Edwards’s pheasant  
(*Lophura edwardsi*)

How YOU can help

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Weltvogelpark Walsrode
Edwards's pheasant
*(Lophura edwardsi)*
Edwards’s pheasant status

**Lophura edwardsi**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>IUCN Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Evaluated</td>
<td>RE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Deficient</td>
<td>DD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Least Concern</td>
<td>LC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Near Threatened</td>
<td>NT</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
<td>VU</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>EN</td>
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<td>Critically Endangered</td>
<td>CR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extinct in the Wild</td>
<td>EW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extinct</td>
<td>EX</td>
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</tbody>
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Edwards’s pheasant threats
Edwards’s pheasant problems

Edwards’s pheasant *Lophura edwardsi*

- Vietnamese pheasant?
- Genetic diversity
- Crossbreedings

Vietnamese pheasant *Lophura hatinhensis*

Swinhoe’s Pheasants *Lophura swinhoii*
Edwards’s pheasant recovery

• Analyse genetic variability within known bloodlines of the European, American and Japanese populations
  – Finding a large number of loci making it possible to measure polymorphisms.

• Check for genetic purity
  – Develop a sufficient amount of micro-satellite markers to be able to distinguish pure Edwards’s pheasants from its hybrids

• Genetic analysis start September 2013
Edwards’s pheasant recovery

- Again, Funds...
- Edwards’s funding proposal
Husbandry

Hardy species:
Outdoor exhibit with shelter

— Shelter
• Highest branch
• Food and water
• Small light and/or heating lamp
• Concrete floor
• At least 3m² for one pair

— Aviary
• Soft netting
• Plants
• Ornaments: rocks and tree logs
  — No dead ends!
• Grass, bark, stone pebbles, sand
• At least 15m² for one pair
Food

- Standard pheasant pellet
- Grain mixtures
- Limestone or grit
- Supplements
- Treats
  - Peanuts
  - mealworms
  - Fruit/vegetables
Social structure

• Monogamous

• Agressive males
  – Cover!
  – Pairing outside the breeding season
  – Old females for old males
  – Males to females
  – Clipping primary feathers
  – Escape branches
  – Wooden boards

• Parent rearing
  – Good and bad fathers
Reproduction

- Reproductive age
  - Usually two years
  - Some one year
- Nest
  - On ground
  - Provide cover and soft surface in corners
- Laying
  - Starts end march
  - Clutch size: 4-6 (interval 24-36h)
  - If eggs are taken a new clutch can follow after 2 weeks
Mixed species aviaries

- Fairly peacefull
  - Exceptions: Nicobar pigeon, white winged woodduck

- Increase chances
  - Non terrestrial species
  - Faster
  - Several feeders
  - Different colour

- Fledging chicks
  - Lock up pheasants
Health and welfare

• Feecal examinations
  – Nematodes, coccidiose,..

• Profilactic measurements
  – Minimize and remove excess food
  – Substrate should be easy to clean (river sand)
  – Keep aviary floor dry

• Agression
  – Feather picking (nose rings, nose caps)
  – Cover!
Conclusion

• Extremely threatened
• Funds for genetic research is needed
• More holders are needed
  – Relatively easy and hardy species
  – Beautifull and possible to mix with other species
IUCN SSC Galliformes Specialist Group
Strategic conservation planning workshop for Edwards’s pheasant

• **Edwards’s pheasant**
  – Identified as in need of urgent action by:
    • Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)
    • Asian Species Action Partnership that is being co-ordinated by IUCN

• **Workshop in Hanoi**
  – Develop a conservation strategy
  – Create a consortium of organisations and individuals able to act in Vietnam
Strategic conservation planning workshop for Edwards’s pheasant

• The workshop was attended by
  – Directors and technical staff from the key protected areas
  – Directors of Quang Tri and Quang Binh Forest Protection Departments
  – Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)
  – Institute of Ecological and Biological Research
  – Hanoi Zoo
  – BirdLife International
  – King Mongkut’s University of Technology, Thonburi, Thailand
Strategic conservation planning workshop for Edwards’s pheasant

- Workshop started with
  - Scene-setting presentations on the IUCN Species Survival Commission approach to Strategic Conservation Planning for species
  - Current knowledge of Edwards’s pheasant
  - VietNature’s plan for Truong Son IBA
  - Lessons from conservation efforts for saola
Strategic conservation planning workshop for Edwards’s pheasant

• Ultimate goal: “Self-sustaining wild populations of Edwards’s pheasant”

• To achieve this, two Goals were identified:
  – Understanding the ecology
  – Site management
• Suitable places for conservation action
  – a) a site where the species is found during surveys
  – b) a site where reintroduction could take place

• Potential areas for survey were predicted using:
  – Climate data
  – Examination of vegetation cover maps
  – On-the-ground knowledge from the field
• Within the next two years:
  – Survey potential sites
  – Surveys (camera-traps and others) should be gathered and analysed
  – Conduct a study into the feasibility of reintroduction
  – Identify and, where possible, prepare sites for management work if the species is found, but also to lay the groundwork for reintroduction, if that proves necessary
Strategic conservation planning workshop for Edwards’s pheasant

• Saola Working Group
  – Promoted the cause of the saola
  – Facilitated in finding funding

• Create Edwards’s Pheasant Working Group
  – Operate under the IUCN SSC Galliformes Specialist Group
  – Co-ordinated from within Vietnam with strong technical and strategic support from the international community