

# Information Sheet

## Christmas Island Imperial Pigeon

### *Ducula whartoni*



Adult in tree canopy



Nest in small shrub



Adult feeding on Pawpaw flowers



Flock sunning in early morning

#### Other names:

Christmas Imperial Pigeon.

#### Threatened Status:

Currently listed as 'Near Threatened', previously 'Critically Endangered'. Population now considered stable at around 4,000–5,000 birds.

#### Description:

**Adult** A large (43–48 cm) mostly dark grey pigeon with oily green, bluish green and bronzy sheen. The back, wings and rump are blackish grey with oily green, purplish and bronzy sheen giving an overall dark green appearance. Breast and belly blackish grey grading to purplish grey on lower belly and flanks and the undertail is rich reddish brown. Eyes bright yellow, bill dark grey or black and legs and feet dull red or purplish red.

**Juvenile** birds are similar to adult but duller and legs and feet greyish brown.

#### Call:

A soft "coo" often repeated as a series and a deep, low pitched booming "whoo" usually as a single note.

#### Breeding:

Nest a loose-knit platform of dry twigs about 40 cm in diameter placed in dense foliage of trees from 3–8m above the ground. Two white eggs laid from August to February. Nestling period is 27 days.

**Life span:** No data, but probably more than 20 years.

#### Distribution:

Endemic to Christmas Island and found throughout the island. Birds were introduced to Cocos-Keeling Islands between 1890 and 1895, but this population was extinct by the early 1900s.

#### Habitat and food:

Mainly canopy of rainforest; also secondary regrowth and less frequently in coastal forest on shore terraces. Feeds mainly on fruits including Ivory Mahogany (*Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum*), *Cryptocarya* spp., *Planchonella dulcitan*, *Melia* sp., introduced Jamaican Cherry (*Muntingia calabura*), *Eugenia* sp. and Satinash (*Syzygium nervosum*); also buds, flowers and leaves.

#### Threats to the species:

Threats mainly from forest clearing for phosphate mining and the Yellow Crazy Ant *Anoplolepis gracilipes* present a potential threat to nestlings.

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# Lembar Informasi

## Pergam Christmas

*Ducula whartoni*



Dewasa di kamopi pohon



Sarang di semak



Dewasa makan bunga pepaya



Kelompok burung berjemur pada pagi hari

### Status Ancaman:

Saat ini tercatat "Hampir Terancam" sebelumnya 'Kritis'. Populasi saat ini dianggap stabil dengan kisaran 4.000–5.000 individu.

### Deskripsi:

**Dewasa** ukuran besar (43–48 cm) kebanyakan abu-abu gelap dengan hijau, hijau kebiruan dan keabuan memberikan penampilan hijau gelap. Dada dan perut abu kehitaman gradasi abu keunguan pada bagian bawah perut dan sisi tubuh, tungging coklat kemerahan. Mata kuning cerah, paruh abu-abu gelap atau hitam dan kaki merah kusam atau merah keunguan.

**Remaja** mirip dengan dewasa tapi warna pucat dan kaki coklat keabu-abuan

### Suara:

Suara halus "coo" sering diulang dan dalam, bernada rendah "whoo" biasanya sebagai not tunggal .

### Berbiak:

Sarang terbuat dari ranting kering dengan diameter 40 cm diletakkan di pohon dengan ketinggian 3–8 m dari atas tanah. Dua telur putih diletakkan dari Agustus hingga Februari. Periode bersarang 27 hari.

**Masa Hidup:** Tidak ada data, kemungkinan lebih dari 20 tahun.

### Distribusi:

Endemik Pulau Christmas dan ditemukan di seluruh pulau. Burung diintroduksi ke Pulau Cocos-Keeling antara tahun 1890 dan 1895 tetapi populasi ini punah awal 1900-an

### Habitat dan Pakan:

Terutama di kanopi hutan tropis; juga hutan sekunder dan sedikit di hutan pantai. Pakan berupa tunas, bunga, daun dan buah-buahan termasuk jenis Kedoya (*Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum*), *Cryptocarya* spp., *Planchonella duclitan*, *Melia* sp., Kersen (*Muntingia calabura*), *Eugenia* sp. dan Jambu (*Syzygium nervosum*).

### Ancaman:

Ancaman dari pembukaan hutan untuk pertambangan fosfat dan adanya Semut gila kuning *Anoplolepis gracilipes* yang menjadi ancaman pada sarang.

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# 資料介紹

## 聖誕島皇鳩

*Ducula whartoni*



樹冠上的成鳥



樹叢中的鳥巢



成鳥在進食木爪花



清晨時鳥群在曬太陽

### 別名:

聖誕島皇鳩

### 保育狀態:

現列為「近危物種」。早前被列為「極危」，但現在數量穩定，約為4千至5千隻。

### 簡介:

成鳥 體型頗大 (43–48 厘米)。多為暗綠色，帶有油性綠色、藍綠色和青銅色光澤。背部，翅膀和臀部是黑灰色，帶有油性綠色、紫色和青銅色光澤，以致整體外觀為深綠色。胸部和腹部為黑灰色，漸變為紫灰色的下腹部。側翼和尾下覆羽是紅褐色。眼睛為明亮的黃色，喙是深灰或黑色，腿和腳為暗紅色或紫紅色。

幼鳥 與成鳥相似，但顏色較深沉，且腿和腳為灰褐色。

### 叫聲:

連串柔弱的 “coo” 聲，有時會發出低沉但洪亮的單音 “whoo” 。

### 繁殖:

鳥巢一般由樹枝鬆上。散地鋪成，直徑約 40 厘米。一般安置在離地面 3-8 米的茂盛樹木上。八月到二月期間會產下兩隻白色的鳥蛋。孵化期為 27 日。

**壽命:** 沒有資料，估計超過20年。

### 分佈:

聖誕島上特有，並遍佈全島。在 1890 和 1895 年間曾經引入到科科斯群島，但 20 世紀初滅絕。

### 棲地與食物:

主要棲息於熱帶雨林的樹冠上，或二次再生的樹林中，較少數在沿海的森林裡。主要食物為水果，包括象牙白桃花心木 (*Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum*)、殼桂屬、蘭嶼山欖、棟屬、外來牙買加櫻桃 (*Muntingia calabura*)、番櫻桃屬和水翁蒲桃 (*Syzygium nervosum*)。亦會進食芽、花和葉。

### 所受威脅:

主要來自礦礦開採造成的森林砍伐。以及長足捷蟻 (*Anoplolepis gracilipes*) 對雛鳥造成潛在的威脅。

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