

**Chapter 1 : Lovebirds - Parrot Addiction Aviary LLC**

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Recording of the blue masked lovebird variety. Problems playing this file? With their inclination to bond, lovebirds can form long-term relationships with people as well as other lovebirds. Aggression is easily aroused in lovebirds, however, and they may bite unless humans establish a bond with gentle handling. Provided with adequate space, a stimulating environment, and appropriate nutrition, lovebirds can become cherished companion parrots. They love to snuggle and will often preen their favorite people. It is preferable to obtain birds bred in captivity, rather than birds caught in the wild. Wild birds may harbor diseases such as avian polyomavirus. Their age is likely to be unknown, and they may have an unsuitable personality for domestication. Currently, lovebirds are no longer imported from the wild in the United States. Contrary to what their name might suggest, lovebirds are not necessarily best kept in pairs; paired lovebirds are less likely to have intense relationships with humans. Birds socialized from a very early age, while being brought up by parents, make very good pets. The practice of hand-feeding young psittacines, including lovebirds, outside of a medical emergency has been outlawed in the Netherlands since 1 July [8] and lovebird chicks should stay with their parents until they can eat independently, at minimum 55 days after hatching. However, single birds require frequent attention to stay happy, and if the owner has limited time to spend daily with a single lovebird, it is preferable to give the lovebird a companion of the same species, or a companion of another parrot species known to get along well with lovebirds. It is important to use cages suitable for smaller birds, as wide-spaced bars can cause damage to these small hookbills. Lovebirds can become very interactive with humans, and when comfortable, will willingly perch on a finger or shoulder. Some lovebirds talk, but many will not: Lovebirds are noisy, with calls ranging from cheerily pleasant to highly irritating; in the wild, parrots must call to each other over long distances to keep flocks together, and it is through such signals that they make most of their communication. It is best to spend frequent, short periods of time with a lovebird, rather than having just one or two interactions every day. At maturity of one year, it may show signs of whether it is male or female, such as ripping up paper and stuffing it into its feathers female behavior or regurgitating for its owners male behavior: This behavior is not a reliable indicator, however. The only sure method is DNA testing; however, some experts can sex lovebirds by feeling beneath the body. There are two sharp points beneath the cloaca known as the pelvic bone. If the points are nearer together, the bird is male; if the points are further away, it is female females must have a larger pelvis to lay eggs. Chewing and destroying wood toys and perches helps to keep beaks trim. Cuttlebones help provide beak-trimming and a source of calcium and other necessary minerals. Natural perches and special rough surfaced perches of varying diameters placed at different levels in the cage will allow greater climbing mobility and gives them a choice to select the most comfortable spot to roost. Lack of toys, keeping the birdcage covered too many hours, and lack of companionship or social stimulation may lead to boredom, stress and psychological or behavioral problems nervousness, aggression, feather-plucking, screaming, depression, immunosuppression. Lovebirds are social birds and will enjoy several hours of interaction a day. If the owner leaves the house, he or she should leave a radio or TV set playing to provide sound for the bird. Lovebirds enjoy baths and like to sun themselves daily. If the parrot has an inactive lifestyle the toenails may grow long and need to be trimmed. If too much of a toenail is trimmed away, it will be painful and bleed from the blood vessels in the center of the nail. Sharp pointed toenails can be blunted by simply filing the point. The purpose of Wikipedia is to present facts, not to train. Please help improve this article either by rewriting the how-to content or by moving it to Wikiversity , Wikibooks or Wikivoyage. Ideal basic dry mix: Cooked and fresh foods: Whole grains and cereals: Amaranth , barley , couscous , flax , oat , rice varieties such as basmati , brown rice , jasmine rice , quinoa , wheat , lightly toasted whole-grain Waffles , non-toasted whole grain breads i. Edible blossoms and flowers: All are

healthy and can be offered i. Because of their acidity, most veterinarians suggest not to offer fresh tomatoes to parrots, as they could potentially cause ulcers. Onions and garlic should also be avoided because the chemical compounds they contain may cause anemia. Celery is not bad in itself but the stringy part should be removed before feeding the vegetable to parrots. Mushrooms must all be avoided due to their very high oxalic acid contents. Commercial greens and weeds: Wild harvested greens and weeds: Care must be taken to offer wild greens and weeds that are only harvested anywhere in the country side far from highly polluted areas i. Only avocados and rhubarb should never be offered because they are both highly intoxicating. And on a daily or at least weekly basis to breeders in breeding-season rearing their chicks. Caution with only lima and navy beans which are toxic when sprouted but healthy when well cooked. Fresh water and a mineral block must be available at all times. Adding these foods provides additional nutrients and can prevent obesity and lipomas , as can substituting millet , which is relatively low in fat , for higher-fat seed mixes. Adult lovebirds often do not always adapt readily to dietary additions, so care must be taken to introduce healthy diets as young as possible ideally weaned onto fresh foods before introducing chicks onto seeds. Lovebirds like any other parrots learn mainly by mimicry and thus most adult lovebirds will be easily encouraged to try new foods by observing another bird eating the food, or by placing the new food on a mirror. Parrot species including cockatiels are biologically vegetarian species. High levels of proteins most particularly animal proteins is unhealthy for lovebirds living under any alternate conditions i. Lovebirds can be aggressive to other birds, even to other lovebirds. Hand-raised lovebirds tend not to be scared and pose even more of a threat to themselves. They should not be housed with other bird genera as they can be injured or pose a threat to other birds. Pets and bird safety[ edit ] Lovebirds are very vocal birds, making loud, high-pitched noises. Some make noise all day, especially during dawn and dusk. This is a normal parrot behavior as flock animals, where they are calling to each other before the start of the day and just before they settle down for the night. Lovebirds are also very active and love to chew things. When they are flying within a household, it is wise to watch them carefully and protect any furniture, electrical wiring or anything else that they could possibly chew on. Try to place fresh willow or oak branches in a favorite spot e. Other things to be aware of when keeping lovebirds also applies to other pet birds at home are the danger spots in the house, such as open toilet bowls for drowning, clear glass walls which might be rammed in full force by the bird, fumes from all Teflon or anti-stick coating in the kitchen, microwave coatings, oven coatings and chemical fumes from regular household cleaning products. Interaction with other pets in the house must also be supervised, such as cats and dogs which may view the lovebird as a prey animal. Some people who keep birds as pets practice the clipping of the flight feathers for safety reasons as mentioned above. This also promotes tameness between the bird and the owner; the bird is unable to react to flee and must become dependent on its owner for lengthy travel. Lovebirds of different species can mate and produce both sterile and fertile hybrid offspring, for example *Agapornis personatus* mate with *Agapornis fischeri* will produce fertile hybrid offspring. These offspring have behaviors of both parents. It is recommended to only place birds of the same species together, or of the same sex for this reason. There are two lovebird societies in the United States: Friends Wikimedia Commons has media related to *Agapornis*. Evolution of nest-building behavior in *Agapornis* parrots. The Auk 2: Roberts Birds of South Africa.

**Chapter 2 : Beck Taylor - IMDb**

*Budgies: Getting Started (Save-Our-Planet-Series) [Evelyn Miller] on theinнатdunvilla.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Tells how to select, feed, house, and take care of a budgie, and describes popular color varieties.*

How to sex budgies Peach Face Lovebirds The name Peach face lovebird often gets confused as being the birds Mutation Aka color when in fact it is the Species of Lovebird their scientific name is Agapornis roseicollis. They are also called Rosy Faced Lovebirds. They are from Africa. The average life span of a Peach Face lovebird is 15 Years. However, with proper care they can live longer. They get their name because the green series birds have a bright red- peach face , while blue series have just a Small band of "peach" over the forehead Brow area. There is only 1 way to visually sex a peach face lovebird but you have to know the parents mutations. If the baby is a sex linked mutation such as Lutino, and only the dad is the carrier of the Lutino gene Then the baby will be female. Females can not be split to sex linked genes. But males can be visual or split to any sex linked mutation. When a Bird is Split to a mutation you can not visually see it. With recessive genes both males and females can be split to it. Blue, Whitefaced Blue, and Seagreen. The male has an "XX" pairing, while the female has "XY" which is opposite to mammals. Since the female only has one "X" - she has to show the mutation. She also determines the gender of the offspring, since she passes either an "X" or "Y" gene to her young. The male only contributes the "X" gene to the young, while she will contribute either the "X" or the "Y" gene to the offspring - thus determining the gender of their young Sex- Link Recessive Genes: Lacewings are very rare. Partial Dominant - Co- Dominant: Partial Dominant Co Dominant Genes: Danish Violet Dominant Genes: Only one parent needs to carry the gene for all babies to visually display the mutation. The Dominant Gene will pretty much trump any other that may be involved. The "Wild Green" is Dominant base color, if a Pure non- split wild green is paired to say a recessive mutation such as blue, All babies will be green split to blue. Red suffusion is usually seen in old birds or young birds normally females before their first molt. This goes for a Blue bird who is supposedly split to Green or any mutation split to American Pied. Here are some pictures of different mutations in Peach Face Lovebirds - These are all birds I own or have owned in the past. Since Lutino is sex linked no female can be split to it. When I breed him to non Lutino females All visual "Ino" babies are automatically female. He is also split to blue. This results in some or all of the birds feathers being Yellow or a paler green than a normally colored bird. Pied has caused some confusion specially with new breeders, the confusion arises because the pattern of melanin removal is different in every pied. Some pied are almost all yellow, some are almost all green most fall between these two extremes showing some green and some yellow feathers. Also the fact that some of the yellow feathers on a pied can resemble the yellow of a Lutino has caused some breeders to think the two are closely related. If the bird is an American Pied that is a dominant gene and it only takes 1 parent being pied for the offspring to be visually pied. You can tell this because of the yellow patches Normal Green Lovebirds do not have yellow, Also the face is red which is for Green Series. The amount of melanin that is removed varies from bird to bird. She also has a violet factor. This is a green pallid, again pallid is also known as Australian Cinnamon. Since he is green series his face is all red, like the normal green mutations, He also has the violet factor. Get Started Create your own unique website with customizable templates.

### Chapter 3 : Peach Face Lovebird Mutations, Genetics, & General info

*The latest installment in our ongoing series of helpful answers to common mediator questions.*

**Sexing Your Lovebirds** Lovebirds are not sexually dimorphic, which means that you cannot visually tell if a lovebird is a male or a female. However, there are some subtle differences between males and females, but they are only SLIGHT differences and do not constitute a definite method of sexing lovebirds. Hens are usually a little larger than male lovebirds, although her head may be slightly smaller. Hens often have wider pelvises as they have to pass eggs and are usually a little broader than males and often perch with their legs a little further apart than cocks. Experienced breeders can quite often sex lovebirds by feeling their pelvic bones under the tail. The male pelvic bones are closer together, feel pointier, less "flexible" than female pelvic bones. With some birds you can feel a distinct difference, others are "iffy" to say the best. Quite similarly to us humans, where some females are more "rounded" than others. It is not a definite method, but breeders are using it regularly -- understanding full well that it is not a sure method of sexing. Breeders will find out about such pairing when both birds start laying eggs 10 or more eggs in a nesting box, or no eggs are laid at all. Of course, eggs laid by two paired females will be infertile. If you want to make sure that the lovebirds are the correct sex, you could use a DNA service to test it. There are feather and blood DNA sexing services available. You send in samples and get the results in days -- at a much lower cost than having your local vet do it. One of the characteristics of an adult female lovebird is that they will tuck nesting material under their wings please refer to image below and carry it into their nest box. Males, or young females, will also try to do it, but usually the nesting material falls out very quickly. I have heard of the odd male who has mastered the art of "tucking and carrying" -- but I have never witnessed one myself. I have only seen adult females who were able to do that. Males will be more likely to regurgitating for its owners or mates, as the males typically feed the nesting females. **Housing your Breeder Lovebirds** My recommendation is to start small when it comes to your breeding stock. Start with one pair and expand if you like at a later stage. Lovebirds will generally breed well when kept as single pairs. Some lovebird species can be bred in a colony setting. The white eye-ring group of lovebirds are particularly well suited to colony breeding. The major drawback of communal breeding is the fact that one has less control over the pairings. They spend their lives or most of their days in their cages -- make it a fun environment. The lovebirds at the very least should be able to "beat their wings" without hitting something every time. They need to be able to climb and play for exercise. I have heard the theory that supplying toys and the like will distract birds from mating or parenting. This is not so. The happier a bird, the better a parent it will be. Besides, we are not talking about automatic "breeding machines" -- birds are living beings. They deserve better than being exploited without consideration of their happiness and welfare. Alternatively, if your preference is a larger aviary, please visit this website for samples of very attractive and functional outside and inside aviaries, including instructions for you to build them yourself -- if you are handy enough. Lovebirds are usually pretty social birds and many breeders keep a colony of lovebirds in one aviary. Because of their gorgeous colors, they make very attractive aviary occupants. However, they can be pretty noisy -- this is something to be considered if your neighbors are close and "noise-sensitive. Many can be sexually mature earlier - but it is not wise to breed them younger than a year. **Setting up the Nest Box:** I have always used a cockatiel nesting box; although at times they have settled down in a parakeet nesting box. But I always preferred to use the cockatiel box since smaller boxes would get messy quickly, and as the chicks grow, parakeet boxes get VERY crowded. Decomposed non-toxic saw dust, wood shavings or other suitable materials are great to line the box with, to soak up any droppings. Add about 2 inches of decomposed suitable nest box litter to the bottom of the box to help stabilize the eggs and absorb the droppings from the chicks. Please note that some wood shavings - such as pine, cedar and redwood - give off aromatic hydrocarbons phenols and acids that are toxic and can cause dermatitis, allergic symptoms and irritation of the digestive tract. They should not be used in cages, aviaries, or nestboxes. This website will provide you information on

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toxic and safe plant material for your birds. For non-toxic insect and weed control, please visit the Green and Healthy website. If space allows, offering a choice of nest boxes, and placed in various locations within the aviary, can allow the parent birds to make their own choice. Once a pair has chosen a specific nest-box and been successful in it, offer that one to them each breeding season. Try and keep that one for their exclusive use. Once a pair has chosen its nest-box, the other ones can generally be removed. If the "spare" boxes are to be removed and moved to another flight, ensure the nest-box is cleaned to ensure the receptacle has the minimal contamination of mites, parasites and pathogens. Lovebird Mating and Parenting Courtship begins when the male feeds the female; then mating will happen which may be lengthy and repeated several times a day for several days. The male climbs onto the females back, often holding on to her flight feathers for a good grip. Eggs can be laid as early as 3 to 10 days after mating, then one or more every other day. Typically the clutch contains 4 to 6 eggs. The incubation time is approximately 22 - 25 days and it can take up to 24 hours for a chick to work itself out of the egg. For appropriate advice, please visit this webpage. The egg sac contains needed nutrients for the chick to absorb. I was over-eager in the beginning and pulled the chick from the egg -- causing it to die. A common mistake that inexperienced breeders make. Nowadays I would only observe and assist only if I notice that the baby is in trouble. When a hen is brooding, she may not come out of the nest box very often. The male will go into the nest box and feed her. Once the babies have hatched, the female and female will feed them. I liked to provide mashed hard-boiled eggs to my parent birds to help them feed the chicks. I grind up egg shell from boiled eggs and provide it to my birds breeders or not -- as this is an excellent source of calcium for them. I also provide various soft foods to them. You will be amazed at how quickly the food disappears once there are babies to be fed. Always make sure to provide a constant supply of food, so that the parents can get on with their challenging job of feeding their babies. Chicks with yellow-white down are blue series babies, such as dutch blues, cream faces, etc. The average clutch consists of 4 to 6 eggs. On a couple of rare occasions, I had a compatible pair lay 8 eggs -- and they all hatched, which is an achievement. I had to constantly provide them with fresh nestling food to feed their big family. The average incubation is 24 days, varying from 22 to 25 days. Both hen and cock share in incubating the eggs. Nest inspection is generally not tolerated. If nest inspection is necessary, wait till both parents have left the nest. They tend to be very aggressive and protective of the nest area when breeding. I pulled the babies from the nesting boxes once they were one or two weeks old, as I enjoyed handfeeding them. I found it difficult to tame them once they were kept with their parents for four weeks or longer without daily interaction with humans. If you want to handtame them -- I would recommend to start socializing them at one week or two, but not much later than that. Some breeders told me that they were very successful at taming babies by taking them out of the nestbox on a daily basis and socializing them, and then putting them back with their parents after they were handled for 30 minutes or so. Lovebird babies wean at approximately 8 weeks of age, with some earlier and some later.

### Chapter 4 : What Is Interpersonal Meditation? - Mindful

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### Chapter 5 : Lovebird in Spanish | English to Spanish Translation - SpanishDict

*Budgies as a Hobby by T F H Publications, and Miller, Evelyn. TFH Publications. Trade paperback. Fine.. Trade paperback US. Glued binding. 96 p. Save Our Planet.*

### Chapter 6 : Breeding Lovebirds | Beauty of Birds

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### Chapter 7 : Ætalikusu (TV Series â€“) - IMDb

*During this time she has fallen in love with her charming older cousin Kamran. Their love soon grows to be mutual and this shows marks their journey as their love grows and intensifies. The highly acclaimed television show will take you through this journey of love, bravery, and humor.*

### Chapter 8 : Lovebird - Wikipedia

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### Chapter 9 : Anmarie Barrie | LibraryThing

*Lovebirds are monomorphics, Which means you can't visually tell male from female. There is only 1 way to visually sex a peach face lovebird but you have to know the parents mutations. If the baby is a sex linked mutation such as Lutino, and only the dad is the carrier of the Lutino gene Then the baby will be female.*