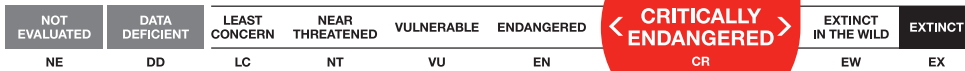


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An extremely high risk of becoming Extinct in the Wild

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