

Species Fact Sheets

Order: Columbiformes
Scientific Name: *Gallicolumba crinigera*

Family: Columbidae
Common Name: Mindanao bleeding-heart dove

AZA Management: Green Yellow Red None

Photo (Adult): Species is monomorphic



Photo (Fledgling):



NATURAL HISTORY:

Geographic Range: Europe Asia North America Neotropical
 Africa Australia Other Endemic to the Philippines

Habitat: Forest Desert Grassland Coastal
 Riverine Montane Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

Circadian Cycle: Diurnal Crepuscular Nocturnal Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

Cold Tolerance: To 70° F To 60° F To 50° F To 40° F
 To 30° F To 20° F Other With access to a heat lamp when below 55 degrees

Heat Tolerance: To 30° F To 50° F To 70° F To 90° F
 To 110° F Other [Click here to enter text.](#)

Diet: Frugivore Carnivore Piscivore Insectivore
 Nectivore Omnivore Folivore Other (Add Below)

Captive Dietary Needs:

In captivity this species is commonly fed soaked parrot breeder pellets, insectivore pellets, assorted fruit and vegetables, seeds (such as millet, etc.), insects (mealworms, waxworms, crickets).

Life Expectancy in the Wild: Males: Unknown Females: Unknown

Life Expectancy in Captivity: Males: 10-12 years Females: 10-12 years

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BREEDING INFORMATION:

Age at Sexual Maturity: Males: 9-12 months Females: 1 year

Courtship Displays: Male will flash wings at female to get her attention. He will also run after her, stop, push his breast forward and then perform “bow-coo” display. In response, female will bow down and flutter wings.

Nest Site Description: Build flimsy nests of twigs typically 3-4’ above the ground. In captivity, they will use nest platforms or baskets. Platforms can be lined with bar-matting or other suitable material to prevent egg from breaking.

Clutch Size, Egg Description: 1 white egg

Incubation Period: 16-18 days

Fledgling Period: 15-18 days

Parental Care: Both parents are involved in incubation and rearing of chicks.

Chick Development: Young birds typically fledge from the nest between 15-18 days. They typically will start self-feeding at 35-50 days. At Disney’s Animal Kingdom, juveniles are generally removed from the breeding enclosure between 6 months and one year depending on level of tolerance displayed by the parents. Males reach sexual maturity between 9-12 months. Females at one year.

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION:

Social Structure in the Wild: Typically found in pairs or as single individuals.

Social Structure in Captivity: This species should be kept in pairs. The adults will tolerate offspring for approximately one year, but sometimes for a lesser period of time with male offspring. Multiple pairs have been successfully kept in large aviaries.

Minimum Group Size: One bird

Maximum Group Size: 1.1 In smaller aviaries. Multiple pairs have been successfully kept in large aviaries.

Compatible in Mixed Species Exhibits: Yes

Comments: This species seems to breed well in mixed species exhibits. May display some aggression towards other ground birds.

Optimal Habitat Size: Minimum pen size for a nesting pair is 10’ (L) by 3’ (W) by 6’ (H)

Management Challenges: Aggression within the species can be a problem. Young should be separated from parents before they reach sexual maturity. Nests are flimsy so eggs may break unless platforms are provided.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

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Bartlett's bleeding-heart doves are primarily ground dwelling birds. They tend to run, rather than fly away. They can breed year round. These birds have been used to successfully foster other ground dwelling dove species such as green-winged doves.

REFERENCES:

Di Meglio, R. 2015. Bartlett's bleeding-heart dove AZA North American Regional Studbook

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