Streptopelia decaocto **System:** Terrestrial

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Aves	Columbiformes	Columbidae

Common name Rola-turca (Portuguese, Portugal), Tortora dal collare (Italian, Italy), Turkduva (Swedish, Sweden), Kolchataya Gorlitsa (Russian, Russia), Eurasian collared-dove (English), Indian ring-dove (English), Sierpówka (Polish, Poland), Türkentaube (German, Germany), Tórtola turca (Spanish, Spain), Tourterelle turque (French, France), Turkinkyyhky (Finnish, Finland), collared dove (English), Turkse Tortel (Dutch, Netherlands), Tyrkerdue (Danish), Balkáni gerle (Hungarian, Hungary)

Synonym *Columba risoria decaocto*

Similar species

Summary The Eurasian collared-dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) is an extremely successful invader capable of phenomenal range expansion despite geographic barriers. In Europe, it spread from Turkey and the Balkans colonizing almost every country in Western Europe in a matter of 30 years, becoming viable breeders within two years of invasion. Believed introduced to the West Indies by accidental release of a pet trader in 1974, Eurasian collared-doves have spread throughout the Caribbean. In the early 1980's they invaded Florida and quickly established localities throughout the southeastern United States. Researchers cite factors such as genetic mutation, keen adaptation to human-dominated environments, and high reproductive potential as possible explanations for their abundant range expansion. Negative impacts include competition with endemic birds and potential disease transmission.

view this species on IUCN Red List

Species Description
The Eurasian collared-dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) is a stocky, medium-sized dove. Adults are gray with a distinguishable black collar and squared tail. They have a pinkish hue to their head and breast. The narrow black collar is located on the hind neck and is lined with white. Its wings bear a gray band across the coverts and primaries are dark brown. The undertail coverts are gray, with a black and white pattern, and a broad, white terminal edge. Its bill is slender and black, their eyes have a deep red iris, and legs and feet are a dark red. Females and males alike plumages year-round. Juveniles similar with pale red margins on breast, wing, and back feathers and lacking a complete collar until about 3 months old (Romagosa, 2002; Sibley, 2003).

Lifecycle Stages
Eggs typically hatch after 15 days of incubation. Young are brooded for 10-12 days after hatching and fed by parental regurgitation of crop milk; seeds are eventually introduced to the diet. Fledging occurs at around 18-20 days, and are completely independent by 30-40 days old. Sexual maturity is usually reached by its first spring. In Europe first year mortality is 50-70%, adult mortality 33-55% annually thereafter. The longest known lifespan of the Eurasian collared-dove was 13 years 8 months (Romagosa, 2002).

Uses
The Eurasian collared-dove is a popular game bird (Romagosa, 2002).

Habitat Description
Often found in suburban, urban, and agricultural areas *Streptopelia decaocto* roosts in trees, buildings, barns, poles, overhead wires, etc. It is described as preferring open habitats including open woodland, scrub, and desert, but commonly avoiding heavily forested areas, as well as those with intense agriculture where there are no suitable roosting, nesting, or feeding sites available. In India, its original range, Eurasian collared-doves are found in open country usually near agricultural areas but also frequent towns and villages. In Europe and North America, they are found in areas where grain is available and depend heavily on food indirectly provided by humans. Nesting typically occurs in areas of human habitation, commonly using coniferous and deciduous trees and shrubs in addition to buildings and man-made structures (Romagosa, 2002; Sibley, 2003).

Reproduction
Oviparous, sexual. *Streptopelia decaocto* usually breeds between February and October in most of its range but may breed year-round in India, or other warm regions if food is abundant. Courting consists of males showing nest site and calling to females. Female acceptance is indicated by allo-preening and a nest call. Clutches typically consist of only 2 eggs with the first egg being significantly larger. Incubation is performed by both parents for about 15 days when eggs hatch. Young are fed by regurgitation. Hatching is asynchronous at an interval of 12-40 hours. Fledging occurs about 18 days after hatching. Most young become independent by 30-40 days old (Romagosa, 2002).

Nutrition
Streptopelia decaocto feeds on primarily seed and cereal grain but also consumes fruits, berries, plants, and small invertebrates. It relies heavily on food provided by humans including bird feeders, agricultural grain, and animal feed. Most of its feeding is done on the ground pecking seeds, but is known to feed on elevated bird feeders and berries on bushes and trees (Romagosa, 2002).

General Impacts
The vast expansion of the Eurasian collared-dove is believed to result in competition with other bird species including mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), turtledove (*Streptopelia turtur*). They may threaten agriculture as they are known to eat and foul grain products. They are considered a crop pest in Pakistan (Roberts, 1991). *Streptopelia decaocto* is also a carrier and amplifying species for West Nile virus since antibodies have been recorded in *S. decaocto*. Researchers have indicated it as an amplifying bird, meaning a species which lives in areas of abundant ornithophilic mosquitoes and can act as a host, contributing to the proliferation of the virus (Jourdain *et al*, 2007). *S. decaocto* is also a carrier of the Pigeon circovirus which causes illness and mortality in the Columbiformes family (Kubicek & Taras, 2005).

Management Info
Physical: *Streptopelia decaocto* is popularly hunted in the United States where it abundantly populates southeastern states. Due to its status as an introduced species, it is not protected and hunting is generally encouraged. However, hunting is often limited to native dove seasons and differs from state to state. Hunting is expected to reduce populations in rural areas but suburban populations will remain unaffected. Legal protection was removed in Britain and is considered as a pest species (Romagosa, 2002).

Principal source: Romagosa, Christina Margarita. 2002. Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), The Birds of North America Online (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America Online: http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/630
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Compiler: Comité français de l'UICN (IUCN French Committee) & IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG)

Review: Christina M. Romagosa, Center for Forest Sustainability, Department of Biological Sciences, Auburn University.

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ALIEN RANGE

[1] ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
[1] BELIZE
[1] CANADA
[1] CUBA
[1] GUADELOUPE
[1] MALTA
[1] MEXICO
[1] SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS
[1] SAINT MARTIN (FRENCH PART)
[1] TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS
[1] BAHAMAS
[1] BES ISLANDS (BONAIRE, SINT EUSTATIUS AND SABA)
[1] CAYMAN ISLANDS
[1] DOMINICA
[1] JAPAN
[1] MARTINIQUE
[1] MONTSERRAT
[1] SAINT LUCIA
[1] TUNISIA
[2] UNITED STATES

Red List assessed species 10: VU = 1; LC = 9;

Cardinalis cardinalis **LC**
Columbina passerina **LC**
Leptotila verreauxi **LC**
Streptopelia turtur **VU**
Zenaida asiatica **LC**
Columbina inca **LC**
Columbina talpacoti **LC**
Passerina ciris **LC**
Turdus migratorius **LC**
Zenaida macroura **LC**

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Summary: Abstract: A total of 18 invasive bird species has been introduced into or have expanded their range to include Iowa. These include ten non-North American species, one North American species that has been displaced and now is established in Iowa, and seven native species that have been released to reestablished Iowa populations. Twelve of those are regularly occurring species in Iowa, and they comprise 3.0% (12 of 404) of the species known from Iowa and 5% (10 of 199) of Iowa s nesting avifauna. These percentages are similar to those found in neighboring states. Several more species are likely to become established in the near future. Two invasive species, European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), are among the most numerous species found in Iowa and have negative effects on other species. Most of the older invasive bird species seem to have little effect on other bird species. Two species, Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*) and Eurasian Collated-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), are close to becoming established in Iowa. Both have the potential to be harmful to other bird species.
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Summary: Abstract: The colonisation of Morocco by Collared Dove *Streptopelia decaocto* and Palm Dove (*Streptopelia senegalensis*) started only 20 years ago. The range expansion has been very rapid in Turtle Doves: in late 1998 the species was present on a wide coastal area covering over 2000 km between Tangier and Dakhla as well as most of the large inland cities. It is now a common species. The expansion of the Palm Dove has been much slower, in late 1998 sightings were scarce and localised, and breeding has only been proven in three different areas.
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Summary: English:
The species list sheet for the Mexican information system on invasive species currently provides information related to Scientific names, family, group and common names, as well as habitat, status of invasion in Mexico, pathways of introduction and links to other specialised websites. Some of the higher risk species already have a direct link to the alert page. It is important to notice that these lists are constantly being updated, please refer to the main page (http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada), under the section Novedades for information on updates.
Invasive species - birds is available from: http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Especies_invasoras_-_Aves [Accessed 30 July 2008]
Spanish:
La lista de especies del Sistema de informaci&#65533;n sobre especies invasoras de m&#65533;xico cuenta actualmente con informaci&#65533;n aceca de nombre cient&#65533;fico, familia, grupo y nombre com&#65533;n, as&#65533; como h&#65533;bitat, estado de la invasi&#65533;n en M&#65533;xico, rutas de introducci&#65533;n y ligas a otros sitios especializados. Algunas de las especies de mayor riesgo ya tienen una liga directa a la p&#65533;gina de alertas. Es importante resaltar que estas listas se encuentran en constante proceso de actualizaci&#65533;n, por favor consulte la portada (http://www.conabio.gob.mx/invasoras/index.php/Portada), en la secci&#65533;n novedades, para conocer los cambios.
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Summary: Abstract: The characteristics of Turdinae and Columbidae breeding habitats and their spring densities were studied in 1990, 1991 and 1992 in three different biotopes in the Cote-d Or departement, and compared to those of two other biotopes situated in the same departement, that had been sampled in 1986 and 1988. Bird censuses were carried out by point counts, a relative method of census whereby the number of species is given as an index of abundance (IPA), and by a total count of birds on a gridded map. Habitat characteristics were recorded in 397 bird territories (mapping method) and on the 200-m diameter circular plots surrounding 103 listening points. Data were analysed by a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and a Multiple Component Analysis (MCA). Species density varied from 0.10 pairs of collared turtle doves, *Streptopelia decaocto*, per 10 ha of bocage to 0.95 pairs of blackbirds, *Turdus merula*, per 10 ha of wooded plateau. Among the Turdinae: the blackbird is widespread, whereas the song thrush, *Turdus philomelos*, prefers heterogeneous forest stands and hedges. The mistle thrush, *Turdus viscivorus*, is a forest bird that most frequently occurs in old-growth stands, but never in coniferous forests, nor in hedges or small woods. Columbidae habitats are more varied. The commensal collared turtle dove shares its habitat with man, the turtle dove, *Streptopelia turtur*, prefers bushes in open habitats, the stock dove, *Columba oenas*, does not frequent bocage landscapes, and the wood pigeon, *Columba palumbus*, is abundant everywhere except along river banks and in small poplar stands.
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