



TEMPERATURE TOLERANCE



From 40° F to 90° F

Common Name Emerald (green wing) Dove

Scientific Name *Chalcophaps indica*

FAMILY: Columbidae

ORDER: Columbiformes

AZA MANEGMENT: Studbook SSP

GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> EUROPE | Introduced to Puerto Rico |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASIA | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NORTH AMERICA | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NEOTROPICAL | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> AFRICA | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AUSTRALIA | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER | |

HABITAT

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

Emerald doves can be fed simple, complete diet pellets or granules manufactured for gamebirds or poultry. They are also attracted to and consume small seed, chopped fruits and occasionally mealworms.

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Median Life Expectancy

Maximum Longevity

Within AZA 10-15 years

In the Wild



Within AZA 10-15 years

In the Wild



BREEDING INFORMATION

AGE AT SEXUAL MATURITY



6 months – one year



6 months – one year

Incubation period: 14 days

Fledgling Period: 12-16 days



CLUTCH SIZE, & EGG DESCRIPTION



Birds lay 1 to 2 whitish-cream colored eggs



COURTSHIP DISPLAYS

Typical, bowing and cooing displays together with the males often cooing alone



NEST SITE DESCRIPTION

They seem to prefer to make simple nests in natural vege



CHICK DEVELOPMENT

When the squabs fledge, they are cryptically dark with br tail feathers are about 2" in length, sex can be visually det have brown.



PARENTAL CARE

Both parents incubate, switching on and off or sometimes sitting to

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION



SOCIAL STRUCTURE

In the Wild: Pairs

In Captivity: Adult birds form lasting pair bonds and they are relatively tolerant of other species, making them a good choice for mixed species exhibits. In larger aviaries, multiple Emerald dove pairs can get along peacefully (as an example, in an 8,000 sq. ft. indoor, natural-planted conservancy 3 to 4 breeding pairs with 12 non-breeding birds co-exist well)

Maximum Group Size: Depends on space available



MIXED SPECIES EXHIBITS

Compatible in mixed species exhibits?

YES

NO

Comments: Emerald Doves tolerate almost all passerines, other pigeon species, and most non-aggressive species.



OPTIMAL HABITAT SIZE

Since the birds are often at ground level and active during the day, they are well-suited for walk-through exhibits; but can adapt to smaller single pair enclosures too.



MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

A relatively easy bird to care for and reproduce, the management challenge is the identification of sire and dam when multiple sexually mature birds are exhibited together. One scenario that has worked well is to keep one or two breeding pairs separate and have a non-breeding (single sex) group for display. For smaller enclosures, female groups are

Minimum Group Size: One bird can be housed adequately alone.

group for display; for smaller enclosures, female groups are suggested.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

REFERENCES

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tation, but will use open-fronted nest boxes and platforms.

own barring. They are frequently fed and brooded by both parents. Shortly after fledging when terminated since the males have a dark grey center color on the top part of their tail and females

together, both parents feed the chicks.