



TEMPERATURE TOLERANCE



From 40° F to 110° F

95 - 100 F

Common Name Beautiful fruit dove

Scientific Name *Ptilinopus pulchellus*

FAMILY: Columbidae

ORDER: Columbiformes

AZA MANEGMENT: Signature SSP



GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

- EUROPE New Guinea
- ASIA
- NORTH AMERICA
- NEOTROPICAL
- AFRICA
- AUSTRALIA
- OTHER



HABITAT

- FOREST
- DESERT
- GRASSLAND
- COASTAL
- RIVERINE
- MONTANE
- OTHER



CIRCADIAN CYCLE

- DIURNAL
- CREPUSCULAR
- NOCTURNAL
- OTHER



DIET

- FRUGIVORE
- NECTIVORE
- CARNIVORE
- OMNIVORE
- PISCIVORE
- FOLIVORE
- INSECTIVORE
- OTHER

The primary ingredients for a maintenance diet are produce and pellets with crushed eggshell as a regular supplement. A fruit and vegetable mix should be low in iron and potassium. A low-iron pellet such as Zupreem fruit blend diet should be offered. Berries, particularly blueberries, appear to be a favorite food. A commercially prepared nectar solution is offered to new acquisitions and ill birds. Honey is used to mask bitter tasting medications. The supplement Calcium citrate is recommended for nesting birds, in addition to the eggshell used in the regular year-round diet.



LIFE EXPECTANCY

Median Life Expectancy

Maximum
Longevity

Within AZA 20-25

In the Wild Unknown



Within AZA 20-25

In the Wild Unknown



BREEDING INFORMATION



AGE AT SEXUAL MATURITY



6 months



1 year

Incubation period: 18 day

Fledgling Period: 8-10 days



CLUTCH SIZE, & EGG DESCRIPTION



The clutch size is one, white egg.



COURTSHIP DISPLAYS

Both sexes bow and coo although the male more regularly is observed calling



NEST SITE DESCRIPTION

A fragile set of twigs, straw and other plant material are used



CHICK DEVELOPMENT

Chicks fledge at about 8 days and at a weight of 8 grams. They reach flight at about 12 days. The young bird will weigh about 50g female about 65. While the male's crown and breast area are darker. A dove's sex should not be determined based on appearance.



PARENTAL CARE

Both sexes actively participate in incubation and rearing young.

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION



SOCIAL STRUCTURE

In the Wild: The species is most often seen in pairs or as single individuals in the wild.

In Captivity: The species should be maintained in single pairs or as single-sexed flocks. A breeding pair and its offspring will typically coexist until the youngster is sexually mature or until the pair produce a new offspring.

Minimum Group Size: Two birds

Maximum Group Size: Multiple birds of a single sex.



MIXED SPECIES EXHIBITS

Compatible in mixed species exhibits?

YES

NO

Comments: The species is often difficult to breed successfully in a mixed-species setting.



OPTIMAL HABITAT SIZE

A minimum of a pen for a nesting pair is 8' (L) by 4' (W) by 6' (H)



MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

The species is long-lived and relatively easy to maintain, but the mortality of offspring has been relatively high in mixed-species displays. It's recommended that sexed pairs be housed alone or with smaller species for breeding and displayed as desired with a great variety of bird species.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

REFERENCES

Michael, G. 2013. Beautiful Fruit Dove AZA North American Regional Studbook

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used to create a simple platform.

The tiny fledgling is closely tended to by both parents. The youngster will usually take its first 8-59 grams at six months of age. At one year, a male will often weigh about 70 grams and a are often a richer color than the hens, the sexes are often very difficult to distinguish by d on appearance.