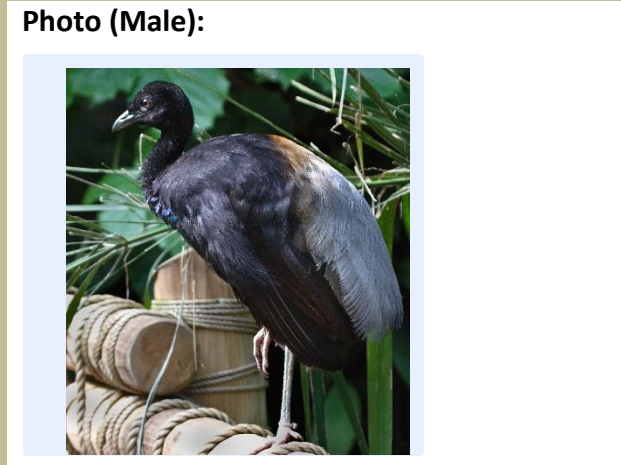


Species Fact Sheet

Order: Gruiformes
Scientific Name: *Psophia crepitans*

Family: Psophiidae
Common Name: Grey-winged trumpeter

AZA Management: Signature SSP Provisional SSP Studbook None



NATURAL HISTORY:

Geographic Range: Europe Asia North America Neotropical
 Africa Australia Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

Habitat: Forest Desert Grassland Coastal
 Riverine Montane Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

Circadian Cycle: Diurnal Crepuscular Nocturnal Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

Cold Tolerance: To 70° F To 60° F To 50° F To 40° F
 To 30° F To 20° F Other **Prone to frost bite.**

Heat Tolerance: To 30° F To 50° F To 70° F To 90° F
 To 110° F Other **Shade and/or shelter should be provided along with water features for bathing in extreme heat conditions**

Diet: Frugivore Carnivore Piscivore Insectivore
 Nectivore Omnivore Folivore Other (Add Below)

Captive Dietary Needs: In the wild, 90% of their diet consists of ripe fruit (primarily picked up from the forest floor). They will also take arthropods and other invertebrates, as well as small vertebrates on occasion. In zoos, the recommended daily diet per bird is:

- 20 g of soaked dog food
- 100 g of bird salad (mix of apple, pear, blueberries, grapes, etc.)
- 10 g of softbill pellets
- 5 g of large mealworms and/or crickets

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

Life Expectancy in Captivity: Males: ~20 years Females: ~20 years

BREEDING INFORMATION:

Age at Sexual Maturity:

Males: 1 to 2 years

Females: 2 years

Courtship Displays: Ritualized feeding is part of a trumpeter courtship (Sherman 1996). The dominant male feeds the breeding female, but only during the breeding season, and during this time nearly all the food given to her is given through the dominant male.

Nest Site Description:

Most nest sites are tree cavities though they will nest in a roofless cavity atop a snag of the tree. In human care, they prefer to nest in an elevated cavity, though an elevated open-topped nest box will have been successful for some institutions. One successful open-topped nest box was mounted 70" off the ground, and measured 25" long x 15" deep x 8.5" tall.

Clutch Size, Egg Description: Trumpeters lay between two and four eggs, most commonly three (laid 2 days apart). Eggs are all white, and are 56-61 x 46-50 mm in dimension.

Incubation Period: 28 days

Fledgling Period: Precocial species.

Parental Care: Both parents care for the chick(s), though the bulk of the work seems to be done by the males. Chicks are dependent on being fed by their parents for at least the first 3 weeks.

Chick Development: Chick hatch weight is usually 42 to 45 grams. Trumpeters are a precocial species that are able to walk, run and climb the day after they hatch. Chicks begin to fly at approximately 1 month of age.
Extra care should be given to avoid imprinting of chicks.

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION:

Social Structure in the Wild:

Trumpeters are highly social birds, and spend their lives in cohesive flocks. Trumpeter flocks have a defined dominance hierarchy and consist of birds of all ages and sexes. Dominance is recognized by means of a highly ritualized "Wing-spread" display, during which subordinate birds face a dominant bird, lower their heads, extend their wings horizontally, and give a call similar to the high-pitched twittering call of trumpeter chicks. Trumpeters live in small groups of roughly 3-15 members, and the group defends large year-round territories with stable boundaries from other groups, largely by means of territorial calls.

Social Structure in Captivity: Typically kept in single pairings, though not much research has been done on keeping larger groups. Multiple generations of offspring have been successfully kept together with parents.

Minimum Group Size: 2

Maximum Group Size: Group size is completely dependent on space, but there is little information.

Compatible in Mixed species exhibits: Yes

Comments: Seem to mix well with smaller arboreal bird species such as most Passerines. Can be aggressive towards other large species, especially terrestrial birds such as sunbitterns, ibis, curassows, etc. Should not be mixed with toucans or small primates.

Optimal Habitat Size: Minimum enclosure size should be 10' high x 16' long x 10' Enclosure height should be at least 10 feet tall for best breeding results. Supplemental heat and shelter should be provided if temperatures drop below 45°F.

Management Challenges:

- Breeding has been sparse over the last 40 years, much of which can be attributed to imprinting of chicks, as imprinted trumpeters do not breed.
- During introductions aggression is usually intense (with kicks and pecks), but short lived as they should be able to work out their hierarchy quite quickly.
- The biggest challenge is foot care, as they are very prone to bumbles. Recommend using leaf litter as a substrate or some sort of soft matting where applicable.
- It is advised to give trumpeters an annual WNV vaccine.

References:

del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. eds. (1996). *Handbook of the Birds of the World*. Vol. 3. Hoatzin to Auks. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona: 96-107.

Pedersen, Shawn. Grey-winged trumpeter Studbook. 2022. Woodland Park Zoo.

Name: Shawn Pedersen – Woodland Park Zoo

Date: June 26, 2024

