



1200 Pioneer Circle, Watkinsville, GA 30677 - 1-866-880-9453 – www.letsgetwild.net

COMMON NAME – Swan

SCIENTIFIC NAME – *Cygnus olor* (Mute swan)

DESCRIPTION –

- Length – 125 – 170 cm
- Wingspan – 200 – 240 cm
- Height – Up to and over 1.2 m
- Weight – Average of 20 lbs (female)/27 lbs (male)
- Adults are white, cygnets may be white, grey, or darkly colored

RANGE/HABITAT –

- Worldwide, depending on migration patterns
- Nest on large mounds in shallow water on lakes

DIET –

- Submerged aquatic vegetation
- Small insects

FACTS -

- Swans use the same nest every year
- Swans are very defensive of their nest and can ward off animals as large as a fox
- Swans usually stay with the same mate for life



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COMMON NAME – Trumpeter Swan

SCIENTIFIC NAME – *Cygnus buccinator*

DESCRIPTION –

- Length - 139-183 cm
- Weight – 22-38 lbs
- White plumage, long neck, black bill, short black legs
- Grey cygnets which become white after first year

RANGE/HABITAT –

- Northwestern and Central North America with large numbers in Alaska
- Large shallow ponds and wide, slow rivers
- Will also use saltwater bays in the winter

DIET –

- Aquatic plants
- Grasses, grains in winter
- Young feed on insects and crustaceans as well as plants

FACTS -

- Largest waterfowl species on Earth
- Will moult yearly, leaving birds flightless for brief period of time
- Name comes from trumpet/French horn sounding honking noise
- In earlier times, many believed the Trumpeter's flight feathers made quality quill pens
- Can live up to 32 years in captivity



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COMMON NAME – Bewick’s Swan/Tundra Swan

SCIENTIFIC NAME – *Cygnus columbianus*

DESCRIPTION –

- Length – 115-146 cm
- Wingspan – 170-195 cm
- Weight – Approx. 8 lbs
- Rounded head, short necked with more black than yellow on bill

RANGE/HABITAT –

- Arctic, from Northern Russia to Alaska and Canada for breeding
- Will migrate south towards Estonia, Holland, and the British Isles
- Tundra lakes, ponds, and pools along coastline during non-winter
- Winters spend in lakes, ponds, and rivers

DIET –

- Aquatic vegetation
- Cultivated grains in fields
- Mollusks and arthropods

FACTS -

- Named after famed engraver Thomas Bewick whose specialty was bird and animal illustrations
- Use high-pitched honking calls
- Can fly at altitudes of 27,00 ft. while migrating south
- Will often sleep on land during breeding season, but sleep on water during winter