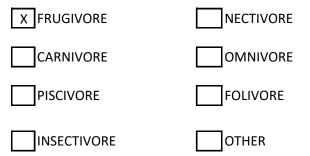


TEMPERATURE TOLERANCE

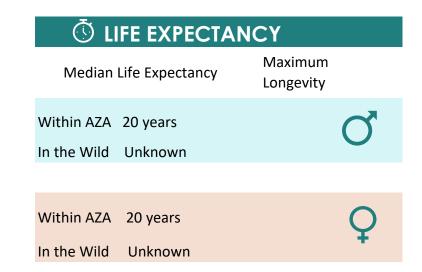
From <u>40° F</u> to <u>90° F</u>

🍎 DIET

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In captivity the diet should consist of a variety of fruits (figs, berries, apple, papaya, banana, grapes and melon), a variety of vegetables (shredded carrots and cooked sweet potato, peas), and commercial protein source such as soaked Mazuri© parrot pellets or similar, should be added.



Common Name Temmnick's Fruit Dove

Scientific Name Ptilinopus porphyrea FAMILY: Columbidae ORDER: Columbiformes AZA MANEGMENT: TAG Monitored

Q GEOGRAPHIC RANGE



ΠΗΑΒΙΤΑΤ

OTHER

X FOREST

GRASSLAND



RIVERINE

- MONTANE
- OTHER

CIRCADIAN CYCLE

X DIURNAL



- NOCTURNAL
- OTHER

BREEDING INFORMATION

AGE AT SEXUAL MATURITY

8 months

1 year

Incubation period: 18 days

Fledgling Period: As little as 35 days



CLUTCH SIZE, & EGG DESCRIPTION

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Single, off white colored egg

COURTSHIP DISPLAYS

Due to the species' reclusive nature, no information is av wild. In captivity it has been noted that their courtship is a with wing movements similar to those of a begging chick. modified tip to their outer primary feathers that could be Sailer pers. comm.), but smaller exhibits with limited fligh



Flimsy nest of twigs on a rock outcrop or between tree br



Chicks fledge at 15-16 days. Chicks are quite small at fled on their own in as little as 35 days after hatching and can

MARENTAL CARE

Both male and female take part in incubation of the eggs.

CAPTIVE HABITAT

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

In the Wild: A rather quiet inconspicuous dove usually seen singly or in pairs (Gibbs, Barnes & Cox 2001), but a group of 17 birds in two loose flocks has been noted (Van Balen & Nijman, 2004).

In Captivity: Males will not tolerate other males and will generally fight and chase constantly. Mixed aged pairs can be problematic with an older male chasing a younger, not sexually mature female. Pairs can do well in mixed species exhibits with soft bills and ground birds. There can be aggressive towards other fruit dove species and even larger pigeon species (Bohmke 1990)

Maximum Group Size: 3.5

Minimum Group Size: 1.1

MIXED SPECIES EXHIBITS

Compatible in mixed species exhibits?



NO

S OPTIMAL HABITAT SIZE

Temmnick's do not seem to tolerate close quarters (Bohmke, 1990). Larger, either well planted aviaries or areas with privacy for nesting seem to have the most success.

MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

A major difficulty in maintaining Temmnick's fruit doves is the propensity for females to die. When pairs are set up, males have a tendency to drive the females. This can be particularly dangerous if the female is not sexually mature

and cannot respond properly (Bohmke, 1990). Chick mortality has been another management challenge for this species in captivity. Of the 161 births listing in

the Temmnick's Fruit Dove A7A Regional Studbook. 73 chicks

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

The Temmnick's fruit dove population was at an all time high in the late 1980's and into the early 1990's. But with the loss of inc birds and a low chick survival rate, the population quickly dropped to just 19 birds in various AZA institutions. With the challenge importing new breeding stock and private breeders turning their attention to other species, this species was in dire need of a ra change in management. In 2013, The Toledo Zoo offered to dedicate space for a large breeding group. All institution holding eitl or individual birds were invited to include their birds. The Toledo Zoo currently houses 3.5 fruit doves in their breeding complex enclosures measuring approximately 4' x 8' x 8' and in early September of 2013 reported two successful pairs producing healthy

Q REFERENCES

Bohmke, B. 1992. Breeding the Pink-necked Fruit Dove at the St. Louis Zoo. AFA Watchbird. 19(2) 31-34. Gibbs, D, E. Barnes, and J. Cox. 2001. Pigeons and Doves. Yale University Press. New Haven. Pages 457-458.

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COMPLETED BY:

Jamie Sincage, Disney's Animal Kingdom

Date: 2/17/2014

ailable on their courtship in the a typical bow/coo display seen This species does have a highly used for areal courtship (J. It space could hinder the display

anches

ging and parents continue to feed and brood after leaving the nest. Chicks have been seen eating be reproductive at one year of age and may mature slightly earlier (Gibbs, Barnes &Cox 2001).

Comments: Non-breeding Temmnick's fruit doves are compatible with a wide range of softbills and ground birds. Breeding has taken place with aviary companions such as hooded pitta, Bleeding Heart doves, Magpie robin, Thicknee Plover, Small-billed Tinamou and Yellow-vented bulbul. Aggression towards Temmnick's has been instigated by other larger pigeon species such as Nicobar pigeons and Black-necked fruit doves (Bohmke, 1990). It was also noted that one male Temmnick's being the aggressor towards Indian green-winged doves and female Temmnick doves (J. Sailer, per. comm.) dividual es in dical her pairs in / chicks