

ASA
Avicultural Bulletin



ASA

A JOURNAL FOR BIRD BREEDING, CONSERVATION,
RESTORATION AND EDUCATION

May/June 2019



NEXT ISSUE

**WORLD'S FIRST CAPTIVE BREEDING OF
RED-NECKED AMAZONS**

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: Knobbed hornbill (*Rhyticeros cassidix*) Photo by Wisbroek. Inside Cover: Red-necked amazon (*Amazona arausiaca*) Photo by ACTP © 2012-2019 Avicultural Society of America.

All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced without express written permission by ASA.

Volume 87, Number 3

May/June 2019

CONTENTS

FEATURED.....

4 HAND REARING KNOBBED HORNBILLS
Tiago Nabiço

22 Parrot Breeding
Tony Silva

40 Feeding baby Pigeons
Cindy Zimmerman Garza

42 Birds Around the Internet
Check out this new feature



FAVORITES.....

35 Steve's Photo Pick
57 Who's Your Daddy?
60 Who's Your Daddy? Answer
61 Events



WHO WE ARE.....

3 Officers & Staff
60 ASA Affiliations
60 New Members
61 HONOR ROLL
61 SUSTAINING Members



May/June 2019



President's Message

Greetings, fellow Aviculturists:

This issue includes articles from a couple of our star speakers slated for the 14th Annual Avicultural Society of America Education Conference in Miami this fall.

Our featured article is by *Tiago Nabiço* from Wisbroek in Brussels and focuses on hand rearing Knobbed hornbills. Great photos and a good read!

Tony Silva hits a home run again with his article "Breeding Birds". Tony is a brilliant aviculturist who is constantly travelling around the world, expanding his knowledge of birds and then, in turn, sharing that knowledge with all of us. I am so very grateful for everything he contributes to the Avicultural Society of America!

Tony will be our keynote speaker and provide a workshop at the conference. I'm hoping you can all make it. More info is contained in this issue of the ASA e-Bulletin. Please share with friends.

We've added another regular feature this issue: Birds Around the Internet. Press on the photos or where indicated to learn more about the subject. Have fun!

Yours truly,

Carol Stanley
President, YOUR Avicultural Society of America

Officers & Staff

President

Carol Stanley 925-698-0191

Vice-President

Sally Huntington

Secretary

Kimberly Robertson kroberson@safariwest.com

Treasurer

Mary Rose maryd4_8@msn.com

Board of Directors

Sarah Brabbs sbrabbs@gmail.com
 Roger Bringas rogerbringas@gmail.com
 Roland Cristo rcristo@sbcglobal.net
 Steve Duncan 909-599-7577
 Sheri Hanna turacoldy@aol.com
 805-208-1759
 Rick Rosenthal rickatbnb@aol.com
 Dick Schroeder 760 743.3156
 dick.schroeder.911@gmail.com

Aviculture Apprentice Program

Kimberly Robertson kroberson@safariwest.com
 Director

Carol Stanley 925-698-0191

Board Advisor

Genny Wall 949-859-0861

Web Master

Steve Duncan 909-599-7577

www.asabirds.org

Legislative Liaison Officer

Laurella Desborough 904-291-9043

Membership Committee

Sarah Brabbs
 Steve Duncan 909-599-7577

Conference Coordinators

Steve Duncan 909-599-7577
 Carol Stanley 925-698-0191
 Sarah Brabbs sbrabbs@gmail.com

Editorial Panel

Susie Christian winged1s@aol.com
 805-772-2038
 Steve Duncan 909-599-7577
 Sheri Hanna 805-208-1759
 Carol Stanley, Art Director 925-698-0191
 Lisa Woodworth templeaviaries@gmail.com

AFA Delegates

Steve Duncan 909-599-7577
 Carol Stanley 925-698-0191

Zoological Liaison

Susie Kasielke skasielke@aol.com

Lifetime Honorary Members

Frank Miser Dick Schroeder Steve Duncan

Conference Raffle Coordinators

Richard Dickinson 623-544-6973

Avicultural Bulletin [USPS 925-380] ISSN 0567-2856 is published bi-monthly by the Avicultural Society of America, Inc., P. O. Box 3161, San Dimas, CA 91773. Postage paid at Arcadia, California and additional office, Alhambra, California.

The editor reserves the right to edit or reject all material. The material is the opinion of the authors and does not necessarily reflect the opinions or endorsement of the Society, the Avicultural Bulletin, or its editors. Reproduction in whole or part without permission is prohibited. Disclaimer: The Avicultural Society of America, Inc., the Avicultural Bulletin and its editor assume no responsibility for omission of ads, article material, or advertisers' claims or the quality of their products.

ASA Yahoo Email Group

Did you know ASA has an email group? It's easy to join. Email: asabirds-subscribe@yahoogroups.com and you will start getting messages.

Like Us on Facebook

ASA has several pages on facebook. "Like" them all!

- Avicultural Society of America: <https://www.facebook.com/asabirds>
- ASA Conference: <https://www.facebook.com/ASA-Aviculture-Conference-324481397748582/timeline/>
- ASA Bulletin: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/asabulletin/>

Hand Rear a Knobbed Hornbill (*Rhyticeros Cassidix*)

Tiago Nabiço, Manager Operations of
Wisbroek Research & Development Center





KNOBBED HORNBILL (*RHYTICEROS CASSIDIX*)
PHOTO WISBROEK

The Knobbed hornbill (*Rhyticeros cassidix*), also known as the Sulawesi wrinkled hornbill, is a colorful bird, native to Indonesia. In my opinion, it is one of the most sensational hornbills with regard to their colors, size and behavior. Sometimes placed in the genus *Aceros*, the knobbed hornbill is the faunal symbol of South Sulawesi Province. The male can measure 70–80 cm and weigh 2360–2500 gm. It's a really large hornbill with a beautiful white tail and high, colorful casque. The female is smaller but also fantastic. She has a black head and neck, smaller yellow casque and throat skin, with a smaller black band.

Like other hornbills, the knobbed hornbill is monogamous. Its diet consists mainly of fruits, but they will also consume insects and small vertebrates to obtain the protein and extra nutrients they need. In the wild, the breeding season appears to be triggered by a dramatic reduction in rainfall. The female seals herself inside a tree hole for egg-laying, using her own feces. During this time, the male will provide food for the female and the young through a slit in the seal.

The species is currently classified as vulnerable by the IUCN. However, it is common in several small reserves such as Dumoga-Bone National Park and Lore Lindu National Park. The distribution, increasingly more patchy, is exacerbated by further habitat loss, fires, gold-mining and continued hunting. Around 60% of lowlands have been deforested. Removal of forest is an ongoing process, especially on the smaller



islands, and these magnificent birds depend on large and mature trees for breeding.

At Wisbroek Research & Development Center, we have 80 Asian Hornbills. It is one of the world's biggest captive groups. Among the many species, we



MALE KNOBBED HORNBILL (RHYTICEROS CASSIDIX) PHOTO WISBROEK

have 4 pair and one female Knobbed Hornbill.

We feel that we are very successful breeding birds of this family. Despite this article being focused on the Knobbed hornbill, over the last 3 years we can say that we bred, among others, White-

crowned Hornbill (*Berenicornis comatus*), Palawan Hornbill (*Anthracoceros marchei*), Writthed Hornbill (*Rhabdotorrhinus leucocephalus*), Oriental Pied Hornbill (*Anthracoceros albirostris*), Rhinoceros Hornbill (*Buceros rhinoceros*), Luzon Hornbill (*Penelopides manillae*),



MALE KNOBBED HORNBILL (*RHYTICEROS CASSIDIX*) AND NESTING LOG
PHOTO WISBROEK

In May 2017 we had a really good surprise! One of our pairs were showing breeding behavior. In the beginning of June the female was already sealed in the nest.

HORNBILL NESTING LOG PHOTO WISBROEK



Wreathed Hornbill (*Rhyticeros undulatus*) and Papuan Hornbill (*Rhyticeros plicatus*).

In May of 2017 we had a really good surprise! One of our Knobbed hornbill pairs were showing breeding behavior. At the beginning of June, the female was already sealed in the nest. On the 15th of June we inspected the nest and found a fertile egg. We decided to pull it and finish the incubation artificially.

The incubation went for an additional 20 days, at 37.2 Celsius and with a weight loss of 15%. Two days before hatching, the egg was moved to another incubator with 85% humidity. Total incubation period was 32 days. On the 5th of July 2017, the chick hatched all by himself.

The process of hand rearing hornbills is already documented for some species. However, it is known that many diets have too much protein in the beginning, so it is common to see problems such as cross-beaks and other consequences of growing too fast.

Therefore, and after some research, we wrote our own protocol. The chick hatched at a weight of 32 gm. It was moved to a brooder at 36.5 Celsius. The first 24 hours, we only gave a mixed solution of ringers and glucose 5%. On the second day, we started with Mazuri hand rearing formula, 10% concentration, and we kept

The chick hatched with 32 gm. It was moved to a brooder at 36.5 Celsius. The first 24 hours we only gave a mixed solution of ringers and glucose 5%. On the second day we started with Mazuri hand rearing formula 10% concentration and we kept that diet for the first 15 days.



BABY KNOBBED HORNBILL (*RHYTICEROS CASSIDIX*) PHOTO WISBROEK





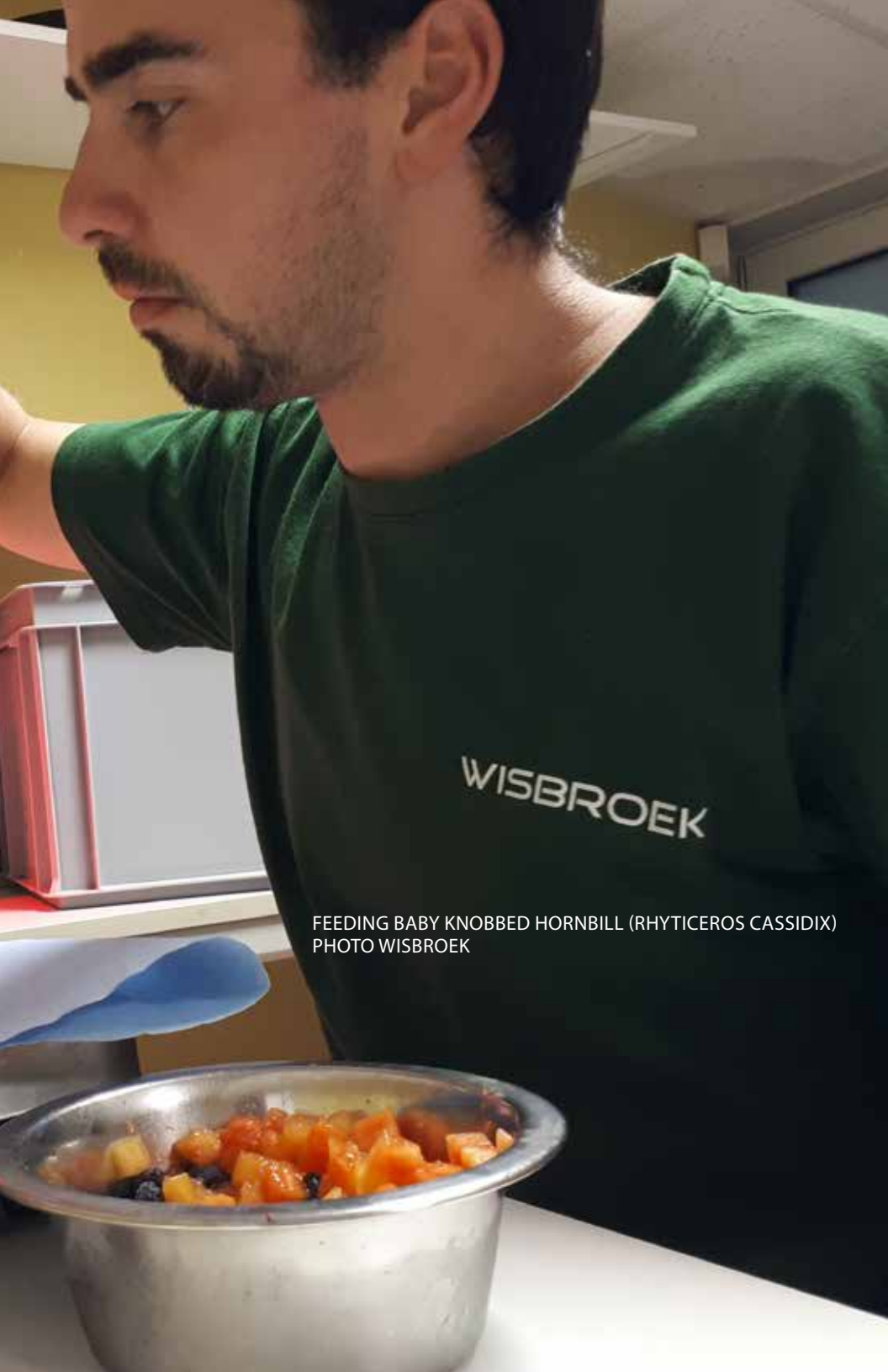
FEEDING BABY KNOBBED HORNBILL (*RHYTICEROS CASSIDIX*) PHOTO WISBROEK





BABY KNOBBED HORNBILL (*RHYTICEROS CASSIDIX*) PHOTO WISBROEK





FEEDING BABY KNOBBED HORNBILL (*RHYTICEROS CASSIDIX*)
PHOTO WISBROEK

By the way, I want to say in this article that the use of antibiotics without a proper diagnostic with cultures and resistance tests is not advised because it can create resistances in the bacteria, as we know.

that diet for the first 15 days. We fed 10% of his morning weight in 6 feeds per day. In each feeding, probiotics and Avian Enzyme were also added. During these 15 days, the chick went from 32 gm to 190 gm. The temperature of the brooder was reduced 0.1 per day.

It was now getting difficult to give the formula in a syringe because he was starting to get the biting reflex to swallow, so it was now time to introduce the pellets. For this, we made a mix of Wisbroek Softbill diet 7.0 soaked in water, plus pieces of papaya and blueberries. It went really well. On the 17th day he opened his eyes. We stopped the Avian enzyme but we continued the probiotics.

On the 29th day, he got the first feathers on his wings. Within one month, he already had feathers on his head and tail.

On the 6th of August, when our chick was one month old he weighed 520gm. He was moved to a box with a heating lamp. He now had enough feathers to be outside the brooder.

On the 18th of August when I arrived for the last feeding, the chick was shaking, had diarrhea and was feeling really cold. He had no appetite. There was no time to make tests, so I decided to give a shot of doxycycline, intramuscularly. The bird was 1060 gm. so I gave 2 ml. Then I administered warmed glucose, subcutaneously, and of course probiotics orally. I barely slept that night. Next day early in the morning, he looked better. Still not too much appetite, therefore I gave some Mazuri hand rearing formula intubated, to make sure he had the proper nutrients. This was done for 2 days and on the 3rd day, he was back to normal and eating the pellets and fruit again.

MALE KNOBBED HORNBILL (RHYTICEROS CASSIDIX)
PHOTO WISBROEK



I am sure it was a fulminant bacterial infection, maybe the box was not properly disinfected, maybe transmitted by me or on the food. Difficult to know. By the way, I want to say in this article that the use of antibiotics without a proper diagnostic with cultures and resistance tests is not advised because it can create resistances in the bacteria, as we know.

However it's important to say that sometimes we need to act fast, and if the decision is between waiting 2 days for results and the bird may die, or to give a large spectrum antibiotic, I always go for the second choice.

After this, the rest of the hand rearing process went really well.

At the age of 2 months our baby weighed 1200 gm. He was moved to a bigger box and to one of our inside aviaries with a heating lamp, but the general temperature of the room was lower than in the rearing room.

A hornbill needs approximately 100 days to wean, therefore, it is really important that when he achieves two-thirds of the hand rearing process, he is introduced to his final environment. It's crucial that he leaves the box by himself, the same way he would do in the nest if he was parent reared. When he does this, he can enter on his own into his new environment, instead of us transporting him there. Also, by now he has been slowly exposed

to bacteria and fungus, which will help to fortify his immune system. It's a deadly mistake, in my opinion, to only move the birds from the rearing room when they wean.

I really believe that the final process of the hand rearing should be made in the final enclosure. If we think about it, many birds leave the nest and still receive food from the parents for a number of days, even weeks, afterward. Some just leave the nest to a complete new world when they fell, unprepared. Imagine how stressful it can be for a bird when he leaves the box and we place him in a completely different environment, with different noises, temperature and bacteria. It is so easy for a hornbill to damage his casque because of this kind of handling. Weaning is a process, not a moment. To make this process easier for our young cassidix, we put some branches going from the inside of the box to outside, nothing more. He will have a few weeks to get used to this new environment that will remain the same for the next 30 days.

Just a few days after we moved him, he started to eat by himself. He sometimes needed some stimulation, but he would finish all the food very quickly. His diet was soaked Wisbroek softbill diet 7.0, papaya and blueberries. This was very good. The process was taking its natural course. At this point, we did the DNA sexing and we found out we had a male! We stopped weighing the bird because we wanted to avoid

manipulation as much as possible to avoid imprinting. We could see that he was healthy and in a good shape with close observation and occasional fecal tests.

On the nice morning of the 4th of October, our beautiful chick was on the perch! He was on the lower perch and close to the box. We know that once they leave the nest, normally they will not come back, so it was time to change the husbandry. If we continued to put the food inside the box, we were reinforcing the behavior of going back to the box, so we put a hanging dish close to him on a lower perch. We kept this method up and in one week, he was eating out of a feeding tray. In two weeks he was on the higher perch and making short flights. Beautiful shape, perfect feathers, undamaged beak and casque. We are really happy with the results. And also

very important, he showed no signs of imprinting, even less than we expected. It was really fantastic. He currently is in a socialization cage, side by side with a 2 year-old female, separated with mesh. We believe that if he socializes for some months with a young female, he will get a mature behavior more quickly. Also, he will be able to socialize with his own species, which is absolutely vital for the future breeding success.

In the end, I can say that it was an outstanding experience that enriched the whole team. For me personally, it was fantastic being a part of this process. Thanks to all my team for the support and thank you, Wisbroek, for giving me

Editor's note: Tiago Naboço will be speaking at the Avicultural Society of America 14th Annual Education Conference. More info at www.asabirds.org

[Red Knobbed Hornbill Video:](https://youtu.be/UshWuwWlzKU)
<https://youtu.be/UshWuwWlzKU>





GREEN-CHEEKED CONURE MUTATIONS (*PYRRHURA MOLINAE*)
PHOTO STEVE DUNCAN



Parrot Breeding
Tony Silva

Every aviculturist in the northern hemisphere is now focused on breeding. The birds have either started to lay or will soon enter the breeding frenzy. Understanding parrots can help make the season successful.

Parrots can be split into two categories according to their breeding method: sociable species, which can breed either as a colony or as loose groups over a broad area, and solitary species, which come together only to breed, the female attending solely to her needs and those of the growing young. The former category can further be divided into three groups:

1) Those that utilize helpers to rear their young. These include Golden Conures *Guaruba guarouba*, Red-bellied Macaws *Orthopsittaca manilatus* and *Pyrrhura conures*. Their chicks, typically from a previous clutch, take an active role in rearing their siblings. I first observed this behavior in Brazil, where a trapper showed me that each nest of Golden Conures was attended by a number of individuals. He felt that more than one hen would lay in the cavity and that the family would rear the young together. Subsequent field work has proven this portrayal of events to be fairly accurate. Most other parrots nest loosely over a broad area. The males typically come together to feed, socialize or mock battle, while the females

incubate. I have seen this type of behavior in Amazons, Indonesia

cockatoos and macaws. In these parrots, the nest is fiercely defended but once away from the nest their demeanor changes.

As an example, in Argentina I watched more than once as male Yellow-winged Amazons *Amazona aestiva xanthoptera* whose nest I was monitoring and who fought intruders feed with the same individuals some distance from the nest. (Their distinctive head and wing colors allowed identification.) The third group includes the Vasa Parrots *Coracopsis* in which the females in the wild are attended to by multiple males, which are allowed to mate in exchange for food.

2) This group contains one unique species: the Kakapo *Strigops habroptilus* in which males compete to attract females, mate with them and then go on their own—the hens are responsible for rearing their young to independence alone. This is why the young are so thickly downed, so that they can withstand hours of being alone while the female forages. This is also the reason why the females lay only during years in which food is particularly plentiful.

Understanding what category the birds you keep fall under can improve the likelihood of success—or it can contribute to disaster. To understand this statement it is important to give examples.

Many years ago, the late Ed Bish, who was the Curator of Birds at Tampa's Busch Gardens, showed me

GOLDEN CONURE (GUARUBA GUAROUBA)
PHOTO CAROL STANLEY



a group of caiques, the birds kept in a colony. They were breeding prolifically. At the time my pairs had never even produced an egg. I kept each pair outside hearing distance from the other pairs. I did this as a response to a single incidence: once a tame male got out, flew on top of the adjacent cage and started displaying; before I could react, it bit the tongue of the male in the cage, causing it to bleed to death. This observation and a fight I had witnessed north of the Amazonian town of Manaus—two pairs fought over a dead, standing Euterpe palm, with one bird being found dead at the base of the same tree when I returned that afternoon, its skull showing a beak puncture wound, and the other pair victoriously celebrating their success—led me to believe that they were territorial; that they could not hear or see each other when breeding. At the time I was too naïve and inexperienced as an aviculturist to understand that all parrots are highly territorial around their nest and this was not a true gauge of their general behavior.

When I returned from Tampa I placed the caiques in adjacent cages. They then started breeding prolifically. Field work eventually showed that even when nesting, pairs will feed and socialize with others of their kind away from their nest. Today we allow visual, olfactory and auditory contact in our group. This is one of the reasons why we have such success with this genus.



BLACK-HEADED CAIQUE (PIONITES MELANOCEROS)
PHOTO CAROL STANLEY



EPHALUS)

Amazon parrots are highly territorial when nesting, but the agitation of seeing a rival male can enhance fertility. They will lunge, call and display for one another. This rush of blood engorges the gonads and increases egg fertility. The key for the aviculturist is knowing when to block this visual contact, so that the males do not become frustrated and take their anger out against their mate. In my experience it is best to allow full visual contact from the time the breeding season is over to about the time the pair begins to show aggression around the nest. When my pairs lunge and try and attack a hand visibly placed on the nest I know the time has come to block visual contact with their neighbor.

At the other end of the spectrum one finds *Coracopsis*, a unique genera found on Madagascar, the Comores and surrounding islands. The genus contains two species—the Greater Vasa *Coracopsis vasa* and the smaller Black Parrot or Lesser Vasa *Coranopsis nigra*.

When Greater Vasa Parrots first became available, I purchased two pairs. I can still recall the great excitement I felt when I opened the box. The birds were an aviculturists dream. They were steady, ate everything offered and they displayed a metamorphosis when breeding that was seen in no other parrot species: the female's head feathers fell off, the skin turning yellow and the male's vent prolapsed. The pairs started visiting the nest. I expected to be able to

We stimulate or deter nesting with diet. If we want them to stop breeding, they are fed solely maintenance pellets. To induce breeding, we feed solely the pelleted diet for 6-8 weeks and then abruptly feed greens, vegetables, a very little fruit and breeder pellets. Brown rice, whole grain pasta and wheat bread are also given.

breed the species, but in aviculture successes are sometimes a battle to obtain. I walked to the cage one morning expecting to find an egg. Instead I noticed the male was missing; the female was chewing on something. I looked and ran to the nest. She had destroyed him. The item she was chewing was his tongue. We now know that the demands for food are so great in this species that females will pursue a male until he either feeds her or she kills him. To have success with this species requires that the male be in full condition so that he can meet her insatiable appetite.

With conures, we find that groups have a domino effect. When one pair starts to prepare the nest and mate, the noise stimulates the other pairs into following suit. We keep six pairs of Dusky-headed Conures *Aratinga weddellii* close to each other; some pairs of Half-moon Conures *Eupsittula canicularis* and a few *Pyrrhura* species are contained in the same row. When one pair commences nesting, the rest follow. We stimulate or deter nesting with diet. If we want them to stop breeding, they are fed solely maintenance pellets. To induce breeding, we feed solely the pelleted diet for 6-8 weeks and then abruptly feed greens, vegetables, a very little fruit and breeder pellets. Brown rice, whole grain pasta and wheat bread are also given. Concurrent to the diet change the nesting boxes are filled with decomposing wood, which prevents them from entering it for roosting at night; most conures

GREATER VASA PARROT (*CORACOPSIS VASA*) FEMALE IN BREEDING CONDITION PHOTO CAROL STANLEY



GREATER VASA PARROT (*CORACOPSIS VASA*) MALE AND FEMALE PHOTO CAROL STANLEY



sleep in their nest. The rich diet and darkness of the nest, where they are forced to spend considerable time chewing the wood to be able to roost inside again, stimulates gonadal development. The combined effect results in all pairs having eggs within eight weeks.

With the cockatoos, we offer fresh branches, lots of vegetables, a little fruit, and small whole grain bread sandwiches with peanut butter (for fat and protein). This diet is a change from a previously spartan diet of only maintenance pellets. This change along with filling the nest with wood induces breeding. We can stop breeding by reverting the diet to solely pellets and emptying the nesting boxes.

Our Grey Parrots are induced to nest by feeding them protein. This comes in the form of the aforementioned peanut butter sandwiches and a mix that includes vegetables (especially carrot, pumpkin and sweet potatoes), pasta and canned tuna packed in water. The tuna provides the animal protein that they seek in the wild.

Apart from dietary changes, separating the sexes in the fall in lengthy flight cages and then reuniting the pairs in their breeding cage in the spring can have incredible results. This emulates the wild where the birds often join large flocks and intermingle with others, only to nexus with a mate at the onset of breeding. This trick is especially important with Amazons,

which produce large numbers of clear eggs. Boredom and a lack of condition—in a group much more energy is expended—are often analogous to infertility.

As can be seen from the above, breeding parrots is not simply putting a pair together in a cage with a nest and feeding them a good diet. It entails having an understanding of the species' biology, especially if one expects to have long term success. This require



research and if possible studying the species in its environment.

[Click here for Greater vasa breeding video](#)

GREATER VASA PARROT (CORACOPSIS VASA) FEMALE IN
PRE-BREEDING CONDITION PHOTO CAROL STANLEY



Spix's Macaw Reintroduction Becomes Reality

Association for the Conservation of Threatened Parrots e.V. (ACTP)





Steve's Photo Pick

Red-knobbed Imperial Pigeon (*Ducula rubricera*)





Today, the 7th of June 2019, the strongest message yet, that the Spix's Macaw will be returned to wild, was delivered to the world.

Representatives from ACTP, Pairi Daiza Foundation and Parrots International met with the Government of Brazil to sign the most significant of contracts; the contract that guarantees the return of this small blue macaw to its home, in the Brazilian Caatinga.

There have been many reports in world media making various claims about the newly elected Brazilian Government's apparent lack of interest in the protection of the environment and the endangered species that call Brazil home. Today the Government has shown that they are fully committed to the Spix's Macaw De-Extinction Project; making this conservation program a main priority.

In attendance, were Sra. Tereza Cristina - Minister of Agriculture and Vice Minister of Environment, Mr Homero de Gorge Cerqueira - President of ICMBio, Sra. Ana Maria Pellini – Executive Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment of Brazil, Sr. Eduardo Serra Negra Camerini - Secretariat of Biodiversity of the Ministry of Brazil, Sr. Roberto Castelo Branco Coelho de Souza - Secretariat of International Relations of the Ministry of Environment of Brazil, Martin Guth - President ACTP (German), Tim Bouts - Pairi Daiza Foundation (Belgium), Mark Stafford - Parrots International (USA) and Edson Gontijo - Facenda

Cachoeira (Brazil), all sharing the same dream, to put everything into place to see the Spix's Macaw flying free in the wilds of the Brazilian Caatinga once again!

The 7th of June 2019 will be remembered as the day that the agreement to bring the Spix's Macaw back to the wild was confirmed.

The first 50 Spix's Macaws will arrive in Brazil at the completed Release Facility by the end of 2019. With a planned first release to take place soon after.

Link to announcement on Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio) website:

<http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/ultimas-noticias/20-geral/10357-acordo-garante-repatriacao-de-50-ararinhas-azuis>









Feeding Pigeon Babies

Cindy Zimmerman Garza
Diamond Z Ranch

I use baby bird handfeeding formula and add finch food seed and chopped, unsalted sunflower seeds. I don't measure just use a little seed added to the baby bird formula. Formula should be the consistency of pudding. You will notice the bird having difficulty eating if it is too dry or watery

Most importantly, wait until the crop is empty before giving the chick it's next meal. Never put fresh food on top of old food. It causes sour crop.

Click on photo below to see video.





BIRDS

Around The

Internet



The Helmeted Hornbill Is a Living Treasure—and That's a Problem
[Helmeted Hornbill video](#)



[Rat Poison Is Killing San Francisco's Parrots Of Telegraph Hill](#)



Birdworld Surrey
[Penguin Live Cam](#)



The Best Zoo in Every State in America

Did you run across a juicy tidbit of information about birds on the internet? We want to hear from you!

Please send us a link at info@asabirds.org

Thanks!



[Bird Eggs & Problems](#)

[How Emus and Ostriches Lost the Ability to Fly](#)





[Currumbin Valley Birds, Reptiles & Exotics Vet](#)

February 18 at 9:05 PM ·

Many birds are presented to our practice with too short, "hacked off" wing trims which are a common cause of trauma in pet birds. They crash land on wood or tiled floors and split the skin over the breast bone. When new, delicate, blood feathers grow, they are unprotected by older, stiffer feathers and they get knocked, broken and bleed. It is common practice in avian Vet surgeries to do feather extensions or imping on bird's wings that are cut too short and this corrects problems caused by inappropriate wing trims. The following photos show Dr. Peter doing imping on Scooby, a young Indian ringneck.

The image shows a website page with the following elements:

- Header:** The Humane Society logo and navigation links like 'DONATE'.
- Main Title:** 'Resources for Parents & Educators' and 'Learn how the HSUS and PETA are influencing children'.
- Navigation:** 'DONATE', 'SIGN UP', 'TAKE ACTION' buttons.
- Content:**
 - 'OUR RESOURCES' section with links for 'Lesson plans and worksheets', 'Mission, humane and service-learning', 'Just for kids and teens', and 'Educational coloring books'.
 - 'petaz GAMES' banner with categories like 'CAMPAIGN', 'STREET TEAM', 'WIMBLES', 'LIFESTYLE', and 'TAKE ACTION'.
 - 'ABOUT US' and 'MAGAZINES' sections.



Click on photo above to see the entire article.

Animal Rights Groups – Who They Really Are

National Animal Rights Conference

The 2018 Animal Rights Conference was held the weekend of June 28th – July 1st in Los Angeles, California. The event brought together animal rights extremists, vegans, and vegetarians from all walks of life to “expose animal abuses for food, research, amusement, fashion and more.” The event was hosted by the lesser known animal rights group Farm Animal Rights Movement (FARM).



How Architects Are Designing Buildings With Birds in Mind



Altering sex ratios in birds:
[Click here](#)

FANCY PUBLICITY: [How to attract new enthusiasts](#)



Drilling a hole in a living Egg... to save it



Poo Too (*Nyctibius jamaicensis*)

[click photo to see more](#)



From our friends at
The Wildest Facts
on facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/wildestfacts/>



#FOTD Blue-crowned Hanging Parrot is one of the 14 species of birds called 'Hanging Parrots'. This is a unique group among all birds that can sleep upside-down just like bats !!!



#FOTD According to research, by 2050 there will be more plastic in oceans than fish if things continue so. The photo below is of Albatross bird that is feeding "plastic" (mistaken as a food) to the chick. A terrible scene that is becoming a norm.



#FOTD Flamingos feed by stirring up mud with their feet. Then they reach down and scoop-up a beakful of mud & water. Their beaks are designed to strain animals out of the mud, and the muddy water is expelled. This happens as the flamingo head is upside-down.

From our friends at HARI
Symptoms & Treatment of Bumblefoot in Parrots



amazon smile

You shop. Amazon gives.

Amazon donates 0.5% of the price of your eligible AmazonSmile purchases to the charitable organization of your choice.

AmazonSmile is the same Amazon you know. Same products, same prices, same service.

Support your charitable organization by starting your shopping at smile.amazon.com

Virulent Newcastle Disease



Self Medication, Wildlife Style: How Birds and Other Creatures Use Medicinal Plants



Feathers on This 130-Million-Year-Old Fossil Still Contain Traces of Color



WOW! OPA workshop and tours on Sunday - sta



**Avicultural Society of America
14th Annual Education Conference**

Hosted by Zoo Miami

October 30 to November 2, 2019

Conference: Marriot Hotel, Miami, FL

Guest Rooms: Courtyard by Marriot

Hotel link: <https://tinyurl.com/ASAHotel>



SPEAKERS

Tony Silva – ke
Josee Birmingham
James Pfarr - P
Daniel Almagu
Matt Baird - Bl
Simon Degenh
Montse Buch M
training
Tiago Nabiço -
Clyde Robinso
Management
Chris Touchton

More informat
<http://asabirds.org>

Get the extra day - you won't regret it!



Keynote Speaker

Tony Silva

Keynote
Ham - HARI
Pheasants
er - Building Aviaries
Black cockatoos
ard - ACTP
Martinez - Loro Parque - Bird
Wisbroek - Knobbed Hornbills
n - Contemporary Waterfowl
n - Lories.

ion:
[s.org/conference/](https://www.birds.org/conference/)

PROGRAM

• Wednesday

Afternoon, Check-in & Open Bird
Photography Slide Show
Evening – Cocktail Ice-breaker party

• Thursday

Full day of Aviculture Talks

• Friday

Morning talks
Zoo Miami Tour and BBQ

• Saturday

Full day of Aviculture Talks,
Evening – Banquet and Keynote
Presentation by Tony Silva

STAY an Extra Day!

- **Tour Tony's Aviaries**
- **3 additional aviary tours TBA**
- **Talks - OPA board members and legal counsel**
- **BBQ**

David Garcia



The Avicultural Society of America will be holding its annual convention in Miami from October 30-November 2, 2019. If you have not planned to attend, register now as the list of speakers is fantastic. On November 3 the OPA (Organization of Professional Aviculturists) will be organizing an aviary tour that includes a visit to Tony Silva's home where Diane McKinney and Tony Silva will show you the birds. Three other aviaries will also be visited and the day will culminate with food, drinks and a talk by OPA board members and legal counsel David Garcia. As additional details become available they will be

**Dont leave so soon. Join us
Sunday Nov. 3, after the ASA
Conference for a fun
filled OPA
Day!**



announced.

The event will allow the OPA to raise funds to continue to defend aviculture. For additional information about the ASA conference, go to [http://www.asabirds.org/conference/...](http://www.asabirds.org/conference/) contact Carol Stanley, Sara Sarah Brabbs, or Steve Duncan and for the OPA aviary visit contact Diane McKinney, George Reymann or Jean Eckart Pattison. We look forward to receiving all of you in Tony's home.

There's no better place to be this fall!



**Organization
of
Professional
Aviculturists**

***Fighting for your right to
keep birds!***

AVICULTURAL SOCIETY of AMERICA

14th Annual Education Conference Hosted by Zoo Miami



October 30 to November 2, 2019

PROGRAM

• Wednesday

Afternoon, Check-in & Open Bird
Photography Slide Show
Evening – Cocktail Ice-breaker party

• Thursday

Full day of Aviculture Talks

• Friday

Morning talks
Zoo Miami Tour and BBQ

• Saturday

Full day of Aviculture Talks,
Evening – Banquet and Keynote

**RAFFLE ITEMS NEEDED. Contact Dick
Dickinson at rgdickinson@yahoo.com**

Register today to assure
your spot on the after-
conference activities!

**Tours, tours and more
tours**

DON'T MISS IT!

**ASA conference
attendees have
come to expect the
unexpected!**

***Come see why for
yourself!***

Donations for the Frank S. Todd Memorial Fund may be made
at: <http://asabirds.org/frank-s-todd-memorial-fund/>

Who's Your Daddy?



PHOTO STEVE DUNCAN

Stumped? See answer on page 60



HOMES
for Animal
Heroes

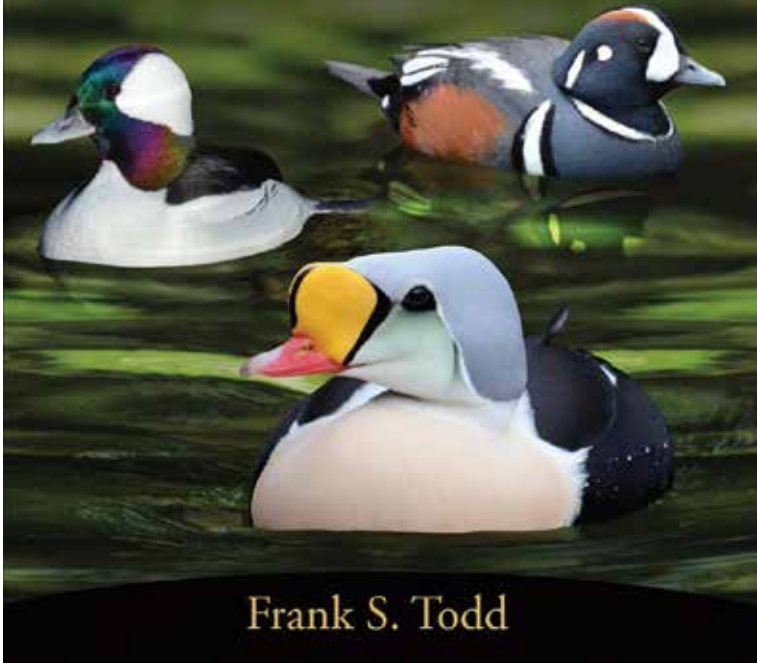
A National Animal Interest Alliance (NAIA) Initiative

<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!

NORTH AMERICAN DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS

IDENTIFICATION GUIDE



Frank S. Todd

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.

Link: <https://www.hancockhouse.com/collections/ducks-waterfowl/products/north-american-ducks-geese-swans>

PLEASE DONATE NOW

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/>



Organization
of
Professional
Aviculturists

***Fighting for your right to
keep birds!***

Join or donate

OPA
PO Box 673
Lakeland FL 33802

OR

paypal
opabirds@gate.net

Video: <https://youtu.be/ppHhY3-YVcM>



PAPUAN OR BLYTH'S HORNBILL (*RHYTICEROS PLICATUS*) PHOTO STEVE DUNCAN

Who's Your Daddy?

From page 50, Answer: Blyth's hornbill (*Rhyticeros plicatus*)

Blyth's hornbill (*Rhyticeros plicatus*), also known as the Papuan hornbill, is a large hornbill inhabiting the forest canopy in Wallacea and Melanesia. Its local name in Tok Pisin is kokomo.

Previously, this hornbill was placed in the genus *Aceros*. It has often been lumped with the plain-pouched hornbill (*R. subruficollis*), and sometimes considered to include the Narcondam hornbill (*R. narcondami*) and the wreathed hornbill (*R. undulatus*) as subspecies.[3]

The common name commemorates Edward Blyth (1810–1873), English zoologist and Curator of the Museum of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Up to 91 cm (36 in) in length, the adult male has mainly black plumage

with a golden or orange-buff head, white throat and a white tail. Its irises are reddish brown, and the eye is surrounded by naked pale blue skin. The female is a smaller, mainly black bird with a white throat and tail. Both sexes have a very large horn-coloured bill and casque. Young birds of both sexes resemble the male. Adults have up to eight folds on the pale casque, depending on age, while young birds have none.

In flight the sound of its wings is loud and distinctive, a rushing noise that has been compared to the sound of steam escaping from a steam locomotive. It has a range of far-reaching, guttural grunting and laughing calls. 🐦

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

EVENTS

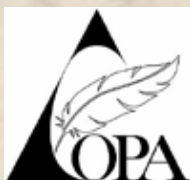
2019 EVENTS



AMERICAN FEDERATION OF AVICULTURE - AFA's 45th Annual Educational Conference and Avian Expo will be held **August 8th – August 10th B Resort and Spa | 1905 Hotel Plaza Blvd. | Orlando, FL 32830** More info on www.afabirds.org



AVICULTURAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA - ASA's 14th Annual Education Conference October 30- November 2, 2019. Hosted by Zoo Miami. Conference activities: Marriot Hotel Miami. Guest rooms are at the Courtyard by Marriot in Miami. Watch for more details online at www.asabirds.org



Organization
of
Professional
Aviculturists

*Fighting for your right to
keep birds!*

OPA Organization of Professional Aviculturists
November 3, 2019. Member meeting, aviary tour at Tony Silva's and 3 additional aviaries followed by BBQ. More info will be posted on ASA website and on OPA website.

Let us know of your avicultural event to be posted on our Events page at:
info@asabirds.org



ASA MEMBER CLUBS

Central California Avian Society
PO Box 5067, Fresno, CA 93755
www.ccasbirds.com

Long Beach Bird Breeders
6444 Spring St # 132
Long Beach, CA 90815
longbeachbirdbreeders@gmail.com

Contra Costa Avian Society
P.O. Box 23115 Pleasant Hill, CA 94523
www.contracostaaviansociety.org

Orange County Bird Breeders
www.ocbirdbreeders.org

Acadiana Bird Club
480 Almonaster Dr Youngsville, LA 70592
acadianabirdinc@hotmail.com

Fort Worth Bird Club
P.O. Box 1712 Keller, TX 76244
fwbc@fortworthbirdclub.com

Arizona Seedcracker Society Inc
P.O. Box 26899 Mesa, AZ 85214

Finch Society of San Diego County
4256 10 Ave San Diego, CA 92103
www.finchsocietyofsandiego.com

The Foreign Bird League

The Premier Foreign Bird Keeping Society in the UK
Founded 1932

Overseas membership for 2012 £1800 (to be paid in sterling)

Please visit our website to download a membership form and check on the latest membership fees.

www.foreignbirdleague.com

ASA Affiliations

The Avicultural Society of America is proudly affiliated with:

American Dove Association
American Federation of Aviculture
LoryLeague.org
National Animal Interest Alliance
National Finch and Softbill Society
Zoological Association of America

New Members

Nancy Forrester
Key West FL

Chester Moore
Orange TX

John Gregory
Alexandria, VA

Denise DeGood
Amana, IL

Feray J Baskin
Bloomington IN

Lori Gaskin
Goleta CA

Denise Knight-Trevor
Brentwood, CA

Karen Kurd
Dubuque, IA

Margaret Yorio
Poway CA

Christopher Marley
Salem OR

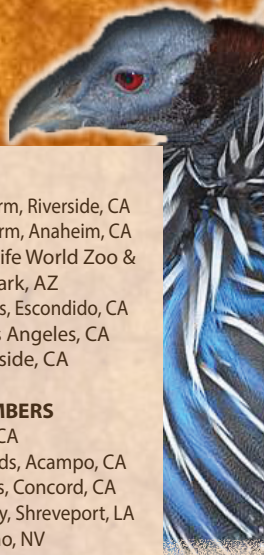
Jan Faresielli
Escalon, CA

Wendy Hanson
Hudson, WI

Paul Lepiane
Ojai CA

Beau ParksValley
Center, CA

Adam Whisenant
Atlanta, GA



AVICULTURAL SOCIETY of AMERICA HONOR ROLL

PATRON

- Diane Bock**, Pacific Palisades, CA
Pamela Bompart, Jefferson City, MT
Roger Bringas, Mutations Unlimited,
 N. Hollywood, CA
Mike Chiaromonte, Consolidated Seed & Pet
 Inc., Buena Park, CA
Bill Coleman, Carpenteria, CA
Jennifer & Alex Culp, Huntington Beach, CA
Caroll Daunis, Fallbrook, CA
Sheldon L. Dingle, editor, author, Alhambra, CA
Steve Duncan, Avian Resources, San Dimas, CA
M. Jean Hessler, graphic artist, Huron, OH
Clint & Marcelle Hufford, Fountain Valley, CA
Jerry Jennings, Emerald Forest Bird Gardens,
 Fallbrook, CA
Dave & Tammy Kramer, DJ Feathers Aviary, Fairfax, VA
Mitsuo Kuribara, Sayama City, Japan
Ivo Lazzeroni, West Covina, CA
Bruce Leach, Leach Grain & Milling Co., Downey, CA
Wendy Maclean Soderman, Huntington Beach, CA
Sigie Meyer, El Monte, CA

- Frank Miser, Jr.**, Magnolia Bird Farm, Riverside, CA
Frank Miser, Sr., Magnolia Bird Farm, Anaheim, CA
Connie & Mickey Ollson, Wildlife World Zoo &
 Aquarium, Litchfield Park, AZ
Dick Schroeder, Avian Enterprises, Escondido, CA
Wm. N Smith, C.T.C., Inc., Los Angeles, CA
Helen Teunissen, Riverside, CA

CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS

- Lori Ables**, Trona, CA
Eric Antheunisse, Cedar Hill Birds, Acampo, CA
Laurie Baker, Feathered Follies, Concord, CA
Sarah Brabbs, West Branch Aviary, Shreveport, LA
Earlene Douglas, Reno, NV
Scott Karlene, Bloomfield, MI
Phyllis Levine, Seal Beach, CA
Julie Murad, Elizabeth, CO
Mary Nogare, Snoqualmie, WA
Michele Raffin, Los Altos, CA
Natasha Schischakin, Houston, TX
 John Messmer, FL

ASA SUSTAINING Members

- Joe Carvahlo**, Shingle Springs, CA
Terry Clare, Vista, CA
John Del Rio, Del Rio Aviaries,
 Idaho
Madge Decker, Long Beach, CA
Richard Dickinson, Sun City, AZ
Bob Ervin, Alta Loma, CA
Lauri Grigg, Houston, TX
Gene Hall, San Diego, CA
Sherilyn Hanna, Exotic Endeavors,
 Moorpark, CA
Richard Heebner, Worcester, PA
Sally Huntington, San Diego, CA
Tiffany Latino, Roseville, CA

- Linda & Bill Nichelmann**, Citrus Heights, CA
Wade Plouvier, Jacksonville, NC
Arnold & Debbie Schouten, Port Angeles, WA
Carol Stanley, Rancho Cordova, CA

Magnolia Bird Farm

OWNER
FRANK MISER



8990 Cerritos Ave.
Anaheim, CA
714-527-3387

(closed for vacation first two
weeks of July)

We Buy Birds
We Ship Birds

COMPLETE BIRD
SUPPLIES

Open 9 to 5 Daily
Closed Sunday,
Monday, and
holidays

TWO
LOCATIONS!

12200 Magnolia Ave.
Riverside, CA
951-278-0878
(closed for vacation first
two weeks of August)

