Species Fact Sheets

Order:		Charadr	iiforme	es			Famil	y:		Chara	driidae		
Scientific Name: Vanellus miles Common Name: Masked Lapwing					ving								
_													
AZA Ma	anagement:		Green		\boxtimes	Yellow] Red			None	
_													
Photo (Male):							Phot	to (Fema	ale):			
	1 The												
)·												
NATUR	AL HISTORY	':											
_													
Geogra	=	Euro				Asia			North A			Neotropical	
Range:		Afric	ca		1	Australia	2	X	Other	New	v Guinea	a	
		_		_		_	_	_	-		_		_
Liek itet		Fore	st			Desert		X	Grass			Coastal	
Habitat		Riveri	ine		ſ	Montane	[Other	weii habi	-	ed to urban inte	тасе
										Hab	וומו		
Circadia	an Cycle:	Diurnal	\boxtimes	Crepus	rular	·	Noctu	rnal		ther	Click h	nere to enter te	/†
Circulat	un cycic.	Diamar		crepus	cului		Noctu	man			Cherry		· · · ·
		To 7	0° F			To 60° F	[To 50	°F	\boxtimes	To 40° F	\boxtimes
Cold Tolerance:		To 30° F								50F with shelter and to 3			
				X	☑ To 20° F		□ Other		with radiant heat				
Heat Tolerance:		То 3				To 50° F	[To 70	°F		To 90° F	
ficat it	Jeranee.	To 11	LO° F	\boxtimes	Ot	her Cli	ck here	e to ei	nter text	Ξ.			
_													
Diet:		Frugiv				rnivore			Piscivor			Insectivore	
Dicti		Nectiv	ore		On	nnivore	\mathbf{X}		Folivor	e	□ Ot	her (Add Below	
	Captive Di	-		-bo wild	The		o #++ · · o ! -	tiofs		المبيدة	Contine	diatavariata	ch
	Primarily insect eaters in the wild. They are opportunistic foragers as well. Captive diets vary at each zoo. Listed below is a diet that used at the Sedgwick County Zoo.							ich					
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Gamebird Mix includes: Finely chopped fruit: apple, grape, banana, melon, sweet potato. Mazuri Exotic Gamebird pellets Soaked Mazuri parrot pellets Mazuri small bird maintenance mini Chopped romaine lettuce Chopped hard-boiled egg

Also added to the diet is Nebraska Bird of Prey meat, and mealworms.

Life Expectancy in the Wild:	Males:	12 years	Females:	12 years				
Life Expectancy in Captivity:	Males:	15-18 years	Females:	17-19 years				
Ene expectancy in captivity.	Wates.	13 10 years	r cindics.	17 15 years				
BREEDING INFORMATION:								
Age at Sexual Maturity:	Males: 1-	2 years	Females:	2-3 years				
Courtship Displays:	Birds pair off and have displays of head bobbing and vocalizations. Pairs are very territorial of their nesting site and typically will reuse the same sites every breeding season.							
Nest Site Description:	Usually nests in short grass, often near water; nest is depression in the ground, unlined or lined with plant material, pebbles and debris.							
Clutch Size, Egg Description:	3-4 eggs, which are a yellowish-olive to light brownish-olive in color and pear shaped.							
Incubation Period: 28-30 day penultim	ys starts with ate egg	Fledg	ling Period: 6-7	7 weeks				
Parental Care: Both parents incubate and care for the chicks.								
Chick Development: Chick has upperparts pale brown speckled buff and mottled black, white hind neck collar, underparts mostly white; young can swim from early age.								
CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION:								
Social Structure in the Wild:	During the non-breeding season, they form small flocks. During the breeding season they pair off to nest.							
Social Structure in Captivity:	Either single pairs, or single sex groups. Mixed sex groups of juveniles can be kept together for extended periods. Parents generally will tolerate young of year until subsequent clutch is close to hatch at which time parents may							

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become aggressive. In the absence of subsequent clutches young may be tolerated for several years								
Minimum Group Size:	2		Maximum (Group Size:	Depends on exhibit space.			
Compatible in Mixed Species Exhibits:	Yes	Comments:		portunity to	ds other shorebirds. Can o create species diversity aries			
Optimal Habitat Size: The ideal lapwing exhibit will have plenty of open, sandy areas combined with short grass areas. In addition, the lapwing exhibit should have an area of well-drained turf and a gradually deepening pool with running water (Vince, 1996). A few shrubs will provide shade and a sense of security (Holland, 2007).								
Management Challenges: Pairs can be territorial during nesting. Angel wing and leg problems during chick rearing are not uncommon and may need to be managed. Bumble foot develops quickly when housed on concrete.								
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:								
Click here to enter text.								
REFERENCES:								
Shorebirds Animal Care Manual October 2013								
Piersma, T. and Wiersma, P. (1996). Family Charadriidae (Plovers). Pp. 384-442 in: del Hoyo, J., Elliot, A. & Sargatal, J. eds. (1996). Handbook of the Birds of the World. Vol. 3. Hoatzin to Auks. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.								
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COMPLETED BY:								
Name: Phillip Hory	vey			Date:	8/10/2017			