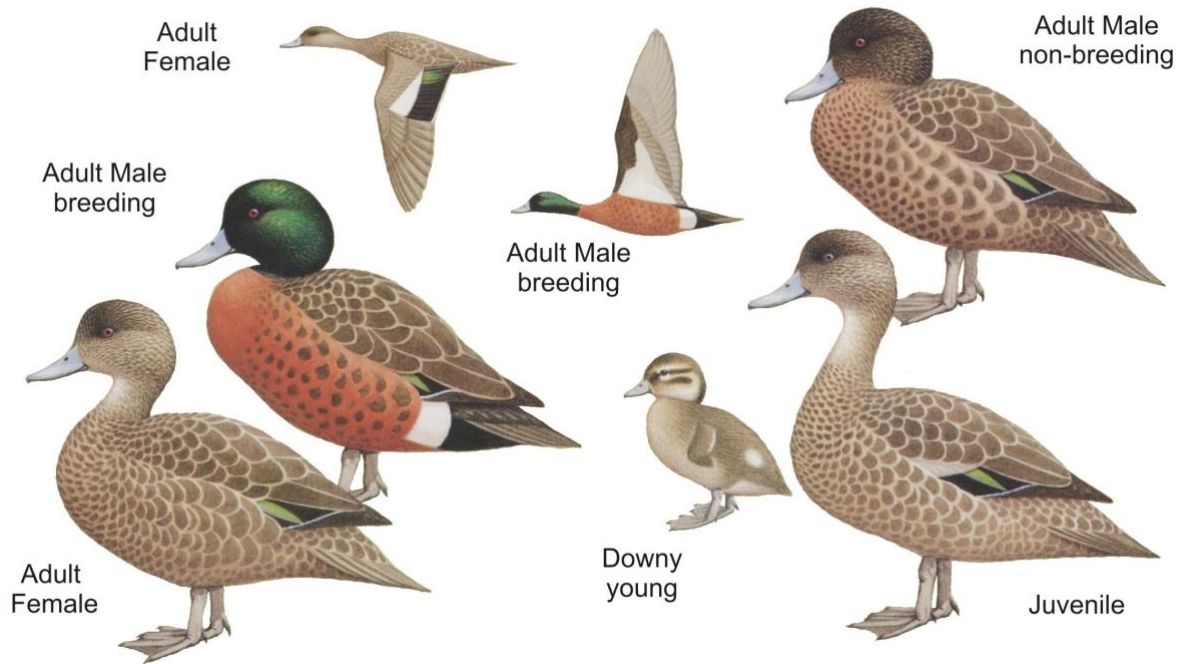


Chestnut Teal *Anas castanea*

Species Code.: 262

Band: [T/S/L]



Morphometrics:

| | Adult Male | Adult Female |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Wing: | 211 – 227 mm | 195 – 212 mm |
| 8 th P | 130 – 142 mm | 129 – 131 mm |
| Tail: | 88 – 97 mm | no data |
| Bill: | 36.9 – 43.4 mm | 36.9 – 39.6 mm |
| Tarsus: | 36.2 – 39.7 mm | 35.6 – 37.5 mm |
| Weight: | 562 – 755 g | 562 – 816 mm |

Ageing:

Post-juvenile moult commences at about two months and lasts about two months, in this moult most body feathers and tail feathers are replaced, and then plumage may be slightly duller, but is otherwise inseparable from adult female;
 Age of attaining full adult male plumage is not documented, but probably toward the end of the first year, because this species breeds in its first year;
 Although moult can be detected in most tracts throughout the year, the most active moult, including wings, occurs between December and March;
 Birds can breed in their first year, so all birds, except juveniles and known age recoveries, should be aged (1+).

Sexing:

Adult males, in both breeding and non-breeding (eclipse) plumage, are readily separable from adult females and juveniles (see illustrations);

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
- call – adult males (peeps and whistles) have distinctively different calls to adult females (loud multisyllabic quacks) but they are extensive and varied and are unlikely to be useful for sexing birds in the hand;

Incubation by female alone;

Similar species:

The similar female Grey Teal has a white throat, whereas the female Chestnut Teal is somewhat darker in overall appearance and lacks the white throat.