

EMPEROR PENGUIN





DESCRIPTION



The emperor penguin is the largest penguin species.

It stands almost four feet tall and weighs 70 to 90 pounds.

The adult has a grey back, white belly, and orange markings behind its eyes and at the top of its chest.

Kids are similar to adults, with pale white to light grey feathers.

HABITAT

- ▶ This penguin is the most ice-adapted of any penguin species, living on ice and the surrounding marine areas along the coastline of Antarctica .
- ▶ It is capable of diving to depths of approximately 550 metres in search of food; it is the world's deepest-diving bird.



DIET

- ▶ They primarily eat:



which they find under or near
the edges of ice.

LIFE CYCLE

chicks

Emperor penguin chicks come into the world during the Antarctic winter, the most cold winter on earth. Because of this, and because chicks do not develop properly until a few weeks of age, they must spend the first few weeks of their lives being warmed by their parents. Chicks must stay in a pouch until they develop, about 45 days after they hatch.

When a chick develops it leaves its parents and joins other chicks in its colony.




Adulthood

As spring arrives, the penguin parents leave for the sea. Chicks must go without food until their adult feathers completely come in, which can take up to a month, at which point they are able to trek to the sea themselves and hunt.

Adult emperor penguins are very fast underwater, which helps them hunt quick prey such as Antarctic silverfish. It also helps them avoid predators such as leopard seals and killer whales. These predators tend to go after young penguins, who are inexperienced at escaping underwater. This means that new penguin adults must learn quickly, in order to survive.



THREATS

- ▶ Emperor penguins are seriously threatened by global warming, industrial fishing and human disturbance at breeding colonies.
 - ▶ Ecologists have recorded a huge decline in their population in some territories due to climatic changes.
- 
- A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying lengths, slanted upwards from left to right, located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

OTHER SPECIES

Adelie Penguin



Africa Penguin



Chinstrap Penguin



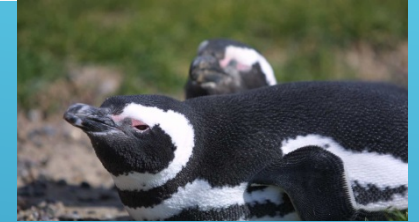
Fiordland Penguin



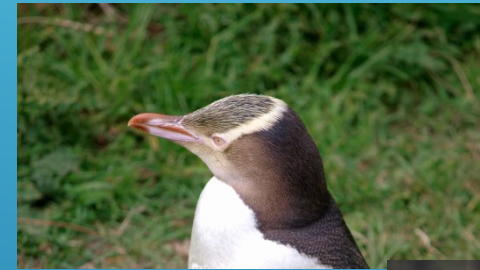
King Penguin



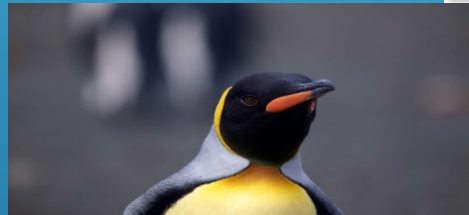
Little Penguin



Rockhopper Penguin



Magellanic Penguin



Yellow-eyed Penguin



Erect-crested Penguin



And more



THE END

