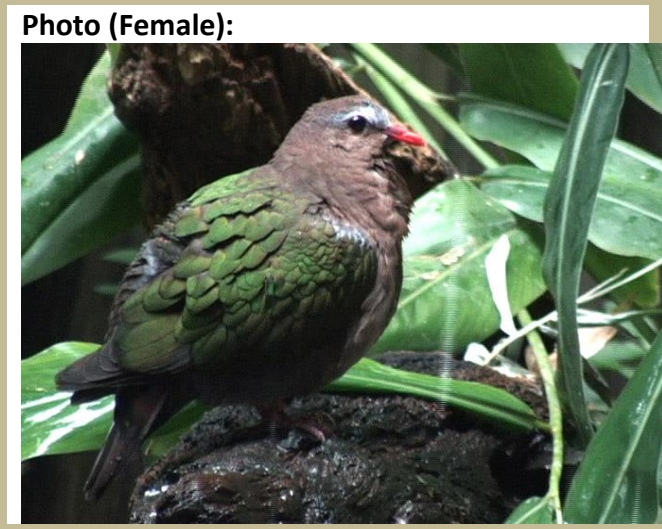


Species Fact Sheets

Order: Columbiformes
Scientific Name: *Chalcophaps indica*

Family: Columbidae
Common Name: Emerald (green wing) Dove

AZA Management: Green Yellow Red None



NATURAL HISTORY:

Geographic Range: Europe Asia North America Neotropical
 Africa Australia Other Introduced to Puerto Rico

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:
 Emerald doves can be fed simple, complete diet pellets or granules manufactured for gamebirds or poultry. They are also attracted to and consume small seed, chopped fruits and occasionally mealworms.

Life Expectancy in the Wild: Males: [Click here to enter text.](#) Females: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Life Expectancy in Captivity: Males: 10-15 years Females: 10-15 years

Species Fact Sheets

BREEDING INFORMATION:

Age at Sexual Maturity: Males: 6 months – one year Females: 6 months - one year

Courtship Displays: Typical, bowing and cooing displays together with the males often cooing alone.

Nest Site Description: They seem to prefer to make simple nests in natural vegetation, but will use open-fronted nest boxes and platforms.

Clutch Size, Egg Description: Birds lay 1 to 2 whitish-cream colored eggs.

Incubation Period: 14 days

Fledgling Period: 12-16 days

Parental Care: Both parents incubate, switching on and off or sometimes sitting together, both parents feed the chicks.

Chick Development: When the squabs fledge, they are cryptically dark with brown barring. They are frequently fed and brooded by both parents. Shortly after fledging when tail feathers are about 2" in length, sex can be visually determined since the males have a dark grey center color on the top part of their tail and females have brown.

CAPTIVE HABITAT INFORMATION:

Social Structure in the Wild: Pairs

Social Structure in Captivity: Adult birds form lasting pair bonds and they are relatively tolerant of other species, making them a good choice for mixed species exhibits. In larger aviaries, multiple Emerald dove pairs can get along peacefully (as an example, in an 8,000 sq. ft. indoor, natural-planted conservancy 3 to 4 breeding pairs with 12 non-breeding birds co-exist well)

Minimum Group Size: One bird can be housed adequately alone.

Maximum Group Size: Depends on space available

Compatible in Mixed Species Exhibits: Yes **Comments:** Emerald Doves tolerate almost all passerines, other pigeon species, and most non-aggressive species.

Optimal Habitat Size: Since the birds are often at ground level and active during the day, they are well-suited for walk-through exhibits; but can adapt to smaller single pair enclosures too.

Management Challenges: A relatively easy bird to care for and reproduce, the management challenge is the identification of sire and dam when multiple sexually mature birds are exhibited together. One scenario that has worked well is to keep one or two breeding pairs separate and have a non-breeding (single sex) group for display. For smaller enclosures, female groups are suggested.

Species Fact Sheets

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

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REFERENCES:

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COMPLETED BY:

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Date: 3/13/2014