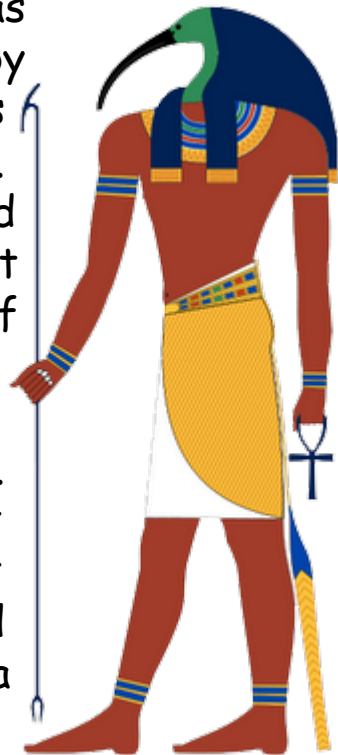


SACRED IBIS

DISTRIBUTION



The Sacred Ibis was often mummified by ancient Egyptians as a symbol of the god. Thoth was considered one of the most important deities of the Egyptian pantheon, often depicted with the head of an ibis. It was also said that the flies that brought pestilence died immediately upon a sacrifice of this bird.



Threskiornis aethiopicus

Long beaks for probing into marshy soils. Sensitive feelers on the inside of their bill help the bird identify food before it even sees it.

It is usually very quiet bird.

A low grunting or croaking noise can be heard during flight and mating.



FACTS & FIGURES

Where found	Sub-Saharan Africa and SE Iraq
Habitat	Marshy wetlands and mud flats
Diet	Fish, frogs, insects and other water creatures
Average length	60-75cm
Average weight	1-1.5kg
Number of eggs	2-5
Incubation	21 days

The Sacred Ibis has recently been introduced to Southern Europe; these rapidly growing populations are seen as a potential problem as they can devastate breeding colonies of species such as terns and egrets.

International Union for Conservation of Nature RED LIST for the Sacred Ibis

LEAST CONCERN
NEAR THREATENED
VULNERABLE
ENDANGERED
CRITICALLY ENDANGERED
EXTINCT IN THE WILD
EXTINCT

THE RISK OF EXTINCTION FOR THIS SPECIES HAS CURRENTLY BEEN ASSESSED AS *LEAST CONCERN* IUCN RED LIST