

# Species Fact Sheets

**Order:** Columbiformes  
**Scientific Name:** Ptilinopus Jambu

**Family:** Columbidae  
**Common Name:** Jambu Fruit Dove

**AZA Management:**  Green  Yellow  Red  None

**Photo (Male):**



**Photo (Female):**



## NATURAL HISTORY:

**Geographic Range:** Europe  Asia  North America  Neotropical   
 Africa  Australia  Other Indonesian islands of Sumatra and western Java, and the countries of Thailand and Malaya.

**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 the institutions that hold this species commonly feed a softbill pellet and 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 Females: Average 10 years but

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## BREEDING INFORMATION:

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

**Courtship Displays:** The male will be observed calling to the female, the male and female will often be observed sitting closely together.

**Nest Site Description:** They do not make much of a nest, they are typically given some sort of platform to lay their eggs on. A 6" x 6" platform with a 1" edge will provide a suitable nest site. They will nest on large palm leaves, in planter boxes and even on upside down milk crates. They nest height can vary from 2' to 20'.

**Clutch Size, Egg Description:** They will lay only 1 egg

**Incubation Period:** 17-19 days

**Fledgling Period:** As young as 10 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 jambu 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:** 6 of single sex flock

**Compatible in Mixed Species Exhibits:** Yes **Comments:** This species does quite well in a mix species exhibit. 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 holding cages due to the fact that there is a higher focus on trying to get them to breed.

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**Management Challenges:** When this species is in larger exhibits it seems that they struggle to get nest sites established to the point that they can incubate the eggs full term. They eggs are very fragile and get damaged very easily. There is a high neonatal mortality rate with this species. Possible contributors to this may be that inexperienced parents may not feed their chicks enough.

## ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

The Jambu Fruit Dove (*Ptilinopus jambu*) is classified as near threatened by the IUCN. This species has recently undergone a moderately rapid population reduction brought on by deforestation. There is no known in situ conservation actions directly associated with this species. There are many efforts in progress to protect rainforest habitat. The Jambu Fruit Dove is known to use the primary and secondary growth areas within the rainforests. Because they are capable of using the secondary growth this has benefited them in the fact that there is still some habitat for them to use. These fruit doves will benefit from any work to save the rainforests.

Jambu Fruit Doves were first imported by AZA zoos in 1982 and the first breeding was in 1985 by the Memphis Zoo. The first AZA Jambu fruit dove studbook was created in 1992.

## REFERENCES:

BirdLife International (2014) Species factsheet: *Ptilinopus jambu*. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 18/02/2014. Recommended citation for factsheets for more than one species: BirdLife International (2014) IUCN Red List for birds. Downloaded from <http://www.birdlife.org> on 18/02/2014.

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

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