



## TEMPERATURE TOLERANCE



From 40° F to 90° F

## Common Name Temmnick's Fruit Dove

**Scientific Name** *Ptilinopus porphyrea*

FAMILY: Columbidae

ORDER: Columbiformes

AZA MANEGMENT: TAG Monitored

## GEOGRAPHIC RANGE

- EUROPE
  - ASIA
  - NORTH AMERICA
  - NEOTROPICAL
  - AFRICA
  - AUSTRALIA
  - OTHER
- Sumatra, Java, Bali  
(forested areas in  
mountains 1400- 200m)

## HABITAT

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

## CIRCADIAN CYCLE

- DIURNAL
- CREPUSCULAR
- NOCTURNAL
- OTHER

## DIET

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

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.

## LIFE EXPECTANCY

Median Life Expectancy

Maximum  
Longevity

Within AZA 20 years

In the Wild Unknown



Within AZA 20 years

In the Wild Unknown



# 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



Single, off white colored egg



## COURTSHIP DISPLAYS

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



## NEST SITE DESCRIPTION

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



## CHICK DEVELOPMENT

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



## PARENTAL CARE

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

# CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION



## 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?

YES

NO



## 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 AZA Regional Studbook, 73 chicks

## ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

The Temminck'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 incubating birds and a low chick survival rate, the population quickly dropped to just 19 birds in various AZA institutions. With the challenge of importing new breeding stock and private breeders turning their attention to other species, this species was in dire need of a radical change in management. In 2013, The Toledo Zoo offered to dedicate space for a large breeding group. All institutions holding either pairs 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

### REFERENCES

- Bohmke, B. 1992. Breeding the Pink-necked Fruit Dove at the St. Louis Zoo. AFA Watchbird. 19(2) 31-34.
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- Sincage, J. 2013. AZA Regional Studbook
- Del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. & Sargatal, J. eds. (1997) Handbook of Birds of the World. Vol 4. Sandgrouse to Cuckoos. Lynx Edittions, Barcelona
- Van Balen, S. and V. Nijman. 2004. Biology and conservation of Pink-headed Fruit-dove *Ptilinopus porphyreus*. Bird Conservation International. 14:139-152.

### COMPLETED BY:

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available 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.)

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