

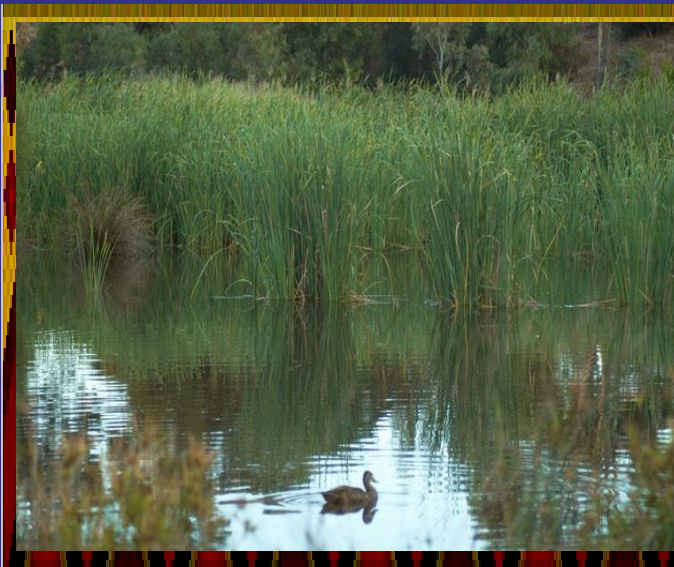
White-cheeked Pintail

Anas bahamensis bahamensis

The White-cheeked Pintail is also known as the Bahama Pintail and it is easy to see where their name came from. They were first identified in 1758 on the Bahama Islands.

The White-cheeked Pintail is found in the West Indies, Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay and the Galapagos Islands. They tend to prefer Mangrove Swamps, Small Pools and Lagoons of Saline or Brackish waters and are relatively uncommon on fresh water. Have been recorded at 2500m above sea level on the Andes Mountains and even higher occasionally.

They will breed in single pairs or loose groups and their nest is made in thick vegetation near water. They are spottily distributed but fairly common and widespread where found. Populations vary from 400 in some areas to more than 2000 in others.



Lifespan: 15 Years

Weight: 474 - 533 g

Size: 38 - 51 cm

Breeding Season: July - August

Incubation Period: 25 Days

Number of Chicks: 5 - 12

Diet: Essentially Vegetarian, Seeds, Buds, Leaves and Stems of Aquatic Plants and Grasses.

Problems They Face: Habitat destruction, Introduced Predators.

Conservation Status: Not Globally Threatened