

LEARN AT CHESTERZOO



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An extremely high risk of becoming Extinct in the Wild

Name	Bali Starling
Scientific Name	<i>Leucopsar rothschildi</i>
Threats (why they're at risk)	Illegal poaching for the song-bird trade. This is made worse by habitat loss.
Distribution (where they live)	Northwest Bali, with a small population introduced onto the small island of Nusa Penida.
Habitat (what they live in)	Forest edges including open shrub savannas and flooded savanna woodlands.
Diet/Feeding strategy (what they eat and how they eat it)	Seeds, insects, fruits and occasionally small reptiles.
Social behaviour (how they live)	They're monogamous, so form long term pair-bonds which are strengthened by mutual preening and displays.
Males and females	There's no obvious difference between males and females, although male crest feathers tend to be slightly longer.
Lifespan (how long they live for)	5 years in the wild, but can live for up to 15 years in captivity.
Number of young (how many babies)	Clutches often have 2-3 eggs, but normally only 1 survives.
Interesting fact	The Bali starling is the national bird of Bali.