

**Pet Plaza**  
911 E. Plaza Blvd.  
National City, Ca. 91950

**Discount Animal Supplies**  
**Professional Grooming**  
619-477-4076

Common Name: Red-rumped Parrot

Scientific Name: Psephotus h. haematonotus or Psephotus haematonotus female (Gould 1838)

Distribution: southeast Australia except for Cooper's Creek area, northeast South Australia and southwest Queensland.

Size: 27 cm (10.5 ins)

Aggressive Birds during breeding season

Descriptions: head green; forehead, front of crown and lower cheeks tinged with blue; breast yellowish-green; abdomen stronger yellow; under tail-coverts whitish; nape and back plumage dull bluish-green; inner median wing-coverts and secondary-coverts bluish-green; outer median wing-coverts yellow; bend of wing, primary-coverts, under wing-coverts and outer webs of primaries violet-blue; lower back red; upper tail-coverts green; upperside of middle tail-feathers bronze-green with bluish-black tips; outer tail-feathers bluish-green with whitish-blue tips; tail underside pale bluish; bill blackish; narrow perophthalmic ring grey; iris dark brown; feet grey.

Female olive-grey; crown, back and wings greenish-olive; bend of wing, primary-coverts, under wing-coverts and outer webs of primaries dull violet-blue; inner median wing-coverts and outer secondary-coverts olive-green with broad pale blue edging; outer median wing-coverts pale blue; lower back and upper tail-coverts green; under tail-coverts whitish washed with pale blue; bill grey.

Immatures as adults, but with much duller plumage; young males with less red to lower back; adult plumage attained at 4 months.

Habitat: open woodland, orchards, Mallee vegetation, grass savannah with trees, cultivated areas and pasture with trees as well as trees along water courses to 1,100 m (3,700 ft); found in mangroves on Kooragang Island; regularly observed in parks and gardens.

Natural diet: mainly grass seeds and vegetable matter foraged on ground; in addition very occasionally fruits, berries, buds, flowers and nectar; regularly takes up grit and fine sand. As with all other parakeets a seed diet is not sufficient for the proper care of the red rumps. Vegetables, millet, additional vitamins and cuttlebone will offer a wider range of nutrients which are necessary for the healthy growing of these birds. Ideal vegetables for these birds are broccoli, squash, cauliflower, corn, frozen mixed vegetables, apples, or oranges. In addition to the vegetables, there is either pasta or rice which are also very appreciated by these parakeets.

Behavior: quiet parakeet with melodious voice; active; not shy; hardy; can be kept with other birds outside breeding period; enjoys chewing fruit tree and willow branches; also enjoys bathing; comes down to ground and scratches in sand. Red rumps produce a nice sound consisting of a two noted whistle, a soft, not unpleasant chattering and a louder chatter when tussling. Red rumps in Australia have accustomed themselves to civilisation. It is not uncommon to see red rumps nesting in tall chimneys or near houses. Since these parakeets do not do any damage to wheat fields and are therefore popular with the farmers as well, people hang up nest boxes for them. If provided with a large space red rumps can live well with other birds of same size but however they have the tendency to attack any weaker or sick birds in their colonies.

Cage Requirements: outside aviary 3 x 2 x 1 m (9 x 6 x 3 ft) with adjoining shelter; roosting and nesting box 15 x 15 x 40 cm (6 x 6 x 16 ins) with entrance hole 5 cm (2 ins) in diameter.

Cage Requirements: Pet cage 23.5" length x 16" width x 23" height

The pairs stay together all year round. Social preening, feeding of the female by the male outside the breeding season as well. Courting males call loudly, nod the head, show a trembling of the slightly dropping wings, and fan the tail feathers. The defence of the breeding territory commences with singing and repeated tail shaking. This leads to close combat with the beaks which sometimes can be very extreme and involves severe cuts and scars.

Breeding: regularly achieved and not difficult; if possible isolate pair as aggressive during breeding; several pairs can breed only in very large aviaries; breeding begins mostly in April; clutch usually 5 to 7 eggs; incubation 19 days; female fed by male during this time; leaves nest only to defecate; fledging period 28 days; young independent after 14 days; remove young at latest after 4 weeks as they breed regularly twice a year; Red-rumped parrots excellent foster parents.

A red-rump parakeet, hand-raised, is a must if you want a red-rump pet. They can be dangerous around other birds in breeding season and other times as well, but they can be very gentle with people. independent during the day. they will eat anything, however this is not recommended. At first glance, it looks like a green bird with a red rump, but there are many colors and textures.