

Species Fact Sheets

Order: Anseriformes
Scientific Name: *Anas puna*

Family: Anatidae
Common Name: Puna Teal

AZA Management: Green Yellow Red None

Photo (Male):

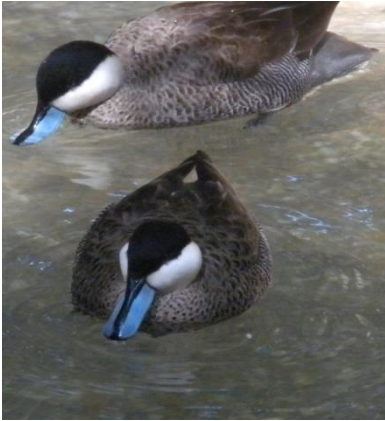
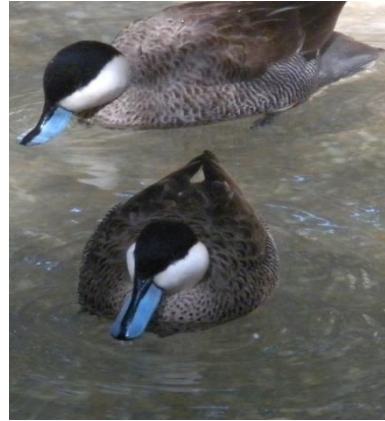


Photo (Female):



NATURAL HISTORY:

Geographic Range: Europe Asia North America Neotropical
 Africa Australia Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

Habitat: Forest Desert Grassland Coastal
 Riverine Montane Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

Circadian Cycle: Diurnal Crepuscular Nocturnal Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

Cold Tolerance: To 70° F To 60° F To 50° F To 40° F
 To 30° F To 20° F Other Can be maintained outdoors as long as they have access to moving water to keep their feet from freezing

Heat Tolerance: To 30° F To 50° F To 70° F To 90° F
 To 110° F Other Can be kept outdoors as long as water and shade are available

Diet: Frugivore Carnivore Piscivore Insectivore
 Nectivore Omnivore Folivore Other (Add Below)

Captive Dietary Needs:
 Captives can be fed commercial waterfowl diet, supplemented with greens, insects/worms, and vitamins and minerals.

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Life Expectancy in the Wild: Males: unknown Females: unknown

Life Expectancy in Captivity: Males: 10 Years Females: 10 Years

BREEDING INFORMATION:

Age at Sexual Maturity: Males: 1 Year Females: 1 Year

Courtship Displays: Males make a weak, rattling call, while females make a 4-5 syllable decrescendo.

Nest Site Description: Nest in long grasses, usually not close to the water. Captives will use elevated nest boxes.

Clutch Size, Egg Description: 5-6 cream-pink color eggs, average egg size is 5.5 centimeters by 3.9 centimeters

Incubation Period: 25-26 Days

Fledgling Period: 60 Days

Parental Care: Both parents care for ducklings, though only the female incubates eggs

Chick Development: Chicks leave the nest shortly after hatching and are able to feed themselves.

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION:

Social Structure in the Wild: Pairs or Small Flocks

Social Structure in Captivity: Pairs or Small Flocks

Minimum Group Size: 2

Maximum Group Size: Small Flock

Compatible in Mixed Species Exhibits: Yes **Comments:** Can be successfully mixed with other waterfowl, callitrichid monkeys, agouti

Optimal Habitat Size: 100 Square Feet per Pair

Management Challenges: Will hybridize with silver teal in captivity.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Previously listed as a subspecies of silver teal (*Anas versicolor*), the Puna teal is found in central South America – Peru, western Bolivia, northern Chile, and northwestern Argentina. It is named after the Puna, the grasslands of the central Andes. Teal are often found in larger lakes and ponds.

Puna teal measure 48 centimeters in length. The back, chest, and flanks are a light brown, spotted with darker brown. A black cap crowns the head, extending to just below the eyes; below that, the face is white. The most visually striking feature of the puna teal is its sky-blue beak, split down the middle by a black stripe.

Puna teal are not considered to be endangered in the wild. Their population is very large and appears to be stable. In some parts of the range, the species is the most commonly encountered duck. The species is

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moderately represented in AZA bird collections, but is considerably more common in European collections. Puna teal breed readily in captivity.

REFERENCES:

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