

shopping list for needed supplies

- appropriately sized habitat
- habitat cover - plastic barrier for habitat wall
- book about lorries and lorikeets
- nectar
- habitat paper or litter
- food and water dishes
- variety of perches
- variety of toys
- mister spray bottle
- grooming supplies
- vitamins and supplements
- play gym

sources

Ask an associate about Petco's selection of books on Lorries and Lorikeets and the variety of Petco Brand products available for the care and happiness of your new pet. All Petco Brand products carry a 100% money-back guarantee.

Because all birds are potential carriers of infectious diseases, such as Chlamydiosis, always wash your hands before and after handling your birds and/or habitat contents to help prevent the potential spread of diseases. Work with your avian veterinarian on protocols to treat your bird should the bird contract Chlamydiosis.

Pregnant women, children under the age of 5 and people with weakened immune systems should contact their physician before purchasing and/or caring for a bird and should consider not having a bird as a pet. Go to the Centers for Disease Control at cdc.gov/healthypets/ for more information about birds and disease. Go to petco.com/caresheet to download other helpful Care Sheets.

This care sheet can cover the care needs of other species. See petco.com for more information.

Lory and Lorikeet

includes yellow backed, yellow streak, red mollucan, rainbow green nape and swainson blue lorries; goldies lorikeet



Care Sheet

Lories and Lorikeets have slender, wavy-edged beaks and tongues with “brushes” used to gather pollen, nectar, and juices. They are intelligent, active, playful and friendly birds.

Lory and Lorikeet facts:

- average adult size: 5-13 inches long, head to end of tail, depending on species
- average life span: 13 to 22 years with proper care, depending on species
- diet: herbivores

Bird owners should avoid non-stick cookware and appliances as they can release fumes hazardous to your bird's health.

Note: The information in this Care Sheet is not a substitute for veterinary care. If you need additional information, please refer to the sources on the following page or contact your veterinarian as appropriate.

Care Sheet

Lory and Lorikeet

includes yellow backed, yellow streak, red malleucan, rainbow green nape and swainson blue lories; goldies lorikeet



Developed with and approved by a qualified veterinarian.

diet

A well-balanced Lory and Lorikeet diet consists of:

- High quality commercial nectar or specialized pellet diets, supplemented with vegetable and fruit baby food and finely chopped vegetables and fruits; small amounts of fortified seeds
- Clean, fresh, filtered, chlorine-free water, changed daily.
- Do **not** feed birds avocado, fruit seeds, chocolate, caffeine or alcohol as these can cause serious medical conditions. Avoid sugar and high fat treats.

feeding

Things to remember when feeding your Lory and Lorikeet:

- Fresh food and water should always be available.
- Vegetables and fruits not eaten within a few hours should be discarded.
- Remember, treats should not exceed 10% of total food intake.

housing

- Lories and Lorikeets acclimate well to average household temperatures, not to exceed 80°F; be cautious of extreme temperature changes. The habitat should be placed off the

floor in an area that is well-lit and away from drafts.

- A habitat approximately 24"W x 24"D x 30"H, with metal bars spaced no greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ " apart, makes a good home for one lory or lorikeet. A flight habitat is strongly recommended. It is best to provide the largest habitat possible.
- Perches should be at least 4" long and $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter; a variety of perch sizes to exercise feet and help prevent arthritis is recommended.
- A metal grate over the droppings tray will keep the bird away from droppings; line the droppings tray with habitat paper or appropriate substrate for easier cleaning. To avoid contamination, do not place food or water containers under perches.
- Lories and Lorikeets can be kept alone, but do enjoy the company of other birds. Different types of birds should **not** be housed together.
- Lories and Lorikeets should be socialized daily by the pet parent or kept in pairs to bond with each other.

normal behavior

- Affectionate birds that enjoy the company of birds in

nearby habitats, but should be kept alone.

- Need to be kept occupied by providing daily attention and a variety of toys.
- Nectar diet causes runny stools; this is normal and can be messy.
- Provide foraging toys, which provide important mental stimulation.
- Ensure toys are strongly attached as they can unscrew c-clamps, which can cause injury.

habitat maintenance

- Clean and disinfect the habitat and perches regularly; replace substrate or habitat liner two to three times weekly or more often as needed.
- Replace perches, dishes, and toys when worn or damaged; rotate new toys into the habitat regularly.
- Ensure that there are no habitat parts or toys with lead, zinc or lead-based paints or galvanized parts as these can cause serious medical issues if ingested by your bird.
- Do not use a lot of cleaning

agents around your bird as the fumes can be harmful. It is recommended to use a natural cleaning product.

grooming & hygiene

- Provide filtered, chlorine-free, lukewarm water regularly for bathing; remove the water when done. As an alternative, mist the bird with water.
- Clipping flight feathers is not necessary, but when done correctly it can help prevent injury or escape; consult an avian veterinarian on what is best for your bird.
- Nails should be trimmed by a qualified person to prevent injury to the bird.

signs of a healthy animal

- Active, alert, and sociable
- Eats and drinks throughout the day
- Dry nares and bright, dry eyes
- Beak, legs and feet normal in appearance
- Clean, dry vent
- Smooth, well-groomed feathers

red flags

- beak swelling or accumulations
- fluffed, plucked, or soiled feathers
- sitting on floor of habitat
- wheezing or coughing
- runny or discolored stools
- favoring one foot
- eye or nasal discharge
- red or swollen eyes
- loss of appetite

If you notice any of these signs, please contact your veterinarian.

common health issues

Health Issue	Symptoms or Causes	Suggested Action
Chlamydiosis	Appetite loss, fluffed feathers, nasal discharge	Seek immediate avian veterinary attention.
Psittacine beak and feather disease	Abnormal feather color, feather loss, beak abnormalities.	Seek immediate avian veterinary attention.