

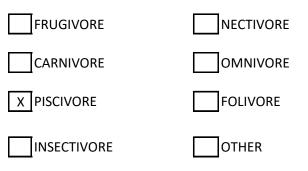
TEMPERATURE TOLERANCE



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From <u>° 40F to °90 F</u>

🍈 DIET



Captive dietary needs: Fish-based diet supplemented with commercial meat diet, insects, and thiamin supplement. Will readily consume small rodents, like pinkies. Large pools or water tubs will be used for both bathing as

well as dipping fish. Water should be changed often if a waterfall or large pool is not available

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	Median Life Expectancy		Maximum Longevity	
	Within AZA In the Wild	Up to 28 years Unknown		Q
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Common Name Inca Tern

Scientific Name: Larosterna inca FAMILY: Sternidae ORDER: Charadriiformes AZA MANAGEMENT: Signature

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

ASIA

EUROPE

South America

NORTH AMERICA

NEOTROPICAL

AFRICA

AUSTRALIA

x OTHER

HABITAT

Found along the beaches and coasts of South America, from Peru to Chile

x COASTAL

FOREST

DESERT

GRASSLAND

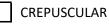
RIVERINE

MONTANE

OTHER

CIRCADIAN CYCLE





NOCTURNAL

OTHER

BREEDING INFORMATION

COURTSHIP DISPLAYS

Head bobbing, synchronous vocalizations, excavation of nest sites and courtship feeding.

AGE AT SEXUAL MATURITY

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Males 2 years

Females 2 years

Incubation period: 24-27 days with a 25 day average Fledgling Period: Approximately 40 days

NEST SITE DESCRIPTION

In the wild nests can be in burrows, caves, or other cavities. They have been known to use old Humboldt Penguin nests. In captivity, several nest structures have been used, including nest boxes, artificial tunnels, and open platforms. Nests can be situated about 5' from the ground, but some Inca terns have nested on the ground in tunnels or halved planting pots.

CLUTCH SIZE, & EGG DESCRIPTION

1-2 brown speckled eggs. Eggs can measure app.51mm long x 36mm wide.

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🥏 CHICK DEVELOPMENT

Chicks may begin to explore outside the nest before fledging. Chicks are brownish-grey and have small mustache plumes. As the chicks age, their bills and legs will develop the distinct red color. It can take several years before chicks develop into complete adult plumage



Both parents incubate and rear the chicks.

CAPTIVE HABITAT

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

MIXED SPECIES EXHIBITS

Compatible in mixed species exhibits?



NO

Comments: Have been successfully housed with other Charadriiformes, Galliformes, Passeriformes

Cildidui illoi illes, Galilloi illes, Passei iloi illes, Sphenisciformes, Columbiformes

In Captivity: Colonial species and form pairs. Pairs may change annually with the courtship displays highlighting newly formed pairs. Same-sex pairs have been known to form in captivity.

Minimum Group Size: Ideally more than 6. Should

Maximum Group Size: Dependent on exhibit

OPTIMAL HABITAT SIZE

Inca terns are normally kept in large flight or walk-through aviaries. They will utilize multiple levels of exhibits that include high rock work or elevated perching areas as well as mid-level perching and the ground. Inca terns in the wild will hover above the ocean before plunging to find prey. If the exhibit is tall enough, this behavior can be seen in the captive environment.



MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

Monitoring pairs in large colonies to determine the parentage of chicks can be challenging.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Information about the current AZA population can be found in the member's section of AZA or questions can be addressed to Sunny Nelson, SSP coordinator.

not be housed singly.

size only.

N/A



Name: Sunny Nelson