



GOLDEN TONE

Formulated Seed Mixtures
Vitamin Enriched

Specializing in
Canary, Parakeet, Finch, Cockatiel,
Racing Pigeon Mixes

Mfg. by

L & D SEED CO.

P.O. Box 4115, Santa Clara, CA 95054

Southern California Distributor

Phil Dubois

P.O. Box 568, Garden Grove, CA 92642

714-991-0329

COCKATIELS

Care & Breeding

by Jo Hall

\$4.95

(plus 50c handling and postage)

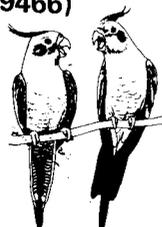
An up-to-date, practical book of helpful information covering all aspects of the care and breeding of cockatiels, based on the observations, accumulated knowledge and personal experiences of the author in raising cockatiels. This book has detailed drawings pertaining to aviary and cage constructions and includes many beautiful photographs of the author's birds bred and raised at Shady Grove Aviary.

Mrs. Jo Hall Shady Grove Aviary
Rt. 1, Box 33 Thorndale, TX. 76577

h&k bird farm

315 S. Laurel Ave.
Brea, California 92621
714 (529-9466)

BUY — SELL
TRADE



MOST CAGE
BIRDS
FEED AND EQUIPMENT
Ship Anywhere

The African Lovebird

by Roland G. Dubuc

The African Lovebird is unusual in that some species are relatively new to the world of aviculture, but others are very old. Some birds were not discovered until this century, yet others have been kept for over four hundred years.

The generic name of the African Lovebird is *AGAPORNIS*. It acquired the name lovebird because of its fondness of sitting in twos preening each others feathers.

A few basic facts about them are:

1. they are small in size.
2. they are all from Africa and its adjacent island.
3. they are members of the parrot family.

This stout little parrot with its short rounded tail is broken up into nine totally different species. Some of these have become nearly as common as budgies — others as rare and unknown as the most elusive bird in the wild.

Two major differences occur in the nine species, and that is dimorphism. A bird is dimorphic if the male is visibly different from the female. In lovebirds three of the nine species are dimorphic. It is under this basic difference that I will categorize each of the nine species.

DIMORPHICS:

1. *AGAPORNIS CANA*, the grey-headed lovebird, or the Madagascar lovebird: the Madagascar male has grey on the head, back of neck and breast, its body color is green, darker on the back and wings, underwing coverts black, bill whitish-grey, feet pale grey. Hen: differs from male in being all green.

As could be expected the Madagascar is from the island of Madagascar. It is also found in smaller number on some of the neighboring islands, and there have been isolated sightings on the mainland of South Africa. These birds have been freely imported for well over a hundred years. Today because of exportation regulations out of Madagascar, they have

become very rare. A reason for this is that they are not prolific breeders. They are usually bred in pairs, which adds to a space difficulty. In the wild they are found in very large flocks, but captive breeding has not been generally successful if colony style is attempted.

2. *AGAPORNIS PULLARIA*, the red-faced lovebird: The red-faced male is bright green, more yellowish on the front and beneath. The face and crown are orange-red. Flights are green with the bend of the wing, shoulder and underwing coverts black. The bill is red, feet grey. The female red-faced has the red of the face area less bright and more orange, underwing covert green.

The red-faced has perhaps the longest expanse of territory of any of the lovebirds. It stretches from the coastal regions of Central Africa all the way to Western Ethiopia. The red-faced is considered to be the first lovebird imported into Europe. The Duke of Bedford mentions the fact that it was used in portraits as early as the 16th century.

Considering this long period in captivity one would assume the bird to be well established and certainly well understood. However, the converse is true. There are few in captivity and they have been bred, to my knowledge, on only three occasions during this century. In the wild they nest in termite sites. In captivity they have been bred using totally different methods. One fact that seems to be accepted is that they must be bred in single pairs.

3. *AGAPORNIS TARANTA*, the black-winged lovebird, or the Abyssinian lovebird! The male is viridian green, forehead, lores and small ring of feathers around the eye carmine red, underwing coverts black. The bill is deep red, feet greyish-black. Female has no red on the head or eye area, underwing coverts green but variable to black with some green.

The Abyssinian is a high altitude dweller from Ethiopia. It was little

known to aviculture until this century. It was first imported into the trade in the early 1900's. It is definitely a single pair breeder.

MONOMORPHICS:

The monomorphics can also be further broken down into two categories, birds with a periophthalmic ring (a ring around the eye) and those without the ring.

EYE-RINGS:

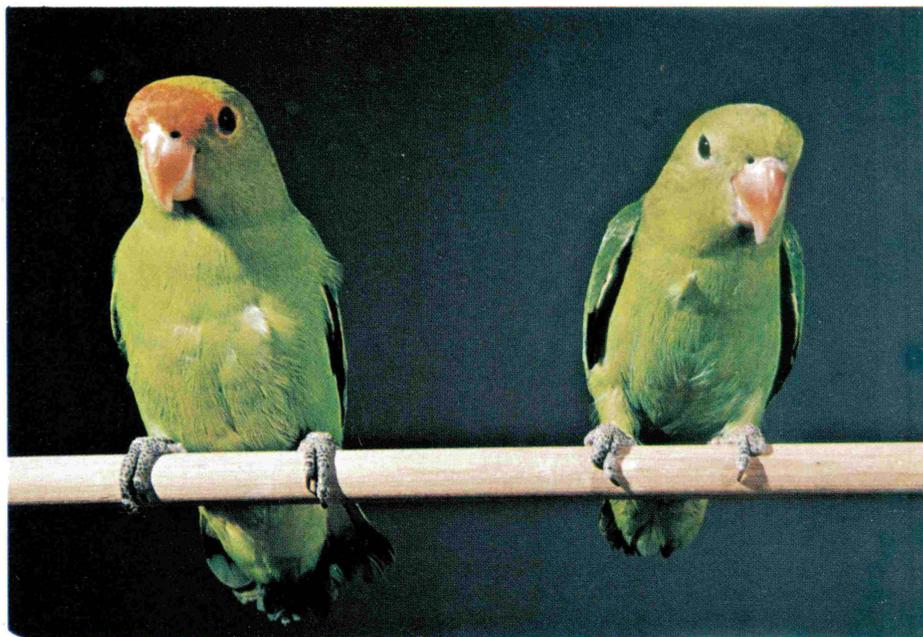
1. *AGAPORNIS FISCHERI*, the fischer's lovebird. The sexes are alike. Birds are green, darker on wings and back, lighter on the underparts. Forehead bright orange-red, suffusing to dark olive, cheeks and throat paler orange. Rump and upper tail coverts violet blue. The bill is coral red. Cere and bare skin around eye, white. Feet pale grey.

Fischer's in the wild are found on the inland plateaus of Northern Tanzania. In captivity they breed freely and have been bred in large colonies.

2. *AGAPORNIS LILIANAE*, Lilian's lovebird or the Nyasa lovebird. Sexes are alike. Birds are green, paler on the underparts and darker on the back and wings. Head is bright salmon to orange, brighter on the forehead, and paler on the cheeks, throat and upper breast. Cere and ring around eye are bare white skin. The bill is red, feet grey.

The nyasas are found in river valleys in Northern Rhodesia, Southern Tanzania and through Malawi.

The Nyasa is another lovebird relatively new to aviculture. It was not described until the late 1890's by Miss Lilian Sclater, for whom it was named. However, it was not until the 1920's that it was imported. In the wild the nyasas



Abyssinian (A. taranta) male on left, hen on right.



Black-cheeked (A. nigrigenis), two on left. Nyasa (A. lilianae) on right.



Red-faced (A. pullaria) male on left, hen on right.

Just Harvested SPRAY MILLET

For your
cockatiels,
parakeets,

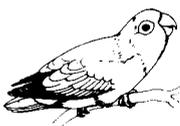
canaries, finches and other miscellaneous parrot types.

Top quality millet with plump seeds on the stem for your birds to enjoy eating nature's way.

Head average 12" length. Minimum order 5 lbs. \$2.40 per lb. (Postage paid in U.S.A. on this introductory offer). Quantity and distributor discounts starting at 25 lbs. For further information call or write:

CARLSON SPECIALTY SEED

RT. #2, BOX 165
PLAINFIELD, WI 54966
(715) 335-4564



LOVEBIRDS
Blue Peach Faced,
Lutino,
Black Masked,
Blue Masked

large quantities of
ZEBRA FINCHES



COCKATIELS
Normal,
Pied, Albino



Write for current
price list.

SC (714) 748-3847
Ranch

P.O. Box 17202, San Diego, CA 92117

FERTILE FINGERS

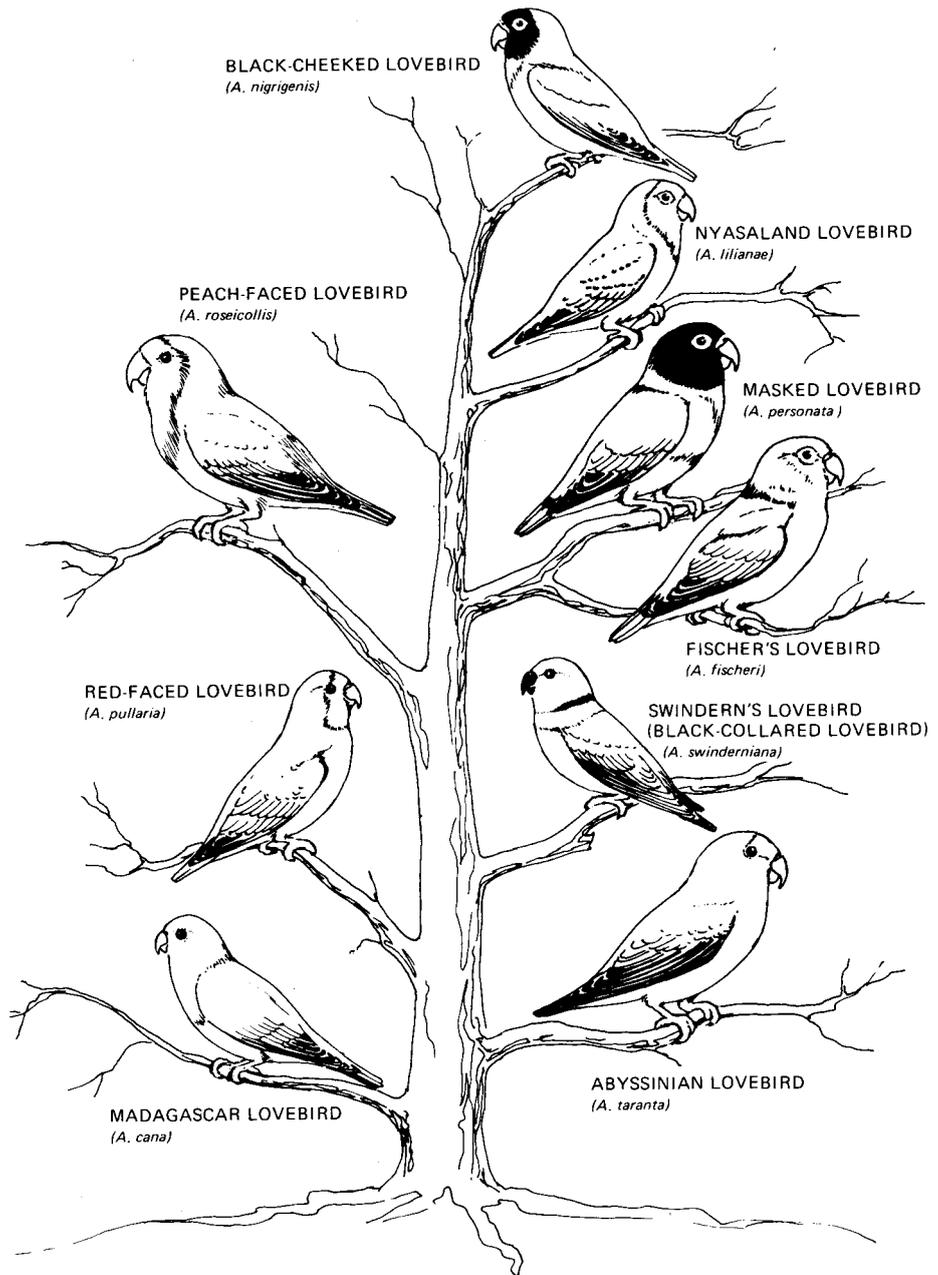


CUSTOM-BUILT AVIARIES

Specializing in Bolt-Together and Hanging

12515 Wagner Street Los Angeles 90066
(213) 822-5010

Genus *Agapornis* AFRICAN LOVEBIRD FAMILY TREE



are gregarious, found in groups of 20-100. In captivity they breed freely in colonies, as well as in cages.

3. *AGAPORNIS NIGRIGENIS*, the black-cheeked lovebird. Sexes are alike. The birds are green, slightly darker than the Nyasa, lighter green on the underparts and rump. Head brownish black, throat salmon, back of head yellowish olive, wings darker green. The cere and ring around eye bare white skin. Bill bright red. Feet grey.

The black-cheeked is found in the most restrictive area. It is located in two river valleys, one in South West Zambia and the other in the Victoria Falls area of Rhodesia.

It, too, was not described until the early 1900's and imported shortly after. The birds are good breeders and can be bred in colonies.

4. *AGAPORNIS PERSONATA*, the masked lovebird. Sexes are alike. The general plumage is green, head, including lores and cheeks brown to sooty black. A yellow collar about half an inch wide at its narrowest point on the back of the neck is widest on the breast. Bill red. Cere and bare skin area around eye, white. Feet blackish-grey.

The masked are found on inland plateaus in North-eastern Tanzania. Discovered in the late 1800's they were not imported until the 1920's. They breed

freely in colonies. The blue mutation occurred in the wild and was imported soon after its introduction.

NON-EYE-RINGS:

1. *AGAPORNIS ROSEICOLLIS*, the peach-faced lovebird. Sexes are alike. Overall plumage bright almond green, yellower on the underside. Frontal band deep rose-red, lores, sides of head and throat paler rose-red. Rump brilliant blue. Bill horn colored, greenish towards the tip. Feet grey.

The peach-face is found in the dry country of South Angola. It was first found in the late 1700's but was, at the time, confused with the red-faced.

In the wild birds are found in groups of about ten. In captivity they are most prolific, to the point of domesticity.

2. *AGAPORNIS SWINDERNIANA*, black-collared lovebird or Swindern's lovebird. (Author's note: no first hand knowledge is available on this species. Therefore, all information is a compilation of facts from many diverse books.) The Swindern's must be discussed differently than other lovebirds since they are two distinct sub-species.

The first of these sub-species is *Agapornis Swinderniana Swinderniana*. The sexes are alike. Main body color dusky green, lighter on the cheeks and underparts, the throat is a washed yellow. A narrow black collar on the nape below which is a chrome yellow area merging into the green of the back. Lower back, rump and upper tail coverts brilliant blue, underwing coverts green. Central tail feathers green, sometimes with a red-orange spot: lateral tail feathers bright red towards base, with a black bar and green tips. Iris color golden yellow. Bill blackish horn. Feet dark grey.

This particular species is from Liberia. It is a dense forest dweller, and considered to be rare in the wild.

The second sub-species is *Agapornis Swinderniana Zenkeri*. In this species the yellow area below the nuchal collar is orange and more extended. It is also slightly brighter green and also slightly larger in size.

Zenkeri is found in the Cameroons, east of the Central part of the Belgian Congo. This particular species was kept alive in Africa by a missionary named Father Hutsebout. He was able to keep them on a diet of Sycamore Figs. However, when the birds were removed from this diet they would die within three days.

I have no knowledge of their breeding habits.

Vanik's Rainbow Aviaries

WE BUY • SELL • TRADE BIRDS

WRITE TO US FOR THE LATEST LIST OF PRICES & BIRDS AVAILABLE
WE SHIP — ALL TYPES OF BIRDS



804/542-5961

P.O. BOX 306 CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE, VIRGINIA 23929

Never before has such a comprehensive encyclopedia been offered,
both for the specialist and hobbyist.
YOUR LIBRARY IS NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT THIS BOOK.

PARROTS and RELATED BIRDS

(revised edition) by Henry J. Bates and Robert L. Busenbark



494 pages including 150 pages of color photos. Some of the topics: Introduction to Parrots; Feeding of Parrot-Like; Aviaries and Equipment; Taming and Talking; Caged Household Pets; Genetics and Hybridizing; Diseases; Three Sub-families now Very Rare; Subfamily: Lorikeets; Subfamily: Cockatoos; Macaws and Conures; Parrots — All Varieties; Parrakeets — All Species; Love Birds and Parrotlets; Hanging Parrots and Guaibero; Color Varieties of Budgerigars; Additional Description and Data on Species; Additional Data on Sex Determination, Breeding and Hand Feeding.

\$14.95

ORDER YOUR COPY NOW FROM
PALOS VERDES BIRD FARM INC.
P.O. Box 1305, Torrance, CA. 90505

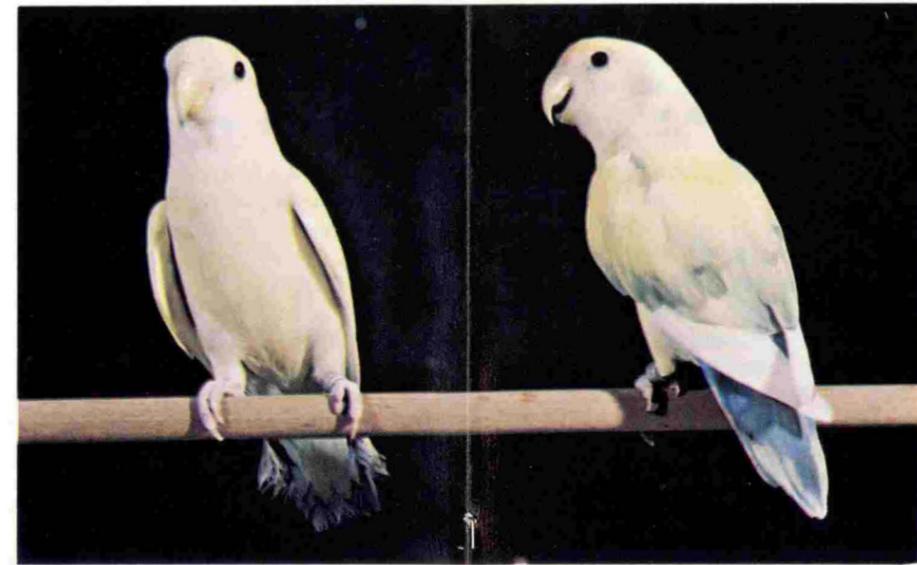
Include 50c postage and handling for each book.
California residents add 6% sales tax.



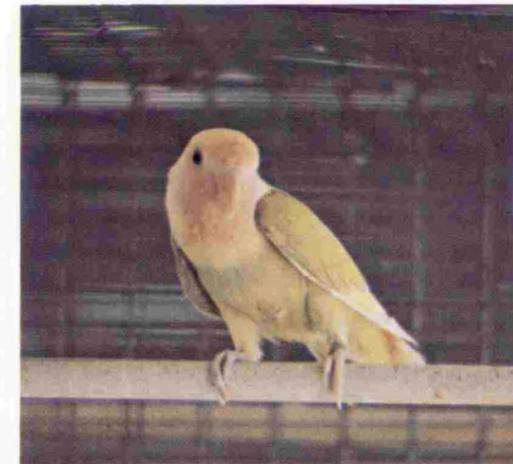
Top – Pair of Albino Peach-faced (*A. roseicollis*).

Above Middle – Pair of Lutino Peach-faced (*A. roseicollis*).

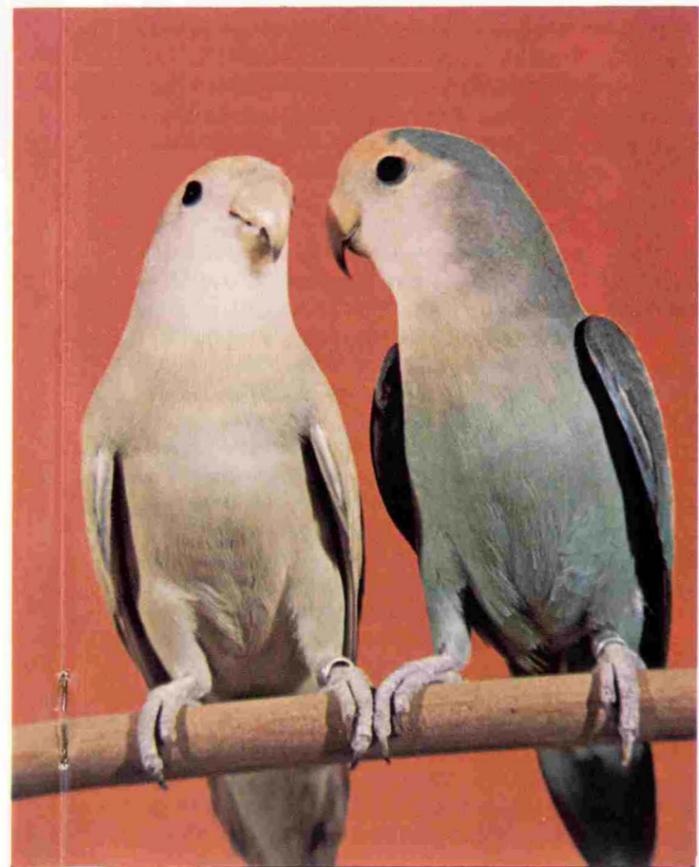
Color difference shown in the spread wing of the Yellow (Cherryhead) on the left, and Cinnamon on the right. (*A. roseicollis*).



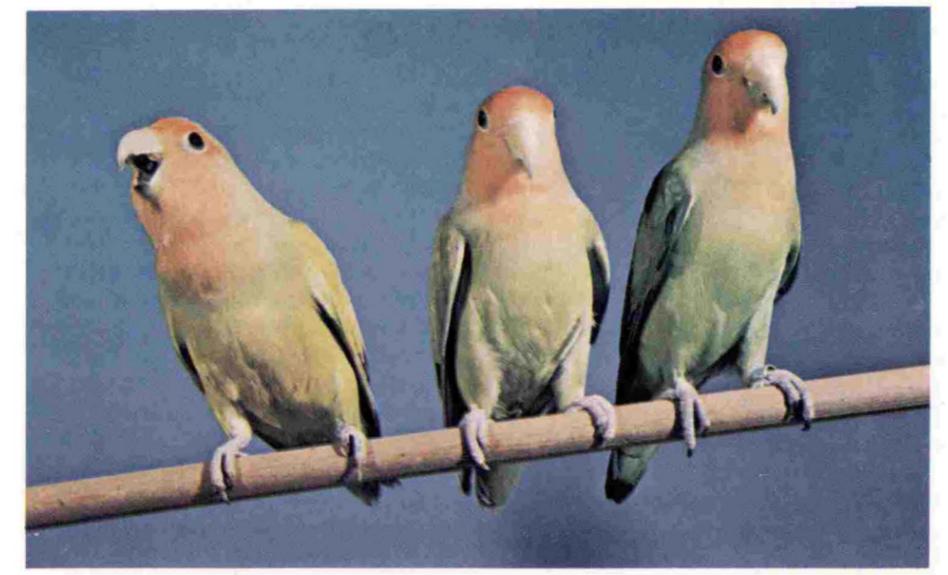
Pied Blue Peach-faced (*A. roseicollis*).



A new mutation occurring in 1977 at Agapornis Acres. (*A. roseicollis*).



Peach-faced (*A. roseicollis*), White (silver) on left, Blue on right.



Front view of Peach-faced (*A. roseicollis*) left to right; Yellow (Cherryhead), Greywing green, Normal.

Lovebirds and their mutations



Back view of Peach-faced (*A. roseicollis*) left to right: Normal green, Yellow (Cherryhead), Greywing green.

Excellent example of near clear Pied Peach-faced (*A. roseicollis*).

