RCP			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Steadily available within AZA. Also available through private breeders.			
Animal Well-being	Winter-hardy though forehead knobs can be prone to frostbite in extreme cold. Housing in open exhibits requires pinioning, annual wing-clipping or another means of flight restriction, though well thought out exhibit design can also be effective in preventing flight. Winter hardy but requires open water for swimming and forehead knob can be prone to frostbite in extreme cold. Provision of exhibits comprised of mostly water are essential to the wellbeing of this species which is prone to bumblefoot when out of the water for extended periods of time.			
Guest Experience	Reliable guest experience, suitable for mixed-species exhibits, suitable for breeding			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	Primate Reserve Lemur Moat (PR/YC), potential for Bird Valley with modifications			
Recommendations and Rationale	A boldly patterned, highly aquatic swan species that provides an attractive addition to the aquatic space at the Primate Reserve main entrance. Potential species alternatives: black swans			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1898 with first breeding results in 1956.			



Raptor Ridge

(RR/1, RR/2, PWA)

Raptor Ridge (RR/1, RR/2, PWA)

Common name	Barn Owl	Scientific name	Tyto alba	
Order	Strigiformes	Family	Tytonidae	
Range	Distributed widely across North and South America, Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Southeast Asia and Australasia.			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: MBTA	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	TAG monitored			
Current Holding	0.2	Target Number	0.0.2	
Availability	Steadily available within AZA. Also available through private breeders and rehabilitators.			
Animal Well-being	Winter hardy with simple care requirements. Ensure birds have retreat space from direct sunlight and chickens.			
Guest Experience	Reliable guest experience, though not typically active during visitor hours. Suitable for mixed “farmland” exhibits			
Mission	Species of conservation concern in the northeast. Potential for partnership with Hawk Mountain and/or PA Game Commission on existing local population restoration projects.			
Exhibits/Buildings	Barn Owl exhibit at Raptor Ridge (RR/1)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Most recent acquisition for the PZG avian collection was a as part of the Project Greenlight in 2017 to revitalize the south end of the Zoo. This species is winter hardy, has simple care requirements and diet, and can be placed at other facilities with relative ease should their existing exhibit site be included in a south end renovation. Like most other owls this species is nocturnal and has limited guest appeal due to their inactivity during public hours. Their small size and primarily mammalian diet does allow them to be kept with larger breeds of chicken which provides additional daytime activity and enhances the barnyard theming of the current exhibit.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1897, No records of breeding.			



Raptor Ridge (RR/1, RR/2, PWA)

Common name	Domestic chicken	Scientific name	Gallus gallus domesticus	
Order	Galliformes	Family	Phasianidae	
Range	Found throughout the world			
Conservation status	IUCN: n/a CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	n/a
Cooperative Programs	Not managed in AZA			
Current Holding	0.2	Target Number	1.2	
Availability	Readily available through hatcheries and private breeders. Limited purebred stock available within AZA facilities.			
Animal Well-being	Winter hardy and adaptable with well-documented care requirements. Critical is the selection of a breed or breeds large enough to be safe from potential owl predation and able to stay sufficiently warm during the winter months.			
Guest Experience	Reliable guest experience, suitable for mix-species exhibit with Barn Owls			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	Barn Owl exhibit at Raptor Ridge (RR/1), potential for Turkey Yard and KZU exhibits.			
Recommendations and Rationale	Domestic chickens provide an active, recognizable addition to the Barn Owl exhibit, particularly when the owls are inactive. In the future it would be helpful to add a rooster to provide more activity and the added thematic element of a rooster crowing. Potential alternatives: female royal palm turkeys			
History at PZG	Domestic chickens have been at the zoo since 1989 according to ZIMS records, though they were likely kept earlier.			



Raptor Ridge (RR/1, RR/2, PWA), continued

Common name	Bald Eagle	Scientific name	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	
Order	Accipitriformes	Family	Accipitridae	
Range	North America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Increasing
Cooperative Programs	TAG monitored			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	4.0	
Availability	Readily available with varying levels of flight capacity from wildlife rehabilitators			
Animal Well-being	Winter hardy, adaptable native species, though natural behaviors are stifled by healed injuries that inhibit flight.			
Guest Experience	Potential gate driver, reliable guest experience, iconic Philadelphia species (football team, Liberty Bell, etc.).			
Mission	Regional and national conservation success story			
Exhibits/Buildings	Raptor ridge eagle exhibit (RR/2). Potential for Condor (AV1) in the future (post-condor)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Bald Eagles are an iconic species for the city of Philadelphia and the United States and as such are popular with the Zoo’s guests. This species has simple care requirements, is winter hardy and is readily available, but the bird’s inability to fly and/or the availability of flight space needs to be properly interpreted to manage guest perception. Recommendation is to replace female eagle with additional male birds to make for a single sex flock. This would reduce the occurrence of seasonal aggression towards keepers (while nesting) and create an active, “full” exhibit. For future exhibits the zoo may consider rehabilitated eagles with less flight abilities which would allow for an open-top exhibit, including the potential for a walk-through opportunity. This would reduce enclosure upkeep requirements (leaves and branches on net for example) and potentially improve guest perception, but may increase the presence of wild scavengers such as Black Vultures and American Crows.			
History at PZG	First kept in PZG in 1892. First bred in 1995 (for Pennsylvania state release program, now completed).			



Raptor Ridge (RR/1, RR/2, PWA), continued

Common name	Turkey vulture	Scientific name	Cathartes aura	
Order	Cathartiformes	Family	Cathartidae	
Range	Southern Canada south to all of North, Central and South America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	“Phase out” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.2	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Non-releasable birds frequently available through AZA facilities and wildlife rehabilitators			
Animal Well-being	Hardy native species with simple care requirements, though rehabilitated birds are unable to perform natural soaring behaviors.			
Guest Experience	Reliable, though often inactive guest experience. Good potential for mixed-species exhibits.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	Raptor ridge (PWA) , potential for condor exhibit post-condor			
Recommendations and Rationale	This is a common native species that has a positive story about benefitting from human activities. Conversely it is not a particularly colorful or active exhibit inhabitant. Most birds are rehabilitated wild birds with a variety of injuries that make them non-releasable and often cosmetically imperfect which can impact bird behavior, movement and guest perception. Recommendation would be to transfer the existing two birds out of the collection when the Zoo’s south end renovations require the demolition of that space.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1893. No breeding records.			



Raptor Ridge (RR/1, RR/2, PWA), continued

Common name	Crested Caracara	Scientific name	Caracara cheriway	
Order	Falconiformes	Family	Falconidae	
Range	Extreme southern North America through the northern third of South America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Increasing
Cooperative Programs	“Phase out” per TAG SSP			
Current Holding	0.1	Target Number	0.0.2	
Availability	Non-releasable birds occasionally available through AZA facilities and wildlife rehabilitators			
Animal Well-being	Requires indoor access or housing during the coldest of the winter season (December-March). Flight-limited non-releasable rehab birds require perching and housing appropriate for their specific requirements. Healed injuries prevent performance of some natural behaviors, particularly flight, though this species is more terrestrial than many other raptors.			
Guest Experience	Reliable visibility, potential for breeding and offspring use in free-flight programs			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	Vulture Valley (PVA) or Condor (AV1)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Intent is to house the condor and caracara together to create a more engaging raptor exhibit. Ultimately would like to breed caracara for producing free-flight program birds. Modifications in behavioral husbandry could likely increase daily activity potential.			
History at PZG	First exhibited at PZG in 1900. No record of breeding success.			



Condor Exhibit

(AV1)

Condor (AV1)

Common name	Andean Condor	Scientific name	Vultur gryphus	
Order	Cathartiformes	Family	Cathartidae	
Range	Andes Mountains chain of South America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Near Threatened CITES: I	Regional: n/a USFWS: Endangered	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Green SSP			
Current Holding	0.1	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Limited availability through SSP			
Animal Well-being	Tolerant of Philadelphia’s climate, though existing condor is geriatric and needs monitoring during the coldest of the winter months. Currently available condor housing provides limited space for flight or vertical movement, including soaring behaviors well-documented in this species.			
Guest Experience	Unreliable guest experience, generally underwhelming despite large, impressive size			
Mission	Species of conservation concern. Potential to support SSP.			
Exhibits/Buildings	Condor exhibit (AV1)			
Recommendations and Rationale	This is a large, impressive species of raptor when in flight or with wings extended. Like many other raptors it is not particularly active which makes for an unreliable guest experience on exhibit. Current exhibit’s length and height ratios were not designed for condor (designed for Philippine Eagles) and also limit flying ability. Recommendation is to manage existing female as a single bird and not replace species within the collection unless more species-appropriate housing is made available.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1875. Bred in 1979 but the chick did not survive.			



Condor (AV1), continued

Common name	Red-legged Seriema	Scientific name	Cariama cristata	
Order	Cariamiformes	Family	Cariamidae	
Range	Grasslands of central and eastern South America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: MBTA	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Occasionally available though SSP with advance notice			
Animal Well-being	Requires winter protection December through March. Open exhibits will require birds be pinioned, wing-clipped or otherwise flight restricted.			
Guest Experience	Large and reliable guest experience, potential for breeding recommendation through SSP, potential for breeding for programs and free-flight program use.			
Mission	Support SSP programs			
Exhibits/Buildings	Condor (AV1), potential for AP/Phase II			
Recommendations and Rationale	“Muppet-like” and vocal, this species is active and would make a strong candidate for addition to the condor exhibit after the Zoo’s current condor is no longer in the space. Seriema are large enough to be noticed in the exhibit but small enough to not encourage a perception issue related to enclosure size. This species can also be used as program animals and has the potential to be used in free-flight programs. Potential alternative species: secretary bird			
History at PZG	First exhibited at PZG in 1892 with a successful hatch in 1989 (chick was short-lived)			



Wings of Asia

(AV3)

Wings of Asia (AV3)

Common name	Temminck's Tragopan	Scientific name	Tragopan temminckii	
Order	Galliformes	Family	Phasianidae	
Range	Hilly forests and thickets of northeast India, central China			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	"Not recommended" per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	2.0	Target Number	2.0	
Availability	Limited availability through AZA; reliably available through private breeders			
Animal Well-being	Winter hardy, prefers shaded understory space which existing housing adequately provides			
Guest Experience	Bright plumage throughout the year, calm and interactive with guests as part of the overall interactive experience that Wings of Asia is intended to provide.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	Wings of Asia (AV3)			
Recommendations and Rationale	A calm, colorful pheasant that is ideal for interactive hand-feeding exhibits due to their calm and steady demeanor. Like other tragopans they are winter hardy which makes for a longer operational window through the shoulder seasons of spring and fall. Performs an impressive courtship display that guests can witness at close range. Similar to other Galliformes, tragopans can be hard on aviary plants through their persistent browsing. To maximize the guest experience with higher number of birds in the exhibit this species should be maintained as part of a single-sex male group to minimize inter and intra-specific aggression.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG at 1961. No breeding records found.			



Wings of Asia (AV3)

Common name	Satyr Tragopan	Scientific name	Tragopan satyra	
Order	Galliformes	Family	Phasianidae	
Range	Himalayas in N India, southeast Tibet , China, Nepal, Bhutan			
Conservation status	IUCN: Near Threat-ened	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	1.0	Target Number	1.0	
Availability	Limited availability through AZA; occasionally available through private breeders			
Animal Well-being	Winter hardy, prefers shaded understory space which existing housing adequately provides			
Guest Experience	Bright plumage throughout the year, calm and interactive with guests as part of the overall interactive experience that Wings of Asia is intended to provide.			
Mission	Species of conservation concern			
Exhibits/Buildings	Wings of Asia (AV3)			
Recommendations and Rationale	A calm, colorful pheasant that is ideal for interactive hand-feeding exhibits due to their steady demeanor. Like other tragopans they are winter hardy which makes for a longer operational window through the shoulder seasons of spring and fall. Performs an impressive courtship display that guests can witness at close range. Similar to other Galliformes, tragopans can be hard on aviary plants through their persistent browsing. To maximize the guest experience with higher number of birds in the exhibit this species should be maintained as part of a single-sex male group to minimize interspecific aggression.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1946 with breeding success recorded in 1951			



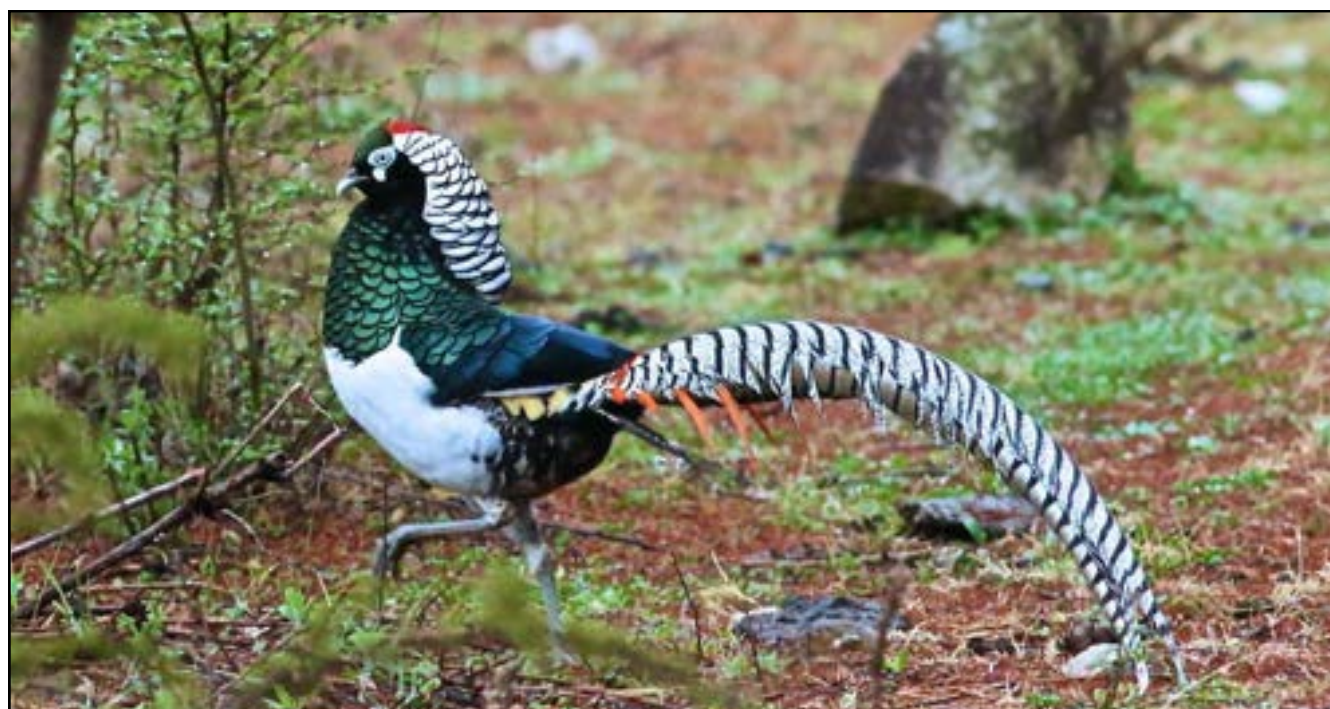
Wings of Asia (AV3), continued

Common name	Cabot's Tragopan	Scientific name	Tragopan caboti	
Order	Galliformes	Family	Phasianidae	
Range	Southeast China			
Conservation status	IUCN: Vulnerable CITES: I	Regional: n/a USFWS: Endangered	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Red SSP			
Current Holding	1.0	Target Number	1.0	
Availability	Occasionally available from AZA facilities and private breeders.			
Animal Well-being	Winter hardy, prefers shaded understory which the current exhibit space provides.			
Guest Experience	Bright plumage throughout the year, calm and interactive with guests as part of the overall interactive experience that Wings of Asia is intended to provide.			
Mission	Species of conservation concern, SSP participation			
Exhibits/Buildings	Wings of Asia (AV3)			
Recommendations and Rationale	A colorful and winter hardy pheasant known for their calm nature in avicultural circles. The most endangered tragopan currently available within North American collections with AZA interest in creating a SSP to grow and manage the zoo population, Currently PZG's interest is only to house surplus males as part of the WOA interactive exhibit to minimize interspecific aggression and maximize the number of interactive opportunities within the exhibit with multiple species. Breeding per future SSP recommendations would require isolation of Cabot's tragopans from the other pheasants in WOA.			
History at PZG	First kept at 1930. No breeding records found			



Wings of Asia (AV3), continued

Common name	Lady Amherst's Pheasant	Scientific name	Chrysolophus amherstiae	
Order	Galliformes	Family	Phasianidae	
Range	Southwestern China and northern Myanmar			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	"Not recommended" per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	1.0	Target Number	1.0	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA; readily available through private breeders			
Animal Well-being	Winter hardy species with a preference for shaded understory and brushy space which the existing Wings of Asia exhibit provides.			
Guest Experience	Colorful and active, reliable visibility, and hand-feeding as part of the interactive experience intended for guests entering Wings of Asia.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	Wings of Asia (AV3)			
Recommendations and Rationale	A uniquely colored, smaller pheasant species with an eye-catching tail and neck ruff. Calm and winter hardy, making it a good candidate for the Wings of Asia exhibit. Not of conservation concern and not recommended through the Galliformes RCP, but for PZG's requirements in WOA this species is a good fit. Intent is to house this species as part of a multi-species single-sex flock of males for display only. This species does go through a heavy molt in the late spring which leaves it in less than ideal plumage during a busy part of the guest season which may cause an animal health perception issue if not well interpreted.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1883 with the first breeding success recorded in 1891.			



Wings of Asia (AV3), continued

Common name	Golden Pheasant	Scientific name	Chrysolophus pictus	
Order	Galliformes	Family	Phasianidae	
Range	Western China			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	2.0	Target Number	2.0	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA; readily available through private breeders			
Animal Well-being	Winter hardy with simple care requirements. Prefers shaded understory and thickets which existing Wings of Asia exhibit provides.			
Guest Experience	Reliable interactive experience as intended for species in Wings of Asia. Colorful and active.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	Wings of Asia (AV3)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Brightly colored and winter hardy, Golden Pheasants have been a popular avicultural species for hundreds of years. Calm and approachable, this species is a good fit for Wings of Asia, although interest in keeping this species outside Wings of Asia is low as space for Galliformes is limited and should be prioritized for species of conservation and SSP value. This species does go through a heavy molt at the end of the spring season which leaves them looking less than perfect during some of the heaviest annual guest visitation periods.			
History at PZG	First displayed at PZG in 1874 with the first breeding record in 1876.			



Wings of Asia (AV3), continued

Common name	Eurasian Blackbird	Scientific name	Turdus merula	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Turdidae	
Range	Europe, western Asia and north Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Increasing
Cooperative Programs	Not managed by TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Very low availability within AZA. Limited but steady availability from private breeders.			
Animal Well-being	Winter hardy. Simple care requirements and suitable for mixed species exhibits			
Guest Experience	Limited visibility and not brightly colored, though still eye catching with it's quick movements and bright orange bill. This species has not been as interactive as initially intended, though the loud and melodious song has been a benefit to the space.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	Wings of Asia (AV3)			
Recommendations and Rationale	A winter hardy, partially-insectivorous passerine selected for it's melodious song and ground foraging method. While not likely a species that will directly feed from the guest's hand it adds to the diversity of the exhibit and will help with the cleanup of stray mealworms.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1892. No breeding records found.			



Wings of Asia (AV3), continued

Common name	White-crested Laughingthrush	Scientific name	Garrulax leucolophus	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Leiothrichidae	
Range	Southeast Asian forests and scrublands of the Himalayan foothills			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Occasionally available through SSP. Limited availability through private breeders.			
Animal Well-being	Suitable enclosure size and complexity both indoor and outdoors with shelter. Has proven untrustworthy with co-housed passerines.			
Guest Experience	Reliable interaction with guests, feeds from the hand, active, vocal, visible.			
Mission	Supports SSP program			
Exhibits/Buildings	Wings of Asia (AV3), potential for MAC Rainforest (D1), MAC Islands (C3-C2)			
Recommendations and Rationale	A large, active and vocal passerine with an eye-catching color pattern. Feeds on a variety of food items, including insects which makes it a good candidate for the interactive Wings of Asia exhibit. This species has proven to be winter hardy at PZG with access into heated shelter (50F) during the winter months. It has also proven to be a trusting, approachable species in an interactive exhibit. Based on early experiences at Wings of Asia, pairs may exhibit aggression towards humans when kept as a pair and birds of both sexes have proven to be aggressive with other passerines.			
History at PZG	First displayed at PZG in 1900. No breeding results recorded.			



Wings of Asia (AV3), continued

Common name	Azure-winged Magpie	Scientific name	Cyanopica cyanus	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Corvidae	
Range	East Asia; most of China, Korea, Japan, Mongolia and southern Siberia			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Increasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.0	Target Number	2.2+	
Availability	Limited availability through SSP.			
Animal Well-being	Winter hardy with adaptable and diverse nutritional requirements			
Guest Experience	Reliable interactive experience as part of the Wings of Asia concept. Likely breeding recommendations from SSP. Potential for training and free-flight programs with offspring.			
Mission	Supports SSP			
Exhibits/Buildings	Wings of Asia (AV3)			
Recommendations and Rationale	A winter hardy, active and inquisitive Asian species with eye catching plumage and a variety of vocalizations. Feeds readily on mealworms which provides a positive guest experience in the Wings of Asia exhibit. The SSP is currently seeking additional holders and increased breeding success with this species and the WOA exhibit should be excellent space for breeding. A drawback of this species (and likely any corvid in the Wings of Asia exhibit) is their penchant for consuming eggs and young chicks from other exhibit inhabitants. Corvids in general are also known for susceptibility to West Nile Virus, though Azure-winged Magpies have no known predisposition to infection.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 2017.			



Wings of Asia (AV3), continued

Common name	Collared Finchbill	Scientific name	Spizixos semitorques	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Pycnonotidae	
Range	China, Taiwan, and Vietnam			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Red SSP			
Current Holding	1.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Limited availability through AZA. No known availability from private aviculturists.			
Animal Well-being	Proven to be winter hardy in the Wings of Asia aviary. Sourcing of a mate for the existing 1.0 Finchbill would be preferred, though intra-species companionship has been utilized in the past (Common Bulbul and Red-whiskered Bulbul, for example).			
Guest Experience	Great interactive experience in Wings of Asia from previous 0.1 which flies off perch to catch mealworms in mid-air. While not exceptionally colorful, activity and carrying song make for a positive addition to the experience.			
Mission	Supports SSP sustainability			
Exhibits/Buildings	Wings of Asia (AV3), potential for MAC Rainforest (D1), MAC Islands (C3-C2)			
Recommendations and Rationale	This species has proven to be a vocal, interactive and winter hardy addition to the Wings of Asia exhibit. It would be preferable to keep this bird with conspecifics for companionship and potential breeding. Small size make this species susceptible to aggression and displacement from larger birds and caution should be used when introducing new birds to the exhibit.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 2008. No breeding results on record, though eggs were produced in 2018.			



Wings of Asia (AV3), continued

Common name	Red-whiskered Bulbul	Scientific name	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Pycnonotidae	
Range	India west to China through southeast Asia. Introduced elsewhere			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	15.0	Target Number	8.0	
Availability	Limited availability through AZA and private aviculturists			
Animal Well-being	Adaptable; recent acquisition has not allowed for confirmation of winter hardiness (with shelter) at Wings of Asia thus far. Simple care and nutritional requirements overall.			
Guest Experience	Vocal and active. High potential for interactive opportunity within Wings of Asia or within MAC.			
Mission	History of existing birds tells an eye-opening story of Asian songbird declines and the broader bird smuggling activities. Excellent potential as part of a future Asian songbird crisis exhibit within MAC.			
Exhibits/Buildings	Wings of Asia (AV3), potential for MAC Rainforest (D1), MAC Islands (C3-C2)			
Recommendations and Rationale	This species is an attractive and vocal species with a preference for invertebrates, making it a good candidate species for Wings of Asia. The winter hardiness of this species is unknown, but based on the hardiness of other bulbul species it is likely suitable for WOA throughout the year. Red-whiskered Bulbul are considered “injurious wildlife” by the USFWS and their transfer across state lines was regulated under the Lacey Act, though recent legal challenges have brought this regulation into question. The provenance of the 15.0 birds in PZG’s collection currently limits the activities and public interpretation the zoo can conduct until released from evidence, but in the future, with USFWS authorization, these birds would be an ideal candidate for display in an exhibit highlighting the illegal capture, smuggling and sale of cage birds in southeast Asia.			
History at PZG	First displayed at PZG in 1901. No breeding results recorded.			



Wings of Asia (AV3), continued

Common name	Chinese Hwamei	Scientific name	Garrulax canorus	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Leiothrichidae	
Range	South-eastern and central China, northern and central Vietnam and Laos			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Unknown
Cooperative Programs	Red SSP			
Current Holding	1.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA, limited availability among private aviculturists			
Animal Well-being	Prefers shaded understory which can be provided in both indoor and outdoor exhibits at PZG. Winter hardiness (with protection) at Wings of Asia yet to be determined and will require a watchful eye initially.			
Guest Experience	Impressive song, though lacking in bold plumage of other laughingthrush species. Early indications of desire to interact with guests as part of the Wings of Asia feeding interactive are promising.			
Mission	SSP support, and an opportunity to highlight the threat to this species and many other songbirds in southeast Asia due to illegal capture and trade.			
Exhibits/Buildings	Wings of Asia (AV3), potential for MAC Rainforest (D1), MAC Islands (C3-C2)			
Recommendations and Rationale	A popular cage bird in southeast Asia due to it's melodious song (this species is also called the Melodious Laughingthrush), populations may be in decline due to illegal capture in the wild for the pet bird trade. The provenance of the existing 1.0 in PZG's care provides an opportunity to raise awareness for this environmental issue in the future with the creation of a Asian "songbird crisis" exhibit. For the time being the bird is a suitable candidate for the Wings of Asia exhibit where it's song and insectivorous diet will make it a valuable addition.			
History at PZG	First displayed at PZG in 1913. No breeding results recorded			



Wings of Asia (AV3), continued

Common name	Luzon Bleeding-heart Dove	Scientific name	Gallicolumba luzonica	
Order	Columbiformes	Family	Columbidae	
Range	Endemic to the Philippine island of Luzon			
Conservation status	IUCN: Near Threatened CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: MBTA	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.0	Target Number	4.0	
Availability	Steadily available within AZA. Also available through private aviculturists.			
Animal Well-being	Like most Columbiformes this species has simple care requirements. Winter hardiness (with shelter) has yet to be confirmed at Wings of Asia where this species is intended to reside.			
Guest Experience	Eye catching plumage and highly insectivorous diet make this a positive addition to the Wings of Asia exhibit.			
Mission	Species of conservation concern. Supports SSP activities.			
Exhibits/Buildings	Wings of Asia (AV3), potential for MAC rainforest (MAC D1) and Islands (C3)			
Recommendations and Rationale	This uniquely colored ground-dwelling dove species has diet that includes insects and a calm demeanor, making it a good candidate for the Wings of Asia exhibit. The SSP is currently seeking housing for surplus males in the population, which works well for PZG's WOA exhibit as the primary intent is guest interaction, not breeding. The winter hardiness of this species is yet to be determined but indoor access during the winter months and close monitoring will be provided. A backup plan for transfer onto exhibit in McNeil Avian Center is also available.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1895. No documented breeding results in ZIMS.			



Wings of Asia (AV3), continued

Common name	Spotted Dove	Scientific name	Spilopelia chinensis	
Order	Columbiformes	Family	Columbidae	
Range	Southeast Asia, including the Indian subcontinent			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Increasing
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	4.4	Target Number	4.4	
Availability	Limited availability through AZA institutions, steadily available from private aviculturists			
Animal Well-being	Straightforward care requirements. Concerns regarding seasonal persecution by wild raptors during migration need to be addressed and should include seasonal movements of the Spotted Dove flock to McNeil Avian Center for the fall and winter months when wild raptors are most problematic.			
Guest Experience	While not participatory in the hand-feeding experience intended for species within Wings of Asia, this species provides a pleasant song which enhances the “bird garden” theme and fosters the visual concept of being surrounded by birds with their perching above guest space.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	Wings of Asia (AV3), potential for MAC rainforest (MAC D1), MAC Holding			
Recommendations and Rationale	A hardy and colorful dove species with a pleasant call and unobtrusive nature that has been a positive addition to the Wings of Asia exhibit. The species breeds readily in the exhibit with the potential for flock growth or replacement as required. Also, their frequent interest in breeding makes them a promising species for fostering other dove and pigeon squabs in MAC holding. This species has shown a tendency to fly into aviary structures when startled by wild birds of prey outside the exhibit. If enclosure and husbandry modifications cannot remedy the problem the species will need to be moved to indoor enclosures or dispositioned.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1895 with first breeding results in 2017.			



Wings of Asia (AV3), continued

Common name	Northern lapwing	Scientific name	Vanellus vanellus	
Order	Charadriiformes	Family	Charadriidae	
Range	Highly migratory; breeds in northern Europe, winters in southern Europe, north Africa and			
Conservation status	IUCN: Near threatened CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: MBTA	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA			
Animal Well-being	Straightforward care requirements typical of lapwings. Requires some shelter from winter.			
Guest Experience	Active, vocal and attractively colored, particularly in flight.			
Mission	Species of conservation concern			
Exhibits/Buildings	Wings of Asia (AV3), potential for MAC rainforest (MAC D1), MAC Holding			
Recommendations and Rationale	Recently imported into the US for the first time in many years. Known in Europe to be a prolific breeder which suggests AZA population could grow steadily. Calm, approachable and insectivorous, suggesting that this species may be a suitable addition to the WOA exhibit.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1912. No breeding results documented.			



McNeil Avian Center
Atrium Exhibit
(MAC/A1)

**McNeil Avian Center
Hornbill exhibit (MAC/A1)**

Common name	Rhinoceros hornbill	Scientific name	Buceros rhinoceros	
Order	Bucerotiformes	Family	Bucerotidae	
Range	Mountainous forests of southeast Asia			
Conservation status	IUCN: Near Threatened CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Limited availability through SSP			
Animal Well-being	Suitable space for this species is limited within the Bird Department's existing footprint. Opportunities for improvement in means that are safe and functional for the birds in the existing enclosure are limited. Other locations within the Zoo are also not likely to be suitable due to their destructive nature and intolerance of cold weather.			
Guest Experience	Size, unique appearance and occasional loud vocalizations make this an eye catching exhibit species. Enclosure size and lack of complexity is occasionally brought up as a concern by guests.			
Mission	SSP species, conservation concern with wild populations			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/A1, potential for Condor (AV/1) with modifications			
Recommendations and Rationale	An iconic avian species at PZG, featured on stationary, parking garage and other highly visible locations. Vocal and showy with a unique bill structure. Growing concern regarding status in the wild with engaging biodiversity, illegal trade and forest health stories. Current exhibit lacks width and complexity to provide for optimal movement and nesting opportunity for such a large species. Without significant investment in exhibit improvement (consider trailway through atrium to AV/1 or artificial tree fabrication to improve perching/nesting potential, for example) progress towards breeding success and improved guest perception are limited.			
History at PZG	First exhibited at PZG in 1901. No breeding results on record.			



**McNeil Avian Center
Hornbill exhibit (MAC/A1)**

Common name	Great Blue Turaco	Scientific name	Corythaeola cristata	
Order	Musophagiformes	Family	Musophagidae	
Range	Equatorial African forests			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: no	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Red SSP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1 or 2.0	
Availability	Limited availability through SSP, wild caught birds occasionally available through importers			
Animal Well-being	Height and length of MAC/A1 suitable for this species. Landscaping and perching will need to be redesigned to compliment the behavior of this arboreal species.			
Guest Experience	Unique appearance, large size and loud vocalizations make this a good candidate for the MAC entrance experience.			
Mission	SPP species			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/A1, potential for MAC/D1 (Rainforest)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Consider as part of a mixed-species west African forest exhibit replacement for the Rhinoceros Hornbills. This is the largest of the turaco species and is active and highly visible. The SSP is growing and looking for placement of offspring. Smaller in size than the hornbills that currently inhabit exhibit, public perception of space limitations likely reduced with the change of species. Turacos also less destructive to mesh and the reestablishment of vegetation in the exhibit. Nesting success more likely in exhibit as well.			
History at PZG	No records of being kept or bred to date			



**McNeil Avian Center
Hornbill exhibit (MAC/A1)**

Common name	Congo Peafowl	Scientific name	Afropavo congensis	
Order	Galliformes	Family	Phasianidae	
Range	Congo River basin of west Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Vulnerable CITES: no	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Red SSP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1 or single sex pair	
Availability	Limited availability through SSP, approval required in advance from Antwerp Zoo			
Animal Well-being	Ground dwelling species; proposed exhibit will need substrate, landscaping and perching modifications to accommodate this species (low impact and cost).			
Guest Experience	Unique appearance and visible			
Mission	Species of conservation concern, SSP participation			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/A1, potential for MAC/D1 (Rainforest)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Consider as part of a mixed-species west African forest exhibit replacement for the Rhinoceros Hornbills. A poorly documented species with similar conservation concerns to gorillas, okapi and other west African forest animals. All Congo Peafowl in captivity are owned by the Antwerp Zoo and a transfer recommendation from the SSP hinges on prior approval and authorization from the Antwerp Zoo. Suitable for a mixed-species indoor African forest exhibit where this species would primarily occupy the understory zone.			
History at PZG	No records of being kept or bred to date			



**McNeil Avian Center
Hornbill exhibit (MAC/A1)**

Common name	Hartlaub's Duck	Scientific name	Pteronetta hartlaubii	
Order	Anseriformes	Family	Anatidae	
Range	Forests of equatorial west Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: no	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	"Phase in" per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1 or single sex pair	
Availability	Limited availability from within AZA and private aviculturists			
Animal Well-being	Arboreal species; should be maintained fully-flighted to allow for utilization of elevated perches. Not winter hardy though suitable for seasonal outdoor housing or indoor exhibits. In confined spaces this species should be maintained in pairs to prevent intraspecies aggression.			
Guest Experience	Large and uniquely color for a duck species. Habit of perching off the ground makes them more visible than many other species of waterfowl. High probability of breeding success.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/A1, potential for MAC/D1 (Rainforest)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Consider as part of a mixed-species west African forest exhibit replacement for the Rhinoceros Hornbills. Recent importations of new genetics out of Africa and Europe present an opportunity to create a long-term sustainable population of this little known forest duck. This species shares forest habitats with other African forest species that are suitable for exhibition as part of a mixed-species exhibit (turaco species, Congo Peafowl). Requires less water space than some of the more aquatic species based on preference for perching in trees.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1958, no breeding records			



McNeil Avian Center
Bird-friendly Coffee Exhibit
(MAC/E1)

McNeil Avian Center
Hornbill exhibit (MAC/A1), continued

Common name	Guianan Cock-of-the-Rock	Scientific name	Rupicola rupicola	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Cotingidae	
Range	Forests of Northeastern			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: MBTA	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Red SSP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	3.2	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA. Wild-caught birds occasionally available through dealers.			
Animal Well-being	Lek species; long-term goal would to create a flock that allows for competitive courtship behavior to be fully demonstrated. Simulated waterfalls and ledges are helpful for breeding success as wild birds tend to nest near there features.			
Guest Experience	Unique look and calls are appealing to guests. A draw for avian aficionados. Not recommended for walk-through aviaries due to their inquisitive nature and sharp claws, although at least one facility is housing them in this manner.			
Mission	Supports SSP			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/E1 (Coffee)			
Recommendations and Rationale	A brightly colored and unique looking bird with an eye-catching display and calm demeanor. This species is a challenge to keep and house but a few AZA facilities have been making substantial progress with their husbandry needs. Most likely source for birds is Dallas World Aquarium, who would be helpful in training PZG on current husbandry and diet ahead of any planned transfer. Potential alternatives: Andean cock-of-the-rock.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1934, no breeding records			



McNeil Avian Center
Shade-grown Coffee Exhibit (MAC/E1)

Common name	Silver Teal	Scientific name	Spatula versicolor	
Order	Anseriformes	Family	Anatidae	
Range	Shallow, wooded wetlands of southeastern South America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Not managed by TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA and private aviculture			
Animal Well-being	Requires water for swimming and bathing. Ideally kept full-winged to encourage natural behavior and increased activity. Should be maintained in pairs or flocks.			
Guest Experience	Enhances mixed-species exhibit. Reliable visibility.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/E1 (Coffee) or MAC/A1 (Rainforest)			
Recommendations and Rationale	A docile species with attractive year-round plumage. Ideally kept fully-winged to allow for flight when iridescence of wing plumage is best exhibited. Currently uncommon in zoological collections and sought after for exhibits, particularly those with South American theming. Also reliable incubators and parents, with males exhibiting parental care (guarding), which is good for public displays. Terrestrial habits and size make small pool in MAC Coffee suitable for this species. Alternative species: Brazilian Teal			
History at PZG	First kept in 1950, bred repeatedly starting in 1966.			



McNeil Avian Center
Shade-grown Coffee Exhibit (MAC/E1)

Common name	Sunbittern	Scientific name	Eurypyga helias	
Order	Eurypygiformes	Family	Eurypygidae	
Range	Forested streams of Central and South America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	2.2	
Availability	Steadily available within AZA			
Animal Well-being	Requires a pool of water for bathing and foraging, as well as protection from freezing temperatures. Maintain as singles or pairs.			
Guest Experience	Likely breeding recommendations, large enough to be visible in mixed-species exhibits.			
Mission	Supports SSP sustainability efforts.			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/E1 (Coffee) and MAC/A1 (Rainforest)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Well-suited for mixed-species enclosures, Sunbitterns have historically been successfully kept and bred at PZG. While day-to-day they are unobtrusive, the occasional display of their colorful wing and tail patterns is dazzling to guests and staff alike. Popular in zoos, placement of offspring is not problematic, particularly with females who are in high demand.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1903 with first breeding in 1989, many bred at PZG.			



McNeil Avian Center
Shade-grown Coffee Exhibit (MAC/E1), continued

Common name	Baltimore (Northern) Oriole	Scientific name	Icterus galbula	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Icteridae	
Range	Open woodland in eastern and east-central North America. Winters in Central and northern South America where they utilize a variety of habitats, including shade-grown coffee plantations.			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: MBTA	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	1.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Limited availability through wildlife rehabilitators. Rare, though occasionally bred in zoological facilities.			
Animal Well-being	Ensure flight-limited rehabber-sourced birds have suitable perching and hiding locations			
Guest Experience	Direct link to the Migration Theatre film and shade-grown coffee conservation message			
Mission	Supports Passerine TAG’s native songbird conservation initiatives			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/E1 (Coffee)			
Recommendations and Rationale	A species truly connected to shade-grown coffee plantations in Central and South America. A northern oriole in the Coffee exhibit also make for a species connection between the exhibit and the Migration Theatre film which features a young male oriole. Availability of this species is limited due to minimal and infrequent breeding in zoological facilities, primarily due to a lack of birds available. Currently the best source of birds are wildlife rehabilitators, although there is a growing interest within AZA facilities to create sustainable populations of native songbirds.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1899, no breeding results documented in ZIMS			



McNeil Avian Center
Shade-grown Coffee Exhibit (MAC/E1), continued

Common name	Blue Dacnis	Scientific name	Dacnis cayana	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Thraupidae	
Range	Humid lowland forests from Honduras to south to northeastern Argentina			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	TAG monitored			
Current Holding	1.0	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA. Wild-caught individuals available through importers			
Animal Well-being	Ensure escape risks and aggression due to small size from larger exhibit inhabitants are minimized. Exhibit space suitable for individual though social interaction opportunities are limited.			
Guest Experience	Brightly colored but very small - limited visibility due to depth and complexity of exhibit			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/E1 (Coffee)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Though a brightly-colored, very small (currently amongst the smallest species in the PZG bird collection) species, this tanager is not popular in AZA facilities and is currently not managed. Availability of birds within AZA is limited, with the few birds available being primarily wild-caught birds. Wild-caught birds continue to be available from importers but PZG interest should focus on tanager species with longer-term sustainability programs like the Blue-grey Tanager.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1960, no breeding results documented in ZIMS			



McNeil Avian Center
Shade-grown Coffee Exhibit (MAC/E1), continued

Common name	Blue-grey Tanager	Scientific name	Thraupis episcopus	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Thraupidae	
Range	Forest edge habitat in humid lowland neotropics from southeastern Mexico through central South America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1+	
Availability	Steadily available within AZA. Also available through private breeders and importers			
Animal Well-being	Historically long-lived with minimal health concerns at PZG in existing exhibit.			
Guest Experience	Active and visible with a high likelihood of breeding if pair can be established			
Mission	Supports SSP sustainability and limits reliance on wild caught tanagers			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/E1 (Coffee)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Although not one of the most brightly-colored of the neotropical tanagers, the Blue-grey Tanager has been proven to be successful long-term in zoos and is part of a managed breeding program. Many other tanager populations are supported by frequent imports of wild-caught birds which is not preferred. PZG has a history of successfully keeping and breeding this species. Potential alternative species: silver-beaked or turquoise tanagers			
History at PZG	First kept in 1904, first bred in 1978			



McNeil Avian Center
Shade-grown Coffee Exhibit (MAC/E1), continued

Common name	Wood Thrush	Scientific name	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Turdidae	
Range	Breeds in deciduous and mixed forests in the eastern North America; winters in lowland tropical forests in Central America.			
Conservation status	IUCN: Near threatened CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: MBTA	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Low availability within AZA. Occasionally available through wildlife rehabilitators			
Animal Well-being	Requires significant exhibit “understory” for hiding and foraging; currently available with opportunity for enhancements within existing exhibit.			
Guest Experience	Strong connection to the storyline of Migration Theatre film and shade grown coffee. Pleasant song.			
Mission	Supports Passerine TAG’s native songbird initiatives. Species of conservation concern.			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/E1 (Coffee)			
Recommendations and Rationale	A familiar native species to many zoo guests, this species can be utilized to successfully illustrate the declines in native songbird populations while also tying in the relationships between eastern forests and shade-grown coffee plantations used by migratory songbirds. There is a growing push amongst AZA zoos to establish a sustainable breeding population of native songbirds over the next several years.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1901, no breeding results documented in ZIMS			



McNeil Avian Center
Shade-grown Coffee Exhibit (MAC/E1), continued

Common name	Capuchinbird	Scientific name	Perissocephalus tricolor	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Cotingidae	
Range	Humid forests in north-eastern South America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Low availability within AZA			
Animal Well-being	Requires protection from cold; indoor housing recommended.			
Guest Experience	Bizarre appearance and call are attractive for exhibition. Larger size creates a more reliable viewing experience. Suitable for mixed-species exhibits.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/E1 (Coffee), potentially MAC/D1 (Rainforest)			
Recommendations and Rationale	This monotypic passerine has a unique appearance and distinct cow-like call. They are large enough to be visible in an exhibit and have an eye-catching courtship display. Still uncommon in zoos, this species is primarily produced by the Dallas World Aquarium who did much of the leg work in determining the proper captive husbandry and diets. Acquisition likely hinges on husbandry training at DWA prior to transfer.			
History at PZG	A single bird was briefly kept at PZG in 1953			



McNeil Avian Center
Shade-grown Coffee Exhibit (MAC/E1), continued

Common name	Grey-winged Trumpeter	Scientific name	Psophia crepitans	
Order	Gruiformes	Family	Psophiidae	
Range	Dense tropical moist forest in central and eastern South America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Near Threat- ened CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Red SSP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1+	
Availability	Low availability within AZA. Occasionally available through private breeders and importers.			
Animal Well-being	Typically requires larger social group for breeding success. Susceptible to foot issues on hard surfaces; requires further investigation.			
Guest Experience	Large and unique in appearance, suitable for mixed-species exhibit			
Mission	Supports SSP sustainability and reduces reliance on wild-caught individuals (prevalent at the moment)			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/E1 (Coffee), potentially MAC/D1 (Rainforest)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Trumpeters are a highly-valued exhibit species due to their docile, inquisitive nature and larger size. Primarily a ground-dweller, this species does use elevated hollows for nesting and would need to be provided with suitable opportunities for breeding. Limited breeding success within the United States with this species, though some European facilities are having better results. Many captive birds have enlarged foot pads and bumblefoot which suggests they are sensitive to being kept on hard surfaces. The existing substrate in MAC Coffee would need to be reviewed for suitability before this species could be acquired. Consider as an alternative to Sora.			
History at PZG	Kept several times since 1904. No breeding records.			



McNeil Avian Center
Shade-grown Coffee Exhibit (MAC/E1), continued

Common name	Sora	Scientific name	Porzana carolina	
Order	Gruiformes	Family	Rallidae	
Range	Migratory; breeds in wetlands in North America and winters in the southern United States through Central America and northern South America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: MBTA	Wild Trend:	Increasing
Cooperative Programs	Not managed by TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1 or single sex group	
Availability	Very low availability within AZA facilities. Occasionally available from wildlife rehabilitators. Only recently kept in numbers suitable for breeding results to occur within AZA.			
Animal Well-being	Requires ground cover for hiding and water for foraging and bathing. Diverse omnivorous wild diet suggests similar feeding requirements to existing Rallidae in collection.			
Guest Experience	Migratory behavior further demonstrates connection between Philadelphia and Central/ South American habitats. Visibility on exhibit unknown, though as captive-bred birds they should be more confiding than wild counterparts.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/E1 (Coffee), potentially MAC/D1 (Rainforest)			
Recommendations and Rationale	A small rail species with less of a requirement for standing water as other North American rail species, making it most suitable for the exhibits in MAC. This species is a native, migratory species which makes for a strong link to the migratory bird stories connected to the shade-grown coffee exhibit and the Migration Theatre. Potential for establishment of a sustainable captive-breeding population over time. Consider as an alternative to Grey-winged Trumpeter.			
History at PZG	Kept several times since 1899. No breeding records.			



McNeil Avian Center
Walk-through Rainforest Exhibit
(MAC/D1)

**McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1)**

Common name	Victoria Crowned Pigeon	Scientific name	Goura victoria	
Order	Columbiformes	Family	Columbidae	
Range	Lowland forests in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea			
Conservation status	IUCN: Near threatened CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Steadily available within AZA. Also available through private breeders.			
Animal Well-being	Requires sturdy perching and expansive ground foraging space (available in existing exhibit). Maintain in pairs or family groups.			
Guest Experience	Large and visible, reliable guest experience. Tendency to “slap” staff and guests that approach too closely, though not considered dangerous and exhibited in walk-through aviaries the world over.			
Mission	Species of conservation concern, supports SSP sustainability			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1			
Recommendations and Rationale	This large and colorful pigeon species is a guest favorite with their unique crest and blue plumage. They have proven to be long-lived and productive at PZG. Due to their calm nature they are excellent choices for a walk-through exhibit, and are large enough to generally avoid being stepped on by guests. Potential alternative species: other crowned pigeon sp.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1905, first bred in 1985			



**McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1)**

Common name	Great Argus	Scientific name	Argusianus argus	
Order	Galliformes	Family	Phasianidae	
Range	Dry forests of Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo.			
Conservation status	IUCN: Near threatened CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	0.1	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Steadily available within AZA. Also available through private breeders.			
Animal Well-being	Requires protection from cold and adequate exhibit height and ground space. Exhibits should be well planted with escape space from guests (provided in existing exhibit)			
Guest Experience	Loud call and ornate plumage are eye catching. Showy strutting display performed in clearings, suggesting it will occur within view of guests. Likelihood of chick rearing on exhibit.			
Mission	Species of conservation concern. Supports SSP sustainability.			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Great Argus are large, calm-natured pheasants that have proven themselves to be suitable for walk-through exhibits. The plumage of both sexes is brilliant at close range, with the male's elongated wing and tail feathers being particularly attractive. Males make a loud two-syllable courtship call that has the potential to get tiresome in confined spaces. Their large size makes them less prone to getting stepped on by distracted zoo guests. Potential alternative species: helmeted or blue-billed curassow (most likely), or Congo peafowl.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1895, no breeding results documented in ZIMS			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	Crested Partridge (Roul roul)	Scientific name	Rollulus rouloul	
Order	Galliformes	Family	Phasianidae	
Range	Lowland rainforests in south Burma, south Thailand, Malaysia, Sumatra and Borneo			
Conservation status	IUCN: Near threatened CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	2.3	Target Number	3.3	
Availability	Steadily available within AZA. Also available through private breeders			
Animal Well-being	Ideally kept in pairs and small social groups. Requires leaf litter and other vegetation for nest building. Due to their smaller size there is a greater risk of them being inadvertently stepped on by guests, though minimal documentation of this occurring in current exhibit.			
Guest Experience	Unique looking and confiding. A good species for mixed-species exhibits at ground-level. High likelihood of nesting and breeding success; potential for parent rearing on exhibit.			
Mission	Species of conservation concern. Supports SSP sustainability			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1 (Rainforest), potentially MAC/C3 (Indonesia)			
Recommendations and Rationale	Well-suited for a mixed-species, walk through aviary due to their peaceful and trusting demeanor. This species is colorful and active which is also helpful from a guest interest standpoint. Individual pairs need seasonal separation to ensure offspring have 100% genetic certainty. Potential alternative species: bamboo partridge or hill partridge species.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1960, first bred in 1971			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	White-winged Wood Duck	Scientific name	Asarcornis scutulata	
Order	Anseriformes	Family	Anatidae	
Range	Wetlands in dense tropical forests in a now fragmented range of southeast Asia			
Conservation status	IUCN: Endangered CITES: I	Regional: n/a USFWS: Endangered	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Consistent availability through AZA and non-AZA cooperative breeding partners			
Animal Well-being	Should be maintained fully-winged to allow for perching above ground. Water sources must be large enough for swimming and bathing. White-winged Wood Ducks in zoos are considered to be particularly sensitive to avian tuberculosis, though minimizing stressors and exposure to the soil-water interface (mud) has been demonstrated as effective in preventing losses.			
Guest Experience	Large and visible with unique color pattern for a duck. High likelihood of on-exhibit parent rearing.			
Mission	Species of conservation concern. Supports SSP sustainability.			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1 (Rainforest)			
Recommendations and Rationale	The White-winged Wood Duck is one of the world’s most endangered waterfowl. It is a forest specialist and will utilize exhibit water features as well as elevated perches, creating an unexpected viewing experience for guests. Their connection to forests is also helpful for illustrating impact of deforestation, particularly in southeast Asia. This species is large enough that it is readily visible, and has a ear-catching honking call not typically heard from a duck. Potential alternative species: Hartlaub’s duck or comb duck.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1959, first bred in 1987			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	Madagascar Teal	Scientific name	Anas bernieri	
Order	Anseriformes	Family	Anatidae	
Range	Endemic to mangrove wetlands along the west coast of Madagascar			
Conservation status	IUCN: Endangered CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Limited availability through SSP and private aviculturists			
Animal Well-being	Must be maintained full-winged to utilize natural desire for elevated perching. Requires supplemental heat during the winter months, though not an issue in McNeil Avian Center. Pairs can be territorial; offspring may need to be held in another space if not placed by sexual maturity.			
Guest Experience	Active, high-perching visible duck species suitable for mixed and walk-through exhibits			
Mission	Endangered in the wild with continued population decline, active SSP			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1 (Rainforest)			
Recommendations and Rationale	This is a smaller duck species to contrast with the significantly larger White-winged Wood Ducks who also reside in the MAC Rainforest exhibit. While not flashy, they are active, vocal and perch high which helps make them visible to guests. House and breed per SSP recommendations. Small size makes allocating suitable housing for multiple pairs or surplus, yet-to-be placed offspring possible. Potential alternative species: ringed teal			
History at PZG	No records of being previously kept or bred at PZG			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	Spotted Whistling-Duck	Scientific name	<i>Dendrocygna guttata</i>	
Order	Anseriformes	Family	Anatidae	
Range	Wetlands of Southeast Asia, including New Guinea, the Philippines and Indonesia with a small population in northern Australia as well.			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Red SSP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Limited availability through SSP and private aviculturists			
Animal Well-being	Must be maintained full-winged to utilize natural desire for elevated perching. Requires supplemental heat during the winter months, though not an issue in McNeil Avian Center.			
Guest Experience	Active, high-perching visible duck species suitable for mixed and walk-through exhibits. Likelihood for on-exhibit duckling rearing.			
Mission	Supports SSP sustainability			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1 (Rainforest), Wings of Asia			
Recommendations and Rationale	A smaller, arboreal whistling-duck species, the Spotted Whistling-duck is well-suited for a forest exhibit such as found in MAC/D1 with good potential for seasonal movement to Wings of Asia as well. Recent influx of new genetics from Jurong Bird Park (Singapore) should be capitalized upon to maintain sustainable diversity within the managed population. Suitable for mixed-species exhibits, particularly with other species of waterfowl. Potential alternative species: Cuban whistling-duck			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1960. No breeding results recorded.			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	Allen's Gallinule	Scientific name	Porphyrio alleni	
Order	Gruiformes	Family	Rallidae	
Range	Wetlands of sub-Saharan Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	"Not recommended" per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	2.2	
Availability	Limited within AZA. Occasionally available from private breeders and importers (sourcing wild caught birds).			
Animal Well-being	Requires dense vegetation for resting and breeding as well as protection from below-freezing temperatures, though not a problem in MAC.			
Guest Experience	Colorful and unique-looking, though secretive and not often seen during guest hours. Wild-caught birds are secretive and not often seen, though the species shows great promise for display should first-generation captive-bred birds be produced based on the behavior of other captive-bred rails.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1. Potential for MAC/A1 and MAC/B1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Recent interest in and availability of this species may result in the development of a sustainable zoo-based breeding population, but for the moment the majority of birds available are collected from the wild. Potential alternative species: black crane (SSP)			
History at PZG	First kept in 2017, no breeding results to date			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	Metallic Starling	Scientific name	Aplonis metallica	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Sturnidae	
Range	Moluccan Islands, New Guinea, northeastern Australia and the Solomon Islands			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Unknown
Cooperative Programs	TAG monitored			
Current Holding	3.6	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA			
Animal Well-being	Should be kept in colonies to replicate social dynamics reported in wild birds and encourage nesting behavior.			
Guest Experience	Iridescent coloration and bright red eyes are eye catching to guests at close inspection, though at a distance the birds appear entirely black. This species is vocal and adds to the natural sounds of the exhibit, even when not visible.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1			
Recommendations and Rationale	This species has been on display at PZG in the Rainforest exhibit since opening in 2009. While individuals in the group have had limited medical or management issues, they have not been propagated despite early indications of nesting interest. The exhibit space may not be suitable for this species to breed (anchoring of nesting material, changing exhibit species composition, etc.). Suggested action is to replace flock with a different passerine that is more eye-catching and more likely to nest on exhibit (grosbeak starling)			
History at PZG	First exhibited in 1917. No breeding records known.			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	Mariana Fruit Dove	Scientific name	<i>Ptilinopus roseicapilla</i>	
Order	Columbiformes	Family	Columbidae	
Range	Forests of Guam and the Northern Marianas Islands			
Conservation status	IUCN: Endangered CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: MBTA	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Green SSP			
Current Holding	2.1	Target Number	2.2	
Availability	Limited within AZA SSP			
Animal Well-being	Requires greenery and well-planted enclosures, particularly for breeding success.			
Guest Experience	Colorful with a strong conservation message, though generally inactive and often hard to see on exhibit.			
Mission	Species of conservation concern. Supports SSP program sustainability.			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1, MAC/C3. Potential for MAC/C2 and MAC/C1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Breeding requirements for this species should be further investigated to kick start reproductive success again at PZG. Consider moving surplus male into Rainforest with existing pair to incite competition for female if additional female is not available from SSP for pairing. Additional nest platforms and removal of ramphastids from the exhibit may also encourage reproduction. Potential alternatives: jambu (SSP), pink-headed, black-naped fruit dove			
History at PZG	First kept in 1993, first bred in 1995			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	Nicobar Pigeon	Scientific name	Caloenas nicobarica	
Order	Columbiformes	Family	Columbidae	
Range	Coastal forests of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Malay Archipelago, Palau and the Solomon Islands			
Conservation status	IUCN: Near threat- ened CITES: I	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.2	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Readily available within SSP. Occasionally available from private aviculturists			
Animal Well-being	Requires ground space for foraging and resting and spends most of daylight hours perched low to the ground in vegetation. Suitable spaces for this behavior should be maintained.			
Guest Experience	Iridescence and plumage shapes are unique, though neither are reliably visible based on the species preference for shadowy resting sites on the ground.			
Mission	Supports SSP sustainability, species of conservation concern			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1. Potentially MAC/C3, MAC C/2			
Recommendations and Rationale	Consider disposition of existing 1.2 birds. Limited need for a ground-dwelling pigeon with space currently shared with other ground-dwellers such as Great Argus, Crested Wood-Partridge and White-winged Wood Ducks. SSP has indicated that the PZG birds are of limited value for breeding due to lineage uncertainty; though the existing group would likely need to be larger to improve their propensity for breeding. Potential alternatives: crested quail dove, green-naped pheasant pigeon			
History at PZG	First kept in 1891, first bred in 1982			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	Crimson-rumped Toucanet	Scientific name	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>	
Order	Piciformes	Family	Ramphastidae	
Range	Humid Andean forests of northwest South America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.0.1	Target Number	0.1	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA, occasionally available through breeders and importers			
Animal Well-being	Well-known for sensitivity to iron storage disease and diet should be planned to minimize risk to bird health. Single individual appears sufficiently socialized with exhibit cohorts.			
Guest Experience	Unique bill and green feathering make for an eye-catching display bird, though tendency to spend the majority of the day high in the canopy makes for less appealing experience.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1, potential for MAC/B1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Maintain as a single individual within the MAC rainforest. Should this species be incompatible with BOP or other rainforest species, move to MAC’s Coffee or Atrium exhibits. Like other ramphastids, this species is known for consuming the eggs and chicks of other bird species and is not recommended as a mixed-species aviary inhabitant with smaller passerines.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1946, no breeding records in ZIMS			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	Ivory-billed Aracari	Scientific name	<i>Pteroglossus azara</i>	
Order	Piciformes	Family	Ramphastidae	
Range	Humid forests of western Amazonia in South America			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.0.1	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Limited within AZA, occasionally available from private breeders and importers			
Animal Well-being	Well-known for sensitivity to iron storage disease and diet should be planned to minimize risk to bird health. Single individual appears sufficiently socialized with exhibit cohorts.			
Guest Experience	Large bill and colorful plumage make for an eye-catching display bird, though tendency to spend the majority of the day high in the canopy makes for less appealing experience.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1, potential for MAC/B1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Maintain as a single individual within the MAC rainforest. Should this species be incompatible with BOP or other rainforest species, move to MAC’s Coffee or Atrium exhibits. Like other ramphastids, this species is known for consuming the eggs and chicks of other bird species and is not recommended as a mixed-species aviary inhabitant with smaller passerines.			
History at PZG	First kept in 2009, no breeding records in ZIMS			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	Violaceous Turaco	Scientific name	Musophaga violacea	
Order	Musophagiformes	Family	Musophagidae	
Range	Wide variety of wooded and partially wooded habitats in west-central Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	0.1	Target Number	1.1 or 0.1	
Availability	Readily available through SSP and private breeders. Wild-caught birds are also occasionally available through importers.			
Animal Well-being	Requires protection from cold if housed outdoors. Should be kept in pairs whenever possible for socialization, though pairs are often aggressive towards other birds and should be housed separately. Single birds may be suitable for mixed-species exhibits.			
Guest Experience	Iridescence and plumage coloration are eye catching, though not frequently visible due to a tendency to retreat to upper canopy on exhibit.			
Mission	Supports SSP program sustainability			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1. Potential for MAC/B1, MAC/A1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Maintain single female as part of MAC/D1 exhibit, or locate and acquire a companion for existing 0.1 for housing in the Rhinoceros Hornbill exhibit if hornbills are transferred and Great Blue Turacos can't be sourced. A move of the existing single 0.1 out of the rainforest may also be required with the introduction of Crested Coua, if sourced and added to the exhibit.			
History at PZG	First kept in 2008, no breeding results in ZIMS			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	Inca Tern	Scientific name	Larosterna inca	
Order	Charadriiformes	Family	Laridae	
Range	Pacific coast of South America from Peru through central Chile			
Conservation status	IUCN: Near Threatened CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Green SSP			
Current Holding	0.2	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Steadily available within AZA with advance notice			
Animal Well-being	Existing exhibit is not suitable for maintaining this species long-term or for breeding. Colonial species; should be maintained in a larger social grouping. Inca Terns should have open flight space and large pools for foraging naturally. Outdoor housed Inca Tern are susceptible to malarial infections, but symptoms and treatment are similar to those already seen at the zoo within the Humboldt Penguin flock.			
Guest Experience	Unique plumage is eye-catching. Active, with the potential to be more active with changes to housing and feeding methods.			
Mission	Species of conservation concern, supports SSP program sustainability efforts.			
Exhibits/Buildings	Currently housed in the MAC Rainforest (D1) , preferred location would be outdoors in a colony setting.			
Recommendations and Rationale	Active, with a unique appearance. Current exhibit is not laid out properly for this species for long-term housing or breeding and suitable outdoor space does not currently exist.			
History at PZG	First exhibited at PZG in 1956 with the first breeding record in 1958			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	Cattle Egret	Scientific name	Bubulcus ibis	
Order	Pelecaniformes	Family	Ardeidae	
Range	Cosmopolitan distribution across primarily tropical and subtropical upland grassy habitats and shallow wetlands			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: MBTA	Wild Trend:	Increasing
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.1	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Occasionally available from AZA facilities and wildlife rehabilitators.			
Animal Well-being	Housing and feeding should aim to replicate species’ ground-foraging behaviors. Social, frequently feeds and nests in colonies.			
Guest Experience	Visible due to size and white color. Limited activity outside of feeding times.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1, potential for PW/A, MAC/B1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Disposition to facility where existing 0.1 can associate with conspecifics. Existing spaces within MAC do not offer housing for multiple Cattle Egrets. Egrets in a mixed-species exhibit also have a propensity for feeding upon exposed eggs or chicks of other species.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1976, no breeding records in ZIMS			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	Raggiana Bird-of-Paradise	Scientific name	Paradisaea raggiana	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Paradisaeidae	
Range	Open-canopy forest and wooded habitats in south-eastern and eastern New Guinea			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: MBTA	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	2.1	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA facilities.			
Animal Well-being	Requires protection from freezing temperatures and is known for being iron sensitive. Appropriate housing and diet are required to avoid health complications.			
Guest Experience	Colorful, vocal and often visible, particularly during courtship displays. Likely to receive breeding recommendations from SSP.			
Mission	Supports SSP sustainability efforts.			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Planning for maintaining Raggiana Birds-of-Paradise (BOP) at PZG include ensuring that the species composition within the rainforest exhibit does not include species that may aggress or dominate the BOP, or feed upon eggs and that the diet is appropriate for an iron -sensitive species. The social dynamic of BOPs requires planning as well - some male/ female combinations require escape space for females to nest in. Intent is to create a shift cage nest site option for females in preparation for this potential scenario.			
History at PZG	Exhibited briefly in 1920. No breeding results recorded.			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	Grosbeak Starling	Scientific name	Scissirostrum dubium	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Sturnidae	
Range	Endemic to the Indonesian island of Sulawesi where it inhabits humid tropical and subtropical woodland habitats.			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	5.5	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA			
Animal Well-being	Social species; maintain in groups. Requires protection from freezing temperatures.			
Guest Experience	Unique coloration and active. Attractive for a mixed-species exhibit due to social nature.			
Mission	Supports SSP program sustainability efforts			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Replace Metallic Starling flock with Grosbeak Starlings for greater visibility and propensity for breeding. Cavity nesting behavior protects potential nests from exhibit inhabitants that might want to consume eggs and chicks.			
History at PZG	No records of being exhibited at PZG			



McNeil Avian Center
Rainforest Exhibit (MAC/D1), continued

Common name	Crested Coua	Scientific name	Coua cristata	
Order	Cuculiformes	Family	Cuculidae	
Range	Primary and secondary forest as well as brushy habitats in northwestern and eastern Madagascar (endemic).			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1 or 0.2	
Availability	Limited availability within SSP			
Animal Well-being	Requires a variety of perching heights and hiding places for resting and nesting.			
Guest Experience	Plumage and facial colors are attractive. Active and inquisitive, frequent visibility likely to create a reliable guest experience.			
Mission	Supports SSP sustainability efforts.			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/D1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Crested Coua are active and attractive birds reminiscent of turacos in shape and behavior. They are suitable for the MAC rainforest exhibit and should integrate well into the mixed-species composition intended for that space. This species is generally found in forest understory habitat, a habitat preference that should improve visibility in the rainforest exhibit. Longer-term, interest is in gaining coua experience to encourage European facilities, specifically Vogelpark Walsrode (Germany) to consider exporting captive-bred Blue or Giant Coua to PZG. Any species of coua is not likely suitable for housing with turacos and would replace turacos on exhibit in MAC rainforest.			
History at PZG	No records of being kept at PZG			



McNeil Avian Center
Islands - Unnamed Exhibit 1 and 2
(MAC/C3, C2)

**McNeil Avian Center
East Island Exhibit (MAC/C3)**

Common name	Bartlett's Bleeding-heart Dove	Scientific name	Gallicolumba crinigera	
Order	Columbiformes	Family	Columbidae	
Range	Primary and second-growth forest on Mindanao and adjacent islands in the Philippines			
Conservation status	IUCN: Vulnerable CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	0.1	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Frequently available through SSP and private aviculturists			
Animal Well-being	Terrestrial dove species; requires more ground space than perching space and exhibit size should reflect natural behavior preferences.			
Guest Experience	Colorful though often inactive. High potential for breeding on exhibit.			
Mission	Species of conservation concern. Support SSP sustainability efforts.			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/C3. Potential for MAC/C2 and MAC/D1			
Recommendations and Rationale	A colorful dove species in serious decline in the wild, this species has proven suitable and long-lived at PZG. Pairs should be provided with ample ground space for natural movement and foraging. Acquisition of new pair of Bartlett's should be put on hold until a decision is made to consolidate MAC/C2 and C3 into a single Asian "songbird crisis" exhibit for which this species would be geographically suitable.			
History at PZG	First kept and bred at PZG in 1967.			



McNeil Avian Center
East Island Exhibit (MAC/C3), continued

Common name	Bali Myna	Scientific name	Leucopsar rothschildi	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Sturnidae	
Range	Endemic to the Indonesian island of Bali			
Conservation status	IUCN: Critically Endangered	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	2.2	Target Number	2.2	
Availability	Readily available through SSP, limited availability through private aviculturists			
Animal Well-being	Maintain as individual pairs for social wellbeing and genetic certainty of offspring. Ensure males are not aggressing females and provide adequate escape space with plantings and exhibit size to minimize aggressive encounters. Continue to investigate feather picking issues demonstrated by some individual birds (SSP-wide issue).			
Guest Experience	Bright colored, vocal and active. Reliable guest experience. Likelihood for on-exhibit breeding. Important species for illustrating the Asian “songbird crisis” theme.			
Mission	Species of conservation concern, supports SSP sustainability efforts			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/C3. Potential for MAC/C2 and MAC/D1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Maintain two pairs for display and breeding, with pairs kept separately. Utilize MAC/D1 (rainforest) as space for a second pair, with MAC C2/C3 (islands) as the primary housing for this species. Additional space with the consolidation of C2 and C3 into a single Asian “songbird crisis” exhibit would give this active species more space and help minimize intraspecific aggression (and possibly feather picking). Bali Myna are greatly impacted by illegal field collection for the pet trade and could be a focal point species in a songbird crisis exhibit.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1962 with first breeding results in 1979.			



McNeil Avian Center
East Island Exhibit (MAC/C3), continued

Common name	White-throated Ground Dove	Scientific name	Alopecoenas xanthonurus	
Order	Columbiformes	Family	Columbidae	
Range	Northern Marianas islands where it can be found in a variety of woodland habitats			
Conservation status	IUCN: Near Threatened CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.0	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Limited availability within SSP			
Animal Well-being	Males have a tendency to be aggressive towards females in smaller spaces where females cannot quickly escape males.			
Guest Experience	Generally remains in canopy foliage during visiting hours and does not lend itself to a reliable guest experience. Sexually dimorphic; only the male is brightly colored.			
Mission	Species of conservation concern. Supports SSP sustainability efforts.			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/C3. Potential for MAC/C2 and MAC/D1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Work with SSP to place existing 0.1 at another participating facility. Utilize space taken by this species to focus on Asian songbirds and the Mariana Fruit Dove.			
History at PZG	First kept in 2012, no breeding results recorded to date			



McNeil Avian Center
East Island Exhibit (MAC/C3), continued

Common name	Olive-headed Lorikeet	Scientific name	Trichoglossus euteles	
Order	Psittaciformes	Family	Psittaculidae	
Range	Montane forest, secondary growth and savanna woodland on the Lesser Sunda Islands north of Australia			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Not managed by TAG RCP			
Current Holding	1.0	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA. Readily available through private aviculturists			
Animal Well-being	Requires protection from cold winter weather. Susceptible to sarcocystis when housed outdoors. Social species, preferred housing is within flock of conspecifics.			
Guest Experience	Reliable guest experience based on individual bird’s movement limitations. Recognizable “parrot” to many guests.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/C3			
Recommendations and Rationale	Existing bird is a non-flighted individual. Healed wing injury restricts movement and prevents integration into a larger lorikeet flock. Recommendation is to continue efforts to find placement for this bird, either in a breeding situation or as household pet bonded to an individual - a scenario he is well-suited for based on behavior and temperament.			
History at PZG	First kept in 2011, first bred in 2013			



McNeil Avian Center
Island Exhibits (MAC/C2 and C3)

Common name	Oriental White-eye	Scientific name	Zosterops palpebrosus	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Zosteropidae	
Range	Tropical woodlands from eastern India across southeast Asia			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.0.9	Target Number	0.0.9	
Availability	Very limited availability within AZA. Occasional availability from private aviculturists.			
Animal Well-being	Small size requires attention to minimize escape risk (mesh size and gaps) and interspecies aggression from exhibit mates.			
Guest Experience	Active and visible, flock size creates a reliable guest experience			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/C3, MAC/C2			
Recommendations and Rationale	Direct link to the smuggling of Asian songbirds into the United States, this species (and current individuals) would be an excellent living example of birds impacted by the Asian songbird crisis. Existing group should be DNA-sexed to confirm genders, with interest in attempting to propagate if pairs exist, likely off exhibit. Consolidation of MAC/C3 and C2 into one Asian songbird crisis exhibit would provide this species with additional space.			
History at PZG	First exhibited in 1954 with breeding results first achieved in 1982			



**McNeil Avian Center
Island Exhibits (MAC/C2 and C3)**

Common name	White-rumped Shama	Scientific name	Copsychus malabaricus	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Muscicapidae	
Range	Dense undergrowth, forest edge and brushy habitats from India through southeast Asia			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Steady availability within AZA and through private aviculturists			
Animal Well-being	Utilizes vegetation as cover; hiding places in plants should be provided for comfort. Males can be overbearing on females - introductions and new pairs should be watched closely.			
Guest Experience	Pleasant song and attractive coloration with long tail, though visibility is sporadic.			
Mission	Supports SSP sustainability			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/C3, MAC/C2, potential for MAC/D1 or WOA			
Recommendations and Rationale	A very popular cage bird in the Asian songbird community, this species is frequently trapped and smuggled throughout the world. The Zoo's existing pair are living examples of this trade as part of an Asian "songbird crisis" exhibit. Ideally MAC/C2 and C3 would be combined to create a larger exhibit relating to this issue. Additional space and plantings would allow for females to avoid unwanted male advances and provide greater opportunity for nesting.			
History at PZG	Exhibited several times since 1901. No breeding results on record.			



McNeil Avian Center
Off-exhibit holding areas (HN 1-8, HS 1-6, ISO, OCT 1-2), continued

Common name	Great Myna	Scientific name	Acridotheres grandis	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Sturnidae	
Range	Open grasslands and cultivated areas from eastern India through southern China and much of mainland southeast Asia			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Increasing
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	1.0	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Uncommon within AZA. Limited availability from private aviculturists.			
Animal Well-being	Location of a companion or disposition to a facility with other Great Mynas preferred.			
Guest Experience	Excellent mimicry skills demonstrated frequently to guests, highly visible. Creates a positive guest experience if behavior can be managed appropriately (existing bird allows for very close approach which can be problematic with the public)			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/C2 and C/3 or off-exhibit holding areas.			
Recommendations and Rationale	Received as part of a confiscation of illegally smuggled birds, the Great Myna has been a challenge to house based on a tendency to approach closely and occasional attempts to land and peck on the hands and head of caregivers. Once released from evidence by the US Fish and Wildlife Service attempts should be made to disposition this bird to a facility with other Great Mynas where this individual can ideally be introduced into a social housing scenario.			
History at PZG	First held in 2017 as part of a USFWS confiscation of illegally imported birds from SE Asia.			



McNeil Avian Center
Islands - Guam
(MAC/C1)

**McNeil Avian Center
East Island Exhibit (MAC/C1)**

Common name	Guam Kingfisher	Scientific name	Todiramphus cinnamominus	
Order	Coraciiformes	Family	Alcedinidae	
Range	Extirpated from the island of Guam. Formerly found in forests, mangroves, woodland edges and gardens.			
Conservation status	IUCN: Extinct in the Wild CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: ESA	Wild Trend:	Extinct
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	3.3	Target Number	2.2	
Availability	Reliably available through SSP			
Animal Well-being	Birds should be maintained as singly housed individuals or breeding pairs. Advances in behavioral husbandry have improved stimulation and activity level (live feeding, for example).			
Guest Experience	General inactivity and small size reduce potential for a good guest experience			
Mission	Flagship species for PZG, though SSP involvement has waned since SSP coordinator position was transferred away from PZG in 2016. Conservation concern with potential for reintroduction in the future. Supports SSP sustainability efforts.			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/C1, potential for MAC/D1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Continue to breed and hold birds per SSP recommendations. Holding space allocation in MAC and long wait times on placement of offspring (particularly males) continues to limit activities with other species. Significant amount of space in MAC’s north and south holding enclosures is occupied by kingfishers due to need to house singly and a lack of additional holders/housing within the SSP. Consider egg sexing to balance out male:female ratio and reducing adult pairs to 2.2 to free up space for other species in holding areas. Investigate options for putting more breeding pairs on exhibit. SSP’s interest in switching around established breeding pairs for genetic management can be detrimental to breeding success and risks injury to newly introduced birds - caution should be used to ensure risk to newly paired birds is minimized.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1984, first bred in 1985			



McNeil Avian Center
Center Island Exhibit (MAC/C1), continued

Common name	Guam Rail	Scientific name	Gallirallus owstoni	
Order	Gruiformes	Family	Rallidae	
Range	Extirpated from the island of Guam. Formerly found in fern patches, grassy habitat, forest edges and human-impacted zones			
Conservation status	IUCN: Extinct in the Wild	Regional: n/a USFWS: ESA	Wild Trend:	Extinct
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Readily available through SSP			
Animal Well-being	Requires suitable ground space in an exhibit and thoughtfulness in regards to mixed-species enclosure composition (potential to aggress other smaller species).			
Guest Experience	Reliable visibility at ground-level of exhibit. Potential for on-exhibit chick rearing.			
Mission	Species of conservation concern. Supports SSP sustainability efforts. Potential for PZG to participate in reintroduction efforts.			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/C1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Maintain existing 1.1 on exhibit in MAC/C1. Continue to work towards parent-rearing chicks to prevent imprinting on humans. Limited ground space within MAC/C3 could be remedied with the creation of a “rail trail” through MAC/C2 and C3.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1987, first bred in 1990.			



McNeil Avian Center
African Savanna
(MAC/B1)

**McNeil Avian Center
African Savanna Exhibit (MAC/B1)**

Common name	Hamerkop	Scientific name	Scopus umbretta	
Order	Pelecaniformes	Family	Scopidae	
Range	Wide range of habitats associated with wetlands south of the Sahara			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Steadily available within SSP			
Animal Well-being	Industrious builders, pairs should have access to a large supply of sticks and vegetation to build their giant nests with.			
Guest Experience	While rather plain in appearance, Hamerkop calls, standing displays and building activity are beneficial for the guest experience.			
Mission	Supports SSP sustainability efforts			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/B1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Maintain 1.1 in MAC Savanna exhibit - offer a more visible and larger nesting platform with- in the exhibit. Replace one of the existing sibling pair members with a genetically appropri- ate pair for breeding when possible.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1958, first breeding results in 1992			



McNeil Avian Center
African Savanna Exhibit (MAC/B1)

Common name	Vulturine Guineafowl	Scientific name	Acryllium vulturinum	
Order	Galliformes	Family	Numididae	
Range	Arid habitats in east-central Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	TAG monitored			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	1.2	
Availability	Limited availability through SSP. Additional but also limited availability through private aviculturists			
Animal Well-being	Requires a dry, sandy environment to minimize parasitic and bacterial infections. Cold sensitive in outdoor enclosures. Acquire an additional female and continue to redevelop landscaping with the exhibit in hopes of encouraging nesting.			
Guest Experience	Active and approachable; reliable guest experience within the African Savanna exhibit			
Mission	Supports TAG			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/B1			
Recommendations and Rationale	This species is in high demand within AZA and placement of offspring would not be problematic. Chicks have the potential to be reared on exhibit. Potential alternative species: crested guinea fowl or a large francolin species (yellow-necked, for example).			
History at PZG	First kept in 1913, first breeding results in 1993			



McNeil Avian Center
African Savanna Exhibit (MAC/B1), continued

Common name	Blue-bellied Roller	Scientific name	Coracias cyanogaster	
Order	Coraciiformes	Family	Coraciidae	
Range	Forests and woodland edges of west-central Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.0	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Steady availability within AZA			
Animal Well-being	Address singly housed individual through disposition of existing bird			
Guest Experience	Large and colorful, though generally inactive. Exhibit change or aerial feeding opportunities (released live flying insects, for example) may encourage increased activity.			
Mission	Supports SSP program sustainability efforts			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/B1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Environment within exhibit doesn't fit with natural habitat which is more wooded and lush. Competes with smaller species for nest cavity usage when breeding. Preference would be to move single bird out of the collection to make room for additional smaller species in existing exhibit.			
History at PZG	First kept in 2008, first bred in 2012.			



McNeil Avian Center
African Savanna Exhibit (MAC/B1), continued

Common name	Common Bulbul	Scientific name	Pycnonotus barbatus	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Pycnonotidae	
Range	Several subspecies distributed across the African continent			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Increasing
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” by TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.1	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA, limited availability among private aviculturists			
Animal Well-being	Address singly housed individual situation, if possible, through disposition to facility also housing this species.			
Guest Experience	Suitable for mixed species exhibits where it can be vocal and active, though plainly patterned and not as eye-catching as other aviary occupants.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/B1			
Recommendations and Rationale	A single Common Bulbul is currently in the PZG collection after 0.2 were acquired in the late 2000's for the opening of the MAC African Savanna exhibit. After the death of one of the females the other bird was being displaced by cage mates and moved opportunistically before returning to the Savanna exhibit in early 2018. Efforts are underway to find a suitable placement with other Common Bulbuls, though existing bird is currently cohabitating with weavers, starlings and other birds without interspecific aggression.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1912. No breeding results recorded.			



McNeil Avian Center
African Savanna Exhibit (MAC/B1), continued

Common name	Golden-breasted Starling	Scientific name	Lamprotornis regius	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Sturnidae	
Range	Dry bush country in east-central Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Yellow SSP			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	2.2 (additional pair in MAC/D1)	
Availability	Steadily available within AZA. Occasionally available through bird importers (wild caught) and private aviculturists.			
Animal Well-being	Maintain as pairs and provide suitable cavity nest sites for nesting.			
Guest Experience	Colorful and active, usually on view during guest hours. Ongoing efforts to breed on exhibit			
Mission	Supports SSP sustainability efforts.			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/B1. Potential in MAC/D1 for birds produced in MAC/B1 that need temporary housing.			
Recommendations and Rationale	Maintain 1.1 in the African Savanna exhibit while continuing to pursue breeding interest through the provenance of additional potential nesting cavity styles and changes in exhibit species composition.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1930, no breeding results recorded			



McNeil Avian Center
African Savanna Exhibit (MAC/B1), continued

Common name	Taveta Golden Weaver	Scientific name	Ploceus castaneiceps	
Order	Passeriformes	Family	Ploceidae	
Range	Brushy habitats in Kenya and Tanzania in eastern Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	TAG monitored			
Current Holding	4.4	Target Number	5.5	
Availability	Steadily available within AZA, limited availability within private aviculture			
Animal Well-being	Gregarious; should be kept in groups of at least two pairs. Provision of nesting material is important to provide an outlet for frequent nest weaving behaviors.			
Guest Experience	Highly visible and frequently active. Adds color, sound and activity to exhibit			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/B1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Taveta Golden Weavers are a recent addition to the Savanna exhibit and have been generally successful there. They are about as small a species as should be put into the exhibit without significant escape risk through mesh. Current half-hearted weaving efforts need to be investigated further, though this species is notoriously prolific once breeding which would present a new management challenge. Alternative species: black-headed weaver or white-headed buffalo weavers.			
History at PZG	First kept and bred at PZG in 1994.			



McNeil Avian Center
African Savanna Exhibit (MAC/B1), continued

Common name	Hottentot Teal	Scientific name	Spatula hottentota	
Order	Anseriformes	Family	Anatidae	
Range	Wetlands in eastern and southern Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	Not managed by TAG RCP			
Current Holding	2.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA. Occasionally available from private aviculturists.			
Animal Well-being	Pool width limits flock growth. Ensure that concrete pool edge and sand substrate is not problematic with teal feet.			
Guest Experience	Highly visible, though not always active. Utilizes space in exhibit not otherwise occupied.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/B1, potentially MAC/D1			
Recommendations and Rationale	One of the smallest waterfowl, the Hottentot Teal are attractive exhibit animals due not only to their small size but also calm and peaceful demeanor. Males and females look similar and males do not go through the seasonal “eclipse” molt of northern hemisphere waterfowl. Should pairing and breeding occur, males play a role in duckling rearing. Nesting and duckling rearing could be attempted on exhibit if exhibit mates were watched closely for aggression. Alternative species: none - water availability not suitable for pygmy geese.			
History at PZG	First kept at PZG in 1960 with the first breeding in 1969.			



McNeil Avian Center
African Savanna Exhibit (MAC/B1), continued

Common name	African Wattled Lapwing	Scientific name	Vanellus senegallus	
Order	Charadriiformes	Family	Charadriidae	
Range	Open habitats across much of central and southern Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Not managed by TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Limited but growing availability within AZA. Wild caught birds available from importers.			
Animal Well-being	Requires protection from freezing weather. Should be kept in enclosures with open space for flight.			
Guest Experience	Good potential for active and vocal addition to the Savanna exhibit, including nesting on exhibit.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/B1			
Recommendations and Rationale	An active and unique plover species with a geographically correct range for the Savanna exhibit. This species has only recently become available and captive-bred birds are now being produced. Less vocal and “obnoxious” in tone than some of the other plovers and a good choice for indoor exhibits where the calls of other plovers could become exhausting for exhibit inhabitants, staff and guests. Alternative species: blacksmith or spur-winged plovers			
History at PZG	First kept in 1962, no breeding results recorded.			



McNeil Avian Center
African Savanna Exhibit (MAC/B1), continued

Common name	Red-and-yellow Barbet	Scientific name	Trachyphonus erythrocephalus	
Order	Piciformes	Family	Lybiidae	
Range	Dry woodland habitats of west-central Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	Red SSP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	2.2	
Availability	Limited availability through SSP. Occasionally available from bird importers (wild caught)			
Animal Well-being	Suitable for existing Savanna exhibit with the addition of species-appropriate nest sites (boxes and hollow logs).			
Guest Experience	Unique color pattern and frequent activity. Good potential for on-exhibit breeding.			
Mission	Supports SSP sustainability efforts.			
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/B1			
Recommendations and Rationale	A colorful, social and active barbet species with a good potential for nesting on exhibit. No anticipated interspecific aggression issues with existing exhibit inhabitants.			
History at PZG	No records of being kept or bred at PZG.			



McNeil Avian Center
African Savanna Exhibit (MAC/B1), continued

Common name	Blue-naped Mousebird	Scientific name	Urocolius macrourus	
Order	Coliiformes	Family	Coliidae	
Range	Dry habitats north of equatorial African forests and west-central Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	2.2	
Availability	Limited availability within AZA and from private aviculturists			
Animal Well-being	Social species, maintain in pairs or larger social groups			
Guest Experience	Unique appearance, movements and postures are eye catching.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/B1, potential for MAC/D1 if space is required.			
Recommendations and Rationale	One of the most attractive of the mousebird species, Blue-naped are a popular exhibit bird due to their peaceful and sociable demeanor. No anticipated interspecific aggression issues with existing exhibit inhabitants.			
History at PZG	First kept in 1928, no breeding records			



McNeil Avian Center
African Savanna Exhibit (MAC/B1), continued

Common name	Common Hoopoe	Scientific name	Upupa epops	
Order	Bucerotiformes	Family	Upupidae	
Range	Savanna and dry, sparsely wooded habitats in central and southern Africa			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: MBTA	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	0.0	Target Number	1.1	
Availability	Extremely limited within AZA and private breeders within the United States. Would likely require importation from European zoos.			
Animal Well-being	Requires cavities for nesting and open ground space for foraging.			
Guest Experience	Uniquely colored with an interesting foraging technique.			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	MAC/B1			
Recommendations and Rationale	Hoopoes are active and attractive ground foraging birds distantly related to hornbills. They are cavity nesting birds which were previously very successful and productive within US Zoos. No anticipated interspecific aggression issues with existing exhibit inhabitants, though there is potential for competition for nest sites from other cavity nesting species if not enough suitable locations are provided.			
History at PZG	First exhibited at PZG in 1950. No breeding results documented.			



Rare Animal Conservation Center

(RAC/S)

**Rare Animal Conservation Center
RAC/S**

Common name	Eclectus Parrot	Scientific name	Eclectus roratus	
Order	Psittaciformes	Family	Psittacidae	
Range	Inhabits a variety of woodland habitats from coastal to mountain forests in New Guinea, surrounding islands as well as extreme northeast Australia.			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: II	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Decreasing
Cooperative Programs	TAG monitored			
Current Holding	1.1	Target Number	0.0	
Availability	Steadily available within AZA. Also available through private breeders and rescue agencies			
Animal Well-being	Continue to investigate causes and remedies to feather picking behavior seen primarily on male bird (and frequently seen in many psittacines). Recent move to RACC desired to provide additional stimuli to birds previously held off-exhibit.			
Guest Experience	Colorful and vocal. Easily recognized type of bird by guests. Must address feather picking question and assess guest perception of wing-clipping.			
Mission	Excellent opportunity to discuss ‘best bets for pets’ and other pet parrot topics			
Exhibits/Buildings	RACC/S, MAC/ISO			
Recommendations and Rationale	After being moved off exhibit several years ago, the Zoo’s pair of eclectus have been housed in various locations within MAC and outside it in holding spaces. Attempts at placement at other zoos have not been successful. Birds have recently been moved to RACC/S in an open-fronted exhibit - the suitability of this space longer term is uncertain. Several subspecies described. The “purity” of the PZG birds is questionable; should breeding be desired their individual provenance should be investigated thoroughly.			
History at PZG	First exhibited in 1895 with the first breeding results noted in 1991.			



Free Range

(PZ/FREERANGE)

Free-range (PZ/FREERANGE)

Common name	Indian Peafowl	Scientific name	Pavo cristatus	
Order	Galliformes	Family	Phasianidae	
Range	Drier lowland forests and adjacent grassland habitats across the Indian subcontinent and Sri Lanka			
Conservation status	IUCN: Least Concern CITES: n/a	Regional: n/a USFWS: n/a	Wild Trend:	Stable
Cooperative Programs	“Not recommended” per TAG RCP			
Current Holding	5.4	Target Number	4.2 - 6.4	
Availability	Readily available within and outside the AZA community.			
Animal Well-being	Free-range status has a variety of pros and cons for bird well-being. Occasional adventures outside zoo grounds and intermittent predation from foxes and other wildlife			
Guest Experience	Popular among guests for their attractive plumage and free-ranging status. Negative guest interactions do occur- including stealing food and infrequent reports of “attacks”			
Mission				
Exhibits/Buildings	Free-range on Zoo grounds.			
Recommendations and Rationale	A guest favorite and very typical “zoo” bird, the free-range peafowl are a beloved part of the zoo for visitors and staff alike. Maintenance of the population at a suitable number and sex ratio (often a moving target) has presented challenges as the individual numbers grow quickly without a combination of non-lethal and lethal management. Eggs and neonates should be actively managed. To also note is the presence of hybrid or “Spaulding” peafowl within the flock due to an influx of Green Peafowl genes at some point; it is likely all birds within the group are some percentage of hybrid between the two species.			
History at PZG	Likely kept at PZG since zoo’s inception but no supporting records were found. The first documented breeding results at the zoo occurred in 1889.			

