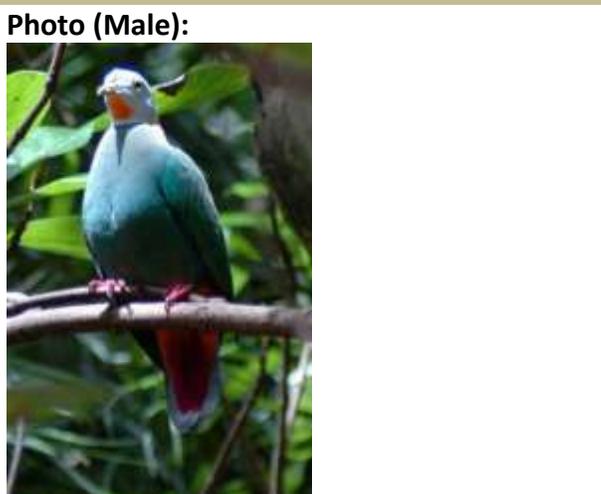


Species Fact Sheets

Order: Columbiformes
Scientific Name: *Ptilinopus melanospila*

Family: Columbidae
Common Name: Black-naped Fruit Dove

AZA Management: Green Yellow Red None



NATURAL HISTORY:

Geographic Range: Europe Asia North America Neotropical
 Africa Australia Other Black-naped fruit doves have an extremely wide range and are common throughout Indonesia, Malaysia, and 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 [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:

In captivity this species is commonly fed a commercial softbill or parrot breeder pellet with an assorted fruit and vegetable mix.

Life Expectancy in the Wild: Males: 4-6 years Females: 4-6 years

Life Expectancy in Captivity: Males: Average 10 years but can live up to 26 years Females: Average 10 years but can live up to 22 years

Species Fact Sheets

BREEDING INFORMATION:

Age at Sexual Maturity: Males: As early as 6 months Females: As early as 6 months

Courtship Displays: The black-naped fruit dove twitches its wings and nods its head rapidly up and down during nest display. The male will be observed calling to the female, the male and female will often be observed sitting closely together.

Nest Site Description: In large walk through this species nests 20' in the canopy and consists of broken off leafy branches. In smaller enclosures, this species are commonly given 6"x 6" wire platforms with a 1" edge and are lined with Enka or bar-matting or other suitable material to prevent egg from rolling or breaking.

Clutch Size, Egg Description: One single white egg

Incubation Period: 20-21 days

Fledgling Period: As young as 10 days to 14 days

Parental Care: Both male and female incubate and care for the young. It has been observed that males will typically incubate during the day time and the female incubates during the night.

Chick Development: The black-naped fruit dove chick is completely altricial but develops quickly being fully feathered and capable of flight at 10 days old. It will take 4-6 months for the chick to grow to its adult size and develop its adult plumage.

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION:

Social Structure in the Wild: Forms monogamous pairs in breeding ranges but can be found in flocks while feeding.

Social Structure in Captivity: This species can be kept in pairs or single sex flocks. In large flights multiple pairs can be housed.

Minimum Group Size: 1 – 2 pairs

Maximum Group Size: 7 of single sex flock

Compatible in Mixed Species Exhibits: Yes

Comments:

This species does quite well in a mix species exhibit and is a great starter fruit dove species. They are a very calm species and have never been known to cause any issues with cage mates.

Optimal Habitat Size: They are a very versatile species being able to utilize exhibit space from large free flight exhibits to small 6'x6' exhibits. They seem to breed best in single pair holding cages due where management is focused on only that species.

Species Fact Sheets

Management Challenges: When this species is in larger exhibits it seems that they struggle to get nest sites established, so platforms are added.

Eggs may be frequently cracked or broken (sometimes due to unsuitable nests or materials), so eggs may be pulled for artificial incubation or foster until the egg is externally pipped and then may be returned to the breeding pair.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

The black-naped fruit dove (*Ptilinopus melanospila*) is classified as least concern by IUCN. There is no known in situ conservation actions directly associated with this species due to being common throughout their large range. There are many efforts in progress to protect rainforest habitat, which in turn will help the wild black-naped fruit dove population.

Black-naped Fruit Doves were first imported by AZA zoos in 1983 and the first breeding was in 1986.

REFERENCES:

Dannelly, C. AZA Studbook 2012

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Del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A. & Sargatal, J. eds. (1997) *Handbook of Birds of the World. Vol 4. Sandgrouse to Cuckoos.* Lynx Editions, Barcelona

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COMPLETED BY:

Name: Coral Dannelly

Date: 5/31/2014