



BIRD SPECIES IN CAMBODIA



BENGAL FLORICAN

HOUBAROPSIS BENGALENSIS

KHMER NAME: សត្វខ្ចីប ឬទ្រមាក់អណ្តើក

IUCN STATUS: CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

POPULATION: ESTIMATED 200-600 IN CAMBODIA

SIZE: COMPARABLE TO A DOMESTIC CHICKEN

HEIGHT: UP TO 0.68 METERS TALL

WEIGHT: MALE: 1.7-2 KG; FEMALE: 1.2-1.5 KG

APPEARANCE:

- **MALE:** HALF BROWN PLUMAGE, BLACK AND WHITE WINGS, BLACK HEAD AND NECK WITH BROWN RINGS AROUND EYES AND EARS
- **FEMALE:** ENTIRELY BUFF-BROWN, LIGHTER THAN MALES

ECO-SYSTEM IMPORTANCE

- **Habitat:** Wet grasslands surrounding Tonle Sap Lake
- **Locations:** Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Pursat, Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Takeo provinces

BREEDING

- **Mating Display:** Males ruffle neck feathers, strut, jump, and stay motionless
- **Nesting:** Builds nests in the ground, lays 1-2 eggs, incubates for 4 weeks

BEHAVIOUR

- **Diet:** Grass flowers, grass fruits, rice, insects, small snakes, eggs
- **Vocalization:** "Kseb" call, audible up to 400 meters

MONITORING

- **Protected Areas:** Six protected areas totaling 31,159 hectares
- **Locations:** Tonle Sap floodplain and grassland habitats
- **Partners:** Royal Government of Cambodia, ACCB and WCS
- **Conservation Initiatives:** Protected areas, captive breeding and partnerships are crucial for preservation



SPOT-BILLED PELICAN

PELECANUS PHILIPPENSIS

KHMER NAME: សត្វទង់ប្រផេះ

IUCN STATUS: NEAR THREATENED

POPULATION: GLOBAL POPULATION 8,700-12,000

SIZE: LARGE WATERBIRD

HEIGHT: 127-140 CM IN LENGTH

WEIGHT: 4.1 - 6 KG

WINGSPAN: 250 CM

APPEARANCE: A HEFTY PINKISH BILL WITH DARK SPOTS, A GRIZZLED HEAD WITH A SHAGGY CREST, AND DARK NECK. IT HAS BARE SKIN RINGS AROUND THE EYES, RESEMBLING GLASSES. IN BREEDING PLUMAGE, ITS RUMP, SIDES, AND UNDERWINGS ARE SALMON PINK, WITH AN OCHRE YELLOW BREAST.



ECO-SYSTEM IMPORTANCE

- **Habitat:** lowland freshwater, brackish, and marine wetland areas of Southeast Asia, mainly near open water
- **Locations:** Indian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia, breeding primarily at Prek Toal

*ANIMAL DIVERSITY WEB



BREEDING

- **Breeding Conditions:** Sensitive to disturbance, prefer relatively high water levels
- **Nest Count:** **nest counts are an indicator of breeding pairs, not the overall population*
- Highest on record in 2014 (1,803 nests)
- Lowest on record in 2013 (803 nests)
- **Mating display:** bowing, head swaying, bill clapping, head turning, and various moaning, grunting, and high-pitched yipping noises



BEHAVIOUR

- **Diet:** mainly fish, but which is sometimes supplemented by small reptiles, amphibians, and aquatic crustaceans
- Social species, living and traveling mainly in flocks



MONITORING

- N/A

SARUS CRANE

GRUS ANTIGONE
KHMER NAME: សត្វក្រៀល

IUCN STATUS: VULNERABLE

POPULATION:

- CURRENT POPULATION: ESTIMATED 500-1,000 IN CAMBODIA
- GLOBAL POPULATION: AROUND 10,000-20,000 IN 2010

SIZE: THE TALLEST FLYING BIRD IN THE WORLD

HEIGHT: UP TO 1.8 M

WEIGHT: 5 - 12 KG

WINGSPAN: 2.6 M

APPEARANCE: TALL PALE GRAY CRANE WITH PINK LEGS AND RED BARE SKIN ON HEAD EXTENDING DOWN THE NECK



ECO-SYSTEM IMPORTANCE

- **Habitat:** Forests, grasslands, wetlands
- **Locations:** Cambodia, including specific conservation zones and protected areas
- **Migration:** Seasonal movement between feeding and breeding areas



BREEDING

- **Mating Season:** Rainy season
- **Nest Building:** Grass, branches, leaves, detritus
- **Eggs:** 1-2 eggs per year, incubation period of 4-5 weeks
- **Parenting:** Male and female share duties, protect young from predators



BEHAVIOUR

- **Diet:** Rodents, small leaves, grains, insects, frogs, fish
- **Movement:** Walks, runs, perches on branches
- **Vocalization:** Loud call, various names (Kren, Kreoun, Kreun)
- **Lifespan:** Up to 45 years
- **Symbolic Significance:** Happiness, harmony, longevity



MONITORING

- **Threats:** Habitat destruction, loss of wetlands, prey loss
- **Protected Areas:** Various conservation zones and protected areas
- **Government Measures:** Royal decrees and protection measures
- **Challenges:** Lack of protection in certain areas



CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

- **Symbolism:** Happiness, harmony, longevity
- **Folklore:** Beliefs about crane calls and love
- **Literature:** Mentioned in Cambodian literature, such as Yong Chheang's song



ASIAN OPENBILL

ANASTOMUS OSCITANS
KHMER NAME: សត្វរំពៃ

IUCN STATUS: LEAST CONCERN
POPULATION:

SIZE: SMALL STATURE, DISTINCTIVE BILL SHAPE
HEIGHT: 70-80 CM IN HEIGHT
WEIGHT: 1.3 - 8.9 KG
WINGSPAN: 147 TO 149 CM
APPEARANCE: PALE WHITE OR GRAY PLUMAGE WITH BLACK WINGS AND A FORKED BLACK TAIL. THEIR LEGS ARE RED AND THEIR BILLS ARE A DULL, YELLOW-GRAY COLORS*



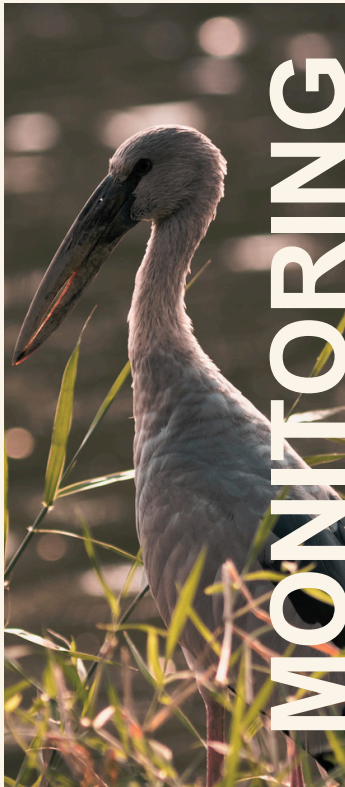
- **Habitat:** Wetlands, marshes, and rice paddies
- **Locations:** Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia



- **Mating Display:** Courtship involves male display of nest-building behavior to demonstrate the qualities of their genes and willingness to invest in reproduction.*
- **Nesting:** Choice of nesting trees influenced by disturbance levels



- **Diet:** Primarily feeds on Apple Snails
- Fly by soaring on thermals then glide to their destination, are highly social and form large nesting colonies in trees with other storks and waterbirds such as herons.*



- **Population Growth:** Asian Openbill populations have shown resilience in Cambodia
- **Conservation Efforts:** Importance of continued monitoring and habitat protection
- **Future Outlook:** Potential challenges and opportunities for conservation



GREATER ADJUTANT

LEPTOPTILOS DUBIUS

KHMER NAME: សត្វត្រីដង្កំ

IUCN STATUS: NEAR THREATENED

POPULATION: GLOBAL POPULATION OF 800-1,000

SIZE: LARGEST STORK SPECIES

HEIGHT: 120 TO 152 CM*

WEIGHT: 8 - 11 KG

WINGSPAN: 250 CM*

APPEARANCE: A LONG, THICK YELLOW BILL PRECEDES THE SPARSELY FEATHERED, YELLOW TO PINK HEAD AND NECK. *

ECO-SYSTEM IMPORTANCE

- **Habitat:** marshes, lakes and jheels (shallow expansive lakes) as well as dry grasslands and fields
- **Locations:** Prek Toal (Cambodia), Assam (India). These two populations account for 90% of the global population.

*ANIMAL DIVERSITY WEB

BREEDING

- **Mating Display:** Courtship rituals involve males holding their beaks near potential mates or tucking the females' heads under their chins, with pairs also performing synchronized up-down bobbing motions.
- **Nesting:** Large, broad-limbed trees with sparse foliage to facilitate landing and take-off for the large adult birds

BEHAVIOUR

- **Diet:** Insects, mammals, birds, carrion
- Often seen foraging alone or in small groups, in general are a non-migratory species

MONITORING

- N/A