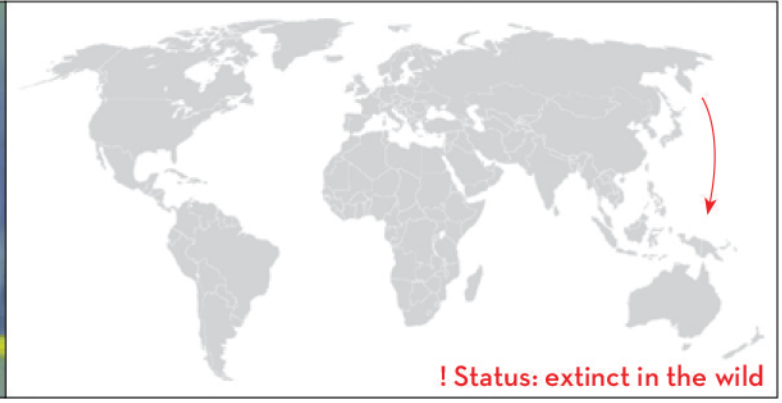


GUAM MICRONESIAN KINGFISHER

updated March 2017



Range	Extinct in the wild; found only in captivity. Former range: Guam
Habitat	Forests and woodlands
Diet (wild)	Feed primarily on grasshoppers, small lizards, worms, insects, hermit crabs, other small crustaceans, and occasionally small mammals and young birds
Diet (captivity)	
Description	Length: 9 inches. Sexually dimorphic. Both sexes have a greenish-blue back and wings, but the male has a rich cinnamon head and chest, while the female has a paler head and white chest.
Lifespan	Unknown
Reproduction	Both sexes care for the eggs and young. The Guam Micronesian kingfisher uses its large beak to drill holes into trees and rotting wood for nesting. Male and female birds work together to excavate the nest, an activity that may help the pair bond.
Behavior	Guam Micronesian kingfishers are often seen alone or in pairs; pairs often perch alongside one another on the same perch. They are very territorial. These kingfishers have a loud, raspy, distinct call that generally consists of three to five harsh, loud notes, followed by several similar but much softer notes. The calls are regularly heard at first light of dawn, though the birds will sometimes call at night. Calls are voiced with such regularity that, according to local belief, they can be used to tell time.
Our animals	1 male. Born: 2012
Cool stuff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After World War II, brown tree snakes were accidentally introduced to Guam. By 1984, the Guam Micronesian kingfisher had become almost extinct. • This species is restricted to a captive breeding program following its extinction in the wild due to the introduction of the brown tree snake. There are fewer than 100 individuals (as of 2006) in U.S. mainland and Guam breeding facilities. Captive breeding programs are working hard to repopulate the island of Guam. • Micronesian kingfishers are ambush hunters, sitting on a tree branch and waiting for small prey animals to pass by. This behavior makes them easy prey for snakes. • The order Coraciiformes is a group of usually colorful birds that includes kingfishers and bee-eaters.

Phylum
ChordataClass
AvesOrder
CoraciiformesFamily
AlcedinidaeGenus
Halcyonspecies
H. cinnamomina cinnamomina