



TEMPERATURE TOLERANCE



From 50° F to 90° F

Common Name Jambu Fruit Dove

Scientific Name *Ptilinopus Jambu*

FAMILY: Columbidae

ORDER: Columbiformes

AZA MANEGMENT: Studbook SSP

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

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|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> EUROPE | Indonesian islands of Sumatra and western Java, and the countries of Thailand and Malaya |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASIA | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NORTH AMERICA | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NEOTROPICAL | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AFRICA | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AUSTRALIA | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER | |

HABITAT

- | |
|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FOREST |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DESERT |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GRASSLAND |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COASTAL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> RIVERINE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MONTANE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER |

CIRCADIAN CYCLE

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DIURNAL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CREPUSCULAR |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOCTURNAL |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER |

DIET

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FRUGIVORE | <input type="checkbox"/> NECTIVORE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CARNIVORE | <input type="checkbox"/> OMNIVORE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PISCIVORE | <input type="checkbox"/> FOLIVORE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> INSECTIVORE | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER |

In captivity the institutions that hold this species commonly feed a softbill pellet and an assorted fruit and vegetable mix

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Median Life Expectancy	Maximum Longevity
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Within AZA Average 10 years but can live up to 17 year

In the Wild 4-6 years

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BREEDING INFORMATION



AGE AT SEXUAL MATURITY



As early as 6 months



As early as 6 months

Incubation period: 17-19 days

Fledgling Period: As young as 10 days



CLUTCH SIZE, & EGG DESCRIPTION



They will lay only 1 egg



COURTSHIP DISPLAYS

The male will be observed calling to the female, the male and female will often be observed sitting closely together



NEST SITE DESCRIPTION

They do not make much of a nest, they are typically given suitable nest site. They will nest on large palm leaves, in p



CHICK DEVELOPMENT

The jambu fruit dove chick is completely altricial but deve the chick to grow to its adult size and develop its adult pl



PARENTAL CARE

Both male and female incubate and care for the young. It has b night.

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION



SOCIAL STRUCTURE

In the Wild: Forms monogamous pairs in breeding ranges but can be found in flocks while feeding.

In Captivity: This species can be kept in pairs or single sex flocks. In large flights multiple pairs can be housed.

Minimum Group Size: 1 – 2 pairs

Maximum Group Size: 6 of single sex flock



MIXED SPECIES EXHIBITS

Compatible in mixed species exhibits?

YES

NO

Comments: This species does quite well in a mix species exhibit. They are a very calm species and have never been known to cause any issues with cage mates.



OPTIMAL HABITAT SIZE

They are a very versatile species being able to utilize exhibit space from large free flight exhibits to small 6'x6' exhibits. They seem to breed best in holding cages due to the fact that there is a higher focus on trying to get them to breed.



MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

When this species is in larger exhibits it seems that they struggle to get nest sites established to the point that they can incubate the eggs full term. They eggs are very fragile and get damaged very easily. There is a high neonatal mortality rate with this species. Possible contributors to this may be that inexperienced parents may not feed their

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

The Jambu Fruit Dove (*Ptilinopus jambu*) is classified as near threatened by the IUCN. This species has recently undergone a moderately rapid population reduction brought on by deforestation. There is no known in situ conservation actions directly associated with this species. There are many efforts in progress to protect rainforest habitat. The Jambu Fruit Dove is known to use the primary and secondary growth areas within the rainforests. Because they are capable of using the secondary growth this has benefited them in the fact that there is still some habitat for them to use. These fruit doves will benefit from any work to save the rainforests. Jambu Fruit Doves were first imported by AZA zoos in 1982 and the first breeding was in 1985 by the Memphis Zoo. The first AZA Jambu fruit dove studbook was created in 1992.

REFERENCES

BirdLife International (2014) Species factsheet: *Ptilinopus jambu*. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 18/02/2014. Recommended citation for factsheets for more than one species: BirdLife International (2014) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 18/02/2014.

Del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. & Sargatal, J. eds. (1997) Handbook of the Birds of the World. Vol 4. Sandgrouse to Cuckoos. Lynx Editions, Barcelona.

Pribble, J. AZA Studbook 2012

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in some sort of platform to lay their eggs on. A 6"x 6" platform with a 1" edge will provide a
lantern boxes and even on upside down milk crates. They nest height can vary from 2' to 20'.

chicks develop quickly being fully feathered and capable of flight at 10 days old. It will take 4-6 months for
an image.

It has been observed that males will typically incubate during the day time and the female incubates during the

