Hadada Ibis

Scientific Name *Bostrychia hagedash*
FAMILY: Threskiornithidae
ORDER: Pelecaniformes
AZA MANEGMENT: Yellow

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

- [ ] EUROPE
- [ ] ASIA
- [ ] NORTH AMERICA
- [ ] NEOTROPICAL
- [X] AFRICA
- [ ] AUSTRALIA
- [ ] OTHER

HABITAT

- [X] FOREST
- [ ] DESERT
- [X] GRASSLAND
- [ ] COASTAL
- [X] RIVERINE
- [ ] MONTANE
- [ ] OTHER

Additional information here if needed.

CIRCADIAN CYCLE

- [X] DIURNAL

Additional information here

TEMPERATURE TOLERANCE

From 30 ° F to 110 ° F

Can tolerate brief periods in upper 20s

DIET

- [ ] FRUGIVORE
- [ ] NECTIVORE
- [X] CARNIVORE
- [ ] OMNIVORE
- [ ] PISCIVORE
- [ ] FOLIVORE
- [X] INSECTIVORE
- [ ] OTHER

Captive Dietary Needs: Carnivore diet with insects

LIFE EXPECTANCY

	Median Life Expectancy	Maximum Longevity
Within AZA	N/A	Oldest currently 31 yrs
In the Wild	N/A	Unknown

♂

Within AZA	N/A	Oldest currently 31 yrs
In the Wild	N/A	Unkown

♀

if needed.

- [ ] CREPUSCULAR
- [ ] NOCTURNAL
- [ ] OTHER

BREEDING INFORMATION

AGE AT SEXUAL MATURITY

Males	2 years
Females	2 years

Incubation period: Approx. 25-28 days

Fledgling Period: Approx 33-40 days

CLUTCH SIZE, & EGG DESCRIPTION

2-4 olive brown eggs with darker brown splotches on shell

COURTSHIP DISPLAYS

Unknown in wild; bowing, bill clattering seen in captive birds

NEST SITE DESCRIPTION

Known to be solitary nesters. Basket shaped stick and twig nests are constructed usually 3-6 meters off the ground, sometimes over water. These nests can be constructed on a tree branch, but can also built on man-made structures such as telephone poles. Nests can be reused year after year, but not necessarily by the same pair.

CHICK DEVELOPMENT

Altricial; hatched with grey down, dark face and legs.

PARENTAL CARE

Incubation, brooding, and rearing by both adults.

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Social Structure in the Wild: Breeding occurs in solitary pairs, but will forage in flocks ranging from 5 birds to occasionally as many as 200 individuals.

Social Structure in Captivity: Can be housed colonially with other ibis or storks.

MIXED SPECIES EXHIBITS

Compatible in mixed species exhibits?

[X] YES

[ ] NO

Comments: Housed successfully with variety of ground and arboreal species including other ibis, storks, waterfowl, passerines, etc.

OPTIMAL HABITAT SIZE

Unknown

Minimum Group Size: 2

Maximum Group Size: Unknown

MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

High first year mortality for chicks represent a major challenge for this program. Lack of success with hand-rearing chicks and ingestion of foreign material fed by
parents are factors complicating first year mortality.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

REFERENCES

BirdLifeInternationl.2016.Bostrychiahagedash. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2016:e.T22697463A93614797.http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2016-3.RLTS.T22697463A93614797.en.Downloaded on 11 March 2018.

Matheu, E., del Hoyo, J., Garcia, E.F.J., Bonan, A. & Boesman, P. (2018). Hadada Ibis (Bostrychia hagedash). In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. & de Juana, E. (eds.). Handbook of the Birds of the World Alive. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona. (retrieved from https://www.hbw.com/node/52765 on 4 May 2018).

Population Analysis & Breeding and Transfer Plan Hadada Ibis (Bostrychia hagedash) 2017 AZA Species Survival Plan® R. Harrison Edell, Donna Bear, Andrea Putnam 15 February 2018

Burkey, Cathy. Hadada Ibis–adult on nest. Digital Image. Dallas Zoo, May 23, 2011.

COMPLETED BY:

Name: Alexandra Gilly Date: 5/4/2018