

Species Fact Sheets

Order: Anseriformes
Scientific Name: *Asacornis scutulata*

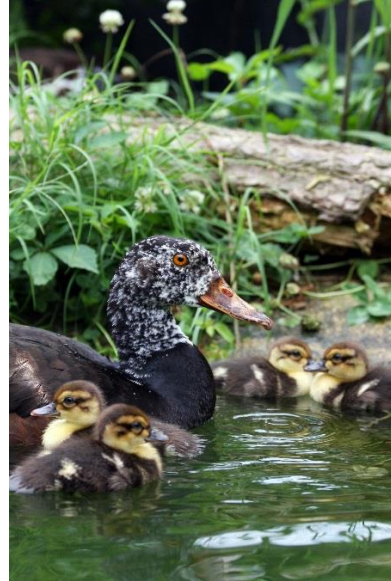
Family: Anatidae
Common Name: White-winged wood duck

AZA Management: Green Yellow Red None

Photo (Male):



Photo (Female):



NATURAL HISTORY:

Geographic Range: Europe Asia North America Neotropical
 Africa Australia Other India

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 [Click here to enter text.](#)

Heat Tolerance: To 30° F To 50° F To 70° F To 90° F
 To 110° F Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

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

Captive Dietary Needs:

Standard waterfowl maintenance diet

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

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Life Expectancy in Captivity: Males: Up to 12-16 yrs. Females: Up to 12 – 16 yrs.

BREEDING INFORMATION:

Age at Sexual Maturity: Males: 2nd year Females: 2nd year

Courtship Displays: Head bobbing, throwing heads back then forward to skim the water

Nest Site Description: Tree holes in wild. Will adapt well to a large (2-2.5ft deep) at least slightly raised nest box.

Clutch Size, Egg Description: 6 – 13, white

Incubation Period: 33 days

Fledgling Period: 14 weeks

Parental Care: Female incubates while male guards nest. Young are precocial. Both parents will show brood attendance.

Chick Development: Chicks move onto water as soon as they leave the nest.

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION:

Social Structure in the Wild: Pair is most common. Generally monogamous.

Social Structure in Captivity: Will pair well, but also have been shown to breed well when held in a large group.

Minimum Group Size: 2 ducks (1.1 or 0.2)

Maximum Group Size: Depends on space. Have been held in groups of 20+ ducks.

Compatible in Mixed Species Exhibits: Yes **Comments:** Do not tend to aggress on other species and hold their own against other waterfowl. Will perch on logs while many others stay on the water.

Optimal Habitat Size: At least 12in deep pool with land, flight and perching space. Minimum 12x12ft. No maximum.

Management Challenges: Due to the fact that these are perching ducks there is a tendency to try to keep them fully flighted rather than pinioned.

The captive populations in both Europe and N. America both face challenges with being exceptionally susceptible to avian tuberculosis. Maintaining exquisite water quality as well as housing the ducks within a constructed habitat (no soil-water interface) seems to help in mitigating this disease in this species.

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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Males and females are very similar in appearance and have no eclipse phase. Males are somewhat larger with a larger bill (Male 3-4kg, Female 2-3kg). Reports of females having a more densely mottled head and neck do not hold true for the North American population of ducks.

Described as secretive in the wild; however, this tendency is not generally noted in captivity.

REFERENCES:

BirdLife International (2015) Species factsheet: *Asarcornis scutulata*. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 04/06/2015.

BirdLife International 2013. *Asarcornis scutulata*. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.3. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded on 06 April 2015.

Green, A.J. 1993. The biology of the white-winged duck. *Cairina scutulata*. Forktail 8: 65-82

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