



R: Male L: Female

Common Name

Indian Pygmy Goose

Scientific Name: *Nettapus coromandelianus*

FAMILY: Anatidae

ORDER: Anseriformes

AZA MANEGMENT: Studbook

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

EUROPE

ASIA

NORTH AMERICA

NEOTROPICAL _____

AFRICA

AUSTRALIA

2 subspecies | OTHER



TEMPERATURE TOLERANCE



From 40° F to 100° F

DIET

FRUGIVORE NECTIVORE

CARNIVORE OMNIVORE

PISCIVORE FOLIVORE

INSECTIVORE OTHER

Mazuri waterfowl maintenance

HABITAT

- FOREST
- DESERT
- GRASSLAI
- COASTAL
- RIVERINE
- MONTANE
- OTHER

Permanent ponds, lakes and lagoons supporting submerged vegetation are preferred. Tend to avoid running water due to absence of vegetation.

CIRCADIAN CYCLE

- DIURNAL
- CREPUSCULAR
- NOCTURNAL
- OTHER

BREEDING INFORMATION

AGE AT SEXUAL MATURITY



~2 years



~2 years



LIFE EXPECTANCY

Median Life Expectancy	Maximum Longevity
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10-15 years in wild (data deficient)

10-15 years in captivity



10-15 years in wild (data deficient)

10-15 years in captivity



COURTSHIP DISPLAYS

Female may solicit male with head-bobbing and vocalizations. Mutual billdipping may also occur



NEST SITE DESCRIPTION

Elevated tree hollows in or near water in the wild. Will use a variety of nestbox designs located near water in captive settings. Vegetation has also been used in some cases.



CLUTCH SIZE, & EGG DESCRIPTION



6-14 creamy white eggs, sometimes initially olive-tinged. Weigh approximately 27g. Incubation period: 21-24 (average of 23, but up to 28 days has been recorded).



CHICK DEVELOPMENT

Fledgeling period: 45-55 days. Brown upper areas and white abdomen, with dark head cap and relatively long tail at hatching. Can weigh between 12-18g at



PARENTAL CARE

Female incubates. Both parents stay with ducklings until fledging occurs.

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION



SOCIAL STRUCTURE

In wild: Usually encountered in pairs or small groups

In captivity: Typically housed in pairs

Minimum Group Size: 2

Maximum Group Size: Depends on size of



MIXED SPECIES EXHIBITS

Compatible

in mixed species exhibits?

YES

NO

Comments: Do well in mixed species settings as long as they have plenty of visual barriers and



OPTIMAL HABITAT SIZE

Do well in a variety of habitats, as long as they have plenty of access to water, visual barriers and vegetation, and can separate themselves for nesting. As they are highly aquatic, they need more water space than land space.



MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

Have been difficult to breed successfully in many cases, and ducklings have low survival rates. Wet brooding has improved duckling survival. Sub-optimal housing situations occur with limited water space and birds can be stressed by proximity to humans (including care staff, in some cases). Need to be kept fully winged.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

REFERENCES

Todd, Frank S. Natural History of Waterfowl. Ibis Publishing company, California. (1996)

Scott, P. A Colored Key of the Wildfowl of the World. Slimbridge, England. The Wildfowl Trust. (1978)

Photo credits: male-Keith Lovett, Buttonwood Park Zoo; female-Jacob Kraemer, Pinola Conservancy.

COMPLETED BY:

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