

Weiro Fact Sheet

General Info:

- Average lifespan is 16-25 years
- Two of the same gender will get along just as well as a pair
- A single Weiro will become more attached to a person than a Weiro from a group
- There are many colour mutations available
- Most Weiro's prefer to whistle rather than talk
- Males learn to speak faster than Females (generally)
- Females tend to be cuddlier than males
- Due to their intelligence they require stimulation from their person and their environment, or they get bored
- After Budgies, Weiro's are the most common pet bird in Australia
- Being social birds, they are best housed in a pair or group unless you can spend a lot of time with them
- These birds originate from Australia and were first discovered around 1770.
- They are a part of the cockatoo family which is apparent by the crest on their head.

Breeding:

When you are looking at breeding, it's important to supplement your Weiro's diet. They will need a bit of a boost to keep up with their chicks.

Their nesting boxes need to be put in places where your birds feel secure or they won't want to use them. Eggs need to be incubated for 21 days, around this time you should notice that the Female Weiro is leaving the nesting box more frequently to eat and bathe. She is bathing to increase the humidity inside the nesting box to make it easier for her chicks to hatch.

Once the eggs have hatched, it's important to keep an eye on them so you can spot any abnormalities – but if everything seems to be going well, it is best not to intervene too much, or problems may arise.

Weiro's are prolific breeders so they require a fair amount of room and it can be a good idea to take their nesting boxes out sometimes to give them a break.

Hand Rearing:

Chicks grow at an exceptional rate and need sufficient amounts of food to meet their nutritional needs. The crop of a young Weiro is not very big so it must be filled frequently. As they get older, the size of their crop increases and thus the size of their feedings can increase. Check that their crop is emptying between feeds.

Choose a formula that has all the ingredients a growing chick needs. Whichever one you choose will have instructions for how much to feed and how often. Feed the chick with a needleless syringe or a dropper and always support their head and body. Drop the formula into the back corner of the beak, ensuring you don't overfill their mouths and always clean up after a feed. Ideally you should be weaning your chick at 10-12 weeks of age.