



TEMPERATURE TOLERANCE

From <u>20 ° F</u>to <u>110 ° F</u>

To 32 degrees F Lesser flamingos exhibit breeding behaviors at warmer

temperatures. This species is better suited to warm

Ď DIET

鱳



Scientific Name Pheoeniconais

FAMILY: Phoenicopteridae ORDER: Pheoenicopteriformes AZA MANEGMENT: Green

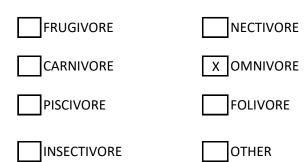
GEOGRAPHIC RANGE



FOREST	Inland saline and alkaline
DESERT	lakes.
GRASSLAND	
X COASTAL	
X MONTANE	
X OTHER	
CIRCADIAN C	YCLE

X DIURNAL

Additional information here if needed



Commercial grain-based diet containing 20-40% protein, developed using nutrient requirements of poultry and ducks, have proven successful for maintenance, growth, and reproduction of flamingos in captivity and should be provided as the staple diet. Most important is providing a particle size optimized for the filtration mechanisms of the particular species (< 1 mm for the smaller species).

Reflecting the size range of the flamingos (1.8 kg Phoeniconaias minor), energy estimates 160 kcal (660 kjoule) daily per individual to between 230 kcal (960

O LIFE EXPECTANCY

Median L	ife Expectancy	Maximum Longevity	
Within AZA In the Wild	30+ Years 40+ Years		Q
Within AZA	30+ Years		Q
In the Wild	40+ Years		- T

CREPUSCULAR	
NOCTURNAL	
OTHER	

BREEDING INFORMATION

🚔 AGE AT SEXUAL MATURITY

Males 3-4

Females 3-4

Incubation period: 28 days

Fledgling Period: 70-75 days

CLUTCH SIZE, & EGG DESCRIPTION

Usually lay one chalky white egg that weighs approximately 115g. Two eggs may be laid, but only occurs rarely. (i)

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Social Structure in the Wild: Flamingos, being one of the most gregarious of the bird groups, are found in

flocks of thousands of birds. The Lesser flamingos

COURTSHIP DISPLAYS

Group displays are an important part of flamingo breeding. The primary

purpose of group displays is thought to be the synchronization of

reproduction. Ritualistic behavior during group displays may include wing

salute, inverted wing salute, twist-preen, wing-leg stretch, and head flagging.

NEST SITE DESCRIPTION

In the wild, the most commonly used nesting sites are muddy islands with

very little or no vegetation. In captive settings, the mud island theme is

generally held to. Most often a secluded area is prepared by adding dirt,

CHICK DEVELOPMENT

Chicks hatch under the parents and the parent's brood tightly for the first few days.

The parents will begin to stand up as the chick stands on the mound and with four to

five days the chick may climb down the mound and walk

MARENTAL CARE

During hatching, parents will sit tightly on the nest, never leaving it unattended.

When the parents stand, they do so on the outer parts

MIXED SPECIES EXHIBITS

Compatible in mixed species exhibits?



NO

Comments: Sensitive species, mix with waterfowl; mixing with mammals is not recommended

OPTIMAL HABITAT SIZE

If possible, provide an area with water deep enough for swimming. It is advantageous to feed in some type of catch pen where birds can be trapped easily if medical issues arise Minimum Group Size Minimum size is 20 birds of equal sex ratio.

Maximum Group Size: The more the merrier provided that exhibit

MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

Skewed sex ratio for breeding; SSP focused on increasing breeding through transfers

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Q REFERENCES

N/A

Del Hoyo, J., Elliot, A., & Sargatal, J. editors (1992), Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 1, Ostrich to Ducks. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.

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