

Ageing and sexing:

Post-juvenile moult within the first few months of fledging results in an adult-female-like plumage, but retain all juvenile, remiges, greater primary coverts, alula & rectrices (similar to Paradise Riflebird see illustrations for that species);

Some researchers claim that adult female plumage and first immature male plumage are attained early in the second-year – age (2) - coinciding with adult post-breeding moult, others suggest that definitive adult female plumage is attained in the third or fourth year - (3) or (4) and immature males start to differ from females at the same time (see illustrations above);

The first traces of adult male plumage may be noted in birds in their fourth year (4), and definitely in the fifth year (5) males, with full adult male plumage is attained during the sixth year (6); There is a wide variation in descriptions of features that may separate young males from adult females, so much more information is required;

Adults differ markedly in plumage and in feather structure of remiges, rectrices and alula (see illustrations for Paradise Riflebird);

Males are considerably larger than females, with weight probably being the most reliable measurement for separating the sexes;

Incubation by female alone.