

Blue Crowned Lory (Vini australis)

New Lory Society

The Lory Society is being formed to fill an important avicultural gap. All persons having lories or an interest in them are invited to join at \$9.00 per year in the U.S. and \$11.00 overseas.

The primary purpose of the Lory Society is to aid and abet the increase of the lory populations in captivity. The main effort toward this end will be the annual lory census taken by the Lory Society and forwarded to the A.F.A. Annual Bird Census under Larry Shelton. As always, this data is confidential.

This lory census is extremely important as it will compile the complete gene pool of captive lories and will help greatly in pairing up unmated birds that are sitting alone here and there.

A further service of the Lory Society is a bi-monthly newsletter that will contain a wealth of data pertaining to lories and lorikeets. Articles will be written by the most authoritative lory breeders in the world and much information will be exchanged by all of the members of the society. Each member will be urged to share his or her knowledge and experience. The newsletter will also have a "for sale, trade, wanted" column that members can use at no charge for now.

There are 55 species in the sub-family *Loridae* in the wild. It is not known just how many species are in captivity but access to the wild birds is drying up. It is imperative that we establish self sustaining captive populations of the lories we now have or in a few years these most beautiful birds will disappear from aviculture.

Please send your full name, address, and phone number along with your charter-membership dues (\$9.00 U.S.A., \$11.00 overseas) to Roland Cristo, 11130 Edgewood Rd., Auburn, Ca. 95603.

A Food Supplement You Can Make Yourself

by Robert Travnicek, M.D. and Thomas D. Sullivan, Ph.D. Wilber, Nebraska

Commercial food supplements have been a favorite of aviculturists over the years. Most of us feed them by blending the meal base and seed with carrot, hardboiled egg, etc. Recently due to inflation many have sought a cheaper alternative to the expensive commercial mixes. Published reports have advocated ground dry dog food either alone or mixed with the seed base. Some have utilized commercial poultry preparations.

Facing a cost crisis and trying to maintain the quality of nutrition in the aviary, the advice of our State University Department of Poultry Nutrition was sought with what I think are excellent results on three fronts.

First, the participation in formulation of the meal with an experienced expert was stimulating. The aviculturist certainly learns more about nutrition than by opening a bag. Secondly, the savings in cost were substantial. The previous mix (Petamine) cost \$12.95/25 lbs. delivered, as opposed to \$30.00/100 lbs. for basic mash with a cost of \$22.50/100 lbs. for the final product (mash seed mix). Finally, one is able to know the exact nutritional content of the mash so that any additional supplements or changes in the formula itself can be weighed against the effect on your birds. The nutritional content of the entire diet can then be calculated based on the history of the consumption of each of the components.

Preparation of Turkey Starter Super Supplement

The primary ingredient in this supplement was a typical turkey starter ration. Composition of the turkey starter ration used to prepare the supplement evaluated in our study is presented in Table 1. This ration was composed largely of ground yellow corn and soybean meal with appropriate levels of a feed phosphate, ground limestone, salt, a vitamin premix, trace mineral premix, a selenium premix and a methionine supplement.

The calculated composition of this ration is listed immediately below the ingredient levels or formula in Table 1. Also listed are levels of vitamins and trace

Commercial food supplements have minerals furnished by the various en a favorite of aviculturists over the premixes.

The total calculated vitamin and trace mineral contents of the 28% turkey starter ration are presented in Table 2. These levels include vitamins and trace minerals provided both in premix form and those furnished by ration ingredients such as ground yellow corn, soybean meal, dehydrated alfalfa, etc.

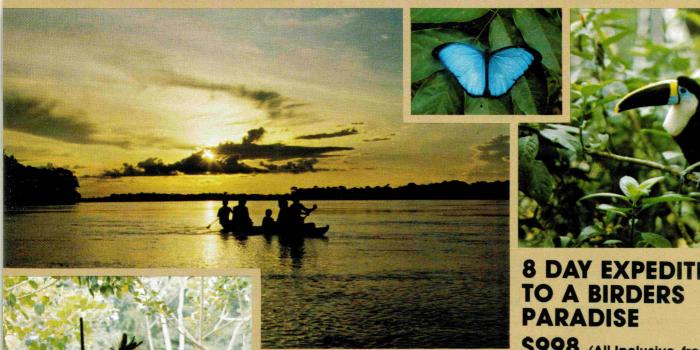
The following ingredients were used to mix the "Turkey Starter Super Supplement":

These ingredients were blended in an appropriate sized mixer for four or five minutes. If a feed mixer was not available, these ingredients could be blended by hand in a large tub or with a grain scoop on a clean concrete floor.

This "Turkey Starter Super Supplement," when mixed as previously indicated, should contain vitamin and trace mineral levels which are approximately 10 times greater than those in the original turkey starter ration (Tables 1 and 2). Also, the methionine level should be 2.12% as compared to 0.62% in the original turkey starter. Methionine is an essential amino acid needed for growth of new tissues and is especially important in feather growth.

Mixing or procurement of one's own "super supplement" should not be an impossible task. If necessary, an unmedicated chick starter ration could be substituted for the unmedicated turkey starter ration used in our study. Then premixes of vitamins and trace minerals at 10 times the rate used in turkey or chick starter rations should be blended with the unmedicated starter ration. Starter rations for chicks and perhaps turkeys may be purchased at most any large feed and farm supply store. Premixes of vitamins and trace minerals should be available at most feed mills and feed supplement dealers.

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Table 1. Composition of 28% Turkey Starter Ration

| Ingredient | 9/0 |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Ground yellow corn | 40.5 |
| Soybean meal (47%) | 45.4 |
| Meat & bone meal (50%) | 2.5 |
| Alfalfa, dehy. (17%) | 2.5 |
| Corn ferm. solubles | |
| Animal fat | 1.20 |
| Dicalcium phosphate | 2.55 |
| Ground limestone | 1.15 |
| Salt (NaCl) | 0.40 |
| Vitamin premix TC-80 ¹ | |
| Trace mineral premix ² | 0.05 |
| Selenium premix ³ | 0.10 |
| Hydan (85% L-methionine equiv.) | |
| Total | |
| Calculated Composition: | |
| M. Energy, kcal/kg | 1270 |
| M. Energy, kcal/kg | 2800 |
| Protein, % | |
| Linoleic acid, % | |
| Arginine, % | |
| Lysine, % | |
| Methionine, % | |
| Methionine & cystine, % | 1.05 |
| Tryptophan, % | 0.35 |
| Glycine and serine, % | |
| Sodium, % | |
| Calcium, % | |
| Phosphorus Total, % | |
| Phosphorus Avail., % | |
| Magnesium. % | |

¹Vitamin premix TC-80 provided the following per kg of ration: 11,023 IU stabilized vitamin A, 4,410 ICU vitamin D_3 , 2.20 mg vitamin K (menadione dimethylpyrimidinol bisulfite), 11 IU vitamin E, 6.6 mg riboflavin, 11 mg calcium pantothenate, 77 mg niacin, 0.22 mg biotin, 0.66 mg folacin, 11 mcg vitamin B_{12} and 882 mg choline chloride.

²Trace mineral premix provided the following per kg of ration: 50 mg manganese, 50 mg iron, 5 mg copper, 1.5 mg iodine and 50 mg zinc.

³Selenium premix provided 0.20 mg of selenium per kg of ration.

Table 2.

Calculated Total Vitamin and Trace Mineral
Contents of 28% Turkey Starter Ration¹

| Ingredient | Amount/kg ration | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Vitamin A, IU | 14,335 | |
| Vitamin D ₃ , ICU | | |
| Vitamin K, mg | 2.2 | |
| Vitamin E, IU | | |
| Riboflavin, mg | | |
| Pantothenic acid, mg | | |
| Niacin, mg | | |
| d-Biotin, mg | | |
| Folacin, mg | | |
| Vitamin B ₁₂ , mcg | | |
| Choline Cl, mg | | |
| Pyridoxine, mg | | |
| Thiamin, mg | | |
| Manganese, mg | | |
| Iron, mg | | |

 Copper, mg
 16

 Iodine, mg
 1.6

 Zinc, mg
 80

 Selenium, mg
 0.33

'Includes vitamins and trace minerals provided in

premix form and those furnished by ration ingredients such as yellow corn, soybean meal, dehy. alfalfa, etc.

When the supplement as described above is obtained from the feed mill it may

be in a coarse ground form and therefore not suitable for small birds. It is necessary to reprocess for fine grind the mixture to obtain the desired particle size and consistency. The milling attachments for household kitchen equipment have been found suitable for this task (grain mill attachment for the Kitchen-Aid K5A is an example.) A home coffee grinder might prove suitable also. The raw supplement is milled to an extremely fine consistency not unlike commercial flour. It is then stored at or below freezing until used to protect the vitamins and other components from peroxidation.

The mash may be combined with seed mixtures to obtain maximum palatability and therefore acceptance. For example, the supplement may be mixed with 3 parts mash, 1 part all-bird treat, 1 part white-proso millet and 1 part canary seed. The resulting mixture will be approximately 19.5% protein. A few drops of anise oil can be used to flavor the formula. The anise gives the mixture a strong licorice aroma.

The day of feeding one may use 2 cups of the seed and mash mixture combined with 2 hard-boiled eggs, and 3 to 4 grated carrots all placed in a food processor to give a soft crumbly, moist mixture readily acceptable to most birds. As an alternative brussel sprouts, or whole corn (on the cob) etc. could be substituted in the final product.

No controlled feeding experiments have been carried out by the author. The above mixture has been fed for over 1 year with satisfactory acceptability and what has been felt to be gratifying results in terms of breeding success in grass parakeets, Bengalese finches, African finches, Australian grassfinches, and English budgerigars. This product does not replace the need for live food in those species requiring it, nor is it meant to be more than a supplement to any seed eating bird.

It has been noted that it is consistently consumed by birds with youngsters in the nest, by young birds up to three months old. Adult birds seem to eat the mixture with variability, possibly based on their entry into breeding condition. Moulting and ill birds have for the most part ignored it.

Dr. Sullivan is Professor of Poultry Nutrition, Department of Animal Science, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68583. He has authored or co-authored 190 scientific publications, including 83 journal abstracts and 57 journal articles, concerning the nutrition and feeding of poultry.

Dr. Travnicek is engaged in the practice of medicine in Wilber, NE 68465. He is a member of the faculties of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine, and Kansas State University School of Veterinary Medicine. He keeps a mixed collection of approximately 400 birds including finches, budgerigars, and grass parakeets.

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