

<b>NAME OF SPECIES:</b> Streptopelia decaocto	
<b>Synonyms:</b>	
<b>Common Name:</b> Eurasian collared dove, ring-neck dove, ring dove, collared dove	
<b>A. CURRENT STATUS AND DISTRIBUTION</b>	
I. In Wisconsin?	1. YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
	2. <u>Abundance:</u> Unknown, there have been sightings of this bird in Wisconsin by the WSO members. First WI sighting reported in 1998 in Ozaukee County (14).
	3. <u>Geographic Range:</u> Currently sightings restricted to southern 1-2 tiers of WI counties.
	4. <u>Habitat Invaded:</u> Urban, suburban, and agricultural areas. Disturbed Areas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed Areas <input type="checkbox"/>
	5. <u>Historical Status and Rate of Spread in Wisconsin:</u> Unknown in Wisconsin prior to 1998. The rate of spread in any area is high (1,2,3,5,7, 8) and expected to become a fairly common breeding species in WI.
	6. <u>Proportion of potential range occupied:</u> Bird has the potential to occupy all of WI. Probably occupies <10% of range.
	7. <u>Survival and Reproduction:</u> Unknown in Wisconsin
II. Invasive in Similar Climate Zones	1. YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Where (include trends):</u> Throught the U.S. They are common and spreading rapidly (1,2,3,5,7, 8).
III. Invasive in Similar Habitat Types	1. Upland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Dune <input type="checkbox"/> Prairie <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic <input type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Grassland <input type="checkbox"/> Bog <input type="checkbox"/> Fen <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp <input type="checkbox"/> Marsh <input type="checkbox"/> Lake <input type="checkbox"/> Stream <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban, suburban, and agricultural fields
IV. Habitat Affected	1. <u>Where does this invasive resided:</u> Edge species <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interior species <input type="checkbox"/> Is usually found around human habitation.
	2. <u>Conservation significance of threatened habitats:</u> No
V. Native Habitat	1. <u>List countries and native habitat types:</u> In India this bird prefers semi-desert and arid country with scattered trees (12).
VI. Legal Classification	1. <u>Listed by government entities?</u> No. The legal classification is a non native animal. There is not a hunting season for these animals, they are protected and cannot be killed.
	2. <u>Illegal to sell?</u> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Notes: unsure
<b>B. ESTABLISHMENT POTENTIAL AND LIFE HISTORY TRAITS</b>	
I. Life History	1. <u>Type of Animal:</u> Mammal <input type="checkbox"/> Bird <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reptile <input type="checkbox"/> Amphibian <input type="checkbox"/> Fish <input type="checkbox"/>
	2. <u>Age of Maturity or time to self sufficiency:</u> The collared dove leaves the nest after 21 days (8). Age of maturity in unknown.
	3. <u>Gestation Period:</u> Eggs are incubated from 14 to 18 days (4, 8).
	4. <u>Mating System:</u> Polygamous <input type="checkbox"/> polygynandrous <input type="checkbox"/> polyandrous <input type="checkbox"/> Monogamous <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Notes:</u> The incubation is done by both parents.

	<p>5. <u>Breeding/ Breeding period</u>: These birds can almost breed year around. Breeding comes to a halt in northern areas during the winter months and begin to start to breed in the spring. One estimate is from March to November in Florida (2). Collared doves can have 1-2 eggs per clutch and have from 3-6 broods a year (4, 8).</p> <p>6. <u>Hybridization potential</u>: This species has been known to hybridize with ring turtle doves (7).</p>
II. Climate	<p>1. <u>Climate restrictions</u>: There appears to be none. These birds in their native habitat preferred arid conditions (12) and are found north of the Arctic Circle in Norway (8). Breeds year-round in warmer climates and when food conditions are suitable (14).</p> <p>2. <u>Effects of potential climate change</u>: No information on this, but it appears nothing can slow down the range expansion of these birds.</p>
III. Dispersal Potential	<p>1. <u>Pathways - Please check all that apply</u>:</p> <p><u>Unintentional</u>: Bird <input type="checkbox"/> Animal <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles/Human <input type="checkbox"/>  Wind <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Other:</p> <p><u>Intentional</u>: Ornamental <input type="checkbox"/> Forage/Erosion control <input type="checkbox"/>  Medicine/Food: Recreational <input type="checkbox"/> Other: Pet trade</p> <p>2. <u>Distinguishing characteristics that aid in its survival and/or inhibit its control</u>: This bird has a high reproductive rate and does well in human-altered environments.</p>
IV. Ability to go Undetected	<p>1. HIGH <input type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM <input type="checkbox"/> LOW X</p> <p>The collared dove is easily confused with the mourning dove but can be identified by the distinguishing black ring found around its neck. Most people will mistakenly identify collared doves for the native mourning dove. This dove is found around people and can multiply quickly.</p>
<b>C. DAMAGE POTENTIAL</b>	
I. Competitive Ability	<p>1. <u>Presence of Natural Enemies</u>: Hawks, owls, cats, dogs, blue jays, and squirrels.</p> <p>2. <u>Competition with native species</u>: One study out of Tennessee Tech. stated that collared doves do not show more aggression or competitiveness than mourning doves, however, this study did not involve large flocks (9). The same study stated that large flocks of collared doves were "observed actively displacing mourning doves, northern cardinals and other birds from feeders". (10) It appears that mourning doves in Florida have suffered in areas with high collared dove densities (10). Collared doves are also known to carry a protozoan called <i>Trichomonas gainae</i>. (12). This protozoan has adverse affects on mourning doves (12). Many other studies state that not enough is known about how this species will interact with our native doves because this is a relatively new development.</p> <p>2. Rate of Spread:  -changes in relative dominance over time:  -change in acreage over time:  HIGH (1-3 yrs) X MEDIUM (4-6 yrs) <input type="checkbox"/> LOW (7-10 yrs) <input type="checkbox"/></p>

	Notes: This dove was released in the Bahamas in 1974 (1). No more than 50 individuals were released and in 10 years these individuals multiplied to 10,000 birds and spread into Florida (5). In 2004, the collared dove was found in 22 states, by the year 2005 found in 27 states (3). In Europe this bird spread over 2.5 million square kilometers in 40 years (3).
II. Environmental Effects	1. <u>Alteration of ecosystem/community composition?</u> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Notes: They could potentially effect mourning doves and other birds. No documentation, but since they consume large quantities of grains, seeds, and fruits, they may impact plant communities in which they live. May also act as seed disperser for certain plants they feed upon.
	2. <u>Alteration of ecosystem/community structure?</u> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Notes: No documentation, but since they consume large quantities of grains, seeds, and fruits, they may impact plant communities in which they live. May also act as seed disperser for certain plants they feed upon.
	3. <u>Alteration of ecosystem/community functions and processes?</u> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Notes: No documentation.
	4. <u>Exhibit Parasitism?</u> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> Notes: No brood parasitism has been reported (15).
<b>D. SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS</b>	
I. Positive Aspects of the Species to the Economy/Society:	Notes: This species could add potential recreational benefits (13). Dove hunting is a popular sport, and this bird, for instance, could be added to a dove hunting grand slam in Texas (13). Collared doves take readily to bird feeders. Consumes many weed seeds.
II. Potential Socio-Economic Effects of Requiring Controls: Positive: Negative:	Notes: Requiring controls could help limit crop damage (7). Potential cost of controlling birds across an extensive area of the country could be high. Control by entire U.S. necessary as these birds can readily repopulate or pioneer into new areas (11).
III. Direct and Indirect Socio-Economic Effects of the Animal :	Notes: This bird eats agricultural crops, especially seeds and grains. It can congregate in high numbers. It also carries disease that can spread to native doves killing them and has the potential to impact the multimillion dollar dove hunting industry throughout the U.S. (12). An indirect effect maybe that they pose a possible health hazard from an accumulation of droppings.
IV. Increased Costs to Sectors Caused by the Animal:	Notes: Crop damage associated with their feeding habits.
V. Effects on Human Health:	Notes: Accumulated droppings from this bird may pose health risks. Nothing special about the feces, just more of it.
VI. Potential Socio-Economic Effects of Restricting Use:	Positive: Restricting use of the bird could help limit agricultural damage problems. Negative: Because collared doves occur in at least 27 states, it will be difficult to effectively curtail their expansion. People who enjoy collared doves may protest control efforts.

E. CONTROL AND PREVENTION	
I. Costs of Prevention (please be as specific as possible):	Notes: One method or control that Colorado is thinking about is opening up a hunting season during the mourning dove season (11). Hunting season has minimal associated cost. Live-trap during closed season (11).
II. Responsiveness to Prevention Efforts:	Notes: Hunting and live-trapping can depress local populations.
III. Effective Control Tactics:	Mechanical X Biological X Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Live-trapping, hunting, limit access to drinking water.
IV. Minimum Effort:	Notes: Liberal hunting season.
V. Costs of Control:	Notes: The highest cost would be trying to coordinate hunting seasons for doves throughout the U.S.
VI. Cost of Prevention or Control vs. Cost of Allowing Invasion to Occur:	Notes: Need to have large scale controls in order to be effective. These doves spread very fast it would be very hard to keep up with their range expansion. One study suggests that these birds are filling a niche between rock doves in the city and mourning doves in the open country (8).
VII. Non-Target Effects of Control:	Notes: Mistaken identity. One could be trying to eradicate collared doves but end up negatively impacting mourning doves.
VIII. Efficacy of Monitoring:	Notes: The population and population trends could be monitored by the BBS, CBC, or incorporated into mourning dove surveys.
IX. Legal and Landowner Issues:	Notes: If this bird becomes popular then landowners may want to keep this animal around.

## F. REFERENCES :

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3	<a href="http://www.birdsource.org/gbbc/press/news-stories/gbbc-highlights-2005/">http://www.birdsource.org/gbbc/press/news-stories/gbbc-highlights-2005/</a>
4	<a href="http://natureali.org/collareddove.htm">http://natureali.org/collareddove.htm</a>
5	<a href="http://home.xnet.com/~ugeiser/Birds/Streptopelia.html">http://home.xnet.com/~ugeiser/Birds/Streptopelia.html</a>
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7	Romagosa, C. M. 2002. Eurasian Collared-Dove ( <i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> ). In The Birds of North America, No. 630 (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.). The Birds of North America, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.  Online <a href="http://www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide/Eurasian_Collared-Dove.html#top">http://www.birds.cornell.edu/AllAboutBirds/BirdGuide/Eurasian_Collared-Dove.html#top</a>
8	<a href="http://www.wbu.com/chipperwoods/photos/eudove.htm">http://www.wbu.com/chipperwoods/photos/eudove.htm</a>
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10	<a href="http://iweb.tntech.edu/shayslette/Collared-doves.htm">http://iweb.tntech.edu/shayslette/Collared-doves.htm</a>
11	<a href="http://www.rockymtn.sierraclub.org/ipg/Stories/minutesCONS_03022005.htm">http://www.rockymtn.sierraclub.org/ipg/Stories/minutesCONS_03022005.htm</a>

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14	Cutright, N.J., B.R. Harriman, and R. H. Howe, eds. 2006. Atlas of the Breeding Birds of Wisconsin. Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, Waukesha, WI.
15	Cramp, s, ed. 1985. The Birds of the Western Palearctic. Vol. 4: terns to woodpeckers. Oxford University Press. Oxford, U.K.

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