

## **EMU: SPECIES OF THE DAY**

**News:** Researchers have discovered a mechanism behind the reduction and asymmetry of emu wing bones.

bones.  About	The emu belongs to a group of flightless running birds known as
Avout	ratites, the most primitive of the modern bird families.
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	The ratite family includes the kiwi, ostrich, cassowary, and rhea, all
	birds found only in the Southern Hemisphere.
Scientific Name	Dromaius novaehollandiae
Size	They are tall and majestic. The emu is the <b>second-largest living bird</b>
	in the world (the ostrich is the largest). Adult female emus are
	larger and heavier than the males.
Characteristic feature	Emus have tiny, useless wings, but their legs are long and
	powerful. They can travel long distances at a fast trot and can
	sprint at 30 miles (48 kilometres) per hour for quite a
	<b>distance.</b> Their strong legs also allow the bird to jump 7 feet (2.1
	metres) straight up. With good eyesight and amazing agility, emus
	can escape almost any trouble. In defence, emus can strike and rip
	with their heavy feet and nails.
Distribution	Emus are common throughout most of mainland Australia.
	In Western Australia, emus move northward in the summer and
	southward in the winter. The emu's range also includes New Guinea,
	Indonesia, the Solomon Islands, and the Philippines.
Diet	They are omnivores.
Ecological role	They are called the <b>seed dispersal specialist.</b> Seeds eaten
	whole come out whole; as the emu wanders about, it leaves fertilised
	seed-carrying deposits behind in its droppings.
Lifespan	Five to ten years
Conservation Status	IUCN Red List: Least Concern

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