

Ashmore Palms Exotic Parrots

Fact Sheet



At Ashmore Palms there are over 100 birds for you to admire in the aviaries, featuring exotic parrots, Australian native parrots and other pet birds. Listed below are some of the species for you to enjoy during your stay here. Ashmore Palms has a special licence to keep the aviarian parrots. Many of the macaw species are now endangered due to the destruction of their natural habitat and poaching for the pet bird trade.

The Ashmore Palms' birds captivity promotes their health, longevity and protects them from the dangers in the wild. If not for captivity, these beautiful birds would not survive or exist. Whilst we encourage you to interact with the many magnificent Ashmore Palms birds, **please do not feed the birds or put your fingers into the aviaries.**

Hyacinth Macaw - *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*

Native to central and eastern South America, the Hyacinth Macaw, or Hyacinthine Macaw, is the largest macaw and the largest flying parrot species in the world. The Hyacinth Macaw is 100cm long and 1.5–2kg in weight. The wingspan is 120–140cm. It is almost entirely blue and has black under the wings. It has a large black beak with bright yellow along the sides of the lower part of the beak and also yellow circling its eyes. The female and male are nearly indistinguishable, although the female is typically more slender.



Blue & Gold Macaw - *Ara ararauna*

It breeds in the forests and woodlands of tropical South America where it still remains widespread and fairly common in a large part of mainland South America. These birds can reach 76–86cm (30-34in) long and weigh 900g to 1.3kgs (2-3lbs). They are vivid in appearance with blue wings and tail, dark blue chin, golden under parts and a green forehead. Beaks are black and very strong for crushing nuts. The naked face is white, turning pink in excited birds, and lined with small black feathers. The Blue-and-yellow Macaw generally mates for life. It nests in a tree hole and the female typically lays two or three eggs. The female incubates the eggs for about 28 days, and the chicks fledge from the nest about 90 days after hatching.



Green Winged Macaw - *Ara chloropterus*

Also known as the Red and Green Macaw, it is mostly-red and the largest macaw of the Ara genus. The Green Winged Macaw is widespread in the forests and woodlands of northern and central South America. However, in common with other macaws, in recent years there has been a marked decline in its numbers due to habitat loss and illegal capture for the parrot trade. It is second only in size to the Hyacinth Macaw, the largest bird of the macaw family. The wingspan of the green winged macaw can be up to 125cm (49in), with a total body length of 100cm (39in). A healthy adult will weigh between 1.25kgs and 1.7kgs. It has a very powerful beak which can generate a pressure of 2000 psi and can snap a broomstick in half. This powerful beak has evolved to crush or open even the hardest nuts and seeds.



Scarlet Macaw - *Ara macao*

The Scarlet Macaw is a large, colorful macaw. It is native to humid evergreen forests in the American tropics. It is about 81cm (32in) long, of which more than half is the pointed, graduated tail typical of all macaws. The average weight is about 1 kg (2.2lb). The only difference between ages is that young birds have dark eyes, and adults have light yellow eyes. It is frequently confused with the slightly larger Red-and-green Macaw, which has more distinct red lines in the face and no yellow in the wing. Scarlet Macaws make loud, low-pitched, throaty squawks, squeaks and screams designed to carry many miles to call for their groups. The Scarlet Macaw can live up to 75 years in captivity, although, a more typical lifespan is 40 to 50 years.



Red-fronted Macaw - *Ara rubrogenys*

The Red-fronted Macaw is a parrot endemic to a small semi-desert mountainous area of Bolivia. The natural vegetation consists mostly of cactus and thorny trees and scrub. The climate is semi arid with cold nights and hot days. Rain comes from infrequent heavy storms. It is the only macaw to inhabit such a climatic zone. Most macaws nest in holes in large trees, however here there are no very large trees in its range so it nests in vertical fissures in cliff faces. It is highly endangered, and there may only be 150 or so birds left in the wild; it has been successfully bred in captivity. The Red-fronted Macaw is 55–60cm (21.5–23.5in) long. It is mostly green, and has a red forehead, a red patch over the ears and bright red to orange edged under wing coverts.



Eclectus Parrot - *Eclectus roratus*

The Eclectus Parrot is a parrot native to the Solomon Islands, Sumba, New Guinea and nearby islands, north eastern Australia and the Maluku Islands (Moluccas). It is unusual in the parrot family for its extreme sexual dimorphism of the colours of the plumage; the male having a mostly bright green plumage and the female a mostly bright red and purple/blue plumage. A stocky short-tailed parrot, it measures around 35cm (14in) in length. Adults eyes have yellow to orange irises and juveniles have dark brown to black irises. The eclectus has an unusually long digestive tract and this is why it requires a high fibre diet. In captivity the eclectus parrot benefits from a variety of fresh fruit and vegetables, leafy greens, such as endive and dandelion, as well as a variety of nuts and seeds, including spray millet, shelled almonds and shelled walnuts.



Moluccan Cockatoo - *Cacatua moluccensis*

The Salmon-crested Cockatoo, also known as Moluccan Cockatoo is endemic to south Moluccas in eastern Indonesia. At 50cm, it is among the largest of the white cockatoos. The female is larger than the male on average. It has white-pink feathers with a definite peachy glow. Some describe the crest as "flamingo-colored". It also has one of the louder calls in the parrot world and in captivity is a capable mimic. The Salmon-crested Cockatoo is a vulnerable species and it is illegal to trade wild-caught birds. Salmon-crested Cockatoos are highly social and as pets can be extremely cuddly, affectionate, and gentle. Attention and training from human caregivers is important in keeping them occupied, as are chewable toys and foraging toys that require them to work for their food.



Red-tailed Black Cockatoo - *Calyptorhynchus banksii*

The Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, also known as Banksian or Bank's Black Cockatoo, is a large cockatoo native to Australia. It is more common in the drier parts of the continent. Adult Red-tailed Black Cockatoos are around 60cm (24in) in length and sexually dimorphic. Males are completely black in colour, except for their prominent red tail bands; the slightly smaller females are brownish-black with yellow barring and spotting and have yellow-orange tail stripes. They are seed eaters and cavity nesters.

A Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, named Karak, was the official mascot of the 2006 Commonwealth Games held in Melbourne.



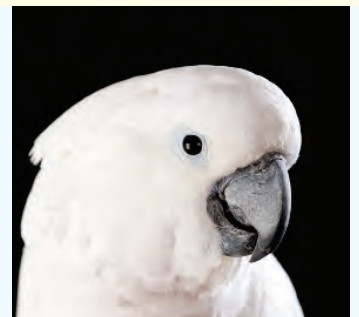
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo - *Cacatua galerita*

Sulphur-crested Cockatoos can be found mainly in the north and east of Australia, ranging as far south as Tasmania, but avoiding arid inland areas with few trees. They are so numerous in some city and suburban habitats that they are sometimes considered pests. The species has a total length of 45–55cm (18–22in), with the Australian subspecies larger than subspecies from New Guinea and nearby islands. The plumage is overall white, while the underwing and tail are tinged yellow. The expressive crest is yellow. The bill is black, the legs are grey, and the eye-ring is whitish. Males typically have almost black eyes, whereas the females have a more red or brown eye, but this requires optimum viewing conditions to be seen.



Umbrella Cockatoo - *Cacatua alba*

The White Cockatoo, *Cacatua alba* (also known as the Umbrella Cockatoo or U2), is a medium-sized, approximately 46cm long cockatoo endemic to the islands of Indonesia. It is a white parrot with brown or black eyes and a dark grey beak. When surprised, it extends a large and striking crest, which has a semicircular shape (similar to an umbrella, hence the alternative name). Pet White Cockatoos may raise their crests upon training, or when something catches their interest such as a new toy or person. The undersides of the wings and tail have a pale yellow or lemon color which flashes when they fly. White Cockatoos are kept as pets because they can be very affectionate, bond closely with people and are valued for their beauty.



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