ASA Avicultural Bulletin

ASA

A JOURNAL FOR BIRD BREEDING, CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND EDUCATION

July/August/September 2022

ASA BULLETIN

The purposes of the Society are the study of foreign and native birds to promote their conservation and protection; the dissemination of information on the care, breeding, and feeding of birds in captivity; the education of Society members and the public through publications, meetings, and available media; and the promotion and support of programs and institutions devoted to conservation. Front Cover: Mount Apo Lorikeet (Trichoglossus johnstoniae) Photo:Steve Duncan. Inside cover: Great reed warbler (Acrophalus arundinaceus)chicks Photo: Lou Megens The Avicultural Society of America e-Bulletin is published quarterly online on our website, asabirds.org

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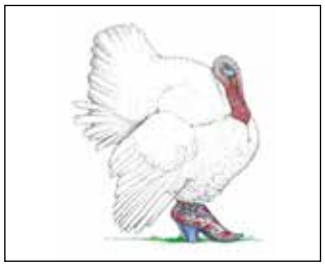

July/August/September 2022

President's Message

On December 16th, the Avicultural Society of America partnered with our affiliate, the Organization of Professional Aviculturists, for a Q&A led by David Garcia, OPA Attorney and Steve Duncan, OPA President to address the new proposed regulations to the USDA's Animal Welfare Act in regards to commerce as it relates to aviculture. The town-hall style open discussion held on Zoom was shared on several platforms, including Facebook and YouTube, lasted over 3 hours and was quite productive in that it gave us all an idea of what to expect when the ruling is finalized in late February.

Highlights of the discussion included suggestions for being proactive with housekeeping, maintenance, and finding a vet that will sign off on action plans.

We are planning another Q&A after the regulations are finalized, though no date has been set just yet.

Until next time,

Sarah Brabbs

ASA BULLETIN

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dick.schroeder.911@gmail.com
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Conference Coordinators
Sarah Brabbs sbrabbs@gmail.com
Steve Duncan 909-599-7577

Editorial Panel
Susie Christian winged1s@aol.com
805-772-2038
Sheri Hanna 805-208-1759
Lisa Marun
Carol Stanley, Art Director 925-698-0191
Lisa Woodworth templeaviaries@gmail.com
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HUSBANDRY AND BREEDING OF THE MOUNT APO LORIKEET *TRICHOGLOSSUS JOHNSTONIAE* AT LORO PARQUE

Roger G. Sweeney

Adult pair Mount Apo Lorikeet *Trichoglossus johnstoniae* Photo: Carol Stanley

First Published in The Avicultural Magazine Vol. 103 No. 1

The Mount Apo Lorikeet Trichoglossus johnstoniae, also sometimes referred to as the Mindanao Lorikeet or Mrs. Johnstone's Lorikeet, is designated full species status within the genus Trichoglossus (Forshaw, 1989). Two races have been described (Rand and Rabor, 1959; DuPont, 1971), but recent taxonomic assessments (Forshaw, 1989; Sweeney, unpublished) suggest that no differentia exist. The length of this species is 20cm (8in) (Forshaw, 1989). Weights recorded for five adult birds at Loro Parque produced a mean weight of 56g (range 52-59g), with no noticeable differences in body weight between males and females within the sample. The

main plumage is green, with the forehead, lores and chin rose red, with a distinctive purple brown band reaching from the lores to the occiput. There is some yellow on the underside of the secondaries and throat. The breast feathers are yellowish green at the base, with darker green tips producing a barred appearance. The tail is green above and olive yellow below. The bill is orange-red in adult birds. The irides are red and the legs are greenish-grey.

This species is restricted to mountain regions of the island of Mindanao in the Philippines. The fact that this species is endemic to Mindanao has meant that it has rarely been seen outside of the Philippines. Its status in the wild is described as locally common, but its range is restricted and is being increasingly threatened by changes in land use. Very few historical records exist for this species in captivity. Almost certainly the first birds to be kept in captivity outside of the Philippines were those collected by Walter Goodfellow, who discovered this species in 1903, while on a collecting expedition for the English aviculturist, Mrs. Johnstone. Goodfellow gave this species the common name of Mrs. Johnstone's Lorikeet and three years after their collection from the wild, Mrs. Johnstone recorded the first captive breeding of this species

Male Mount Apo Lorikeet Trichoglossus johnstoniae Photo: Carol Stanley

when two chicks were reared in 1906 (Goodfellow, 1906). Since this time perhaps the only collection to have experience with this species before the 1990s was San Diego Zoo in California which has maintained and bred the Mount Apo Lorikeet for several decades. San Diego Zoo first bred the species in 1941, but no further breeding was achieved until the 1970s. From 1971 onwards, San Diego began to breed the Mount Apo Lorikeet more consistently and has in the last 25 years raised a large number of them. The Mount Apo Lorikeet started to become more widely kept in international aviculture in recent years as a result of successful captive breeding from 1990 onwards at the breeding centre of Antonio de Dios in the Philippines. This has allowed first generation birds to be sent to several collections in Europe, which have included both Loro Parque in Spain and Vogelpark Walsrode in Germany (Sweeney, 1994, 1996). At Loro Parque this species first arrived in the collection in 1990, but the first successful rearing was not achieved until 1994. Since this time further breeding has followed and is now becoming more consistent. During the 1996 breeding season for example, two breeding pairs reared five chicks between them, four of which were parent-reared without intervention, the fifth chick being hand-reared.

Husbandry

Husbandry guidelines for the Mount Apo Lorikeet at Loro Parque do not vary significantly from other Loriidae species in the collection - all receive husbandry similar to guidelines published on the care of this family (Low 1992; Sweeney, 1993). In more temperate countries the relatively small body size of these species means that extra care should be taken during periods of cold weather to ensure that they are not allowed to become chilled.

As with most Lorildae, Mount Apo Lorikeets normally roost inside the nest-box during the night, but in countries where the temperature may fall towards freezing point at night it would be wise to consider bringing these birds inside during the winter months or moving their nest-box in to a heated shelter if this has been included in the design of the aviary. As a guideline, Mount Apo Lorikeets, once established and acclimatised, should have a similar level of hardiness to the more familiar Goldie's Lorikeet Trichoglossus goldiei and Iris Lorikeet Trichoglossus iris.

One pair of Mount Apo Lorikeets at Loro Parque are housed in the exhibition area for Loriidae, while other breeding pairs are housed in suspended cages in the off-exhibit breeding areas of the park.

Photo: http://pan-aves.blogspot.com/

Both types of housing used have produced successful breeding. The exhibition cage measures 250cm x 105cm x 215cm (approx. 8ft 2in x 3ft 6in x 7ft 1in). Both sides and the back wall are solid, with the front panel and front half of the roof made of wire mesh; the back half of the roof is of solid construction. The nest-box in the exhibition cage is secured against the back wall. The exhibition cage is furnished with two main horizontal perches and in addition a fresh branch of pine wood is always present as chewing/play material. The suspended breeding cages used in our off-exhibit areas are made entirely from wire mesh and measure 300cm x 95cm x 95cm (9ft 10in x 3ft 1½in x 3ft 1½in). They are suspended at a height of 125cm (4ft 1 in), mmasured from the ground to the base of the cage, which means that the height of perching in the cage is slightly above the head height of the keeper. The front area of the cage, where food and water is supplied, is covered by a roofing sheet to protect against excessive sun, rain and possible contamination of the food by wild birds living around the breeding area. The cages are positioned with the length of the cage extending away from the service pathway at a right-angle, with the nest- box positioned at the back and secured

on the outside, with a hole in the wire allowing the birds to enter the nest-box. The area surrounding the back of the cage is planted and rarely disturbed other than for brief nest inspections. The suspended cages are also furnished with two main horizontal perches, one towards the front and one towards the back of the cage. Additional chewing and play material is also provided, in recent years captive raised Mount Apo Lorikeets have accepted a varied diet. At Loro Parque in recent years the birds have been maintained and bred while receiving two different commercial brands of liquid nectar food, but they have also always had access on a daily basis to various fruits (which can include on rotation apple. pear, papaya, banana, prickly-pear, cactus fruit etc.), green foods (commonly alfalfa or lettuce) and a dish which contains small millet/canary seed and a pelleted food (Lory Select). The diet used since 1995 onwards has been as follows:

7.00am: Biotropic Lory Nectar (approx. 100ml per pair prepared to manufacturer's instructions); segments of two or more fruits and green foods as described above; dish containing small millet and canary seed and Lory Select pellets (approx. 15g of seed and 15g of pellets, but this is varied according to the appetite of each pair and additional pellets may be added).

3.00pm: The nectar dish is removed and replaced with another 100ml of freshly prepared food in a sterile dish and any remaining fruit is removed. Additional pellets are also given if the morning allowance has been completely eaten

Particular attention is given to monitoring the quality of drinking water for our Loriidae. This is mainly due to specific water quality problems which are endemic to Tenerife. We have also noted that the control of certain medical problems common in Loriidae, particularly enterobacterial infections and protozoa can be dramatically improved once the water supply is controlled. At present we first chlorinate our water supply, then pass it through a reverse osmosis filtration machine, followed by an ultra-violet light sterilizer before it is used in our food preparation or offered as drinking water. Water used in the showers and to clean the cages is chlorinated but not filtered. Medical problems which have so far been recorded in captive populations of the Mount Apo Lorikeet have included Protozoal infections (notably trichamonas), enterobacterial infections (notably E. coli, salmonella, enteritis etc,), fungal infections and occasional ectoparasitic infestations. Birds can be screened for these ailments whenever they are routinely captured or handled.

Breeding

To date at Loro Parque most of the decisions about the pairing of birds have been made for population management reasons (genetic/ demographic considerations)

Adult pair Mount Apo Lorikeet Trichoglossus johnstoniae Photo: Carol Stanley

rather than allowing natural mate selection by birds in a communal situation. This has been the case due to the relatively limited population of birds that we have to work with and the need to keep potential breeding pairs unrelated. Even though pairings made have not been from mate-choice selection, so far almost no problems have been experienced as long as proper care is taken when first introducing the birds. We have had no cases of aggression, although the breeding success of pairs does reflect on their compatibility. In cases of pairs with poor breeding success, we try to change the pairings if we have a suitable choice of alternative partner available.

Nest-boxes used by Mount Apo Lorikeets at Loro Parque measure 46cm high x 17cm x 17cm (18in high x 6¾in x 6¾in). The entrance hole is near the top of the front and measures 5cm (2in) in diameter. The boxes are constructed from thick plyboard except for the floor base which is made from several layers of fine wire mesh to provide better drainage. An inspection door is included on the left side panel of the nest-box, about 15cm (6in) up from the base to allow easy access for the observation of eggs or chicks. An interior ladder up the front facing panel is also included in the design of the box. Wood shavings are used exclusively as the nesting medium. A layer of about 10cm (4in) is placed inside the nest-box. The condition of the nesting medium is monitored regularly and changed when required, particularly when chicks are present in the nest-box. In recent years, three different pairs have bred

From the beginning of the incubation period until internal pipping has been observed, the eggs should be turned several times each day, but once pipping has taken place the eggs should no longer be turned

and fledged young in the nest-boxes described. The clutch has always consisted of two eggs and the incubation period is 23 days. Newly-hatched chicks weigh 3-4g, and when parent-raised generally fledge after six weeks.

From a hand-reared chick I made the following observations on the chick's development (Sweeney, 1994). The skin is pink and is covered with long grey-white primary natal down. The beak and toe nails are black at the time of hatching, The primary natal down begins to thin out in the second week and is replaced by shorter, denser, secondary down. The eyes begin to slit at around Day 12 and are fully open by Day 16. The first pin feathers which begin to appear are those of the flight feathers which takes place at around Day 24 onwards, followed quickly by pin feathers on the head, tail and then the rest of the body. By Day 40 the chick is close to being fully feathered except for its flanks. By Day 47 the chick is completely feathered, is perching well and feeding itself from a food dish which is held up towards it. The chick was fully weaned within the next week to ten days. Once fully feathered and weaned the chicks are still visually identifiable as being immature due to their dark iris, black beak and pale grey coloration of the exposed skin of the pre-orbital ring and cere. The beak coloration begins to change towards orange after ten weeks of age onwards, but the dark iris

coloration and the lighter grey coloration on the cere and pre-orbital ring remain for two to three months longer.

Artificial Rearing Guidelines
Parent-rearing is preferred for this species at Loro Parque, but hand-rearing has been successfully carried out both at Loro Parque and in the Philippines and the following guidelines have been prepared for the neonatal care of this species.

Incubation
Incubation temperature is maintained at 37.4°C (99.3°F) from the beginning of incubation until the time of internal pipping, from which time the temperature is lowered and maintained at 36.6°C (97.9°F). Humidity is maintained at around 55% for most of the incubation period then raised to 90% or higher once internal pip (or external pip) has been recorded. If eggs are being incubated from an early state, or if candling of the egg indicates an abnormal size of the air sac compared to the relative stage of embryo development, then closer management of egg weight loss can be implemented (Harvey, 1990; Sweeney, 1993). From the beginning of the incubation period until internal pipping has been observed, the eggs should be turned several times each day, but once pipping has taken place the eggs should no longer be turned (Harvey, 1990; Sweeney, 1993). Emergence from the egg should take place within 48 hours of external pipping being recorded.

Emergence from the egg should take place within 48 hours of external pipping being recorded.

Hand-rearing
Upon hatching the chicks remain in the hatching incubator for up to five hours to allow them to rest and

Adult pair Mount Apo Lorikeet *Trichoglossus johnstoniae* Male on Left, Female on Right Photo: Carol Stanley

Adult pair Mount Apo Lorikeet *Trichoglossus johnstoniae* Male on Left, Female on Right
Photo: Carol Stanley

dry. Once moved to an incubator they are initially maintained at a temperature of 36°C (96.8°F). After the first few days the temperature is slowly lowered by about one degree every two days, although this can vary depending upon the chick's reaction. The chicks are housed in small stainless steel containers which are easy to sterilise. The container is padded with kitchen paper towel for the first two weeks of the chick's rearing period, the towelling being shaped within the container to give support to the chick's body. From two weeks onwards, clean wood shavings are used instead of paper towels. The chick is usually ready to accept its first food around five hours after a normal hatch. The first food normally given to the chick after hatching is simply lactated ringers solution with a strain of psittacine-specific lactobacillus added. Depending upon the appearance of the chick, as to what degree it appears dehydrated after hatching, the first three or four feeds can also consist simply of

lactated ringer solution to ensure the chick is correctly hydrated before normal feeding begins. Once normal feeding begins then the diet fed to the chicks throughout their rearing period is a commercial hand- rearing diet (Pretty Bird). This produce is manufactured with several levels of fat and for Loriidae species we always use the formula with 19% protein and 8% fat. The formula is prepared to dilution shown (Table 1). With all the Loriidae, once the food has been prepared as shown in Table 1, an additional 2g of Fructosa is added to every 100g of formula to stimulate appetite. The food is always fed at a temperature of 40°C (104°F), although this may cool slightly during the course of feeding. The feeding instrument preferred for Loriidae species is always a spoon. In the first few days after hatching, the chick is fed about every 1½ hours between 6.00 am -12.00 pm. As the chick grows and the food becomes thicker, then the time interval between feeds is extended as shown below.

as to what degree it appears dehydrated after hatching, the first three or four feeds can also consist simply of lactated ringer solution to ensure the chick is correctly hydrated before normal feeding begins

TABLE 1. Food preparation and feeding frequency guidelines for T. johnstoniae

AGE (IN DAYS)	PERCENTAGE OF SOLIDS IN FOOD PREPARATION	NUMBER OF FEEDS PER DAY
1	10%	14+
2	12%	14
3	15%	14
4	18%	12-14
5	20%	12-14
7-14	23%	10-12
14-21	23%	10
21-28	23%	8
28-35	23%	6-8
35-42	23%	4-6
42-49	23%	2-4
49+	23%	2

From Day 35 onwards the rearing formula starts to have normal nectar food added.

Weaning, as with most Loriidae, is straight forward and normally is accomplished without problem in all cases before Day 60. In addition to the dish of nectar being provided inside the cage, segments of fruit such as apple, pear and papaya are also placed at perch height Once the chick has been identified with a closed leg band, it is always ideal when possible to then house the chick with other closely-related lorikeets of a similar size, this is particularly advantageous during the weaning period and afterwards. Once the birds are independent it is also good to house them socially for their first six months prior to future pairing decisions being made.

Sexing of Mount Apo Lorikeets
Slight visual indication of sex can be noted in the appearance of the birds, but sexing by DNA blood sample analysis or endoscopy is always recommended. Given the small size of this species, endoscopy is not normally undertaken before the birds are at least six months old.

Future Prospects for the European Population
During the meeting of the Taxon Advisory Group for Psittacines which took place during the 1995 EAZA/EEP convention in Poznan, Poland, the subject of European collection planning for Loriidae species was discussed and a

slight visual indication of sex can be noted in the appearance of the birds, but sexing by DNA blood sample analysis or endoscopy is always recommended

proposal was put forward that the Mount Apo Lorikeet should be the subject of a European regional studbook. This proposal was formally supported by the EEP committee later in the same year (Sweeney, 1996). At present the small population which is registered in the studbook is held between three European zoos and a few private keepers. Several other aviculturists are known to keep and breed this species but they have expressed the belief that a studbook for this species is not in their interests. One letter I received from a private breeder complained that the creation of a studbook would mean an eventual decrease in the monetary value of the species, once more surplus birds became available and that the private breeder would encounter problems when trying to sell related stock. This is a very unfortunate side of aviculture, when financial considerations are placed so clearly above the long term welfare of the birds concerned. The breeder who wrote this letter has several breeding pairs and claimed that a studbook was not required because he is breeding the species so well. This same breeder obtained all of his founder stock from the breeding centre of Birds International during a period when only a few bloodlines were breeding in the Philippines. Therefore, the 50 plus young birds that have been bred and sold as pairs from his founder stock are without doubt very closely-related. Some aviculturists have the idea that a studbook is required only

when a species does not breed well and that once it begins to breed freely this is no longer required.

For the Mount Apo Lorikeet the opposite is true. All of the founder stock from which the European population has developed has come from one breeding centre, meaning that the founder stock may already be closely related and the prolific breeding from some pairs, whose offspring has since been sold as brother to sister pairs, now means that the genetic base of the European population must be of some concern. The fact that the species is now breeding well from some pairs does not necessarily mean that the species has a good future in captivity, as a few breeders have bred and sold large numbers of closely related stock, meaning that a studbook is very much required to ensure that the population grows with a balanced genetic base. Anyone keeping the Mount Apo Lorikeet who is not already in contact with me is welcome to get in touch for more details of participation in the studbook.

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Products Mentioned

Select pellet and Hand-rearing diet, Pretty Bird International Ltd., The Mill. Elmsett, lpswich, Suffolk 1P7 6LR, England.
Biotropic Lory Nectar, Biotropic Verlag GmbH, Postfach 68, D-77834 Rheinmünster, Germany.
Fructosa, Ynsadiet, P°de la Estacion, 15, Getafe, Madrid, Spain.
Lactated Ringers Solution, B Braun Medical S Crta. de Terrassa, 121,08191 Rubi (Barcelona), Spain.

Roger G. Sweeney is Curator of Birds at Loro Porque, 38400 Puerto tie la Cruz, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain.

Roger Sweeney, Director of Animal Management & Welfare

Roger Sweeney joined the North Carolina Zoo in November 2017, and as Director of Animal Management & Welfare, is directly responsible for the overall management of the Zoo's resident animals and welfare assessment programs. Roger was born in Chester, England, and began working as a zookeeper in England after nurturing an interest in the natural world from a young age. Since then he has spent over 30 years working in zoo and wildlife biology positions in England, the Philippines, Spain, Qatar, the Caribbean and North America. During his career, Sweeney has had significant involvement in both the European (EAZA) and North American (AZA) zoological communities, having served as a zoo curator, animal program leader and Taxon Advisory Group member in both regional associations. He has worked with a great diversity of animal species and populations in a wide variety of different environmental, cultural and organizational settings around the globe.

Since living in North America from 2003, Roger added a master's degree in Natural Resources from Utah State University to early graduate study and a bachelor's degree in Natural Sciences and Mathematics. Roger has research interests in conservation biology, zoo population sustainability and the management of social systems for animals under human care. In addition to his main duties as the Director of Animal Management & Welfare of the North Carolina Zoo, Roger currently serves as the AZA Asian Hornbill SAFE Program Leader, as a member of the IUCN SSC Hornbill Specialist Group & the IUCN SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group, and as a board advisor to Conservation Centers for Species Survival (C2S2).

Outsmarting Egg Eaters/Breakers with False Bottom Nestbox

Carol Stanley

There is nothing more frustrating to a breeder than having a pair of rare in captivity birds. I recently had a pair of Mt. Apo lories (Trichoglossus johnstoniae) on breeder loan with Gregory Sercel returned to me - BEST BREEDER LOAN I HAVE EVER EXPERIENCED!

Gregory had explained to me the frustration he had with eggs being eaten/broken during the years he worked with the pair.

Gregory's college load was increasing and he decided to cut back on the amount of birds he was working with and asked if I wanted my Mt. Apos back. Shipping arrangements were made and I now have the pair.

When you have a problem that is avian in nature, the best thing I recommend is to reach out to an expert. They are all around us and most are willing to help.

With this in mind, I contacted Roland Cristo to request he make a false bottom nestbox. A couple of weeks later, it came in the mail. I can't believe how well made this nestbox is and how thoughtfully it was designed. Thank you, Roland.

The idea of the false bottom is that a small diameter hole, just large enough for an egg, is drill into the center.

The inside bottom is sloping so the egg rolls towards the hole in the center and drops down into a removable, plastic container with material such as cotton on the bottom to soften the fall of the egg and prevent it from being damaged.

I immediately installed this nestbox after completing this article and will report back on its success or failure once that has been determined.

WOW! UPDATE

Just two days after putting up this nestbox, my pair of Mt. Apo lories came out of the box in the morning and they have been going in and out ever since.

Will update on the success of this design. Hoping for Mt. Apo chicks soon. - Carol Stanley

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Front of nestbox and plastic condiment container(pictured on left):

Made from 3/4" pine.

Entrance hole 2" diameter.

3 5/16" x 1.5" landing perch.

12" tall, not including top.

Inspection side of nestbox. Front and back of inspection side have tracks to accommodate 1/4" thick tempered masonite panels.

Bottom tempered masonite is 6 7/16" x3 5/16" and slides from top to bottom in routed tracks which are slightly wider.

Top 1/4" tempered masonite is 11 5/16" x 3 5/16"

Inspection side of nestbox with top chipboard slider removed.

Interior reveals landing level at entrance with cutout in back to climb down onto 2x4" attached to opposite side wall and plywood bottom of nestbox which has a 1" hole cut into the plywood at about center.

Removable 5 1/2" x 4" x 3/4 inch piece with sloping center around 1" hole lays over nestbox bottom. Care must be taken to align the holes.

Roland also provided a solid piece that can be installed over the nestbox bottom, making it like a normal nestbox.

Bottom of nestbox Cap of condiment plastic jar has 1" hole drilled in it and is mounted directly under opening in plywood bottom of nestbox using two screws.

Sideview of nestbox ready to be mounted to inside of aviary or outside.

New Cockatoo Mutation

Yellow mutation yellow-tailed black cockatoo (Zanda funerea)

All photos by Jeremy Murray
www.jeremymurrayphotography.com

Jeremy Murray
PHOTOGRAPHY

From DAILYTELEGRAPH.COM
TUESDAY DECEMBER 28, 2021
KELSEY HOGAN
A chance sighting of a rare cockatoo hatched with a genetic mutation responsible for its stunning looks has NSW's birdwatching community in a flap.

The Yellow-tailed black cockatoo (Zanda funerea) was spotted nestled among pine trees near Wallerawant in the state's Central Tablelands.

The bird's brilliant plumage is thought to be the result of a melanin impairment, turning normal black colouration yellow. Photographer Jeremy Murray spotted the bird while driving home from visiting family for Christmas.

"It was truly a case of being in the right place at the right time and thinking fast," he said. "I pulled over, quickly grabbed my

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camera, quickly crossed the dual carriageway - dodging traffic - and managed to get off a few shots of this uniquely wonderful bird before it promptly flew away."

"I have never seen such an amazing bird despite growing up and livingin the area."

I was absolutely buzzin with excitement the whole way home."

Director of Life Sciences at Featherdale Wildlife Park, Chad Staples, said the sight was "extremely rare."

It's a very exciting site," Mr. Staples said. "They're classed as threatened."

He said the bird's markings, while beautiful, made it vulnerable. "In the wild it never pays to stand out from the crowd, even birds from the same spcies can potentially no recognise you as one of their own and ostracise you." he said.

About Jeremy Murray

'The earth is art, the photographer is only a witness' - Yann Arthus-Bertrand

Jeremy grew up in Australia in the Greater Lithgow area before moving away for university. I have lived in a variety of places up and down the NSW coast as well as being lucky enough to do a lot of overseas travel but there is no place like home.

His passion for photography started like many others, as a way to document my love for travel and experiencing new places.

He believes photography encourages you to be more observant and appreciative of simple everyday beauties.

His favourite thing is to jump in a car with my family and explore nature.
He hopes that his photography can help reconnect people with nature and reinforce the value of protecting wild places and wildlife.

Jeremy's website is www.jeremymurrayphotography.com

You can find Jeremy on [Facebook here]

Jeremy Murray
PHOTOGRAPHY

[Photo from Wikipedia]
Nominate Yellow-tailed black cockatoo male (Zanda funerea)

Ottoman-era (13th – 20th c.) birdhouses that show how much Turkish people loved birds. In Turkey, the birdhouses were affixed to the outer walls of significant city structures, such as mosques, inns, bridges, libraries, schools and fountains. Not only did they provide the birds with shelter, these structures also fulfilled a religious purpose – they were believed to grant good deeds to those who built them.

From Ancient Origins Facebook Post: https://www.facebook.com/groups/473136409542605/permalink/1995381123984785/

Four-Month-Old Ravens Can Be As Smart As Adult Apes, Cognitive Tests Shows

No dad needed: Two California condors were born via 'virgin birth'
Find indicates the phenomenon could be more common than thought

Pheasant-pigeon lost for 140 years rediscovered
By American Bird Conservancy

click on photo to go to article online

Follicular choristoma in the third eyelid of an eclectus parrot (Eclectus roratus)
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EverythingBIRDSOnline.com

click on graphic to go to website

Everything Birds is a locally owned business. We've been located in the Tampa Bay area for more than 17 years. Exotic companion birds started as a hobby. As I learned about them and lived with them, I have loved their inquisitive, intelligent, and loyal nature, and soon our birds became our passion.

The mission of Everything Birds is to pair individuals and families with the right species for their lifestyle and family dynamics to achieve a satisfying, long-term companionship.

We feel if our customers or a potential bird owner understands and embraces the species they are interested in, then through our guidance, continued education and support they will commit to these creatures for the rest of their lives and sometimes into their children's lives.

For us, the animals are the number one priority because if they aren't happy, healthy and well-adjusted birds then the flock is not in harmony. We offer care and support to our customers through free educational workshops, free grooming, and there is always a free sample to be had somewhere in the store each day we are open.

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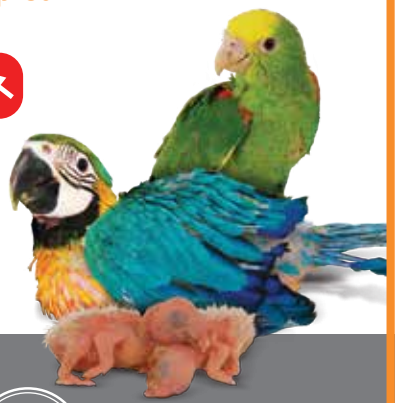

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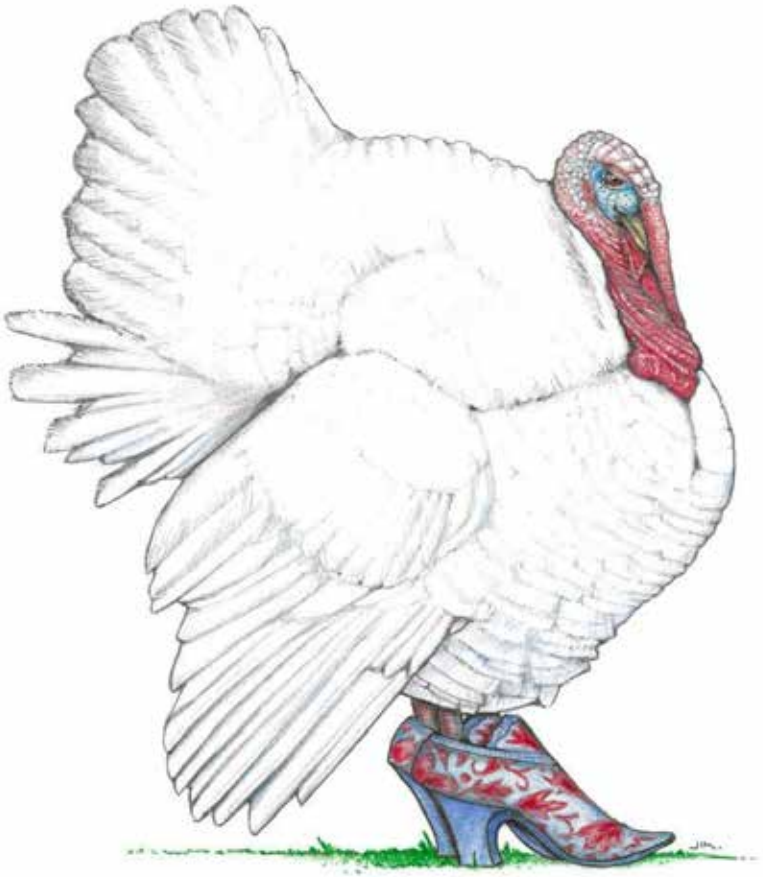
Birds in Shoes

Jim Sorensen

Wishing all of you a wonderful Thanksgiving. This is my newest, A Broad Breasted White Turkey in 18th Century High Heels. This is the most common breed of turkey. What makes this bird unique is it's choice of vintage footwear. www.jimsorensen.com for prints and stuff. www.jimsorensen.com.



Thank you, Jim Sorensen for allowing ASA to share your beautifully creative images!

Who's Your Daddy?

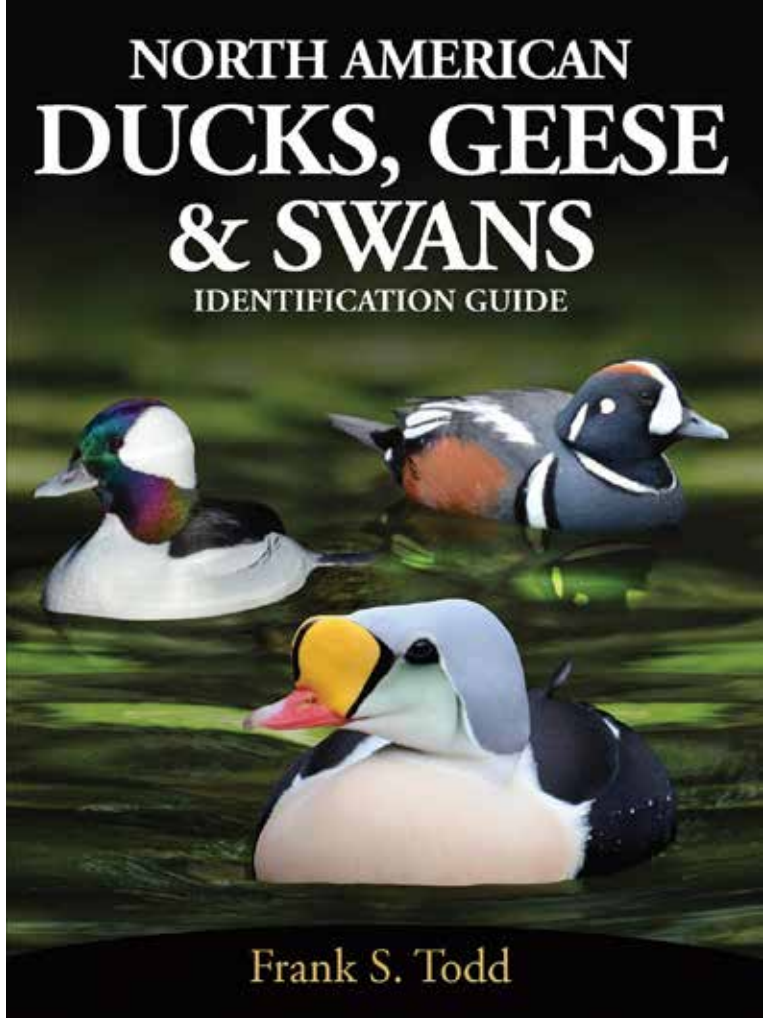
Stumped? See answer on page 40

Photo Dan Wake

HOMES for Animal Heroes

A National Animal Interest Alliance (NAIA) Initiative

http://www.homesforanimalheroes.org/ Homes for Animal Heroes is the first and largest nationwide network for rehoming research dogs that supports biomedical progress and all of the heroes who make it possible. It's time for transparency and time for us to share our love for animals and people…with the world. Thank you for supporting our vision of truth!



In honour of our friend, colleague, and author, Frank Todd, Hancock House is pleased to commit a percentage of all revenues of books sold through our website to the Frank Todd Memorial Foundation to continue to promote the work Frank spent much of his life striving towards wildlife conservation and education. You can purchase Ducks, Geese & Swans of North America: Identification Guide at: https://www.hancockhouse.com/collections/ducks-waterfowl/products/north-american-ducks-geese-swans

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Help us keep Frank S. Todd's memory alive by continuing the tradition he started with the first Avicultural Society of America Educational Conference. Frank developed the conference and, for many years, arranged for speakers from around the world to attend and make presentations. Your donation will allow ASA to continue the tradition and help with travel expenses for our conference speakers. http://asabirds.org/frank-s-todd-memorial-fund/

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Photo: Dan Wake

Who's Your Daddy?

From page 37, Answer: English Parakeet (Melopsittacus undulatus)

The species is the only member of the genus Melopsittacus, which is the only genus in the Melopsittacini tribe.

The origin of the budgerigar's name is unclear. First recorded in 1805, budgerigars are popular pets around the world due to their small size, low cost, and ability to mimic human speech. They are likely the third most popular pet in the world, after the domesticated dog and cat.[7] Budgies are nomadic flock parakeets that have been bred in captivity since the 19th century. In both captivity and the wild, budgerigars breed opportunistically and in pairs.

They are found wild throughout the drier parts of Australia, where they have survived harsh inland conditions for over five million years. Their success can be attributed to a nomadic lifestyle and their ability to breed while on the move.[8] The budgerigar is closely related to lories and the fig parrots

From Wikipedia.com

7. Perrins, Christopher, ed. (2003). "Parrots, Lories, and Cockatoos". The New Encyclopedia of Birds. Oxford University Press. ISBN 9780198525066. Archived from the original on 9 September 2021. Retrieved 10 September 2021.
8. "Dr. Marshall's Philosophy on Breeding Exhibition Budgerigars". Bird Health. 2004. Archived from the original on 11 August 2004. Retrieved 4 November 2013.

EVENTS

2022 EVENTS

AVICULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA - ASA's 16th Annual Education Conference November 2-5, 2022
Tampa, Florida
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www.asabirds.org

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