

Species Fact Sheets

Order: Piciformes
Scientific Name: *Pteroglossus viridis*

Family: Ramphastidae
Common Name: Green aracari

AZA Management: Green x Yellow Red None

Photo (Male):



Green Aracari, Pteroglossus viridis - Male
 © 2011 Photo by Alan Wolf
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Photo (Female):



Green Aracari, Pteroglossus viridis - Female
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NATURAL HISTORY:

Geographic Range:	Europe <input type="checkbox"/>	Asia <input type="checkbox"/>	North America <input type="checkbox"/>	Neotropical <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Africa <input type="checkbox"/>	Australia <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Click here to enter text.
Habitat:	Forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Desert <input type="checkbox"/>	Grassland <input type="checkbox"/>	Coastal <input type="checkbox"/>
	Riverine <input type="checkbox"/>	Montane <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Click here to enter text.
Circadian Cycle:	Diurnal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Crepuscular <input type="checkbox"/>	Nocturnal <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/> Click here to enter text.
Cold Tolerance:	To 70° F <input type="checkbox"/>	To 60° F <input type="checkbox"/>	To 50° F <input type="checkbox"/>	To 40° F <input type="checkbox"/>
	To 30° F <input type="checkbox"/>	To 20° F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Typical low temperatures in their range are in the mid-70s F; although, temps can fall to 60 F.
Heat Tolerance:	To 30° F <input type="checkbox"/>	To 50° F <input type="checkbox"/>	To 70° F <input type="checkbox"/>	To 90° F <input type="checkbox"/>
	To 110° F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	Typical high temperatures in their range are in the mid-80s F; although, temperatures can be as high as 100 F.	
Diet:	Frugivore <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Carnivore <input type="checkbox"/>	Piscivore <input type="checkbox"/>	Insectivore <input type="checkbox"/>
	Nectivore <input type="checkbox"/>	Omnivore <input type="checkbox"/>	Folivore <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Add Below) <input type="checkbox"/>

Captive Dietary Needs:

These birds are primarily frugivores, but will also eat insects. The captive diet is typically about 80% fruit including banana, apple, pear, grapes, blueberries (or any berry) and mango, papaya or melon, and 20% low iron softbill pellet.

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Life Expectancy in the Wild:	Males:	Unknown	Females:	Unknown
Life Expectancy in Captivity:	Males:	Median Life Expectancy from hatch: 3.8 years; from fledging 5.9 years. Longevity: 18 years.	Females:	Median Life Expectancy from hatch: 4.5 years; from fledging: 6.2 years. Longevity: 14 years.

BREEDING INFORMATION:

Age at Sexual Maturity:	Males:	About One Year	Females:	About One Year
Courtship Displays:	Male courtship feeds female. Some calling and tail bobbing.			
Nest Site Description:	Cavity nest – Hollow palm logs work well.			
Clutch Size, Egg Description:	Median clutch size: 2, range 1 to 4. Eggs white, oblong.			
Incubation Period:	16 to 19 days	Fledgling Period:	5 to 6 weeks.	
Parental Care:	Parents typically continue to feed chicks for a number of weeks after fledging.			
Chick Development:	Click here to enter text.			

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION:

Social Structure in the Wild:	Usually in small, likely family, groups.			
Social Structure in Captivity:	Breeding: 1:1 plus chicks under a year of age; although, subsequent clutches have been raised without removing older chicks. At least 0.0.2 of same sex for nonbreeding group.			

Minimum Group Size:	A group of at least 0.0.2 is recommended.	Maximum Group Size:	Unknown, and would depend on the mix of ages and sexes.
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Compatible in Mixed Species Exhibits:	Yes	Comments:	These birds have been mixed with many other bird and mammal species including: golden lion tamarins, agouti, sloth, scarlet ibis, Peruvian thickknee black necked stilts, elegant crested tinamou. Would not advise mixing with other Ramphastids.
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Optimal Habitat Size: Unknown

Management Challenges: None

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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

This is the most common Ramphastid in zoo collections. They breed readily if given a suitable nest cavity. Chicks have been kept with adults while adults were raising chicks from subsequent clutches.

REFERENCES:

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COMPLETED BY:

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Date: 2/18/2015