

EPPA Gazette

Newsletter of the Edmonton Pet Parrot Association Oct-Nov 2005

In This Issue:

Club News	2
Bird Flu Information	3
Keeping your pet safe this holiday	6
Fundraising	8
Species Profile: African grey parrot	9
Quinoa	13
Parrot Photos	13
Member Classifieds	14
Member Discounts	14



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Meetings:

Meetings are the last Wednesday of every month except December, June, & July.

Upcoming Event:

Christmas party: see page two for details.

Club News: Past and Current Events

September's Meeting: At September's meeting, Jessie gave a presentation on environmental enrichment for parrots. The parrot of the month was Emma, Linda and Vic L.'s very friendly quaker parrot. She is pictured below:



October's Meeting: For October's meeting, we watched a video on wild and pet parrots called "Parrots: Look Who's Talking." The parrot of the month was Zoe, Petra's rainbow lory.



Left:
This is Zoe, a very playful rainbow lory, who was parrot of the month for October.

November's Meeting: The parrot of the month for November's meeting will be Ruben, an orange-winged Amazon. Jessie and Petra will be giving a presentation on making parrot toys. We will also have entertainment books available for \$40.00, and will be selling

magazine subscriptions to raise funds for the club. See page 8 for more details.

Upcoming Christmas Party: Each December, instead of having a regular meeting, the EPPA has a Christmas party at the start of the month. This year it will be on December seventh at the Royal Fork at 6 pm. It is on the west end and the address is 15061 Stony Plain Rd. The cost is ten dollars per person. You can pay at the next meeting and if you cannot make it, contact Jessie and she will have a place reserved for you and you can pay at the party. Hope to see you there!

Volunteers Needed: We always need people willing to give presentations at meetings. If you are interested in researching a particular aspect of parrot care (such as nutrition, health, or training) and are willing to give a presentation, it would be very much appreciated! If you would like to help, please let Louise know.

Cage Bird Show: On October 15 & 16, the EPPA hosted an information table at the 46th Canadian National Cage Bird Show, which was hosted by the Northern Alberta Cage Bird Society (NACBS). Many thanks to everyone who brought their parrots and to the NACBS for inviting us to the show. Photos taken at the show are displayed on page 13.

Welcome to New Members:

Allan & Donna H., Paula S., Michael & Melania K., and Phyllis R. & Dale P.

Welcome to the club!



Cover Parrot: This is Bandit, the quaker parrot, who belongs to Judy K (Morning Sun Aviaries). The baby quaker parrots pictured above are also from Morning Sun Aviaries.

Pet Expo: The Edmonton Pet Expo is coming up soon and will be at the Edmonton Northlands Sportex on January 14th and 15th. We will need volunteers to bring their parrots and to help with collecting money for raffles. If you would like to help out, please contact Louise.

Cancelled Show: We had planned on having an information table at the Edmonton Avicultural Society bird show, but unfortunately it was cancelled by Northlands because of concerns over bird flu. In reality, pet parrots are extremely unlikely to be affected by the disease. Below is an article written by a well-respected avian veterinarian. It is reprinted with permission. Thanks to Petra for bringing this to my attention.

A Tragic Side Effect of the Bird Flu Pandemic Paranoia

Susan Clubb DVM

People are becoming fearful of birds. Remember when the singing of birds

was soothing to the soul? With the current worldwide paranoia about avian flu, panic is replacing joy with fear. People are developing an unreasonable and unfounded fear of birds- all birds. A few facts need to be emphasized in order to try to help people understand what is a threat and what is not.

1. The H5N1-pathogenic avian flu virus has not been found in the United States. The poultry industry and the USDA are very vigilant to protect US poultry populations and keep our poultry free of pathogenic avian influenza. (*ed. note: This is true of Canadian food and agricultural agencies as well*).

2. Pathogenic avian influenza is a disease of domestic poultry - not all birds. Effective control must focus on the poultry industry in affected countries. Stringent global monitoring programs including immediate culling and correct disposal of infected poultry flocks are necessary. Every effort must be made to limit the spread of the virus to wild waterfowl.

3. Avian flu exists in many strains and is endemic to wild waterfowl such as mallards, but nearly all other varieties of birds have a low incidence of avian flu. The presence of avian flu in wild waterfowl does not mean that the birds are diseased or that they can spread a

virulent form of the virus to poultry or people. The birds that commonly harbor these viruses have developed resistance over many millennia, and they rarely suffer illness from avian flu viruses. Avian migrations are typically North to South, not from Asia or Europe to the Americas. Insignificant migrations (mostly of shorebirds) occur from Russia across the Bering Strait into Alaska but these birds are highly unlikely to come into contact with poultry housed outdoors.

4. The pathogenic avian flu virus will not enter the US in legally imported birds. Since 1972, all birds imported into the United States undergo mandatory quarantine by the US Department of Agriculture and they are tested for highly pathogenic avian influenza virus during quarantine. During that 30-year period, with the entry of many millions of exotic birds, pathogenic avian influenza virus has been found only once in Pekin robins from China and it was not H5N1. Pathogenic avian influenza is an extremely rare disease in pet and exotic birds. Bird's owners should have no fear of contracting pathogenic avian influenza from pet birds. People who are potentially interested in purchasing birds bred in the United States for pets should have no fear of contracting avian influenza.

5. In Asia, 120 reported cases and 61 fatalities have occurred in 3 years. In this region it is common for millions of people to live in close contact with poultry, with the birds often entering their homes. If a bird becomes ill the family will often slaughter it, clean it and cook it, potentially exposing themselves to the virus. Direct heavy

exposure to an infected bird's body fluids is necessary for transmission to people. A favorite Asian dish is raw duck liver. Millions of domestic birds in Asia have become infected and have been destroyed to control the spread of the virus with only 61 human fatalities in 3 years. The case fatality rate may be skewed by the fact that poor people in rural areas who are most likely to be infected are not likely to seek medical care unless their illness is grave.

6. Avian flu viruses rarely, if ever, jump straight to becoming human flu viruses. Typically, avian influenza must undergo a series of mutations or a large genetic change to acquire the ability of human-to-human transmission. The potential for genetic mutation associated with exchange of genetic information between strains is higher when an animal or human is simultaneously infected with two different strains of influenza. Simultaneous infections of human and bird flu in a pig may be required for the viruses to interchange their genetic information and become both highly infectious to humans and highly pathogenic. This potential exists in Asia where people often keep poultry and pigs around their home. This is the potential that public health officials fear. However, these large changes in genetic makeup are just as likely to result genetic changes that make the virus non-pathogenic.

7. Periodic outbreaks of pathogenic avian influenza occur in poultry around the world, including the United States. Since 1997, for example, more than 16 outbreaks of pathogenic avian influenza have occurred in poultry within the United States. The virus strains in each of these outbreaks were just as likely as

H5N1 to become pathogenic human influenza viruses, yet none of them made the jump from avian virus to human virus. According to CDC records only 2 mild cases of flu have been reported from people in contact with infected poultry during this time.

8. Influenza viruses do not persist in the environment outside of a host for long periods of time. Under ideal conditions at room temperatures, human flu viruses can remain infective for about one week. Exposure to sunlight drastically reduces the length of time flu viruses can remain infective.

9. As long as the H5N1 virus does not gain the ability to be transmitted from human to human, its impact on human health will continue to be minimal. However, it is important to eliminate the virus from affected poultry populations to protect both people and birds. Culling of uninfected avian populations will not assist in the control of avian influenza.

10. Because of governmental and media paranoia, wild populations of migrating birds may be culled or disrupted unnecessarily in misguided efforts to control avian influenza. These actions could result in the needless deaths of millions of birds and could endanger species.

11. If pathogenic human to human transmitted avian influenza does enter the US it will be by entry of infected humans, not by infected birds. As in the 2003 outbreak of SARS in Canada, an infected international traveler introduced the disease and subsequent cases occurred in exposed health care workers. This outbreak was brought under control by diligent Public Health

response and monitoring of travelers for signs of illness (fever).

12. Media reports about bird flu have created an unreasonable state of fear that can be detrimental to birds and the relationship of people to birds. A rational response is necessary to avoid further deterioration of public perception.

Americans should not be afraid of

- Pet birds
- Feeding wild birds in their backyards
- Visiting zoos
- Visiting parks where they may contact wild birds
- Migrating birds
- Going to pet stores
- Taking their birds to a veterinarian
- Attending bird shows
- Eating poultry products
- Transporting birds on airplanes
- Legal importation of exotic birds

News: European Union Bans Importation of Exotic Birds

from: <http://www.worldparrottrust.org>

Oct. 26, 2005: Member States today endorsed a draft Commission decision to ban imports from third countries of captive live birds other than poultry for commercial purposes, at a meeting of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health (SCFCAH). These measures, which follow the detection of highly pathogenic avian influenza in a bird held in quarantine in the UK last week, aim to strengthen further the EU's defences against avian influenza. The ban covers captive live birds other than poultry imported for commercial purposes. A separate decision regulates the movement of birds accompanying

their owners which will be subject to certain conditions.

Keep Your Pets Safe This Holiday Season

by: Taylor Knight

It's that time of year again and Christmas will be here before you know it. How time flies! Here is your friendly reminder to help keep your parrots safe as we enter another holiday season. Don't forget to share this with your friends!

A little planning, some supervision, and a few things to watch out for can go a long way toward both you and your bird having a happy holiday. If I have forgotten anything, please let me know and I will build on this article for next year!

Stress

We all know Christmas can be a stressful time for us humans. Our parrots must think we have lost our minds. New people around, strange decorations, etc. Stick to your bird's regular schedule as much as possible, don't forget the lovin' and playtime. Oh, and make sure there is plenty of time for a good night's sleep for both you and your bird.

Decorations

Be careful of Angel Hair: it's spun glass and that just can't be good for anyone that eats it. Tinsel and garland are another big concern, it can cause intestinal obstructions if ingested. I don't know what kinds of decorations you have at your house, but just be aware that they are unfamiliar to your bird and they may or may not panic at the sight of some of them. Many decorations are

made of toxic or potentially toxic materials like different plastics, scented pinecones, hidden wires made of who knows what, stuff that is sprayed on so decorations look "fresh" longer. And don't forget the common everyday things lying around that could cause problems such as rubber bands, string, ribbon, tape, tacks, little nails, glue, etc.

Candles and Smelly Stuff aka Fragrances

Candles with lead wicks can be toxic, usually you will find them in cheap imported candles. Burning candles with fragrances is very irritating to your bird's sensitive respiratory system. Those candles with "essential oils" in them that smell great to you are **HIGHLY TOXIC WHEN BURNED**. Try 100% beeswax candles instead. They are more expensive, but burn five to seven times longer, are not scented and burn cleaner. One other word of caution - burns and wax spills have been known to happen when a wayward bird collides with a candle so **ALWAYS** watch your candles and your bird, don't leave either one of them without supervision. I have a rule, **IF I light a candle it's 100% beeswax and the parrot gang has to be in their cages.**

Potpourri, air fresheners, and a host of other smelly spraying things irritate the daylights out of your bird in so many ways. (They also irritate me, so it is not a problem for my birds because I don't use them in my home.) Try and go for something more natural if you feel the need to "scent" your house. Heat up some water in a pan on the stove and throw in a few organic cinnamon sticks, that smells yummy. Oh yes, can't forget this one **NO SMOKING AROUND THE BIRDS - PERIOD!** (*ed. note: Make sure house guests know this too!*)

Lights and Electrical Cords

Make sure these are concealed as well as possible so little birdie brains don't get any smart ideas and want to play with them. They could get shocked (as in probably killed) or burned by chewing on them. If they are loose, they could get tangled in them.

Plants

I think most people with parrots know by now that Poinsettias and Holly are dangerous if eaten, but did you know that Philodendron, Ivy and Mistletoe are also. In case you didn't, there's is no excuse now. These plants have the potential to cause life threatening problems for your parrot if eaten!

Dressing up Birdie

Not that you would do it, but watch those little ones. They seem to think it's a good idea to stick bows on (ouch) or drape ribbon over and around birds. Talk about a strangulation hazard. Ribbon or string may cause intestinal obstructions if they eat it.

Food and Drink

Alcoholic drinks, hot chocolate, coffee, and the ever-present eggnog are popular drinks at Christmas time. If your place is anything like mine, there are yummy fattening human goodies everywhere like cookies, candy, cakes and deserts. Watch that your birdie doesn't get into the holiday spirit this way! I like to put some water in a dark coffee mug (a duplicate of mine) and give the fids sips out of that. I don't know what they think it is, but it's in a coffee mug like mine and they are happy to drink it. Keep some nice fresh treats on hand for your birdies to munch on. I like pea pods, birdie bread, almonds and a little fruit. That way they won't feel left out and I

have to keep Zeke (African Grey) from saying "Mmmm, want some?" all night long.

Non-Stick Coated Surfaces

Be extra careful not to overheat any non-stick cookware or anything with a non-stick surface! Those toxic fumes can kill birds in no time flat. I know this warning has been around for a long time, but with extra cooking going on, I thought I would remind you all again. *(ed. note: It's safest to not use non-stick cookware around birds at all!)*

People

Having guests over? I know you would never feed your bird anything it's not supposed to have or subject it to extra stress, but watch your guests. Make sure they don't give your bird anything to eat or drink that could cause a problem. Of course, for us bird lovers, it almost goes without saying to make sure they are not causing the bird any undue stress like poking their fingers in the cage or just generally annoying your bird. Show them where the acceptable bird treats and give them a rule run down about being nice to parrots.

Fire

Want a nice warm fire in the fireplace? Is your fireplace in good shape or is this the first time you will be using it this year? What type of wood are you burning? Is the damper open? Check those "instant fire logs" and make sure they do not contain lead or arsenic. **DO NOT BURN WRAPPING PAPER OR PRESSURE TREATED WOOD EVER!** It's fine to have a fire as long as your fireplace is working like a should, has some type of guard across the front, and is being vented properly.

Wrapping Paper

Wrapping "paper" is a stretch. Lots of these innocent looking colorful papers contain toxic substances. Do not allow your bird to eat it and DO NOT burn it in your fireplace. If you are going to wrap a present for your bird, please use plain paper. If worst comes to worst, use a sheet of a black and white section of a newspaper.

Trees

May scare the daylight of your feathered friend. Take it slow and never place the tree where your parrot can chew on it.

Artificial Snow or Flocking

I couldn't find anywhere that said these were definitely a hazard, but they are not meant to be ingested and I am pretty darn sure they are not good for your bird if they inhale the fumes of that stuff either. When in doubt, just skip it. It's just not worth it.

Open Doors / Windows

With all the extra commotion going on around the holidays a little extra precaution about open doors seems to be in order. People going in and out, packages and food being carried in and out, point is that your door will probably get a workout. Not only that, but new things like trees or big boxes, might startle your bird and they may panic and fly. Just make sure your little feathered friend is out of harm's way and not in the direct path of the chilly air.

Have a Safe and Happy Holiday Season

Please, I don't want to hear about any accidents this holiday season. You all know what to do. And a message to your bird: It's not you. The humans really

ARE out of their minds for a couple of weeks a year. Remember, a little precaution and supervision go a long way in keeping everyone safe and happy!

Your Parrot Place

Taylor Knight is President of Your Parrot Place, providers of the highest quality parrot food, toys, cages and supplies available. YourParrotPlace.com - Only the Best for Your Parrot!

Article is from:

<http://ezinearticles.com/?Keep-Your-Parrots-Safe-this-Holiday-Season&id=95747>

Thanks to Petra for bringing this to my attention!

EPPA Fund Raising Event:

1. Family Reading Program

A selection of over 700 magazines, books, and DVDs to choose from. Lowest prices guaranteed. These subscriptions can be sent anywhere in Canada and make great gifts. On-line ordering through the EPPA web site will also be available. Check the catalogue at the November 30, 2005 meeting.

2. Entertainment Book

The EPPA will be selling Entertainment Books for forty dollars at the November meeting. The book contains coupons for discounts at restaurants (two for the price of one), merchandise, movies, recreational activities, cultural activities and much more.

Species Profile: The African Grey Parrot

By Jessie Z.

The African grey parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*) is unquestionably the most popular medium-large sized companion parrot. These handsome birds are intelligent and are often outstanding talkers who frequently use words in their proper context.

Description, Range and Habitat

African greys are medium-sized grey parrots with short red tails. Adult birds have yellow eyes, and juveniles have dark brown eyes. They also have a white, bare area around the eyes. There are two subspecies: The Congo (*Psittacus erithacus erithacus*) and the Timneh (*Psittacus erithacus timneh*).

The Congo variety of the African grey occurs in forests from the Ivory Coast (in west Africa) east to Kenya and northeast Tanzania (in east Africa) and south to northern Angola and the southern region of the Democratic Republic of Congo. They are also found on the islands in the Gulf of Guinea. Congo African greys are light grey, with a red tail and black beak. They are usually about 13 inches long and can weight 300 to 500 grams.

The Timneh variety of the African grey has a smaller natural range than the Congo. They can be found in the wild only in west Africa in the westernmost part of the Ivory Coast, and Sierra Leone, Liberia and southern Guinea. Timneh greys are usually smaller and darker coloured than Congos. They also

have maroon-coloured tails and horn-coloured beaks.

African grey parrots tend to live in forests, although they will visit savannahs and other open areas to feed. Most flocks completely avoid human settlement, but some flocks will raid domestic crops.

Diet

A wild grey's diet is made up of a variety of seeds, nuts, fruits, flowers, and berries. They are said to love the seeds of the oil palm tree. To get sufficient calcium and other minerals, they feed on grasses growing by shallow water holes. In some areas, elephants stomp out large depressions in the ground where water will then collect. The grasses growing around them contain calcium and other minerals, which most fruits and seeds do not. Wild African grey parrots will also eat snails for protein and minerals.

Companion African greys need to eat a varied diet. Many grey owners feed a pelleted diet supplemented with grains, fruits, vegetables, nuts and other healthy "people" food. African greys with calcium deficiencies sometimes have seizures, but a proper diet can prevent this problem. Parrot pellets, cuttlebone, dark green vegetables, and almonds all contain calcium.

Speaking Ability

African greys are famous for their ability to speak. Along with some Amazon species, they are generally considered to be the best talkers among the parrots, with some individuals learning hundreds of words.



This is Bud, the Congo African grey. He belongs to Marie.

Unlike humans, parrots do not have vocal cords and speak by forcing air across the top of the trachea. Baby greys often practise speaking by making quiet noises, and won't speak loudly until they can do so properly. As a result, many African greys do not talk until they are one year old, although a few talk before they are even weaned. In *Guide to Companion Parrot Behavior*, Mattie Sue Athan reports that the average African grey does not say its first word until it is 11 months old.

Although most greys eventually learn to speak, one should not buy an African grey only because of their talking abilities. Not every grey learns to talk, and some may prefer to whistle or imitate other sounds like microwave beeps or telephones. Others may imitate

other species of bird that live in the house.

Additionally, one should not get an African grey with the hopes of showing off their talking bird to others. Greys have a tendency to be shy, and many will not talk in front of strangers.

Intelligence

African greys are extremely intelligent birds. Not only do many of them develop large vocabularies, but many learn to speak in context.

An African grey named Alex, who has been trained by Dr. Irene Pepperberg, has shown that grey parrots can learn to identify dozens of objects and can learn concepts such as "same" or "different." Alex knows several colours, shapes, and numbers. He also knows the terms larger, smaller, same and different. For example, if shown a red object and a green object and asked, "What's different," he will likely answer, "Colour." He also knows what the word "none" means. Two other parrots, Griffin and Wart, are also being trained by Dr. Pepperberg.

African Greys as Pets

Although they are among the most popular pet parrot species and can make outstanding companions, the decision to purchase or adopt a grey should not be taken lightly. Like all parrots, African greys are high-maintenance pets. Because they are such intelligent birds, African greys can be prone to boredom. This means that it is essential that a companion grey has a variety of toys and other environmental enrichments to keep it happy and mentally stimulated.

Generally speaking, greys tend not to be noisy birds and most will not annoy or anger noise-sensitive neighbours, although some may learn to imitate loud or annoying sounds. Some greys are such great talkers that they can learn to imitate a word or sound after hearing it a few times (or even once!). So, if you don't want a grey to learn a particular word or phrase, don't let it hear it! Or, as the saying goes, "Live so could sell your parrot to the town gossip."



Above: This is Steiner, the Timneh African grey. He belongs to Allan W.

Both Congo and Timneh greys are equal in their intelligence, speaking abilities, and suitability as companions, and neither should be considered superior to the other. Some owners and breeders say that Timnehs tend to be a bit less shy and sensitive than the Congo.

Companion greys do appreciate attention from their favourite humans. They are generally not as fond of being cuddled and petted as the average cockatoo but many like to be held and talked to by their owners, and some enjoy a good head scratch. Being a social flock animal, an African grey should be treated as part of the family.

African greys have a tendency to become destructive to their own feathers, and this may be related to their somewhat shy, sensitive natures. Some mature African greys are wary and nervous around new objects or people. However, introducing a young bird to different toys, foods, people, and places in a positive manner should help it mature into a more confident adult. Good breeders will start this process for you by weaning their chicks onto a variety of foods and providing them with toys. A article from the July 2005 issue of Bird Talk notes that, "Greys are intelligent, loving, sensitive birds that require a calm owner who is willing to provide meaningful interaction on a daily basis."

As with any other type of parrot, a feather-picking African grey should be taken to the veterinarian. Dry skin, a dietary deficiency, exposure to zinc, lead or other toxic heavy metals, boredom, anxiety, or stress are all potential causes.

Chew toys are a must for an African grey. Since they breed in tree cavities in the wild, most parrots have an instinct to chew wood. Many greys enjoy puzzle-type toys that appeal to their intellects. These include foraging-simulation toys (where the bird has to figure out how to get a nut out of a toy, for example), or toys that contain knots to untie.

African greys do produce some feather dust, which could bother people with allergies. A weekly shower helps prevent the bird from becoming too dusty, and it helps keep its feathers clean.

Taking on a African grey is a major commitment as their average lifespan is

about 50 years, with some individuals living even longer.

Trade in Wild African Greys

African greys are listed on Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. This means that they can be legally caught in the wild and sold, although each country that has signed the CITES agreement must come up with a set export quota. Anywhere from 25 000 to 50 000 greys are exported from Africa each year, mainly to the European Union, Asia or the Middle East.

Aside from being terribly cruel (many wild-caught birds die of stress or disease shortly after capture), the trade in wild greys is resulting in major population declines where the species is commonly caught. The World Parrot Trust is currently funding field work in the Lobeke region of southwest Cameroon to examine the behaviour of wild greys, and to monitor their populations. Additionally, they are working to eliminate the trade in the species and are looking into the feasibility of setting up the infrastructure needed to encourage ecotourism in the area, as this could give the people living in Cameroon's rainforests an alternative source of income that does not involve trapping parrots. The greys share their habitat with a variety of other animals including over 283 other bird species, a variety of primates including gorillas and chimpanzees, 10 ungulate species, and elephants. Thus, the region has a great deal of potential as an ecotourism destination.

Conclusion

African greys are among the most popular companion species, desired for their superb speaking abilities, quiet, sensitive natures and outstanding intelligence. However, Bonnie Munro Doane, in *My Parrot, My Friend*, notes that, "Although this parrot has the potential for becoming the best possible psittacine companion, no one should even consider one of these grand birds unless willing to make the commitment to provide the high degree of emotional care they need and deserve."

Further Reading

Books

- *The African Grey Parrot Handbook* by Mattie Sue Athan and Dianalee Deter.
- *For the Love of Greys* by Bobbie Brinker.
- *The Alex Studies: Cognitive and Communicative Abilities of Grey Parrots* by Irene Pepperberg.

Video

Where the Wild Greys Are: A Day in the Life of Africa's Grey Parrots. By Diana May, Valerie Hovetter & James Gilardi. Published by the World Parrot Trust and filmed in the Central African Republic.

Websites

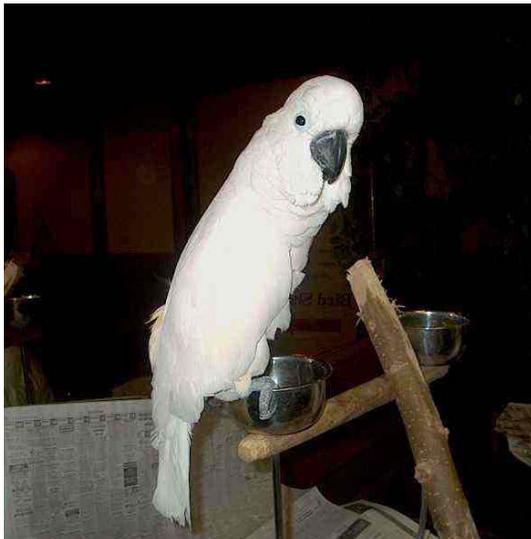
- *It's a Grey's World*
<http://www.itsagreysworld.com/>
- *The Alex Foundation*
<http://www.alexfoundation.org/>
- *The Grey Play Round Table*
<http://www.africangreys.com/>
- *The African Parrot Society*
<http://www.wingscc.com/aps/>

Quinoa: A Healthy Treat for your Parrot

Quinoa (pronounced "keen-nwa") is a grain-like food from South America. It looks like millet but is actually the very small fruit of a plant that's related to spinach. It is very nutritious, and contains significant amounts of potassium, magnesium, riboflavin, vitamin B6, thiamin, and niacin. It is also a great source of protein. Quinoa is available at most health-food shops, organic markets and Save-on Foods.

To prepare: Boil two cups of water, and then add one cup of quinoa. Cook for about ten minutes, and add some frozen vegetables, stir and cook for five more minutes. Dry fruit can also be added.

Once cooked, the quinoa "grain" will look clear and will have a small "tail" sprouting from it. Most parrots will love quinoa, including many fussy ones.



Photos from the NACBS show:
Left: Yeti the Moluccan cockatoo who belongs to Louise and David,
Above (top) Chi-Chi the Senegal parrot who belongs to Sandra,
and above (bottom photo), Pearl the umbrella cockatoo, who belongs to Marsh.

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