DUCK FACT CARDS

Mallard	Is the ancestor of most domestic ducks	
Has an orange and brown bill	Lives in wetlands	and Bartz/CC 2.5
Has different plumage for males and females	Eats water plants and small animals	
Is the most common duck in New Zealand	The scientific name is <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Is hunted
Has bright orange legs and feet	Is an invasive pest	Has no Māori name

Scaup	Females don't have yellow eyes	Raewyn Adams/NZ Birds Online
Has several different names	Males have yellow eyes	© teat
Is found in many lakes and rivers	Is not threatened but is protected	
Food includes snails, caddisfly larvae	The scientific name is <i>Aythya novaeseelandiae</i>	Is endemic
Is a dark brown/black colour	Is the only true diving duck in New Zealand	The Māori name is pāpango

Grey teal	Has bright crimson eyes	With and NZ. Birds. Online
Has pale cheeks	Has a dark grey bill	
Is smaller than the mallard and grey duck	Is not threatened but is protected	
Is mostly grey-brown	The scientific name is <i>Anas gracilis</i>	Eats small aquatic invertebrates and seeds
Lives in freshwater	Has naturalised	

New Zealand shoveler	Has yellow eyes	
Females have a brown bill	Males have a black bill	
Males and females are very different	Is not threatened and not protected	e Michael Hamilton/CC 2.0
Has a spoon-shaped bill	The scientific name is Anas rhynchotis variegata	Eats plankton, seeds and invertebrates
Lives in freshwater wetlands	Is endemic	The Māori name is kuruwhengi

Brown teal	Has white eye-rings	
Is darkish brown	Is a reluctant flier	
Eats invertebrates and vegetation	Has the lowest numbers of any New Zealand duck	
Is a dabbling duck	The scientific name is Anas chlorotis	The South Island species is extinct, and the North Island species is at risk – recovering
Was common in kahikatea forest swamps	Is endemic	The Māori name is pāteke

Blue duck	Is one of only a few torrent ducks in the world	
Is very well camouflaged	Lives in fast-flowing, clean rivers and streams	
Has a soft, rubbery bill	Is a small, blue-grey duck	
Is a nationally vulnerable species and is protected	The scientific name is Hymenolaimus malacorhynchos	Eats invertebrates from the surfaces of rocks
Is pictured on the \$10 note	Is endemic	The Māori name is whio

Paradise shelduck	Both sexes have green, chestnut and white wings	
Has striking plumage	Usually live in pairs	
Grazes on grass and weeds	Is a prized game bird	© Michael Hamiltor/cC 24
Is not threatened	The scientific name is <i>Tadorna variegata</i>	Has benefited from human impact
Inhabits a wide range of habitat	Is endemic	The Māori name is pūtangitangi

Muscovy duck	Most were domestic ducks	
Is mostly white	Has a red-wattled face around a pale brown beak	
Eats plant material and small aquatic organisms	Often roosts in trees at night	
Is not threatened	The scientific name is <i>Cairina moschata</i>	Is not protected
Lives in swamps and freshwater	Was introduced	Has no Māori name

Grey duck	Has a green speculum, grey bill and brown legs	
Is darkish brown	Is not protected	Is online
Eats mostly plants and invertebrates	Interbreeds with mallards	Bigewyn Adams/NZ Bird
Is critically endangered	The scientific name is Anas superciliosa superciliosa	Is endemic
Is often mistaken for a mallard	Lives in wetlands and streams	The Māori name is pārera