OPEN ACCESS Freely available online

Poultry, Fisheries & Wildlife Sciences

Editorial

A Note on Hooded Grebe

James Christie*

Department of Aquaculture, University of Plymouth, Drake Circus, Plymouth, United Kingdom

DESCRIPTION

The Hooded grebe is a medium-sized grebe found in the southern locale of South America. It develops to around 34 cm long, and is high contrast in shading. It is found in segregated lakes in the most remote pieces of Patagonia, and spends winters along the shore of a similar locale. This species populace size has declined quickly over the beyond three ages and it subsequently qualifies as Critically Endangered. It shows up from ongoing counts that the populace is currently steady, likely because of broad preservation activities. Assuming evidence keeps on showing that the populace stays steady; the species might be down leaned to a lower category of danger later on. Consequently the Hooded grebe is Endangered (EN), viewed as confronting an extremely high danger of elimination in nature.

The Hooded grebe (*Podiceps gallardoi*), is a medium-sized grebe found overwhelmingly in the Patagonian region of St Nick Cruz, Argentina. The lakes utilized for reproducing are seen as in the interior of the state while the hooded grebe can be found wintering at three estuaries on the Atlantic coast. It develops to around 34 cm long, and is black and white in shading (body). It is found in separated lakes in the most remote pieces of Patagonia, and spends winters along the shoreline of a similar locale. It feeds on little fish, frogs, fledglings, oceanic bugs, crabs, crawfish, and a few seeds.

They come from the main ordered family inside the request Podicipediformes, which date back somewhere around 25-35 million years. Since its disclosure, the populace has come around however much 95% in certain areas and there are believed to be somewhere in the range of 800-1,000 individual left yet the populace pattern currently is steady because of dynamic preservation activities.

Environmental change is significantly affecting these birds. The high rise lakes, where they breed in the Argentinian summer, are evaporating as less and less snow falls throughout the colder time of year. The grebes feed on the milfoil plant (*Myriophillum sp.*) which fills in the lakes, so environmental change is causing quick decreases in a key food source. Hooded grebes additionally have extremely low conceptive rates, delivering just 1 chick in each rearing season. Accordingly, they are exceptionally defenseless to predation by the obtrusive American mink and Kelp Gulls which eats the eggs and the adolescents. The mink can kill enormous quantities of adults in a day, possibly clearing out whole local populaces. Likewise, presented salmonids compete for the grebe's food and change the construction of the lakes where Hooded Grebes reside. These dangers are exacerbated by the adjusted climate conditions brought about by environmental change.

However, recent conservation action such as late preservation activity, like controlling intrusive mink, has balanced out the populace, and starting around 2014 the hooded grebe's regenerative achievement rate is by all accounts expanding. They are found in basaltic lakes during the rearing season, and their right now just recorded wintering destinations are estuaries on the Atlantic shoreline of Argentina. The rearing season is from October to March when it very well may be found in settlements of up to 130 pairs. The reproducing lakes should include aquatic vegetation where this species can assemble drifting nests.

Correspondence to: James Christie, Department of Aquaculture, University of Plymouth, Drake Circus, Plymouth, United Kingdom, E-mail: xhan15@gmail.com

Received date: December 02, 2021; **Accepted date:** December 16, 2021; **Published date:** December 23, 2021

Citation: Christie J (2021) A Note on Hooded Grebe. Poult Fish Wildl Sci. 9:e133.