

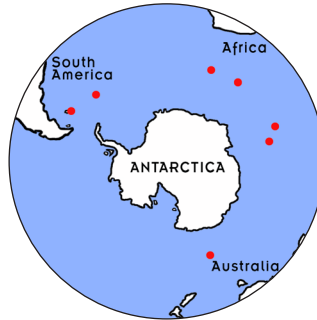
Penguins of the World

The number of penguin species continues to be debated, but many scientists agree that there are 17 species of penguins, all living in the Southern Hemisphere. Some of the species are threatened or endangered.

Emperor

(*Aptenodytes forsteri*)

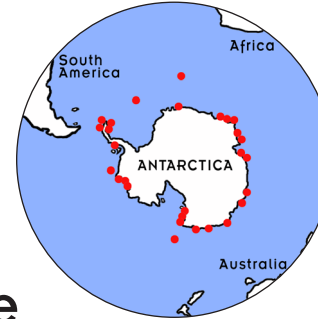
The Emperor is the largest penguin species with an average height of 1.15 metres. It is the most cold adapted of the 17 penguin species, breeding along the Antarctic coast during winter in over 40 known colonies, most of which are within the Antarctic Circle. It is best known for the sequence of journeys the adults make each year over the ice to mate and feed their chicks.



King

(*Aptenodytes patagonicus*)

The second largest penguin species, the King penguin is a sub-Antarctic bird found from Cape Horn east to Macquarie Island. Colonies can also be found on South Georgia, the Falklands, Iles Crozet and Prince Edward Islands. The King penguin can dive deeper than other penguins, often diving below 200 metres.



Adelie

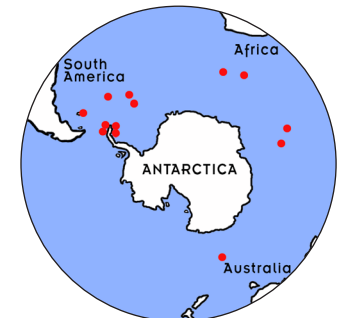
(*Pygoscelis adeliae*)

A little black and white penguin that lives and breeds in Antarctica, around the peninsula and most of the coastline of the continent. It belongs to the brush tail group of penguins. It breeds further south than any other penguin in the summer months, but is migratory, spending the least time at its nesting colony of all the penguin species. It is named after the French explorer Jules Dumont d'Urville's wife, Adelie.

Gentoo

(*Pygoscelis papua*)

The Gentoo is easily recognised by the white stripe across the top of its head. It's the next largest penguin outside of the two giant species (Emperor and King) and the largest brush tail penguin. They are the fastest underwater swimming penguins. Gentoos breed on many sub-Antarctic islands including the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and Kerguelen Islands. They make nests from piles of stones.



Photos courtesy ShimShamB and DrGaz

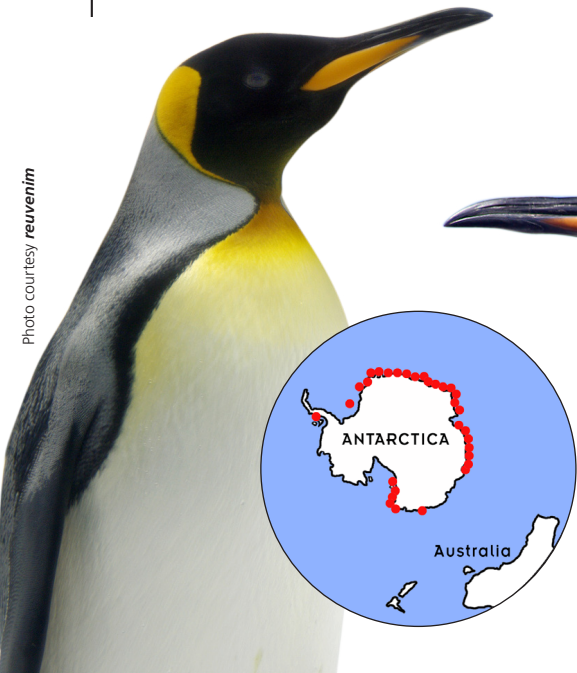
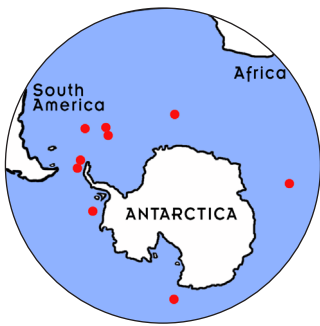


Photo courtesy Graham Canny



Photo courtesy Martha de Jong-Lantink

Photo courtesy reuvenim



Chinstrap

(*Pygoscelis antarctica*)

A brush tail penguin, the Chinstrap is the second most abundant penguin species on the planet. They have a narrow black band under their chin that makes them look like they are wearing a helmet, hence the name "Chinstrap." Their breeding grounds include the South Sandwich Islands, the South Orkneys, South Shetland, South Georgia, Bouvet Island and Balleny.



Magellanic

(*Spheniscus magellanicus*)

These penguins are found on the sub Antarctic coasts of Chile and Argentina. They are commonly confused with the Humboldt penguins because they look very similar to them, and their breeding areas overlap for about 400 km along the coast of South America. Magellanic penguins are good long distance swimmers, hunting in large groups for food. They are

named after the explorer, Ferdinand Magellan.

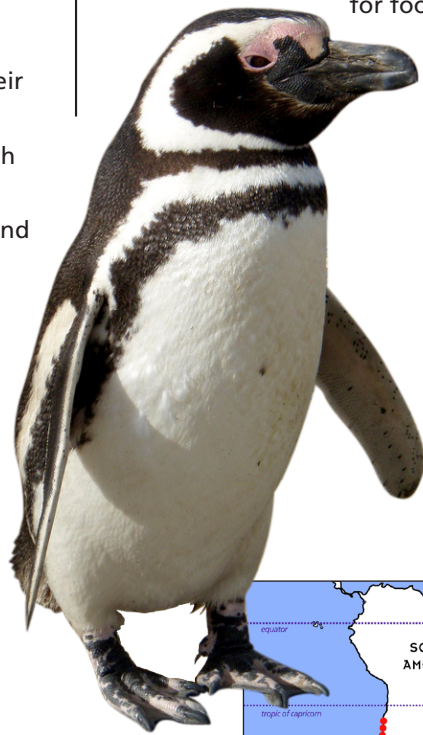


Photo courtesy
Sheep "R" Us



Photo courtesy
Martha de Jong-Lantink

Humboldt

(*Spheniscus humboldti*)



Photo courtesy Emily (flickr)

The Humboldt penguin is named after the cold water current it swims in along the western coast of South America, which is itself named after the explorer Alexander von Humboldt. It breeds along the coast of Chile and Peru. The current status of the Humboldt is vulnerable due to a declining population from over fishing. There are approximately 5000 breeding pairs in existence.



Photo courtesy Kristin Maling

Galapagos

(*Spheniscus mendiculus*)

Galapagos penguins are the only penguins that live on the equator. As their name suggests, they can only be found on the Galapagos Islands, off the coast of Ecuador. They can survive due to the cool temperatures resulting from the Humboldt current. However their status is currently endangered with only 1500 breeding pairs. Climate change and El Nino can affect their food supply and breeding.



African

(*Spheniscus demersus*)

The African penguin was once known as the Jackass penguin because its call resembles the sound a donkey makes. However the South American penguins in the same genus make a similar sound. African penguins are the only penguins from Africa, found in Namibia and South Africa. Their status is vulnerable with a population count of only 50,000. A major oil spill in June 2000 threatened the population. A huge aid effort managed to save many of the penguins affected.



Photo courtesy
Sgt Rock

Fiordland / Snares

(*Eudyptes pachyrhynchus*)

The Fiordland penguin and Snares penguin (*Eudyptes robustus*) are currently grouped together as the same species. These crested penguins are native to New Zealand. The Fiordland breeds along the South Island of New Zealand and is classed as vulnerable. The Snares population breeds on The Snares, a group of islands south of New Zealand.



Photo courtesy 57Andrew

Erect-crested

(*Eudyptes sclateri*)

The Erect-crested penguins are found on islands on the sub Antarctic region of New Zealand, with the majority of the breeding population on the remote Antipodes and Bounty Islands. They are classified as endangered due to declining population, although the cause of this is still unknown.

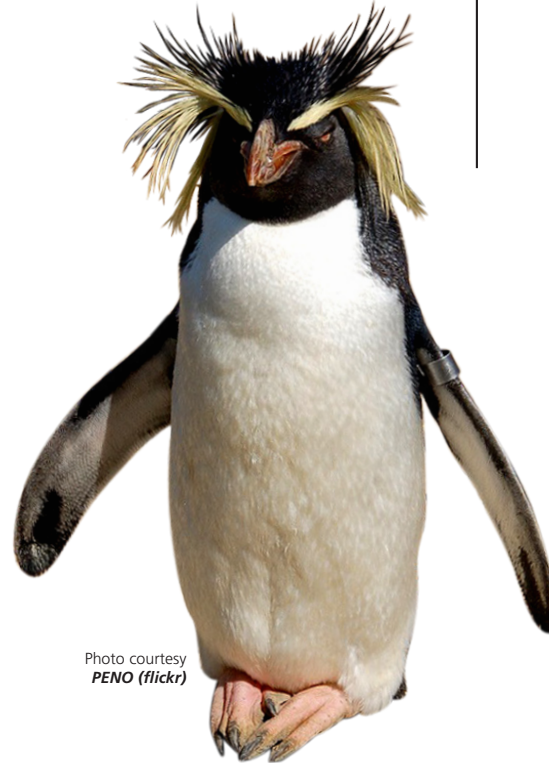
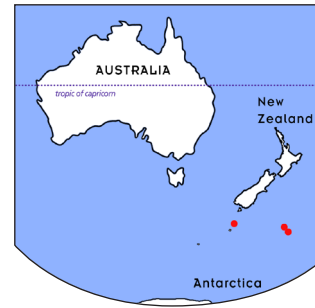


Photo courtesy
PENO (flickr)



Yellow-eyed

(*Megadyptes antipodes*)

A native to New Zealand where they are also called 'Hoiho', these penguins appear on the reverse side of the New Zealand \$5 note. The Yellow-eyed breeds around the South Island of New Zealand, as well as Stewart, Auckland and Campbell Islands. It is an endangered species threatened by introduced predators and loss of habitat.



Photo courtesy
Matt Binns

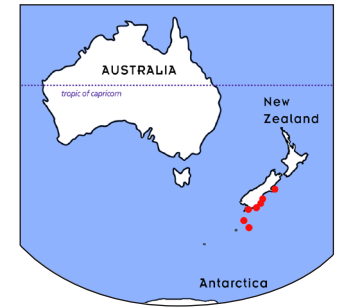


Photo courtesy
Sally Ingleton



Little

(*Eudyptula Minor*)

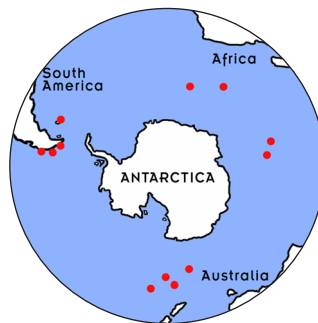
The Little Penguin is found in Southern Australia and New Zealand, and at a height of 30cms is the smallest of all penguin species. It spends most of the day at sea searching for food and can dive to depths of up to 70metres using its two strong flippers as propellers. Using visual clues these seabirds will return to the shore under a cover of darkness to breed and rear chicks in underground burrows that are well sheltered from heat and predators.



Northern Rockhopper

(*Eudyptes moseleyi*)

The Rockhopper penguin, a crested penguin, was split into two species, Northern and Southern Rockhopper, after research showed a difference in the two species. The Northern Rockhopper has declined 90% since 1950 and its status is endangered. More than 99% of Northern Rockhoppers breed on Tristan da Cunha and Gough Island in the south Atlantic Ocean.



Southern Rockhopper

(*Eudyptes chrysocome*),

is another species of Rockhopper penguin which is found breeding on islands clustered around Cape Horn in South America and on the Falkland Islands. Some scientists now think that there are three distinct Rockhopper species.



Photo courtesy Chantal Steyn (flickr)

Photo courtesy man with no name (flickr)



Macaroni

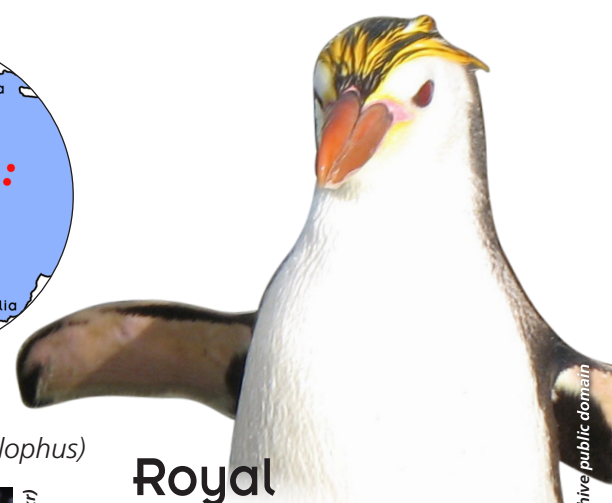
(*Eudyptes chrysolophus*)



Photo courtesy Halley Wombat (flickr)

The Macaroni penguin is the most abundant of all penguins and is the largest breed of crested penguin. There are an estimated 11 million breeding pairs. They are located in over 200 breeding colonies at 50 recorded sites and range from the sub-Antarctic region to the Antarctic Peninsula.

Photo courtesy
Eric Begin (flickr)



Royal

(*Eudyptes schlegeli*)

Royal penguins look very similar to the Macaroni penguin, but have a white face unlike the Macaroni's black face. Royals only breed on Macquarie Island, an Australian protectorate. Between 1870 and 1910, the Tasmanian government allowed up to 150,000 Royal penguins to be killed a year for oil production. Now that penguin hunting has ended, the population of the Royal penguin has now risen to 850,000 breeding pairs, although they are still classified as vulnerable.



Photo courtesy animalpicturesarchive public domain