

Puerto Rican Plain Pigeon



RECOVERY PLAN

PUERTO RICAN PLAIN PIGEON RECOVERY PLAN

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PART I. INTRODUCTION

Description

The Puerto Rican plain pigeon (Columba inornata wetmorei) is a large pigeon (38 cm; 15 in) about the size and shape of a domestic pigeon (C. livia). At a distance the species appears pale blue-gray. The head, hindneck, breast and the top-central part of the folded wing are washed with vinaceous. The folded wing also shows a white leading margin. While in flight these white coverts form a conspicuous bar across the wing. Otherwise the wings are grayish-brown. The legs and feet are dark red. Although the female is slightly smaller and duller than the male, the sexes are indistinguishable in the field. Juveniles are distinguished from the adults by their browner overall appearance, pale margins on the wing coverts, and dark eyes. Adults have light eyes.

Taxonomic Position

The plain pigeon is thought to be an island representative of the Central American red-billed pigeon (Columba flavirostris) and Salvin's pigeon (C. oenops) of Peru, with which it forms a superspecies (Goodwin 1970). Three races of the plain pigeon are recognized:

Columba inornata inornata from Cuba, Isle of Youth (Isle of Pines), and Hispaniola; C. i. exigua from Jamaica; and C. i. wetmorei from Puerto Rico.

Former Range and Abundance

Little has been reported on the Puerto Rican plain pigeon's historic range and abundance. Gundlach (1878) found the plain pigeon to be common in Puerto Rico and reported it from Lares, Utuado and in the mountains of eastern Puerto Rico. In 1912 Worthington collected a specimen from Utuado. Wetmore (1922) found Columba inornata well represented in cave deposits near Morovis and Utuado. Plain pigeon bones were also found in kitchen middens near Ponce on the south coast of Puerto Rico (Wetmore 1938). Wetmore (1916) did not encounter living plain pigeons during his investigations in Puerto Rico (1911-1912) but did receive several reports of this species from which he concluded the pigeon was found in the coastal regions of Puerto Rico. Apparently the Puerto Rican plain pigeon was rare by the time of Wetmore's visit. Danforth (1931) saw a pair of plain pigeons at Añasco in 1926 but reported the species was very near extinction in Puerto Rico. No further sightings of the plain pigeon were recorded in Puerto Rico for nearly 40 years which led Bond (1956) to state that C. i. wetmorei was "almost certainly extinct".

In 1963 Leopold and Wadsworth (Leopold 1963) "rediscovered" the Puerto Rican plain pigeon near Cidra. Several plain pigeon

sightings made prior to the Cidra rediscovery went unreported.

R. Cotte encountered a person with six or seven captive plain pigeons in Arecibo in 1957 or 1958. Cotte knew of plain pigeons in the San Lorenzo Valley of Morovis at this time. Leopold (1963) reported a 1958 sight record near Manatí. A plain pigeon was collected by L. Bermúdez at Naguabo in 1959 (Biaggi 1970) and Bond (1968) reported a 1960 plain pigeon sighting near Cayey. Leopold (1963) found plain pigeons had been shot in Ponce in 1961. Biaggi (1970) heard reports of flocks of the species from northern Puerto Rico between 1966 and 1967.

The relatively undisturbed Hispaniolan plain pigeon population is presently widespread and abundant suggesting that C. i. wetmorei was formerly more widely distributed and occurred in greater numbers in Puerto Rico (as Gundlach reported). The better-documented decline in Puerto Rico of the white-crowned pigeon (Columba leucocephala) (Taylor 1864, Gundlach 1879, Bowdish 1902, Wetmore 1916, Danforth 1931, Wiley 1979), which was formerly abundant but now exists as remnant populations, also suggests the plain pigeon was formerly abundant in Puerto Rico. The Puerto Rican plain pigeon probably declined for the same reasons responsible for white-crowned pigeon decline: habitat destruction and shooting.

Present Range

The only confirmed population of Puerto Rican plain pigeons occurs in the municipality of Cidra and parts of the surrounding municipalities of Cayey, Caguas, Comerio, Aguas Buenas, and Aibonito in east-central Puerto Rico (Fig. 1, taken from Perez-Rivera (Science-Ciencia 8(2):21-24, 1981), provides a distribution map of sighting records for all Puerto Rico and indicates the center of the known population.). Eleven population censuses conducted at Cidra between January 1973 and January 1981 indicated the population increased to a high of 120 birds in July 1976, but thereafter declined to about 75 birds by September 1977 (Fig. 2). Current estimates (March 1982) are 75-85 pigeons in the Cidra-centered population. Man's continued destruction of the pigeon's habitat and disturbances to the nesting birds will likely limit further pigeon population increases at Cidra and the surrounding areas. Even with the population increase of mid-1976, plain pigeons were conservative in moving into new areas, and most of the population remained in the already inhabited sites.

In recent years an effort has been made to locate the plain pigeon in areas where it was known historically and in areas where hunters have reported the species. Residents of these areas (n=138) have been interviewed ^{1/}. Although positive interviews were given at several of these localities investigators have failed to observe plain pigeons at most of these sites (Table 1). Perez Rivera and Collazo (1976^b) reported plain pigeons at Gurabo and recent sightings of plain pigeons at Utuado have been made by P. Beach, J. Wiley, and R. Perez Rivera.

^{1/}

Unless indicated otherwise interviews were conducted by J. Wiley with assistance by J. Garcia and A.L. Casasús.

Table 1. Recent (post 1973) Puerto Rican plain pigeon distribution from interviews and searches. Only reports or interviews judged trustworthy are included.

Lócality	Date	Interviews		Observations	
		Number of interviews	Number of positive interviews	Number of days of observation	Number of positive observations
A. Positive interviews or observations					
Lago Carite	Feb, Oct	1	1	3	0
Guayama ^{b/} /Lago Carite ^{b/}	Jun			9	1
between Las Mareas and Puerto Jobos	Apr	1	1	0	
Barrio Roncodor, Utuado ^{b/}	Apr	1	1	7	3
Barrio Caguana, Utuado	Feb.-Jul			52	5
Adjuntas ^{a/} Mtns	Apr	1	1	0	
Aibonito	Apr to Jun	7	3	20	2
Gurabo ^{a/}	year-round	10	7	71	8
Caguas	year-round	5	2	33	2
Caguas, Km 3, Auto-pista Las Americas ^{b/}	Feb, Mar, Jul			300+	3
Caguas, Bo. Borinquen ^{a/}	year-round	2	1	66	23
Cayey ^{a/}	year-round	8	8	120	25
Aguas Buenas ^{a/}	Mar-Jul	5	1	32	22
Vega Rodonda, Comerio	Nov	2	1	14	2
Florida	Feb. Apr, May, Oct			5	1
Ánasco ^{b/}	Jun			3	3
Ponce, El Tuque ^{b/}	Jun			6	1
Salinas, Rabo del Buey	Dec			17	2
Las Piedras, Bo. Tejas ^{b/}	Dec			175+	1
Juncos, Km 17.2 Carr. 30 ^{b/}	Oct			175+	1
Juncos, Carr. 30 ^{b/}	Nov			175+	3
Roosevelt Roads Naval Station	year-round			500+	1

B. Negative interviews and searches

Carite Forest	Feb			2	0
Guayama	Feb, Mar			3	0
Quebradillas near Guajataca Lake	Apr	9	0	2	0
Isabela at Galeteo Bajo Road	Apr	9	0	2	0
Barrio Cerro Gordo de Aguada (road 417)	Apr	9	0	1	0
Barrio Capá (Road 421)	Apr	7	0	1	0
Salto de Collego (Road 111), San Sebastian	Apr	10	0	1	0
Barrio Piedras Blancas and Juncal of San Sebastian	Apr	6	0	1	0
Yabuco (Roads 902, 908, 921)	May			2	0
Lago Patillas (Road 184)	May			1	0
Guavate Forest	Apr, May, Oct, Nov			5	0
Susúa Forest	year-round	14	0	32	0
Maricao Forest	Mar, May, Jul	12	0	2	0
Indiera Baja, Maricao	May	6	0	1	0
Indiera Alta, Maricao	May	7	0	1	0
Guanajibo	Mar	14	0	2	0
Joyuda Lagoon	Mar	20	0	2	0
Naranjito	Apr	2	0	2	0
Aguadilla	Aug			1	0
Aguada	Aug			1	0

Rincón	Aug		1	0
Añasco	Aug		1	0
Yauco	Mar, Aug		2	0
Guánica Forest	year-round		35	0
Ensenada	year-round		8	0
Lajas	year-round		12	0
Ponce	Feb, Sep, Aug		6	0
Isabela	Aug		1	0
Road 173, Dorado to Cidra via Aguas Buenas	Nov		2	0
Ponce, Centrona Segunda	Nov		2	0
Salinas Training Area	Aug, Nov		2	0
Punta Guaniquilla	Aug		1	0
Sabana Grande	Mar to Aug 11	0	5	0
Barrios Castañel & Ballejones, Lares	Mar, Apr, 5 May	0	3	0

Data from Wiley (unpublished) except: a/ combined observations of Wiley and Perez-Rivera (personal communication), and b/ observations of Perez-Rivera and students.

Causes of Decline

The decline of the Puerto Rican plain pigeon came at a time of almost total habitat destruction in Puerto Rico. Extensive clearing of forests began early in the nineteenth century (Capó 1925) and by 1828 about one-third of the island had already been cleared for agriculture. By 1912 Murphy (1916) estimated that no more than 2025 ha (5,000 acres) of virgin or slightly-culled timber remained on the main island of Puerto Rico.

Poorly regulated hunting of the species probably occurred and compounded the rate of decline (Greenway 1967). Lack (1976) attributed the decline of the plain pigeon in Jamaica to shooting. The species is called "Paloma

Boba" ("fool pigeon") in Cuba because of its lack of wariness. Gundlach (1874) said, "if one shoots a sitting pigeon from a tree, the unwounded birds fly to the next tree and one can fire again and thus bag many". The Puerto Rican plain pigeon also displays exceptional tameness around man. Besides being unwary, the pigeon flocks seasonally for roosting and feeding, and sometimes nests in loose colonies. These habits increase the ease of shooting the pigeon.

In Jamaica March and Baird (1863) reported plain pigeons fed on crops and in Puerto Rico they have been observed eating livestock feed (Perez and Collazo 1976; Wiley, unpubl. data). Although Wiley found no recent evidence of crop depredation in Puerto Rico, former depredations as reported by Cidra residents could also have led to shooting of the pigeon.

The plain pigeon has been hunted as a food species (Gosse 1852, Wetmore 1916) and Biaggi (1970) described its flesh as "exquisite". Leopold (1963) reported the Puerto Rican plain pigeon being sold for food as late as 1961.

History of Research

Serious attempts to assess the status of the plain pigeon in Puerto Rico were initially made by Cameron and Angela Kepler who visited the Lago de Cidra (Cidra Lake) area and other possible plain pigeon habitat between 1969 and 1971. Herbert Raffaele, Commonwealth Department of Natural Resources biologist, also made extensive searches of likely habitat for other plain pigeon populations from 1970 to 1977. Raul Perez-Rivera and Jaime Collazo inspected likely sites between 1972 and 1977.

The first large scale effort to census the Cidra plain pigeon population was made in January 1973 by U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel in cooperation with Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources and U.S. Forest Service personnel. An intensive program of plain pigeon research including status and breeding biology was initiated in November 1973. The program was funded by Federal Pittman-Robertson Aid (P-R Projects W-8-17, -18, -19) and administered by the Commonwealth Department of Natural Resources. The program essentially terminated in September 1975 when the project biologist, James Wiley, left the Department of Natural Resources, although population censuses by the cooperating agencies have continued.

Mr. Raul Perez Rivera and his students have conducted research on the Cidra-Cayey plain pigeon population, stressing the breeding habits of the species (Perez Rivera and Collazo 1976a,b; Perez Rivera 1977a,b; Perez Rivera 1978).

Habitat

Lago de Cidra is located 16 km (10 mi) south of Caguas in the lower montane rainforest zone. Habitat alteration has occurred to the point where plant-cover is now entirely controlled by man. Most of the land around the lake is used for crops and as pasturage for livestock. The area surrounding Cidra and Cayey was densely wooded until about 1910 when it was cleared for lumber and farmland. Tobacco was planted extensively between 1905 and 1940. Before 1920

rice was grown in many areas and pineapple was a primary crop up to about 1960 when sugar cane was widely planted. Recently most of the cane fields have been converted to cattle pasturage with extensive growth of guinea grass (Panicum maximum).

There is a high density of private dwellings around the edge of the lake and surrounding hills. Ravines draining into the lake contain dense stands of hardwoods, palm and bamboo although some of these have recently been cut for banana plantations and other land uses.

Lago de Cidra, an artificial reservoir created in the early 1940's, is approximately three kilometers (1.9 mi) long with numerous fingers extending up the canyons. There is some recreational use of the lake although most access is restricted by private land owners and the Commonwealth Aqueducts and Sewers Authority.

At Cidra two habitat types are used for nesting by the plain pigeon:

1). Bamboo (Bambusa vulgaris) Grove, and 2). Hardwood Canyon.

1). Bamboo Grove. The bamboo nesting groves are composed of mature, dense stands of bamboo along ravine banks or along the banks of the lake. The groves are surrounded by pastures, sugar cane, or residences. Nests are usually built within two meters (6.5 ft) of the tops of the bamboo stalks, at heights ranging from 11 to 21 m (36 to 68 ft).

2). Hardwood Canyon. This nesting habitat is dominated by Didymopanax morototoni, Cecropia peltata, Spathodea campanulata, and Eugenia jambos. Plain pigeon nests were usually built in E. jambos

Mean nest height in the hardwood canyon association was 7.2 m (23.4 ft) (range 4 to 23 m; 13 to 74.8 ft). Mean nest tree height was 12.4 m (40.3 ft) (range 7 to 25 m; 22.8 to 81.3 ft). Nests are sometimes placed on unused rat nests or on an accumulation of litter in a crotch or tangle of vines but more typically are built on a bare forking branch.

Neither the bamboo grove nor hardwood canyon nesting habitat is unique to the Cidra-Cayey area. These associations are common in the lower montane regions of Puerto Rico. Nor is the plain pigeon restricted to the Cidra-Cayey area by food availability as most food species used by the pigeon are common throughout the montane region. The plain pigeon is sedentary (Wetmore 1938) and has probably existed at Cidra as a dwindling population while the species was progressively exterminated from other areas in Puerto Rico.

Table 2 presents habitat types used by the plain pigeon in Puerto Rico in the past and some of the habitat types reported for the species in other parts of its range. Observations made by Wiley on habitats used by plain pigeons in the Dominican Republic are also included in this table. From this wide spectrum of habitat types it appears the Puerto Rican race could again inhabit other types in addition to the lower montane rainforest in Puerto Rico.

Table 2. Habitat use by the plain pigeon in Puerto Rico and other parts of its range.

General habitat descriptor	Country	Source
Lowland Swamp	Cuba	Barbour 1943, Gundlach 1878
	Dominican Republic	Wetmore and Swales 1931
	Puerto Rico	Biaggi 1970
Lowland Desert Scrub	Dominican Republic	Bond 1928, Wiley (unpubl. data)
Lowland Woodland	Dominican Republic	Wetmore and Swales 1931, Wiley (unpubl. data)
	Haiti	Danforth 1929
Open Woodland or Cultivated Land in Mountains	Jamaica	Gosse 1852, March and Baird 1863
	Puerto Rico	Biaggi 1970
	Haiti	Wetmore and Swales 1931
	Jamaica	Gosse 1852, Bond 1956, March and Baird 1963
Grassland	Cuba	Bond 1956
	Puerto Rico	Perez Rivera and Collazo 1976b, Wiley (unpubl. data)
	Dominican Republic	Wiley (unpubl. data)
	Isle of Youth (Isle of Pines)	Gundlach 1878
Flatland	Cuba	Gundlach 1878
Upland Pine Forest	Haiti	Bond 1928
	Cuba	Bond 1956
	Dominican Republic	Wetmore and Swales 1931, Wiley (unpubl. data)

Limestone Karst Forest	Dominican Republic	Wiley (unpubl. data)
	Puerto Rico	Wetmore 1922, Gundlach 1878, Perez-Rivera 1977b, Wiley (unpubl. data)
Coffee Plantations in Upland Hills	Puerto Rico	Danforth 1931, Perez Rivera 1977b
Mountain Rainforest	Dominican Republic	Wetmore and Swales 1931, Wiley (unpubl. data)
	Jamaica	Bond 1956, Lack 1976

Life History

The plain pigeon breeds throughout the year with breeding peaks in late winter and spring and sporadic off-season breeding at other times (Fig. 3). Nest territories are defended against intrusion of other pigeons. The mated female plain pigeon selects the nest site within the male's territory. Both sexes participate in nest building which averages about seven days. Plain pigeon nests are flimsy platforms of twigs, typical of columbids.

The plain pigeon lays one egg and is multibrooded. Up to three broods have been observed produced by a pair in one year. It is possible that more broods are produced on occasion. The minimum incubation period observed is 14 days. The mean fledging period at

8 nests was 23 days (range 22 to 24 days). Chicks are dependent on the adults for several days after fledging. Because of the very close nest attendance typical of the species it suffers few losses of eggs and young to pearly-eyed thrashers (Margarops fuscatus) or introduced rats (Rattus rattus and R. norvegicus).

The adult male pigeon leaves its roost in the nesting area in the early morning for distant feeding and watering areas and returns at mid-morning to relieve the female at the nest. The female feeds and waters then returns in mid-afternoon to replace the male on the nest.

Apparently flocking can occur at any time food is locally abundant. Adult pigeons congregate in small flocks for feeding and drinking during the breeding season. Larger aggregations of plain pigeons regularly form for roosting and feeding in the fall. Over 40 plain pigeons have been observed in single flocks. Dispersal of the flocks in October 1974 coincided with breeding activities of some pairs.

The plain pigeon feeds on a wide variety of plants. The principal foods at Cidra are royal palm (Roystonea borinquena), mountain immortelle (Erythrina poeppigiana), West Indies trema (Trema lamarckiana), and white prickly (Zanthoxylum martinicense). Water is usually taken from water-retaining blossoms of the African tulip-tree (Spathodea campanulata) and axils of bromeliads although pigeons will also drink from ground puddles. The plain pigeon apparently uses salt as birds have been observed eating wood

impregnated with salt at livestock licks and possibly taking salt from saturated ground at licks.

Present Sources of Mortality

The rapid development (urbanization and industrialization) of Cidra and the surrounding areas is the most serious threat to the species' existence in Puerto Rico. Essential habitat (Fig. 4) may presently be at a minimum level and further alteration and increasing proximity of human activity to this habitat will further reduce plain pigeon essential habitat and intensify human-pigeon interactions. A housing project caused the extirpation of a breeding group of plain pigeons from an adjacent hardwood canyon in 1975. Future development plans for Cidra include significant alteration of plain pigeon essential habitat and adjacent land.

During investigations at Cidra between December 1973 and September 1975 Wiley found nest failures were primarily due to human-caused disturbances (Table 3). The majority of "undetermined causes" of nest failures (accounting for 31 percent of the total) were probably related to human disturbances as well. The plain pigeon population at Cidra is interspersed between villages and urban areas. Plain pigeons have literally nested in the backyards of new homes. Disturbances to breeding birds by people moving through and around nesting areas, molesting nesting birds, and stealing squabs from nests accounted for most of the failures during 1974 and 1975. Plain pigeon nests were destroyed by children

whenever the nests were encountered, probably out of curiosity or for malicious purposes rather than for need of food. Other sources of nest failure (i.e., rats and pearly-eyed thrasher) apparently are not major problems. Rat predation is probably a secondary effect of human disturbance (e.g., rats may destroy the egg or chick after the adult has been flushed from the nest), at least in some cases.

Potential sources of predation are the red-tailed hawk (Buteo jamaicensis) and escaped squirrel monkeys (Saimiri sciureus).

Several squirrel monkeys have been sighted in the plain pigeon nesting areas at Cidra. The monkey is known to prey upon bird eggs and nestlings.

Table 3. Sources of reproductive losses of the Puerto Rican plain pigeon at Lago de Cidra, 1974-1975.

Stage when nest failure occurred	Source of nest failure (n = 48)			
	Human	Rat	Thrasher	Undetermined
Nest building	2			3
Incubation	11	2	1	9
Young squabs	2	2		3
Older squabs	12	1		
Total N	27	5	1	15
Percent	(56.3%)	(10.4%)	(2.1%)	(31.3%)

Red-tailed hawks are predators of the adults and chicks of the red-necked pigeon (Columba squamosa) and white-crowned pigeon, both of which are similar in size to the plain pigeon. Red-tailed hawks have been seen attacking plain pigeons although no successful captures have been reported. Red-tailed hawks are common nesting raptors at Cidra and surrounding areas.

One case of parasitization by the warble fly (Philornis [=Neomusca] pici) has been reported (Perez Rivera and Collazo 1976a). A nestling was infected with 12 warble fly larvae and died apparently from the parasites. Of more than 95 nestlings examined by Wiley none were infected with warble fly larvae.

Severe storms and hurricanes are potential threats to the plain pigeon population at Cidra-Cayey. Clark (1905) suggested losses of other birds due to starvation after hurricanes have stripped food trees clean of fruit and seeds. A hurricane could destroy essential habitat as well as kill adult pigeons. Birds roosting and nesting in the bamboo groves would be particularly susceptible to damage from a severe wind storm. Such a storm could reduce the population to a level where the birds could not recover. Approximately 1.5 hurricanes/year have been recorded for the Caribbean area surrounding Puerto Rico (Mariner's Worldwide Climatic Guide to Storms at Sea) which emphasizes the risk of maintaining only one local population of the pigeon.

Despite a Commonwealth regulation (1967) closing the municipality of Cidra to hunting, plain pigeons are still being shot. Wiley and N. Snyder encountered hunters at Cidra, and Wiley found spent shotgun shells at roosts and nesting areas, and remains of shot plain pigeons within nesting areas. The surrounding municipalities of Cayey and Caguas are open to hunting of other columbid species.

Plain pigeons from the main Cidra population have been observed flying into the adjacent municipalities and there have been recent records of plain pigeons nesting in Cayey (Perez Rivera and Collazo 1976b; Wiley, unpubl. data). Wiley interviewed a hunter who had killed a plain pigeon near Caguas. The plain pigeon is similar in size and shape to the legally-hunted red-necked pigeon and probably many are shot by mistake. Even experienced biologists studying both species have difficulty distinguishing between the two under field conditions.

Nest Success and Productivity

Thirty-nine percent of the 78 nests watched from egg-laying through fledging or termination (loss) during 1974 ($n = 28$) and 1975 ($n = 50$) were successful. Clutch size for all nests examined ($n = 82$; some nests were not watched beyond egg-laying) was one egg. The mean number of chicks hatched per nest was 0.7. The mean number of fledglings produced per nest was 0.4 (Table 4).

Theoretically, elimination of human disturbances during 1974 and 1975 could have resulted in an increase of nest success to about 70 percent provided all other sources of failure remained the same. In large measure multibrooding of the species makes up for its low productivity per nesting attempt, and it has demonstrated an ability to increase in numbers fairly rapidly in some recent years (Fig. 2).

Table 4. Plain pigeon productivity at Lago de Cidra, Puerto Rico, 1974-75.

Year	Clutch size		Chicks per nest		Fledglings per nest	
	# eggs	# nests	# chicks	# nests	# fledged	# nests
1974	<u>a/</u> 0	1	<u>b/</u> 0	10	<u>c/</u> 0	21
	1	31	1	22	1	11
1975	0	4	0	19	0	28
	1	46	1	31	1	22
Both years	0	5	0	29	0	49
	1	77	1	53	1	33

Mean clutch = 1.0

Mean # chicks = 0.7

Mean # fledged = 0.4

a/
Nests deserted prior to egg-laying.

b/
Nests lost between egg-laying and hatching.

c/
Nests failed between hatching and fledging.

PART II. RECOVERY

A. Recovery Objective

Achieve a minimum of two, distinct, wild Puerto Rican plain pigeon populations, each consisting of at least 250 nesting pairs (5-year average). Secure most of the existing pigeon habitat of the Cidra-Cayey population. Commit the Commonwealth Rio Abajo Forest or its equivalent as a reintroduction and management site for a second, disjunct population of the pigeon. When these objectives are accomplished, the plain pigeon could be considered for delisting.

B. Step-down Outline

1. Increase wild population at Cidra and surrounding areas to a self-sustaining level of 250 nesting pairs and maintain the population at that level.

11. Increase net recruitment of Cidra plain pigeon population until population reaches target level.

111. Protect and manage essential habitat at Cidra and surrounding areas within range of plain pigeon population.

1111. Zone essential habitat as sanctuaries for maximum protection of the plain pigeon from human disturbance.

11111. Zone essential nesting habitat (R-0 with special restrictions).

11112. Zone essential roosting habitat (R-0 with special restrictions).

11113. Zone essential feeding and watering habitat (R-0 with special restrictions).

1112. Establish buffer zones of low human use surrounding essential habitat sanctuaries.

- 1113. Establish and maintain "no hunting" areas to protect the plain pigeon.
 - 11131. Maintain no hunting at Cidra
 - 11132. Establish and maintain a no hunting buffer zone to include portions of surrounding municipalities of Cayey, Caguas, Aguas Buenas, and Comerio.
- 1114. Consider essential habitat for designation as "Critical Habitat" as defined under Endangered Species Act.
- 1115. Secure through actual acquisition, easements, long-term leases or other methods lands essential to the plain pigeon at Cidra-Cayey.
- 1116. Manage habitat for optimal nesting, roosting, feeding and watering sites for plain pigeon.
- 112. Minimize non-reproductive mortality.
 - 1121. Minimize illegal hunting at Cidra.
 - 11211. Establish Department of Natural Resources game agent position at Cidra.
 - 11212. Establish federal game agent position in Puerto Rico with duties to cover endangered species enforcement, including the plain pigeon at Cidra.
 - 11213. Regular patrols of Cidra by enforcement personnel.
 - 11214. Education program in Cidra area.
 - 1122. Minimize predation from other sources.

- 11221. Evaluate predation potential of red-tailed hawk and manage if found to be significant source of pigeon loss.
 - 11222. Evaluate other possible sources of non-human predation and control.
113. Maximize reproduction of Cidra population.
- 1131. Minimize human activity in plain pigeon nesting areas.
 - 11311. Regular patrols for vigilance of plain pigeon nesting areas.
 - 11312. Education campaign.
 - 11313. Physical barriers around plain pigeon nesting areas (to keep livestock out) and posting against human entry.
 - 1132. Minimize reproductive losses to rats.
 - 11321. Evaluate rat threat.
 - 11322. Control rats in areas where these procedures do not pose a danger to livestock, pets or humans, using rodenticides placed in sites inaccessible to the pigeon.
 - 11323. Evaluate effects of control program.
 - 1133. Minimize reproductive losses caused by monkeys.
 - 11331. Determine if monkeys are present and the degree of threat caused by monkey predation.
 - 11332. Monitor pigeon nesting areas for monkey presence and develop management plans.
 - 11333. Remove monkeys if it is determined that they are a threat.

- 1134. Minimize reproductive losses to other potential predators, competitors, and parasites.
 - 11341. Evaluate red-tailed hawk as plain pigeon nest predator and minimize losses caused by this raptor.
 - 11342. Evaluate warble fly as a parasite of plain pigeon and determine methods of control if found to be a serious parasite.
 - 11343. Evaluate red-necked pigeon as a competitor of the plain pigeon and develop management plans.
- 12. Once target population is reached maintain population at this level by maintaining habitat quality and quantity, and by controlling enemies.
- 13. If wild population is decimated by predation, disease or natural catastrophe, re-establish population at Cidra with captive-bred stock as in 22, 23, 24.
- 2. Establish at least one new population of Puerto Rican plain pigeons within the historical range of the subspecies.
 - 21. Evaluate and secure adequate site(s) for release.
 - 211. Determine potential sites for re-introduction through literature search and site inspections.
 - 212. Determine secure sites where adequate protection can be maintained against disturbance and losses from humans.
 - 213. Evaluate habitats for availability of food species, nesting sites, roosting areas, and potential enemies.
 - 214. Choose most suitable release site(s) and arrange for use, zoning and vigilance of site(s) by cooperative agreement with Commonwealth and landowner(s).

22. Establish captive reproducing flock of Puerto Rican plain pigeons.
 221. Establish research aviary at the Puerto Rico Zoological Gardens, or other suitable facility within the Commonwealth.
 222. Develop techniques of captive propagation.
 2221. Secure captive stock from Cidra area as nestlings.
 2222. Maintain flock in good health.
 2223. Provide conditions to produce captive progeny suitable for release at selected site(s).
 22231. Maintain wariness of man.
 22232. Maintain wariness of other predators.
 2224. Experiment with techniques to produce maximum captive productivity of birds suitable for re-introduction.
 2225. Secure additional captive stock from Cidra area as needed.
23. Establish functional aviary at re-introduction site(s).
 231. Construct and maintain propagation facilities.
 232. Once optimal propagation techniques are developed, transfer and maintain breeding stock to re-introduction site aviary.
 233. Produce pigeons suitable for release in wild.
24. Implement release program until target population is reached.
 241. Prepare site(s) for release of birds.
 2411. Protect birds through hunting regulations.
 2412. Publicity
 2413. Construct and maintain aviary facility at release site(s) if separate from propagation facility. Release aviary established at site

suitable for releases and with guard to protect and maintain release flock.

- 2414. Condition birds for release.
- 242. Experiment with release methods until optimal technique is found.
 - 2421. Use of red-necked pigeons in experimental releases.
 - 24211. Captive-produced plain pigeons raised using same techniques as for red-necked pigeons.
 - 24212. Initial conditioning and release experiments using red-necked pigeons.
 - 2422. Experimental releases of captive-bred plain pigeons on limited scale.
 - 2423. Monitor experimental release success through visual and telemetric methods.
- 243. Conduct release of captives until target population is reached.
- 25. Determine feasibility of relocating birds from Cidra stock to new site(s).
- 26. Maintain population at target level by maintaining habitat quality and quantity, and maintaining predator control.
- 3. Monitor plain pigeon population levels and range.
 - 31. Establish a system of census stations and lookouts in known range and release site(s) for plain pigeon.
 - 32. Conduct regular simultaneous counts from census stations.

C. Narrative

1. Increase Cidra-centered wild Puerto Rican plain pigeon population.
11. Increase net recruitment of Cidra-centered plain pigeon population until population reaches target level of 250 nesting pairs. Recruitment would be enhanced by protection of free-flying pigeons from hunting and non-human sources of loss and by improving the reproductive success of the pigeon. Presently human disturbance to nesting birds is the major factor in preventing normal population growth.
111. Protect and manage plain pigeon essential habitat at Cidra and surrounding areas. Most of the existing habitat (approximately 890 ha or 2,200 acres of essential habitat plus an additional 1,080 ha or 2,660 acres as buffer habitat) will need to be secured to preserve the Cidra-centered population.
1111. (includes 11111, 11112, 11113) Zoning. Essential roosting, nesting, feeding, and watering habitats have been determined at Cidra and Cayey (Fig. 5). A small portion of the habitat near Cidra has been zoned "R-0" (low-use special area) by the Puerto Rico Planning Board. All of these areas need to be set aside as sanctuaries and zoned as low-use special areas to restrict human activities that would disrupt pigeon use of the essential areas. Although the Commonwealth "Zona R-0 Especial" does provide some of these restrictions; i.e., low density housing (minimum lots of 8,000 m²), with special provisions available for preservation of flora or fauna of economic, ecological, or scientific importance (Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico, Reglamento de Zonificacion, 1978), additional zoning conditions should be declared for protection of the most important pigeon areas (Absolute Sanctuaries). However, zoning is not a secure long-term measure for protection and maintenance of the pigeon's habitat, particularly in the Cidra area with its rapid land development. As human population needs for industrial and urban lands increase, zoning ordinances can be expected to change under pressure for development.

1112. Buffer zone. A "buffer zone" of at least 0.2 km (0.125 mi) should be established around all essential habitat where possible to lessen the effect of human activity in land surrounding the pigeon sanctuaries. Residential lots on these buffer zones would be restricted to a minimum of 4,050 m² (1 acre), with one house permitted per lot.

1113. (includes 11131, 11132) No hunting areas. In 1967 Puerto Rican hunting regulations were amended to specifically close the municipality of Cidra to all hunting to protect the plain pigeon (11131). In 1978 additional areas surrounding the municipality of Cidra were closed to hunting (Fig. 4) to protect the plain pigeons in those areas (11132).

1114. "Critical Habitat". This designation has not been made for essential habitat for the Cidra-centered plain pigeon population. Pigeon habitat should be evaluated for designation as "Critical Habitat" as defined in Section 3 of the Endangered Species Act. Declaring these areas as Critical Habitat would restrict some forms of development. In cases of Federal involvement it would provide for detailed evaluations of the impact of proposed land use changes on the pigeon population.

1115. Secure lands essential to the Cidra-centered plain pigeon population. Plain pigeon essential habitat acquisition for sanctuaries is vital to the survival of the Cidra population. Zoning and designation of Critical Habitat will not long preserve habitat with projected land-use concomitant with the rapidly growing human population. Therefore, habitat essential to the pigeon's survival (and its population growth) should be acquired by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and designated as a special wildlife refuge for the purpose of managing the plain pigeon. Several acquisition options are available, including long-term or perpetual easements and fee-simple acquisition. Long-term easements (e.g., 15 or 25 years) would be established to eliminate private and commercial land use conflicts with habitat preservation for the plain pigeon. This would probably result in a temporary economic loss to

the area as no industrial, urban, or agricultural development would be allowed in the protected areas, although the municipalities would realize some profits from the FWS purchase of the easements. Some of the areas for inclusion in such easements are already excluded from development (e.g., lake frontage) or are areas of relatively little value as crop and pasture-lands (e.g., ravines). However, buffer areas around the critical pigeon areas will probably take good-sized swaths of land of potentially greater economic value. Easements of 15 to 25 years duration would provide protection crucial to the survival of the small population of plain pigeons at least until a second population of the species can be established elsewhere. Once the pigeon is secure at other sites and/or it is no longer feasible to continue protection of Cidra's pigeon population, natural areas held as sanctuaries could be opened up for recreation. The 15 year easement option probably would not be long enough to provide time for the establishment of healthy, self-sustaining plain pigeon populations in other parts of Puerto Rico. A 25 year easement should provide time enough for the establishment of new populations and would be the preferred option.

Perpetual easement and fee-simple acquisition would be the best among the options for preserving plain pigeon habitat indefinitely at Cidra and Cayey and, with no time restrictions, would provide maximum opportunity for establishing additional populations of plain pigeons at other locations on the island. These acquisition options would also provide optimal preservation of some natural areas and their wildlife and insure a certain degree of water quality and quantity for Cidra and other parts of Puerto Rico. However, perpetual easement or outright purchase of lands as pigeon sanctuaries would be the most detrimental of all legal options to social and economic growth in Cidra and Cayey; i.e., the land would not be available for future development for industry, housing, agriculture, or recreation.

In summary, while perpetual easements and fee-simple acquisitions are probably the best options for preserving habitat critical to the survival of the pigeon at Cidra-Cayey, a long-term (25 year) easement option may be the best all-around plan to maintain the plain pigeon populations until the species can be re-established in sites with better potential for sustaining healthy pigeon populations in the future (i.e., larger Commonwealth forests).

1116. Manage habitat. Assure that adequate quality and quantity of food plants are available year-round. Maintain shelter and nesting groves of appropriate vegetation through plantings and selective maintenance. Water and salt lick areas should also be provided within the management areas.

112. Minimize non-reproductive mortality. Illegal hunting has, at times, been a critical factor in limiting pigeon population growth and may still be so.

1121. Enforcement patrols. Patrols of the municipality of Cidra by federal game agent R. Cotte have been conducted since 1974. However, as the federal agent is responsible for all of Puerto Rico, its island possessions and the U.S. Virgin Islands, he is not able to devote adequate time to the Cidra-Cayey plain pigeon population.

During September and October 1974 a special game agent from the regional U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Law Enforcement Office in Atlanta was on temporary assignment in Puerto Rico. One of the agent's duties was to investigate problems reported for the Cidra plain pigeons.

Commonwealth Department of Natural Resources enforcement personnel have been shown plain pigeon essential habitat and informed of the problems facing the Cidra-centered population. However, until recently there were too few Commonwealth agents to cover all areas of jurisdiction on the island and no enforcement personnel had been assigned to the municipality of Cidra and surrounding areas. In 1977 the Department of Natural Resources enforcement staff was substantially increased and the plain pigeon areas have been patrolled more often.

11211. DNR Agent. Assigning a full-time Commonwealth Department of Natural Resources game agent to the municipality of Cidra and those portions of the surrounding municipalities where plain pigeons occur. The agent would reside within the municipality of Cidra and his primary responsibility would be protection of the Puerto Rican plain pigeon. His duties would include patrolling of the plain pigeon nesting, feeding roosting, and other use areas to reduce human and livestock disturbances to the birds and habitat. Additionally, the Cidra game agent would serve as an education officer and representative to the Department of Natural Resources' plain pigeon management policies (11214).

11212. Federal agent. A federal game agent should be assigned to Puerto Rico to cover endangered species enforcement, including the plain pigeon at Cidra, the Puerto Rican parrot at Luquillo Forest, and the yellow-shouldered blackbird (Agelaius xanthomus) in coastal areas. The agent would work closely with the Commonwealth agent in enforcement and education.

11213. Conduct regular patrols of Cidra area.

11214. Education. In 1974 and 1975 the Department of Natural Resources, in conjunction with land-use and pigeon occurrence interviews, distributed illustrated pamphlets and posters on the plain pigeon at Cidra and surrounding areas. The educational material described the biological and legal status of the plain pigeon.

A further program of education is needed for the Puerto Rican plain pigeon. The program would focus on residents within the pigeon's range and would include an explanation of the pigeon's legal status, reasons for endangerment, and rationale behind the conservation efforts being implemented. The public would be reached through the local media (e.g., newspapers, television, radio) and by talks given to schools, civic and interest groups. An education program should also be initiated in those areas where additional pigeon populations are to be re-established (2412).

1122. (includes 11221, 11222) Minimize predation. Predation from red-tailed hawks and other sources should be evaluated and management plans developed if situations warrant. All control efforts should be closely monitored to determine their effect on pigeon populations and also on other wildlife in the area.

113. (includes 1131, 11311, 11312, 11313) Maximize productivity for Cidra pigeon population. Most reproductive loss of the Cidra-centered plain pigeon population has been the result of man's activities. Disturbances such as trash dumping, picnicking, and children playing have been found to cause nest desertions, egg dumping, and temporary periods of adult absence during which time egg or chick predators have access to the nest contents. These disturbances can be reduced through regular patrolling of nesting areas (11311) to keep people from entering sensitive areas at critical times (i.e., nesting season), and through an education campaign (11312) to inform residents of the importance of not disturbing the pigeons during the breeding season. In addition, such physical barriers as fences should be placed around pigeon nesting areas (11313) to minimize disturbances (particularly livestock), and the areas posted to warn humans against entry.

1132. (includes 11321, 11322, 11323) Minimize reproductive losses to rats. Although rats are known plain pigeon egg and chick predators, readily destroying the contents of deserted or poorly attended nests, they are not a serious threat to well-attended nests. However, disturbances (e.g., person or livestock walking near pigeon nest) to the nesting adults will cause the birds to flush and remain off the nest for long periods. The threat of rat predation at nests should be evaluated in light of the current situation with the Cidra-centered pigeon population (i.e., high level of disturbance from humans and livestock) and projected degradation of the pigeon's habitat and numbers. If the rat is determined to be a significant source of nest loss, a control program should be instituted using rodenticides in areas where these agents would not pose a danger to livestock, pets, or humans. These agents should also be placed in sites not accessible to the pigeon (e.g., low on tree trunks). Any such control program should be monitored throughout and evaluated for effectiveness in improving pigeon productivity.

1133. (includes 11331, 11332, 11333) Minimize reproductive losses caused by monkeys. Squirrel monkeys are known bird egg and chick predators and may pose a threat to the plain pigeon at Cidra where several escaped pet monkeys have been sighted. There is a need to determine if there is a monkey population in pigeon habitats and to what degree it threatens the pigeons. If monkeys do pose a threat they should be removed using techniques that would not disturb the pigeon or other wildlife.

1134. (includes 11341, 11342, 11343) Minimize losses to other potential predators, competitors, and parasites. Other predators (e.g., red-tailed hawk), parasites (warble fly), and (possible) competitors (pearly-eyed thrasher, red-necked pigeon) should be evaluated as to their impact on the plain pigeon. If these species should prove to be of significant detriment to survival and population growth, a management plan should be developed to control the adverse factors. Any such control program would need close monitoring for its effect on the target species and the plain pigeon's reproductive response.

12. Maintain habitat quality and quantity. A management plan should be developed that incorporates the findings of the research discussed above in order to maintain the plain pigeon at the target population level.

13. Replenish decimated wild population with captives. If the Cidra-centered population is depleted to a substantial degree by predation, disease, or other causes prior to the time that additional, disjunct populations are self-sustaining, and the Cidra-Cayey habitat is still adequate for the species, release captive-produced birds to replenish population.

2. Establish new population(s) with captive-produced birds. In view of the tenuous status of the Cidra-centered plain pigeon population (i.e., less than 100 birds and projections of extensive habitat destruction) a program of captive breeding and release is imperative. The captive flock would also serve as a reserve stock in the event a sudden natural catastrophe (e.g., hurricane, disease)

were to wipe out the Cidra population. In the Dominican Republic the species has been successfully bred in captivity and the Puerto Rican subspecies will most likely adapt to captive situations as well.

By establishing one or more plain pigeon populations in sites outside of Cidra-Cayey some insurance would be gained against the elimination of the Puerto Rican subspecies from a severe storm or other natural catastrophe such as a local epizootic, or from excessive pressure from habitat disturbance at Cidra.

Initial reintroduction efforts will be concentrated at one site. A sizeable (more than 1,000 ha) tract of contiguous habitat for the second, disjunct population must be secured. The Commonwealth Rio Abajo Forest is perhaps the best of the options available as a release site. Other potential release sites include the Commonwealth forest of Cambalache, Guajataca, Toro Negro, and Susua. Rio Abajo Forest is in a limestone karst area similar in structure to forests used by plain pigeons in the Dominican Republic. The Puerto Rican plain pigeon formerly occurred in the northwest karst of Puerto Rico (Westmore 1922 Gundlach 1878).

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries these karst forests were cleared for agriculture. With the shift away from an agrarian economy and protection under the Commonwealth Forest System, the Rio Abajo area has reforested. The Forest has a low human density and presently there is relatively little disturbance to the region. Department of Natural Resources guards and management crews reside in the forest. The area is also being considered as a future release site for the endangered Puerto Rican parrot (Amazona vittata). A cooperative program of release site aviary use and monitoring of populations for both species could be achieved on a single release site, the coordination effort and dual-use aviary facilities for the parrot and pigeon being much more efficient than establishing separate facilities for each species. Funding for the aviary facility could possibly be covered by a federal grant-in-aid under the Pittman-Robinson Act.

21. (includes 211, 212, 213, 214) Evaluate and secure the site(s) for release. The release site(s) should be evaluated for security from human disturbance (212), shelter, nest sites, year-round availability of food, and freedom from natural enemies (213). The most favorable site(s) would be determined by its potential to harbor viable populations of plain pigeons. The chosen area(s) would be zoned against hunting and development (2411, 214), a pre-release education campaign begun (2412), and regular enforcement patrols established (214). Use of the land(s) would be arranged (214).

22. (includes 221) Establish a captive flock. An initial program of developing captive propagation techniques for the pigeon could be conducted at the Puerto Rico Zoological Gardens in Mayaguez or other suitable facility, with possible advisory assistance from the endangered species unit at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (221). Researchers at Patuxent have captive breeding experience that would be valuable in formulating an experimental breeding program and for dealing with problems which might arise during the course of conducting such a program.

222. (includes 2221, 2222, 2223, 22231, 22232, 2224, 2225) Develop captive propagation techniques. Puerto Rican plain pigeon captive stock would be taken as nestlings to minimize the impact on the Cidra/Cayey populations (2221). The initial breeding stock of 10 plain pigeons would be sexed (cloacally) at maturity and paired off into separate breeding cages. Further procurement of captive stock may be necessary to insure equal sex ratios among the captive flock (2225). Techniques to increase productivity (e.g., photoperiod stimulation, multiple clutching, foster parenting) would be developed (2224). Captive-produced pigeons would be conditioned to be suitable for release in the wild, i.e., efforts would be made to maintain wariness of man (imprinting avoidance) through minimal association with feeding, and wariness of other predators (such as red-tailed

hawk) by exposing birds to mock attacks by these animals prior to release (2223, 2224). Captive-produced offspring would be raised to independence of the parents and then transferred to the release site (231) where experiments on conditioning and release methods would be conducted (2422).

23. (includes 231, 232, 233) Establish a functional aviary at re-introduction site(s). Propagation facilities would be constructed (or converted from existing sites in the case of Rio Abajo) and maintained in condition conducive to pigeon health and reproduction at the release site(s) (231). The Department of Natural Resources has alternative plans for some of the proposed Rio Abajo aviary sites and existing buildings (e.g., lumber mill, research station) and use of the sites/facilities will need to be coordinated so that the results would meet the needs for the propagation program. The propagation facility needs to be isolated from human activities and excessive noise.

Once optimal propagation techniques are developed, the breeding stock would be transferred to the re-introduction site aviary (232). There, pigeons suitable for release into the wild would be produced (233) using guidelines developed from the captive breeding studies.

24. (includes 241, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414) Implement a release program. Prior to releases, the site(s) would be prepared for the program (241), i.e., area closure to hunting if not already protected, publicity campaign to inform public of program (2412), construction and maintenance of an aviary facility at the release site(s) if that area is to be separate from the propagation facility (2413), and conditioning of birds for release (2414). If the location of the propagation facility is not optimal as a release site, an additional facility may be constructed at a site where the pigeons have the greatest chance of locating food, water, and shelter (2413).

242. (includes 2421, 24211, 24212) Surrogate research. Before releasing plain pigeons, preliminary techniques would be developed using the common red-necked pigeon, which is already resident in the Rio Abajo Forest (as well as other Commonwealth forests). The surrogate species would be raised in the same manner as the endangered plain pigeon flock (24211). Release methods would involve release site feeding with gradual reduction of pigeon dependence on the facilities (similar to the conditioning back to the wild, or "hacking back" procedures, used in some raptor releases) (24212).

2422-2423. Experimental releases of plain pigeons. Once suitable release techniques have been developed for the surrogate species, a limited release of captive-produced plain pigeons will be attempted. The released birds will be closely monitored for survival and movements through visual (color marked birds) and radio telemetry methods (2423).

243. Conduct releases. When suitable release techniques have been achieved, conduct releases of captives until the target population is reached. Survival and movements of released captive-produced birds will be closely monitored.

25. Translocation of birds from Cidra to new site(s). If habitat quality and quantity at Cidra-Cayey continues to decline despite efforts to preserve it, a feasibility study on the possibility of relocating wild birds from that area to the re-establishment sites should be made.

26. Population maintenance. Plain pigeon populations at the re-establishment sites should be maintained at the target level by maintaining habitat quality and quantity, and by maintaining predator control.

3. (includes 31, 32) Monitoring. A system of census stations within the range of the plain pigeon should be established for monitoring population levels (31). Once stations are established and suitable censusing methods developed, regular surveys of the populations should be conducted (32).

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PART III.**IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

Priorities within this section (Column 4) have been assigned according to the following:

- Priority 1 - Those actions absolutely necessary to prevent extinction of the species.
- Priority 2 - Those actions necessary to maintain the species' current population status.
- Priority 3 - All other actions necessary to provide for full recovery of the species.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Puerto Rican Plain Pigeon

General Category	Plan Task	Task Number	Priority	Task Duration	Responsible Agency			Estimated Fiscal Year Costs			Comments/Notes
					FWS Region	Program	Other	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	
R 9	Evaluate red-tailed hawk predation potential	11221, 11341	3	3 yrs.	4		DNR*	1,000	1,000	1,000	
R 9	Evaluate other sources of non-human predation	11222	3	3 yrs.	4		DNR	500	500	500	
R 9	Evaluate rat threat	11321	2	3 yrs.	4		DNR	850	850	850	
R 9	Evaluate rat control	11323	2	3 yrs.	4		DNR	700	700	700	
R 9	Evaluate warble fly problem and develop controls	11342	3	3 yrs.	4		DNR	850	850	850	
R 10	Evaluate red-necked pigeon as competitor	11343	3	2 yrs	4		DNR	750	750		
I 13	Determine potential sites for reintroduction	211, 212	1	3 yrs.			DNR	100,000	100,000	100,000	Proposal under Pittman-Robinson Act being processed. Includes Task 213.
I 3	Evaluate habitats for suitability	213	1	3 yrs.	4		DNR				
R 7	Develop captive Propagation techniques	222	1	4 yrs.			DNR, Other				Ongoing at University of P.R.
R 13	Develop release methods	242	1	3 yrs.	4		DNR	2,350	2,350		
O 3	Critical Habitat evaluation	1114	3	1 yr.			DNR				
O 3	Zone Cidra/Cayey essential habitat as Sanctuaries	1111	1	1 yr.			DNR				

* Puerto Rico Department of Natural Resources

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Puerto Rican Plain Pigeon

General Category	Plan Task	Task Number	Priority	Task Duration	Responsible Agency			Estimated Fiscal Year Costs			Comments/Notes
					FMS	Region	Program	Other	FY 83	FY 84	
0 3	Establish buffer zones	1112	1	1 yr.				DNR	Unknown	Unknown	
A1, A2	Secure essential habitat thru lease or easement	1115	1	3 yrs.	4			DNR	Unknown	Unknown	
0 4	Arrange for reestablishment site	214, 241	1	2 yrs.				DNR			
M 4	Manage red-tailed hawk	11221 11341	3	Cont.*				DNR	500	500	
M 4	Control other non-human predators	11222	3	Cont.	4			DNR	500	500	
M 4	Control rats	11322	2	Cont.	4			DNR	1,200	1,200	
M 4	Evaluate and control monkey problem	11331 11332	2	1 yr.	4			DNR			1982 evaluation revealed no monkeys; further action unlikely.
M 6	Control warble fly	11342	3	Cont.	4			DNR	1,000	1,000	
M 4	Manage red-necked pigeon	11343	3	Cont.	4			DNR	400	400	
M 7	Physical barriers and posting around nest sites	11313	1	3 yrs.				DNR			
M 3	Habitat maintenance	12, 29	1	Cont.				DNR			
M 7	Construct research aviary	221	1	1 yr.	4			Other			Ongoing at University of Puerto Rico
M 7	Constr. aviary Rio Abajo	23	1	2 yrs.	4			DNR	12,500	12,500	
M 7	Construct field aviary at release/conditioning site	2413	1	2 yrs.	4			DNR	5,000	5,000	
				* Continuing							

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Puerto Rican Plain Pigeon

General Category	Plan Task	Task Number	Priority	Task Duration	Responsible Agency			Estimated Fiscal Year Costs			Comments/Notes
					FMS Region	Program	Other	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	
03, 02	Establish and maintain no hunting at Cidra	1113	1	Cont.			DNR				
03, 02	Establish and maintain no hunting buffer zones	11132	1	Cont.			DNR				
0 4	Establish DNR game agent at Cidra	11211	1				DNR				
0 4	Establish Federal game agent in P. R.	11212	1		4						
0 2	Conduct regular patrols	11213 11311	1	Cont.	4		DNR				
0 2	Vigilance at re-establishment site	214	1	Cont.	4		DNR				
0 1	Education program	11214 11312	1	Cont.	4		DNR	6,600	6,600	6,600	
0 1	Re-establishment publicity	2412	2	3 yrs.	4		DNR	5,000	5,000	5,000	
M 1	Establish and maintain captive flock at PR Zoo	221	1	Cont.			DNR				
M 1	Maintain captive flock reintroduction site	232	1	Cont.	4		DNR	8,300	8,300	8,300	
M 2	Conduct releases	243	1	Cont.	4		DNR	1,160	1,160	1,160	
M 2	Contingency release of Cidra birds at new site	25	3	3 + yrs.	4		DNR	1,500	1,500	1,500	
I 1	Monitor Cidra/Cayey population	32	2	Cont.	4		DNR	400	400	400	
I 1	Monitor re-establishment effort	2423 32	1	Cont.	4		DNR	1,300	1,300	1,300	

GENERAL CATEGORIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULES *

Information Gathering - I or R (research)

1. Population status
2. Habitat status
3. Habitat requirements
4. Management techniques
5. Taxonomic studies
6. Demographic studies
7. Propagation
8. Migration
9. Predation
10. Competition
11. Disease
12. Environmental contaminant
13. Reintroduction
14. Other information

Management - M

1. Propagation
2. Reintroduction
3. Habitat maintenance and manipulation
4. Predator and competitor control
5. Depredation control
6. Disease control
7. Other management

Acquisition - A

1. Lease
2. Easement
3. Management agreement
4. Exchange
5. Withdrawal
6. Fee title
7. Other

Other - O

1. Information and education
2. Law enforcement
3. Regulations
4. Administration

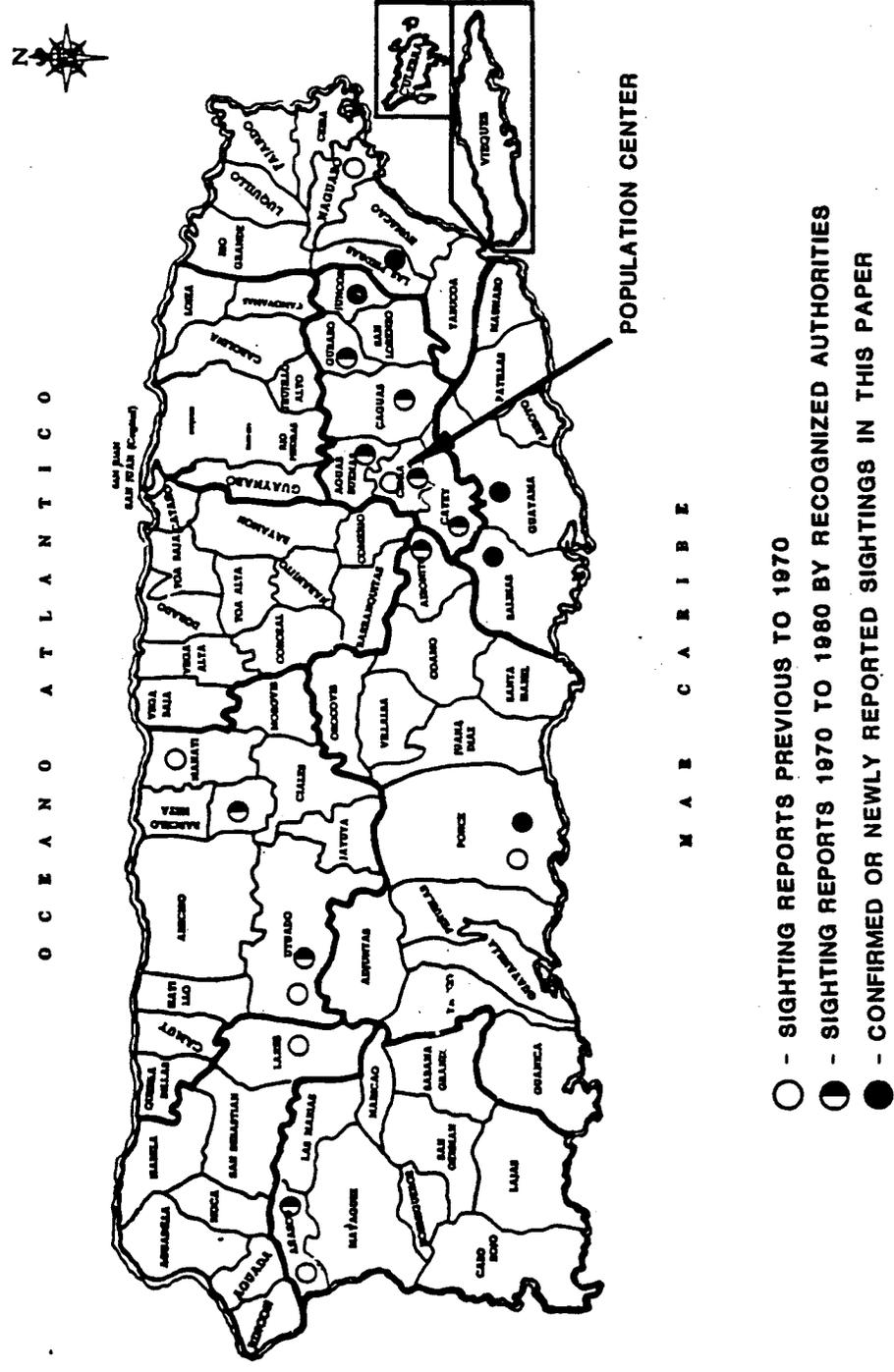
* (Column 1) - Primarily for use by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

APPENDIX

FIGURES

- Figure 1. Map of Puerto Rico showing location of the Cidra-Cayey plain pigeon population and other recent records from sightings and interviews.
- Figure 2. Results of 13 plain pigeon population censuses conducted at Lago de Cidra, Puerto Rico, January 1973 to January 1981.
- Figure 3. Breeding activity of the Puerto Rican plain pigeon at Lago de Cidra, January 1974 to September 1975.
- Figure 4. Additional areas surrounding the municipality of Cidra closed to hunting since 1978.
- Figure 5. Puerto Rican plain pigeon essential habitat at Cidra and surrounding areas.

Puerto Rico



(ADAPTED FROM PEREZ-RIVERA, 1981)

FIGURE 1

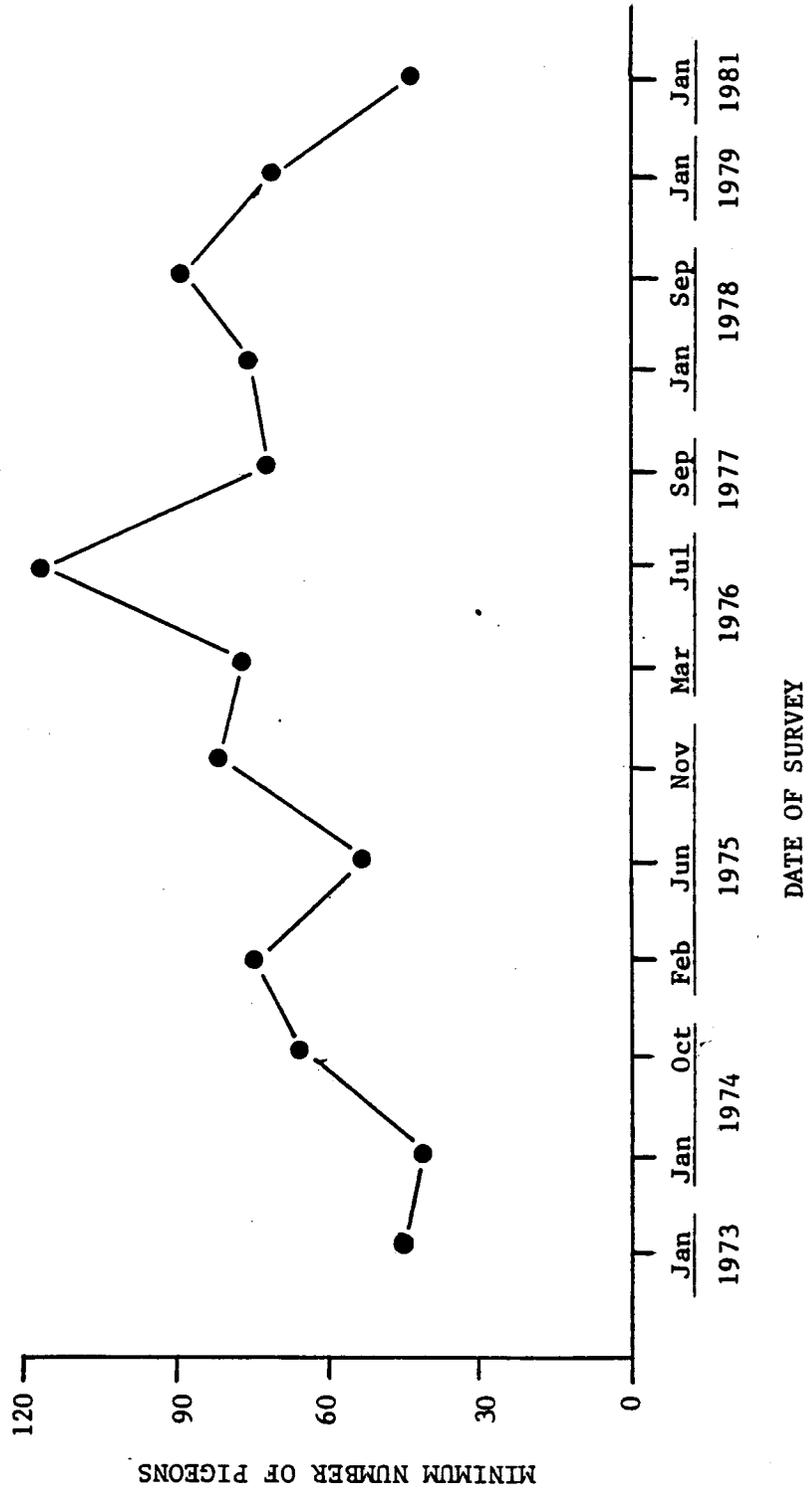


FIGURE 2

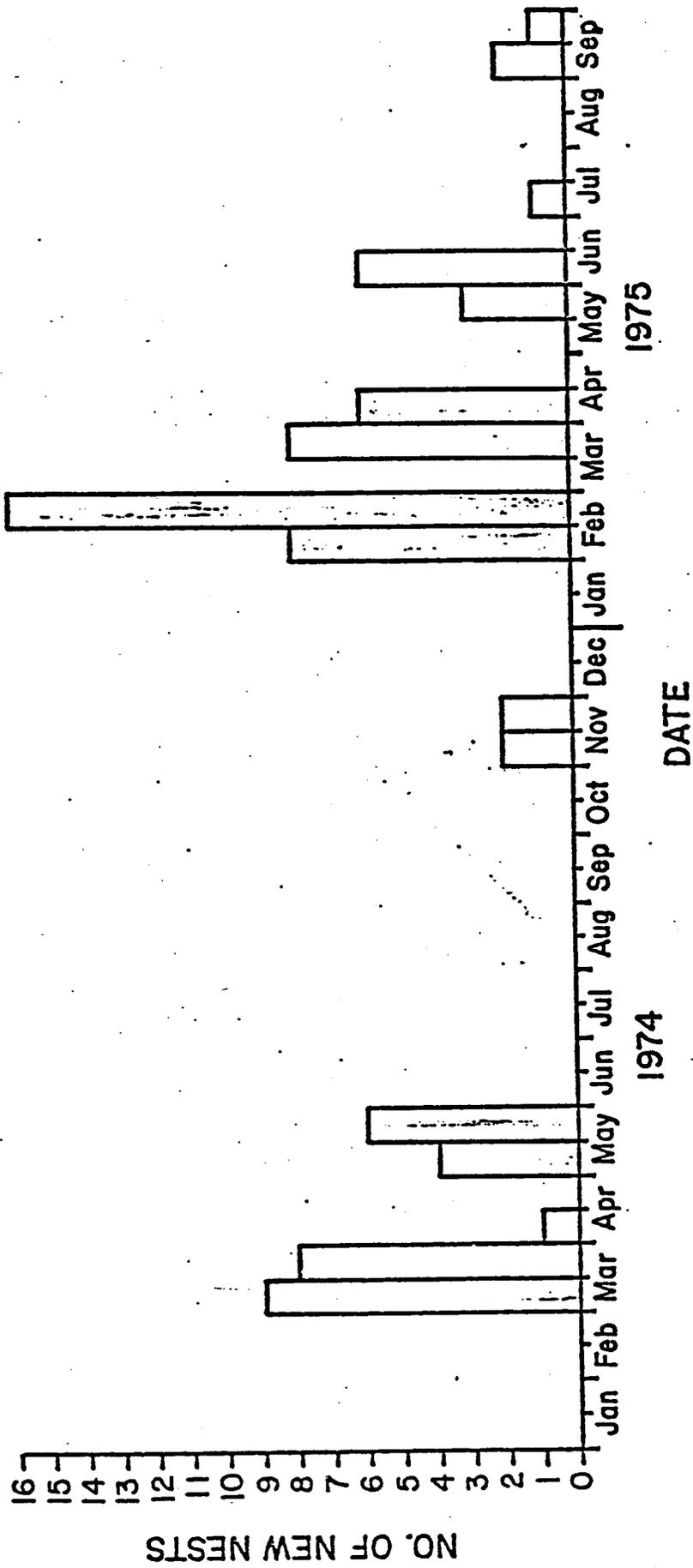


FIGURE 3

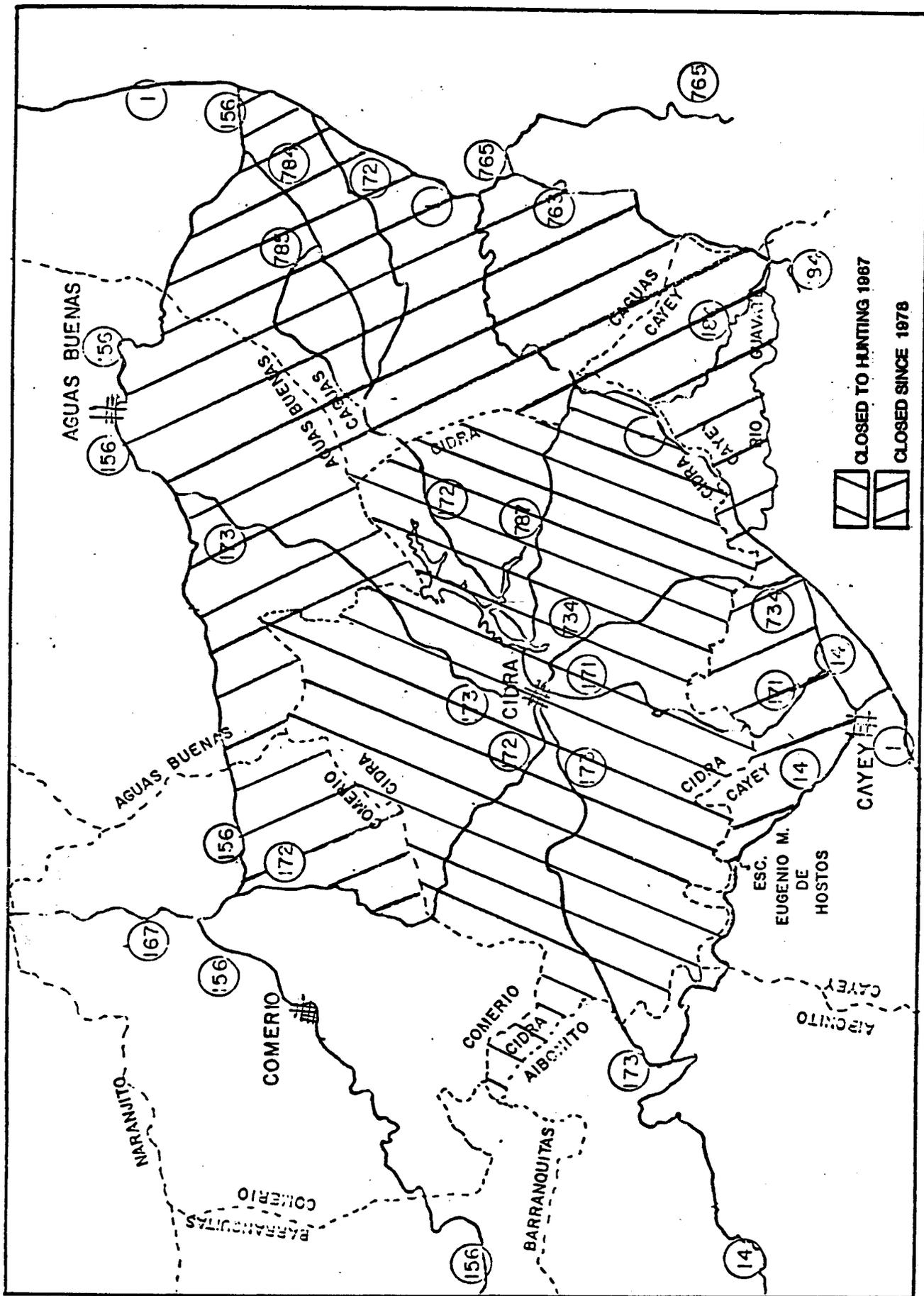


FIGURE 4

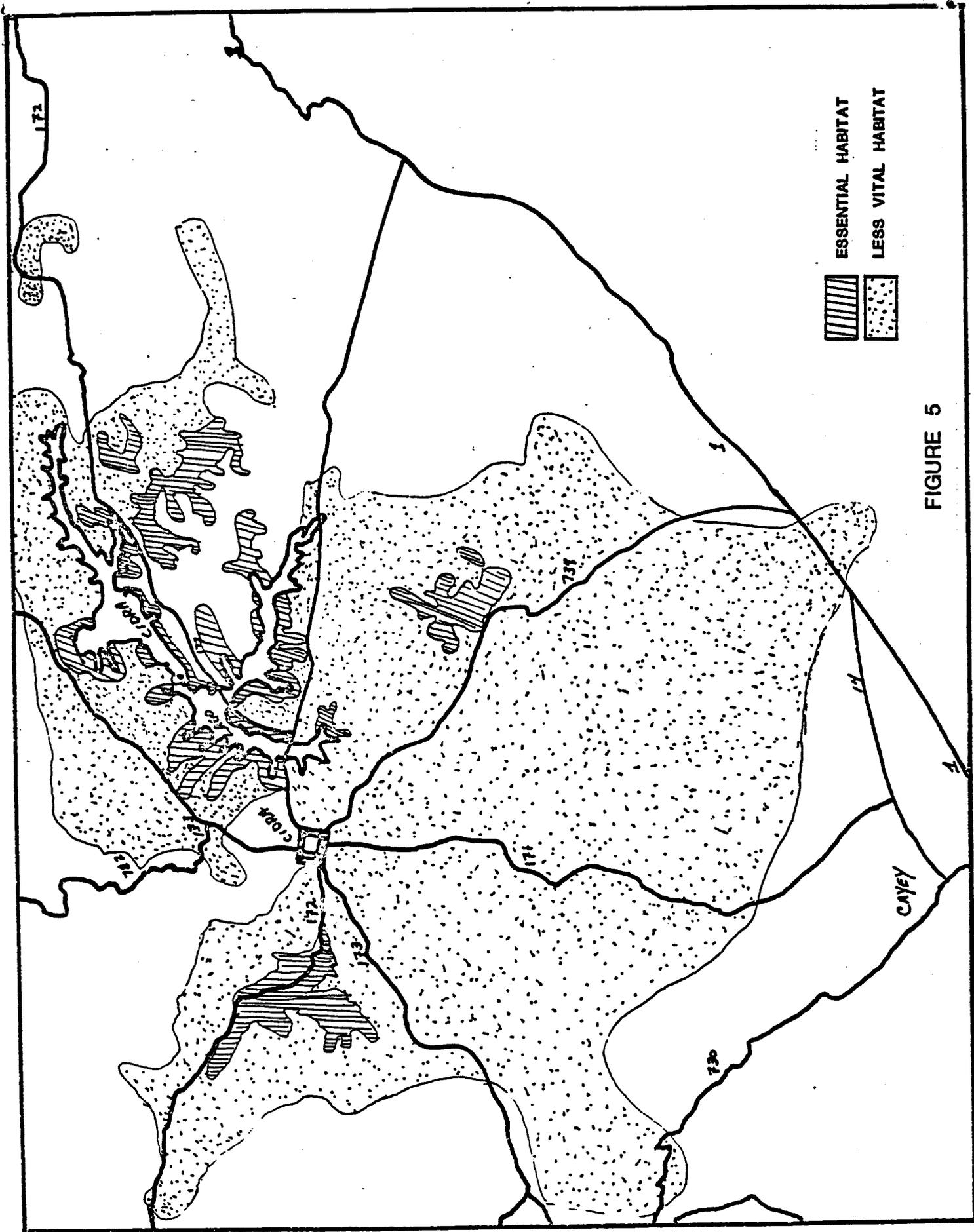


FIGURE 5