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## Sun conure care sheet

For the first 3 days, minimize stress by leaving the bird in a cage and not playing with them too much to give them the opportunity to get used to the new environment. For the first 5 days add sulfame, sulfa aid or sulfa 3 to the water supply This is the recommended precautionary measure to stop enteritis that can happen to some birds that become stressed by environmental changes. These products are great to have on hand because they are a mild antibiotic and can be used if your bird has a watery fecal matter. Your bird worm – it is very important to do this with all the puzzles because these birds with worms can consume and die. Never worm conure emediately after bringing it home or moving it to a new location to wait at least 2 weeks. Worming is very easy to perform because it is added to the water supply of birds, the directions are on the bottle. The day before you add the solution, remove the water around 5 p.m. to ensure your bird is thirsty the next day. Lice and mite spray- these are as common as fleas are on dogs and can easily be prevented by spraying lice and spraying on feathered friends every 3 months. Diet for baby Conures Exactly what is below, but to give them everything you can eat Buffet for the first 4 weeks excess fatty foods will not harm the young bird that recently put off, but after 4 weeks they will be sure enough eat properly explained below. Diet for puzzles As a grower of the conure I believe that diversity is the spice of life and precisely feeds them both seeds and pellets in the correct way that will bring out the most from your bird by keeping them in optimal health. Simply do not throw away perfectly good food to have atleast 2 bowls of food one for seeds and the other for pellets. Do not add more seeds or pellets until both bowls of food are eaten, this will ensure that your bird has a varied diet and will not only be filled with fatty sunflower seeds. Proper feeding of the bird will be cheaper in every way because your parrot will not consume as much food and will have much less chance of expensive vet bills because most health problems with conure can be avoided by eating healthy with all of the above below. Seeds – Feed your Conure quality small seed parrots, be careful with some supermarket blends as they contain filler seeds and may not be of the best quality. If you are unsure about the seeds you are using ask your local bird expert. Quality seeds actually contain many natural vitamins and are very important for the diet of your birds. Sprouted seeds – Cocky mix is a great seed to use as a blend of sprouting with some added mung beans if desired. Put the desired amount of seeds that will sprout in the pan Rinse the seeds in a pan well until the water is cleaned Get cold overnight in fresh water, the water level should be well above the seeds to make the seeds swell. Be sure to add aviclene or multicalgene to water to eliminate accumulation make your birds sick. Rinse well in the morning Well distribute the seeds in a pan, colander or wide container in a dark well ventilated area Rinse well several times a day Harvest seeds when sprouts have begun to appear Drain the seeds until they dry before feeding on the birds. Pellets – Tropimix for small parrots, Kaytee pellets, vetafarm South American blend, vetafarm nutriblend small. Greens and vegetables – seeding grass, zucchini, cucumber, chickweed, sweet potatoes, chili, peppers, broccoli, fruits – star fruits, stone fruits, mangoes, apples, honeydies, rock melons, blue berries, strawberries, kiwi fruits, citruses, pomegranates, calcium- calcium bells and calcium dishes are recommended for conical wires or cuttlefish. Vitamin D supplement – This is essential for calcium absorption for all birds. Vitamin D naturally comes from the sun to raise if the bird does not receive unfiltered sunlight then it is not getting the necessary vitamin D they need for good health. The sunlight through the window is unfortunately filtered. Do not feed – Avocado, cocoa, onions Young sun cones are primarily green (more jenday-like); their orange color becomes more pronounced as they mature. The sun's cones are not sexually dimorphic; however, females are said to have slightly shorter tail feathers as well as rounder, slightly smaller heads. Diet and nutrition: Parrot food Sun cones is one of the more popular puzzles of its size due to its stunning plumage, extraordinary disposition and exceptional quality as a companion bird. The sun's cones are lively, vocal and expressive: This is a bird best known for its beauty and great mouth. The sun's cone is about 12 inches long, and is most recognizable by its bright orange and yellow color, often mottled here and there with patches of green. The sun's cone has a black beak, white rings around the eyes and a long, narrowing tail. The striking color of sunlion and sweet temperament make it a favorite among pet owners and darlings with experienced aviculturists because it is easy to breed. Immature birds do not reach full color for about two years. Although the color between the sexes is very similar, men are said to be slightly brighter. Males also have a square, flat head and females rounder, smaller heads, although only experienced breeders are good at bird watching and bringing educated guesses. Surely there is no difference in the quality of pets. The sun's cones are native to South America, namely Venezuela, Northern Brazil and Guyana. The sun's cone is no messier than smaller birds and likes to be outside the play cage. Sunny will enjoy the attention of its owner and is not a bird that enjoys being left alone. They will appreciate another sun conure as a companion and will not lose the quality of the pet if they are the owners both birds. Being in the Aratinga family, it can be paired with jenday, mitred, nanday, gold cap, blue crowned or other Arating, but not for breeding purposes. These birds should be exclusively platonic cronies. Some breeders create Sundays or Jensuns, but this is not recommended because hybridization spoils an already limited gene pool. The sun cone should be offered a nutritionally balanced produced diet, as well as a wide variety of fruits and vegetables. Conure have busy beaks, which makes Lafeber food a favorite. Lafeber's Avi-Cakes, Pellet-Berries and Nutri-Berries offer a balanced diet that attracts chewing needs. Sun cones can live between 15 and 25 years with proper nutrition, exercise and regular veterinary visits. Breeding females or pets that lay eggs without a mate are prone to egg binding and calcium deficiency. Sun cones that are limited to a small cage are also prone to being overweight. Conures Love to eat Nutri-Berries Lafeber food for Conures These birds are playful clowns, lying on their backs or hanging from a toy rope - they are forever fun. They are also easily trained, but will bite if provoked. In general, however, the sun's cone is extremely gentle and cuddly and will be deeply loyal to the gentle owner. This is a good family bird and will not turn against family members if they are kind and attentive to the bird. Sunnys are not the loudest puzzles, but they are a vocal kind and will do their part of screaming, without exception. Most puzzles are known for noise; Don't risk coming home and being upset that your new bird won't shut up. The sun's cones may be no more heinous than the canary, but the quality of the voice is important - the sunny cry is shrill and piercing, and it is emitted in quick succession. Periods of noise and periods of silence are normal for the sun's noise, however, sunny that feels unsafe or lonely can be persistent (and uncomfortable) loud. The sun's chute is not known as an outstanding speaker, but I can learn to say a few words. Conure, including the sun's cones, may be prone to picking feathers. If a full medical examination excludes the medical causes of plucking feathers, boredom and/or lack of proper mental stimulation may be the cause. Offer your sun show an enriched environment with plenty of play and tracing options, as well as a basic supply of safe chewing items. Cones are also susceptible to proventricular dilation disease (PDD), Psittacine beak and feather disease, Psittacosis, beak malocclusion and Aspergillosis. Regular avian veterinarian health checks are crucial for the health of your conure, as they can help diagnose and treat many disease processes early. Sun cones are often available in large pet stores, from bird specialty stores bird breeders. They are also often available for adoption by bird rescue/adoption organizations. Genera Aratinga, Pyrrhura, Cyanidiseus (Patagonian)This care sheet outlines the basic care instructions for all types of cones. It is recommended that additional research be done for certain species to acquire. TYPES:There are more than 40 different types; About 1/4 of them are usually kept as pets Species usually kept as pet include: green cheek (pineapple, yellow side, chestnut-bellied), sun, nanday, peach-front, crescent, jenday, mitred, cherry-head, blue-crowned, dusky-head and Patagonian.NATIVE TO:Ranging from Mexico through South America and some Caribbean islands. LIFESPAN:20 + years, depending on the typeAVERAGE SIZE OF AN ADULT:In the range of sizes from 9 to 12, and 80-200 grams, depending on the type OF SEXUAL MATURITY:1-3 years oldALE OR FEMALE?:Conures are not sexually dimorphic, which means that males and females are not visually different. A qualified avian veterinarian's proper DNA test can tell you if your pet is a boy or a girl. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:Conures are named after their long, conical tails. They are a slender body bird: Most are light, excellent fliers. Conure body colors range from olive green to bright orange; Species of Arating tend to be lighter colored, but they are also louder species. Conure have a marked bare ring around the eyes around both eyes, which lacks feathers. SIGNS OF A HEALTHY BIRD:A healthy bird should be lively, active and alert with bright, biscuit eyes, cere (fleshy nose area) and pores (nostrils). You should watch your bird eat and drink during the day, although they may prefer to eat when eating, as these are herd-oriented animals. Your bird should look well-groomed with neat, bright plumage. Feathers should be mainly smoothed to the body at rest - not constantly fluffed. Feet and legs should be smooth and without lumps, steal and coarse scales. Birds regularly vocalize with chirps, clicks, whistles and learned words. They enjoy communication and impersonation. Your bird should be interested in communicating, but it can be shy or intimidated around new people or in new environments. A healthy bird is confident and inquisitive, although cautious and conscious. NORMAL BEHAVIOR AND INTERACTION:Birds are flock-oriented animals, and they are doing well with other birds in the home with whom they can communicate. However, you and your family also become part of your bird herd. It is wonderful to have more than one bird (not necessarily in the same cage), but it is not absolutely necessary for the species of parrot to progress happily in the home. Parrots are extremely intelligent animals. Despite their tiny heads and brains, they have a great ability to understand, speak in context and interact sensibly with their human flocks. As a parrot keeper, it is important to work regularly with your bright pet. Because of their intelligence, they are quite in need of these interactions. A neglected parrot often becomes a troubled bird and can begin to show its frustration with behavior such as biting, screaming or picking feathers (although picking feathers can also arise from a physical problem). Such behaviors are not necessarily irreversible. Each bird is worth the effort of proper training! \*\*Do not buy or adopt a parrot solely because of their ability to speak and imitate. Every bird is different and there is no guarantee that your new bird will possess these talents. However, EVERY bird has the full ability to love unconditionally and steal your heart with their own personal special powers, and they deserve that same love and care in return. Some parrots are often labeled as birds of one person. Although it may sometimes seem that this is the case, many members of the household - with work - can have a good relationship with the family bird. Birds mate for life in the wild, so it is natural for them to do the same in the home and choose the one person with whom they will have this closest relationship. Birds can also read people very well, so those who interact with them with care and trust will often get more respect in return! So, if everyone in the herd equally showers your feathered friend with attention, there is a greater chance that everyone will benefit from a close relationship with him or her. Go slowly with any new pet, but especially with parrots. Since intelligent animals are prey, they can be very suspicious and attentive, but they can also be conquered with sufficient continuous patience. Prove to them that they can trust you, and you have a companion for life! Each parrot, even within the same species, has its own personality. Some parrots are very brave and interactive, and some are muted and shy. The more you work with your pet, the more comfortable he will be and the more his or her personality will appear. Adopt your parrot ready to accept anything he or she can become - just like adopting a child. Remember that acquiring a parrot is a long-term obligation. Depending on the species, your parrot can live between 15 and 60 years! Pay attention to the body language of the parrot. Ruffle feathers can mean a heavy parrot. Also, the parrot has the ability to pin its eyes - deliberately make its pupils smaller - when it is angry or excited. A bitter, angry or endangered parrot will try to look bigger and scary by inflating feathers, crouching lower than normal and swinging back and forth on its legs. Respect this posture and give the parrot some space. Parrots have extremely strong, dexterous feet. Many parrots enjoy hanging and swinging upside down in a cage. They also have the ability to manipulate very things with their seemingly giant feet, such as tiny seeds or small toys. By the time you and your parrot get to know each other, you'll start to know what she or she likes and what doesn't. He or she will adopt favorite foods, toys, activities, music and even television shows. Your parrot can learn to hear you come home and greet you with happy chirps as you arrive at the door. A relationship with a parrot can be an extremely useful and wonderful experience, which some people never expect from a bird! Conure are known for being one of the clowns of the bird world. They're fast, playful and often just wacky! They need a family to keep in line - because their strong little personalities can sometimes get them into trouble. They can be presumptuous and demanding, which can also be quite funny. Conures can learn to speak and often learn plenty of words and phrases. There are two main subspecies of cones - pyrrhura and arating. Pyrrhura cones (e.g.: green cheek cones) are generally smaller and slightly less down than the type of arating, although aratings are generally more colorful than cones (e.g. Because of this, pyrrhuras make up better dwellers of apartments than louder aratings. The name conure comes from the word cone, which refers to the long, cone tail on all cones. The popular green cheek comes in many morph colours such as pineapple, chestnut-belly and yellow side. These are morphine, not deliberately bred color mutations, because they actually occur naturally. Patagonian puzzles (Cyanoliseus patagonus) are the biggest (and probably loudest) puzzles. They have absolutely wonderful personalities and are very gentle. DIET: Contrary to popular belief, parrots do not live only from seeds! Recent studies on the diet of follower birds have found that only a diet of seeds can be extremely dangerous. A seed-only diet can result in a lack of nutrients and diseases such as liver disease, kidney disease, obesity and heart disease, all of which can severely shorten your pet's life expectancy. Seeds are very limited by nutrients, vitamins and minerals. Even new established seed diets on the market are still missing, as the bird will only eat the inside of most seeds, leaving the carcass behind. Therefore, the bird never enters a good coating of nutrients on the outside of the seed. Conures needs a quality diet with pellets to progress properly. Since seeds can only be used as part of the diet, it should be balanced with other offers. The Pellet diet (available in Pet Supplies Plus) is carefully formulated to meet the specific needs of the pet bird, therefore it correctly meets most of your bird's nutritional needs. Your bird should also be offered fresh vegetables (especially leafy greens), fruits and grain daily. View our paper outlines fresh food that your pet will appreciate. Never feed parrot chocolate, sugar, fried foods, avocados or junk food. HAVE A STRETCH: Be sure to remove any fresh foods that have not been eaten within 24 hours. Also, puzzles are known for immersing food in their water containers before eating it, so be sure to check the water regularly! SUPPLEMENTS: The only supplement that should be needed if you feed the parrot correctly is calcium. Calcium can usually be offered in the form of a sweet bone or calcium that attaches to the inside of your bird's cage. If you notice that your bird does not touch its cuttlefish or calcium delicacy, a powdered supplement such as a packed oyster shell can be added directly to your pet's food. Follow the instructions on the add-in package. Also make sure your pet gets a good intake of vitamin A in the form of red and orange fruits and vegetables. For optimal physiological use of calcium that you give to your bird, the bird should be exposed to UVB light for at least 3-4 hours a day (or more or less depending on the species). Please refer to our UVB lighting for Companion Birds and Reptiles handout for more information about UVB light. WATER: Fresh water must be available to your parrot at all times. Since your pet will often even bathe in its water, it must be checked and changed several times a day. It is recommended that the bowl be wiped with a paper towel at each change to prevent the sleazy film from collecting on the inside of the pan. This 'mucus' will hide bacteria, which can be dangerous for your bird. Wash the bowl thoroughly with mild dishwashing detergent and water at least once a day. All water given to birds for drinking, as well as water used for seducing, soaking or bathing must be 100% free of chlorine and heavy metals. (Not all home water filtration systems remove 100% chlorine and heavy metals from tap water). We recommend using tacky bottled drinking water or natural bottled spring water; never use untreated tap water. If tap water is used, you should treat it with a décor treatment. Do not use distilled water, which can cause severe medical problems, as it lacks minerals that are essential for important bodily functions. HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT:Parrots need a clean, warm, mentally stimulating environment. Wrought iron, powder cage parrot, without rust and chips is the best home for a pet. Small Conures - Cage size - 30 x 36 x 30Bar distance - between 1/2 and 5/8 inch Large conures - Cage size - 36 x 40 x 36Bar gap - between 5/8 and 3/4 inches If the bars are too far apart, your cunning bird is very likely to try to slip through them and get stuck. The cage should be placed in the family room where the bird(s) will feel part of the herd; however, the back of the cage should mounted against the wall to ensure safety. Your parrot will feel threatened and nervous if it is in direct traffic. Avoid drafty areas and any placement that will get too much direct sun for any part of the day. If your bird spends time outside the cage, make sure all ceiling fans are turned off while he is out. Do not put an aviary in the kitchen, because cooking steam and even small amounts of smoke can be fatal. The average room temperature will be fine for your bird, not 80 degrees. Keep an eye out for drafts from the air conditioner, especially when bathing and slogging. In the cage should include perches of different materials and types. We recommend that you have at least three different types. Having different types will exercise your feet and prevent wounds and feet-related health problems. See the recommended inventory section. At least three clean bowls should be ready for use: one for fresh water, one for seeds/pellets and one for fresh food. Your bird can appreciate the cage cover for the night. The lid can block any outdoor light and create a safer place to sleep. Be careful not to use fabrics for your lid in which your bird could catch its claws or beak, or that it could pull the strings and eat. ENRICHMENT: In the wild, parrots spend most of the day from morning to night searching for food. In our caged homes, their food is right on their beaks, there is no need to hunt! Because of this, it is very easy for our pet birds to become bored and lazy. Because these animals are so intelligent, it's a terrible sentence to be banished to a cage with nothing to do. At least three different types of toys should be available to your bird in its cage at one time. Buy suitable toys and remember that parrot toys are intended for destruction! Parrots enjoy shiny, wooden, rope, forging and plastic toys. It is very important to buy toys made specifically for parrots because they are much more likely to be safer in construction and material. Birds can be poisoned with dangerous metals, such as lead or zinc. They can also bite off small pieces of improperly produced toys and swallow them, which of course can lead to various health problems. Be sure to include forging toys. These types of toys mimic the work a bird can do to find food in the wild. Hide treats in cardboard tubes and ball paper or buy plastic puzzle toys, which force your pet to work for their treats! Several types of play venues are available for safe playing time outside the cage. Portable can allow your bird to spend time with you in different rooms (just avoid the kitchen!). RECOMMENDED STOCKS: Wrought iron, caged parrot coated with powder, without rust and chips. See cage sizes and bar spacing under and the environment. A A of at least 3 different perch, such as wooden button, natural branch type, therapeutic perch or cement perch. Good supply of packaged pellet diet, to mix with seeds. As time passes, you can slowly turn your bird into most pellets and fresh food. At least 3 different toys. Buying more than 3 can allow you to exchange them in a parrot cage to prevent boredom. Calcium supplements such as cuttlefish, calcium delicacy or shell oyster. Treats such as nutriberries or avi-cakes. Avoid sweet treats like honey sticks and human junk food.3 solid dishes. One for fresh water, one for a mixture of pellets/seeds, and one for fresh food. Fog bottle and/or birdbath. A good species-specific book about your parrot. Play gym or T-stand to use outside the cage. Nail clipper and styptic powder. Note! Never use styptic powder on bird skin - NAILS ONLY!! The lid of the aviary. Keep an eye out for the use of towels and blankets, which can catch bird nails and beaks in their threads or create too warm an environment inside. Fluorescent UVB bulb and housing. A species-specific cone book. CAGE MAINTENANCE: The parrot cage should check daily for any dirt available to your bird. Feces and spoilage of food should be consistently wiped from perching, cups and cage rods to prevent health problems. Cage paper (which should be under the floor grille to prevent access to feces) can be changed every other day. Periodically check the metal parts and rods of the aviary for chipped paint and rust, which can cause serious health problems if your bird chews or swallows any pieces. The entire cage should be thoroughly cleaned at least once a month with: Mild dishwashing liquid in warm water (make poor dilution), THENVinegar & water (1:8) OR bleach and hot water (1:32) Cage furniture should also be cleaned with the same dilution. RINSE ALL SOAP AND BLEACH THOROUGHLY WITH PLAIN WATER BEFORE REINTRODUCING YOUR PET TO THE ENCLOSURE!! NEVER MIX VINEGAR AND BLEACH - CREATES A TOXIC SOLUTIONGPORATION & HYGIENE:All birds should be gently bud only with a bottle of water dedicated to this use. Spray should be room temperature and foggy, scattered and over the bird to replicate fine rain. NEVER spray the bird directly in the face. In addition to misplaced, room temperature birdbeads should be offered to your bird at least twice a week. Follow the bird as it bathes and remove the bath when it is finished. During blur and bathing procedures, make sure there are no drafts that can cool your bird when wet, which can cause respiratory problems. If it seems that your bird has stopped grooming and becomes dirty and motionless, contact a bird veterinarian. He can be ill.Be for sure your bird to your bird vet for regular nails and a wing. IF PROBLEMS ARISE, CALL YOUR BIRD VET IMMEDIATELY! Vet! It is also recommended that your bird be seen by a bird veterinarian for an annual checkup to ensure that your pet remains healthy. Birds hide diseases well; annual exams can catch small problems before they get worse. Hair feathers, missing patches of feathers, feathers deliberately plucked. Proof that your bird stopped grooming him. A bird that sits quietly and low on a doom with an inflated appearance, relaxed wings - can also remain at the bottom of the cage. Beak swelling or unusual marks on the cere. Nasal discharge, discharge from the eyes, wheezing or coughing. Any stool change, including color or consistency. Loss of appetite. Favoring one leg, holding the wings differently, the presence of any blood. Blood.

