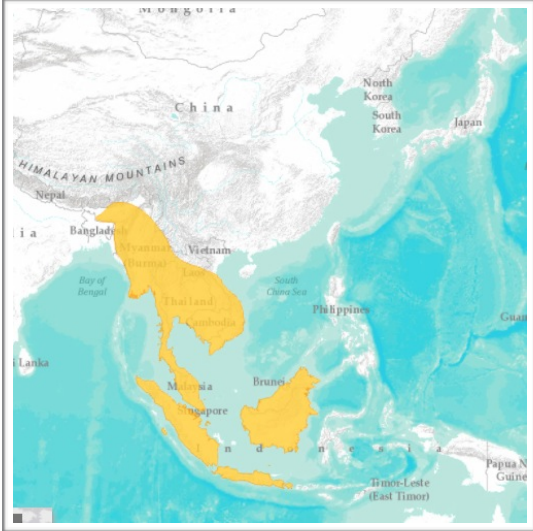


Wreathed Hornbill

Rhyticeros undulatus



Range: Southeast Asia
Size: ♂: 75-100 cm (30-40 in)
♀: 75-100 cm (30-40 in)
Wingspan: 152 cm (60 in)
Weight: ♂ 1.8-3.6 kg (4-8 lb)
♀- 6.8-9 kg (15-19.8 lb)
Diet: Fruit, small animals
Habitat: Evergreen forest
Nest: Cavity of mature tree
Eggs: 2-3
Incubation : 29-41 days
Fledging: 63-92 days
Sexual maturity: 3 yrs
Social: gregarious
Movement: Resident
Breeding: monogamous for life
Subspecies: monotypic
Longevity: Captivity: 50 yrs
Wild: N/A
IUCN: Least Concern

Order: Coraciiformes Family Bucerotidae

The Wreathed Hornbill is also named the Bar-throated wreathed hornbill due to the black marking on its throat sac. Sexually dimorphic, males have a yellow throat sac while females have a blue-black one. The species is considered monotypic although there is some variation across its range. Although occupying the same country as the Wrinkled Hornbill the Wreathed tends to live in higher elevations.

The species population has been trending downwards in recent years. This is mainly due to habitat loss. However, it is still listed as Least Concern by the IUCN due to its large range and large population. It is listed in Appendix II by CITES.

Pairs mate for life and often use the same nest year after year. The wreathed hornbill breeds during the rainy season. The female will enter the cavity in a large tree high above the ground. Both the male and female will use mud, droppings and fruit pulp to seal the female into the cavity, leaving only a small opening used for feeding. This usually takes a couple of days. A couple of days later the female will lay her first egg. The female may lay up to three eggs but usually only one reaches the age of fledging. During this time the female will undergo a complete molt. It is believed that the darkness stimulates the hormones that regulate molt. The male will feed the female during incubation regurgitating for her through the small opening left in the nest.

