* + 1. Breeds of Birds in the parrot family –

1. Contains some of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Many species can be taught to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, are affectionate, and make excellent pets.
3. Members of the parrot family are known for their large \_\_\_\_, especially the Macaws.
4. Include Cockatoos, Cockatiels, Conures, Macaws (Blue and Gold), Parrots, Parakeets, Lovebirds, Hanging parakeets
5. Some examples of more popular species include:
   1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Known for crest or tuft of feathers on the top of the head and its ability to mimic words and sounds. Cockatoos are considered intelligent birds.
   2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – One of the most popular pet birds, cockatiels are ideal birds for beginners and youngsters, easy to raise and affectionate pets.
   3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - This bird is a very alert, intelligent, and makes an affectionate pet. It is considered to be the best talker of all birds and its voice closely resembles a human voice.
   4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - *Budgie* - Most popular pet bird in the world. This bird is often sold as a parakeet. If trained correctly, the Budgerigar can be taught to talk. This bird is an excellent pet, easy to care for, and fairly inexpensive. It eats feed from the floor of its cage.
      1. Breeds of Birds in the woodpecker family - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Fairly rare as pets and may cost $ 2,500 or more. Toucans are very noisy birds. They are about the size of a Macaw. Toucans are known for their extremely large bill, which can be almost as long as the bird’s body.
   * 1. Breeds of perching birds – Largest family of birds, almost 60% of all birds. Perching birds are such good singers they are also known as song birds. Include:
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - Talking Mynah bird is in this group. It is a black bird with an orange bill that has the ability to mimic the human voice and other sounds. Mynah birds require lots of care.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- – Very important pet known for singing ability. Some are bred for their color, others are bred for their singing ability, and some are bred to have a crested top (feathering on the top of the head).
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Small birds that are social in nature. The Bengalese Finch is the most social of all birds. The Zebra Finch is the most widely kept and bred finch in captivity.
10. Management practices to nurture good health
    1. Proper management begins with selecting a healthy bird
    2. Proper management means a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the bird. Location of cage must be out of direct sunlight, free from drafts, in a place of constant temperature, and protected from hazards like poisonous plants and pets.
       1. Place bird in a dry, warm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ free place
       2. Subject the bird to little \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
       3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other animals should be around
       4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and observation period of at least 3-4 weeks before introducing to other birds.
       5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is extremely important – should provide fresh food and water
       6. Keep perches and cage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
       7. Regular \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and spraying reduces feather dust and dirt and cuts down on mites
          1. Small birds (budgerigars, canaries, finches, mynah birds, Lories, cockatiels) prefer to bathe in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A container may be placed in the cage at regular intervals for 30 minute time periods.
          2. Larger birds need to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a fine mist from a plant sprayer. The mist should be allowed to filter down onto the bird rather than being sprayed directly on the animal. The bird does not need to be saturated, but gently sprayed 2 or 3 times per week.

c. Proper management means caring for the bird and observing for signs of stress

* + 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ claws can result in injury if they become entangled in the cage. Claws may be clipped with pet nail clippers. Care should be taken to avoid the pinkish streak in the center of the claw. It is a blood vessel.
    2. Birds living indoors need regular bathing or spraying to encourage preening and avoid feather plucking.
       1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boredom, bad diet, needs mate, lack of bathing
       2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process that bird goes through in cleaning and trimming its feathers with its beak.

d. Action to take at first signs of illness or feather fluffing from stress related to chilling

* + 1. Cage temperature should be maintained between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_° F.
    2. Move the cage to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ location.
    3. Adjust the temperature of the cage with a light bulb near the cage or a heating pad \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cage.
    4. Provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perches so that the bird can find the most comfortable temperature.
    5. Partially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cage to prevent drafts.
    6. Provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fluids such as sugar water, honey water, or orange juice.

e. Proper management means the proper Housing and Equipment. varies for the size and nature of the bird

* + 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Size and style depends on the bird
       1. Most store bought cages come with hard \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perches which may be uncomfortable for birds. If birds refuse to perch, replace plastic perches with wood perches that are more natural for birds.
       2. Larger birds like larger perches, smaller birds like smaller perches
       3. The perch for large parrot-type birds must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as these birds destroy wood perches. However, the bird exercises its beak and stays busy in the process.
       4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and tree branches make natural perches, but care must be taken to insure they are free of mold and pesticide residue.
       5. Tapered perches work well because they give the bird a choice of the most comfortable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spot.
    2. Water and feed containers
       1. Water containers need to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and easy to clean materials like glass, ceramic, or stainless steel.
       2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waterers that hang outside the cage with a metal spout/tube extending into the cage work excellent.
       3. Feed containers may be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for smaller birds, but parrot-type birds need the same kind of material used for watering containers.

1. Feeding - Most birds eat one of three things – seed, fruit, and/or nectar.
2. The vast majority of birds have a diet of seed
   * 1. Consist mostly of one of two types of seeds:
        1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – higher content of carbohydrates compared to oil. Examples: canary seed, millet, corn, and de-husked oat kernels.
        2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – higher in fat content than cereal seed and lower in carbohydrates. Examples: sunflower, peanuts, safflower, pine nuts, rape, maw, niger, and linseed.
     2. Seed is usually bought in a commercial \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ration of cereal and oil seed that is formulated for certain bird species and provides balance and variety
     3. Seed needs to be free of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
     4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seed should never be fed (shelled/unshelled peanuts are real susceptible).
     5. Seed may be soaked for \_\_\_\_\_\_ hours in warm water for young birds (may have difficulty cracking the seed with their beak) and for birds during the breeding and molting season.
        1. Soaking stimulates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which causes a chemical change that increases the protein content of the seeds.
        2. Before feeding soaked seeds, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them in tap water and examine them for mold or fungi that may harm the birds.
        3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any soaked seed not consumed within a few hours and clean containers before feeding more soaked seed.
   1. Other materials:
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plant material can also be fed. Examples include: carrot tops, chickweed, and dandelion leaves. Kale and spinach can be fed in moderation, but too much green plant material can cause diarrhea.
      2. Avoid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it lacks nutritional value for birds
      3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all green plant material to make sure there is no pesticide residue left.
      4. Feed green plant material after it has warmed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
      5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is needed in a bird’s diet at all times, with the exception of mynah birds. Grit aids the ventriculus in grinding up food since birds have no teeth. Two types of grit.
         1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – oyster shell breaks down and is a source of minerals
         2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – crushed granite provides the base for food to rub and work against to be ground up.
      6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (marine mollusk) provides a source of calcium and will be readily eaten by larger birds. Smaller birds may need the cuttlefish shaved or chipped. Cuttlefish bone is particularly useful to female birds who need calcium for egg production
   2. Exceptions to the seed feed are Mynah and Lories and lorikeets.
      1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ birds require more care than other birds, because their diet includes fruit that must be cleaned from their cage on a daily basis.
         1. Diet does not include seeds, grit, and cuttlefish.
         2. Soft bill pellets or foods from pet store.
         3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – apple slices, grapes, orange slices, and banana or dried fruit can be fed.
         4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_are live food that can be fed also.
      2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – are nectar and pollen eaters.
         1. Powdered nectar available from pet store to mix with water.
         2. Fruit
3. Hand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ birds are in high demand because they are more tame.
4. Hand feeding requires that newly hatched birds be fed every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. When birds approach weaning they can be fed once every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. Feeding must take place from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. Dry \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_cereals, fruits, and canned baby food are mixed in water, blended, and heated to a warm somewhat runny state.
8. Handling and Training of birds
   1. Allow birds to adjust to new locations for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days before any handling is attempted.
   2. Offer a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at regular intervals to the bird until it will take the treat through the open door of the cage.
   3. Press a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perch up against the bird’s chest above the legs to encourage the bird to step up on it.
   4. Once the bird is comfortable one may substitute a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or hand for the bird to perch on. Leather gloves may be needed for larger birds that use their beak to climb to perch.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – Practice used when a bird is to left out of a cage. Clipping the wings restrict their ability to fly and prevent escape.
   1. Painless procedure where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feathers are cut just above the base of the feather shaft.
   2. Cutting down into the feather shaft will result in injury and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   3. The two outer primary flight feathers are left for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ purposes.
10. Budgerigars, cockatiels, parrots, macaws, cockatoos, and mynah birds can be taught to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. Young \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ birds are usually the best learners and easiest to teach.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ distraction such as mirrors, toys, and feed during lessons.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person needs to work with a bird on a regular basis. Usually women and children are better trainers.
14. Lessons should be given at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time every day.
15. Limit the lesson length to about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ minutes each day.
16. Use short phrases and words and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ repeat them.