

AMUR TIGER



Name: Korol and Kunali are brothers brought here to us from the Rosamond Gifford Zoo in Syracuse, New York.

Life Span: 25 years under human managed care

Range: Native to Amur-Ussuri River region, bordering China and Russia

Size: Amur tigers weigh between 400 and 650 pounds, with males being larger than females.

Food: Deer and wild pigs, occasionally taking fish

Physical Features:

- Largest of all big cats
- Their coat has a striped, yellow orange appearance
- A thick undercoat during winter
- Each tiger has a unique striping pattern, like a fingerprint
- Retractable claws
- Large canine teeth

Behavior: These tigers spend much of their time hunting and can mate at any time of the year. Females will urinate and scratch trees to signal their readiness to mate. Usually, 3 to 4 blind cubs are born in a den after the female being pregnant for 3-4 months. Cubs will remain with mother until they are 3 to 5 years old.

Conservation: Amur tigers are critically endangered, with fewer than 300 found in the wild today. Threats include loss of habitat, prey, and illegal trade in tiger body parts.

POLAR BEAR



Name: Cranbeary was born in 2001 and arrived at the zoo in 2018 from the Denver Zoo. She was born on Thanksgiving!

Life Span: 40 plus years under human managed care

Range: Lives in the Northern Hemisphere on the arctic sea ice. Found in Northern Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Norway, and Russia.

Size: Polar bear males weigh up to 1,500 pounds and females up to 600.

Food: Ringed seals - They may move inland to feed on small mammals, eggs, and vegetation.

Physical Features:

- Dense coat of fur
- Short ears to reduce heat loss
- Warm and bumpy papillae on foot pads for traction
- Up to 6 inches of fat covering the entire body to use when the bear must go without food

Behavior: They spend winter on ice pack hunting seals. They do not hibernate. Only pregnant females have dens found on land or in permanent sea ice. 1-3 cubs are usually born around December and stay with the mom for 2-3 years. They can run up to 25 miles per hour, swim up to 60 miles without rest, and smell food from a mile away on the tundra.

Conservation: They are protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act through U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The Act states that polar bear cannot be hunted by non-Natives. Research is ongoing with the study of behavior, effects of human presence, and den distribution. This research is done through GPS tracking on collars. Polar bears are threatened due to loss of sea ice from climate change.

BROWN BEAR



Name: Oreo was orphaned in the Mt. Susitna area, and Izzy was orphaned from King Cove. The name brown bear means brown bears along coastal areas. Grizzly bears refer to bears found inland and have a “grizzled” coat.

Life Span: 40 plus years in captivity

Range: Common throughout Alaska

Size: Male brown bears can weigh up to 1,400 pounds.

Food: Omnivore- salmon, berries, and grasses

Physical Features:

- Prominent shoulder hump
- Long and straight claws
- A “dished” face
- Coloration of fur can be black, brown, cinnamon, or white

Behavior: Sows, or females, are very protective of their young and will sometimes adopt cubs from another sow. Cubs stay with sows for 2-4 years. Most adult brown bears are crepuscular, with peak activity in the early morning and evening. In the winter, when the bear's food is covered by snow or unavailable, they will enter their dens and hibernate throughout the winter.

Conservation: Populations can be found in the Northern and Western parts of the U.S. They are very common throughout the northern range.

BLACK BEAR



Name: Zayk was born in 1998 and arrived in 1999.

Life Span: 30 years under human managed care.

Range: Black bears are the most common bear in Alaska except on the Seward Peninsula, north of the Brooks Range and on some islands. They are found in all states but Hawaii.

Size: The black bear is the smallest North American bear, with the largest males up to 600 pounds.

Food: Omnivores- diet includes a great variety of plants and animals. Black bears are opportunistic and will eat whatever is available. They are often drawn to human garbage, which causes them to associate people with food. They are usually destroyed when this occurs, hence “A FED BEAR IS A DEAD BEAR”.

Physical Features:

- Can be black, brown, cinnamon or white
- In rare cases, they may have silver-tipped hairs that look bluish in sunlight. In these cases, they are referred to as Glacier bears and are usually only found in Southeast Alaska.
- A straight nose profile and shorter, curved claws (as compared to brown bears).

Behavior: Black bears are solitary for most of year, except during breeding season in June or July. Cubs are born in February or March while females (sows) are in dens. Cubs are blind and hairless. They leave dens in May weighing 5 pounds. They travel with sows during their first year and climb trees very well to escape danger. They go into a deep winter sleep (not true hibernation) in the fall when food is scarce and come out in the spring when temperatures rise.

Conservation: Black bears are common in most of their range. Populations in the Lower 48 states are at a much lower level than northern populations due to increased development and human disturbances. In some areas, their populations are gradually increasing.

SNOW LEOPARD



Name: Nakai was born in 2010 and arrived at the zoo from Rio Grande Zoological Park in New Mexico. Malala was born in 2014 and arrived at the zoo from the Central Park Zoo in New York.

Life Span: 15-20 years under human managed care

Range: Found in the Himalayan Mountains from Mongolia to China

Size: Their weight can vary from 55- 165 pounds. Males are larger than females.

Food: Carnivore - bharal sheep, musk-deer, marmots, pheasant, and small birds

Physical Features:

- About 2 feet high when standing
- About 4 feet long
- Tails can be as long as their bodies.
- Tails and powerful legs are used to jump and balance across rocky terrain.
- Can jump about 50 feet.
- Fur is thick and covered with rosettes or markings

Behavior: Most active during early morning and late afternoons. Mating occurs in late winter and early spring with cubs born in April and May. Usually there are about 1-3 cubs born. The cubs remain with their mother up to 2 years.

Conservation: They are endangered. Threats include international trade in fur and body parts and loss of habitat and prey. In their native habitat they are seen as pests to livestock. The International Snow Leopards Trust is the premier organization working towards the conservation.

WOLVES



Name: Windy, Ruby, and Nikolai. Our wolves came to the zoo as 2-week-old pups through a cooperative effort between the zoo and the AK department of Fish and Game. We worked together to remove one litter of pups from a den site near McGrath.

Life Span: 20 years under human managed care. 12-13 years in the wild.

Range: Wolves are adaptable and

exist in a wide variety of habitats ranging from Southeast Alaska to Arctic tundra along the Beaufort Sea. The wolf is found throughout the mainland of Alaska.

Size: Adult males weigh 85-115 pounds. Females 5-10 pounds lighter than males.

Food: Carnivores. Caribou, Sitka black-tailed deer, moose, and beavers. Wolves mainly hunt in groups to bring down large mammals.

Physical Features:

- Superior sense of smell
- Soft, dense under hair, overlaid by guard hair to keep warm
- Massive molars crush bone
- Non-retracting claws, useful for digging and scrambling up steep, loose surfaces

Behavior: Wolves are social animals and live in packs or family groups. Packs include parents and pups. The parent wolves in the pack are called alpha pairs, or primary wolves. The average pack size is seven wolves. Larger packs of more than 20 wolves sometimes occur. In most areas, wolf packs remain within a territory. Wolves are highly mobile and may travel 20 or more miles in a day.

Conservation: Wolf populations appear to be stable relative to historical numbers and wolves inhabit all their traditional range except within the largest cities. Wolves have never been threatened or endangered in Alaska. Fluctuations in wolf population size are closely tied to changes in population levels of prey animals. Wolves in Alaska are managed as both game and fur-bearing animals.

WOLVERINE



Name: Olga, Jumbo, Boris, and Olive. Olga was born in 2014 and arrived in 2015 from Russia. Jumbo was born in 2013 and arrived in 2016 from Sweden to be a companion to Olga.

Life Span: 19 years under human managed care

Range: Wolverines are found across Alaska and in the Boreal Forest.

Size: Males are usually 30-40% heavier than females and can weigh up to 40 pounds. Females can weigh between 13-26 pounds.

Food: Scavengers. These weasels will eat anything they can eat or find. Their diet changes with season and availability. Throughout the year they eat small to medium animals like voles, hares, and birds. Occasionally they will kill larger game like moose, Dall sheep, and caribou, but this is rare.

Physical Features:

- The largest terrestrial member of the weasel family
- Jaws and neck muscles for eating bone and frozen flesh
- Long thick fur normally brown or black
- White/ cream stripe on their body from their middle to their tail
- Short legs and ears
- Flat tail and thick body
- Semi-retractile claws making them good climbers and traveling through the deep soft snow.

Behavior: They are primarily solitary outside of breeding season. They are active at any time of the day and can travel up to 40 miles in a single day. They have great strength and endurance but avoid confrontation with larger predators. They prefer high elevations in the summer and low elevations in the winter due to change in food availability.

Conservation: Populations in Alaska are stable and will remain stable if humans protect large expanses of wilderness and preventing overharvest by humans.

RIVER OTTER



Name: Fred, George, and Widget. Fred and George were found orphaned near Egegik, AK and Widget was found near Haines, AK.

Life Span: Up to 10 in the wild, mid-20's under human managed care.

Range: River otters are found throughout Alaska except in the Aleutian Islands, off-shore islands of the Bering Sea and areas adjacent to the Arctic coast east of Point Lay. They also range down through Canada and the Lower 48 states (north of Mexico).

Size: Males are much larger than females, at least 25% larger. Adults weigh 15-35 pounds and are 40-60 inches long.

Food: Hunt on land, and in fresh and salt water - Eat snails, mussels, clams, sea urchins, insects, crabs, shrimp, octopus, frogs, and a variety of fish.

Physical Features:

- Long bodies with short feet
- Hind feet are webbed
- A long, thick tail that is well-muscled to aid in swimming

Behavior: Otters have “delayed implantation”, a period of arrested embryonic growth. If food is scarce or body condition poor, the fertilized egg will be expelled from the female's body. Otters in Alaska breed in May and their young are born between January and June. River otters of all ages engage in play with each other, with objects and with their environment (sliding down muddy hills or snow). They are often seen wrestling and sleeping in a pile with each other at the zoo.

Conservation: River otters have stable populations across their range in Alaska. Their only real predators are humans. The loss of riparian (water's edge) forest habitat is a main threat to this species, as is water pollution. Contaminants in water impact their aquatic prey base and cause toxins to accumulate in their bodies since they are at the top of their food chain

HARBOR SEAL



Name: Chloe came in 1994 and was orphaned near Egegik, AK. Onyx was born in 2008 and rescued by the Alaska SeaLife Center.

Life Span: 30 years under human managed care. Maximum age estimates for wild seals are 26 years for a male and 35 years for a female based on the annual growth rings in their teeth.

Range: Found in the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans from southern California up to the Bering Sea.

Size: Pups weigh close to 20 pounds at birth. Adult males can reach 285 pounds. Females stay closer to 200 pounds. Can be between 5 and 6 feet long.

Food: Commonly eat pollock, cod, herring, octopus and squid.

Physical Features:

- True (earless) seals
- Short, bristly hair is shed (molted) each year after breeding season
- Mostly solitary while in water
- Rest or haul out on land and give birth on land
- Good hearing and eyesight, especially while underwater
- Can dive down over 1,600 feet and stay under water for 20 minutes

Behavior: Seals have what is called embryonic diapause. In Alaska, pups are born between May and mid-July in various haul-out locations including those in glacial fjords. Pups can swim almost immediately after birth, but females do carry them on their backs in rough seas.

Conservation: Overall, harbor seal populations are stable overall in Alaska. Gillnets and crab pots sometimes injure seals as they search for fish. Harbor seals are marine mammals and are therefore protected by the Marine Mammal Protection Act through the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Only Alaska Natives are allowed to hunt them for cultural purposes.

MUSK OX



Name: Little Rock, Maya, and Sarah Elizabeth. Maya and Little Rock were born in 2011 and came to the zoo from the Musk Ox Farm in Palmer. Sarah Elizabeth was a calf of Maya and Little Rock.

Life Span: 22 years under human managed care

Range: They are found in Northern and Western Alaska. Some herds are

found in the interior forests. 80% of the world's musk oxen are in Canada.

Size: Bulls weigh about 600 pounds. Cows weigh about 400-500 pounds

Food: Herbivores. They feed on grasses, lichen, woody plants, and sedges.

Physical Features:

- Inupiaq word for musk ox is “Oomingmak” which means “bearded one” and it refers to their long outer hair
- Inner wool, called qiviut, is the warmest natural fiber known
- Both males and females have horns
- Males have a thick horn called a boss that grows on their forehead

Behavior: Males compete for breeding by ramming heads together until one gives up. Forehead skull or the boss can be up to 8 inches thick. When threatened adults will form a circle with their heads out to protect their young. Bulls will charge one at a time with circle closing behind.

Conservation: Defensive circles work against wolves, but not humans. Alaska muskoxen were hunted nearly to extinction in the 1900's All of Alaska's today come from Greenland in the 1930's. Populations are stable today.

MOOSE



Name: Uncle Fudge and Delbert. Uncle Fudge was orphaned in 2015 and Delbert was orphaned in 2019.

Life Span: 20 years under human managed care

Range: Largest members of the deer family. In Alaska, moose are found from the Panhandle to the Arctic Slope. Most abundant in the areas with willow and birch. Found along timberline plateaus, and major rivers of Alaska.

Size: Males can weigh between 1200-1500 pounds. Females can weigh 800-1300 pounds.

Food: Birch, willow, aspen, sedges, horsetail ferns, aquatic plants, and grasses.

Physical Features:

- Only males grown antlers.
- They can be 81 inches wide and weigh 70 pounds.
- Antler growth peaks around 10-12 years old and declines by age 13 or 14.

Behavior:

Moose are good swimmers and can dive down to 20 feet. They can trot about 35 miles per hour. They sometimes get stuck in the snow, despite their long legs, making it easy for wolves to catch them.

Conservation: Populations are stable overall.

PORCUPINE



Name: Mr. Pickles, Sasha, and Phil. Mr. Pickles was born in 2013. Sasha was born in 2011 in Montana. Phil was born in 2021 in Anchorage.

Life Span: 15 years under human managed care

Range: They are found across most forested areas in Alaska.

Size: They can weigh up to 40 pounds, Baby porcupines, called porcupettes and only weigh a few ounces.

Food: Herbivores. In the summer they feed on berries, leaves, and twigs. In the winter they eat inner bark of trees

Physical Features:

- Quills are hair modified for protection. They have barbed, black tips.
- The longest and hardest quills are on the tail.
- They cannot shoot their quills.
- Quills are also touch receptors, provide insulation, and increase buoyancy.
- Sense of smell is excellent, hearing average, and eyesight generally poor

Behavior: Member of the rodent family. Must gnaw to keep teeth short. They are usually solitary animals. Their predators include lynx, great horned owls, and larger mammals. Usually give birth to one porcupette at a time. They are born with quills that harden after birth.

Conservation: Quite common throughout Alaska.

TIBETAN YAK



Name: Lisa Marie (02) and Valentino (09) were both born at the zoo.

Life Span: 25 years under human managed care.

Range: A species that are bred and raised in managed herds. Our zoo yaks originated from local yak herds in Alaska. Wild Tibetan yaks are native to the Himalayan Mountains of Nepal and Tibet.

Size: Domestic bulls weigh from 900 to 1,200 pounds. Wild can weigh up to 2,200 pounds. Males are larger than females, with more massive horns. Wild yak bulls may stand over 6 feet tall at the shoulder.

Food: Under human managed care, they eat the same food as regular cattle like grasses. Adult yaks can do well on grass hay.

Physical Features:

- Both male and female have curved horns
- A rough tongue to aid in licking lichens off of rocks
- Relatively few sweat glands, allowing them to conserve heat while braving extreme cold and wind conditions
- A larger heart and lungs that allow them to pump more blood and take in more air. Able to take in more oxygen and adapt to extremely, high-altitude environment which is lacking oxygen in the air.

Behavior: Tibetan yaks were domesticated in Tibet nearly 5,000 years ago. Primary uses include meat, milk, fiber, hide, butter, transportation and dung for fuel. Yaks are amazing pack animals, beasts-of-burden to carry heavy loads up steep mountainsides with loose rocks. They are extremely agile and sure-footed on slippery and steep terrain. They can climb up to 20,000 feet in altitude.

Conservation: There are fewer than 400 wild yaks in Tibet and Nepal. The Wild Yak is listed as an endangered species. Threats include hybridization and competition with domestic stock, poaching and habitat disturbance. Tibetan yaks managed by people are of the common, domesticated variety.

MOUNTAIN GOAT



Name: Tracy, Finnegan, and Piper

Life Span: 12-20 years under managed care

Range: Found in the steep and broken mountain ranges of northwestern North America, from the northern Cascade and Rocky Mountains to Southcentral Alaska.

Size: Males (billies) weigh 260-350 lbs, females (nannies) weigh up to 180 lbs.

Food: They are both grazing and browsing animals, depending on the particular habitat and season of the year. In summer they feed on high alpine meadows where they graze on grasses, herbs and low-growing shrubs. In winter they browse on blueberry, hemlock and lichen can be important winter diet items.

Physical Features:

- Have relatively short horns (both male and female)
- Live in rugged terrain with sheer cliff walls.
- Black horns
- Have a long, shaggy winter coat

Behavior: Goats in coastal areas migrate from alpine summer ranges to winter ranges at or below tree line. In interior areas, mountain goats winter on windswept ridges as long as they remain uncovered by snow. Breeding season for mountain goats occurs between late October and early December. A single kid is born in mid-late May. Kids stay with their mothers until the next breeding season and often for some years beyond. Predators are bear, wolves, and lynx.

Conservation: Mountain goats occupy remote habitat and are therefore the least studied large mammal in North America. Mountain goat populations are stable in most of their range.

DALL SHEEP



Name: Lauren

Life Span: 15 years under human managed care

Range: found at high elevations in mountain ranges throughout Alaska. Their ancestral habitat is the Tanana-Yukon uplands, which now has fewer than 1,000 sheep.

Size: Rams (males) weigh up to 300 pounds; ewes (females) about 150 pounds.

Food: Herbivores. Dall sheep eat grasses and sedges. Their winter diet is limited to frozen grass and sedge stems. Some eat significant amounts of lichen and moss during winter. Their digestive system is adapted to utilize low quality food during winter and during food shortages.

Physical Features:

- Both rams and ewes have horns
- Yearling rams have smaller, straight horns that look similar to adult ewes
- Only mature rams have massive curling horns—used as a symbol of rank
- Their horns grow throughout their lives, with growth stopping each winter. This creates rings (annuli) which can be used to indicate age.

Behavior: Unlike mountain goats, which are methodical climbers, Dall sheep jump through rugged cliffs to escape danger and are capable of running very fast for short distances.

Conservation: The remoteness of their habitat is a good buffer from humans, but the use of alpine areas might cause problems in future. Population growth is slower due to low birth rates (sometimes every other year), high predation and difficult terrain. These are continuous pressures they face

PEALE'S PEREGRINE FALCON



Name: Snake- from the Aleutian Islands.

Life Span: about 25 years under human managed care

Range: Found worldwide, except for rainforests and cold, dry, arctic regions. Prefer open habitats like grasslands, tundra, meadows. Nest on cliff faces.

Size: about 15-21 inches long with a wingspan of about 40 inches

Food: Carnivores. Feed on other birds like songbirds, shorebirds, ducks, and starlings, but they will also eat small reptiles and mammals.

Physical Features:

- They are the largest peregrine falcon subspecies in the world.
- Adults have a slate blue-grey wings, backs barred with black
- Pale undersides, white faces with a black stripe on each cheek
- Large, dark eyes

Behavior: Falcons are known for their spectacular dives called stoops. They are used for capturing their prey and call stoop at over 200 miles per hour. They are the fastest bird in the world. The male's arial acrobatic displays attract their mate at their nesting site. An average of four eggs are laid in the spring and will hatch after about a month. They vigorously defend their nests.

Conservation: Peregrine falcons were nearly extirpated by the use of pesticides about 60 years ago and were place on the endangered species. Since the ban of the pesticide DDT and a focus reintroduction effort, peregrines were removed from the list. They are still protected by The Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

GOLDEN EAGLE



Name: Apollo- rescued from California with a broken wing

Life Span: about 50 years under human managed care

Range: It is found throughout the northern regions. In Alaska, golden eagles are found north to the Brooks Range and have a scattered distribution

south in the state. There is a well-studied population at Denali National Park.

Size: Golden Eagles have a 6-foot wingspan and weigh between 8-12 pounds.

Food: Carnivores. Feed on ground squirrels, hares, other birds, and raptors. They can take prey as large as young Dall sheep, although this is not common.

Physical Features:

- Have a lighter “golden” patch of feathers across the neck and head
- Often confused with juvenile bald eagles
- Feathers extend all the way down the leg

Behavior: Nests are located along cliffs.

Conservation: Golden eagles have the same protections as bald eagles through the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. It is illegal to kill or possess any part of an eagle. The biggest impact to golden eagles in Alaska is human disturbances and loss of habitat in some areas.

GREAT GRAY OWL



Name: Errol- taken in from Wild Bird Rescue after colliding with a tire of a parked car.

Life Span: 27 years under human managed care

Range: One of the most reclusive owls in North America. Widely distributed in Alaska. Ranges from the Brooks Range, south to the Cook Inlet and east into Canada.

Size: The tallest owl. Stand 19 inches high with a wingspan of 4.5 feet and weigh between 2.5-3.5 pounds.

Food: Carnivores. Feed on small rodents, mainly shrews and other small birds. Once it locates its food, it glides silently and grabs it with its talons.

Physical Features:

- A prominent white collar on the front of the neck.
- A distinctive facial disk and the feathers of the disk help direct the sounds towards the ear openings
- Their skulls are asymmetrical with bony cups around the ear openings to help detect quiet rodent sounds, allowing the owls to pinpoint the location of prey in the dark under 2 feet of snow.

Behavior: Active both day and night. Do not build nests but rely on old nests of hawks. They start visiting the nest site in March and lay 1-9 eggs during April or May, incubating for 30 days and hatching in June. During low rodent years, they may not breed. There is no evidence that they migrate in Alaska, but they may move long distances to find rodents.

Conservation: Common in select areas of Alaska and is seldom seen. The main factor that limits distribution is nesting sites. Their main predator is the great horned owl. Protected by both state and federal law. One of the most sought-after species for bird watchers.

BALD EAGLE



Name: Jude and Leuco both came from bird TLC.

Life Span: 50 years under human managed care

Range: Found only in North America. Common along coasts, offshore islands, and interior lakes and rivers.

Size: Wingspan is up to 7.5 feet and they can weigh up to 14 pounds. As in all raptors, females are larger than males.

Food: Fish, primarily salmon. Other food includes waterfowl, small mammals, sea urchins, clams, crabs, and carrion.

Physical Features:

- Identified by white head and tail feathers when adults
- White head plumage not attained until four to five years
- Immature bald eagles look very similar to golden eagles
- Immature bald eagles lack feathers on their tarsi (lower leg), helping to distinguish them from golden eagles (golden eagles feathered to the foot).

Behavior: Nesting begins in early April. Two eggs are laid in spring and hatch from late May to early June. Eagles are fully feathered and ready to leave the nest by August. Eagles mate for life, although mates will be replaced if missing.

Conservation: Bald eagles were endangered in the Lower 48 states, but changed to threatened as numbers recovered. They were delisted from the endangered species list in June of 2007. They are still protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. It is illegal to kill or possess any part of an eagle, including feathers (unless permitted by USFWS). They were endangered in the Lower 48 states due to habitat destruction, illegal shooting, electrocution, pesticides and poisoning (all still threats today). In Alaska, nest destruction and degradation of salmon spawning streams by logging can be a significant threat. Alaskan populations have always been considered healthy.

RAVEN



Name: Edgar, Poe, and Atari

Life Span: 50 years under human managed care.

Range: Ravens are found throughout most of the Northern Hemisphere. They are non-migratory in Alaska living from the Seward Peninsula to the Brooks Range, from mainland to the Aleutian Islands. They will travel short distances to cache food.

Size: Ravens are the largest all-black birds in the world. Wingspan of up to 4 feet.

Food: Omnivorous. Ravens are notorious scavengers, often visible while scavenging for food in urban areas. They are classified as “ecological” or “functional” birds of prey because, like hawks and owls, they hunt and kill small animals such as mice. Like hawks

and owls, ravens regurgitate undigested food items in a pellet form.

Physical Features:

- large, stout bills
- shaggy throat feathers
- wedge-shaped tail

Behavior: Courtship begins in mid-January. By March, adults form pairs and find nesting sights. Ravens lay 3 to 7 eggs. The female incubates the eggs while the male provides food. The eggs hatch after three weeks and the juveniles leave the nest after four weeks. Both parents feed the young by regurgitating food and water which is stored in a throat pouch.

Conservation: Protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Illegal to harm or possess any part, including feathers (unless permitted by USFWS).