

# SOUTH SOUND EXOTIC BIRD SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

Volume XXIV, Issue 2

April 2009

P.O. Box 15014, Tumwater, WA 98511-5014  
<http://ssebs.org>

*(The newsletter is now published every other month)*

## APRIL 10 MEETING

**Our speakers will be Shauna and Allen Roberts, who will present an audiovisual report on their recent trip to the European AAV (EAAV) conference in Belgium plus their visit to the famous Dutch Foundation for the Refuge and Care of Parrots (N.O.P.) in Veldhoven, The Netherlands. < <http://www.papegaaijenpark.nl/>> Shauna will report on her participation in the handling labs at the EAAV (and also at the AAV conferences the last two years) where she helps teach veterinarians a kinder, gentler way of towelng and examining clients' birds. In addition R+ is explained, and target training is demonstrated-- all just to show the vets how simple and quick these tools can be. Hopefully the vets learn enough to pass the information on to clients. It's all about making that vet trip more comfortable for your bird. (And we might even be able to persuade Shauna to give us a few words on chicken clicker training!)**

**SEE YOU THERE!**

## ***Birds, perches and toys - safe & potentially poisonous wood, trees***

*For cockatoos, parrots, parakeets, cockatiels, conures, quakers, finches, budgies, African grey parrots, macaws, canaries*

With thanks to:

M. D. Vaden - Arborist, of Beaverton, Oregon

[www.mdvaden.com](http://www.mdvaden.com)

Below are lists of safe and harmful woods for pet birds, including trees or woody plants that can be used for bird toys and perches in bird cages or flight cages. This perch wood list assumes perches are clean of fruit and leaves. Most information refers to wood in its natural state with bark. I compiled information from avian vets and reliable resources, and then refined that with my arborist background. The unsafe list has plants potentially dangerous to birds. No tender plants are listed, but some shrubs and vines with firm stems that could be improvised as perches are included. Pine in the safe list refers to branches, not lumber. Please read paragraphs below about wood.

Beware of **residue** on stems. Residue that may be overlooked includes moss control products that splash off roofs, sprays for holiday season foliage, decks, weeds, etc.. Avoid sides of a highway or railroad since right-of-ways can be blasted for weed control.

The lists below are a substantial but not complete list of bird perch options. **What you see, is what we are aware of.** If you know of something we don't have - please send a note. Also, plants we see wild birds on should not all be considered safe for pet birds. We are considering wood that is bad for just a few birds as bad for all birds.

There are differences of opinion. Apple for example. Sources like Gillian Willis say apple is safe. Others say it **may be** harmful part of the year. I put it in the safe list due to Gillian Willis' expertise and my opinion that insecticide is probably the culprit. Elm is on safe wood list. But in many cities, elms are susceptible to pests and are treated, so I recommended refraining from elm, because there is an abundance of other woods that are pesticide free. Call your city urban forestry department to find out if street canopy is sprayed. If your yard is maintained by a company, ask if any products are applied.

## Bad wood - left column

ALDER - red alder - see Alder Buckthorn paragraph  
ANDROMEDA - Pieris, Lily of the Valley shrub  
APRICOT  
ARROWHEAD VINE  
AUSTRALIAN FLAME TREE  
AUSTRALIAN UMBRELLA TREE  
AVACADO  
AZALEA - Related to Rhododendron  
BANE BERRY - Actaea  
BEANS - castor, horse, fava, broad, glory, scarlet runner  
BLACK LOCUST - Robinia  
BOX ELDER  
BOXWOOD - Buxus  
BUCKTHORN - Cascara / Alder Buckthorn  
BRACKEN FERN  
BURDOCK  
CACAO  
CAMEL BUSH - Trichodesma  
CANARY BIRD BUSH - Crotalaria  
CANNABIS  
CASTOR BEAN  
CEDAR - Thuja, Chamaecyparis, Cupressus  
CHALICE - trumpet vine  
CHERRY  
CHINA BERRY TREE - Melia / Texas umbrella tree  
CHINESE MAGNOLIA - uncertain for safety  
CHINESE POPCORN / TALLOW  
CHINESE SNAKE TREE - Laquer plant  
COMMON SAGE  
CORIANDER - Cilantro  
DATURA  
DAPHNE - it's the berries  
DATURA STRAMONIUM - Brugmansia - angel's trumpet  
DIEFFENBACHIA  
ELDERBERRY  
EUONYMUS - Includes burning bush and more  
EUPHORBIA  
FELT PLANT - Kalancho baharensis  
FLAME TREE  
FIRETHORN - Pyracantha  
FLAME TREE - Brachychiton / Sterculia  
FOXGLOVE - Digitalis (pharmaceutical source)  
GOLDEN CHAIN TREE - Laburnum  
GROUND CHERRY  
CROWN OF THORNS  
HEATHS  
HEMLOCK - Tsuga  
HOLLY - Ilex  
HONEY LOCUST - Gleditsia  
HORSE CHESTNUT - Aesculus  
HUCKLEBERRY - leaves are bad: evergreen & deciduous  
HYDRANGEA  
JASMINE  
JUNIPER - Juniperus  
KALMIA: also called Mountain Laurel  
KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE  
LANTANA - red sage  
LAUREL - Prunus  
LEUCOTHOE  
LUPINE  
MANGO - (fruit okay: not wood or leaves)  
MEXICAN BREADFRUIT  
MOCK ORANGE  
MONSTERA - big hunker of a house plant  
MOUNTAIN LAUREL - Kalmia latifolia  
MYRTLE - broadleaf evergreen, not crape myrtle  
NECTARINE  
NUTMEG  
OAK - Quercus - all parts / tannins  
MISTLETOE  
OLEANDER  
PEACH  
PEAR - some sources lean toward safe  
PENCIL TREE  
PITCH PINE  
PLUM  
PRARIE OAK - safety uncertain  
PRIVET

## Safe wood - right column

ACACIA - Silk Tree would be in this group  
APPLE - (Insecticide residue likely cause for periodic issues)  
AILANTHUS - Tree of Heaven  
ALDER - white alder - Alder / Buckthorn)  
ALMOND  
ARALIA - Fatsia japonica  
ASH - Fraxinus  
ASPEN - Populus  
BAMBOO  
BARBERRY - Berberis  
BIRCH  
BEECH - Fagus  
BOIS D'ARC - horse apple tree  
BOTTLE BRUSH  
BUTTERFLY BUSH  
CAMELLIA  
CITRUS - (lime, kumquat, grapefruit, orange, lemon)  
CORK - (not wood from cork oak, but cork)  
CORN PLANTS  
COTTONWOOD - Populus  
CRABAPPLE - Malus  
CRAPE MYRTLE - (not the same as myrtle)  
DATE  
DOGWOOD - Cornus  
DOUGLAS FIR - Pseudotsuga  
DRACAENA  
ELM - Ulmus  
ESCALLONIA  
EUCALYPTUS  
FIG  
FIR - genus Abies  
GINKGO  
GRAPE VINES  
GRAPE PALM  
GUAVA  
HACKBERRY  
HAWTHORN - Crataegus  
HIBISCUS  
HICKORY  
IRONWOOD - apparently toxic leaves  
JADE PLANT  
KALANCHOE  
LARCH - Larix  
LILAC - Syringa  
MADRONA / MADRONE - Arbutus  
MAGNOLIA  
MAPLE - Acer - see Maple Paragraph  
MANZANITA - Arctostaphylos  
MESQUITE - remove sharp parts  
MIMOSA  
MOCK ORANGE - Phladelphus  
MOUNTAIN ASH - Sorbus  
MULBERRY - Morus  
NANDINA - common name is heavenly bamboo  
NORFOLK ISLAND PINE - Araucaria  
NUT TREES - exclude chestnut  
ORANGE - several sources lean toward safe  
OREGON GRAPE - Mahonia  
PALM  
PAPAYA  
PEAR  
PECAN  
PINE - Pinus:  
PHOTINIA  
POPLAR - Populus  
PUSSY WILLOW - Salix  
RAPHIOLEPSIS - Indian Hawthorn  
RIBBONWOOD  
ROSE - Rosa  
RUBBER PLANT - Ficus elastica - Weeping Fig in bad column  
RUSSIAN OLIVE  
SASSAFRAS  
SILK TREE  
SPIRAEA  
SPRUCE - Picea  
STAGHORN SUMAC -  
STRAWBERRY TREE - Arbutus like Madrone

<b>RAIN TREE</b>	<b>SWEET GUM</b>
<b>RED MAPLE - see Maple paragraph</b>	<b>SYCAMORE</b>
<b>RED SAGE - Lantana</b>	<b>THURLOW</b>
<b>REDWOOD - Sequiadendron, Metasequoia, Sequoia</b>	<b>TREE FERN</b>
<b>RHODODENDRON</b>	<b>VIBURNUM</b>
<b>RHUBARB</b>	<b>VINE MAPLE - Acer</b>
<b>SAND BOX TREE - sap was used to poison fish</b>	<b>WEeping WILLOW - Salix</b>
<b>SOLANUM - Jerusalem cherry or pepino</b>	<b>WIEGELA</b>
<b>SOPHORA - includes Japanese pagoda tree</b>	<b>YUCCA</b>
<b>SUMAC - not all sumacs are bad: see paragraphs</b>	
<b>TOBACCO</b>	
<b>TANSY</b>	
<b>TOMATO</b>	
<b>UMBRELLA TREE</b>	
<b>WALNUT</b>	
<b>WEeping FIG - Ficus benjamina &gt; Ficus elastica safe</b>	
<b>WHITE CEDAR - China</b>	
<b>WITCH HAZEL - Hamamelis</b>	
<b>WISTERIA</b>	
<b>YEW - Taxus</b>	

One way to make bird perches is carving or shaving the ends of sticks and branches to wedge them between cage bars and fasten with leather or material. But the hardware method does allow the perches to be anchored very firmly. Another method is described below using safe non-toxic wood and stainless steel washers, and whatever the bird can reach - but usually the washers. There are paragraphs below to make the project go smoothly as well as for providing a safe product.

The methods below will work for both ends of a long perch if you take your time to measure - maybe even trimming the length twice as needed in small increments. After you find your perch wood, about the only other supplies needed are the hardware pieces. Those are:

1. Washers. These in the photo are called fender washers. These need to be big enough to span across the cage bars without slipping off. So measure the bars first - the width of the cage between the bars. The washers should be stainless steel to reduce or prevent the risk of zinc toxicity; a hazard with zinc fender washers. Match the center hole size to the hanger bolt - item 2.
2. Hanger bolts. That is the threaded piece of hardware with a screw or lag type thread at one end and a machine thread at the other. The machine thread end stays on the outside of the perch.
3. Wing or hex nuts. Wing nuts are more convenient for many people.

If the birds can only reach the washers, you can buy stainless steel washers and not be too concerned about the metal content of the wing nuts or hanger bolts if those will be out of reach on the outside of the cage. Washers, nuts and hanger bolts should be available at most hardware stores. Sometimes the smaller hardware stores have a better selection of special hardware, or can order the pieces. Be sure to match diameter of the washer hole with the hanger bolt diameter. Also check to see that the nut threads on the hanger bolt before you leave the hardware store. Many of these items are available by the box or the bag, in quantities like 50, 100, or more and the cost per piece will be a lot less.

Smaller perches won't need as large of hardware as larger perches. When the length of a large diameter perch exceeds 12", you might consider extending the perch completely from side to side, with a hanger bolt at each end. Bigger birds also weigh more and can put more pressure on the hanger bolt.

To install the hanger bolt, pre-drill a hole in the perch before threading in the hanger bolt. If you don't pre-drill, the perch can split, similar to how splitting wedges will divide firewood. Make sure the hole is big enough to start threading that hanger bolt in. But not so large that the hanger bolt will loosen; causing the perch to rotate free. Keep it firm. If you hold the hanger bolt up in front of a window or light source, you will be able to see the inside diameter of the shank along the threads. You can hold a few drill bits in front of the hanger bolt, until you find a bit that's the right size. You don't want a drill as large as the outside diameter of the threads. That's too big of a bit.

Hopefully it's obvious, but you will be threading the "screw" resembling threads into the wood, not the "machine" threads. The threads for the nut are usually more numerous and closer together. Those stay on the outside for the nut, and the coarse threads spaced farther apart, thread into the wood. Those appear to spiral slightly.

Once you get your hanger bolts, you'll see that there is no end to use a tool for driving it in. Not unless technology changes. It's not like a screw that has an indent for a screw driver, or a nut or bolt with a head for a wrench. One way to thread the hanger bolt into the perch is with a nut that's closed on one end (sometimes called an acorn nut). It's an option, but those nuts are a tad bit spendy. If you make several dozen, that may be desirable, since you can use a nut driver on the end of a drill or cordless screwdriver. Drive the hanger bolt gently if you use a closed-end nut. Otherwise the hanger bolt can punch out the end of the nut. You can drive the hanger bolt in using a socket on a drill attachment as shown, or with a hand held nut driver, or wrench.

If you use the drill, go slowly, not just to avoid damaging the nuts -- You don't want to drive the hanger bolt too deeply into the hole. If the threads in too far, you may have to damage the machine threads with pliers to get the hanger bolt back out. Typically, these don't "back-out" of the hole well with wrenches and nuts. You will need to clamp pliers directly onto the threads and reverse the hanger bolt out of the hole, and these hanger bolts are not inexpensive. You want to screw the hanger bolt in just enough to hide the coarse threads, and possibly the short segment without threads which is between the two types of threads.

Turn the hanger bolt until the screw type thread disappears into the perch, and maybe an extra eighth of an inch. Hopefully the hole is the right size, and not drilled too large. If you accidentally drilled the hole too large - and the hanger bolt is loose - you have two options. The first is to cut one inch off the perch and drill again with a smaller bit. The other option is to slide a small sliver of wood into the hole, or a couple of wooden toothpicks.

You can also thread-in the hanger bolt using two hex nuts and two wrenches. Thread both nuts on slightly, one against the other. Holding one nut in place one wrench, clamp the second nut tight against the first with the second wrench. You should then be able to turn the outer nut, or both nuts with the hanger bolt rotating its way into the hole. Once the hanger bolt is threaded in, use two wrenches to separate the two nuts. If you don't have extra nuts at home, be sure to pick up one or two of the right kind from the hardware store before you go back home. The small nuts seem more susceptible to having the threads strip. Keep one, two or a few extras on hand.

Don't use any oils to lubricate the hardware or the hole in the perch before threading -- at least not petroleum oils or sewing machine oil. A bit of vegetable oil or unscented bar soap on the threads may allow the hanger bolt to screw in more easily.

Once the hanger bolt is inserted and you are ready to mount the perch, slide on the STAINLESS STEEL washers and the wing nut. One washer goes on first, then a second washer on the outside of the cage. You can skip the washer on the inside of the cage, but if you don't use it, that means your birds can gnaw the end of the perch a lot easier without the metal obstacle. In case you are concerned about your clothes getting ripped or someone getting snagged on the protruding hanger bolt: put several extra regular nuts on the hanger bolt before the wing nut is threaded on. If you find a well stocked hardware store, they should carry small parts called "thread protectors" which slide onto the end of threads (bolts) to protect threads. These also provide safety by covering the exposed threads.

Our small birds really love a small "chunky" or stubby kind of perch - I just called them "bird pods" - cross cut sections from small tree trunks.

**VERY IMPORTANT:** If you make these and cut the wood too thin - it cracks. In fact, you can see from this photo that a tiny crack is present. Make sure that the wood for these is cut no thinner than 3 to 5 inches. The faster the wood dries, the worse it will crack. Dry the wood slowly. Don't put it in a warm laundry room. Put it in an area where the wood will dry out in 2 to 3 weeks.

Now, about the cracks. You are almost certain to get some kind of small crack. That **crack can catch a bird toe** or toe nail especially where the crack tapers to a wedge. Squirt a tiny bit of non-toxic glue into the crack. Then, while the glue is still wet in the crack - rub sand paper over the top of the "pod" perch and let the fine sanded wood particles push into the glue in the crack. That will fill the crack and eliminate the **toe-trapping** gap. The glue will need to dry overnight before installing in the cage.

Occasionally, one of these develops cracks too large to fill. In that case, toss it away. But, if you don't cut the wood too thin, odds are your pod perch will be fine. The birds may not be able to reach the washers with this kind of perch and, in that case, zinc might be okay. On the other hand, if all perch washers are stainless steel, you eliminate the hazard of mixing them up during cage cleaning or cage rearrangement, or if you discard an old perch and recycle the washers. A magnet will generally pick out a zinc washer and leave stainless steel alone.

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## On Canaries

"Keep a green tree in your heart and perhaps the singing bird will come," advises a Chinese proverb.

Canaries are a variety of finch, a common backyard bird, prized for their cheerful personalities, colorful feathers and vocal abilities. They live wild only on islands off the coast of Africa - the Azores, Madeira and the Canary and Cape Verde Islands.

Spanish sailors brought canaries to Europe in the 1400s. Domestication and breeding have developed pure yellow and red birds and many prized variations in size, body structure and color. Singing techniques vary. Some canaries trill a soft mellow song with beaks nearly closed, while others throw their heads back, open their beaks and produce a wild, free sound. Canaries can be taught musical scores and instrumental tones, and even a few words. Males will sing to attract females; the females are limited to cheerful chirping and trilling. Fyodor Fokenko, a Russian canary trainer, has created a canary choir with a repertoire of 80 classical pieces. The birds can sing soprano, alto, tenor and bass, and have been performing musical pieces for more than 30 years. They know over 80 classical pieces (including Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata) and a variety of waltzes

In 1983, the National Coal Board in the United Kingdom tried to phase out the use of canaries to detect carbon monoxide in coalmines. They were unsuccessful. Miners trusted their feathered friends more than they did the mechanical devices that were to replace them. Canaries are 15 times as sensitive to carbon monoxide as humans, and miners have learned to keep a sharp eye on their caged canaries as they work. At the first sign of distress they quickly remove themselves and their birds from the mine. They then use tiny oxygen tents to revive the birds.

Domesticated canaries prefer the security of their cages to flying free. They are normally housed according to gender. While they thrive together, they are equally content to live alone.

Developing better singers and birds with ever more brilliant color and perfect body structure are the challenges that keep breeders enthusiastic about their canaries. Canaries lay one egg a day, and it is important for their survival that all eggs hatch at the same time. Breeders may collect the eggs and carefully return them to the nest when laying is complete. Although males may help in the feeding process, only females sit on the eggs. Eggs hatch in 13 or 14 days. Canaries are polygamous, but not always compatible as randomly selected pairs.

Because canaries are often solitary and not amenable to handling, they may not be the most suitable pets for young children. But for anyone who enjoys sweet music, and wants a pet with a small appetite and a big voice, a canary could be the perfect answer.

Information for this article came from Doug Barlin,  
the web site [www.kidcyber.com.au](http://www.kidcyber.com.au),

"Barron's Canaries: A Complete Pet Owner's Manual and Small Birds,"  
From Birds from Forest to Family Room by John Zeaman, 1999, Grolier Publishing  
(thanks to Janet Wood for sparking my interest)

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## LIVE AND LEARN

**Palm Oil.** Like coconut oil, it is not liquid at most room temperatures, and the bottles in which it comes recommend that you soak the bottle in warm water every time you dispense. Well, folks, I don't have time to soak Mr. Bottle quite that often, and, even then, dispensing the correct small amount is problematic, to say the least. Solution: I scarfed up several hypodermic syringes (with rubber caps) from the vet. I warm Mr. Bottle so that the oil is liquid, and draw up the oil into the syringe. Put the cap on the end to keep it clean, and put in the refrigerator with the rest of the fresh parrot food. When I need it, I simply push out the necessary amount and recap. (By the way, I tried this with coconut oil for myself with larger syringes. It doesn't work - the coconut oil (at least that I use) is too hard and won't come out of the syringe. I will wait 'til summer when it is warm and empty it).

**Humidifier.** The water at my house is hard. So hard you can almost walk on it (ok, maybe not that hard). I tried faucet filters so that we could have filtered drinking water, and the filters would clog within two days, leaving me with a faucet and no water (supposed to last two months). Finally took the faucet filters to the church jumble sale and started using RO (reverse osmosis) water for drinking. My birds have a humidifier (I don't rate one for myself), and it also has a filter. When a filter starts clogging, it turns a very yucky brown color. An excellent incentive to buy another one. They are about \$12 apiece, and when I first started the humidifier bit last year, I was replacing filter 2-3 times a month. And the tank and interior had to be scrubbed of mineral deposits. It was awful. Then it finally dawned on me (slowly works the brain...) that it might be cheaper to put RO water into the humidifier. The humidity generated would perhaps also be cleaner. Voila. RO water (available at TOP grocery and the Co-op, and now probably lots of other places I don't shop, costs from 45-48 cents per gallon, and my humidifier has a one gallon tank. That lasts somewhere between one and two days, which is a whole lot cheaper than replacing the filter. I go through maybe two filters a year now, and the tank stays clean. Yay !!

FOR SALE  
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Contact Linda James:

360-491-3216

jamesgang@thurston.com

**CLUB INFORMATION**

- As a general rule, the first half hour of each General Meeting, from 7:00 to 7:30 pm, will be dedicated to socializing. The evening's program will begin at 7:30 pm, and the regular meeting will follow the program.
- For information, call 360/455-0697.
- The SSEBS mailing address is:  
South Sound Exotic Bird Society (SSEBS)  
P.O. Box 15014  
Tumwater, WA 98511-5014
- Please use this address for all club correspondence except for items to be sent to the newsletter editor. Send newsletter correspondence to: Pegg Bauer, 8008 Ellison Loop NW, Olympia, WA 98502

**SSEBS Officers Needed**

**Officers are needed for calendar year 2009.**

**If you are interested in serving,  
please contact Pegg Bauer.**

**peggb@comcast.net or 360/584-6495.**

**Join !! SSEBS YahooGroup.**

This is not a "chat group" as such (a "chat group" generally means that everybody is on line at the same time, "talking" back and forth by typing messages in real-time.) With a YahooGroup, e-mail messages are posted to the group which then distributes copies of the messages to the subscribers, depending on how they want to receive the message copies.

Go to <http://pets.groups.yahoo.com/group/SSEBS/>. You can join by clicking on the "join this group" button on the home page or by sending an e-mail message to [SSEBS-subscribe@yahoo.com](mailto:SSEBS-subscribe@yahoo.com). Learn how the group works: <http://help.yahoo.com/l/us/yahoo/groups/original/members/> is the place to go.

**SUPPORT YOUR CLUB:  
COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING**

Each commercial membership includes one business-card size advertisement in the newsletter. Commercial members may also purchase additional ad space at the following rates:

One half page \$50  
Full page \$87.50

Non-members may purchase ad space at the following rates:

Business card size \$40  
One-half page \$100  
Full page \$175

All ads run for a 12-month period. Send camera-ready artwork or neatly printed ad copy to SSEBS, P.O. Box 15014, Tumwater, WA, 98511-5014 (please do not use a little piece of scrap paper). Copy and payment received by the third Thursday of the month will appear in the following month's newsletter. Copy changes during the current period will be considered on a case-by-case basis and additional charges – any – determined at the time of the request. All ads must be paid in full prior to being published. The SSEBS Board of Directors reserves the right to refuse any advertising it deems inappropriate. Questions Contact Pegg Bauer, Editor.

**2009 Meetings**

**April 10**

**August 14**

**June 12**

**October 9**

**December Xmas party (date tba)**

As a Society, SSEBS does not endorse the products or services advertised in its newsletter. SSEBS is not responsible for advertisers' claims or products.



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**DEANNA SHAFAR, D.V.M.**  
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University Place, WA 98466  
Telephone: (253) 565-4040  
Fax: (253) 460-1244

Office Hours By Appointment  
Monday - Saturday

*Do you know someone who is interested in birds? If so, give the editor his or her address, and a complimentary newsletter will be sent. The South Sound Exotic Bird Society is pleased to grant permission, upon written request, to other newsletters to reprint articles and features appearing in our newsletter. However, to preserve the integrity of the original article, we all articles and features must be reprinted in full, giving credit to the original author and date of publication. Individual authors may reserve the rights for reprinting their articles; please contact those authors for permission to reprint.*

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Phone: 253-445-4536; Fax: 253-445-4544

Email: [asdhillon@wsu.edu](mailto:asdhillon@wsu.edu)

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**A REMINDER: PLEASE NO BIRDS AT MEETINGS**

Our contract with the Olympia Center requires that we follow its rule of no animals or birds at meetings unless it is part of a speaker's presentation. This affects the SSEBS insurance policy.

SSEBS Officers and Committees		
President	Pegg Bauer	360-866-4088
Vice President	Leslie Simpson	360-426-3708
Secretary	Carol Frink	
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Education	Britt O'Leary	360-462-8210
Affiliated Organization Representatives	VACANT	

Send any suggestions for meeting topics or specific speakers or programs to any board member.

**MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

New \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal \_\_\_\_\_ Address/phone change \_\_\_\_\_  
NAME(S) \_\_\_\_\_  
MAILING ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

PHONES: Home: \_\_\_\_\_  
Work (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_  
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EMAIL ADDRESSES: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Membership type per year:  
Junior (under age 18).....\$ 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
Individual.....\$12 \_\_\_\_\_

Family.....15 \_\_\_\_\_  
Commercial.....\$25 \_\_\_\_\_

Dues payable to:  
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(Returned checks subject to service charge)

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Your avicultural interests (please check all that apply):

- |  |                                   |                                   |                                   |                                     |                                    |                                  |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> African Greys | <input type="checkbox"/> Amazons  | <input type="checkbox"/> Caiques  | <input type="checkbox"/> Canaries | <input type="checkbox"/> Cockatiels | <input type="checkbox"/> Cockatoos | <input type="checkbox"/> Conures |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Doves         | <input type="checkbox"/> Eclectus | <input type="checkbox"/> Finches  | <input type="checkbox"/> Lories   | <input type="checkbox"/> Lorikeets  | <input type="checkbox"/> Lovebirds | <input type="checkbox"/> Macaws  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Parakeets     | <input type="checkbox"/> Pionus   | <input type="checkbox"/> Roselias | <input type="checkbox"/> Others:  |                                     |                                    |                                  |

**SSEBS is proud to be associated with:**

- NORTHWEST EXOTIC BIRD SOCIETY  
P.O. Box 47377, Seattle, WA 98146  
<http://NWExoticBirdSociety.org>; Email: [Info@NWExoticBirdSociety.org](mailto:Info@NWExoticBirdSociety.org)  
Meetings on the third Thursday of each month
- THE WASHINGTON BUDGERIGAR SOCIETY  
2126 Bedal Lane, Everett, WA 98208-2439  
<http://mysite.verizon.net/resom1a2WBS1.htm>; Email: [swanson28s@verizon.net](mailto:swanson28s@verizon.net)  
Meetings on the first Sunday of every month.
- THE BIRD LOVERS SOCIAL CLUB  
(Renton area)  
For information, contact: President Julie Corwin, 206-772-1730  
Email: [blconnection@hotmail.com](mailto:blconnection@hotmail.com)  
[http://www.geocities.com/bird\\_lovers\\_club/](http://www.geocities.com/bird_lovers_club/)  
Events and Educational Programs only – no meetings

**SSEBS Meeting Time/Place**

SSEBS meetings are NORMALLY (but not always!!) held in Room 103 at the Olympia Center, 222 Columbia St NW, Olympia, WA 98501-8208 on the 2d Friday of each month. This can, however, vary – check your newsletter and the website. From I-5, take the Capitol exit, which comes out onto 14<sup>th</sup> Street. Follow 14<sup>th</sup> through the tunnel and turn right at the stoplight after you come out of the tunnel onto Capitol Way. Follow Capitol Way to State Street. The Olympia Center is just past this intersection on the left (light-colored 2-story building).

**SOUTH SOUND EXOTIC BIRD SOCIETY**

Pegg Bauer, Editor

Newsletter address only:

8008 Ellison Loop NW

Olympia, WA 98502

