The current state of invasive Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri manillensis*) around the Tokyo area

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¹: Japanese Society for the Preservation of Birds

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### Roosts environment

There are six roosts that have been confirmed, three of which were found in one group. In other places, 3 to 4 thick pine trees (Gingko Biloba), 3 to 5 thick oak trees (Quercus crispula) and 3-6 thick bamboo groves were used as roosts. Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri manillensis*) seems to prefer an open environment with few tall trees and high-rise buildings around the area. Concerned about attacks from predators, they change the location of the roost in the winter when the leaves turn yellow. Although Ginkgo is also a deciduous tree, Rose-ringed Parakeet can escape easily from predators because of its fine branches, so they use it even in winter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Trees roosted</th>
<th>Roost scale (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban area</td>
<td>160.85</td>
<td>485.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park</td>
<td>364.56</td>
<td>163.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park</td>
<td>116.12</td>
<td>50.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential area</td>
<td>50.20</td>
<td>20.14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Nests environment

Since Rose-ringed Parakeet nests in the box bollard, it hides and gaps of buildings, compartments with Gray-sided Green Woodpecker (*Picus chlorolophus*) and Brown Fish Owl (*Caprimulgus erythropleurus*) were confirmed. And like roosts, Rose-ringed Parakeet seems to prefer an open environment with few tall trees and high-rise buildings. The entrance of the nest is high from the ground in many places, and it is confirmed that it breeds year-round. The height of the entrance of the nest is shown in Figure 1, 2.

### How dense is the woods?

![Graph showing percentage of trees within 100m radius](image)

### Distance between roost and nest

Though follow-up survey by radio telemetry found that nesting pairs are more than 20km away from each roost and nesting area during the breeding season. It is also confirmed that breeding pairs move to the same roost.

### Dietary preference

We inferred that Rose-ringed Parakeet could survive even in winter with some fruits such as Japanese persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*) in gardens and parks and some foods from bird feeders. Previously, when they eat foods, they do not get off the ground, but in recent years it has been reported as a recent case that they get off the ground. Due to these changes, it is expected that food resources that could not be acquired so far will be available, and there are concerns that not only fruit trees but also agricultural damages to field products would be expanded.

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**Figure 1:** Nests environment

**Figure 2:** Height of entrance of nest

**Legend:**
- **Spring:**
  - C. cuspidata var. sinsorea (12.4%)
  - Scolopophila cornigera (12.4%)
  - Pteropus dauricus (10.9%)
  - U. davidiana var. japaica (6.8%)
- **Summer:**
  - C. cuspidata var. sinsorea (12.4%)
  - Scolopophila cornigera (12.4%)
  - Pteropus dauricus (10.9%)
  - U. davidiana var. japaica (6.8%)
- **Autumn:**
  - C. cuspidata var. sinsorea (12.4%)
  - Scolopophila cornigera (12.4%)
  - Pteropus dauricus (10.9%)
  - U. davidiana var. japaica (6.8%)
- **Winter:**
  - C. cuspidata var. sinsorea (12.4%)
  - Scolopophila cornigera (12.4%)
  - Pteropus dauricus (10.9%)
  - U. davidiana var. japaica (6.8%)