Jardine's Parrots are a specialty of Pam and Don Harris along with a variety of other birds and reptiles and amphibians. They run a closed aviary and incubate and handfeed under very clean conditions.

The adult Jardine's Parrot known as the West African subspecies, *Poicephalus guliemti fantiensis*, shows a large amount of orange on its forehead, thighs and on the leading edge of its wings. It is the smallest in size.

These five Jardine's Parrots are approximately seven to eight weeks old and are socialized during the handfeeding process.

4 July/August 1997
I saw, in person, my first Jardine's Parrots in 1985 and there and then decided that we had to add a pair of them to our collection. Finally, in 1986 I was able to get a pair from a wholesale bird broker in California's central valley.

We segregate our new birds, do cultures and whatever is needed, and watch them for a period of several weeks to make sure that nothing unwanted is spread within our aviaries. It was during this time that the Jardine's earned their names, George and Gracie, quite the characters.

These were very young birds and didn't show any orange coloration. I was truly hoping they were indeed a "pair" not just two birds. After a year I had them surgically sexed by an avian veterinarian, and they were indeed male and female.

Subspecies Identified
There was little difference at first in their appearance but as they matured the hen got quite a lot more orange on the top of her head, than the male, and it has remained thus; their eye color has become consistent with the description in R. Low's Parrots, Their Care and Breeding—our male's eyes are of a reddish brown and the hen's are brown. They also have orange on their ankles and on the edges of their wings.

Of the two subspecies that were available at the time, ours seem to be the smaller subspecies P. g. fantiensis.

Once settled in at our place, it took nearly two and a half years for the pair to really calm down and even begin to act like parenthood might be in their future. At the end of the two and a half years it seemed like overnight they settled down and went into the nest box.

They are kept in a 30 x 30 x 36 in. cage, with the front (facing south) completely open and extended 6 in. beyond the roofline. The sides and back are enclosed.

Their nestbox is of 12 x 12 x 24 in. deep, made of 2 x 10 in. douglas fir boards. Even with the Jardine's active chewing this kind of box has lasted a good long time.

No Shavings Equal Addled Eggs
During the next two years their behavior lead us to believe that we would have babies to feed but every time they would get into a breeding situation, the male would load his backfeathers up with the shavings in the nest box and go to the nest opening and shake. Everyday the pile of shavings under the nest box would just get larger. The more I would put in, the more he would remove. The female would end up laying and setting on three eggs on the bare bottom of the box and proceed to addle them all.

For the next two years this went on, and the eggs would always be fertile and scrambled. I believed, however, that they should have a chance to raise their own babies. Nevertheless, they seemed to always go to nest in the fall and again in early spring. And the male continues to throw the shavings out of the box and the eggs continued to become addled.

For those of you with birds that behave like this or are a bit clumsy in the box, you know this frustration. What I was able to figure out over this period of time is that about the same time that the male started emptying the box of shavings, the female would pick green feathers from her lower chest giving herself a black brood patch. So now I was finally able to key on to their behaviors and try to be prepared.

I wanted them to be parenting their young from the egg—not me. The babies of this species hatch in 26 to 27 days, at about 8 to 9 grams, and I would rather leave the first couple of weeks of feeding to Mother Nature.

Damp Shavings Equal Babies
What I did with success for the next two clutches was to soak a colander full of pine shavings, let them drain until the shavings were just damp and then place them to a depth of about 4 in. deeper than what the male had previously hauled out. The damp shavings were left intact and from that point on he stopped unloading the nesting materials.

This damp, deep shavings method was successful for two clutches, three eggs and three babies each time. This was in 1993.

Since then the pair have not required the damp shavings. I do change and add shavings to the nest occasionally, as necessary. The pair have been giving us babies every year with no more addled or infertile eggs. I hope this information may be of help to others who have had similar problems getting birds to care for their eggs and hatch out their babies.

This pair usually has three eggs in the fall and again in spring. These birds have become excellent parents, and produce nice, well fed babies that we bring into the house for handfeeding at 14 to 16 days of age. At two weeks they weigh between 65 and 70 grams.

In 1994 I kept back a hen from this pair and also traded a male from the same clutch for an unrelated male to set up a pair of domestic Jardine's. They were both handfed, very tame and are setup in an area of the yard where they have interaction between people and other birds. Although they would accept attention from us they were not destined to be pets. They are wonderful birds, maybe a little larger than the wild caught parent birds, but they are identical in appearance.

This season, December 1996, they gave us two eggs and in January 1997 hatched two babies—our second generation domestics. At the same time, the original pair gave us three babies, and they all started hatching within the same week. I think the babies from the wild caught pair were a bit heavier.
MEMBER CLUBS

**NORTH CAROLINA**

State coordinator:
Greg Bacot 919-766-3766
Charlotte Metroline Cage Bird
Raleigh-Durham Caged Bird Society
SOUTH CAROLINA
State coordinator:
Beth Rowan 803-862-2852
Aiken Bird Club

**TENNESSEE**

State coordinator:
Renee Adams 901-845-6996
Cage Club of NE Tennessee
Middle Tennessee Cage Bird Club
Southeast Tennessee Aviculture Society
Tennessee Valley Exotic Bird Club

**FLORIDA/P.R. REGION**

Dwight Greenberg, Director
407-631-9890 fax 407-632-4338

**FLORIDA (CENTRAL)**

State Coordinator:
Suzanne Myers 813-689-7262
Exotic Bird Club of Florida
Greater Brandon Avian Society
Imperial Bird Club
Sun Coast Avian Society
Sunshine State Cage Bird Society
Treasure Coast
West Florida Avian Society
FLORIDA (NORTH)
State coordinator:
Alan Cooperen19-243-5140
Emerald Coast Avian Society
Gainesville Bird Fanciers
Florida West Coast Avian Society
West Ponce Exotic Bird Club
Jacksonville Avicultural Society
SOUTH CAROLINA
State coordinator:
Judy Lewis 305-253-7887
Aviary & Cage Bird Society of Southern Florida
West Florida Bird Club
Gulf Coast Bird Club
Tampa Bay Bird Club, Inc.
Panhandle Avicultural Society

**FLORIDA (NORTHWEST)**

State coordinator:
Gloria Scholb 414-496-1441
Cream City Feathered Friends
Kenosha Exotic Bird Club
Wisconsin Cage Bird Club, Inc.

**NORTH CENTRAL REGION**

James McCabe, Director
612-753-2541 fax 612-753-6772

**IOWA**

State coordinator:
Monica Suds 712-642-4578
Beakrs
Mid America Cage Bird Society
MINNESOTA
State coordinator:
Steve Esteb 612-432-4758
Minnesota Companion Bird Assn.
SOUTH CAROLINA
State coordinator:
Greater Omaha Cage Bird Society
Heartland Avicultural Society
NORTH DAKOTA
State coordinator:
* SOUTH DAKOTA
State coordinator:
Royce King 605-393-1720
Black Hills Cage Bird Club
SOUTHERN california
Richard Hazell, Director
316-942-8864 fax 316-942-9030

**ILLINOIS**

State coordinator:
John Petty 815-962-8224
Greater Chicago Caged Bird Club
South suburban Caged Bird Assoc.

**KANSAS**

State coordinator:
Bill Rider 816-452-9310
B.E.R.D.
Kansas Avicultural Society, Inc.
Northeast Kansas Cage Bird Club
LOUISIANA
State coordinator:
Jeanne C. Murphy 504-833-4241
Acadiana Bird Club
Louisiana Avicultural Society
MISSOURI
State coordinator:
Paddy Lambert 314-962-8186
Greater Kansas City Avicultural Soc.
OKLAHOMA
State coordinator:
Gary Blankenbiller 405-691-3553
Central Oklahoma Bird Club
Oklahoma Avicultural Society
TEXAS (NORTH)
State coordinator:
Linda Smith 817-790-8015
Bird Society of Waco
Dallas Cage Bird Society
Fort Worth Bird Club
Plano Exotic Bird Association
Texas Bird Breeders & Fanciers
TEXAS (SOUTH)
State coordinator:
Louise Ditto 512-937-1991
Aznar Exhibition Bird Club
Cape City Cage Bird Club
Coastal Bend Cage Bird Club
Riverside Bird Club
Triangle Bird Breeders

**NORTHEASTERN REGION**

Linda S. Rubin, Director
617-469-0457 fax 617-469-0368
CONNECTICUT
State coordinator:
Bob Sunday 203-525-8338
Connecticut Association for Aviculture, Inc.

**MAINE**

State coordinator:
Jean Smith 207-677-2939

**MID-ATLANTIC REGION**

Kaysla Snyder, Director
412-369-4998 fax 412-338-7862
DELWARE
State coordinator:
Nancy Selz 302-798-8625
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
State coordinator:
Tom Marshall 703-777-2352
MARYLAND
State coordinator:
Debra Ready 410-838-9418
Maryland Cage Bird Society, Inc.
Southern Maryland Caged Bird Club
NEW JERSEY
State coordinator:
Dan Lanetti 609-386-1435
Central Jersey Bird Club
Real Macaw Parrot Club
Ruffled Feathers Parrot Society
PENNSYLVANIA
State coordinator:
Lorraine Smith 215-348-7423
Central Pennsylvania Caged Bird Club
Chester County Bird Breeders
Delaware Valley Bird Club
Delco Bird Club
Erie Cage Bird Club
Greater Philadelphia Caged Bird Society
Seven Mountains Exotic Bird Club
York Area Pet Bird Club
VIRGINIA
State coordinator:
Dawn Kopf 703-594-3841
National Capital Bird Club
Parrot Breeders Association of Virginia
WEST VIRGINIA
State coordinator:
Barry Thaxton 304-722-7109

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

State coordinator:
* Birds of a Feather Avicultural Society

**NEW YORK**

State coordinator:
Kristie Amann 914-355-2473
Big Apple Bird Association
Brilliant Pet Bird Society
Broome County Caged Bird Club
Central New York Caged Bird Club
Finger Lakes Cage Bird Association
Great Rochester Hookbill Assoc.
Hudson Valley Bird Fanciers Club
Long Island Feather Enthusiasts
Rochester Cage Bird Club
RHODE ISLAND
State coordinator:
Diane Patalano 401-885-2627

**VERMONT**

State coordinator:
Peter Lowry 802-754-6494

**SOUTHEASTERN REGION**

Wanda Elder, Director
901-853-9998 fax 901-853-7030

**ALABAMA**

State coordinator:
June Hendrix 205-776-2992
Central Alabama Aviculture Society
Rocket City Caged Bird Club
South Alabama Cage Bird Society

**GEORGIA**

State coordinator:
Sherrie Miller 404-396-7938
CSRA Exotic Bird Association
Georgia Cage Bird Society

**KENTUCKY**

State coordinator:
Jerry T. Clarke 502-935-5440
Central Kentucky Caged Bird Club
Feathered Friends Society
MISSISSIPPI
State coordinator:
Nancy S. Speed 601-673-8100

**VIRGIN ISLANDS**

State coordinator:
* MID-EASTERN REGION

**ILLINOIS**

State coordinator:
Janis Clark, Director
419-825-8293 fax 419-825-2939

**INDIANA**

State coordinator:
* Central Indiana Cage Bird
Michiana Bird Society
Midwest Parrot Club
MICHIGAN
State coordinator:
* Ann Arbor Cage Bird Club
REAS
Motor City Bird Breeders
OHIO
State coordinator:
Diana Holloway 419-636-3882
Chic Festics
Flightline Exotic Bird Society
Golden Crescent Cage Bird Club
Great Lakes Bird Lovers Club
Greater Cincinnati Bird Club
Miami Valley Bird Club
Northwest Ohio Exotic Bird Club
WISCONSIN
State coordinator:
Gloria Scholb 414-496-1441
Cream City Feathered Friends
Kenosha Exotic Bird Club
Wisconsin Cage Bird Club, Inc.

**NORTH CENTRAL REGION**

James McCabe, Director
612-753-2541 fax 612-753-6772

**IOWA**

State coordinator:
Monica Suds 712-642-4578
Beakrs
Mid America Cage Bird Society
MINNESOTA
State coordinator:
Steve Esteb 612-432-4758
Minnesota Companion Bird Assn.
SOUTH CAROLINA
State coordinator:
Greater Omaha Cage Bird Society
Heartland Avicultural Society
NORTH DAKOTA
State coordinator:
* SOUTH DAKOTA
State coordinator:
Royce King 605-393-1720
Black Hills Cage Bird Club
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
Richard Hazell, Director
316-942-8864 fax 316-942-9030

**ARKANSAS**

State coordinator:
Jim McGuire 501-965-2427

**KANSAS**

State coordinator:
Bill Rider 816-452-9310
B.E.R.D.
Kansas Avicultural Society, Inc.
Northeast Kansas Cage Bird Club
LOUISIANA
State coordinator:
Jeanne C. Murphy 504-833-4241
Acadiana Bird Club
Louisiana Avicultural Society
MISSOURI
State coordinator:
Paddy Lambert 314-962-8186
Greater Kansas City Avicultural Soc.
OKLAHOMA
State coordinator:
Gary Blankenbiller 405-691-3553
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TEXAS (NORTH)
State coordinator:
Linda Smith 817-790-8015
Bird Society of Waco
Dallas Cage Bird Society
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Texas Bird Breeders & Fanciers
TEXAS (SOUTH)
State coordinator:
Louise Ditto 512-937-1991
Aznar Exhibition Bird Club
Cape City Cage Bird Club
Coastal Bend Cage Bird Club
River City Bird Club
Triangle Bird Breeders

**NORTHEASTERN REGION**

Natalie Frumin-Weiss, Director
206-927-6983 fax 206-952-6983

**ALASKA**

State coordinator:
Mark Lyke 907-346-2008
Alaska Bird Club
IDAHO
State coordinator:
Margie Loewen 208-939-9446
MONTANA
State coordinator:
Laura Loe Neva 406-222-4444
OREGON
State coordinator:
* Emerald Exotic Bird Club
Mid Oregon Bird Breeders Club
Northwest Bird Club
WASHINGTON
State coordinator:
Jeff Wright, 206-838-9802
Avicultural Society of Puget Sound
Aviary Northwest Bird Club
Cascade Canary Breeders Assn.
Northwest Exotic Bird Society
South Sound Exotic Bird Society
than those from the new pair but I attribute that to parental experience in feeding. They are all within a few grams of one another now. We use a gram scale and record their weights each morning for, as with any baby birds, the lack of a gain or a loss of weight may be the first sign of a health problem.

**Handfeeding Methods**

Presently we are using Exact handfeeding formulas with distilled water. Over the years we’ve made our own and tried many others, but I am very pleased with everything about these products—excellent weight gains and healthy babies, and the ease of use.

We normally feed at about 105°F and as they age we raise the temperature of the formula to approximately 108°F. It seems that our African birds have babies with heavy down and they like to be kept in an environment a couple degrees cooler than many other parrots but given food that is a bit warmer.

I am usually willing to feed babies as long as they will take the formula. I personally do not believe there is any benefit to the birds by weaning at the earliest possible moment. They normally wean themselves before three months of age. Our *P. g. fantineus* males usually weigh 220 - 230 grams, and the females about 200 - 215 grams at weaning. Baby Jardine’s are great fun, playful and comical as are the other types of *Poicephalus* babies that we have been blessed with but the Jardine’s do tend to be my favorites.

I believe that the sexes can be visually distinguished by about five weeks of age, the males having a much wider head and heavier beak structure. This year with more of them to compare, I think the females are a brighter green than their male clutch mates. So far I have been very close to correct, but now I have more birds to compare, so we’ll see.

We have also raised Senegal and Meyers babies, and the adults have all had their own peculiar requirements for nest boxes. Our Senegals used a deep roselia box, and the Meyers had a small boot style box. This was just what these pairs wanted, through trial and find. We offered different boxes until they decided which one they would like. It took some time but it was well worth it.

**Jardine’s Need Overall Management Plan**

These great little Jardine’s Parrots would benefit if the captive population were managed according to an overall plan. These are no more of these wonderful birds coming into the U.S. Keeping the gene pool viable and diverse is of great importance. The correct identification of the subspecies and the correct pairings of these subspecies is going to matter even more as time goes by. The uninformed or uncaring breeder who pairs different subspecies together is doing these birds and themselves a great disservice.

There sometimes seem to be so many things that certain pairs require that it is so very important for all of us who keep and breed birds to share what little bits of these “unknown behaviors” that we uncover. Being able to share what I have learned is a gift for me. ▶