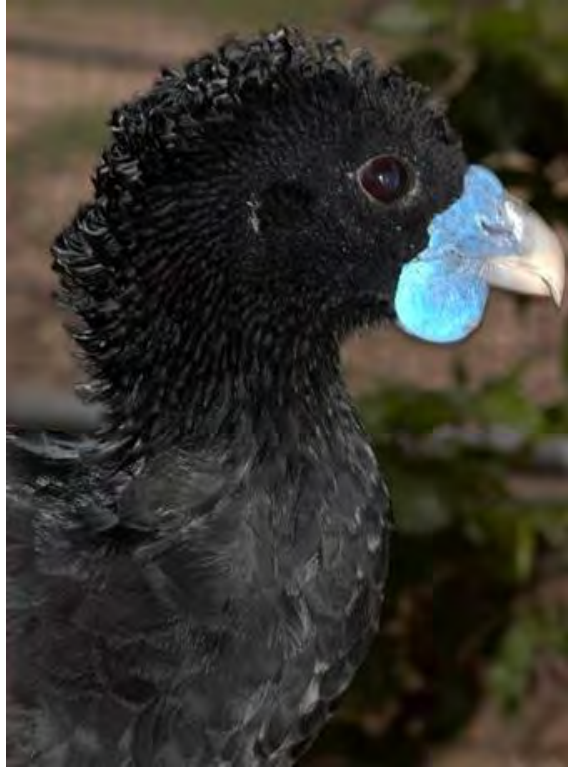


# **AZA GALLIFORMES TAXON ADVISORY GROUP**



1.0 Blue-billed Curassow  
Photo Credit: Bill Konstant

## **Regional Collection Plan 2nd Edition 2011-2016**

**ASSOCIATION  
OF ZOOS &  
AQUARIUMS**

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## **TAG Mission Statement**

The mission of the AZA Galliformes TAG is to promote the exhibition, sustainable management, and conservation of birds within the Galliformes taxonomic order.

## **Leadership & TAG Structure**

TAG leadership is comprised of one Chair, one Vice-Chair, one Secretary, a thirteen member Steering Committee, WCMC Liaison (non-voting), Veterinary Advisor (non-voting), and Private Sector Liaison (non-voting). The TAG is further organized into Interest Groups for various groups or taxa (see contact information in Table Appendix V)

**Table 1. TAG Steering Committee**

<b><u>TAG Chair</u></b>		
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<b><u>Private Sector Liaison</u></b>		
Don Butler, Pheasant Heaven	donbutler@murphybrownllc.com	(910) 293-2358

## **Acknowledgements**

As TAG Chair I would like to thank all of the TAG officers, Private Sector Liaison, Program Leaders and WCMC Advisor for all of their hard work and guidance in completing this document. I would also like to dedicate this document to past TAG Chairs, Officers, and Program Leaders. Lastly I would like to thank all the institutions that have displayed and breed the members of this taxonomic order.

## **History and TAG Introduction**

The AZA regional Galliformes TAG was formed in 1996 by Dr. Donald Bruning formerly of the Bronx Zoo and now retired; and produced the first and only Galliformes RCP in 1999. The Cracid TAG was formed in 1991 by Chelle Plassé formerly of the Houston Zoo and now Disney's Animal Kingdom; and produced the first and only Cracid RCP in 1995.

The Galliformes TAG and the Cracid TAG combined in 2004, as these taxa often compete for the same space in AZA institutions; since these two were combined, no RCP has been produced for either group. This document will serve as the Regional Collection Plan for all of the Galliformes held in AZA institutions and will also be considered the second RCP for both groups.

Much has changed since the initial Galliformes and Cracid RCP's. Over the more than ten-year period since initial recommendations, some of the recommended species have virtually disappeared from AZA institutions, while others have disappeared entirely from North American collections.

The Galliformes historically have had little representation within AZA institutions. The EAZA region on the other hand has had a greater representation of this group within their collections, especially with Pheasants. The inclusion of EAZA population data is meant to promote the global management and conservation of the species within this family that in most cases cannot be obtained from the wild anymore due to import regulations or Avian Influenza bans.

It is hoped that this document will increase the efforts and interest of the captive propagation of this group and ensure sustainable populations for future display and conservation needs of AZA institutions. This document was submitted for 30 day IR review on 12/13/2011 and for WCMC review on 2/1/2012.



Congo Peafowl  
Photo Credit: Pierre de Chabannes

## **TAG Definition**

The AZA Galliformes TAG manages all members of the order Galliformes, including Megapodes (*Megapodiidae*), Chachalacas, Guans, and Curassows (*Cracidae*), Turkeys (*Meleagrididae*), New World quails (*Odontophoridae*), Pheasants and Partridges (*Phasianidae*), and Guineafowl (*Numididae*). Eighty-nine species (and 19 subspecies) of galliform birds are represented in AZA institutions, all of which are evaluated for management within this document. For a complete list of species/subspecies, please see the Conservation Status Table (page 17).

## **Galliformes TAG Objectives**

- 1.) Promote the exhibition and sustainable management of species in the order Galliformes.
- 2.) Promote international partnerships, increasing the genetic diversity of recommended species, as well as those unmanaged species identified as being of interest to AZA and EAZA Taxon Advisory Groups.
- 3.) Promote and form partnerships outside of the Zoo community to increase holding space and acquire new bloodlines.
- 4.) Identify specific species that may represent endangered biomes, serving as ambassadors and helping AZA institutions to interpret conservation concerns.
- 5.) Increase awareness among zoo visitors of the importance of this group as seed dispersers, “indicator” species, and cultural symbols (i.e. national or culturally significant birds).
- 6.) Act as a galliform bird husbandry resource for the AZA community.

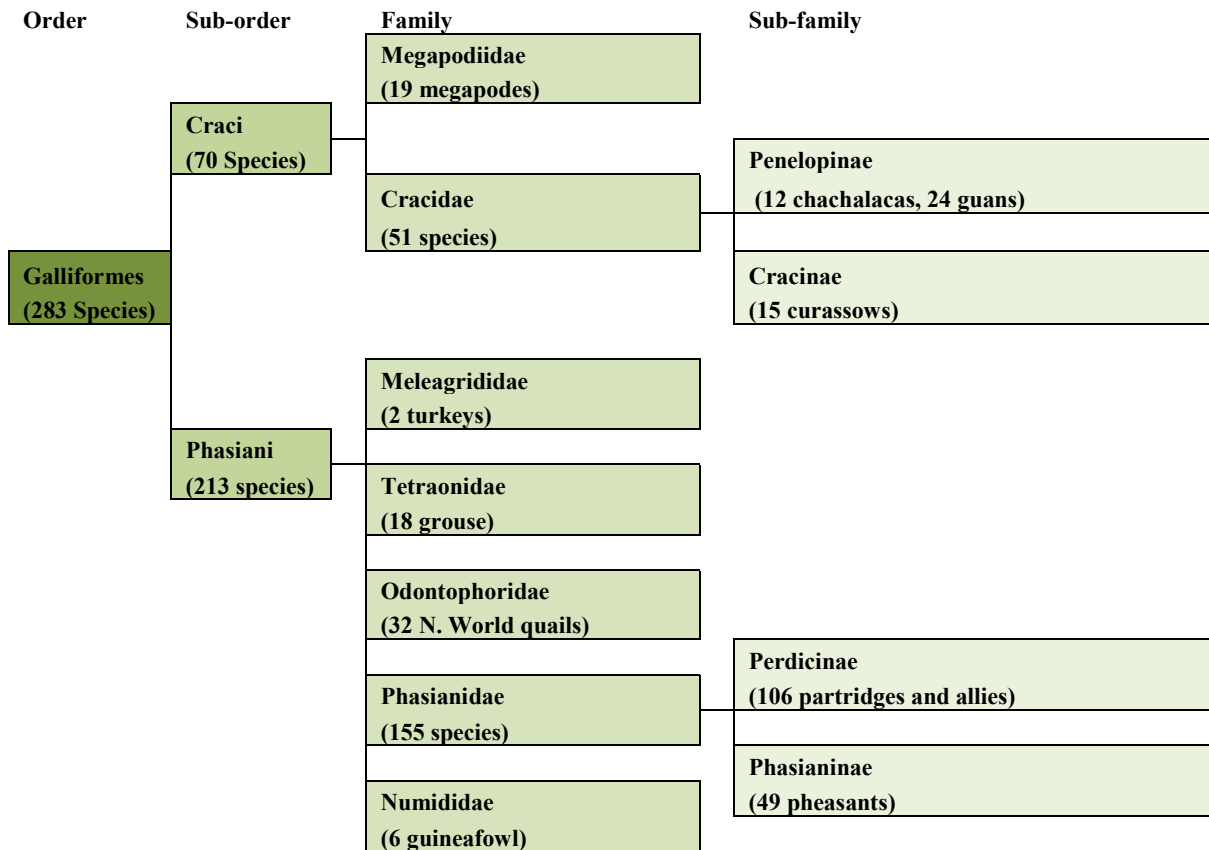
## **Taxonomy**

This document follows the proposed taxonomy of Dr. Josep del Hoyo in Handbook of the Birds of the World volume 2 New World Vultures to Guineafowl; except for the exclusion of the Imperial Pheasant *Lophura imperialis* which was found to be a natural occurring hybrid and the addition of the following species that were recognized after the publication of del Hoyo’s text:

- Sira Curassow (*Pauxi koepckee*), formerly considered a sub-species of the Southern Helmeted Curassow (*Pauxi unicornis koepckee*) (2011);
- Gunnison Sage Grouse (*Centrocercus minimus*) (2000);
- Hainan Peacock-pheasant (*Polyplectron katsumatae*), formerly considered a sub-species of the Grey Peacock-pheasant (*Polyplectron bicalcaratum katsumatae*) (2010).

The order Galliformes consists of 283 species (see Table 2), split into two suborders - Craci (70 species) and Phasiani (213 species). The suborder Craci is further divided into Megapodiidae (the megapodes, 19 species) and Cracidae (the chachalacas, guans, and curassows, 51 species). The suborder Phasiani is divided into Meleagrididae (the turkeys, 2 species), Tetraonidae (the grouse, 18 species), Odontophoridae (the New World quails, 32 species), Phasianidae (the pheasants and partridges, 155 species), and Numididae (the guinea fowl, 6 species).

**Table 2. Taxonomy of the Galliformes**



Due to the large size of this taxonomic order, this document is organized by family. An introduction to each family is provided, along with a list of the species currently held in AZA collections. Individual species sheets include justification for recommendations, as well as relevant supporting information that was used in the decision process.

### Space Analysis

A space survey was sent to 238 AZA-accredited institutions in July 2010 and was completed by December 2010. 233 institutions responded, resulting in a 98% response rate. As of December 2011, 132 AZA institutions have identified an Institutional Representative to this TAG; 129 (or 98%) of these facilities responded to the survey. At the time of the survey, responses indicated that AZA facilities held a total of 2,793 galliform birds, with future (five-year) space estimates totaling 4,638 spaces. Generally, the survey was found to be roughly consistent with ISIS data. Target population sizes were determined using the results of the space survey; a summary of space survey data is included in Appendix II.

## Species Selection Criteria

The Galliformes TAG followed the AZA recommended criteria in determining program species. The level of management for each species is described in the individual species sheets. The following program definitions are found in the AZA Regional Collection Plan Handbook

[http://www.aza.org/uploadedFiles/Animal\\_Care\\_and\\_Management/Animal\\_Programs/Conservation\\_Programs\\_Database/PLH\\_RCPs.pdf](http://www.aza.org/uploadedFiles/Animal_Care_and_Management/Animal_Programs/Conservation_Programs_Database/PLH_RCPs.pdf)

A species that qualified for management was put through a subjective evaluation to determine the program type. The different criteria and definitions are below; all criteria are assigned the same weight. Each criteria has an assigned value of 0, 1 or 2.

**If a Species did not have more than two sexed pairs in AZA institutions the species was not scored and was instantly recommended as a” Not Recommended” species.**

### Conservation Status (status of species in the wild, extinction risk in the wild)

- 0 = Species is listed by IUCN as Critically Endangered / Endangered.
- 1 = Species is listed by IUCN as Vulnerable / Near Threatened.
- 2 = Species is listed by IUCN as being of Least Concern / Not Listed.

### Husbandry Expertise (level of expertise available to the management program, as related to maintenance and propagation of the species in AZA institutions)

- 0 = There is a high level of expertise available.
- 1 = There is a moderate level of expertise available.
- 2 = There is little / no expertise available.

### Availability (either within or outside of AZA institutions, potential non-AZA partnerships)

- 0 = Species is rare / difficult to obtain.
- 1 = Species is moderately available.
- 2 = Species is readily available.

### Demand within AZA (demand for the species within AZA institutions, availability of space)

- 0 = There is high demand within AZA institutions.
- 1 = There is moderate demand within AZA institutions.
- 2 = There is little / no demand within AZA institutions.

### Availability/Feasibility of Potential Founders (availability of potential founders, relative to the North American population, considering institutional commitment, as well as expense, legal, ethical and logistical issues)

- 0 = Species is rare / difficult to obtain.
- 1 = Species is moderately available.
- 2 = Species is readily available.

### Scientific and Research Potential (potential to increase scientific knowledge with direct implications for conservation, as well as potential scientific research objectives and interest among AZA institutions, universities and scientific collaborators)

- 0 = There is a high level of potential.
- 1 = There is moderate potential.
- 2 = There is little / no potential.

**Exhibit Value (the species' visitor appeal)**

- 0 = Species has high appeal.
- 1 = Species has moderate appeal.
- 2 = Species has little / no appeal.

**Education Value (potential to use the species as a program animal, and/or increase visitor awareness of the species, its habitat, and conservation issues)**

- 0 = There is a high level potential.
- 1 = There is moderate potential.
- 2 = There is little / no potential.

**Taxonomic Uniqueness (level at which the taxon is unique, assuming this criterion is deemed pivotal in the TAG's decision-making process)**

- 0 = Taxon is highly unique.
- 1 = Taxon is moderately unique.
- 2 = Taxon is not especially unique.

**Risk of Losing the *Ex situ* Population (risk of loss within AZA collections, without population management)**

- 0 = Species is highly likely to be lost from AZA collections without management.
- 1 = Species is moderately likely to be lost from AZA collections without management.
- 2 = Species is not likely to be lost from AZA collections.

**Link to *In situ* Conservation (potential for captive population to affect *in situ* conservation via a bona fide assurance population, ability to engage visitors in conservation action, link to field research, link to in-range education efforts or reintroduction program)**

- 
- 0 = There is high potential.
- 1 = There is moderate potential.
- 2 = There is little / no potential.

**Acquisition/Maintenance Costs (cost of acquiring the species from sources outside of AZA, and/or cost of maintenance)**

- 0 = There is little to no cost associated with acquisition / husbandry.
- 1 = There are moderate costs associated with acquisition / husbandry.
- 2 = Acquisition / husbandry may be expensive.

**International Program or North American Government Conservation Program (existence of an international or government-operated conservation or management program, such as an international studbook or Global Species Management Program)**

- 0 = An organized program exists.
- 1 = There is potential for an organized program.
- 2 = No program exists.



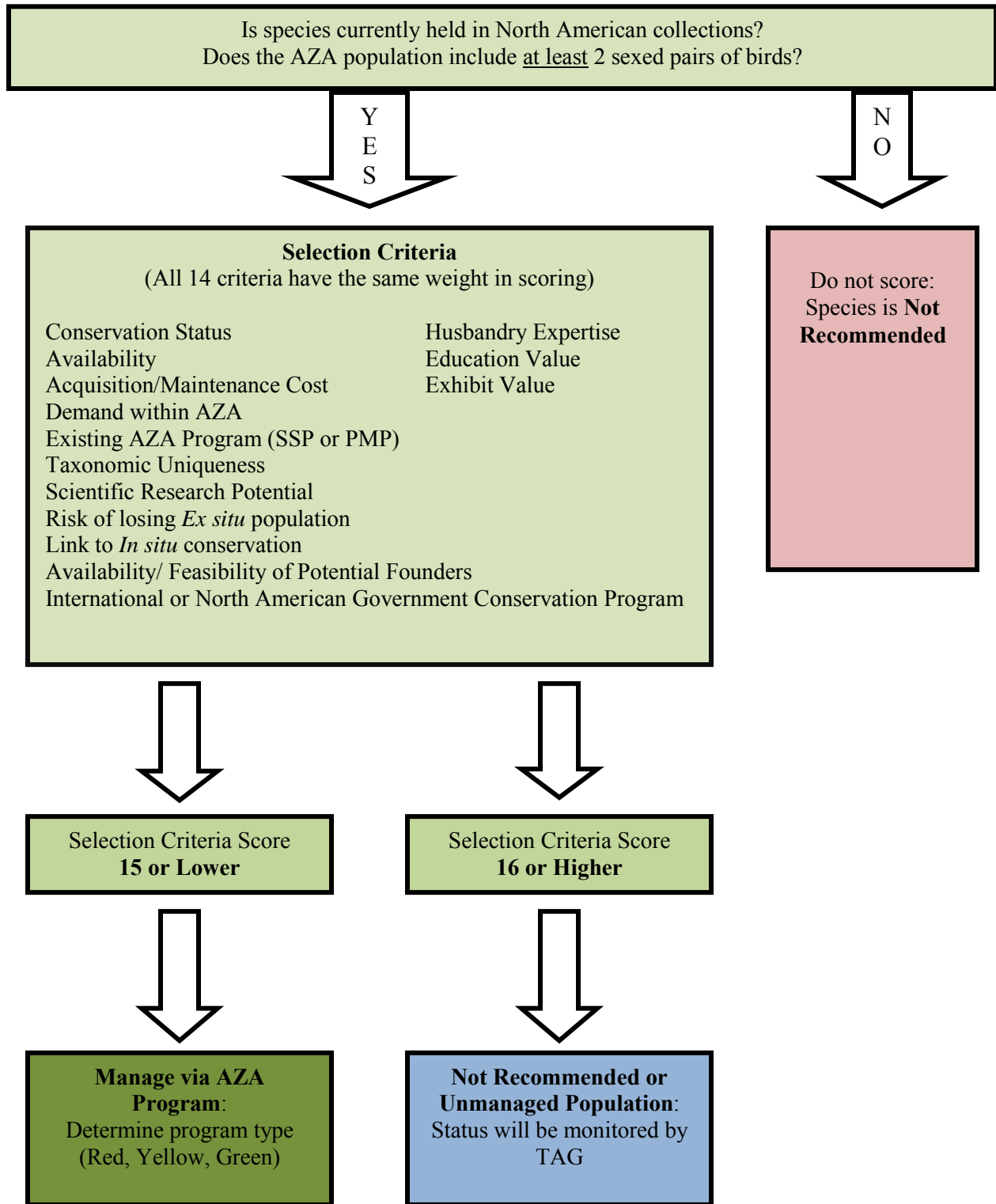
AZA Program: SSP or PMP (species' previous or existing AZA program designation)

- 0 = Species is managed as an AZA SSP, PMP or via an AZA Studbook.
- 1 = Species has been managed as an AZA SSP, PMP or via an AZA Studbook, but the program is not current.
- 2 = No AZA program has ever existed.



Northern Helmeted Curassow Photo Credit: Bill Konstant

**Table 3. Species Selection Decision Tree**



**Table 4. Recommended Species Summary, organized by Species Selection Score**

<b>Unmanaged Populations</b>		
Himalayan Monal	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	19
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	19
Temminck's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan temminckii</i>	19
Siamese Fireback	<i>Lophura diardi</i>	17
Mountain Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron inopinatum</i>	17
Masked Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</i>	16
Lesser B. Fireback	<i>Lophura ignita ignita</i>	16
Maleo	<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>	16
Javan Green Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus muticus</i>	16
<b>Red Program Populations</b>		
Green Junglefowl	<i>Gallus varius</i>	15
Ocellated Turkey	<i>Meleagris ocellata</i>	15
Crested Guineafowl	<i>Guttera pucherani</i>	14
Brown-eared Pheasant	<i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i>	13
Crested Wood-partridge	<i>Rollulus rouloul</i>	13
Horned Guan	<i>Oreophasis derbianus</i>	11
Palawan Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>	11
Edward's Pheasant	<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>	10
Cabot's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan caboti</i>	9
Northern Helmeted Curassow	<i>Pauxi pauxi</i>	8
Congo Peafowl	<i>Afropavo congensis</i>	7
Wattled Curassow	<i>Crax globulosa</i>	6
Blue-billed Curassow	<i>Crax alberti</i>	5
<b>Yellow SSP Populations</b>		
Vulturine Guineafowl	<i>Acryllium vulturinum</i>	12
Malayan Great Argus	<i>Argusianus argus argus</i>	12
Attwater's Prairie Chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>	10

**Table 5. Animal Program Summary Table, organized by Program Designation and Current Population**

Species	Date of Last Plan	Current Population (from ISIS, Dec 2011)	Number of Participating Institutions (from ISIS, Dec 2011)	Sustainability Score (retained GD at 100 years or 10 generations)	Program Designation	Target Population	Target Program Designation	Space Needed (target population - current space)	Recent (5 Year) Population Trend (increasing, decreasing, or stable)	USFWS IUCN CITES	Goal #1	Goal #2	Goal #3
Brown-eared Pheasant ( <i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i> )	Never Planned	8	2	N/A	Red Program	50	Red Program	50-8= 42	Decreasing	- Vulnerable Appendix I	Publish Studbook	Conduct Population Planning	Research Founder Base
Edward's Pheasant ( <i>Lophura edwardsi</i> )	Never Planned	11	5	N/A	Red Program	60	Yellow SSP	60-11= 49	Decreasing	Listed Endangered Appendix I	Publish Studbook	Conduct Population Planning	Research Founder Base (genetic testing?)
Wattled Curassow ( <i>Crax globulosa</i> )	8/27/2007	21	7	34.00%	Red Program	75	Yellow SSP	75-21= 54	Decreasing	- Endangered Appendix III	Increase Founder Base	Improve Demography	Increase Space
Blue-billed Curassow ( <i>Crax alberti</i> )	10/31/2007	25	7	37.00%	Red Program	75	Yellow SSP	75-25= 50	Increasing	- Critically Endangered Appendix III	Increase Founder Base	Improve Demography	Increase Space
Cabot's Tragopan ( <i>Tragopan caboti</i> )	Never Planned	27	5	N/A	Red Program	60	Yellow SSP	60-27= 33	Increasing	- Vulnerable Appendix I	Publish Studbook	Conduct Population Planning	Research Potential Founder Imports

Species	Date of Last Plan	Current Population (from ISIS, Dec 2011)	Number of Participating Institutions (from ISIS, Dec 2011)	Sustainability Score (retained GD at 100 years or 10 generations)	Program Designation	Target Population	Target Program Designation	Space Needed (target population - current space)	Recent (5 Year) Population Trend (increasing, decreasing, or stable)	USFWS IUCN CITES	Goal #1	Goal #2	Goal #3
Congo Peafowl ( <i>Afropavo congensis</i> )	11/23/2010	39	11	45.52%	Red Program	70	Yellow SSP	70-39= 31	Stable	- Vulnerable -	Improve Demography	Research Egg Mortality Issues	Increase Population
Northern Helmeted Curassow ( <i>Pauxi pauxi</i> )	12/27/2007	43	16	47.00%	Red Program	75	Yellow SSP	75-43= 32	Decreasing	- Endangered Appendix III	Increase space	Improve Demography	Determine Sub-species/ Species/ Hybrid Status
Green Junglefowl ( <i>Gallus varius</i> )	Never Planned	43	4	N/A	Red Program	60	Yellow SSP	60-43= 17	Increasing	- Least Concern -	Publish Studbook	Conduct Population Planning	Increase Participating Institutions
Palawan Peacock-Pheasant ( <i>Polyplectron emphanum</i> )	Never Planned	46	22	N/A	Red Program	70	Yellow SSP	70-46= 24	Stable	- Vulnerable Appendix I	Publish Studbook	Conduct Population Planning	Increase Space
Horned Guan ( <i>Oreophasis derbianus</i> )	Never Planned	48	3	N/A	Red Program	75	Yellow SSP	75-48= 27	Increasing	Listed Endangered Appendix I	Increase Participating Institutions	Research Potential Founder Imports	Conduct Population Planning
Crested Guineafowl ( <i>Guttera pucherani</i> )	Never Planned	65	13	N/A	Red Program	120	Yellow SSP	120-65= 55	N/A	- Least Concern -	Publish Studbook	Conduct Population Planning	Sex Population to Form Pairs

Species	Date of Last Plan	Current Population (from ISIS, Dec 2011)	Number of Participating Institutions (from ISIS, Dec 2011)	Sustainability Score (retained GD at 100 years or 10 generations)	Program Designation	Target Population	Target Program Designation	Space Needed (target population - current space)	Recent (5 Year) Population Trend (increasing, decreasing, or stable)	USFWS IUCN CITES	Goal #1	Goal #2	Goal #3
Ocellated Turkey ( <i>Meleagris ocellata</i> )	Never Planned	73	10	N/A	Red Program	100	Yellow SSP	100-73= 27	Decreasing	- Near Threatened Appendix III	Research Founder Base	Research Egg Mortality Issues	Increase Space
Crested Wood Partridge ( <i>Rollulus rouloul</i> )	Never Planned	290	48	N/A	Red Program	300	Yellow SSP	300-290= 10	Stable	- Near Threatened -	Publish Studbook	Conduct Population Planning	Research Founder Base
Great Argus ( <i>Argusianus argus</i> )	8/13/2010	70	23	73.82%	Yellow SSP	80	Green SSP	80-70= 10	Stable	- Near Threatened Appendix III	Publish Studbook	Complete Recommended Transfers from Previous Master Plan	Increase Space
Vulturine Guinea fowl ( <i>Acryllium vulturinum</i> )	9/29/2011	79	27	N/A	Yellow SSP	200	Yellow SSP	200-79= 121	Increasing	- Least Concern -	Sex Population to Form Pairs	Improve Demography	Research Founder Base
Attwater's Prairie Chicken ( <i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i> )	6/22-6/23/2010	178	6	-	Yellow SSP	200	Green SSP	200-178= 22	Stable		Increase Captive Breeding Space	Increase Birds Available for Release	Continue Federal Program

## **Replacement Tables**

The replacement tables found in the individual species sheets, and summarized in Appendix I, are designed to provide relevant information, suggesting recommended species that may replace non-recommended species. With such a diverse and aesthetically pleasing order of birds, the temptation to acquire a non-recommended species is realized by the TAG, but it is hoped that the justification for management will guide institutional collection planning and increase the space for the program species(s). Many of the non-recommended species are beautiful and desirable for collections, but the TAG's recommendations are primarily focused on conservation status and the genetic health of captive populations.

## **Private Sector - TAG Relations**

Many of the species that were recommended in the initial Galliformes and Cracid RCP's have since disappeared from AZA collections, but may still be found in private collections. The initial importance that made the TAG originally recommend these species in many cases has become more urgent. With the destruction of large tracts of habitat in Asia for the production of palm oil and other crops, Asian pheasants have become increasingly rare in the wild. The Cracids are suffering from rapid destruction of suitable habitat and many populations are now highly fragmented and the conservation status of these species is becoming more of a concern.

The TAG is in communication with many private breeders, and may be able to direct animal managers to suitable sources for collection birds. The TAG's Private Sector Liaison offers feedback regarding the overall genetic and demographic health of these privately held populations and facilitates exchange of husbandry techniques and knowledge between the two communities.

If interest arises in a certain species the TAG will investigate a private sector "import": where one institution will take in a large group of the species from many different private sector collections. The facilitating institution will quarantine the birds and place them with interested institutions.

## **Breeding and Rearing Note**

Most of the species contained in this group are relatively long lived (most living into their twenties). It is strongly recommended that when rearing chicks of these species that great care is taken not to produce imprinted animals. Please contact the TAG Chair directly if you need assistance on foster rearing or rearing a chick in a group of domestic chicken chicks.

## Conservation

The TAG utilized the IUCN Red List website (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/>) to get the most up to date conservation status of the species managed by the TAG. The Galliformes as a group face many challenges within their countries of origin. This taxonomic order is depended on as an important food source and ornament source for many cultures around the world. Although very sensitive to habitat augmentation and fragmentation within their range countries, as a group they are for the most part relatively easy to breed and can be prolific in captivity.

### The conservation status of all of the Galliformes is as follows.

- 1 species is Extinct in the Wild (EW)
- 5 species are Critically Endangered (CE)
- 23 species are Endangered (E)
- 42 species are Vulnerable (VU)
- 37 species are Near Threatened (NT)
- 171 species are Least Concern (LC)
- 3 species are not designated
- 1 species is unknown

### The species represented within AZA collections are ranked the following by the IUCN.

(Special note: the critically endangered species number includes the Trinidad Piping Guan which is most probably not in captivity but either a mistaken scientific name or species hybrid.)

- 2 species are Critically Endangered (CE)
- 8 species are Endangered (E)
- 14 species are Vulnerable (VU)
- 14 species are Near Threatened (NT)
- 49 species are Least Concern (LC)
- 1 species is not listed

Of these species the largest populations in AZA are those of lower conservation designation (excluding the Attwater's population). If spaces are designated for those species of higher conservation priority that are recommended by the TAG large populations of conservation orientated programs could become a reality and these populations could be effective as a resource for research and cooperative exchanges with EAZA or captive breeding programs within the species country of origin.



Blue-billed Curassow, day 0  
Photo Credit: Christopher Holmes



**Table 6. Conservation Status Table (shading indicates species currently held in AZA collections)**

Family	Genus	Common name	Latin name	Conservation status	Wild Trend	Page#
Megapodiidae	<i>Alectura</i>	Australian Brush-turkey	<i>Alectura lathami</i>	Least Concern		29
	<i>Aepyodius</i>	Wattled Brush-turkey	<i>Aepyodius arfakianus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Bruijn's Brush-turkey	<i>Aepyodius bruijnii</i>	Endangered	Decreasing	-
	<i>Talegalla</i>	Red-billed Brush-turkey	<i>Talegalla cuvieri</i>	Least Concern		-
		Black-billed Brush-turkey	<i>Talegalla fuscirostris</i>	Least Concern		-
		Brown-collared Brush-turkey	<i>Talegalla jobiensis</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Leipoa</i>	Malleefowl	<i>Leipoa ocellata</i>	Vulnerable		-
	<i>Macrocephalon</i>	Maleo	<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>	Endangered	Decreasing	30
	<i>Eulipoa</i>	Moluccan Scrubfowl	<i>Eulipoa wallacei</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	-
	<i>Megapodius</i>	Polynesian Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius pritchardii</i>	Endangered		31
		Micronesian Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius laperouse</i>	Endangered		-
		Nicobar Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius nicobariensis</i>	Vulnerable		-
		Philippine Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius cumingii</i>	Least Concern		-
		Sula Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius bernsteinii</i>	Near Threatened		-
		Dusky Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius freycinet</i>	Least Concern		-
		Melanesian Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius eremita</i>	Least Concern		-
Vanuatu Scrubfowl		<i>Megapodius layardi</i>	Vulnerable		-	
New Guinea Scrubfowl		<i>Megapodius affinis</i>	Least Concern		-	
Orange-footed Scrubfowl		<i>Megapodius reinwardt</i>	Least Concern		-	
Cracidae	<i>Ortalis</i>	Plain Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis vetula</i>	Least Concern		33
		Grey-headed Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis cinereiceps</i>	Least Concern		34
		Chestnut-winged Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis garrula</i>	Least Concern		-
		Rufous-vented Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis ruficauda</i>	Least Concern		-
		Rufous-headed Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis erythroptera</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	-
		Rufous-bellied Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis wagleri</i>	Least Concern		-
		West Mexican Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis poliocephala</i>	Least Concern		35
		Chaco Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>	Least Concern		36
White-bellied Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis leucogastra</i>	Least Concern		-		

Family	Genus	Common name	Latin name	Conservation status	Wild Trend	Page#
Cracidae	<i>Ortalis</i>	Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>	Least Concern		-
		Little Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis motmot</i>	Least Concern		-
		Buff-browed Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis superciliaris</i>	Near Threatened		-
	<i>Penelope</i>	Band-tailed Guan	<i>Penelope argyrotis</i>	Least Concern		-
		Bearded Guan	<i>Penelope barbata</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	-
		Baudo Guan	<i>Penelope ortoni</i>	Endangered	Decreasing	-
		Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>	Least Concern		-
		Marail Guan	<i>Penelope marail</i>	Least Concern		-
		Rusty-margined Guan	<i>Penelope superciliaris</i>	Least Concern		-
		Red-faced Guan	<i>Penelope dabbenei</i>	Least Concern		-
		Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	Least Concern		37
		Cauca Guan	<i>Penelope perspicax</i>	Endangered	Decreasing	-
		White-winged Guan	<i>Penelope albipennis</i>	Critically Endangered	Decreasing	-
		Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	Least Concern		38
		Dusky-legged Guan	<i>Penelope obscura</i>	Least Concern		-
		White-crested Guan	<i>Penelope pileata</i>	Near Threatened		-
		Chestnut-bellied Guan	<i>Penelope ochrogaster</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	-
		White-browed Guan	<i>Penelope jacucaca</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	-
	<i>Pipile</i>	Trinidad Piping-guan	<i>Pipile pipile</i>	Critically Endangered		39
		Blue-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	40
		Red-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cunjubi</i>	Least Concern		-
		Black-fronted Piping Guan	<i>Pipile jacutinga</i>	Endangered	Decreasing	-
	<i>Aburria</i>	Wattled Guan	<i>Aburria aburri</i>	Near Threatened	Decreasing	41
	<i>Chamaepetes</i>	Black Guan	<i>Chamaepetes unicolor</i>	Near Threatened		-
		Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Penelopina</i>	Highland Guan	<i>Penelopina nigra</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	42
	<i>Oreophasis</i>	Horned Guan	<i>Oreophasis derbianus</i>	Endangered	Decreasing	43
<i>Nothocrax</i>	Nocturnal Curassow	<i>Nothocrax urumutum</i>	Least Concern		44	
<i>Mitu</i>	Crestless Curassow	<i>Mitu tomentosa</i>	Least Concern		-	

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Cracidae	<i>Mitu</i>	Salvin's Curassow	<i>Mitu salvini</i>	Least Concern		-
		Razor-billed Curassow	<i>Mitu tuberosa</i>	Least Concern		-
		Alagoas Curassow	<i>Mitu mitu</i>	Extinct in the Wild		-
	<i>Pauxi</i>	Northern Helmeted Curassow	<i>Pauxi pauxi</i>	Endangered	Decreasing	45
		Southern Helmeted Curassow	<i>Pauxi unicornis</i>	Endangered	Decreasing	46
		Sira Curassow	<i>Pauxi koepckeae</i>	Endangered		-
	<i>Crax</i>	Great Curassow	<i>Crax rubra</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	47
		Cozumel Island Curassow	<i>C. r. griscomi</i>			
		Blue-billed Curassow	<i>Crax alberti</i>	Critically Endangered	Decreasing	48
		Yellow-knobbed Curassow	<i>Crax daubentoni</i>	Near Threatened	Decreasing	50
		Black Curassow	<i>Crax alector</i>	Near Threatened		51
		Wattled Curassow	<i>Crax globulosa</i>	Endangered	Decreasing	52
		Bare-faced Curassow	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>	Least Concern		53
	Red-billed Curassow	<i>Crax blumenbachii</i>	Endangered	Decreasing	-	
Meleagrididae	<i>Meleagris</i>	Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Least Concern		55
		Rio Grande Wild Turkey	<i>M. g. intermedia</i>			
		Mexican Wild Turkey	<i>M. g. merriami</i>			
		Southeastern Wild Turkey	<i>M. g. silvestris</i>			
	Ocellated Turkey	<i>Meleagris ocellata</i>	Near Threatened		56	
Tetraonidae	<i>Falcapennis</i>	Siberian Grouse	<i>Falcapennis falcapennis</i>	Near Threatened	Decreasing	-
		Spruce Grouse	<i>Falcapennis canadensis</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Dendragapus</i>	Blue Grouse	<i>Dendragapus obscurus</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Lagopus</i>	Willow Grouse	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Rock Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus mutus</i>	Least Concern		-
		White-tailed Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus leucurus</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Tetrao</i>	Eurasian Black Grouse	<i>Tetrao tetrix</i>	Least Concern		-
		Caucasian Black Grouse	<i>Tetrao mlokosiewiczzi</i>	Near Threatened	Decreasing	-
		Western Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Black-billed Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao parvirostris</i>	Least Concern		-
<i>Bonasa</i>	Hazel Grouse	<i>Bonasa bonasa</i>	Least Concern		-	

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Tetraonidae	<i>Bonasa</i>	Severtsov's Grouse	<i>Bonasa sewerzowi</i>	Near Threatened	Decreasing	-
		Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	Least Concern		58
	<i>Centrocercus</i>	Sage Grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	Near Threatened		-
		Gunnison Sage-Grouse	<i>Centrocercus minimus</i>	Endangered		-
	<i>Tympanuchus</i>	Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Greater Prairie-chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	59
		Attwater's Prairie-chicken	<i>T. c. attwateri</i>			
Lesser Prairie-chicken		<i>Tympanuchus pallidicinctus</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	-	
Odontophoridae	<i>Dendrortyx</i>	Bearded Tree-quail	<i>Dendrortyx barbatus</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	61
		Long-tailed Tree-quail	<i>Dendrortyx macroura</i>	Least Concern		62
		Buffy-crowned Tree-quail	<i>Dendrortyx leucophrys</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Oreortyx</i>	Mountain Quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	Least Concern		63
	<i>Callipepla</i>	Scaled Quail	<i>Callipepla squamata</i>	Least Concern		64
		Elegant Quail	<i>Callipepla douglasii</i>	Least Concern		65
		California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	Least Concern		66
		Gambel's Quail	<i>Callipepla gambelii</i>	Least Concern		67
	<i>Philortyx</i>	Barred Quail	<i>Philortyx fasciatus</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Colinus</i>	Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Near Threatened	Decreasing	68
		Masked Bobwhite	<i>C. v. ridgwayi</i>			
		Eastern Bobwhite	<i>C. v. virginianus</i>			
		Black-throated Bobwhite	<i>Colinus nigrogularis</i>	Least Concern		-
		Spot-bellied Bobwhite	<i>Colinus leucopogon</i>	Not listed		-
		Crested Bobwhite	<i>Colinus cristatus</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Odontophorus</i>	Marbled Wood-quail	<i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i>	Least Concern		-
		Spot-winged Wood-quail	<i>Odontophorus capueira</i>	Least Concern		-
Black-eared Wood-quail		<i>Odontophorus melanotis</i>	Least Concern		-	
Rufous fronted Wood-quail		<i>Odontophorus erythrops</i>	Least Concern		-	
Black-fronted Wood-quail		<i>Odontophorus atrifrons</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	-	
Chestnut Wood-quail		<i>Odontophorus hyperythrus</i>	Near Threatened		-	
Dark-backed Wood-quail		<i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	-	

Family	Genus	Common name	Latin name	Conservation status	Wild Trend	Page#
Odontophoridae	<i>Odontophorus</i>	Rufous-breasted Wood-quail	<i>Odontophorus speciosus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Tacarcuna Wood-quail	<i>Odontophorus dialeucos</i>	Vulnerable	Stable	-
		Gorgeted Wood-quail	<i>Odontophorus strophium</i>	Endangered	Decreasing	-
		Venezuelan Wood-quail	<i>Odontophorus columbianus</i>	Near Threatened		-
		Black-breasted Wood-quail	<i>Odontophorus leucolaemus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Stripe-faced Wood-quail	<i>Odontophorus balliviani</i>	Least Concern		-
		Starred Wood-quail	<i>Odontophorus stellatus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Spotted Wood-quail	<i>Odontophorus guttatus</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Dactylortyx</i>	Singing Quail	<i>Dactylortyx thoracicus</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Cyrtonyx</i>	Montezuma Quail	<i>Cyrtonyx montezumae</i>	Least Concern		69
		Ocellated Quail	<i>Cyrtonyx ocellatus</i>	Vulnerable		-
<i>Rhynchortyx</i>	Tawny-faced Quail	<i>Rhynchortyx cinctus</i>	Least Concern		-	
Phasianidae	<i>Lerwa</i>	Snow Partridge	<i>Lerwa lerwa</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Tetraophasis</i>	Verreaux's Monal-partridge	<i>Tetraophasis obscurus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Szechenyi's Monal-partridge	<i>Tetraophasis szechenyii</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Tetraogallus</i>	Caucasian Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus caucasicus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Caspian Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus caspius</i>	Least Concern		-
		Himalayan Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus himalayensis</i>	Least Concern		-
		Tibetan Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus tibetanus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Altai Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus altaicus</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Alectoris</i>	Arabian Partridge	<i>Alectoris melanocephala</i>	Least Concern		-
		Przevalski's Partridge	<i>Alectoris magna</i>	Least Concern		-
		Rock Partridge	<i>Alectoris graeca</i>	Least Concern		72
		Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Least Concern		73
		Philby's Partridge	<i>Alectoris philbyi</i>	Least Concern		-
		Barbary Partridge	<i>Alectoris barbara</i>	Least Concern		74
		Red-legged Partridge	<i>Alectoris rufa</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Ammoperdix</i>	See-see Partridge	<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>	Least Concern		-
		Sand Partridge	<i>Ammoperdix heyi</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
<i>Francolinus</i>	Black Francolin	<i>Francolinus francolinus</i>	Least Concern		-	

Family	Genus	Common name	Latin name	Conservation status	Wild Trend	Page#
Phasianidae	<i>Francolinus</i>	Painted Francolin	<i>Francolinus pictus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Chinese Francolin	<i>Francolinus pintadeanus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Grey Francolin	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Swamp Francolin	<i>Francolinus gularis</i>	Vulnerable		-
		Coqui Francolin	<i>Francolinus coqui</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
		White-throated Francolin	<i>Francolinus albogularis</i>	Least Concern		-
		Schlegel's Francolin	<i>Francolinus schlegelii</i>	Least Concern		-
		Latham's Francolin	<i>Francolinus lathamii</i>	Least Concern		-
		Crested Francolin	<i>Francolinus sephaena</i>	Least Concern		75
		Ring-necked Francolin	<i>Francolinus streptophorus</i>	Near Threatened		-
		Finsch's Francolin	<i>Francolinus finschi</i>	Least Concern		-
		Red-winged Francolin	<i>Francolinus levaillantii</i>	Least Concern		-
		Grey-winged Francolin	<i>Francolinus africanus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Moorland Francolin	<i>Francolinus psilolaemus</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
		Shelley's Francolin	<i>Francolinus shelleyi</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
		Orange River Francolin	<i>Francolinus levaillantoides</i>	Least Concern		-
		Scaly Francolin	<i>Francolinus squamatus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Ahanta Francolin	<i>Francolinus ahantensis</i>	Least Concern		-
		Grey-striped Francolin	<i>Francolinus griseostriatus</i>	Near Threatened		-
		Nahan's Francolin	<i>Francolinus nahani</i>	Endangered	Decreasing	-
		Hartlaub's Francolin	<i>Francolinus hartlaubi</i>	Least Concern		-
		Double-spurred Francolin	<i>Francolinus bicalcaratus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Heuglin's Francolin	<i>Francolinus icterorhynchus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Clapperton's Francolin	<i>Francolinus clappertoni</i>	Least Concern		-
		Harwood's Francolin	<i>Francolinus harwoodi</i>	Vulnerable		-
		Red-billed Francolin	<i>Francolinus adspersus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Cape Francolin	<i>Francolinus capensis</i>	Least Concern		-
		Natal Francolin	<i>Francolinus natalensis</i>	Least Concern		-
Hildebrandt's Francolin	<i>Francolinus hildebrandti</i>	Least Concern		-		
Yellow-necked Spurfowl	<i>Francolinus leucoscepus</i>	Least Concern		76		

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Phasianidae	<i>Francolinus</i>	Grey-breasted Francolin	<i>Francolinus rufopictus</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
		Red-necked Francolin	<i>Francolinus afer</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
		Swainson's Francolin	<i>Francolinus swainsonii</i>	Least Concern		-
		Jackson's Francolin	<i>Francolinus jacksoni</i>	Least Concern		-
		Handsome Francolin	<i>Francolinus nobilis</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
		Mount Cameroon Francolin	<i>Francolinus camerunensis</i>	Endangered		-
		Swierstra's Francolin	<i>Francolinus swierstrai</i>	Vulnerable		-
		Chestnut-naped Francolin	<i>Francolinus castaneicollis</i>	Least Concern		-
		Erckel's Francolin	<i>Francolinus erckelii</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	77
		Djibouti Francolin	<i>Francolinus ochropectus</i>	Critically Endangered		-
	<i>Perdix</i>	Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	78
		Daurian Partridge	<i>Perdix dauurica</i>	Least Concern		-
		Tibetan Partridge	<i>Perdix hodgsoniae</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Rhizothera</i>	Long-billed Partridge	<i>Rhizothera longirostris</i>	Near Threatened		-
	<i>Margaroperdix</i>	Madagascar Partridge	<i>Margaroperdix madagarensis</i>	Least Concern		79
	<i>Melanoperdix</i>	Black Wood-Partridge	<i>Melanoperdix nigra</i>	Vulnerable		-
	<i>Coturnix</i>	Japanese Quail	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	Least Concern		80
		Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Least Concern		-
		Harlequin Quail	<i>Coturnix delegorguei</i>	Least Concern		-
		Rain Quail	<i>Coturnix coromandelica</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
		Stubble Quail	<i>Coturnix pectoralis</i>	Least Concern		-
		Brown Quail	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>	Least Concern		-
		Asian Blue Quail	<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	Least Concern		81
		African Blue Quail	<i>Coturnix adansonii</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
	<i>Anurophasis</i>	Snow Mountain Quail	<i>Anurophasis monorthonyx</i>	Near Threatened	Unknown	-
	<i>Perdicula</i>	Jungle Bush-quail	<i>Perdicula asiatica</i>	Least Concern	Unknown	-
		Rock Bush-quail	<i>Perdicula argoondah</i>	Least Concern		-
		Painted Bush-quail	<i>Perdicula erythrorhyncha</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
		Manipur Bush-quail	<i>Perdicula manipurensis</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	-
	<i>Ophrysia</i>	Himalayan Quail	<i>Ophrysia superciliosa</i>	Critically Endangered	Decreasing	-

Family	Genus	Common name	Latin name	Conservation status	Wild Trend	Page#
Phasianidae	<i>Xenoperdix</i>	Udzungwa Forest-partridge	<i>Xenoperdix udzungwensis</i>	Unknown		-
	<i>Arborophila</i>	Common Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila torqueola</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
		Sichuan Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila rufipectus</i>	Endangered	Decreasing	-
		Chestnut-breasted Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila mandellii</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	-
		Collared Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila gingica</i>	Vulnerable		-
		Rufous-throated Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila rufogularis</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
		White-cheeked Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila atrogularis</i>	Near Threatened		-
		Taiwan Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila crudigularis</i>	Near Threatened	Decreasing	-
		Hainan Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila ardens</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	-
		Chestnut-bellied Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila javanica</i>	Least Concern		82
		Grey-breasted Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila orientalis</i>	Vulnerable		-
		Brown-breasted Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila brunneopectus</i>	Least Concern		-
		Orange-Necked Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila davidi</i>	Endangered		-
		Chestnut-headed Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila cambodiana</i>	Near Threatened	Decreasing	-
		Bornean Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila hyperythra</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
		Red-billed Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila rubrirostris</i>	Least Concern		-
		Green-legged Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila chloropus</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
		Annam Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila merlini</i>	Not listed		-
	Chestnut-necklaced Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila charltonii</i>	Near Threatened		-	
	<i>Caloperdix</i>	Ferruginous Wood-partridge	<i>Caloperdix oculatea</i>	Near Threatened		-
	<i>Haematortyx</i>	Crimson headed partridge	<i>Haematortyx sanguiniceps</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Rollulus</i>	Crested Wood-partridge	<i>Rollulus rouloul</i>	Near Threatened		83
	<i>Ptilopachus</i>	Stone partridge	<i>Ptilopachus petrosus</i>	Least Concern		84
	<i>Bambusicola</i>	Mountain Bamboo-partridge	<i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>	Least Concern		85
		Chinese Bamboo-partridge	<i>Bambusicola thoracica</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
	<i>Galloperdix</i>	Red Spurfowl	<i>Galloperdix spadicea</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
		Painted Spurfowl	<i>Galloperdix lunulata</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
Ceylon Spurfowl		<i>Galloperdix bicalcarata</i>	Least Concern		-	
<i>Ithaginis</i>	Blood Pheasant	<i>Ithaginis cruentus</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-	



Family	Genus	Common name	Latin name	Conservation status	Wild Trend	Page#
Phasianidae	<i>Tragopan</i>	Western Tragopan	<i>Tragopan melanocephalus</i>	Vulnerable		-
		Satyr Tragopan	<i>Tragopan satyra</i>	Near Threatened		86
		Blyth's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan blythii</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	87
		Temminck's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan temminckii</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	88
		Cabot's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan caboti</i>	Vulnerable		89
	<i>Pucrasia</i>	Koklass Pheasant	<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>	Least Concern		90
	<i>Lophophorus</i>	Himalayan Monal	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	Least Concern		91
		Sclater's Monal	<i>Lophophorus sclateri</i>	Vulnerable		-
		Chinese Monal	<i>Lophophorus lhuysii</i>	Vulnerable		-
	<i>Gallus</i>	Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Least Concern		92
		Grey Junglefowl	<i>Gallus sonneratii</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
		Ceylon Junglefowl	<i>Gallus lafayetii</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	93
		Green Junglefowl	<i>Gallus varius</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	94
	<i>Lophura</i>	Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	95
		White-crested Kalij Pheasant	<i>L. l. hamiltoni</i>			
		Lineated Kalij Pheasant	<i>L. l. lineata</i>			
		Silver Pheasant	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	96
		Edward's Pheasant	<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>	Endangered	Stable	97
		Swinhoe's Pheasant	<i>Lophura swinhoii</i>	Near Threatened	Decreasing	99
		Salvadori's Pheasant	<i>Lophura inornata</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	-
		Crestless Fireback	<i>Lophura erythrophthalma</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	100
		Malayan C. Fireback	<i>L. e. erythrophthalma</i>			
		Crested Fireback	<i>Lophura ignita</i>	Near Threatened		101
		Vieillot's C. Fireback Pheasant	<i>L. i. rufa</i>			
		Lesser Bornean C. Fireback	<i>L. i. ignita</i>			
		Siamese Fireback	<i>Lophura diardi</i>	Near Threatened	Decreasing	102
		Bulwer's Pheasant	<i>Lophura bulweri</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	103
	<i>Crossoptilon</i>	White Eared-pheasant	<i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>	Near Threatened	Decreasing	104
		Sichuan White Eared- pheasant	<i>C. c. crossoptilon</i>			
		Tibetan White Eared- pheasant	<i>C. c. drouynii</i>			

Family	Genus	Common name	Latin name	Conservation status	Wild Trend	Page#
Phasianidae	<i>Crossoptilon</i>	Brown Eared-pheasant	<i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	105
		Blue Eared-pheasant	<i>Crossoptilon auritum</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	106
	<i>Catreus</i>	Cheer Pheasant	<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	-
	<i>Syrmaticus</i>	Elliot's Pheasant	<i>Syrmaticus ellioti</i>	Near Threatened		107
		Hume's Pheasant	<i>Syrmaticus humiae</i>	Near Threatened		-
		Mikado Pheasant	<i>Syrmaticus mikado</i>	Near Threatened		108
		Copper Pheasant	<i>Syrmaticus soemmerringii</i>	Near Threatened		-
		Reeve's Pheasant	<i>Syrmaticus reevesii</i>	Vulnerable		109
	<i>Phasianus</i>	Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	110
		Green Pheasant	<i>Phasianus versicolor</i>	Not listed	Decreasing	111
	<i>Chrysolophus</i>	Golden Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	Least Concern		112
		Lady Amherst's Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	113
	<i>Polyplectron</i>	Bronze-tailed Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron chalcurum</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	-
		Mountain Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron inopinatum</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	114
		Germain's Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron germaini</i>	Near Threatened	Decreasing	-
		Grey Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	Least Concern	Decreasing	115
		Hainan Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron katsumatae</i>	Endangered	Decreasing	-
		Malaysian Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron malacense</i>	Vulnerable		116
		Bornean Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron schleiermacheri</i>	Endangered	Decreasing	-
		Palawan Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>	Vulnerable	Decreasing	117
	<i>Rheinardia</i>	Crested Argus	<i>Rheinardia ocellata</i>	Near Threatened		-
	<i>Argusianus</i>	Great Argus	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	Near Threatened	Decreasing	118
		Malayan Great Argus	<i>A. a. argus</i>			
	<i>Pavo</i>	Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Least Concern		119
		Green Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	Endangered		120
		Javan Peafowl	<i>P. m. muticus</i>			
	<i>Afropavo</i>	Congo Peafowl	<i>Afropavo congensis</i>	Vulnerable		121
Numididae	<i>Agelastes</i>	White-breasted Guineafowl	<i>Agelastes meleagrides</i>	Vulnerable		-
		Black Guineafowl	<i>Agelastes niger</i>	Least Concern		-
	<i>Numida</i>	Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Least Concern		123

Family	Genus	Common name	Latin name	Conservation status	Wild Trend	Page#
Numididae	Numida	Reichenow's Guineafowl	<i>N. m. reichenowi</i>	Least Concern		123
	Guttera	Plumed Guineafowl	<i>Guttera plumifera</i>	Least Concern		-
		Crested Guineafowl	<i>Guttera pucherani</i>	Least Concern		124
		Kenya Crested Guineafowl	<i>G. p. pucherani</i>			
		Edward's Crested	<i>G. p. edouardi</i>			
Acryllium	Vulturine Guineafowl	<i>Acryllium vulturinum</i>	Least Concern		125	

Family: *Megapodiidae*  
(Brush-turkeys, Megapodes, and Scrubfowl)

The family Megapodiidae consists of 18 species, of which 4 are Endangered, 3 are Vulnerable, 10 are of Least Concern, and 1 is listed as Undetermined by IUCN. The members of this group have small ranges with a vast majority restricted to islands in the Pacific. This family is of high conservation concern and few members have ever been housed in captivity, thus husbandry requirements are unknown for most species.

The small ranges and unique nesting habits of this group makes them both a great education/display species and a high conservation priority, as poaching of eggs has drastically reduced some populations in a short time span.

**Species of this family in AZA collections to be evaluated**

Common name	Latin name	C. S.	AZA Pop.	Program	Page #
Australian Brush-Turkey	<i>Alectura lathamii</i>	LC	5.2	NR	29
Maleo	<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>	E	2.5	UN	30
Polynesian Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius pritchardi</i>	E	0.1	NR	31

Maleo  
Photo Credit: Pierre de Chabannes



**Australian Brush-turkey** (*Alectura lathami*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: NREC (Not assigned to a TAG category)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range country: Australia

Number of recognized subspecies: 2

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 5.2 housed in five institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 23**

Justification: The Australian Brush-turkey has a large range, a small captive population, low conservation status, and there are no unique research opportunities pertaining to this species; intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. The TAG understands that this species may be obtained for themed regional exhibits, but non-recommended species compete for valuable space with recommended species. For institutions interested in housing a megapode species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Australian Brush-turkey	Maleo	30

**Genus: *Macrocephalon***

**Maleo** (*Macrocephalon maleo*)

**AZA Recommendation: Unmanaged**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Endangered  
Wild population trend: Decreasing  
Range country: Sulawesi  
Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic  
CITES Appendix I

AZA population: 2.5 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 16**

Projected Space: 37

Target Population: 40



Maleo Photo Credit: Johannes Pfliederer

Justification: The Maleo is an endangered species endemic to the Island of Sulawesi, and has been in captivity within AZA institutions since the late 1960's. In the 1999 Galliformes RCP this species was recommended for a PMP but the population did not grow large enough to be managed by multiple institutions. Intensive management by the Bronx Zoo within the last couple of years has resulted in population growth; birds may be available for placement in the future. The AZA population is the only known captive breeding population of this species and offers important research opportunities.

This species and others within the *Megapodiidae* family are highly relied upon as a traditional food source to the cultures that inhabit the islands where they range. Anthropologist and Ornithologist have been working to determine if egg harvesting is sustainable as some island cultures have placed taboos on fishing as they fear that the sea is being over fished (Tidemann and Gosler 2010). Due to these taboos basic knowledge on how many eggs these birds produce, how long they live and how long they are sexually reproductive is of great importance to not only the husbandry of the species in captivity, but the research of the wild population as well.

WCS is conducting a field project with this species which has included the purchase of nesting sites and the hatching of eggs in controlled environments, safe from predators and poaching. For those institutions interested in housing this species or helping support the in-situ conservation efforts please contact the species champion.

Species Champion:	Nancy Clum
Institution:	WCS / Bronx Zoo
Email:	<a href="mailto:nclum@wcs.org">nclum@wcs.org</a>
Phone:	(718) 220-5159

**Polynesian Scrubfowl** (*Megapodius pritchardii*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Endangered

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range Countries: Tonga

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 0.1 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Polynesian Scrubfowl is of interest to the TAG but since there is only one individual of this species in AZA collections at this time it is not recommended. Husbandry research opportunities are great with this species as with most members of the family *Megapodiidae* (see Maleo species profile). If more founders become available for this population this species will be re-evaluated for management.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Polynesian Scrubfowl	Maleo	30

**Family: *Cracidae***  
(Chachalacas, Guans, and Curassows)

The family *Cracidae* consists of 51 species divided into two sub-families *Penelopinae*, (chachalacas 12 species, guans 24 species) and *Cracinae*, (curassows 15 species). Within the family *Cracidae* 1 species is Extinct in the Wild, 3 Critically Endangered, 8 Endangered, 5 Vulnerable, 6 Near Threatened, and 27 Least Concern.

Members of this family are long lived (some specimens living to late 20's and early 30's) and do require winter holding as they are vulnerable to frost bite.

**Species of this family in AZA collections to be evaluated**

Common name	Latin name	C. S.	AZA Pop.	Program	Page #
Plain Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis vetula</i>	LC	1.1.2	NR	33
Grey-headed Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis cinereiceps</i>	LC	1.4	NR	34
West Mexican Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis poliocephala</i>	LC	0.1	NR	35
Chaco Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>	LC	1.2.1	NR	36
Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	LC	1.2	NR	37
Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	LC	0.1	NR	38
Trinidad Piping Guan	<i>Pipile pipile</i>	CE	3.1	NR	39
Blue-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>	LC	12.9.2	NR	40
Wattled Guan	<i>Aburria aburri</i>	NT	2.2	NR	41
Highland Guan	<i>Penelopina nigra</i>	VU	3.4.1	NR	42
Horned Guan	<i>Oreophasis derbianus</i>	E	34.14	RED	43
Nocturnal Curassow	<i>Nothocrax urumutum</i>	LC	0.1	NR	44
Northern Helmeted Curassow	<i>Pauxi pauxi</i>	E	18.16.4	RED	45
Southern Helmeted Curassow	<i>Pauxi unicornis</i>	E	1.1	NR	46
Great Curassow	<i>Crax rubra</i>	VU	12.7.1	NR	47
Cozumel Great Curassow	<i>C. r. grisei</i>		1.1	NR	
Blue-billed Curassow	<i>Crax alberti</i>	CE	13.11	RED	48
Yellow-knobbed Curassow	<i>Crax daubentoni</i>	NT	3.6	NR	50
Black Curassow	<i>Crax alector</i>	LC	1.1	NR	51
Wattled Curassow	<i>Crax globulosa</i>	E	9.10	RED	52
Bare-faced Curassow	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>	LC	3.1	NR	53

Blue-billed Curassow  
Photo Credit: Houston Zoo





**Plain Chachalaca** (*Ortalis vetula*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Texas, Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica

Number of recognized subspecies: 4

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA Population: 1.1.2 housed in two institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Plain Chachalaca has a large range and low conservation status; intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. The TAG understands that this species is of interest for themed regional exhibits as this is the only species of Cracid that ranges into N. America. If your institution is interested in housing a Cracid species please consult the replacement table below to identify a managed species.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Plain Chachalaca	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52

**Grey-headed Chachalaca** (*Ortalis cinereiceps*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA Population: 0.1.4 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Grey-headed Chachalaca has a large range and low conservation status; intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. If your institution is interested in housing a Cracid species please consult the replacement table below to identify a managed species.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Grey-headed Chachalaca	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52

**West Mexican Chachalaca (*Ortalis poliocephala*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: N/A

Range countries: Western Mexico

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 0.1 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The West Mexican Chachalaca has a large range and low conservation status; intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. If your institution is interested in housing a Cracid species please consult the replacement table below to identify a managed species.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
West Mexican Chachalaca	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52

**Chaco Chachalaca** (*Ortalis canicollis*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: MON-T (monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population: Not assigned

Range countries: Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina

Number of recognized subspecies: 2

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 1.2.1 housed in two institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Chaco Chachalaca has a large range and low conservation status; intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. If your institution is interested in housing a Cracid species please consult the replacement table below to identify a managed species.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Chaco Chachalaca	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52

**Crested Guan** (*Penelope purpurascens*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Southern Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 1.2 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Crested Guan has a large range, a small captive population, low conservation status, and there are no unique research opportunities pertaining to this species; intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a Cracid species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Crested Guan	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52

**Genus:** *Penelope*

**Spix's Guan** (*Penelope jacquacu*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Guyana, Venezuela, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

Number of recognized subspecies: 4

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 0.1 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Spix's Guan has a large range, a small captive population, low conservation status, and there are no unique research opportunities pertaining to this species; intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a Cracid species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Spix's Guan	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52

**Trinidad Piping-guan (*Pipile pipile*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: RES (Research)

Conservation status: Critically Endangered

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: Trinidad

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix I

AZA Population: 3.1 housed in three institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: Justification: The Trinidad Piping-guan is most probably not truly held in AZA institutions as changes in the taxonomy of the genus have probably lead to misidentification of the Blue-throated Piping-guan for this species. Regardless if this species was once held in AZA institutions the individuals that are listed on ISIS are most likely species hybrids with *Pipile cumanensis*. If your institution is interested in housing a Cracid species please consult the replacement table below to identify a managed species

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Trinidad Piping-guan	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52

**Blue-throated Piping-guan (*Pipile cumanensis*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Guyana, Venezuela, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay

Number of recognized subspecies: 2

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA Population: 12.9.2 housed in twelve institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 22**

Justification: The Blue-throated Piping-guan was recommended as a DERP population in the 1995 Cracid TAG RCP. Changes in taxonomy and the extremely large range and low conservation status of this species have changed the recommendation and intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. Taxonomic changes within this genus have led to taxa that were once thought to be sub-species to be described as full species which has resulted in the AZA population being species/subspecies hybrids. If your institution is interested in housing a Cracid species please consult the replacement table below to identify a managed species.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Blue-throated Piping-guan	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52



**Wattled Guan** (*Aburria aburri*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Near Threatened

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: Venezuela, Colombia, Peru

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 2.2 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 21**

Justification: Justification: The Wattled Guan has a large range and a lower conservation status; intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. If your institution is interested in housing a Cracid species please consult the replacement table below to identify a managed species.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Wattled Guan	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52

**Genus:** *Penelopina*

**Highland Guan** (*Penelopina nigra*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: RES (Research)

Conservation status: Vulnerable

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix III

AZA population: 3.4.1 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 24**

Justification: The Highland Guan has a large range and low conservation status; intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. If your institution is interested in housing a Cracid species please consult the replacement table below to identify a managed species.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Highland Guan	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52

**Genus:** *Oreophasis*

**Horned Guan (*Oreophasis derbianus*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Red Population**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: EEP (European Endangered species Programme)

Conservation status: Endangered  
Wild population trend: Decreasing  
Range countries: Mexico, Guatemala  
Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic  
CITES Appendix I

AZA population: 44.22 housed in four institutions.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 11**

Projected Space: 62

Target Population: 75



Photo Credit: Juan Cornejo

Justification: The Horned Guan is listed as Endangered by the IUCN the current wild population is estimated to be between 1,000 and 2,500 individuals. Habitat destruction and fragmentation as well as habitat modification due to global warming present the greatest threats. The ex-situ population is managed by an international studbook which includes 88 living individuals held in six countries. A majority of the captive population is held in AZA institutions. Africam Safari of Mexico has been intensively managing this species and currently holds greater than 50% of the captive AZA population. Africam has been instrumental in developing and coordinating in-situ conservation projects through the development of the Cloud Ambassadors Program and in collaboration with the International Committee for Conservation of the Horned Guan and its Habitat and the Cracid Specialists Group.

The Cloud Ambassadors Collaborative Breeding Program aims to support in-situ conservation efforts and create an international ex-situ conservation network via the loaning of captive bred animals from Mexico, the establishment of the Cloud Ambassadors Fund (created from contributions from holding institutions), and the funding of in-situ conservation projects. AZA institutions can become Cloud Forest members either through the acquisition (breeding loan) of guans from Mexico or via a direct donation to the Cloud Ambassadors Program. Following a formal grant application process, member institutions collectively determine how Cloud Ambassador Funds are to be awarded. Since 2007 five to seven in-situ Horned Guan projects have been funded annually in Mexico and Guatemala, for a total of us\$ 90,356, a breakthrough in the efforts and resources dedicated for the conservation of the species. To find out more about the Cloud Ambassadors Program visit <http://www.africamsafari.com.mx/oreophasis.php> or email [embajadores@afrcamsafari.com.mx](mailto:embajadores@afrcamsafari.com.mx)

This species is new to captivity within the United States. Husbandry is fairly similar to other neotropical cracids. To date; two U.S. AZA institutions have joined the Cloud Ambassadors and currently house the Horned Guan and additional institutions have expressed interest in acquiring this species.

Species Champion:	Juan Cornejo
Institution:	WCS / Bronx Zoo
Email:	<a href="mailto:jcornejo@wcs.org">jcornejo@wcs.org</a>
Phone:	

**Genus:** *Nothocrax*

**Nocturnal Curassow** (*Nothocrax urumutum*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 0.1 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Nocturnal Curassow has a large range and a low conservation status; intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. If your institution is interested in housing a Cracid species please consult the replacement table below to identify a managed species.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Nocturnal Curassow	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52

**Genus: *Pauxi***

**Northern Helmeted Curassow (*Pauxi pauxi*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Red Population**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

REPL (Replace suspected hybrids)

Conservation status: Endangered

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range Countries: Colombia, Venezuela

Number of recognized subspecies: 2

CITES Appendix III

AZA population: 18.16.4 housed in twenty-one institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 8**

Projected Space: 45

Target Population: 75



Photo Credit: Samantha Montgomery

Justification: The Northern Helmeted is listed as Endangered by the IUCN. The AZA population was founded in the early 1970's when three wild caught birds were transferred from Venezuela to the Houston Zoo. Unfortunately all three proved to be hens and it was not until 1986 when birds were acquired from the collection of Dr. Jesus Estudillo-Lopez of Mexico City by the Bronx Zoo that the one remaining wild caught hen at Houston was paired. Subsequently eight of the nine founders of this population come from Dr. Estudillo's aviaries.

A major debate with this species and with this genus in general is the variation in helmet size and shape and how this relates to sub-species status. Differing opinions have been formed and this has affected the potential purity of the AZA managed population. Due to this debate and information that some of the founding birds from Estudillo's aviaries may have been hybrids with *P. unicornis* genetic testing needs to be conducted to determine the hybrid status of the AZA managed population.

Some males of this species can be aggressive and the studbook shows a high rate of hen mortality often to aggressive imprinted males. Great care needs to be taken when rearing this species to attempt to not produce an imprinted individual(s). For more information, please contact the Program Leader.

Program Leader:	Christopher Holmes
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**Southern Helmeted Curassow (*Pauxi unicornis*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: RES Res (Research EAZA population is assumed to be hybrids with *Pauxi pauxi*)

Conservation status: Endangered  
Wild population trend: Decreasing  
Range countries: Bolivia  
Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic  
CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 1.1 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Southern Helmeted Curassow is listed as Endangered by the IUCN. The conservation status of this species may change due to taxonomic changes that resulted in (*Pauxi unicornis koepckeae*) described as full species now the Sira Curassow (*Pauxi koepckeae*) (of which none are known in captive collections). This new description changes the census of the wild population of the Southern Helmeted (*Pauxi unicornis*) and restricts this species to Bolivia.

The current AZA population is very small and from a limited founder base due to these factors this species is not recommended for intensive captive management at this time. If more space can be secured for the Curassows in AZA institutions and more founders are recruited for this population this species will be re-evaluated at that time. If your institution is interested in housing a Cracidae species please consult the replacement table below to identify a managed species.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Southern Helmeted Curassow	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52

**Great Curassow (*Crax rubra*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: Mon-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Vulnerable (up listed in 2010)

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: Belize, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and El Salvador

Number of recognized subspecies: 2

CITES appendix III

AZA population: 6.3 Individuals of (*Crax rubra*) housed in seven institutions.

6.4.1 Individuals of (*Crax r. rubra*) housed in four institutions.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 18**

Justification: The Great Curassow has a large range and although it is increasing in conservation priority the TAG has chosen to focus on the much more endangered members of the *Crax* genus. If your institution is interested in housing a Cracid species please consult the replacement table below to identify a managed species.

**Cozumel Island Curassow (*Crax r. griscomi*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not recommended**

EAZA Recommendation: No recommendation

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range country: Mexico (Cozumel Island)

AZA population: 1.1 housed in one institution.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species not scored, does not meet minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Cozumel Island Curassow is of high conservation concern. Africam Safari is working with this subspecies and the TAG fully supports these efforts.

If your institution is interested in housing a Cracid species please consult the replacement table below to identify a managed species.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Great Curassow	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52

Genus: *Crax*

**Blue-billed Curassow (*Crax alberti*)**

**Recommendation: Red Population**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Critically Endangered  
Wild population trend: Decreasing  
Range country: Colombia  
Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic  
CITES Appendix III

AZA population: 13.11 housed in seven institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 5**

Projected Space: 34

Target Population: 75

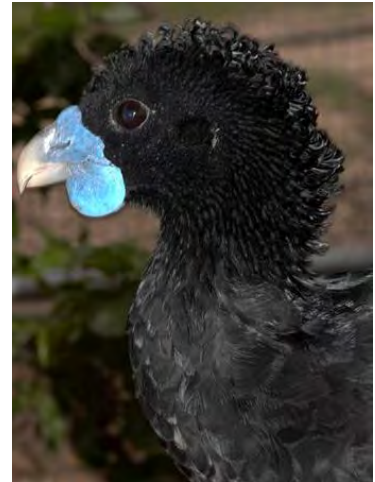


Photo Credit: Bill Konstant

The Blue-billed Curassow is listed as Critically Endangered by the IUCN. This Colombian endemic has always been a rarity in captive collections and is currently the most endangered Galliformes species held in captivity within AZA institutions. This species was first recorded in captivity in 1919 when two males were housed at the Philadelphia Zoo. After this date this species is only recorded intermediately in captivity in the U.S. with most accounts being single individuals.

The AZA population descends from five founders three of which were removed from the wild in the 1960's and originated from the collection of Bernard Roer. The fourth founder was the result of a partnership between the Cali Zoo and the San Diego Zoo which resulted in the import of a wild caught male and the export of three captive hatched hens to the Cali Zoo. The fifth founder is a hen that was imported from Dr. Jesus Estudillo's collection in Mexico City by John Vonderhaar which he has kindly placed on loan to the Houston Zoo where this female produced her first offspring in 2011.

Due to the rarity of this species in captivity it was decided to upgrade this regionally managed population to an international studbook which was approved by WAZA in 2007. Preliminary data collection has shown that the population outside of Colombia could be descended from 15 founders.

Although this species is kept in Colombian institutions and captive breeding has been attempted no offspring have been produced. Colombian institutions house around 20 wild caught birds that have been confiscated from throughout this species range. The TAG will be placing emphasis on this species both with captive management and conservation efforts as the IUCN recently updated the estimated wild population at 250 to 999 animals ranging in the wild (a decrease from previous years).

This species has been intensively managed over the past five years and is now the largest it has ever been in AZA. White Oak Conservation Facility and the Houston Zoo partnered to make this population growth possible. The Houston Zoo and Zoo Loursa in Portugal exchanged a pair of birds in 2011 to improve the founder base of both populations. In the future great emphasis will be placed on the demography of this population and also attempting to locate and acquire new founders.



**Genus:** *Crax*

**Blue-billed Curassow (*Crax alberti*) Cont.**

The Blue-billed Curassow and the equally endangered Cotton-top Tamarin (*Saguinus oedipus*)



which is widely displayed in AZA institutions share the same range. The habitat of both of these species the Colombian Tropical dry forest is highly endangered which 90% has been destroyed and only 2% is protected (personal communication Dr. Savage).

This species has been important culturally to the Pre-Colombian peoples of Colombia and is represented in art from this period and also played a vital role in myths and legends of this time. For more information, or to help support in-situ conservation efforts, please contact the Program Leader.

1.0 Blue-billed Curassow, day 33  
Photo Credit: Bill Konstant

Program Leader:	Christopher Holmes
Institution:	Houston Zoo
Email:	<a href="mailto:cholmes@houstonzoo.org">cholmes@houstonzoo.org</a>
Phone:	(713) 533-6564

**Yellow-knobbed Curassow** (*Crax daubentoni*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Near Threatened

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: Colombia, Venezuela

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix III

AZA population: 3.6 housed in six institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 19**

Justification: The Yellow-knobbed Curassow is listed as Near Threatened by the IUCN. This species was managed by an AZA regional studbook until 1996 when it was phased out due to a limited founder base. Husbandry practices have been established for this species and the TAG is not aware of any unique research opportunities pertaining to this species at this time. If your institution is interested in housing a Cracid species please consult the replacement table below to identify a managed species.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Yellow-knobbed Curassow	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52

**Black Curassow** (*Crax alector*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Brazil, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Suriname, Venezuela

Number of recognized subspecies: 2

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 1.1 housed in two institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Black Curassow has a large range, a small captive population, low conservation status, and there are no unique research opportunities involving this species; intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a Cracid species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Black Curassow	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52

Genus: *Crax*

**Wattled Curassow (*Crax globulosa*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Red Population**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Endangered (2010 update)

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix III

AZA population: 9.10 housed in seven institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 6**

Projected Space: 26

Target Population: 75



Photo Credit: Bill Konstant

Justification: The Wattled Curassow is listed as endangered by the IUCN. Due to the husbandry practice of breeding this species in a trio, genetic management of this population has been difficult. Genetic testing was conducted in 1997 to determine the founder base of the population. This program went without a program manager for many years and unfortunately many genetically important birds were lost to the private sector. At this time the managed population is assumed to descend from 5 founders, (2007 PMP). One of the goals of this population will be to recruit birds back from the private sector into the managed population. Depending on the availability of birds from the private sector and their known lineage at some point in the future the genetic testing may have to be repeated.

Habitat fragmentation has led to this species being upgraded in conservation priority from Vulnerable to Endangered. The population in the near future may be upgraded to Critically Endangered. The AZA managed population is one of the most documented captive populations of this species. In the future the TAG will be working with the EAZA Cracid TAG to hopefully expand the founder base of this population. For more information, please contact the Program Leader.

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**Bare-faced Curassow** (*Crax fasciolata*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2010 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

Conservation status: Least Concern  
Wild population trend: not assigned  
Range countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, and Paraguay  
Number of recognized subspecies: 3  
CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 3.1 housed in four institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Bare-faced Curassow has a large range and a low conservation status. This species was previously managed by an AZA regional studbook but was found to have a very limited founder base and it was decided to phase out the population in 1996. If your institution is interested in housing a Cracidae species use the replacement table below to identify a managed species.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Bare-faced Curassow	Horned Guan	43
	Northern Helmeted Curassow	45
	Blue-billed Curassow	48
	Wattled Curassow	52

**Family: *Meleagrididae***  
(Turkeys)

The family Meleagrididae consists of 2 species restricted to the Americas. The North American Wild Turkey consists of 6 subspecies ranging across North America; the South American Ocellated Turkey is monotypic and restricted to the Yucatan.

The recommendations for this group will focus on the Ocellated Turkey as the North American Turkey is stable through-out its range and is recommended for themed or barnyard exhibits only

**Species of this family in AZA collections to be evaluated**

Common name	Latin name	C.S.	AZA Pop.	Program	Page #
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	LC	66.81.105	UN	55
Rio Grande Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris g. intermedia</i>		6.3.9	NR	
Mexican Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris g. merriami</i>		0.2	NR	
Southeastern Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris g. silvestris</i>		3.7	NR	
Ocellated Turkey	<i>Meleagris ocellata</i>	NT	08.15.50	RED	56

Ocellated Turkey  
Photo Credit: Pierre de Chabannes



**Genus: *Meleagris***

**Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Unmanaged**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

Conservation status: Least Concern  
Wild population trend: Not assigned  
Range countries: United States, Mexico, and Canada  
Number of recognized subspecies: 6  
CITES appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 66.81.105 housed in fifty-nine institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 19**

Projected Space: 209

Target Space: 165

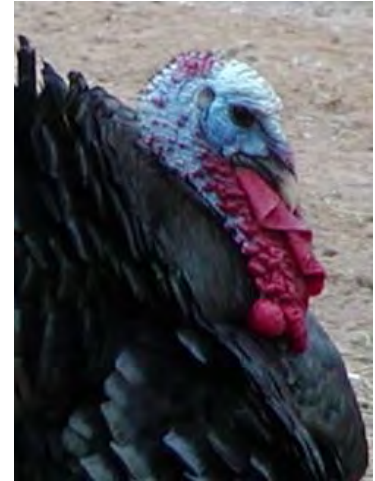


Photo Credit: John Kiseda

**Rio Grande Wild Turkey (*Meleagris g. intermedia*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

AZA Population: 6.3.9 housed in two institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 19**

**Mexican Wild Turkey (*Meleagris g. merriami*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

AZA Population: 0.2 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species not scored, does not meet minimum population requirement.**

**Southeastern Wild Turkey (*Meleagris g. silvestris*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

AZA Population: 3.7 housed in four institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 19**

Justification: The Wild Turkey is listed as Least Concern by the IUCN and has a vast range. There are no known research opportunities pertaining to any of the subspecies. The TAG realizes that this species is a great display bird and is only recommended for themed exhibits as spaces are needed for the Ocellated Turkey (*Meleagris ocellata*) which has a greater conservation need.

Species	Replacement species	Page #
Wild Turkey	Ocellated Turkey	56

Genus: *Meleagris*

**Ocellated Turkey (*Meleagris ocellata*)**  
**AZA Recommendation: Red Population**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Near Threatened  
Wild population trend: Decreasing  
Range countries: Belize, Mexico, Guatemala  
Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic  
CITES Appendix III

AZA population: 8.15.50 housed in ten institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 15**

Projected Space: 54

Target Population: 100



Photo Credit: Houston Zoo

Justification: The Ocellated Turkey is listed as Near Threatened by the IUCN. This population is a relatively new AZA population with birds represented from founders imported within the last ten years. Institutions are encouraged to sex the current unknowns in the population as this will facilitate in pairing birds.

Private sector imports have occurred from Europe and offspring of these birds should be recruited into the managed population. This species is still an important protein source within its native range and commercial hunting is still practiced. In some AZA institutions this species suffers from low fertility and high egg mortality within and these needs to be investigated by the population manager. All of the founders for this population are captive breed and the true relationship between individuals will need to be researched.

The TAG is looking to recruit a Program Leader for this species; for more information, or to help support in-situ conservation efforts, please contact a member of the Meleagrididae Interest Group.

Program Leader:	Vacant
Institution:	
Email:	
Phone:	



**Family: *Tetraonidae***  
(Grouse)

The family Tetraonidae consists of 18 species, of which 1 species Endangered, 2 Vulnerable, 4 Near Threatened, and 11 species of Least Concern.

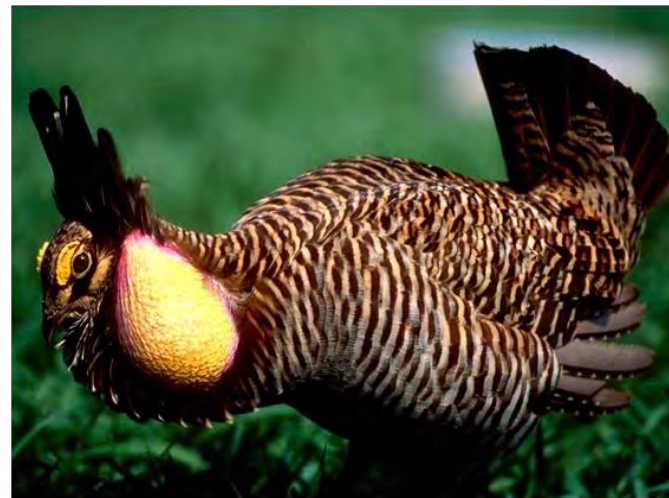
The Grouse have specialty husbandry needs that need to be taken into account when planning their enclosures. Due to the challenges of housing these species and the extreme reproduction rate and short lifespan these species are not recommended for captive management unless there is a regional conservation project with a release aspect.

Only one subspecies has a regional conservation project and the spaces which this population occupies are not included in the space survey results as they are specially built for this conservation project.

**Species of this family to be to be evaluated in AZA collections**

Common name	Latin name	C.S.	AZA Pop.	Program	Page #
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	LC	0.2	NR	58
Greater Prairie-chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	VU	2.0.	NR	59
Attwater's Prairie Chicken	<i>T. c. attwateri</i>		72.62.18	YELLOW SSP	

Attwater's Prairie Chicken  
Photo Credit: Houston Zoo



**Genus:** *Bonasa*

**Ruffed Grouse** (*Bonasa umbellus*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: not assigned

Range countries: Canada, United States

Number of recognized subspecies: 14

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 0.2 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Ruffed Grouse has a large range and a low conservation status. With a limited population in captivity and a limited founder base; intensive captive management is not warranted at this time.

Genus: *Tympanuchus*

**Greater Prairie-chicken** (*Tympanuchus cupido*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Vulnerable  
Wild population trend: Decreasing  
Range country: United States and Canada  
Number of recognized subspecies: 2  
CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 2.0 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: Justification: The Greater Prairie-chicken is decreasing in the wild; if this species is chosen for a reintroduction effort the TAG will be re-evaluate the recommendation.

**Attwater's Prairie-chicken** (*T. c. attwateri*)

**AZA Recommendation: Yellow SSP**

Conservation status: Critically endangered (USFW)  
Wild population trend: Stable  
CITES Appendix I: Not listed

AZA population: 72.62.18 housed in five (Texas) institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 10**

Projected Space: 196  
Target Population: 200

Justification: The USFW Service began this breeding program in 1992 due to a collapse of the wild population; eggs collected from the wild became the founders of this population. Every year hundreds of chicks are produced for both captive breeding and reintroduction back into the wild. This breeding and release program has halted the extinction of this subspecies. The captive management and release of this species has been a challenge; however the past few years have seen success with captive bred birds nesting and fledging chicks in the wild. For more information, or to help support in-situ conservation efforts, please contact the Program Leader.



Photo Credit: Mollie Coym

Program Leader:	Hannah Bailey
Institution:	Houston Zoo
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Phone:	(713) 533-6565

**Family: *Odontophoridae***  
(New World Quails)

The family Odontophoridae consists of 32 species of which 1 is Endangered, 5 are Vulnerable, 3 are Near Threatened, 22 are Least Concern, and 1 is not listed by the IUCN.

Few of the species held in captive collections are of high conservation concern and intensive captive management is not warranted. Although management is not recommended for most of this family the TAG understands that many of these species are housed in themed or regional exhibits.

**Species of this family in AZA collections to be evaluated**

Common name	Latin name	C.S.	AZA Pop.	Program	Page #
Bearded tree-quail	<i>Dendrortyx barbatus</i>	VU	1.2.11	NR	61
Long-tailed tree quail	<i>Dendrortyx macroura</i>	LC	0.1	NR	62
Mountain Quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	LC	1.1.2	NR	63
Scaled Quail	<i>Callipepla squamata</i>	LC	2.0	NR	64
Elegant Quail	<i>Callipepla douglasii</i>	LC	2.2	NR	65
California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	LC	9.7.13	NR	66
Gambel's Quail	<i>Callipepla gambelii</i>	LC	20.14.77	NR	67
Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	NT	31.14.22	NR	68
Masked Bobwhite	<i>Colinus v. ridgwayi</i>		18.11	UN	
Eastern bobwhite	<i>Colinus v. virginianus</i>		1.0	NR	
Montezuma Quail	<i>Cyrtonyx montezumae</i>	LC	5.0	NR	69

Masked Bobwhite  
Photo Credit: Jim Schulz



**Bearded Tree-quail** (*Dendrortyx barbatus*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Vulnerable

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: Mexico

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 1.2.11 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Bearded Tree-quail is listed as Vulnerable by the IUCN. Although this species is of higher conservation concern it is not recommended for management outside of its range country at this time.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Bearded Tree-quail	Masked Bobwhite	68

**Genus:** *Dendrortyx*

**Long-tailed Tree-quail** (*Dendrortyx macroura*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Number of recognized subspecies: 6

Range countries: Mexico

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 0.1 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Long-tailed Tree-quail has a large range and low conservation status; intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a New World quail species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Long-tailed Tree-quail	Masked Bobwhite	68

**Genus:** *Oreortyx*

**Mountain Quail** (*Oreortyx pictus*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: United States, Canada

Number of recognized subspecies: 5

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 1.1.2 housed in two institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: Justification: The Mountain Quail has a large range and low conservation status intensive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a New World quail species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Mountain Quail	Masked Bobwhite	68

**Scaled Quail** (*Callipepla squamata*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries United States, Mexico

Number of recognized subspecies: 4

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 2.0 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Mountain Quail has a large range and low conservation status intensive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a New World quail species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Scaled Quail	Masked Bobwhite	68



**Elegant Quail** (*Callipepla douglasii*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: United States, Mexico

Number of recognized subspecies: 5

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 2.2 housed in one institution.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Elegant Quail has a large range and low conservation status intensive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a New World quail species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Elegant Quail	Masked Bobwhite	68

**Genus:** *Callipepla*

**California Quail** (*Callipepla californica*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: United States and Mexico

Number of recognized subspecies: 8

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 9.7.13 housed in five institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 20**

Justification: The California Quail has a large range and low conservation status intensive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a New World quail species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
California Quail	Masked Bobwhite	68

**Genus:** *Callipepla*

**Gambel's Quail** (*Callipepla gambelii*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: United States, Mexico

Number of recognized subspecies: 7

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 20.14.77 housed in nine institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 19**

Justification: The Gambel's Quail has a large range and low conservation status intensive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a New World quail species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Gambel's Quail	Masked Bobwhite	68

**Northern Bobwhite** (*Colinus virginianus*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Near Threatened  
Wild population trend: Decreasing  
Range countries: United States and Mexico  
Number of recognized subspecies: 22  
CITES appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 31.14.22 housed in nineteen institutions.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 19**

Justification: The Northern Bobwhite is listed as Near Threatened and has a large range intensive captive management is not warranted at this time.

**Masked Bobwhite** (*Colinus v. ridwayi*)

**AZA Recommendation: Unmanaged**

Conservation status: Endangered (USFW)

CITES appendix I

AZA population: 18.11.9 housed in 4 institutions.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 16**

Projected Space: 828

Target Space: 150

Justification: The Masked Bobwhite is an endangered sub-species of the Northern Bobwhite and a USFW recovery program. In the future the TAG will be investigating its involvement with the USFW program to determine if there is a need for more intensive captive management within AZA institutions.

For now this sub-species is a good exhibit bird and has many education topics that can be presented to the public. If your institution is interested in housing this subspecies please contact a member of the New World Quail Interest Group.



Photo Credit: Jim Schulz

**Eastern bobwhite** (*Colinus v. virginianus*)

**Recommendation: Not recommended**

AZA population: 1.0 in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species not scored, does not meet minimum population requirement.**

Species Champion:	Vacant
Institution:	
Email:	
Phone:	

**Family:** *Odontophoridae*

**Montezuma Quail** (*Cyrtonyx montezumae*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: United States, Mexico

Number of recognized subspecies: 22

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 5.0 housed in three institutions.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Montezuma Quail has a large range and low conservation status intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a New World quail species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Montezuma Quail	Masked Bobwhite	68

**Family: Phasianidae**  
(Partridges and Pheasants)

The Family *Phasianidae* consists of 155 species split among two sub-families *Perdicinae*, partridges and their allies (106 species) and *Phasianinae*, pheasants (49 species). The conservation status of the family Phasianidae is 2 species Critically Endangered, 7 Endangered, 24 Vulnerable, 22 Near Threatened, 96 Least Concern, and 3 not listed or of unknown status.

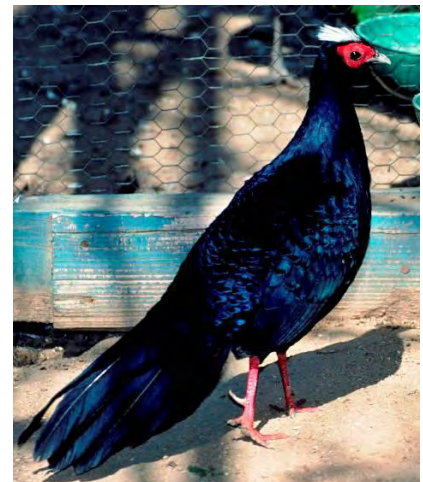
The high conservation status of many of these species is due to habitat destruction through various human activities (e.g. mining, logging, clearing for agriculture especially Palm Oil, and the encroachment of human settlements). The recommended species within this group were chosen due to higher conservation priority or a population was already established within AZA institutions.

**Species of this family in AZA collections to be evaluated**

Common name	Latin name	C.S.	AZA Pop.	Program	Page #
Rock Partridge	<i>Alectoris graeca</i>	LC	0.3	NR	72
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	LC	8.4.25	NR	73
Barbary Partridge	<i>Alectoris barbara</i>	LC	1.0	NR	74
Crested Francolin	<i>Francolinus sephaena</i>	LC	2.1	NR	75
Yellow-necked Francolin	<i>Francolinus leucoscepus</i>	LC	4.3	NR	76
Erckel's Francolin	<i>Francolinus erckelii</i>	LC	5.8.4	NR	77
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	LC	1.1	NR	78
Madagascar Partridge	<i>Margaroperdix madagarensis</i>	LC	4.9.8	NR	79
Japanese Quail	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	LC	2.2	NR	80
Asian Blue Quail	<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	LC	0.0.10	NR	81
Chestnut-bellied Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila javanica</i>	LC	3.1	NR	82
Crested Wood-partridge	<i>Rollulus rouloul</i>	NT	101.108.81	Red	83
Stone partridge	<i>Ptilopachus petrosus</i>	LC	4.4	NR	84
Mountain Bamboo-partridge	<i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>	LC	30.12.2	NR	85
Satyr Tragopan	<i>Tragopan satyra</i>	NT	2.2.2	NR	86
Blyth's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan blythii</i>	VU	4.4	NR	87
Temminck's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan temminckii</i>	LC	17.16	UN	88
Cabot's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan caboti</i>	VU	12.13.2	RED	89
Koklass Pheasant	<i>Pucrasia macrolopha</i>	LC	1.0	NR	90
Himalayan Monal	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	LC	9.11.2	UN	91
Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	LC	26.81.62	NR	92
Ceylon Junglefowl	<i>Gallus lafayetii</i>	LC	1.2	NR	93
Green Junglefowl	<i>Gallus varius</i>	LC	17.22.4	RED	94
Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	LC	3.1	NR	95
White-crested Kalij	<i>L. l. hamiltoni</i>		1.0	NR	
Lineated Kalij	<i>L. l. lineata</i>		1.0	NR	
Silver Pheasant	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	LC	16.13.3	NR	96
Edward's Pheasant	<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>	E	3.4	RED	97

Swinhoe's Pheasant	<i>Lophura swinhoii</i>	NT	5.4	NR	99
Crestless Fireback	<i>Lophura erythrophthalma</i>	VU		NR	100
Malayan C. Fireback	<i>L. e. erythrophthalma</i>		1.0	NR	
Crested Fireback	<i>Lophura ignita</i>	NT		NR	101
Vieillot's C. Fireback Pheasant	<i>L. i. rufa</i>		1.1	NR	
Lesser Bornean C. Fireback	<i>L. i. ignita</i>		4.3	UN	
Siamese Fireback	<i>Lophura diardi</i>	NT	5.3	UN	102
Bulwer's Pheasant	<i>Lophura bulweri</i>	VU	0.1	NR	103
White Eared-pheasant	<i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>	NT	0.1	NR	104
Sichuan White Eared- pheasant	<i>C. c. crossoptilon</i>		1.1	NR	
Tibetan White Eared- pheasant	<i>C. c. drouynii</i>		2.1	NR	
Brown Eared-pheasant	<i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i>	VU	4.4	RED	105
Blue Eared-Pheasant	<i>Crossoptilon auritum</i>	LC	3.2	NR	106
Elliot's Pheasant	<i>Syrmaticus ellioti</i>	NT	3.4	NR	107
Mikado Pheasant	<i>Syrmaticus mikado</i>	NT	1.1	NR	108
Reeve's Pheasant	<i>Syrmaticus reevesii</i>	VU	12.12.1	NR	109
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	LC	15.23.4	NR	110
Green Pheasant	<i>Phasianus versicolor</i>	LC	1.0	NR	111
Golden Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	LC	57.41.18	NR	112
Lady Amherst's Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>	LC	25.16.6	NR	113
Mountain Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron inopinatum</i>	VU	13.08.2	UN	114
Grey Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	LC	2.0.3	NR	115
Malaysian Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron malacense</i>	VU	3.2.2	NR	116
Palawan Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>	VU	26.17.3	RED	117
Great Argus	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	NT		NR	118
Malayan G. Argus Pheasant	<i>A. a. argus</i>		35.41.06	YELLOW SSP	
Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	LC	299.206.598	NR	119
Green Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	E	3.6	NR	120
Javan Peafowl	<i>P. m. muticus</i>		3.3	UN	
Congo Peafowl	<i>Afropavo congensis</i>	VU	21.12.6	RED	121

Edward's Pheasant  
Photo Credit: San Diego Global



**Genus: *Alectoris***

**Rock Partridge (*Alectoris graeca*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: France, Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Sicily

Number of recognized subspecies: 3

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 0.0.3 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: Justification: The Rock Partridge has a large range and low conservation status intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a partridge species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Rock Partridge	Crested Wood-partridge	83



**Chukar** (*Alectoris chukar*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Bulgaria, Syria, Aegean Islands, Crete, Rhodes, Cypress, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, China, Tibet, India, Mongolia

Number of recognized subspecies: 14

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 8.4.25 housed in seven institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 23**

Justification: The Chukar Partridge has a large range and low conservation status intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a partridge species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Chukar Partridge	Crested Wood-partridge	83

**Barbary Partridge** (*Alectoris barbara*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Morocco, Algeria, Sardinia, Tunisia, Egypt, Libya

Number of recognized subspecies: 4

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 1.0 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Barbary Partridge has a large range and low conservation status intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a partridge species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Barbary Partridge	Crested Wood-partridge	83

**Crested Francolin** (*Francolinus sephaena*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, Namibia, Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe

Number of recognized subspecies: 5

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 2.1 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Crested Francolin has a large range and low conservation status intensive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a comparable African species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species / Forest	Page #
Crested Francolin	Congo Peafowl	121
	Replacement Species / Savanna	Page #
	Crested Guineafowl	124
	Vulturine Guineafowl	125

**Yellow-necked Spurfowl (*Fracolinus leucoscepus*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 4.3 housed in four institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 26**

Justification: The Yellow-necked Spurfowl has a large range and low conservation status intensive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a comparable African species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species / Forest	Page #
Yellow-necked Francolin	Congo Peafowl	121
	Replacement Species / Savanna	Page #
	Crested Guineafowl	124
	Vulturine Guineafowl	125

**Erckel's Francolin (*Francolinus erckelii*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Ethiopia, Sudan

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 5.8.4 housed in six institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 26**

Justification: The Erckel's Francolin has a large range and low conservation status intensive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a comparable African species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species / Forest	Page #
Erckel's Francolin	Congo Peafowl	121
	Replacement Species / Savanna	Page #
	Crested Guineafowl	124
	Vulturine Guineafowl	125

**Grey Partridge** (*Perdix perdix*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: MON-T (monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Portugal, Spain, France, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Scandinavia, Turkey, Iran, Kazakhstan, China

Number of recognized subspecies: 7

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 1.1 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Grey Partridge has a large range and low conservation status intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a partridge species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Grey Partridge	Crested Wood-partridge	83

**Madagascar Partridge** (*Margaroperdix madagarensis*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Madagascar

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 4.9.8 housed in four institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 25**

Justification: The Madagascar Partridge has a low conservation status and is common within its range intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a partridge species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Madagascar Partridge	Crested Wood-partridge	83

**Genus:** *Coturnix*

**Japanese Quail** (*Coturnix japonica*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Near Threatened (2010 update)

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: Eurasia

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 2.2 housed in two institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 25**

Justification: The Japanese Quail has an extensive range and low conservation status intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a partridge species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Japanese Quail	Crested Wood-partridge	83



**Asian Blue Quail** (*Coturnix chinensis*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Large range including parts of Africa, Europe, Asia and Australia.

Number of recognized subspecies: 4

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 0.0.10 housed in two institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Asian Blue Quail has an extensive range and low conservation status intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a partridge species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Asian Blue Quail	Crested Wood-partridge	83

**Chestnut-bellied Hill-partridge** (*Arborophila javanica*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: NREC (No Recommendation)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Java

Number of recognized subspecies: 3

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 3.1 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Chestnut-bellied Hill-partridge has a large range and low conservation status intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a partridge species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Chestnut-bellied Hill Partridge	Crested Wood-partridge	83

**Genus: *Rollulus***

**Crested Wood-partridge (*Rollulus rouloul*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Red Population**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Near Threatened

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix III

AZA population: 101.108.81 housed in forty eight institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 13**

Projected Space: 304

Target Population: 300



Photo Credit: Nathan Rupert

Justification: The Crested Wood-partridge is listed as Near Threatened by the IUCN. This species was upgraded from Least Concern in 2004. Although this species has a large range severe logging through-out its range has lead to a population decline. It is not clear as of yet wither this species will occupy secondary forest areas which has lead to the higher conservation listing (Madge and McGowan, 2002).

The Crested Wood-partridge is a favorite with the public as they are highly active and the extreme sexual dimorphism in the sexes adds to the appeal of this species. Since the Partridges are one of the most susceptible Galliformes to the “boom and bust” population trend it was decided to only recommend one species to provide space for the current population and future growth.

The founder base will need to be researched but it is assumed this species has a healthy founder base although determining the exact founder base will be a challenge with the number of birds that are of unknown origin.

The TAG is looking to recruit a Program Leader for this species; for more information, please contact a member of the Phasianidae (Partridge) Interest Group.

Program Leader:	Vacant
Institution:	
Email:	
Phone:	

**Genus:** *Ptilopachus*

**Stone Partridge** (*Ptilopachus petrosus*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: No Recommendation

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Large range in Africa (Senegal to Kenya)

Number of recognized subspecies: 2

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 4.4 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 28**

Justification: The Stone Partridge has a large range and low conservation status intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. The AZA population is small and has few founders. No exact replacement species was designated for this species, as they are taxonomically unique.

**Mountain Bamboo-partridge (*Bambusicola fytchii*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: India, China, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam

Number of recognized subspecies: 2

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 30.12.2 housed in ten institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 28**

Justification: The Mountain Bamboo- partridge has a large range and low conservation status intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. Due to the sensitivity of the Partridges to the “boom and bust” patterns of demography the TAG has decided to only concentrate on one species of Partridge. If your institution is interested in a Partridge species please consult the replacement table below. For institutions interested in housing a partridge species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Mountain Bamboo-partridge	Crested Wood-partridge	83

**Satyr Tragopan** (*Tragopan satyra*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Near Threatened

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: India, Tibet

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix III

AZA population: 2.2.2 housed in two institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 20**

Justification: The Saytr Tragopan is listed as Near Threatened by the IUCN. This species was previously recommended for a PMP in the 1999 Galliformes RCP but a program was never established. Due to the small population in AZA institutions and limited amount of space for the Tragopans it has been decided to concentrate on the more demographically stable species within AZA institutions. For institutions interested in housing a temperate pheasant species, please consult the replacement table below.

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Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Satyr Tragopan	Temminck's Tragopan	88
	Cabot's Tragopan	89

**Blyth's Tragopan** (*Tragopan blythii*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Vulnerable

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: India, China

Number of recognized subspecies: 2

CITES Appendix I

AZA population: 4.4 housed in two institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 19**

Justification: The Blyth's Tragopan is listed as Vulnerable by the IUCN. This species is of higher conservation priority but the North American and EAZA populations descend from a limited founder base of only 3.1 with very little to no chance of acquiring additional founders.

This species was previously recommended for a Studbook in the 1999 RCP but due to the small population in AZA institutions and limited amount of spaces for the Tragopans it has been decided to concentrate on the more demographically stable species within AZA institutions. For institutions interested in housing a temperate pheasant species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Blyth's Tragopan	Temminck's Tragopan	88
	Cabot's Tragopan	89

Genus: *Tragopan*

**Temminck’s Tragopan (*Tragopan temminckii*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Unmanaged**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

Conservation status: Least Concern  
Wild population trend: Not assigned  
Range countries: Myanmar, Vietnam, China  
Number of recognized subspecies: 2  
CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 17.16 housed in eighteen institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 19**

Projected Space: 70

Target Population: 60

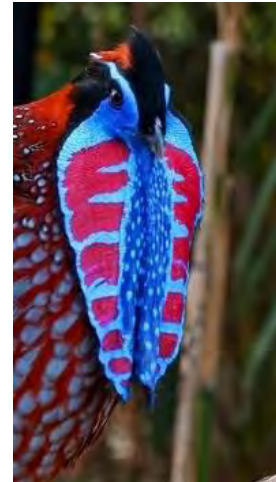


Photo Credit: Pete Meenen

Justification: The Temminck’s Tragopan is listed as Least Concern by the IUCN and has a vast range. This species also has the largest population of any Tragopan species held in AZA institutions. For now it will be listed as unmanaged but within the next five years the population will need to be monitored and the founder base will need to be investigated. The TAG is looking to recruit a Species Champion for this species; for more information, please contact a member of the Phasianidae (Temperate Pheasant) Interest Group.

Species Champion:	Vacant
Institution:	
Email:	
Phone:	



**Genus: *Tragopan***

**Cabot's Tragopan (*Tragopan caboti*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Red Population**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: ESB (European Studbook)

Conservation status: Vulnerable  
Wild population trend: Decreasing  
Range countries: China  
Number of recognized subspecies: 2  
CITES Appendix I

AZA population: 12.13.2 housed in five institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 9**

Projected Space: 26  
Target Population: 60



Photo Credit: Dennis Dow

Justification: The Cabot's Tragopan is a Chinese endemic pheasant that is listed as Vulnerable by the IUCN. This species is suffering from habitat fragmentation due to logging and increased agriculture within its range (Madge and McGowan, 2002).

This species is managed by an international studbook which AZA institutions have had little involvement with. Within the EAZA region 16 founders have been located within the private/public sector population. Due to differing imports to the United States, U.S. bloodlines may represent new founders for the international population.

Zoological institutions are encouraged to investigate phasing this species in from the private sector. The TAG is looking to recruit a Program Leader for this species; for more information, please contact a member of the Phasianidae (Temperate Pheasant) Interest Group.

Program Leader:	Vacant
Institution:	
Email:	
Phone:	

**Koklass Pheasant** (*Pucrasia macrolopha*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: India, Nepal, China

Number of recognized subspecies: 10

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 1.0 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Koklass Pheasant has a large range and low conservation status intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a temperate pheasant species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Koklass Pheasant	Himalayan Monal	91

**Genus:** *Lophophorus*

**Himalayan Monal** (*Lophophorus impejanus*)

**AZA Recommendation: Unmanaged**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Least Concern  
Wild population trend: Not assigned  
Range countries: India, Tibet, Burma  
Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic  
CITES Appendix I

AZA population: 9.11.2 housed in twelve institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 19**

Projected Space: 56

Target Population: 60



**Himalayan Monal**

Justification: The Himalayan Monal is listed as Least Concern by the IUCN. This species has a large range and is the state bird of Nepal. The striking plumage and coloration of this species is very popular with the public. Able to withstand colder conditions this species is also good for colder climate Zoos.

For now the Himalayan Monal will be an unmanaged population as this species is rather common in the private sector. If management is found to be needed within the next five years this species will be upgraded for more intensive management.

The TAG is looking to recruit a Species Champion for this species; for more information, please contact a member of the Phasianidae (Temperate Pheasant) Interest Group.

Species Champion:	Vacant
Institution:	
Email:	
Phone:	

**Red Junglefowl (*Gallus gallus*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Large range in Asia (India to Bali)

Number of recognized subspecies: 5

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 26.81.62 housed in eighteen institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 21**

Justification: The Red Junglefowl is listed as Least Concern by the IUCN and has a large range. This species is listed as being in AZA collections but most individuals are probably the domesticated form of this species. At this time with the low conservation status and the large range of this species intensive captive management is not warranted.

There has been some concern that wild populations are hybridizing with feral domestic forms of this species but the extent of this is not known yet. Due to doubtful origin and purity this species is not recommended for captive management within AZA institutions. See replacement table below for the recommended member of this genus.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Red Junglefowl	Green Junglefowl	94

**Ceylon Junglefowl (*Gallus lafayetii*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Sri Lanka

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 1.2 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Ceylon Junglefowl, the national bird of Sri Lanka, has a low conservation priority and the AZA population is small. See replacement table below for the recommended member of this genus. .

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Ceylon Junglefowl	Green Junglefowl	94

Genus: *Gallus*

**Green Junglefowl (*Gallus varius*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Red Population**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern  
Wild population trend: Not assigned  
Range countries: Java, Lesser Sundas, Flores, Sumba  
Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic  
CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 17.22.4 housed in four institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 15**

Projected Space: 29

Target Population: 60



Photo Credit: Pierre de Chabannes

Justification: The Green Junglefowl is listed as Least Concern by the IUCN, but the wild population may be facing pressures from hybridization with feral domesticated Junglefowl.

Within this species range it is a cultural tradition to hybridize the Green Junglefowl with Red Junglefowl (*Gallus gallus*) to produce the “Ayam Bekisar” which is a male F1 hybrid prized for vocal competitions. This practice has increased due to a government initiative to preserve local traditions and promote tourism; the “Ayam Bekisar” is now regarded as the faunal symbol for East Java (Prana et al). It is not known if the marked increase in this tradition is effecting the wild population or if the practice is sustainable.

This species was managed by a studbook which was published in 2006 although managed, genetic management has been challenging due to the practice of breeding this species in flocks. An import of wild caught birds in the last five years by the Bronx Zoo has improved the genetic situation of this species (Evans 2006). The Green Junglefowl is popular with the public and the demography of the population has greatly improved in the last two years due to the efforts of the San Antonio Zoo. Like all of the Junglefowl the Green can be used to illustrate the origins of the domestic chicken (*Gallus g. domesticus*).

The TAG is looking to recruit a Species Champion for this species; for more information, please contact a member of the Phasianidae (Tropical Pheasant) Interest Group.

Program Leader:	Vacant
Institution:	
Email:	
Phone:	

**Kalij Pheasant** (*Lophura leucomelanos*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Large range from Nepal to Thailand

Number of recognized subspecies: 9

CITES appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 3.1 housed in two institutions.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species not scored, does not meet minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Kalij Pheasant is listed as Least Concern by the IUCN and has a large range. For institutions interested in housing a species within the *Lophura* genus please consult the replacement table below for the recommended species.

**White-crested Kalij Pheasant** (*Lophura l. hamiltoni*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

AZA Population: 1.0 housed in one institution.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species not scored, does not meet minimum population requirement.**

Justification: There are no unique research opportunities or conservation initiatives pertaining to this subspecies.

**Lineated Kalij Pheasant** (*Lophura l. lineate*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

AZA population: 1.0 housed in one institution.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species not scored, does not meet minimum population requirement.**

Justification: There are no unique research opportunities or conservation initiatives pertaining to this subspecies.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Kalij Pheasant	Edward's Pheasant	97
	Lesser Bornean Crested Fireback	101
	Siamese Fireback	102

**Silver Pheasant** (*Lophura nycthemera*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

Conservation status: Least Concern  
Wild population trend: Not assigned  
Range countries: Large range in Asia (China to Vietnam)  
Number of recognized subspecies: 15  
CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 16.13.3 housed in thirteen institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 19**

Justification: The Silver Pheasant is listed as Least Concern by the IUCN and has a large range and 15 recognized sub-species. The captive population is believed to be sub-species hybrids and no “pure” birds are currently known to be held in AZA institutions.

This species is very common in the private sector and is massed produced for its plumes. For institutions interested in housing a species within the *Lophura* genus please consult the replacement table below for the recommended species.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Silver Pheasant	Edward's Pheasant	97
	Lesser Bornean Crested Fireback	101
	Siamese Fireback	102



Genus: *Lophura*

**Edward's Pheasant (*Lophura edwardsi*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Red Population**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: EEP (Highest level of management)

Conservation status: Endangered  
Wild population trend: Decreasing  
Range country: Vietnam  
Number of recognized subspecies: 2  
CITES Appendix I

AZA population: 5.6 housed in five institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 10**

Projected Space: 8

Target Population: 60



Photo Credit: Pierre de Chabannes

Justification: The Edward's Pheasant is classified as Endangered by the IUCN. The wild population of this species has been illusive since it was initially described to science in 1896. It has only been seen sporadically in the wild, with most reports known from the collection trips of John Delacour between the years of 1929 to 1939. After the 1940's this species was without confirmed sightings in the wild until 1990 (Madge and McGowan, 2002). The World Pheasant Association recently completed a survey of this species' range but did not find any evidence of the species. The WPA is planning on continuing the surveys, but this new information may lead to a higher conservation ranking, possibly even listing the species as extinct in the wild (Platt, 2011).

The Edward's Pheasant population stems from twenty eight to thirty birds that were collected by Delacour during his expeditions to Vietnam in 1923 through 1939 (Ciarpaglini and Hennache, 1993). It is amazing that this captive population has persisted for such a long time as populations of other species started during this time period were never well established or have been greatly supplemented. Yet this species has persisted as a "closed" population with no documented new bloodlines besides the initial birds collected by Delacour. The continuation of this species in N. America is due to the efforts of private aviculturists.

Originally it was thought that all captive populations came from the founders held in Delacour's aviaries at Clères, but it has been determined that the captive population was dispersed from three collections in three different countries; France (Delacour/Clères), England (Webb/G.B. Lewis), and Japan (Taka- Tsukasa) (Ciarpaglini and Hennache, 1993). All of the birds from these three collections were from wild caught birds that Delacour had collected and then given them.

The North American population has been somewhat of a mystery, as no documentation has survived that tells the origin of the founding stock. At one time it was thought that all birds originated from Delacour's collection at Clères, but birds were already present in N. America before the first known export from Clères. It is now believed that the founding stock for the N. American population actually came from the collection of Taka- Tsukasa of Japan. There have also been rumors that wild caught birds may have been imported during the Vietnam conflict but so far this has not been confirmed (Ciarpaglini and Hennache, 1993).

**Edward's Pheasant (*Lophura edwardsi*) Cont.**

The Edward's Pheasant is managed by an International studbook and presents many research opportunities both within the captive population and conservation projects within the species historical range. After DNA testing some individuals within the EAZA population were found to be hybridized with the Swinhoe's Pheasant (*Lophura swinhoii*). Hybrids were known to have been produced at Clères in 1925 (Delacour, 1938). In the future, the AZA population will need to be tested to confirm true species status.

With the increasing rarity of this species in the wild, a managed population within AZA institutions would help further safeguard this species that, in recent reports, has been feared to be the first Pheasant species to become extinct in the wild (Platt, 2011). The TAG is currently working with the Private Sector Liaison Don Butler to acquire a group of birds from several private breeders to start a hopefully genetically diverse population of this species in AZA institutions.

The TAG is looking to recruit a Species Champion for this species; for more information, or to help support in-situ conservation efforts, please contact a member of the Phasianidae (Tropical Pheasant) Interest Group.

Program Leader:	Vacant
Institution:	
Email:	
Phone:	

**Swinhoe's Pheasant** (*Lophura swinhoii*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

Conservation status: Near Threatened

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: Taiwan

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix I

AZA population: 5.4 housed in five institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 23**

Justification: The Swinhoe's Pheasant is listed as Near Threatened by the IUCN. Spaces for this genus are limited and needed for the rarer members of this genus that are recommended. For institutions interested in housing a species within the *Lophura* genus please see the replacement table below for the recommended species.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
<b>Swinhoe's Pheasant</b>	Edward's Pheasant	97
	Lesser Bornean Crested Fireback	101
	Siamese Fireback	102

**Crestless Fireback** (*Lophura erythrophthalama*)

Conservation status: Vulnerable

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: Malaysia, Sumatra, and Borneo

Number of recognized subspecies: 2

CITES appendix formerly listed as III deleted by listing country on 5/22/09

**Malayan Crestless Fireback** (*Lophura e. erythrophthalama*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA Recommendation: ESB (European Studbook)

AZA population: 1.2 housed in one AZA institution.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species not scored, does not meet minimum population requirement of two sexed pairs in AZA institutions.**

Justification: The Malayan Crestless Fireback is listed as Vulnerable by the IUCN. This species has suffered from habitat destruction due to clearing of habitat for Palm Oil Plantations. For institutions interested in housing a species within the *Lophura* genus please consult the replacement table below for a recommended replacement.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Crestless Fireback	Edward's Pheasant	97
	Lesser Bornean Crested Fireback	101
	Siamese Fireback	102

**Crested Fireback (*Lophura ignita*)**

Conservation status: Near Threatened  
Wild population trend: Decreasing  
Range countries: Borneo, Malaysia, and Sumatra  
Number of recognized subspecies: 4  
CITES appendix formerly listed as III deleted by listing country on 5/22/09

**Veilliot's Crested Fireback Pheasant (*Lophura i. rufa*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**  
EAZA 2007 Recommendation: MON-P (Monitor by designated person)  
AZA Population: 1.1 housed in one institution.  
**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species not scored, does not meet minimum population requirement.**

**Lesser Bornean Crested Fireback (*Lophura i. ignita*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Unmanaged**  
EAZA 2007 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

AZA population: 3.3 housed in three institutions  
**Species Selection Criteria Score: 16**  
Projected Space: 6  
Target Space: 35



Photo Credit: Houston Zoo

Justification: All of the Crested Fireback sub-species are facing considerable pressure from habitat destruction through-out their ranges (Madge and McGowan 2002). There is some taxonomic confusion between the four sub-species and their identifying factors. The Lesser Bornean sub-species is large and showy and makes a great exhibit animal that is popular with the public. This sub-species has the largest founder base of the Crested Firebacks within North America. Offspring from genetically important individuals within the private sector will need to be recruited into the AZA population. The TAG is looking to recruit a Species Champion for this species; for more information, please contact a member of the Phasianidae (Tropical Pheasant) Interest Group.

Species Champion:	Vacant
Institution:	
Email:	
Phone:	

**Genus:** *Lophura*

**Siamese Fireback (*Lophura diardi*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Unmanaged**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: MON-P (Monitor by designated person)

Conservation status: Near Threatened  
Wild population trend: Stable  
Range countries: Burma, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam  
Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic  
CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 4.3 housed in three institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 17**

Projected Space: 6

Target Population: 35



Photo Credit: Somchai Kanchanasut

Justification: The Siamese Fireback is listed as Near Threatened by the IUCN. This species is hunted by snare extensively through-out its range but this hunting practice for now seems to be sustainable although this species has one of the longest maturation rates of between 3 and 4 years.

This species is kept in the private sector were imports occurred both from Europe and other international collections birds are becoming available for recruitment into the AZA population. This species could present an opportunity to partner with EAZA to diversify the genetics of both populations.

The TAG is looking to recruit a Species Champion for this species; for more information, please contact a member of the Phasianidae (Tropical Pheasant) Interest Group.

Species Champion:	Vacant
Institution:	
Email:	
Phone:	

**Bulwer's Pheasant** (*Lophura bulweri*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Vulnerable

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: Borneo

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 0.1 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Bulwer's Pheasant was designated as a research program in the Galliformes 1999 RCP but the population has disappeared from AZA institutions and the private sector. For institutions interested in housing a species within the *Lophura* genus please consult the replacement table below for a replacement.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Bulwer's Pheasant	Edward's Pheasant	97
	Lesser Bornean Crested Fireback	101
	Siamese Fireback	102

**White Eared -pheasant** (*Crossoptilon crossoptilon*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: IN SITU (Existing or planned in situ project)

Conservation status: Near Threatened

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: Tibet, India, and China

Number of recognized subspecies:5

CITES appendix I

AZA population: 0.1 housed in one institution.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species not scored, does not meet minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The White-eared Pheasant has a large range and is listed as Near Threatened by the IUCN. For institutions interested in housing a member of the *Crossoptilon* genus please consult the replacement table for a recommended species.

**Sichuan White Eared-pheasant** (*Crossoptilon c. crossoptilon*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: IN SITU (Existing or planned in situ project)

AZA population: 1.1 housed in one institution.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species not scored, does not meet minimum population requirement.**

Justification: There are no unique research opportunities or conservation initiatives pertaining to this subspecies.

**Tibetan White Eared-pheasant** (*Crossoptilon c. drouynii*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

AZA population: 2.1 housed in two institutions.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species not scored, does not meet minimum population requirement.**

Justification: There are no unique research opportunities or conservation initiatives pertaining to this subspecies.

Species	Replacement species	Page #
White Eared -pheasant	Brown Eared -pheasant	105



**Genus:** *Crossoptilon*

**Brown Eared-pheasant (*Crossoptilon mantchuricum*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Red Population**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Vulnerable  
Wild population trend: Decreasing  
Range countries: China  
Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic  
CITES Appendix I

AZA population: 4.4 housed in two institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 13**

Projected Space: 2

Target Population: 50



Photo Credit: Pierre de Chabannes

Justification: The Brown-eared Pheasant is a Chinese endemic pheasant that is listed as Vulnerable by the IUCN. This species is suffering habitat fragmentation and regional extinctions. Although it is thought to be stable in protected areas the species may be suffering rapid population declines outside of these areas (Madge and McGowan, 2002). Field surveys conducted in 1991-1996 found that nest failures were occurring at an alarming rate in two different protected areas. See chart below from the research of Li Xiagtao and Zhang Zheng-wang.

Year	Location	Nest failure rate	Researcher
1991-1993	Donling Mountain, Beijing	51.50%	Li Xiagtao
1995	Shanxi Province	76%	Zhang Zheng-wang
1996	Shanxi Province	73%	Zhang Zheng-wang

The research conducted by Zhang Zheng-wang in 1995 found that the nests failures were mostly caused by the cultural practice of collecting *Morchella* fungus within protected areas.

The TAG is looking to recruit a Program Leader for this species; for more information, please contact a member of the Phasianidae (Temperate Pheasant) Interest Group.

Program Leader:	Vacant
Institution:	
Email:	
Phone:	

**Blue Eared-pheasant** (*Crossoptilon auritum*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: China to Mongolia

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 3.2 housed in three institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 22**

Justification: The Blue-eared Pheasant has a large range and low conservation priority; intensive captive management is not warranted at this time. Spaces are needed for other members of the *Crossoptilon* genus that are of higher conservation concern please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement species	Page #
Blue Eared -pheasant	Brown-eared Pheasant	105

**Elliot's Pheasant (*Syrmaticus ellioti*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: ESB (European Studbook)

Conservation status: Near Threatened

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: China

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix I

AZA population: 3.4 housed in four institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 24**

Justification: The Elliot's Pheasant is listed as Near Threatened and was recently down listed from Vulnerable in 2010. Due to the small population held in AZA collections and the higher conservation priority of the recommended species, this species is not recommended for intensive captive management. Please utilize the table below to identify a suitable replacement species.

Species	Replacement Species / Temp.	Page #
Elliot's Pheasant	Temminck's Tragopan	88
	Cabot's Tragopan	89
	Himalayan Monal	91
	Brown Eared-pheasant	105
	Replacement Species / Tropical	Page #
	Green Junglefowl	94
	Edward's Pheasant	97
	Lesser Bornean Fireback	101
	Siamese Fireback	102
	Mountain Peacock-pheasant	114
	Palawan Peacock-pheasant	117

**Mikado Pheasant** (*Syrmaticus mikado*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: DNO (Do not obtain)

Conservation status: Near Threatened

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: Taiwan

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix I

AZA population: 1.1 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: Despite being listed as Near Threatened by IUCN, the Mikado Pheasant has a small captive population, and there are no unique research opportunities involving this species; intensive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a tropical pheasant species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species / Temp.	Page #
Mikado Pheasant	Temminck's Tragopan	88
	Cabot's Tragopan	89
	Himalayan Monal	91
	Brown Eared-pheasant	105
	Replacement Species / Tropical	Page #
	Green Junglefowl	94
	Edward's Pheasant	97
	Lesser Bornean Fireback	101
	Siamese Fireback	102
	Mountain Peacock-pheasant	114
	Palawan Peacock-pheasant	117

**Reeve's Pheasant** (*Syrmaticus reevesii*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitor by TAG)

Conservation status: Vulnerable

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: China, Mongolia

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 12.12.1 housed in ten institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 24**

Justification: Despite being listed as Vulnerable, Reeve's Pheasant is very well-represented in the private sector, and there are no unique research opportunities involving this species; intensive management is not warranted at this time. For institutions interested in housing a pheasant species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species / Temp.	Page #
Reeve's Pheasant	Brown Eared-pheasant	105
	Replacement Species / Tropical	Page #
	Argus Pheasant	119
	Green Peafowl	120

**Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: not assigned

Range countries: Large range in Asia; introduced to several other continents for sport

Number of recognized subspecies: 31

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 15.23.4 housed in fourteen institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 25**

Justification: The Ring-necked Pheasant has a very large range and has been introduced around the world as a game animal. Due to its large range, invasive nature, probable subspecies hybrid status of the captive population, and low conservation priority this species is not recommended for captive management. Institutions housing this species that are interested in working with a recommended species should consult the replacement table below.

The three most commonly held non-managed pheasants in AZA are the Ring-necked, Golden, and Lady Amherst's. These three are also among the most commonly held pheasants in the private sector, yet account for 150 AZA management spaces. Utilization of these 150 spaces would be particularly beneficial to future management of endangered pheasants.

Species	Replacement Species / Temp.	Page #
Ring-necked Pheasant	Temminck's Tragopan	88
	Cabot's Tragopan	89
	Himalayan Monal	91
	Brown Eared-pheasant	105
	Replacement Species / Tropical	Page #
	Green Junglefowl	94
	Edward's Pheasant	97
	Lesser Bornean Fireback	101
	Siamese Fireback	102
	Mountain Peacock-pheasant	114
	Palawan Peacock-pheasant	117

**Green Pheasant** (*Phasianus versicolor*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

Conservation status: Not Listed  
 Wild population trend: Not assigned  
 Range countries: Japan; introduced to Hawaii  
 Number of recognized subspecies: 3  
 CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 1.0 housed in one institution

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification:

The Green Pheasant is invasive in nature, and of low conservation status this species is not recommended for intensive captive management. For institutions interested in housing a Pheasant species, please consult the replacement table below.

Species	Replacement Species / Temp.	Page #
Green Pheasant	Temminck's Tragopan	88
	Cabot's Tragopan	89
	Himalayan Monal	91
	Brown Eared-pheasant	105
	Replacement Species / Tropical	Page #
	Green Junglefowl	94
	Edward's Pheasant	97
	Lesser Bornean Fireback	101
	Siamese Fireback	102
	Mountain Peacock-pheasant	114
	Palawan Peacock-pheasant	117

**Golden Pheasant** (*Chrysolophus pictus*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: China

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 57,411.18 housed in forty-two institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 25**

Justification: The Golden Pheasant is a popular exhibit bird but it is also mass produced commercially for the plume trade. There are no unique research opportunities pertaining to this species. This species and the Lady Amherst Pheasant are known to hybridize readily and it has been theorized that many of the captive birds may in fact be species hybrids. Although beautiful this species does go through a hard molt and is very unattractive for a period of time. It is strongly recommended that institutions holding this species consider replacing this species with a recommended pheasant species (please see species replacement table).

This species is one of the three most commonly held non-managed pheasants in AZA which are the Ring-necked, Golden, and Lady Amherst's. These three are also among the most commonly held pheasants in the private sector, yet account for 150 AZA management spaces. Utilization of these 150 spaces would be particularly beneficial to future management of endangered pheasants.

Species	Replacement Species / Temp.	Page #
Golden Pheasant	Temminck's Tragopan	88
	Cabot's Tragopan	89
	Himalayan Monal	91
	Brown Eared-pheasant	105
	Replacement Species / Tropical	Page #
	Green Junglefowl	94
	Edward's Pheasant	97
	Lesser Bornean Fireback	101
	Siamese Fireback	102
	Mountain Peacock-pheasant	114
	Palawan Peacock-pheasant	117



**Lady Amherst's Pheasant** (*Chrysolophus amherstiae*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Large range in Asia; introduced to British Islands

Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 25.16.6 housed in twenty five institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 25**

Justification: The Lady Amherst’s Pheasant is a popular exhibit bird but it is also mass produced commercially for the plume trade. There are no unique research opportunities pertaining to this species. This species and the Golden Pheasant are known to hybridize readily and it has been theorized that many of the captive birds may in fact be species hybrids. Although beautiful this species does go through a hard molt and is very unattractive for a period of time. It is strongly recommended that institutions holding this species consider replacing this species with a recommended pheasant species (please see species replacement table).

This species is one of the three most commonly held non-managed pheasants in AZA which are the Ring-necked, Golden, and Lady Amherst’s. These three are also among the most commonly held pheasants in the private sector, yet account for 150 AZA management spaces. Utilization of these 150 spaces would be particularly beneficial to future management of endangered pheasants.

Species	Replacement Species / Temp.	Page #
Lady Amherst’s Pheasant	Temminck's Tragopan	88
	Cabot's Tragopan	89
	Himalayan Monal	91
	Brown Eared-pheasant	105
	Replacement Species / Tropical	Page #
	Green Junglefowl	94
	Edward’s Pheasant	97
	Lesser Bornean Fireback	101
	Siamese Fireback	102
	Mountain Peacock-pheasant	114
	Palawan Peacock-pheasant	117

**Genus:** *Polyplectron*

**Mountain Peacock-pheasant (*Polyplectron inopinatum*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Unmanaged**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: ESB (European studbook)

Conservation status: Vulnerable  
Wild population trend: Decreasing  
Range countries: Malaysia  
Number of recognized subspecies: Monotypic  
CITES Appendix: Not listed (formerly III, but deleted 5/22/09)

AZA population: 13.08.2 housed in seven institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 17**

Projected Space: 24  
Target Population: 40



Photo Credit: Unknown

Justification: The Mountain Peacock-pheasant is managed by an international studbook. Genetic representation of AZA birds needs to be determined within the international population.

Population could be a source of more founders or an increase in demography for the EAZA population or U.S. private sector population. Managed in EAZA as an ESB spaces for the Polyplectron genus are limited if current population is found to be more diverse than thought spaces will need to be recruited.

The TAG is looking to recruit a Species Champion for this species; for more information, or to help support in-situ conservation efforts, please contact a member of the Phasianidae (Tropical Pheasant) Interest Group.

Species Champion:	Vacant
Institution:	
Email:	
Phone:	

**Grey Peacock-pheasant (*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: REPL (replace)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: India, possibly Myanmar

Number of recognized sub-species: 5

CITES Appendix II

AZA population: 2.0.3 housed in two institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species was not scored, as it does not meet the minimum population requirement.**

Justification: The Grey Peacock-pheasant is listed as Least Concern by the IUCN and is also the national bird of Myanmar. This species is prevalent in the private sector and AZA spaces should be utilized for the members of this genus that are of higher conservation concern. For institutions interested in housing the Grey Peacock Pheasant please consult the table below for a recommended species in the *Polyplectron* genus

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Grey Peacock-pheasant	Mountain Peacock-pheasant	114
	Palawan Peacock-pheasant	117

**Malaysian Peacock-pheasant** (*Polyplectron malacense*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: ESB (studbook)

Conservation status: Vulnerable

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: Malaysia, Thailand, Sumatra

Number of recognized sub-species: Monotypic

CITES Appendix II

AZA population: 3.2.2 housed in two institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 18**

Justification: Justification: The Malayan Peacock-pheasant is listed as Vulnerable by the IUCN. Due to the small population size currently held in AZA institutions this species is not recommended for intensive captive management. This species is housed in the U.S. private sector and imports have occurred from European stock. EAZA manages this species as an ESB and it will need to be determined how represented the U.S. bloodlines are in the global population. If interested in the Malaysian Peacock-pheasant please consult the table below for a managed species in the *Polyplectron* genus.

Species	Replacement Species	Page #
Malaysian Peacock-pheasant	Mountain Peacock-pheasant	114
	Palawan Peacock-pheasant	117

**Genus:** *Polyplectron*

**Palawan Peacock-pheasant** (*Polyplectron emphanum*)

**AZA Recommendation: Red population**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: EEP (European Endangered species Programme)

Conservation status: Vulnerable  
Wild population trend: Decreasing  
Range countries: Palawan Island (Philippines)  
Number of recognized sub-species: Monotypic  
CITES Appendix I

AZA population: 26.17.3 housed in twenty-two institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 11**

Projected Space: 70  
Target Population: 70

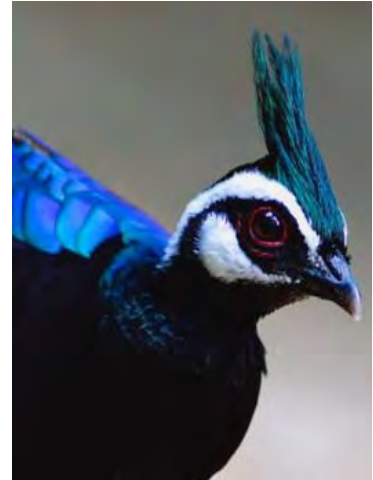


Photo Credit: Nicky Icarangal

The Palawan Peacock-pheasant is listed as Vulnerable by the IUCN and the species is endemic to the island of Palawan in the Philippines.

The AZA population descends from an unknown founder base but it is presumed to be relatively healthy. This founder base will need to be investigated by the population manager although this will be challenging with many of the birds from unknown origins in the managed population.

New spaces will need to be recruited so the population can grow further. The Studbook needs to be established to ensure the best possible gene diversity representation for the species.

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**Genus:** *Argusianus*

**Great Argus** (*Argusianus argus*)

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA Recommendation: ESB (European studbook)

Conservation status: Near Threatened

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: Malaysia, Sumatra, Borneo

Number of recognized sub-species: 2

CITES Appendix II

**Malayan Great Argus** (*A. a. argus*)

**AZA Recommendation: Yellow SSP**

EAZA Recommendation: ESB (European studbook)

AZA population: 35.41.6 housed intwenty five institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 12**

Projected Space: 60

Target Population: 70

Justification: The Malay Great Argus is listed as Near-threatened by the IUCN. The species was formally listed as Least Concern but was upgraded in 2004 due to habitat destruction and hunting through-out its range. The 2010 PMP lists this species as having 10 assumed founders (2010 PMP).

Of special concern to the managed population is the lack of space. The population manager will need to recruit more spaces for this species so that the population can reach its demographic and genetic potential. This species encompasses many educational topics and is a popular bird with the public.

Educational topics can include the little known and extinct species such as the Double-banded Argus *Argusianus bipunctatus* that is only known from one feather, sexual dimorphism in birds, and the description of the breeding display. If your institution is interested in housing this species please contact the population manager.



Photo Credit: Nathan Rupert

Program Leader:	Jessica Clark
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**Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: NREC (No recommendation yet)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Large range in Asia (Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka); feral populations worldwide

Number of recognized sub-species: Monotypic

CITES Appendix

AZA population: 299.206.598 housed in one hundred and thirteen institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 25**

Justification: The Indian Peafowl is of low conservation priority and has an extremely large range and captive population which includes many color mutations. This species has been of great importance to many cultures and is the national bird of India. Although beautiful and popular this species is not recommended to be housed in exhibits (as typically they are free-ranged in zoos); if an institution is housing this species in an exhibit it is strongly encouraged that this species be replaced with the Green Peafowl or the Argus Pheasant that are of higher conservation concern and in need of space. The TAG recognizes the appeal of free-ranging peacocks; a recommendation to replace this species does not apply to free-ranging birds.

Species	Replacement species	Page #
Indian Peafowl in Enclosure	Argus Pheasant	118
	Green Peafowl	120

**Green Peafowl (*Pavo muticus*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Unmanaged**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: ESB (European Studbook)

Conservation status: Endangered (up listed in 2010)

Wild population trend: Decreasing

Range countries: India, Myanmar, China, Thailand, Malaysia, and Java

Number of recognized sub-species: 3

CITES appendix II

AZA population: 3.6 housed in 4 institutions

**Javanese Green Peafowl (*Pavo m. muticus*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Unmanaged**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: ESB (European Studbook)

AZA population: 3.3 housed in four institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 16**

Projected Space: 18

Target Space: 40

Justification: The Green Peafowl was recently upgraded in conservation status by the IUCN to Endangered in 2010. Habitat destruction has been severe through-out this species range due to clearing for Palm Oil Plantations and other agriculture related activities (Madge and McGowan, 2002).

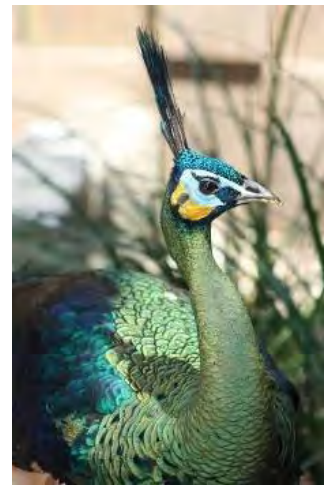


Photo Credit: Samantha Montgomery

The birds currently held in the U.S. private and public sector populations are of doubtful sub-species status although the determination of which sub-species resides in the U.S. is important it is doubtful this is well ever be possible as many specimens of “pure” birds would be needed to conduct the appropriate DNA test. Since imports from the wild are impossible due to the H5N1 ban establishing “pure” populations from a known wild local is not possible at this time.

Based on phenotype, most of the AZA population fits the description of the Javan Green Peafowl and this is the sub-species that is recommended. If you are interested in housing Green Peafowl please be sure to avoid the “Spaulding” type as these are (Green X Blue Peafowl) species hybrids. This Peafowl has been housed successfully with Asian hoofstock at Disney’s Animal Kingdom with success. Birds can not be kept at liberty without some sort of flight restraint as they will fly away.

Species Champion:	Vacant
Institution:	
Email:	
Phone:	



Genus: *Afropavo*

**Congo Peafowl (*Afropavo congensis*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Red Population**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: EEP (European Endangered species Programme)

Conservation status: Vulnerable  
Wild population trend: Decreasing  
Range countries: Zaire  
Number of recognized sub-species: Monotypic  
CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 21.12.6 housed in eleven institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 7**

Projected Space: 44  
Target Population: 70

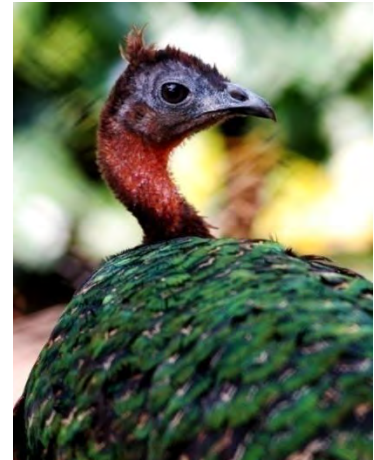


Photo Credit: Arjan Haverkamp

Justification: : The Congo Peafowl is listed as Vulnerable by the IUCN but little is known of the wild population of this species. Only described to science in 1936, the wild habits of this species are still a mystery. The captive population was established over forty years ago by the Antwerp Zoo and ownership of the all of the captive population still resides with Antwerp.

The species was recommended as an SSP in the 1999 Galliformes RCP. It is hoped within the next five years the demography of this population will justify upgrading the species to Yellow SSP.

The current AZA population is skewed to males and more holders are needed to house single males for display or future pairs (when available). This species has suffered greatly due to the bush meat traffic and destruction of suitable habitat for strip mining and other agricultural or commercial related activities.

Research needs to be conducted on egg and infant mortality as it is high for this species in AZA collections. New holders need to be approved by the Antwerp Zoo so if your institution has interest in this species (even if years away) please contact the population manager as a list of approved holders will help place birds and their offspring in a timely manner.

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**Family: Numididae**  
(Guineafowl)

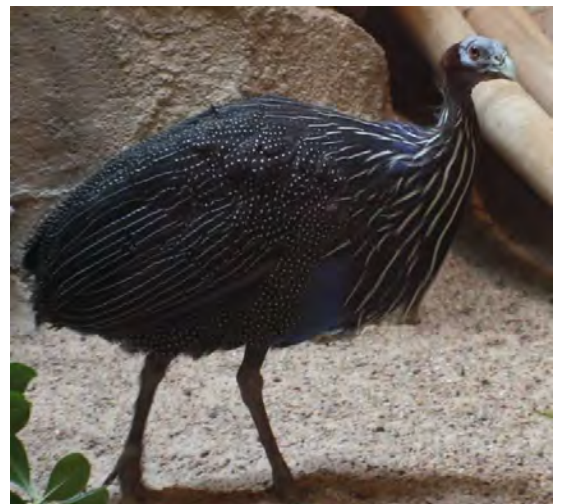
Only found in Africa this family consists of 6 species separated into 4 genera. These species do not seem to be threatened by human encroachment (at least for now). 1 species is considered Vulnerable while the other 5 are classified as Least Concern.

The *Numididae* family has historically been kept in flocks and at liberty or in mixed species exhibits with African hoofstock. Since these species are housed and bred in a flock social structure genetic management will prove to be a challenge.

**Species of this family in AZA collections to be evaluated**

Common name	Latin name	C.S.	AZA Pop.	Program	Page #
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	LC	65.43.348	NR	123
Reichenow's Guineafowl	<i>Numida m. reichenowi</i>		17.6.1	NR	
Crested Guineafowl	<i>Guttera pucherani</i>	LC		<b>RED</b>	124
Kenya Crested Guineafowl	<i>Guttera p. pucherani</i>		33.23.9	NR	
Edward's Crested	<i>Guttera p. edouardi</i>		2.1.1	NR	
Vulturine Guineafowl	<i>Acryllium vulturinum</i>	LC	54.30.34	<b>YELLOW SSP</b>	125

**Vulturine Guineafowl**  
Photo Credit: Samantha Montgomery



**Genus: *Numida***

**Helmeted Guineafowl (*Numida meleagris*)**  
**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**  
 EAZA 2007 Recommendation: REPL (Replace)

Conservation status: Least Concern  
 Wild population trend: N/A  
 Range countries: Range encompasses most of Africa  
 Number of recognized sub-species: 9  
 CITES appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 65.43.348 housed in fifty nine institutions.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 25**

Justification: The Helmeted Guineafowl is listed as Least Concern by the IUCN this species has a very large range and even though human encroachment has occurred within its habitat it does not seem to have affected the species.

This species has been domesticated and is a common barnyard animal that comes in a variety of colors. With the low conservation status and many domesticated forms that are in the population this species is not recommended for intensive captive management at this time. The TAG realizes that it is a popular animal for barnyard themed exhibits and some varieties of the domesticated forms of this species are considered minor breeds.

**Reichenow’s Helmeted Guineafowl (*Numida m.reichenowi*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Not Recommended**  
 AZA population: 17.6.1 housed in five institutions  
**Species Selection Criteria Score: 25**

Justification: No research or conservation priorities are known for this sub-species for which the two recommended species do not encompass therefore intensive management is not warranted at this time.

Species	Replacement Species / Forest	Page #
Helmeted Guineafowl	Congo Peafowl	121
	Replacement Species / Savanna	Page #
	Crested Guineafowl	124
	Vulturine Guineafowl	125

**Genus: *Guttera***

**Crested Guineafowl (*Guttera pucherani*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Red Population**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitored by TAG)

Conservation status: Least Concern  
Wild population trend: Not assigned  
Range countries: Fragmented range across Africa  
Number of recognized sub-species:5  
CITES appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 33.23.9 housed in ten institutions.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 14**

Projected Space: 118

Target Space: 120



Photo Credit: Pierre de Chabannes

**Kenya Guineafowl (*Guttera p. pucherani*)**

AZA population: 2.1.1 housed in three institutions.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 22**

**Edward's Crested Guineafowl (*Guttera p. edwardi*)**

AZA population: 2.1.1 housed in three institutions.

**Species Selection Criteria Score: Species not scored, does not meet minimum population requirement.**

Notes: The Crested Guinea fowl is listed as Least Concern by the IUCN. Birds have been housed in hoof stock enclosures with flight restraint and some individuals have been trained to shift on and off exhibit. The TAG is looking to recruit a Program Leader for this species; for more information please contact a member of the *Numididae* Interest Group.

Program Leader:	Vacant
Institution:	
Email:	
Phone:	

**Genus: *Acryllium***

**Vulturine Guineafowl (*Acryllium vulturinum*)**

**AZA Recommendation: Yellow SSP**

EAZA 2007 Recommendation: MON-T (Monitored by TAG)

Conservation status: Least Concern

Wild population trend: Not assigned

Range countries: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ghana, Angola

Number of recognized sub-species: Monotypic

CITES Appendix: Not listed

AZA population: 54.30.34 housed in thirty-one institutions

**Species Selection Criteria Score: 12**

Projected Space: 199

Target Space: 200



Photo Credit: Manfred Werner

Justification: The Vulturine Guineafowl is listed as Least Concern by the IUCN and has a vast range across Africa and does not seem to be suffering ill effects from the encroachment of humans.

This species is managed by a studbook and the PMP was just completed. Genetic management of this population will be a problem as tracing birds back to founders has been an issue and 92% of the population's genetics are unknown. It is assumed that this species has a healthy founder base due to the stability of the wild population and the numerous documented imports. Of particular concern to the managed population is the age class pyramid; few hatches have occurred over the past two years and the population's sex ratio is skewed towards males. If you are currently housing this species please determine the sex of unknown sex individuals.

This species has been housed with hoofed stock rather successfully and can add a great deal too mixed species exhibits. Some flocks have been trained to shift on and off exhibit. If your institution is interested in housing the Vulturine Guineafowl please contact

For more information please contact the Program Leader.

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**Appendix I –Replacement Table**

<b>Asian Tropical</b>	<b>Page #</b>	<b>Asian Temperate</b>	<b>Page #</b>
Maleo	30	Temminck's Tragopan	88
Crested Wood-partridge	83	Cabot's Tragopan	89
Green Junglefowl	94	Himalayan Monal	91
Edward's Pheasant	97	Brown Eared-Pheasant	105
Lesser B. Crested Fireback	101		
Siamese Fireback	102		
Mountain P. Pheasant	114		
Palawan P. Pheasant	117		
Malayan Argus	118		
Green Peafowl	120		
<b>S. American Tropical</b>	<b>Page #</b>	<b>N. American</b>	<b>Page #</b>
Horned Guan	43	Masked Bobwhite	68
Northern H. Curassow	45		
Blue-billed Curassow	48		
Wattled Curassow	52		
Ocellated Turkey	56		
<b>African Savanna</b>	<b>Page #</b>	<b>African Forest</b>	<b>Page #</b>
Crested Guineaefowl	124	Congo Peafowl	121
Vulturine Guineaefowl	125		

## Appendix II – Galliformes TAG Space Summary (Jul – Dec 2010)

1. Species which were not held in AZA collections at the time of the survey, and for which no projected future space was available, were omitted from this summary.
2. Summary totals for relevant taxonomic groupings are available at the header for each grouping (i.e. “TOTAL Megapode Space,” “TOTAL Cracid Space,” “TOTAL Curassow Space”).

Megapodiidae (Megapodes)		Current AZA Pop.				Future AZA Pop.				Notes
		per TAG Sp Survey				per TAG Sp Survey				
		M	F	U	TOT	M	F	U	TOT	
<b>TOTAL Megapode Space</b>	<i>Alectura, Macrocephalon, Megapodius spp.</i>				<b>14</b>				<b>37</b>	
Australian Brush-turkey	<i>Alectura lathami</i>	4	2	0	6	7	8	0	15	
Maleo	<i>Macrocephalon maleo</i>	2	5	0	7	5	5	0	10	<b>Target Population: 40</b>
Micronesian Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius laperouse</i>	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6	
Polynesian Scrubfowl	<i>Megapodius pritchardi</i>	0	1	0	1	3	3	0	6	
Cracidae (Chachalacas, Guans, & Curassows)		Current AZA Pop.				Future AZA Pop.				Notes
		per TAG Sp Survey				per TAG Sp Survey				
		M	F	U	TOT	M	F	U	TOT	
<b>TOTAL Cracid Space</b>	<i>Ortalis, Penelope, Pipile, Aburria, Penelopina, Oreophasis, Nothocrax, Pauxi, Crax spp.</i>				<b>230</b>				<b>330</b>	
Chaco Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>	2	2	0	4	4	4	2	10	2-4 founders represented in pop. (ISIS, 2011)
West Mexican Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis poliocephala</i>	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	3	
Plain Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis vetula</i>	2	3	2	7	8	8	0	16	3+ founders represented in pop. (ISIS, 2011)
Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
Cauca Guan	<i>Penelope perspicax</i>	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	
Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	
Blue-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis*</i>	8	6	3	17	13	10	2	25	2-12 founders represented in pop. (ISIS, 2011) *significant taxonomic confusion
Trinidad Piping-guan	<i>Pipile pipile*</i>	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	4	*significant taxonomic confusion

<b>Cracidae (Cont.)</b>		<b>Current AZA Pop.</b>				<b>Future AZA Pop.</b>				<b>Notes</b>
		<b>per TAG Sp Survey</b>				<b>per TAG Sp Survey</b>				
		<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>TOT</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>TOT</b>	
Wattled Guan	<i>Aburria aburri</i>	4	3	0	7	3	3	0	6	
Black Guan	<i>Chamaepetes unicolor</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
Highland Guan	<i>Penelopina nigra</i>	3	4	1	8	3	6	0	9	~8 founders represented in pop. (ISIS, 2011)
Horned Guan	<i>Oreophasis derbianus</i>	30	12	7	49	24	34	4	62	<b>Target Population: 75</b>
<b>Curassow</b>	<i>Nothocrax, Pauxi, Crax spp.</i>				<b>135</b>				<b>185</b>	
Nocturnal Curassow	<i>Nothocrax urumutum</i>	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	4	
"Managed Curassow"	<i>Pauxi, Crax spp.</i>					5	6	0	11	
Northern Helmeted Curassow	<i>Pauxi pauxi</i>	26	17	10	53	22	23	0	45	<b>Target Population: 75</b>
Southern Helmeted Curassow	<i>Pauxi unicornis</i>	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	4	
Blue-billed Curassow	<i>Crax alberti</i>	10	11	1	22	13	13	4	30	<b>Target Population: 75</b>
Black Curassow	<i>Crax alector</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Yellow-knobbed Curassow	<i>Crax daubentoni</i>	4	6	2	12	6	6	1	13	
Bare-faced Curassow	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Wattled Curassow	<i>Crax globulosa</i>	7	8	1	16	10	10	2	22	<b>Target Population: 75</b>
Great Curassow	<i>Crax rubra</i>	8	8	1	21	11	13	2	41	*includes all subsp.
Cozumel Great Curassow	<i>Crax rubra griscomi</i>	2	2	0	4	5	10	0	15	*subsp. not noted on AZA Space Survey
<b>Meleagrididae (Turkeys)</b>		<b>Current AZA Pop.</b>				<b>Future AZA Pop.</b>				<b>Notes</b>
		<b>per TAG Sp Survey</b>				<b>per TAG Sp Survey</b>				
		<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>TOT</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>TOT</b>	
<b>TOTAL Turkey Space</b>	<i>Meleagris spp.</i>				<b>261</b>				<b>263</b>	
Wild Turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	65	76	47	188	71	106	32	209	<b>Target Population: 165</b>
Ocellated Turkey	<i>Meleagris ocellata</i>	8	15	50	73	23	31	0	54	<b>Target Population: 100</b>



Tetraonidae (Grouse)		Current AZA Pop.				Future AZA Pop.				Notes
		per TAG Sp Survey				per TAG Sp Survey				
		M	F	U	TOT	M	F	U	TOT	
Spruce Grouse	<i>Falcapennis canadensis</i>	0	0	0	0	6	10	2	18	
Rock Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus mutus</i>	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	12	
Black-billed Capercaillie	<i>Tetrao parvirostris</i>	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	5	
Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	1	2	0	3	5	8	14	27	
Sage Grouse	<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	11	
Greater Prairie-chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	73	71	126	270	95	97	4	196*	*includes all subsp.
Attwater's Prairie-chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>	71	69	126	266	92	92	0	184	Target Population: 200
Lesser Prairie-chicken	<i>Tympanuchus pallidicinctus</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	
Sharp-tailed Grouse	<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	

Odontophoridae (New World Quails)		Current AZA Pop.				Future AZA Pop.				Notes
		per TAG Sp Survey				per TAG Sp Survey				
		M	F	U	TOT	M	F	U	TOT	
Bearded tree-quail	<i>Dendrortyx barbatus</i>	1	1	8	10	3	6	10	19	
Long-tailed tree quail	<i>Dendrortyx macroura</i>	0	1	0	1	3	6	10	19	
Mountain Quail	<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	5	4	0	9	6	16	0	22	
Gambel's Quail	<i>Callipepla gambelii</i>	28	29	7	64	29	35	14	78	
Scaled Quail	<i>Callipepla squamata</i>	0	1	6	7	7	10	11	28	
Barred Quail	<i>Philortyx fasciatus</i>	1	1	0	2	5	12	0	17	
Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	63	16	6	85	80	61	10	151*	*includes C.v.virginianus ONLY.
Masked Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus ridgwayi</i>	19	11	7	37	156	160	512	828	Target Population: 150
Eastern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus virginianus</i>	4	4	6	14	17	16	7	40	
Black-fronted Wood-quail	<i>Odontophorus atrifrons</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	

Phasianidae I (Old World Quails & Partridges)		Current AZA Pop.				Future AZA Pop.				Notes
		per TAG Sp Survey				per TAG Sp Survey				
		M	F	U	TOT	M	F	U	TOT	
Himalayan Snowcock	<i>Tetraogallus himalayensis</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
Chukar	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	4	8	0	12	3	12	0	15	
Francolin Sp.	<i>Francolinus sp.</i>					3	3	0	6	
Red-necked Francolin	<i>Francolinus afer</i>	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	
Erckel's Francolin	<i>Francolinus erckelii</i>	9	9	1	19	6	8	9	23	~4 founders represented in pop. (ISIS, 2011)
Yellow-necked Francolin	<i>Francolinus leucoscepus</i>	10	4	0	14	15	11	0	26	~6 founders represented in pop. (ISIS, 2011)
Crested Francolin	<i>Francolinus sephaena</i>	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	
Grey Partridge	<i>Perdix perdix</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
Madagascar Partridge	<i>Margaroperdix madagarensis</i>	10	12	0	22	4	4	0	8	4-10 founders represented in pop. (ISIS, 2011)
Asian Blue Quail	<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>	7	5	0	12	10	10	0	20	
Common Quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	50	50	125	225	50	50	300	400	
Japanese Quail	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	20	
Chestnut-bellied Hill-partridge	<i>Arborophila javanica</i>	5	1	0	6	6	6	0	12	3 founders represented in pop. (ISIS, 2011)
Crested Wood-partridge	<i>Rollulus rouloul</i>	115	99	35	249	134	136	34	304	<b>Target Population: 300</b>
Stone partridge	<i>Ptilopachus petrosus</i>	2	2	0	4	2	2	0	4	
Mountain Bamboo-partridge	<i>Bambusicola fytchii</i>	19	11	10	40	23	24	3	50	2-8 founders represented in pop. (ISIS, 2011)
Chinese Bamboo-partridge	<i>Bambusicola thoracica</i>	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	8	

Phasianidae II (Temperate Pheasants)		Current AZA Pop.				Future AZA Pop.				Notes
		per TAG Sp Survey				per TAG Sp Survey				
		M	F	U	TOT	M	F	U	TOT	
<b>TOTAL Temperate Pheasant Space</b>	<i>Tragopan, Lophophorus, Crossoptilon, Catreus spp.</i>				<b>76</b>				<b>203</b>	
<b>TOTAL Tragopan Space</b>	<i>Tragopan spp.</i>				<b>50</b>				<b>122</b>	
Blyth's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan blythii</i>	2	4	0	<b>6</b>	5	5	0	<b>10</b>	
Cabot's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan caboti</i>	5	6	1	<b>12</b>	10	12	4	<b>26</b>	<b>Target Population: 60</b>
Satyr Tragopan	<i>Tragopan satyra</i>	1	0	0	<b>1</b>	7	8	1	<b>16</b>	
Temminck's Tragopan	<i>Tragopan temminckii</i>	15	15	1	<b>31</b>	30	35	5	<b>70</b>	<b>Target Population: 60</b>
<b>TOTAL Monal Space</b>	<i>Lophophorus spp.</i>				<b>18</b>				<b>60</b>	
Himalayan Monal	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	8	7	3	<b>18</b>	26	30	0	<b>56</b>	<b>Target Population: 60</b>
Chinese Monal	<i>Lophophorus lhuysii</i>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	2	2	0	<b>4</b>	
<b>TOTAL Eared-pheasant Space</b>	<i>Crossoptilon spp.</i>				<b>8</b>				<b>19</b>	
Blue Eared-Pheasant	<i>Crossoptilon auritum</i>	0	0	1	<b>1</b>	3	4	0	<b>7</b>	
White Eared-Pheasant	<i>Crossoptilon crossoptilon</i>	4	2	0	<b>6</b>	5	5	0	<b>10</b>	
Brown Eared-Pheasant	<i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i>	1	0	0	<b>1</b>	1	1	0	<b>2</b>	<b>Target Population: 50</b>
Cheer Pheasant	<i>Catreus wallichii</i>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	1	1	0	<b>2</b>	

<b>Phasianidae III (Long-tailed Pheasants)</b>		<b>Current AZA Pop.</b>				<b>Future AZA Pop.</b>				<b>Notes</b>
		<b>per TAG Sp Survey</b>				<b>per TAG Sp Survey</b>				
		<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>TOT</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>TOT</b>	
<b>TOTAL Long-tailed Pheasant Space</b>	<i>Syrmaticus, Phasianus, Chrysolophus spp.</i>				<b>176</b>				<b>221</b>	
Elliot's Pheasant	<i>Syrmaticus ellioti</i>	2	4	1	7	3	4	0	7	
Hume's Pheasant	<i>Syrmaticus humiae</i>	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Mikado Pheasant	<i>Syrmaticus mikado</i>	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	4	
Reeve's Pheasant	<i>Syrmaticus reevesii</i>	8	7	1	16	9	13	3	25	
Ring-necked Pheasant	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	9	12	0	21	14	19	0	33	
Green Pheasant	<i>Phasianus versicolor</i>	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
Lady Amherst's Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>	25	19	0	44	26	20	14	60	
Golden Pheasant	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	39	34	12	85	41	45	4	90	

Phasianidae IV (Tropical Pheasants)		Current AZA Pop.				Future AZA Pop.				Notes
		per TAG Sp Survey				per TAG Sp Survey				
		M	F	U	TOT	M	F	U	TOT	
<b>TOTAL Tropical Pheasant Space</b>	<i>Gallus, Lophura, Polyplectron spp.</i>				<b>152</b>				<b>236</b>	
<b>TOTAL Junglefowl Space</b>	<i>Gallus spp.</i>				<b>29</b>				<b>54</b>	
Red Junglefowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	5	3	0	<b>8</b>	8	5	10	<b>23</b>	
Ceylon Junglefowl	<i>Gallus lafayetii</i>	1	0	0	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	
Grey junglefowl	<i>Gallus sonneratii</i>	2	2	0	<b>4</b>	2	2	0	<b>4</b>	
Green Junglefowl	<i>Gallus varius</i>	4	12	0	<b>16</b>	11	16	0	<b>27</b>	<b>Target Population: 60</b>
<b>TOTAL Gallo-pheasant Space</b>	<i>Lophura spp.</i>				<b>48</b>				<b>72</b>	
Siamese Fireback	<i>Lophura diardi</i>	1	1	3	<b>5</b>	3	3	0	<b>6</b>	<b>Target Population: 35</b>
Edward's Pheasant	<i>Lophura edwardsi</i>	2	3	0	<b>5</b>	4	4	0	<b>8</b>	<b>Target Population: 60</b>
Crestless Fireback	<i>Lophura erythrophthalma</i>	1	0	0	<b>1</b>	3	2	0	<b>5*</b>	*includes all subspp.
Malayan C. Fireback	<i>Lophura e. erythrophthalma</i>	1	0	0	<b>1</b>	2	1	0	<b>3</b>	
Bornean C. Fireback	<i>Lophura e. pyronota</i>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	1	1	0	<b>2</b>	
Crested Fireback	<i>Lophura ignita</i>	3	7	0	<b>10</b>	9	10	2	<b>21*</b>	*includes all subspp.
Lesser Bornean Fireback	<i>Lophura ignita ignita</i>	1	2	0	<b>3</b>	3	3	2	<b>8</b>	<b>Target Population: 35</b>
Malayan C. Fireback	<i>Lophura ignita rufa</i>	2	4	0	<b>6</b>	5	6	0	<b>11</b>	
Kalij Pheasant	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	3	1	0	<b>4</b>	4	4	0	<b>8</b>	
Silver Pheasant	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	9	7	0	<b>16</b>	8	9	0	<b>17</b>	
Swinhoe's Pheasant	<i>Lophura swinhoii</i>	3	4	0	<b>7</b>	3	4	0	<b>7</b>	
<b>TOTAL Peacock-pheasant Space</b>	<i>Polyplectron spp.</i>				<b>75</b>				<b>110</b>	
Grey Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron bicalcaratum</i>	3	0	0	<b>3</b>	4	2	0	<b>6</b>	
Palawan Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron emphanum</i>	21	16	11	<b>48</b>	33	33	4	<b>70</b>	<b>Target Population: 70</b>
Mountain Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron inopinatum</i>	14	6	0	<b>20</b>	10	10	4	<b>24</b>	<b>Target Population: 40</b>
Malaysian Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron malacense</i>	2	2	0	<b>4</b>	4	4	0	<b>8</b>	
Bornean Peacock-pheasant	<i>Polyplectron schleiermacheri</i>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	1	1	0	<b>2</b>	

Phasianidae V (Mega-pheasants)		Current AZA Pop.				Future AZA Pop.				Notes
		per TAG Sp Survey				per TAG Sp Survey				
		M	F	U	TOT	M	F	U	TOT	
<b>TOTAL Asian Mega-pheasant Space</b>	<i>Rheinardia, Argusianus spp., Pavo muticus</i>				<b>83</b>				<b>82</b>	
Crested Argus	<i>Rheinardia ocellata</i>	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	2	2	0	<b>4</b>	
Great Argus	<i>Argusianus argus</i>	0	1	0	<b>1</b>	1	1	0	<b>2</b>	
Malayan Great Argus	<i>Argusianus a. argus</i>	32	31	7	<b>70</b>	28	30	0	<b>58</b>	<b>Target Population: 80</b>
Green Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	4	8	0	<b>12</b>	7	11	0	<b>18*</b>	*includes all subspp.; <b>Target Population: 40</b>
Javan Peafowl	<i>Pavo muticus muticus</i>	2	3	0	<b>5</b>	2	3	0	<b>5</b>	
Indian Peafowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	151	73	34	<b>258</b>	162	95	21	<b>278</b>	
Congo Peafowl	<i>Afropavo congensis</i>	19	16	2	<b>37</b>	21	20	3	<b>44</b>	<b>Target Population: 70</b>

Numididae (Guineafowl)		Current AZA Pop.				Future AZA Pop.				Notes
		per TAG Sp Survey				per TAG Sp Survey				
		M	F	U	TOT	M	F	U	TOT	
<b>TOTAL Guineafowl Space</b>	<i>Numida, Guttera, Acryllium spp.</i>				<b>415</b>				<b>613</b>	
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	74	58	135	<b>267</b>	81	82	133	<b>296</b>	
Crested Guineafowl	<i>Guttera pucherani</i>	27	16	30	<b>73</b>	48	58	12	<b>118</b>	<b>Target Population: 120</b>
Vulturine Guineafowl	<i>Acryllium vulturinum</i>	47	26	2	<b>75</b>	89	82	28	<b>199</b>	<b>Target Population: 200</b>

**Appendix III – Management Update Table**

Common name	Previous Rec.	Current Designation	Program Leader Change	Program Leader
Horned Guan ( <i>Oreophasis derbianus</i> )	N/A	Red Program	Yes	Vacant
Northern Helmeted Curassow ( <i>Pauxi Pauxi</i> )	PMP	Red Program	No	Christopher Holmes Houston Zoo Inc. (713) 533-6564 cholmes@houstonzoo.org
Blue-billed Curassow ( <i>Crax alberti</i> )	PMP	Red Program	Yes	Christopher Holmes Houston Zoo Inc. (713) 533-6564 cholmes@houstonzoo.org
Wattled Curassow ( <i>Crax globulosa</i> )	PMP	Red Program	No	Charlona Ingram Houston Zoo Inc. (713) 533-6644 cingram@houstonzoo.org
Ocellated Turkey ( <i>Meleagris ocellata</i> )	N/A	Red Program	No	Vacant
Attwater's Prairie-chicken ( <i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i> )	SSP	Yellow SSP	No	Hannah Bailey Houston Zoo Inc. (713) 533-6565 hbailey@houstonzoo.org
Crested Wood Partridge ( <i>Rollulus rouloul</i> )	N/A	Red Program	Yes	Vacant
Cabot's Tragopan ( <i>Tragopan caboti</i> )	N/A	Red Program	No	Vacant

**Appendix III – Management Update Table (Cont.)**

Common name	Previous Rec.	Current Designation	Program Leader Change	Program Leader
Brown-eared Pheasant ( <i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i> )	N/A	Red Program	No	Vacant
Green Junglefowl ( <i>Gallus varius</i> )	PMP	Red Program	Yes	Vacant
Edward's Pheasant ( <i>Lophura edwardsi</i> )	N/A	Red Program	No	Vacant
Palawan Peacock-pheasant ( <i>Polyplectron emphanum</i> )	N/A	Red Program	Yes	Mollie Coym Houston Zoo Inc. (713) 533-6563 mcoym@houstonzoo.org
Great Argus ( <i>Argusianus argus</i> )	PMP	Yellow SSP	Yes	Jessica Clark Houston Zoo Inc. (713) 533-6563 jclark@houstonzoo.org
Congo Peafowl ( <i>Afropavo congensis</i> )	SSP	Red Program	Yes	Hannah Bailey Houston Zoo Inc. (713) 533-6565 hbailey@houstonzoo.org
Crested Guineafowl ( <i>Guttera pucherani</i> )	N/A	Red Program	No	Vacant
Vulturine Guineafowl ( <i>Acryllium vulturinum</i> )	N/A	Yellow SSP	No	Paige Morabito ZOOAMERICA (609) 977-5459 psmnj@yahoo.com



**Appendix IV – Animal Program Status Table**

Program	Date Program Initiated	Program Leader	Date Leadership Assumed	Date of Last Studbook Update	Date of Last Plan Publication
Horned Guan Red Program	2012	Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A
N. Helmeted Curassow Red Program	1993	Christopher Holmes Houston Zoo, Inc.	5/2003	3/2010	12/2007
Blue-billed Curassow Red Program	1993	Christopher Holmes Houston Zoo, Inc.	12/2007	12/2011	10/2007
Wattled Curassow Red Program	1993	Charlona Ingram Houston Zoo, Inc.	2/2000	1/2012	8/2007
Ocellated Turkey Red Program	2012	Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A
Attwater's Prairie Chicken Yellow SSP	1994	Hannah Bailey Houston Zoo, Inc.	3/2006	12/2010	6/2010
Crested Wood Partridge Red Program	2000	Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cabot's Tragopan Red program	2012	Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A
Green Junglefowl Red Program	~1999	Vacant	N/A	2006	N/A
Edward's Pheasant Red Program	2012	Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A
Brown Eared-pheasant Red program	2012	Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A

**Appendix IV – Animal Program Status Table (Cont.)**

Palawan Peacock-Pheasant Red Program	~1999	Mollie Coym Houston Zoo, Inc.	11/2010	N/A	N/A
Great Argus Yellow SSP	~1999	Jessica Clark Houston Zoo, Inc.	11/2010	6/2010	8/2010
Congo Peafowl Red Program	1994	Hannah Bailey Houston Zoo, Inc.	6/2006	?	11/2010
Crested Guineafowl Red Program	2012	Vacant	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vulturine Guineafowl Yellow SSP	~1999	Paige Morabito ZOOAMERICA North American Wildlife Park	1/2008	4/2011	9/2011

## **Appendix V – Galliformes Interest Groups / Contact List**

### **Megapodiidae (Megapodes)**

Nancy Clum, Bronx Zoo	nclum@wcs.org	(718) 220-5159
Joe deGraauw, Nashville Zoo	jdegraauw@nashvillezoo.org	(615) 833-2248 x 155
Christopher Holmes, Houston Zoo	cholmes@houstonzoo.org	(713) 533-6564
Michael Macek, St. Louis Zoo	Macek@stlzoo.org	(314) 646-4825
John Sills, Phoenix Zoo	jsills@thephxzoo.com	(602) 273-1341x 7625

### **Cracidae (Chachalacas, Guans, and Curassows)**

Juan Cornejo, Bronx Zoo	jCornejo@wcs.org	(718) 220-5154
Joe deGraauw, Nashville Zoo	jdegraauw@nashvillezoo.org	(615) 833-2248 x 155
Christopher Holmes, Houston Zoo	cholmes@houstonzoo.org	(713) 533-6564
Charlona Ingram, Houston Zoo	cingram@houstonzoo.org	(713) 533-6644
Michael Macek, St. Louis Zoo	Macek@stlzoo.org	(314) 646-4825
John Sills, Phoenix Zoo	jsills@thephxzoo.com	(602) 273-1341 x 7625

### **Meleagrididae (Turkeys)**

Joe deGraauw, Nashville Zoo	jdegraauw@nashvillezoo.org	(615) 833-2248 x 155
Christopher Holmes, Houston Zoo	cholmes@houstonzoo.org	(713) 533-6564
Michael Macek, St. Louis Zoo	Macek@stlzoo.org	(314) 646-4825
John Sills, Phoenix Zoo	jsills@thephxzoo.com	(602) 273-1341 x 7625

### **Tetraonidae (Grouse)**

Hannah Bailey, Houston Zoo	hbailey@houstonzoo.org	(713) 533-6565
Shawn Pedersen, Woodland Park Zoo	Shawn.Pedersen@Zoo.org	(206) 548-2516

### **Odontophoridae (New World Quails)**

R. Harrison Edell, Sacramento Zoo	rhedell@saczoo.org	(916) 808-7381
Bob Lastovica, Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo	birds@omahazoo.com	(402) 733-8401 x 5072
David Rimlinger, San Diego Zoo	DRimlinger@sandiegozoo.org	(619) 557-3978

### **Phasianidae (Partridges)**

R. Harrison Edell, Sacramento Zoo	rhedell@saczoo.org	(916) 808-7381
Bob Lastovica, Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo	birds@omahazoo.com	(402) 733-8401 x 5072
David Rimlinger, San Diego Zoo	DRimlinger@sandiegozoo.org	(619) 557-3978

### **Phasianidae (Temperate Pheasants)**

Joe deGraauw, Nashville Zoo	jdegraauw@nashvillezoo.org	(615) 833-2248 x 155
R. Harrison Edell, Sacramento Zoo	rhedell@saczoo.org	(916) 808-7381
Bob Lastovica, Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo	birds@omahazoo.com	(402) 733-8401 x 5072
David Rimlinger, San Diego Zoo	DRimlinger@sandiegozoo.org	(619) 557-3978
Shawn Pedersen, Woodland Park Zoo	Shawn.Pedersen@Zoo.org	(206) 548-2516

## **Appendix V – Galliformes Interest Groups / Contact List (Cont.)**

### **Phasianidae (Tropical Pheasants)**

Gen Anderson, St. Augustine Alligator Farm	ganderson@alligatorfarm.com	(904) 824-3337 x 16
Jessica Clark, Houston Zoo	jclark@houstonzoo.org	(713) 533-6563
Mollie Coym, Houston Zoo	mcoym@houstonzoo.org	(713) 533-6563
Christopher Holmes, Houston Zoo	cholmes@houstonzoo.org	(713) 533-6564
David Rimlinger, San Diego Zoo	DRimlinger@sandiegozoo.org	(619) 557-3978
John Sills, Phoenix Zoo	jsills@thephxzoo.com	(602) 273-1341 x 7625

### **Numididae (Guineafowl)**

R. Harrison Edell, Sacramento Zoo	rhedell@saczoo.org	(916) 808-7381
Bob Lastovica, Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo	birds@omahazoo.com	(402) 733-8401 x 5072
Paige Morabito, ZOOAMERICA, N. A. Wildlife Park	psmnj@yahoo.com	(609) 977-5459
David Rimlinger, San Diego Zoo	DRimlinger@sandiegozoo.org	(619) 557-3978



*Crested Wood-partridge (Pierre de Chabannes)*

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