Rearing Couas in Weltvogelpark Walsrode

Who has not heard of the Common cuckoo, which lays its eggs in nests of other bird species? Some species of the Cuculidae family are known due to their habit of not incubating and caring for their eggs and young by themselves but having other bird species taking over the incubation and rearing. This behavior is known as brood parasitism. Some cuckoo species thus lay their eggs in other nests and leave it to other bird species to care for the eggs and young. These brood parasites waste no energy that they would use otherwise to rear and feed their young by themselves and can lay more eggs per year compared to species that care for their young. However, when the foster parents recognize the cuckoo egg as not belonging to their own eggs they throw the egg out of the nest or abandon the whole clutch. Less known to most people is the fact that out of 136 cuckoo species only 53 are brood parasites. The Common Cuckoo *(Cuculus canorus)* occurring in Europe is one of these parasites. It is a highly migratory bird which stays only a few months per year in Central Europe. It parasitizes more than 100 different, insectivore bird species that care for its young. These foster parents are often much smaller in size than the insatiable offspring of the Common Cuckoo.

In contrast to the Common Cuckoo, Couas incubate their eggs and rear their young by themselves and are not brood parasites. All of the 10 extant Coua species are endemic to Madagascar, where they inhabit different types of forests. The group of birds was named after the silky structure of their feathers which underlines the gentle colors of their plumage. Cuckoos are related to the colorful feathered Turacos—even if this cannot be seen at the first glance. Additionally, Cuckoos show a remarkable characteristic—the first and fourth toe of the foot always points to the back while the second and third toe is pointing to the front. They share this feature with owls and parrots.

In cooperation with the Tsimbazaza Zoo on Madagascar, Weltvogelpark Walsrode obtained the first Couas in 1998 the Crested Couas (Coua cristata). In 2003 another species, the Blue Coua (Coua caerulea) enlarged the bird collection in Walsrode. Finally, the largest living species of Couas, the Giant Coua (Coua gigas) was presented to the visitors in 2006. All three species housed at Walsrode have been bred with great success for the first time outside of Madagascar. The first breeding success with Couas was already achieved in







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the year 2000, where young of the Crested Couas were successfully reared. The Giant Coua was bred successfully only one year, the Blue Coua two years after their arrival in Walsrode.

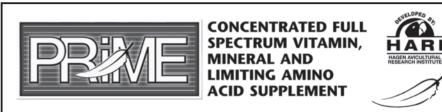
Since then there are several offspring every year.

Blue Couas live in a habitat with dense vegetation and their lifestyle remained largely a secret until the year 2001 where an expedition of Weltvogelpark Walsrode found nests of this species for the first time. The natural habitat of Madagascar was and still is degraded through logging of large parts of the rainforest. At the moment Couas are not threatened but they are perfect flagship species for the endangered flora and fauna of Madagascar.

The rearing of Couas in captivity is a great challenge with Couas being sensitive and very susceptible for stress. Thus, the pairing of birds has to be done by experienced staff members. Additionally, the enclosure must be heavily planted and equipped with enough branches so that the birds can hide and avoid each other if needed. In general, they are peaceful birds towards other bird species.

In 2011, we succeeded again in rearing offspring of Coua species behind the scenes. Four chicks of the Blue Coua hatched and wanted to be fed and cared for the whole day. Blue Couas are very beautiful birds with their magnificent plumage color. Additionally, the eyes are surrounded by a striking, light blue oval of bare skin. Blue Couas are endemic to Madagascar and inhabit the subtropical or tropical moist rainforests in the east and northwest of the island. They are rarely seen on the ground as they are more aborreal, hopping or walking between tree branches. In Europe Blue Couas can only be seen in Weltvogelpark Walsrode and Cologne Zoo, which received birds from Walsrode. In contrast to other species of Couas, Blue Couas only lay one egg per clutch. However, the Giant Coua (Coua gigas) lays four eggs, whereas in the nest of the Crested Coua *(Coua cristata)* you can find two eggs.

Several times Weltvogelpark Walsrode tried to parent rear Blue Couas but the chicks did not survive or the embryos died during the incubation period. Thus, all young hatched in Walsrode were hand reared by our experienced staff. The eggs are incubated for about 14 days. Young Couas are very sensitive and susceptible for stress as well. During the first days the chicks are fed up to eight times a day starting early in the morning until late evening. The food consists of innards of one day old pinky mice, pieces of fruit and drone maggots. The amount and composition of the food of the young Couas is changed and adjusted as they grow until they get the



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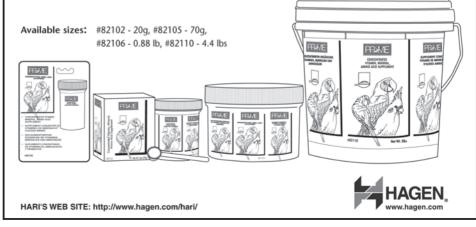


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same food as the adult birds—pieces of fruit, meat, fruit pellets and insects.

After hatching a chick is placed in a small bowl with a suitable bedding layer as a substitute for the "real" nest. It is especially important that the chicks are not able to spread their legs. Wood wool is used as a nest lining so that the young have a good grip in their nesting bowl. Shortly before fledging at the age of three to four weeks the chicks are moved to larger boxes. They are still relatively small and wobbly. After eight to 10 weeks, the young are fully grown.

A conspicuous characteristic of all Couas is the marking of their throat which differs between the species. In nature, it is used to frighten off enemies. Additionally, it encourages the parents to feed the chicks. With this special marking being different and unique in every individual, a Coua carries its own "identity card".

~ Weltvogelpark Walsrode



European Society of Serinus Breeders

Well, here you are, a bird breeder. All

of a sudden, the importation of birds you want to breed has "dried up," so you will have to make do with the birds you have available to you, at this moment.

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We also want to add the later years' articles after we have finished a search for authors, in an attempt to obtain their signed release. Please help us with this important project that will help preserve the history of aviculture. — Mary Ellen LePag



Ellen LePage mail@birds2pet.com



Because you sort of anticipated the ban on importation, you maybe managed to secure a spare hen or cock bird to make up an unrelated pair. But that's just about it. Luckily, you know a few people with the same species, with whom you have swapped birds in the past. However, they are few and far between, because there are few breeders with the same species as yourself, let alone sub species. Anyway, you have the contacts.

We all have phone numbers stacked away of people with the same species. In the meantime, prices of these species go through the roof and you get inundated by people who want to purchase birds from you.

Unfortunately you have to disappoint most of them, because you have never been able to breed in numbers (our species don't breed that easily) and you would rather swap the surplus birds or sell to a breeder whom you know you can approach whenever you need a bird yourself.

At this very moment, fanciers and breeders of, for instance, exotic bullfinches, exotic greenfinches, Passerina's, Desertfinches, Grossbeaks etc. will be in the same boat. In the past these birds were imported on a regular basis, but that is in the past.

Because of the internet it is easy to make contact overseas. It is because of this that some enthusiasts of Serinus species have banded together and initiated the



PHOTOS COURTESY OF EUROPEAN SOCIETY OF SERNIUS BREEDERS/Above, Afrikaanse citroencini is just one of the serinus species the ESSB wants to concentrate on at European level. Above left, a male White-bellied Canary (Serinus dorsostriatus). revious page, a White-bellied Canary hen.

European Society of Serinus Breeders.

ESSB—It's a mouthful, but the initiative needed a name and this covers its aim. European: We would be dreaming if we were thinking we have enough of these birds within our respective countries to save the Serinus species for aviculture. Furthermore, contacts have already been made with people in the Netherlands, Belgium, France and Germany.

Society: Above all, we did not want an organization with a structure and restrictions that go with it.

Serinus: The bird species we are focused on are of the species serinus, a group of some 30 species, the majority of which come (came) from Africa.

Breeders: The aim is to preserve this bird species for European aviculture through breeding. Because importations appear out of the question, it is imperative to breed purebred birds.

We started of with the principle that the ESSB will act as a go-between, between people who want have contact with enthusiasts/breeders of the same species. To that end, a database is available for members. This database contains details of what species respective members have and/or breed. Members may contact other members directly.

Furthermore, the ESSB wants to supply



A Yellow-rumped Seedeater (Serinus reichenowi). There has been regular import in the past and it is still fairly well represented in the European aviaries.

information of the various species/subspecies of, among other things, the breeding, in several European bird-fancy publications.

There is quite bit vagueness about the different species. Especially with the species where, in the past, several subspecies were imported, it is going to be quite a task to keep the subspecies pure. For this reason, it is important to know what subspecies one owns himself/herself, and which of the other members breeds this species.

We invite interested parties to visit our website www.serinus-society.eu. If you are the owner of one or more serious species, please register on the website and help this initiative. In three or four years, many of the birds spread around aviaries at the moment will be lost to aviculture. Working together can be the solution, but we have to act now. Current bird breeders determine what we will have flying around aviaries in 10 years. You can play your part here. Sitting back is losing time.

 $\sim ESSB$



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