

EPPA Gazette

Newsletter of the Edmonton Pet Parrot Association February 2006

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Above: Tucker, the Maroon-bellied conure. He belongs to Sandra V.
Above, Right: Lucy the Maroon-bellied conure. She belongs to Jessie and Quentin.



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Meetings:

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

Club News: Past and Current Events

Meetings

November: For November's meeting, Jessie and Petra gave a presentation on making inexpensive toys for your parrot. The parrot of the month was Ruben, an orange-winged Amazon who belongs to Sam and Lisa B.

December: Instead of having a regular meeting in December, we have a Christmas party at the beginning of the month. This year it was at the Royal Fork.

January: For January's meeting, we had a round table discussion lead by Deb B. The parrot of the month was Dukie, an Alexandrine parakeet who belongs to Allan and Donna Hutt.

Thanks to Petra for her presentation, Sam & Lisa, and Allan & Donna from bringing parrots and Deb for leading the discussion!

Reminder: Meetings are at the Muttart Conservatory on the last Wednesday of each month at 6:45 pm. February's meeting will be on the 22nd. The activity and parrot of the month will be posted on the website (eppa.ca) soon!



Above: Chico the Congo African gray at the pet expo. He belongs to Shellee.



Above: Emily the Greenwing macaw, who belongs to Louise and David.

Pet Expo: A big thank-you to everyone who helped out at the pet expo! About 15 000 people attended the expo over the two days, and the EPPA booth was a big hit. We made about \$220 from selling memberships, photos, and parrot toys. Photos of the show are shown on this page and the following one.

Welcome to New Members: Jennifer K., Michelle & Kahn F., Richard K., Kenna W., Brian and Irene G., and Anne and George K.



Left: Rubicks, the Meyer's parrot, does a headstand. She belongs to David & Louise.

Library: Our library is back. We have both books and videos. To borrow something, Email Petra at pkh@telus.net and she can bring it to the next meeting. The videos we have are: Parrots: Look Who's Talking (a VHS documentary on wild and pet parrots), Teaching Your Parrot Beginning Tricks (instructional DVD), and Preventing and Solving the Most Common Behavioral Problems (VHS).

Some of the books we have are:

- Bird Care and Training (2002, Julie Rach).
- Guide to a Well-Behaved Parrot (Mattie Sue Athan, 1993)
- Guide to the Quaker Parrot (Mattie Sue Athan, 1997)
- Guide to the Senegal Parrot and its Family (Mattie Sue Athan, 1998)
- Holistic Care for Birds (David McCluggage, 1999)
- Lovebird Handbook (Vera Appleyard, 2001)
- Pet and Companion Birds (Ray Dorge, 1998).

-A full list is available on the website.

-Have a suggestion for a good book to include? Please Email your idea to someone on the executive.



Above: This is Belle the umbrella cockatoo. She belongs to Alice B.



Above: A lutino lovebird, who belongs to Janie R.

Elections: There will be elections at the February meeting for all executive positions (President, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer). Please come to the next meeting if you'd like to nominate someone for one of these positions. Also, we still do not have a treasurer, so if you'd like this job, please let one of the executive know.

The following is a summarized description of the responsibilities of each member of the executive:

President: Presides at all meetings of the EPPA and executive.

Vice-President: Acts as the president if he or she is absent at a meeting or resigns.

Secretary: Goes to all general and executive meetings and keeps accurate minutes of them.

Treasurer: Deposits all money paid to the EPPA and properly accounts for the funds of the EPPA.

In addition to the monthly general meetings, the executive members attend another short monthly meeting to plan out the club's activities.

Thanks to everyone who submitted items for this newsletter! To have a photo, story, recipe, or article included in the next one, Email Jessie at jzgurski@ualberta.ca

Parrot Nutrition

Recipe: "Parrot Muffins"

2.5 cups of grain (any flour, or 1 cup of oats + 1.5 cups of flour Whole wheat or enriched flour is best)

1 cup of milk or juice

0.25 cup of fat (oil or melted margarine)

1 egg

2 tsp baking powder

0.5 tsp salt

1.5 (up to 2) cups additions

The additions can be nuts, berries, chopped fruit, pureed fruit, peanut butter, apple sauce, mashed pumpkin or sweet potato, mashed banana, mashed cook carrot, shredded carrot, raisins, hulled seeds, frozen veggies, etc. Cinnamon is fine add as a spice. Basically use any healthy foods you have on hand. Pulverized pellets could be used for some of the flour and crushed egg shells can be added, if these are for parrots only.

Bake for ~20 minutes at 350 F.

Table Food for Parrots

Is it safe to feed healthy "human food" such as veggies, fruits, or nuts, to parrots? Some manufacturers of parrot foods suggest that feeding a bird extra food will throw off the perfect balance of nutrition that exists in parrot pellets. Parrot pellets are far more nutritious than an all-seed diet, but adding other foods will greatly enrich the parrot's life. After all, wouldn't it be boring to eat the same food all the time?

As long as the table foods offered to a parrot are healthy and varied, it is very beneficial to offer them. The "*Companion Parrot Handbook*" by Sally Blanchard, recommends this approximate set of guidelines for feeding the "non-pellet" part of their diet (there is some overlap in these categories):

Quality Proteins: Up to 20%. A mixture of brown rice, corn, and beans will



provide a parrot with a good source of protein. Scrambled eggs are also an excellent source of protein for parrots as well, but feed these in moderation, as the egg yolk contains more cholesterol than a parrot really needs. Nuts or quinoa also provide protein, and most parrots love these! Fish or poultry can also be offered occasionally. Since feathers are made of protein, a molting parrot that gets insufficient protein may develop dull, brittle feathers.

Vitamin "A" Vegetables: About 30%.



Parrots need vitamin A for healthy skin and feathers, and to develop good eyesight. Severe vitamin A deficiency is very common in parrots on an all-seed diet and such birds often display symptoms such as sneezing, wheezing, lethargy, poor feather color, and/or swollen eyes. All dark green leafy vegetables, such as broccoli, kale, dandelion greens or turnip greens contain vitamin A, as do most fruits or vegetables with yellow, orange, or red flesh, such as mangos, peppers, carrots, sweet potatoes, papaya, or cantaloupe. Pistachios and pumpkin seeds contain a low amount of vitamin A. Many dark green vegetables also contain a good amount of calcium as well.

Other Fruits and Vegetables: 15-20%. Feed a variety of fresh produce for health and variety. Bananas, peas, sprouts, beets, tomatoes, berries, prickly pear, corn, and Brussels sprouts all provide vitamins and/or minerals. Note that fruits with little colour in the flesh, such as apples or grapes, tend to be fairly high in fructose and low in vitamins, and so should not make up a huge part of a parrot's diet.

Whole Grains: About 15-20%.

These provide carbohydrates, protein, B-vitamins and minerals. Oatmeal, whole-grain rice, quinoa, spelt, bread, unsalted crackers, or healthy cereal all fall in this category.



Fats: ~5% While many parrots receive too much fat in the form of seeds, a parrot should

not eat a diet with no fat. Seeds and nuts can be fed, and most parrots enjoy them. Sunflower seeds, a parrot favourite, contain a lot of vitamin E & B and many essential minerals. However, they are very fatty, so feed as a treat.

Note that you don't have to feed this exact ratio everyday! As long as everything balances out in the long run, the parrot will remain healthy. About 25% or so of a parrot's diet can be healthy table foods, but if you'd like to increase this percentage, be sure to research parrot nutrition very thoroughly.

Items to feed sparingly: There are a few table foods that are harmful if fed too often. Spinach contains oxalates, which are compounds that reduce calcium absorption. It should be fed sparingly, or with an extra source of calcium. I personally don't bother with it, as my parrots eat other dark, leafy greens. Iceberg lettuce is pointless to feed, as it has almost no nutritional value.

Raw peanuts in the shell can be problematic. Some contain a mold on them that produces aflatoxins, which can damage the liver. If you feed them (most parrots love them), use human-grade, roasted peanuts. These are far cleaner than ones intended for animal feed.

Canned foods should be avoided, as they often contain extra salt. Frozen produce, however, is fine. Most of it is flash frozen shortly after harvest, so it retains all the vitamins.

Foods to avoid: Avocado should not be fed to parrots, as it is toxic to them. Dairy products contain lactose, which parrots cannot digest. Hopefully, it should go without saying that alcohol & caffeine should never be given to parrots. Chocolate is also toxic to them.

If your pet parrot is eating a diet of pellets with other healthy foods, it is unnecessary to add extra vitamin or mineral supplements to its diet. In fact, doing so could be harmful, as it is possible to overdose a parrot on some vitamins and minerals.

Species-specific: Not all parrot species have the same nutritional requirements. Below is a list of specific requirements for several groups:

Lories and Lorikeets: These lively parrots have very specific dietary needs. In the wild, they eat a diet composed primarily of flower nectar and pollen. Commercial mixes are available to make "nectar" for lories. Their diets can be supplemented with fruit.



Large Macaws: Large macaws need more fat and carbohydrates than most other parrots. Nuts should be given daily. Macadamia nuts appear to have great nutritional benefits for hyacinth macaws: many pairs will not breed until these are offered to them.

Eclectus parrots: Eclectus parrots eat more fruit in the wild than other parrots, and need a lot of vitamin A, so frequently offer an Eclectus vitamin-A containing fruits, such as mangos, peaches, papayas, or cantaloupe. As with other parrots, dark, leafy green or orange veggies should be offered as well.

African grey: All pet parrots need a source of calcium in the diet, but greys in particular can suffer from seizures if they do not get sufficient calcium. Good sources of calcium include dark green vegetables, almonds, Brazil nuts, pulverized egg shell, salmon, or cooked dry beans. Cuttle bones also provide a lot of calcium.

Amazons, Pionus, Rose-breasted cockatoo: These parrots are prone to obesity. High fat items like seeds and nuts should be limited.

Further Reading: For more on parrot nutrition, check out the book *Feeding Your Pet Bird*, by Petra Burgmann.

Member Photos & Stories



Sunshine the Senegal parrot

After months of reading, visiting pet stores, and talking to people about tropical birds, I finally bought the cage. It was all set up with a few toys borrowed from Kelly's conure Madge, but still sat empty until the end of November.

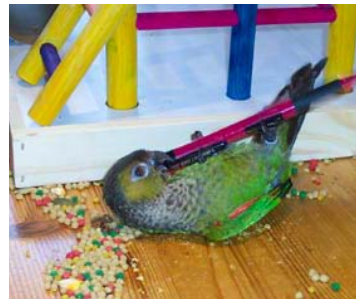
My partner and I went to see a local breeder and although I was focusing more on buying one of her maroon conures, we were drawn to two young Senegals. One of them was very quiet and shy compared to her noisy, boisterous cagemates. She was only two months old and had just been weaned. Nervous and a little afraid to commit to such a young birdie, we decided to buy her anyway. What a treat and delight she has turned out to be. We got a clean bill of health from Dr. Keeler, verified her sex, and named her Sunshine (aka Bertha). Sunshine is now 4 months old, has bonded to both of us and just loves to hang out with people. Currently, her favourite foods include Tropicana pellets, peas in the pod, carrots, broccoli, apples, and kiwi fruit. She also loves cashew nuts but this is only a rare, special treat.

We think Sunshine will be a talker because she already responds with sounds like hi sweetie, hi baby and pretty birdie. We feel very fortunate to have her and are looking

forward to many years together.

-Linda and John

Right: Squishy, the budgie, who belongs to Kenna. This little budgie was rescued from an animal shelter in BC.



Left: This is Madge, Kelly's black-capped conure.



Above: These lineolated parakeets belong to Jessie and Quentin. The green one is Emerald and the blue one is Garnet.



Above: This blue and gold Macaw belongs to Judy K.

Species Profile: The Budgie

Most Popular Parrot: Budgies are native to Australia and weren't known to Europeans until the 1800's. They were first described to the West by naturalist John Gould, who illustrated and described them in the book, *Birds of Australia*. They were soon imported into Europe by Gould. Since they are adaptable, easy to breed in captivity, and sweet-tempered, they quickly became very popular.

Today, the budgie is the most common parrot species in captivity.



Above: A painting of two wild budgerigars from the book *Birds of Australia*.

In the Wild: Budgies occur naturally throughout central Australia. Their preferred habitats include scrub land, desert, grassland, and woodland. They are migratory, and occupy the northern part of their range during winter and the southern part of their range during summer. Their diets include the seeds of 21 plant species, and they will eat insects as well. Wild budgies tend to occur in very large flocks in the wild. Living in large flocks has many advantages: there are more sets of "eyes" to scan for food or predators, and any individual bird becomes less likely to be preyed upon. They breed at any time of the

year when food is abundant and nest in holes in old or dead trees. Clutches can be large (4 to 8 eggs) and the eggs are incubated for 18 days. The young fledge about 30 days after hatching.

Appearance: The average budgie is about 18 centimeters and weighs 30-40 grams. Wild budgies are green with yellow necks and faces, bluish tails, and violet markings on the face. There are black stripes on the head, and the feathers on the wing are black with yellow edges. In mature birds, the males have a blue cere and the females have a brown cere (the swellings at the base of the nostrils). Like all parrots, they have four toes: two pointing forward and two pointing backward.

There are two breeds of domestic budgie: the American and the English. The average pet-store budgie that most people are familiar with is of the American variety. English budgies are much larger than American ones and have far broader, higher foreheads with very full, fluffy feathers that partially obscure the eyes and beaks. English budgies are sometimes referred to as "exhibition budgies" as they are often shown at bird shows, although American budgies can be seen at cage bird shows as well.

Domestic budgies occur in a huge variety of colours and patterns, which include several shades of blue, green, or violet. They may also be white (albino), yellow (lutino) or grey. Any colour may have a yellow or white face, and wing patterns can be very variable. Cinnamon variety budgies have brown wing feathers, clearwing ones have very light wing feathers, while greywing ones have grey wing feathers. Pied budgies have patches of white on the body, and opaline budgies have very thin black stripes on the head. A rather rare variety of the budgie (the crested) has a crest of long feathers on the head.

Budgies as Pets: Budgies can make excellent companions for most people. Most budgies are gentle enough to be suitable for mature children who know to handle them gently. They are generally suitable for apartments as well, as their voices are quieter than most parrots, although they can quite chatty at times. They are very intelligent and lively. Because they are so active, budgies should be housed in the largest cage the owner can afford. The cage should have closely-spaced bars, so the budgie won't get his or her head stuck in them. It should contain a variety of toys and perches.

Many pet store budgies are shy, and will require some patience & taming before they can be easily handled. Most budgies cost between \$10 and \$25. Some pet stores sell tamed budgies for \$50. This is usually how much a hand fed budgie from a breeder costs, but the price is generally well worth it.

Talking Ability: Since they are parrots, budgies are capable of learning to talk. In fact, of all the small parrot species, male budgies are likely the best talkers. Their voices are fast and high pitched, so they can be difficult to understand. Males are more likely to learn to talk than females, and budgies obtained and socialized at a young age and kept alone are more likely to learn to talk. However, since they are very social, a budgie should not be kept alone unless the owner gives it lots of attention daily. Additionally, many budgies never learn to talk, so one should not get a budgie based solely on the fact that many can learn to talk.

Some budgies develop very impressive vocabularies. The world record for the parrot with the largest vocabulary is held by a budgie named Puck, who was owned by Camille Jordan. When he died, he knew approximately 1700 words.



Above: Squishy (yellow) and Becky (aqua). These budgies are owned by Kenna.

Feeding: Many owners feed their budgies a seed mix. A seed mix should contain a large variety of seeds. Most budgies also love spray millet as a treat.

However, seeds do not provide all of the nutrition that a budgie needs. Pellets are ideal, as they contain most nutrients that a parrot needs, but some budgies are difficult to coax into eating pellets. A budgie that eats a seed diet should be provided a cuttlebone for calcium, and some fresh greens for vitamin A. Clipping the greens to the cage will encourage the bird to eat them. Dandelion greens in particular, are extremely nutritious. Cooked grains, such as quinoa or brown rice, should also be offered.

Parakeets? Budgies are often referred to as "parakeets." However, while all budgies are parakeets, not all parakeets are budgies. The term "parakeet" refers to slender parrots with long, tapering tails. Other examples of parakeets include the ringneck parakeet, the Alexandrine parakeet, the Bourke's parakeet, and the plum-headed parakeet. In general, when most people use the word "parakeet" they are referring to the budgie.

For more information, check out:
http://www.birds-online.de/index_en.html
This budgie site contains good information on nutrition! Thanks to Kenna for submitting it.

Birdie Body Language

by Marilu Anderson, Bird Nutrition and Behavior Consultant

Most parrot people are aware of some of the basic body language our companions use to communicate with us. But it's usually the more negative ones! However, our buddies use a multitude of moves to express lots of emotions, both positive and negative. So, let's look at a few:

EXCITEMENT/AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS

Although most of these activities are associated with aggressive/defensive attitudes in our birds, they can also simply signify any excitement, good or bad - so you have to know your bird, and observe closely to differentiate between aggressive postures that mean "Stay away!" and those that simply mean "I'm over-excited!" even in a good way. (Of course, even with those you need to be careful, as an over-stimulated bird can still act out by biting.)

Eye pinning: The pupils dilate and constrict rapidly, back and forth, indicating excitement and interest. Definitely means you need to pay attention and look out.

Feather Puffing: The bird fluffs his feathers out all over, but especially the head and neck, and with Cockatoos, the crest is erect. In the wild, birds use this to appear larger, and thus be more intimidating to foes.

Tail Fanning: Especially in Amazons, the bird fans his whole tail out (like a mini-horizontal peacock), again, to appear large and "scary."

Blushing: Bare-faced birds like Macaws, allow you to visually observe the facial redness that accompanies excitement. (Actually, ALL parrots so this - we just can't see it through the feathers! Some birds blush a light pink, others (Like my Amber), go a deep red. I find babies blush more than adults, as they experience new things in the

world.

Head Bowing: The bird, while puffed up, eye-pinning, tail fanning, and blushing, also lowers his head, stretching out his neck. Often accompanied by a "growling" sort of sound, or with African Greys and Cockatiels, it's more of a "hissing" sound.

Stretching/Wing Spreading: The bird raises up on tip toes, feathers and crest erect, neck stretched, wings eagle - spread - again, he's trying to look large and threatening. Often, a highly agitated bird will sway back and forth. "Flash" colors (Bright color accents under wings, crest or tail) are highly visible during this type of posturing - it's hard to miss, as this type of display is QUITE obvious!

Although aggression behaviors and excitement behaviors are similar, the good observer with a trained eye can readily tell the difference. Work on developing your observation skills, so you'll know how to best proceed. Of course, a bird coming at you, head-lowered, with an open beak, is hard for ANYONE to misinterpret!

SOLICITOUS BEHAVIORS

These include all the more passive ways a parrot asks for attention. If we ignore these, they can lead to more outright demands, such as screaming, or neurotic behaviors that become obsessive, almost ritualistic, habits such as constant flipping or circling in the cage, or toe-tapping, beak wiping, and odd looking head movements. The basic solicitous behaviors include the following:

Food Begging: Recently weaned babies often cry and "baby bob" repeatedly. They sit low on the perch, heads turned up, slightly quivering their wings, with heads bobbing rapidly. This needs to be addressed! Often, newly weaned babies revert after moving to their new home. It's a good idea to continue regular body weight checks, as anything over a 10% loss is cause for concern. I don't believe in time-

table weaning, and do not feel it is inappropriate to continue, or re-start, hand feeding of young birds. Ask for guidance on how to best handle it.

Wing Quivering: The bird sits low with wings gently quivering, head out, and stretched and softly chirps to you. Some may "bob," even as adults. This is more common in females. It simply means "Pick me up! Love me!" I find it quite endearing and nothing to be alarmed about.

Leaning Forward/Looking up at you with Big Eyes: This is also a very sweet way birdies ask for some loving. They simply lean toward you and give you big, soft, goo-goo eyes! Pretty fool-proof for most birds!

Feather Puffing: Nothing like the feather puffing of aggression/over-excitement, which is stiff and rigid, this is a "soft" raising of the feathers, again, especially on the head and neck and means "Please scratch me and preen my pin feathers!" They need out help to reach those difficult spots, and it's a glorious way to strengthen your bond by preening his "pins" for him!

HAPPINESS BEHAVIORS

These are my favorites! They are also the most subtle and most often missed signals that our parrots give us. Learn to recognize them and you'll enjoy a whole new level of richness in your communications.

Tail Wagging: Often in one on one interactions, you'll see your bird give his tail a quick "fan" and a vigorous side-to-side shake. This means "I'm content, I'm enjoying myself and feeling quite relaxed!" It's always a happy sight!

Happy-Wing Tai Chi: You walk in the room, or up to your parrot, he spreads out one wing, in a big stretch, often accompanied by a full extension to the back of the leg on the same side (very graceful, martial-arts-looking). I love this one! Often, they do it at the most inopportune

time, like when you're in a big hurry to put him up and get out for the day. But, this is the parrot equivalent of a big hug! It means "I'm so happy to see you! How 'ya doing?!" Don't ever rush him when he's being sooo courteous and pleasant!

"Happy Beak": It's late, he's eaten, he's played, he's cuddled, he's almost ready for bed - and you hear a funny grinding rasping sound coming from your bird. This is a total contentment, relaxed, happy behavior. I actually met someone once who professed to "hate" that sound! To me, it's music to my ears - it means my kids have had a great day and are ready to go night-night for sweet dreams!

Regurgitation: You're loving on your buddy when all of a sudden, he starts to bob, then deposits a warm gob of partially digested food onto you! Well, you've just been paid the highest compliment your parrot can pay you!! This is how parrots say "I love you madly, for ever and ever - you're mine!!" Please, don't act grossed out, or make faces, or laugh, or run away. Simply say "I love you, too!" and give him a rub!

There's lots more behaviors and postures our companion birds use to express their moods, needs, and feelings to us. When you start to pay attention to your friend's many ways in which he communicates with you, you'll surely discover some special and unique ones that will go a long way in enabling the two of you to get along better, strengthen your bond, and provide insight into his own unique personality!

Note: This article is from <http://www.yourparrotplace.com/>

Articles from the site may be reprinted as long as proper credit is given.

Member Discounts

The following merchants offer a discount to EPPA members. If you do not have a card, contact either Jessie or Louise.

10 % Discounts

Baker's Aviaries Feed & Seed
9784 – 51st Ave 490-4434

Tiffany's Décor On Whyte: 10135 Whyte avenue
434-2414

Champion's Feed & Farm Supply: 13723
Manning Drive 406-2233

(5% off 25 lb bags and 10% off 50 lb bags of parrot food.)

10% off bird supplies

P J's Pet Centre (Four locations): 1) #150 3803
Gateway Blvd 436-7387 2) P J's Pet Centre:
Phase III 1498 WEM 444-7387 3) P J's Pet
Centre: 742 Kingsway Mall 474-1700 4) P J's Pet
Centre: L66 Londonderry Mall 472-7387

Superpet (Three locations): 1) 294 Mayfield
Common 481-8000 2) Superpet Express: 14211
23 Ave. 430-1818 3) Superpet Clearance: 10103
175 Street, 443-0198

10 % Discount on bird food

The Wild Bird Store: 4712 – 99 St 439-7333

Lost Parrot

Willow - January 2006

This cute fellow is a white fronted Amazon and was caught outdoors the first week of January 2006. He spent 2 weeks with the City then a few days at the Humane Society and now FFARRA is providing his care. He has some distinguishing physical characteristics which would make a positive I.D. fairly obvious. He is not extremely tame but has flock tendencies to people. Dr. Gordey advises us that he has been flighted for a good amount of time as his flying muscles are extremely well developed leading her to believe he has been flying a lot. This complicates any rehoming efforts as he could be from a fair distance.

If anyone has heard anything about someone missing such a bird please contact FFARRA at 780-470-4179.



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Email woodflock@shaw.ca

Cages

·For sale: 4 black newer Parakeet Flight Cages for sale 32" wide, 23" high, 14" deep, narrow finch/small budgie spacing, will hold nest box. Comes with 2 trays \$125.00 each. I have an older type brass one for \$90.00. Will make deal on all at one time sale. I have used them for lovebirds, parrotlets, lineolateds.

Contact Lin at (780) 486-3868

safehaven@shaw.ca

Birds

·**Deb Brown** has a good variety of handfed baby birds at this time. They include: **Parrotlets**, a **Maroonbelly Conure**, a couple of **Pearly Conures**, and **Lovebirds (Bluemasks, Fischers, and Peachfaces)**. Coming soon... **Indian Ringnecks** and **Budgies!** Also have a variety of used cages for sale. All in very good condition. See website for pictures and further info.

To view Deb's birds check out **Sweetie Tweeties** at www.aparrot4u.com and **click on the fischer lovie**. If you are interested in a new pet or know of anyone looking for a bird as a pet contact: **Deb at 973-3267**.

·For sale: Eight very big and beautiful cockatiels for sale

-1st pair lutino pearl hen pied male paid \$250.00 asking \$150 this pair is proven but not by me

-2nd pair Cinnamon hen pied male proven not by me was asking \$250.00 now \$150.00

-3rd pair Lutino hen Pied male also proven but not by me was asking \$250.00 now \$150.00

2 young April hatch were hand feed but now are wild \$50.00 each pied split to cinnamon \$100.00 for both they are siblings or \$400.00 takes all

This group is a wonderful group for the beginner. Reason for selling my husbands Asthma and allergies can't handle the dust.

Morning Sun Aviaries
Mitch & Judy K.

www.morningsunaviaries.com
morningsunaviaries@telus.net