



BLACK-NECKED STORK

Description

Storks are very large birds with long, slender necks and legs. The Jabiru has a broad black stripe on its wings, head, neck and tail. The rest of the plumage is white. The legs are pale red and their black bill is long and pointed. The eye colour of females and males is different. Males are brown-eyed and females are yellow-eyed.

Diet

Black-necked Storks are **carnivores** and eat fish, frogs, large crustaceans and insects. Jabirus use their bills like swords to impale or snatch prey from the water.

In the wild

When looking for a mate, the male constructs a nest to try to attract a female. Breeding pairs stay together for a number of years, sometimes even for life. When the young hatch, they are naked and helpless and are taken care of by both parents for several weeks.

Threats

Habitat destruction through the filling in of wetlands and swamps is a threat to the Black-necked Stork population.

At Perth Zoo

The **Australian Wetlands** is home to a wide variety of water birds. You can see the Jabiru and many other birds in this naturalistic setting.

Did you know?

The name 'Jabiru' is not Aboriginal but Portuguese and is the same name for storks in South America and Africa.

Scientific Name
Ephippiorhynchus asiaticus

Other Names
Jabiru

Conservation Status

Extinct

Extinct in the Wild

Critically Endangered

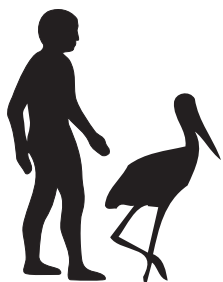
Endangered

Vulnerable

Near-Threatened

Least Concern

Data Deficient



Standing height: 110–130 cm

Incubation: 34–36 days

Number of eggs: 2–4



Distribution ■

Distribution: Northern and eastern Australia

Habitat: Tropical and warm temperate wetlands, lagoons and swamps

