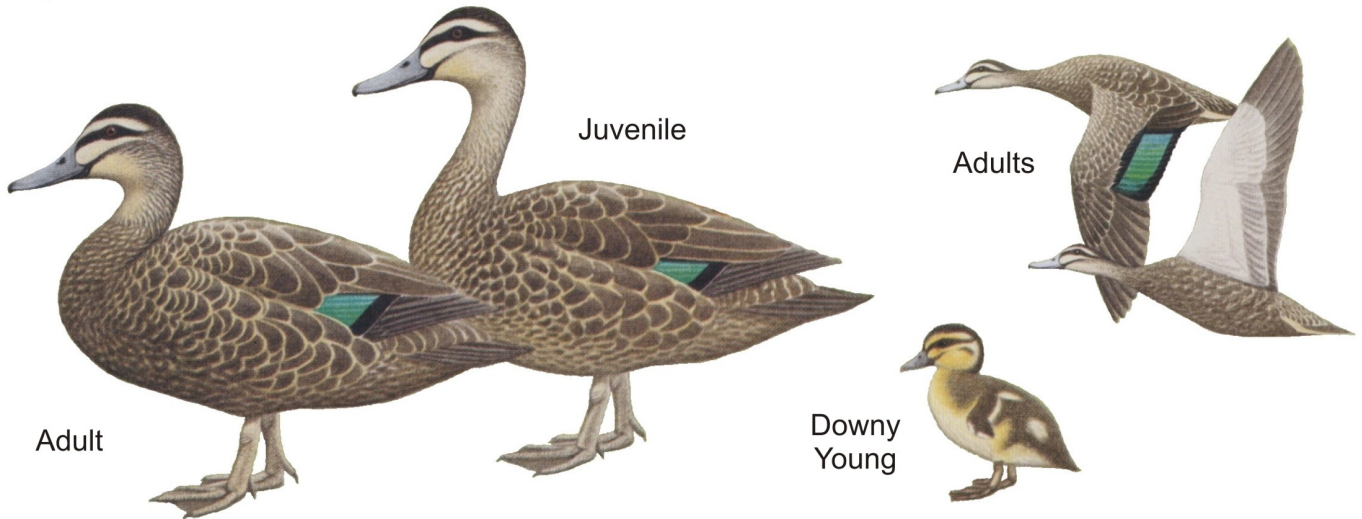


**Pacific Black Duck** *Anas superciliosa* **Species No.: 208** **Band size: 09 SS AM**



**Morphometrics:**

	Adult Male	Adult Female
Wing:	250 – 283 mm	230 – 265 mm
Tail:	81.1 – 99.0 mm	73.0 – 94.5
Bill:	48.5 – 57.4 mm	43.2 – 59.4 mm
Tarsus:	40.9 – 49.2 mm	38.5 – 47.0 mm
Weight:	900 – 1300 g	850 – 1200 g

**Ageing:**

Juveniles are capable of breeding at 6 months old;  
 Adult breeding plumage is attained during the first year, so apart from juveniles (J) age all birds (except known age recaptures) as (1+).

**Sexing:**

	Adult Male	Adult Female
Crown:	black;	black with variable streaking;
Back, rump & upper tail coverts:	black-brown, fringed dark brown;	less uniformly black than male;
Tertials:	longest tertials are black-brown narrowly edged light brown on outer web;	breeding - black-brown with varying light brown crescent-shaped streaks on outer webs or connected, varying in extent; non-breeding – all black;

As stated above, non-breeding females can be distinguished by their all black tertials;  
 Adult males do not have an eclipse plumage;  
 Sex can also be determined by:

- cloacal manipulation (see Kingsford R.T. (1988). *Methods and Problems of Sexing and Ageing Australian Waterfowl. Corella* 12 (4) 120 – 121); and
- by call – males have drawn out hissy calls or grunts and whistles, whereas most female calls are based on the familiar duck *quack*;

Incubation by female alone.

**Similar species:**

The introduced Northern Mallard *Anas platyrhynchos* hybridises with the Pacific Black Duck. The Mallard and the hybrids have orange-yellow legs & feet and males have curled central feathers & variable white feathers in the tail. The legs and feet of Pacific Black Duck are usually dusky brown, grey or tan to reddish-black and there is no white or curling in tail feathers.