



THE BIRD CLINIC VETERINARY CORPORATION

COCKATIEL CONCERNS AND SYNDROMES

The small affectionate birds we call cockatiels, *Nymphicus hollandicus*, have undergone a great deal of evolution through their extensive breeding in captivity. With the breeding pressure to develop new colors, behaviors, and temperament, problems have occurred. These problems are the focus of this newsletter. The types of mutations seen in cockatiels will be discussed followed by the problems of "Night Panic", "Poor Immunity", "Baby Traumas", "Reproductive Disorders" and "Aberrant Behavior".

MUTATION TYPES

Color variations (mutations) have increased in numbers over the many years as breeders gained more interest in the cockatiel. The "Wild-type" or "Normal" cockatiel that is the foundation of all mutations is referred to as a "Grey" cockatiel. All other color variations are mutations from this gene pool. These include: variations of Cinnamon, Charcoal or "White-faced", Pearl, Albino, Lutino ("White"), Pied (multi-colored), "Yellow-faced" (1990), "Pastel-faced" (1993) and "Green" cockatiels.

Pearl cockatiels as immature birds have "pearling" in both sexes on their wings. However, at maturity (>8 months) the male loses his color variation as his hormone levels increase and reverts to the "Normal" wild type. He will pass on his "pearl" genes in subsequent breeding, but will not regain his pearl color pattern in later life. True albino cockatiels are all white with red eye color. Many times lutinos (yellow colored) are confused with these and called "White" cockatiels. Lutinos have variability in their white feathers, but consistently throw a light yellow or yellowish hue to their feathers. Pied means "two colored". These birds have a base color on the body and head but varying degrees of grey feathers on their wings, around their eyes, chest, and/or tail.

Through the process of mutation, some white or lutino lines, including the pied and albinos have developed what might be called behavioral aberrations or mental / physical / immunity retardation that can cause the bird, as well as its owner, much stress and even injury. Because of this, the following recommendations are given however many have been minimized over the last few years through improved diet and breeding practices.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OWNERS

1. All "White" or "Lutino" lines should have a nightlight near their cage to prevent "*night panic*" or "*night fright*". This sudden flailing of the wings at night with subsequent injury is believed to be caused by a loss of the bird's "foot-locking" ability during sleep, causing them to fall off their perch at night. The flailing results from presumed "predation" in the dark with an attempt to fly up to safety. Also covering the cage will amplify this problem since the bird cannot get its bearing as fast so it is recommended to **NOT cover any bird cages**.
2. These mutations should be observed more closely for signs of weakness and a lack of resistance to disease states. It is believed that these mutations have an overall poorly developed immune system. Calcium deficiency and mineral imbalances have been seen often in young cockatiels but respond well to nutritional therapy. Again the key to minimize these problems is to convert these birds to commercial pelleted diets.
3. Prolonged therapy may be necessary for the treatment of disease in these lines due to this poor immunity.



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4. Be careful when anyone clips nails or wings as some of these birds have poor clotting mechanisms and may bleed excessively (underlying calcium deficiency) If this occurs, please have the bird evaluated for nutritional deficiencies.
5. Babies also have poor navigational skills as juveniles. Owners should be **EXTREMELY** careful not to let them jump or fall from heights over 2-3 feet. This can cause severe tears to the perianal or chest regions with subsequent bleeding and infection. This problem often requires surgical repair and antibiotics. Not clipping babies until they have very good flying skills can help minimize this problem.
6. A good "balanced" diet is of utmost importance to maintain as healthy a bird as possible! Protein in their diet as well as ample vitamins and minerals are essential. As these birds get older, obesity with subsequent diabetes and liver disease is more common especially in the female gender. Again, currently, the best prevention is to have the basis of these birds' diet be a commercially balanced formulated pellet.
7. Egg layers should be carefully watched and supplemented with calcium and vitamins to prevent egg binding, soft-shelled eggs, egg-yolk peritonitis, bone fractures, or heart failure from depleted calcium stores. Owners with hens that are laying eggs, without males present, should leave the eggs in the cage until she obtains a clutch (6-8 eggs) and remove the eggs about 11 days later. This will help *prevent overlaying* and further depletion of calcium and the bird's nutritional state. Do not offer these birds' mirrors or bells or they will bond to their "image" which increases sexual activity. Do not give them bird tents or cover the cage as this further stimulates nesting behavior and increases the risk of egg laying.
8. Be aware of frightening episodes caused by earthquakes and their aftershocks, thunderstorms, hailstorms, or days/nights with heavy winds. Fear caused by these events can cause uncontrollable flapping (flailing) with the possibility of broken blood feathers or wing injury. These birds are more easily aroused than their "grey" counterparts. A temporary "psych ward" may be necessary to protect the bird (see "How to Make a Hospital Box" handout).
9. Look for those individuals that demonstrate "aberrant behaviors" or appear not normal mentally. Birds have been known to press their head into a corner of the cage and not move or wedge a body part between openings in the cage and get caught. When they are released, within minutes, they place themselves back in the same dangerous situation.
10. Use soft towels while restraining these birds to avoid aggravating their high-strung nature during handling.

CONCLUSION

This complex set of problems in cockatiels has not been fully defined, but The BIRD Clinic has researched many of these conditions and has concluded that genetics as well as nutritional deficiencies in the parents and developing chicks each play a role. Some of these problems are arising in the "normal" lines as well. This could be from back-breeding to the lutino lines or from the intense breeding pressures put on some of these birds. For now, the above description should be used as a guideline. Dr. Nemetz or his staff will be happy to answer any other questions on this subject.

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