

Monomorphic species, photos show different body angles an



TEMPERATURE TOLERANCE



From 60° F to 90° F



DIET

FRUGIVORE

NECTIVORE

CARNIVORE

OMNIVORE

PISCIVORE

FOLIVORE

INSECTIVORE

OTHER

High quality frugivore pellets, diced fruits, diced mixed vegetables.



Common Name

Mariana fruit dove

Scientific Name *Ptilinopus roseicapilla*

FAMILY: Columbidae

ORDER: Columbiformes

AZA MANEGMENT: Studbook SSP



GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

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

Mariana Islands, Saipan, Tinian, Agiguan, Rota, Guam



HABITAT

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



CIRCADIAN CYCLE

- DIURNAL
- CREPUSCULAR
- NOCTURNAL
- OTHER



LIFE EXPECTANCY

Median Life Expectancy

Maximum Longevity

Within AZA Up to 20+years

In the Wild Unknown



Within AZA Up to 20+years

In the Wild Unknown



BREEDING INFORMATION



AGE AT SEXUAL MATURITY



1+year



1+year

Incubation period: 18 days

Fledgling Period: 14 days



CLUTCH SIZE, & EGG DESCRIPTION



1 white egg



COURTSHIP DISPLAYS

Frequent calling, male pursues female, some allo-preening



NEST SITE DESCRIPTION

A collection of small twigs placed in a tree branch fork or



CHICK DEVELOPMENT

Fledge at 14 days but weak flight and naïve. Both parents beginning at 6 weeks. Weaned at 8-12 weeks. Males and

mature.



PARENTAL CARE

Incubation, brooding and feeding provided by both paren

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION



SOCIAL STRUCTURE

In the Wild: Single birds or mated pairs. Small flocks at abundant food sites.

In Captivity: Same as above. Males aggressively defend territory against other males.

Minimum Group Size: 1.1

Maximum Group Size: 1.1 but a pair will tolerate offspring for a few months.



MIXED SPECIES EXHIBITS

Compatible in mixed species exhibits?

YES

NO

Comments: They ignore non-columbids. Can be aggressive toward some columbid species.



OPTIMAL HABITAT SIZE

Walk through flights work well. Can be bred in smaller habitats. I estimate 20 ft. wide by 15 ft. high by 30 ft. deep heavily planted to be optimal.



MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

An almost 2 to 1 male to female chick survival. Pairs not easily formed but consistent once formed. Holding space for extra males always in demand since it is unlikely 2 males can share a space.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

I have kept and bred the species in mixed species flights containing pied Imperial pigeons, pink pigeons, Nicobar pigeons, jambu fruit doves, wompoo fruit doves, Luzon bleeding heart doves, Bartlett's bleeding heart doves, white-throated ground doves, green-winged doves, pheasant pigeons and a variety of passerine species. The success of any mix is variable based on the size and quality of the habitat and behavioral variations of individual specimens. No obvious sexual dimorphism. Males tend to be slightly larger, 80-100 grams. Females 65-85 grams. The purple breast band is more conspicuous on some males.

REFERENCES

- del Hoyo, L., Elliott, A. & Sargatal, J. eds. (1997). Handbook of Birds of the World, Vol 4. Sandgrouse to Cuckoos, Lynx Edition, Barcelona
- Pratt, H.D., Bruner, P.L. & Berrett, D.G. (1979) America's unknown Avifauna: the Birds of the Mariana Islands. Amer. Birds 33 (3) 227-235



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d not different genders.

on an artificial platform

tend to stay close to the chick for up to 2 weeks. Increasing independence with self-feeding
females are similar though the purple breast bands on males may be more prominent when

ts.