



Common Name Lesser Flamingo

Scientific Name *Phoeniconais*

FAMILY: Phoenicopteridae

ORDER: Phoenicopteriformes

AZA MANEGMENT: Green

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

- EUROPE
- ASIA
- NORTH AMERICA
- NEOTROPICAL
- AFRICA
- AUSTRALIA
- OTHER

HABITAT

- FOREST
- DESERT
- GRASSLAND
- COASTAL
- RIVERINE
- MONTANE
- OTHER

Inland saline and alkaline lakes.

CIRCADIAN CYCLE

- DIURNAL

Additional information here if needed

TEMPERATURE TOLERANCE



From 20 ° F to 110 ° F

To 32 degrees F Lesser flamingos exhibit breeding behaviors at warmer temperatures. This species is better suited to warm

DIET

- FRUGIVORE
- CARNIVORE
- PISCIVORE
- INSECTIVORE
- NECTIVORE
- OMNIVORE
- FOLIVORE
- OTHER

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 Phoeniconais minor), energy estimates 160 kcal (660 kjoule) daily per individual to between 230 kcal (960

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Median Life Expectancy	Maximum Longevity
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Within AZA	30+ Years	♂
In the Wild	40+ Years	

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In the Wild	40+ Years	

CREPUSCULAR

if needed.

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.



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



PARENTAL 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

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



MIXED SPECIES EXHIBITS

Compatible in mixed species exhibits? YES

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

N/A



REFERENCES

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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