

# **Ornamental Birds**

## **Parrot**

**Lecturer**

**Dr.Bnar. F. Sulaiman**



# Parrot

- The parrot is a very fascinating bird. It comprises a strong curved bill with an upright stance along with strong legs and clawed feet.
- Parrots have vividly coloured structures and some of them also have multi colours they exhibit little or no sexual dimorphism in the visual spectrum.



# Parrot

- Birds are the **warm-blooded** vertebrates that belong to the **class Aves**. The term parrot is applied to the birds that belong to the order **Psittaciformes**. Most of the parrots are wild but people started keeping some of the species in cages from ancient times and they are popular because of their intelligence, affection.
- They can even imitate several sounds including humans. They can talk, play and even act with human-like emotions. Their uniqueness enhances their popularity as pets. On the other hand, this is leading to larger exploitation of these creatures. Due to this over-exploitation, nature has encountered a major decrease in the population of this wonderful species.

# Parrot

- Before a million years ago, parrots have been domesticated by the **Romans**, and nearly 5000 years ago, **Brazilians** used to keep them as pets. Parrots firstly appeared in **Europe**, during the Alexandrian time ( Alexander — the Great) who took a rose ring parrot along with him while conquering India. Till now parrots remain the most interesting birds of all time.
- Parrots can find **it difficult to make pets with humans even though they are affectionate and cute**. Parrots require a lot of attention and care. Parrots are not low maintenance pets, they require veterinary care, feeding, grooming, and environmental enrichment.

# Parrot

- Parrots are featured in writings, art, religion, and music. In ancient times, parrot feathers were used for decoration.
- **Every year on May 31st, it is celebrated as World Parrot Day.**
- **parrots -lay from 2-7 eggs and incubate them for 22-30 days. When the babies hatch, “mom” usually feeds them and “dad” brings food for her.**
- The parrots that live in the region of areas of alpenes in New Zealand are large and intelligent. These parrots are known for their cheeky behaviour near the ski fields of alpine regions, where they will steal small items, search the bags, and sometimes even damage the cars.



# Parrot



# parrot

- The classification is as follows:

- Kingdom: Animalia

- Phylum: Chordata

- Class: Aves

- Order: Psittaciformes

- The scientific name of parrots is **Psittaciformes**. The family Psittacidae has around 333 species, they have a blunt tongue, and they eat seeds, fruits, and some insects.





# Parrot Description:

- To consider a bird like a parrot, it should have a curved beak hence they are sometimes called **hookbills**.
- They have zygodactyl feet. Each foot has four toes where the two toes face forward and the other two faces backwards. These toes resemble the fingers of a human. Having this ability helps them to manipulate the things around them in a good manner.
- The companion parrots vary in size from five-inch to large macaws. Colours vary in different species.



**6# 5.5mm**

- SMOOTH WITHOUT HURTING PARROT FEET
- AISI 316L
- LIGHT AND STRONG

# Types of Parrots:

- The different types of parrots are found based on the size they grow,
- **1-Small-sized Parrots:** These parrots can grow from 10 to 23 cm.  
Examples: Love birds, Budgerigar, Bourke's parrot, etc.



# Types of Parrots

- **2-Medium-sized Parrots:** These parrots can grow from 23 to 33cm. Example: Cockatiel, Hahn's Moscow, Quaker parakeet, etc.
- Cockatiels are Australian parrots
- They are yellow and grey and white and red on their cheeks
- On their head is usually yellow tuft
- They are very popular and they can speak human language too



# Types of Parrots

- **3- Large Parrots:** These can grow from 33 to 50 cm. Example: Cockatoos, Parakeets, African grey parrots, Amazon parrots, etc.
- Cockatoos: Cockatoos are very funny parrots
- They have very big tuft on their head
- They are very popular for example on TV, in films, in Zoos,



## **Cockatoos:**





#### 4-Extra-large Parrots:

- They can grow from 55 to 100 cm. Example: Alexandrine Parrot, Macaws, etc.
- Macaws: Macaw is the biggest parrot of all world
- It's very coloured kind with very big beak
- Their food is big seeds, fruit, vegetable, plants
- They are very nice but they are too expensive
- But some people have them at home as pets
- On the world is many kinds of this parrot but they are endangered because they live in rainforests and people destroy them





## Parrot Species

- Roughly 350 known species of parrots are found. Australia is rich in species of parrots. The most known ones are:
- **Eclectus**: The Eclectus parrots are considered quite unusual because of their smaller tails. In the first site, the male parrot looks similar to the most common green parrot bird.







- **Hyacinth Macaw:** Hyacinth Macaw has an entirely blue body and long tail. Even though the beak is black, it might appear bluish in the photos. Around the eyes and near the lower beak it also has a yellow circle.



- **Sun Conure (Sun Parakeet)**: Sun Conure is also known as Sun Parakeet in aviculture, is a rainbow in bird form. They have a plumage that is bright yellow, which gives the bird its name. The bird has a bright orange colour underside of it and the face is orange-flushed as well.





- **Rose-breasted Cockatoo:** Rose-breasted cockatoo is also widely known as Galah. These birds are native to Australia's mainland and can be found in every part of the land. It has a beautiful rose-coloured body and grey wings thus the bird is famous for these external features.



- **Scarlet Macaw**: Just like Sun Parakeet, Scarlet Macaw is also a rainbow bird. The top thing that makes it different and unique from other rainbow birds is its body weight and size. The scarlet macaw is almost one meter tall with an equally longer wingspan. According to its name, it suggests that in both wings she mostly has red with yellow, blue, and green feathers.



- **Dusky Lory**: The dusky lorry is also named Dusky Orange Lory, a White-rumped lorry, or simply duskies. Most of its body is in darker brown, but it has dusky orange underparts and a neck. The wings can have dusky orange or yellow feathers and the beak is usually orange. The male and female birds have similar external features with the same type of building.



- **Rosella**: Rosella is an umbrella term and has many different parrot types in the family. The most common one is a multicoloured bird; it is a parrot but has the shape of a sparrow. Rosella bird's tail is long, broad, and flat, this feature makes the distinctive characteristic of this bird. This species is part of the “flat-tailed” parrot family and can be easily found in Australia.









- **Rainbow Lorikeet:** Rainbow Lorikeet is one of the most colourful birds. Their head and underside parts are blue, the neck is orange in colour, the beak is red, and the tail is green in colour. In simple terms, the whole body is covered with beautiful and colourful feathers. Both the male and female bodies with the same colour pattern look identical.





- **Green-wing Macaw:** This green-winged macaw is mostly red but is considered a multi-coloured bird. People consider this red parrot bird as one of the largest flying birds with almost one m long body. Their wingspan is also the same as their length. Green-winged macaw birds mostly live in the woodlands, in the forests of northern and central South America.



- **Blue and Gold Macaw:** Blue and gold or blue and yellow macaw are famous types of parrot present in South America. This bird is mostly blue on the plumage and towards the undersurface, it has yellow or sometimes orange colour. The face is almost white but they have a darker neck and even the crown area is darker with a green gradient.



# Behaviour

- Most of the time parrots are not easy to catch. Even after being pets, they have a bad mannerism if not maintained properly. Some researchers state that most wild birds can be controlled by banding or wing tagging, but parrots are not birds to be easily trifled with; they chew off such affections. The behaviour of parrots differs from type to type. Some of them are strong and have direct flight whereas most of the species spend their time perching or climbing. Parrots sometimes walk in a rolling gait manner too.

- **Diet**

- Parrots mostly feed on seeds, fruits, nectar, pollen, buds and sometimes arthropods and other animal prey also. parrots used to consume tough seeds. Moreover, many parrots present in the areas of America's Africa and Papua New Guinea, feed on clay which contains minerals and absorbs toxic compounds from the gut. parrots have a huge range of variety and hence also have a huge variety of diets.