

updated March 2017

## BLUE-CROWNED HANGING PARROT



|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>Range</b>            | Southern Myanmar and Thailand, Malaya, Singapore, Sumatra, Java and Borneo  |
| <b>Habitat</b>          | Forested lowlands and mangroves   |
| <b>Diet (wild)</b>      | Nectar, fruit, buds, flowers, and seeds   |
| <b>Diet (captivity)</b> | Commercial or home-made nectar, fruit and vegetables daily  |
| <b>Description</b>      | Length: 5 inches. Mostly green with black beaks. Adult males have a blue crown, red throat, red rump, and a yellow lower back. Adult females are duller than males and lack the yellow lower back, usually lack the red throat, and the blue crown is much less noticeable. The juvenile is duller than the female and has a gray forehead and horn-colored beak.   |
| <b>Lifespan</b>         | Captivity: 28+ years  |
| <b>Reproduction</b>     | The female lays 2–4 eggs in a clutch, laid at two-day intervals. The female incubates the eggs for 20 days and the chicks leave the nest about 33 days after hatching. Nests are made in trees cavities.  |
| <b>Behavior</b>         | In their natural habitat, blue-crowned hanging parrots occur singly, in pairs and small family groups outside breeding season. They are not known to be noisy; their calls are sharp and shrill. Flocks of blue-crowned hanging parrots emit rapidly repeated or ringing calls. While foraging, their calls are occasionally shrill and with two syllables.   |
| <b>Our animals</b>      | 5 females. Born: 2010–2014  |
| <b>Cool stuff</b>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These parrots are one of 13 species that are known to sleep hanging upside down.</li> <li>• Touch receptors along the inner edges of the bill aid in parrots' highly dexterous manipulation.</li> <li>• Studies show that parrots exhibit "handedness," with regards to which foot they prefer.</li> <li>• Parrots are extremely intelligent, social birds. Many of them are very long-lived and need good memories to remember nesting places, different food sources, mates, and even how to best cope with droughts and/or floods that they may experience several times over a lifetime.</li> <li>• A variety of parrot species have shown the ability understand abstract concepts like bigger, smaller, more fewer, and even zero. Many researchers believe they even have a sense of humor.</li> <li>• Almost all parrots live in flocks and need to know how to maneuver the social complexities dealing with the particularities of each flock member. In some species, a mated pair will create a certain song that they sing as a duet, each filling in special notes. Parrots also have different call dialects that change depending on the social setting. They may use one dialect when interacting with a familiar flock member, another when dealing with their mate, and yet another with a member of an unknown flock.</li> <li>• Several parrot species are known to use tools.</li> <li>• The philosopher Aristotle had a pet parrot, although the exact species is unknown. However, her name lives on: It was Psittace, from which scientists derive the name for the scientific order of parrots, Psittaciformes.</li> </ul> |

Phylum  
ChordataClass  
AvesOrder  
PsittaciformesFamily  
PsittaculidaeGenus  
Loriculusspecies  
*L. galgulus*