

Species Fact Sheets

Order: Columbiformes
Scientific Name: Ptilinopus roseicapilla

Family: Columbidae
Common Name: Mariana fruit dove

AZA Management: Green Yellow Red None

Photo (Male): Monomorphic species, photos show different body angles and not different genders.



Photo (Female): Monomorphic species, photos show different body angles and not different genders.



NATURAL HISTORY:

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 [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 [Click here to enter text.](#)

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:

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

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

Life Expectancy in Captivity: Males: Up to 20+years Females: Up to 20+years

Species Fact Sheets

BREEDING INFORMATION:

Age at Sexual Maturity: Males: 1+year Females: 1+year

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 on an artificial platform.

Clutch Size, Egg Description: 1 white egg

Incubation Period: 18 days

Fledgling Period: 14 days

Parental Care: Incubation, brooding and feeding provided by both parents.

Chick Development: Fledge at 14 days but weak flight and naïve. Both parents tend to stay close to the chick for up to 2 weeks. Increasing independence with self-feeding beginning at 6 weeks. Weaned at 8-12 weeks. Males and females are similar though the purple breast bands on males may be more prominent when mature.

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION:

Social Structure in the Wild: Single birds or mated pairs. Small flocks at abundant food sites.

Social Structure 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.

Compatible in Mixed Species Exhibits: Yes **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

Species Fact Sheets

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

Click here to enter text.

Click here to enter text.

Click here to enter text.

Click here to enter text.

Click here to enter text.

Click here to enter text.

Click here to enter text.

COMPLETED BY:

Name: Herb Roberts

Date: 3/18/2014