

BRUCE'S GREEN PIGEON

(Treron waalia)



This Pigeon is native to sub-Saharan Africa from Somalia to Senegal and is found in most wooded areas. These birds are frugivorous and are specialised to feed on various fig trees.

DID YOU KNOW?

The vivid green and yellow feather colouring of the Pigeon is due to the colour pigments in their diet.

ROCK/SPECKLED PIGEON

(Columba guinea)



The Rock Pigeon is native to sub-Saharan Africa in grasslands, farmlands and cities. Their diet consists mainly of seeds and insects. In Zulu, they are known as Ivukuthu and in Afrikaans, die Kransduif.

DID YOU KNOW?

These Pigeons produce a substance known as crop milk which is secreted by the lining of the crop and is fed to the chick. Crop milk is also produced by Flamingos and some Penguins.

SUN CONURE

(Aratinga solstitialis)



The Sun Conure is native to Venezuela, Brasil and Guyana in tropical habitats. Their diet consists mainly of fruits, nuts and seeds. These birds can be seen playing on their backs and hanging upside down from trees.

DID YOU KNOW?

Conures have a tendency to spend long periods of time in their nest, even when not breeding.

GALAH

(Eolophus roseicapilla)



The Galah is native to Australia in grasslands and woodlands. Their diet consists mainly of seeds, plants, berries and insects. Galahs are often seen in large flocks in the wild and are very sociable birds.

DID YOU KNOW?

The name Galah comes from an Australian slang word '*gilaa*' meaning 'a fool' as these birds are seen being playful in the wild.

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON

(Nycticorax nycticorax)



The Night Heron is native to wetlands and is widely distributed across Southern Africa, North and South America, Europe and Asia. Their diet consists of aquatic and terrestrial animals such as fish, lizards, rodents and even snakes.

DID YOU KNOW?

Black-crowned Night Herons get their name due to the fact that they hunt at night and early morning, then rest during the day.

AFRICAN SPOONBILL

(Aramides ypecaha)



The African Spoonbill is native to Southern Africa and can be found by shallow inland waters. Their diet consists mainly of fish and aquatic invertebrates. This bird can live up to 20 years in captivity and 15 years in the wild.

DID YOU KNOW?

When a Spoonbill chick is hatched in captivity, they are known as Teaspoons.

HADEDA IBIS

(Bostrychia hagedash)



The Hadeda is native to Southern Africa near water but also in gardens almost all over South Africa. Their diet consists mainly of small insects, reptiles and snails. Their name comes from the distinctive call 'haa-daa-daa'.

DID YOU KNOW?

Hadeda Ibis are classified as a species of 'least concern' by the IUCN.

SCARLET IBIS

(Eudocimus ruber)



The Scarlet Ibis is native to South America and the Caribbean Islands. They can be found in marshes, mangroves and rainforests. Their diet consists mainly of amphibians, molluscs, fish and insects. Their bright colour is due to their diet.

DID YOU KNOW?

These Ibis get their brilliant red colour from carotene found in the crustaceans on which it feeds.

EMERALD STARLING

(*Lamprotornis iris*)



The Emerald Starling is native to West Africa in wooded and open savannas. Their diet consists mainly of insects, fruit and seeds. They have different calls for different purposes such as one call for mating and another call for warnings.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Emerald Starling has special muscles that allow it to open its beak to probe the soil for insects.

SPLENDID GLOSSY STARLING

(*Lamprotornis splendidus*)



The Splendid Glossy Starling is native to West Africa and can be found in lowland forests. Their diet consists mainly of fruits, insects and seeds. Their name comes from the splendid blue colour of their feathers.

DID YOU KNOW?

The genus *Lamprotornis* was introduced by the Dutch zoologist Coenraad Jacob Temminck in 1820.

AFRICAN GREY HORNBILL

(*Tockus nasutus*)



The African Grey Hornbill is native to sub-Saharan Africa in open woodlands and savannas. Their diet consists of insects, fruits and reptiles. The casque of the bill is used to enhance calls.

DID YOU KNOW?

Female Hornbills build nests in tree hollows and seal the opening with mud and faeces. She remains there, relying on the male to bring her food, until the chicks are half developed. During this period, the female loses all her feathers.

WHITE-TAILED JAY

(*Cyanocorax mystacalis*)



The White-tailed Jay is native to Ecuador and Peru and can be found in semi-humid forests to dry woodlands. These birds are insectivorous, feeding on insects and other invertebrates.

DID YOU KNOW?

The White-tailed Jay exhibits no sexual dimorphism. This means males and females look identical.

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON

(Nycticorax nycticorax)



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KENYAN CRESTED GUINEA FOWL

(Guttera pucherani)



The Kenyan Crested Guinea Fowl is native to Kenya, Tanzania and Zanzibar and can be found in coastal forests and wooded savannas. These birds are omnivorous, feeding on seeds, roots and insects.

DID YOU KNOW?

Both the male and the female Guinea Fowl will raise their chicks together until they are old enough to leave the nest.

VULTURINE GUINEA FOWL

(Acryllium vulturinum)



The Vulturine Guinea Fowl is native to Eastern tropical Africa and can be found in deserts with tall grass. These birds are omnivorous, feeding on seeds, roots and insects. They get their name from their bald head which resembles a vulture.

DID YOU KNOW?

The Vulturine Guinea Fowl is often referred to as '*Royal Guinea Fowl*' because it tends to have the most striking appearance.

GOLDEN PHEASANT

(Chrysolophus pictus)



The Golden Pheasant is native to Central China and can be found in dense forest areas. Their diet consists mainly of seeds, berries and shoots. During breeding season, the male displays his neck feathers and dances for the female.

DID YOU KNOW?

Pheasants are not known for their flying skills and are mostly terrestrial birds, but they are capable of short, fast bursts of flight.

BROWN HEADED PARROT

(Poicephalus cryptoxanthus)



The Brown-headed Parrot is native to South-eastern Africa. They can be found in almost any forest savannas and dry woodlands and they prefer Baobab trees. Their diet consists mainly of fruits, berries, nuts, seeds, buds and flowers.

DID YOU KNOW?

Brown-headed Parrots are sometimes found flocking with Cape Parrots.

RUPPELL'S PARROT

(Poicephalus ruepellii)



The Ruppell's Parrot is native to Namibia across to South-west Angola. They can be found in open woodlands and thornveld. Their diet consists mainly of seeds, kernels, nuts and fruits as well as plant shoots, flowers, buds and nectar.

DID YOU KNOW?

Ruppell's Parrots have been featured on postage stamps by several countries including Guinea, Chad and Cambodia.

SENEGAL PARROT

(Poicephalus senegalus)



The Senegal Parrot is native to Central Western Africa in savannas and open woodlands. Their diet consists mainly of fruit, seeds and blossoms. These birds are one of the quieter of the Parrot species.

DID YOU KNOW?

Gambia has featured the Senegal Parrot on a 100 Gambian Dalasis banknote.

TRANSVAAL MEYER'S PARROT

(Poicephalus meyeri)



The Transvaal Meyer's Parrot is native to Central and Eastern Africa in open woodlands and grasslands. Their diet consists mainly of fruits, seeds, nuts, berries and cultivated crops.

DID YOU KNOW?

Transvaal Meyer's Parrots are relatively common in the wild and are classified as least concern on the IUCN Red List.

MANDARIN DUCK

(Aix galericulata)



The Mandarin duck is native to China, Japan and Korea and can be found near lakes and wetlands. Their diet consists of seeds and plant matter. These birds have been used to represent marital love in Buddhism.

DID YOU KNOW?

The female lays 9 - 12 eggs during April and May. After an incubation period of 34 - 36 days, baby ducks (called ducklings) will hatch.

RUDDY SHELDUCK

(Tadorna ferruginea)



The Ruddy Shelduck can be found in Asia, Russia and North Africa near freshwater lakes or open country. Their diet consists mainly of plants, seeds and insects.

DID YOU KNOW?

In Tibet and Mongolia the Ruddy Shelduck is considered sacred by Buddhists. It is also a sacred animal in Slavic mythology.

COMMON MOORHEN

(Gallinula chloropus)



The Moorhen can be found throughout America, Africa, Europe and India near freshwater ponds and lakes. Their diet consists mainly of plants, seeds and insects. Its long toes is what helps it walk on soft mud and floating vegetation.

DID YOU KNOW?

Both parents take care of the chicks until they can fend for themselves. Moorhens are excellent swimmers at an early age but they lose this ability later in life.

AFRICAN SPOONBILL

(Platalea alba)



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DID YOU KNOW?

African Spoonbills, true to their name, call much of the African continent and Madagascar home.