# **Species Fact Sheets**

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Order: Scientific Nan AZA Manager	ne:		iformes as cyano Green			Yellow	Family Comm	-	ame:	Corac Blue-	e ed Roller None					
AZA Manager	iiciit.		Green			TCHOW			iteu				NOT			
Photo (Male a	and Fe	emale)														
NATURAL HISTORY:																
Geographic Range:		Europe Africa				Asia Australia	_ a		lorth A Other		a ck her	e to		eotropio text.	cal [	
Habitat:		Forest Riverine				Desert Montan		☐ Grass Other			sland 🗵 Coastal Savannah, Woodlands					
Circadian Cycle:		iurnal	Х	Crepus	cula	r 🗆	Noctur	rnal	□ C	ther	Cli	ck he	ere to	enter to	ext.	
Cold Tolerand			70° F 30° F			To 60°   To 20°			To 50' Other		⊠ k her			40° F text.		
Heat Tolerance:		To 30° F To 110° F			Ot	To 50° l		☐ To 70 ick here to enter text.					To	90° F		$\boxtimes$
Diet:		Frugivore Nectivore		☐ Carnivore ☐ Omnivore			☐ Piscivo ☐ Folivor									
	aptive Dietary Needs: oller are fed insects, pinkies, anoles, meat product, and soaked pellet.															
Life Expectan	Males: Unkn			own	wn Fe			emales: Unknown								
Life Expectancy in Captivity:				Males: 15 ye							emales: 15 years					
Terror in Captivity. Indies. 15 years remaines. 15 years																
BREEDING INFORMATION:																
Age at Sexual Males: Maturity:			S:	1 year			Females:			1 year						
Courtship Displays:		A fast chasing flight with the following bird breaking away gaining speed in shallow dive.  They then roll, along the body axis, left and right several times calling as they fly.														

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**Nest Site** Cavity nester- box measuring 10" by 12" by 20" high and having a nest hole opening

measuring 3" in diameter. **Description:** 

Clutch Size, Egg

2-4 Eggs.

**Description:** 

**Development:** 

Incubation 22-24 days **Fledgling Period:** Approximately 4 weeks

Period:

Parental Care: Both of the parents help rear the chicks.

Chick Chicks become independent by 40 days. Chicks can often be left in with the parents while

they are rearing their next clutch but this often depends on the individuals and the exhibit

size.

**CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION:** 

Occurs in pairs or trios, often with two or three other pairs nearby. They can be gregarious Social Structure in the Wild:

in parts of their range, sometimes living in groups of three to seven year round.

Occasionally, they have been found in groups of 20

**Social Structure** Typically kept in pairs or family groups. Some institutions have had success housing several pairs together in large spaces. When kept in groups they must be watched closely in Captivity:

for signs of aggression during the breeding season.

**Minimum** One Depends on exhibit size Maximum Group Size:

**Group Size:** 

Compatible in Gets along with most species although there are **Mixed Species** Yes Comments: individuals that tend to be more aggressive. They will

**Exhibits:** defend their nest site from other species.

**Optimal** Have been kept successfully in smaller aviaries, as small as 8'x16'x8' tall but do better in **Habitat Size:** 

larger spaces where they have room to display.

Can sometimes be difficult to get pairs together, may take several months of introductions Management **Challenges:** but is usually successful. The time of the year introductions are attempted may be critical

with increased success being seen after the height of the breeding season, which is generally April through September. Spend most of their time perching/sedentary.

**ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:** 

Males can be aggressive to each other even after having spent time in a large exhibit calmly for a period of time. Much of their social interaction and dominance behavior can be in vocal calls and stances as well as in actual flight displays. Hand reared birds have a tendency to pick up the behavior of dive bombing people which often makes them not suitable for walk through exhibits.

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#### **REFERENCES:**

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#### **COMPLETED BY:**

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