

Growth curves and their implications in hand-fed Monk parrots (*Myiopsitta monachus*)

Christina Petzinger^{1,2}J Jill Heatley³John E Bauer^{1,2}

¹Comparative Animal Nutrition Research Laboratory, Department of Small Animal Clinical Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, ²Intercollegiate Faculty of Nutrition, Texas A&M University, ³Zoological Medicine Service, Department of Small Animal Medicine and Surgery, College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, USA

Abstract: Monk parrots (*Myiopsitta monachus*) were hand-fed over two chick seasons spanning of 2010 to 2011. Information from the growth curve of chicks hand-fed in 2010 was used to develop a feeding protocol for the 2011 season (Protocol-2011). This protocol addressed the problems of delayed followed by excessive growth experienced by parrots hand fed in 2010. Monk parrots that were hand-fed in 2011 following the new protocol experienced delayed growth after 20 days of age. However, some Monk parrots were fed in excess of Protocol-2011 and did not experience a major delay in growth. The energy requirement equations used to construct Protocol-2011 were low when compared to adult Monk parrot maintenance energy requirements. The data suggest that growing birds do not require approximately twice their adult maintenance energy requirements, as is the case for growing dogs. Additionally, there appear to be fluctuations in energy needs as Monk parrots grow. A major increase in energy needs occurred between days 18 and 23 posthatching, which corresponds to feather development and growth in Monk parrot chicks. Thus, multiple equations estimating energy requirements, rather than just one equation, are likely needed from hatching to fledging in order to ensure adequate energy is provided to chicks. More research on the energy requirements of growing Monk parrots, especially around the time of fledging and weaning, is needed to improve hand-fed methods and potentially the adult health of hand-fed birds.

Keywords: psittacine, energy requirement, Quaker parrot, hand feeding, chick, hand-fed

Introduction

Monk parrots (*Myiopsitta monachus*) originate from South America and have established numerous feral populations throughout the United States. These parrots are also commonly kept as pets due to their small size and mimicking abilities. Monk parrots are commonly referred to as Quaker parrots or Monk parakeets. Monk parrots weigh around 100 g, build their nests communally, and have a clutch size of five to nine eggs.¹ Monk parrot chicks fledge around day 40 posthatching.²

The maintenance energy requirements of most parrot species have not been fully established. Most research on energy requirements in birds has focused on poultry, especially chickens (*Gallus gallus domesticus*), as well as budgerigars (*Melopsittacus undulatus*).³ Information on poultry can be limiting as poultry species are precocial whereas parrots are altricial. Additionally, research in poultry species focuses on maximizing the growth rate for meat production, which is undesirable for pets and conservation purposes. While there is information on budgerigars, these birds are one of the smallest parrot species and may thus differ in energy requirements in terms of body mass from larger parrot species. The growing energy requirements of larger parrots

Correspondence: J Jill Heatley
Zoological Medicine Service, Department of Small Animal Medicine and Surgery, College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, Texas A&M University, Mail Stop 4474, College Station, TX 77843-4474, USA
Tel +1 979 845 1202
Email jheatley@cvm.tamu.edu

has been studied even less, although it can be estimated from the adult maintenance energy requirements, as is done with domestic dogs and cats.⁴

Hand-feeding of birds is commonly performed by pet bird breeders, zoological institutions, and rescue/rehabilitation facilities, which establish individualized methods based on years of experience and previous success.⁵ This methodology, however, does not ensure that the birds will achieve optimal health as adults. While the established methods result in the birds living to adulthood, they may lead to detrimental phenotypic effects in adults or excess body fat in weanlings. Many chronic, progressive inflammatory diseases, including atherosclerosis, are linked to excess body fat. To help improve bird health, it is important to determine the energy requirements of adult and growing birds of many species and to ensure public access to this information.

Methods

2010 hand-fed birds

A number of feral Monk parrots ranging in age from embryos to nestlings were donated to the Schubot Exotic Bird Health Center at Texas A&M University (College Station, TX, USA) during the summer of 2010 based on research on this species regarding appropriate deterrents from electrical structures. All birds were captured, raised, and maintained in Schubot aviaries in accordance with multiple Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee Protocols approved by Texas A&M University. Recommendations and methods for hand-fed parrot chicks were sought from established breeders and researchers (Cornejo et al, unpublished data, 2009), as well as from feed manufacturers.⁶ Because protocols for hand-fed Monk parrots specifically had not been established, feedings

based on general guidelines were employed. Briefly, this consisted of feeding commercial formulas either by tube or syringe until the crop appeared full. All chicks were fed the same commercial hand-feeding formulas. Feed volumes, as a percentage of body mass, known to be safe for chicks at varying ages were employed as guidelines.⁶ The crop was kept full during the day. However, crops were checked to ensure complete emptying overnight, unless the bird was under 10 days of age.

2011 hand-fed birds

Additional feral Monk parrots ranging in age from embryos to early fledglings were donated to the Schubot Exotic Bird Health Center at Texas A&M University during late spring and summer, 2011. In an attempt to prevent potential health issues from delayed growth followed by catch-up growth experienced by the birds hand-fed in 2010, the energy requirements of growing Monk parrots were estimated to establish a protocol for hand-fed chicks during 2011 (Table 1). The energy requirements of growing Monk parrots were estimated by doubling a previously published existence energy requirement equation (kilocalorie per day) of nonpasserine birds:

$$(0.5404 \cdot W^{0.7545}, W = g)^7 \quad (1)$$

and one for mammals:

$$(110 \cdot W^{0.75}, W = kg)^4 \quad (2)$$

A similar strategy has been recommended for small mammals including growing canine species.⁴ The metabolizable energy content of the selected commercially available hand-feeding formulas was estimated by calculation from the guaranteed analysis. The estimated metabolizable

Table 1 Feeding protocol for 2011 hand-fed Monk parrots

Age (days)	Body weight (g)	Volume per feeding	Formula to water (kcal/mL)	Feeding times
0–4	5–9	0.3–0.7 mL	One part formula A: three parts water (1.0 kcal/mL)	3 am, 6 am, 8 am, 10 am, 12 pm, 2 pm, 4 pm, 6 pm, 8 pm, 10 pm, 12 am
5–8	10–15	0.5–1 mL	One part formula A: two parts water (1.3 kcal/mL)	6 am, 8 am, 12 pm, 2 pm, 4 pm, 6 pm, 8 pm, 10 pm, 12 am
9–21	20–50	2–5 mL	One part formula B: three parts water (0.82 kcal/mL)	6 am, 9 am, 12 pm, 3 pm, 7 pm, 10 pm
22–40	60–80	6–8 mL	One part formula B: two parts water (1.1 kcal/mL)	6 am, 10 am, 2 pm, 6 pm, (10 pm)
41–60	90–120	6–10 mL	One part formula B: two parts water (1.1 kcal/mL)	6 am, 10 am, 2 pm, (8 pm) offer weaning foods

Notes: Commercially available diets were used for this protocol. Feed dilution and number of feedings were calculated to meet the estimated energy requirements of the growing Monk parrots using the estimated calories of the chosen commercial diets. Feeding times in parenthesis indicate an optional feeding which may be given to birds if their crops were not full and the bird was showing signs of hunger. Formula A represents Harrison's Neonatal Formula, Formula B represents Zupreem Embrace Plus. Volume per feeding was estimated from percent of body weight that can be safely fed to baby birds.⁵

energy content was used in conjunction with known safe volumes per feeding (percent of body mass) (Cornejo et al, unpublished data, 2009), to determine the number of feedings required to meet the estimated daily energy requirements of the growing Monk parrots. The desired feed dilutions for providing necessary water in addition to ease of feeding were also considered in the calculations. All chicks were fed the same commercial hand-feeding formulas via either tube or syringe. The amount of feed offered was determined by body mass following the protocol in Table 1 (Protocol-2011). The ages of the birds were estimated from their individual body masses on the first full day of Schubot Exotic Bird Health Center possession using data from the 2010 hand-fed birds and parent-reared Monk parrots.¹ Because there were a large number of birds, they were divided into four smaller groups consisting of three to eight birds identified by black, pink, green or red dots. Subgrouping was based on body mass and stage of development at the time of acquisition.

All statistics were analyzed using JMP 9.0.3 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA) with $P < 0.05$ considered as statistically significant. Data were analyzed for normality using the Shapiro–Wilk test. Peak body mass prior to fledging and age at peak body mass were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance with Tukey–Kramer as a post hoc test.

Results

2010 hand-fed birds

In 2010, our hatchling parrot survival rate was poor: of four nestlings and eleven eggs intaken, only six fledged. Necropsy records for juvenile Quaker parrots from 2010 were available for three birds. All birds lacked gross lesions, but two birds had histopathologic lesions of nephrosis, multifocal bacterial epidermitis, and subcutaneous edema, and one bird had findings consistent with sepsis. Based on the likelihood of the intake of additional birds requiring hand feeding the following year, growth curves for the 2010 group were compared to a previously published growth curve for parent-reared Monk parrots (Figure 1).¹ Data were thus obtained on seven Monk parrots during growth; however, only five survived past fledging. Figure 1 illustrates a delay in growth of the hand-fed birds occurring up to approximately day 28 posthatching. Birds then experienced a rapid period of catch-up growth and continued to grow, leading to significantly higher peak body masses prior to fledging as compared to parent-reared birds (Table 2; 121.2 g hand-fed versus 97.7 g parent-raised).¹ Hand-fed birds also experienced delayed fledging and weaning times. Additionally, stepwise body

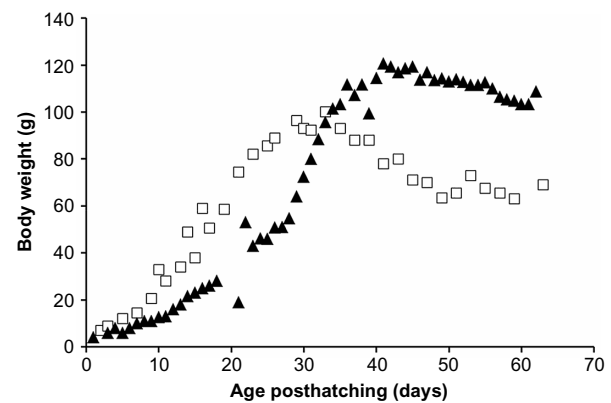


Figure 1 Growth curves for Monk parrots hand-fed by the Schubot Exotic Bird Health Center (Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, USA).

Notes: Filled triangles represent Monk parrots hand-fed in 2010, and open squares represent those that were parent-raised. Adapted from Caccamise DF, Alexandro PJ. Growth rate in the Monk parakeet. *Wilson Journal of Ornithology*. 1976;88(3):495–497.¹

mass loss patterns were seen near the time of fledging in hand-fed birds compared to continuous body mass loss in parent-reared birds.¹

2011 hand-fed birds

In 2011, Schubot aviaries accepted over 30 hatchling Monk parrots and only a single bird died. Necropsy was not performed on this bird. Data were obtained from 18 hand-fed Monk parrots. The growth curves for the four groups were compared to the 2010 hand-fed and the parent-reared Monk parrots (Figure 2). Two of the subgroups (black dot [number {n}=6] and green dot [n=3]) closely followed the parent-reared birds while two subgroups (pink dot [n=6] and red dot [n=4]) diverged to a slower growth rate around day 20. The growth curve for the average of all chicks hand-fed in 2011 closely followed that of the parent-reared chicks up to approximately day 30 posthatching (Figure 3).

The peak body mass prior to fledging and the age to reach peak body mass was compared from the 2010 hand-fed birds and the parent-reared birds (Table 2).¹ There was no significant difference in peak body mass prior to fledging between any of the subgroups hand-fed in 2011 and the chicks hand-fed in 2010. Chicks hand-fed in 2010 and the green dot subgroup from 2011 reached significantly higher peak body masses than did parent-reared birds. The age to reach peak body mass was not significantly different between the pink dot subgroup, red dot subgroup, and the 2010 hand-fed birds. However, these three groups did take significantly longer than the parent-reared birds and the black dot and green dot subgroups to reach peak body mass. There was no statistically significant difference in age at peak body mass

Table 2 Growth rate indicators in Monk parrots hand-fed at Schubot Exotic Bird Health Center (Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, USA) compared to parent-raised Monk parrots

Number of observations	Black dot (n=6)	Green dot (n=3)	Pink dot (n=6)	Red dot (n=3)	Hand-fed 2010 (n=7)	Parent-raised (n=3)
Peak weight pre fledging (g)*	113.0 ^{a,b}	125.0 ^a	112.0 ^{a,b}	105.7 ^{a,b}	121.2 ^a	97.7 ^b
Age at peak weight (days)**	34.3 ^c	34.0 ^{b,c}	40.8 ^{a,b}	45.3 ^a	42.8 ^a	29.3 ^c

Notes: Letters that differ across rows (^a, ^b, ^c) are significantly different ($P < 0.05$). Colored dot labels are the subgroups of birds hand-fed in 2011. * $P = 0.016$; ** $P < 0.0001$. Adapted from Caccamise DF, Alexandro PJ. Growth rate in the Monk parakeet. *Wilson Journal of Ornithology*. 1976;88(3):495–497.¹

Abbreviation: n, number.

between the parent-reared chicks and the black dot and green dot subgroups.

Discussion

2010 hand-fed birds

Delayed growth experienced by the 2010 hand-fed birds may be associated with delayed motor development. Compensatory growth following a period of stress (nutritional stress in this case) may be a strategy used to minimize future detrimental growth effects on phenotype or fitness.⁸ However, this strategy will not prevent the occurrence of all detrimental effects, with some appearing later in life.⁹ Furthermore, the period of rapid body mass increase may also lead to health issues and phenotypic alterations later in life. For example, excess body mass gain prior to fledging, and beginning their adult life weighing more than parent-reared birds¹, could potentially increase their risk of developing atherosclerosis and other chronic, progressive inflammatory diseases as adults. A reduction in body mass after obtaining peak body weight was also observed in Song sparrows (*Melospiza melodia*).¹⁰ However, Song sparrows that were not feed-restricted lost four times as much body mass as the sparrows that were restricted to 60% of the controls' intake.¹⁰ Thus a reduction in the amount of body mass

lost following obtaining peak body mass may reduce the detrimental effects of nutritional stress. However, Ricklefs¹¹ reported that the body mass loss experienced by nestlings immediately prior to fledging is associated with a decrease in water content, while total lean dry mass and lipid content remain constant. Thus, excess lipid accumulation during growth is not significantly lost prior to adulthood, and body composition may differ between birds of the same species that lose varying amounts of body mass after obtaining peak body mass. The higher peak body mass observed for chicks hand-fed in 2010 versus parent-reared chicks, in addition to retaining that body mass, likely represents larger fat stores (and water) retained into adulthood for the chicks hand-fed in 2010. Obesity in human infants has recently been associated with delayed motor development, and it may have a similar effect in Monk parrots if they become overweight when young. Slining et al¹² and Nowicki et al¹³ found that early nutritional stress affects brain growth and song-learning abilities in Swamp sparrows (*Melospiza georgiana*). Based on the multitude of potential health issues that may result from an excessive growth rate and/or excessive body mass gain when young, research should focus on the nutritional requirements and methods of hand-fed Monk parrots in order to prevent the development of these conditions. While

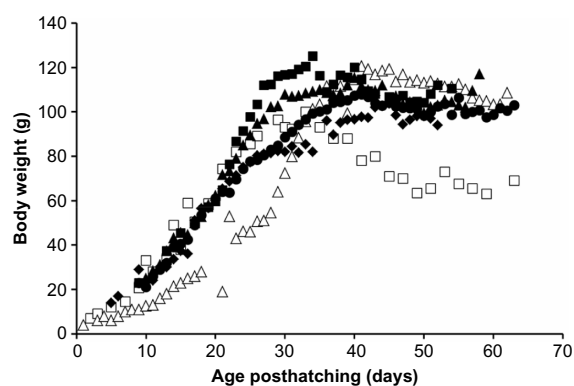


Figure 2 Average growth curves for subgroups of Monk parrots raised at the Schubot Exotic Birds Health Center in 2010 and 2011.

Notes: The birds hand-fed in 2011 were split into four groups: black dot (filled triangles); pink dot (filled circles); green dot (filled squares); and red dot (filled diamonds). Open triangles represent birds hand-fed in 2010. Open squares are birds that were parent-raised. Adapted from Caccamise DF, Alexandro PJ. Growth rate in the Monk parakeet. *Wilson Journal of Ornithology*. 1976;88(3):495–497.¹

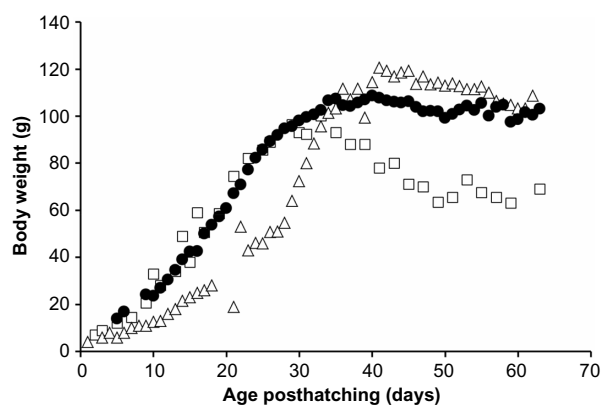


Figure 3 Average growth curves for Monk parrots raised at the Schubot Exotic Bird Health Center in 2010 and 2011.

Notes: Filled circles represent Monk parrots hand-fed in 2011. Open triangles represent birds hand-fed in 2010. Open squares are birds that were parent-raised. Adapted from Caccamise DF, Alexandro PJ. Growth rate in the Monk parakeet. *Wilson Journal of Ornithology*. 1976;88(3):495–497.¹

protein requirements are important and should be met, energy requirements must be studied to prevent under- or over-energy consumption in growing chicks, which could also result in adverse health effects.

2011 hand-fed birds

Analysis of the energy intake of the four subgroups hand-fed in 2011 revealed that the pink dot and red dot birds were fed according to Protocol-2011, as shown in Table 1. The black dot and green dot subgroups received more kilocalories per day than Protocol-2011 called for beginning around day 20. Since the black dot and green dot subgroups closely followed the growth curve of the parent-reared Monk parrots up to 30 days of age, it can be concluded that the twofold increase of the adult existence energy equation for nonpasserines⁷ – originally estimated as the chicks' energy needs per day – was lower than their actual requirements.

To better understand why the equations used underestimated the kilocalorie energy requirements per day of growing Monk parrots, the energy intake of adult Monk parrots maintaining body mass and housed at the Schubot Exotic Bird Health Center¹⁴ were compared to the nonpasserine existence energy requirement equation.⁷ Adult Monk parrots maintaining their body mass consumed 1.87 times more kilocalories of energy per day than was estimated by Kendeigh's equation.⁷ A comparison was then made between the energy intake of the birds hand-fed in 2011 to the modified equation for the adult Monk parrot maintenance energy requirement:

$$(1.87 \times 0.5404 \times W^{0.7545} \text{ kcal per day, } W = \text{g}) \quad (3)$$

(Figure 4). On first observation, it appeared that hand-fed chicks consumed 1.4 times the adult Monk parrot maintenance energy requirement:

$$(1.43 \times W^{0.7545} \text{ kcal per day, } W = \text{g}). \quad (4)$$

However, upon further inspection, three different periods of energy intake were noted in the 2011 hand-fed chicks. Between day 0 and day 18 of life, the chicks consumed, on average, $1.02 \times W^{0.7545}$ ($W = \text{g}$) kcal per day, the same as the adult Monk parrot maintenance energy requirement. During days 18–23 of growth, the hand-fed chicks consumed $1.43 \times W^{0.7545}$ ($W = \text{g}$) kcal per day, or 1.4 times adult Monk parrot maintenance energy requirements on average. The possibility exists that this increase in energy needs corresponds to the production of adult feathers. Observations by Caccamise² put the emergence of primary feathers at day 18 with good delineation by day 24. The head and wing feathers were also fully emerged by day 24, but many contour feathers on the body were not fully completed until day 37.² A similar

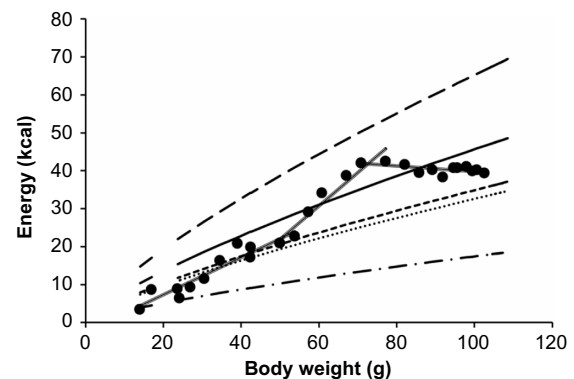


Figure 4 Average energy intake of all birds hand-fed in 2011 compared to energy equations.

Notes: Birds hand-fed in 2011 (filled circles) were compared to one (long dash-dot line) and two times (short dash line) the nonpasserine maintenance energy equation⁷ used to hand-feed 2011 birds; the modified equation represents the adult Monk parrot maintenance energy requirements

$$(1.87 \times 0.5404 \times W^{0.7545}, W = \text{g}) \quad (1)$$

(dotted line), 1.4 times the adult Monk parrot maintenance energy requirements (solid line), and two times the adult Monk parrot maintenance energy requirements (long dash line). The sets of triple lines through the filled circles show the changes in energy needs as the Monk parrots grew.

increase in energy needs is seen in molting adult birds. Adult White-crowned sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii*) at the midpoint of molting use 25%–54% more energy than wintering sparrows.¹⁵ Additionally, adult European starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) expend 32% more energy when molting compared to a nonmolting counterpart.¹⁶ After day 23, it was observed that the chicks' total energy intake per day remained relatively constant, but the chicks continued to increase their body mass. This suggests that a decrease in the energy requirements of chicks occurs after 23 days of life. Work with chickens by Ricklefs¹⁷ and long-eared owls (*Asio otus*) by Wijnandts¹⁸ suggest this decrease could be due to a decrease in the chick's basal metabolic rate.

The delay in age to reach peak body mass observed for the pink dot, red dot, and 2010 hand-fed birds is likely representative of a slower growth rate for these birds. A delay in maturation may be used by birds in order to prolong the period of growth and attempt to decrease potential detrimental phenotypic effects from nutritional stress.¹⁹ When Song sparrows were restricted to 60% of the feed consumed by their counterparts, they took 4–5 more days to reach peak body mass.¹⁰ The feed-restricted Song sparrows additionally delayed fledging by 1 day compared to the controls.¹⁰ White-fronted bee-eaters (*Merops bullockoides*), which have unpredictable feed supplies, are able to delay their normal fledging time (25 days) by 17 days.¹⁹ Unfortunately, the date of fledging was not recorded in this study. It is also important to note that although the black dot subgroup grew at a faster rate than did the pink dot subgroup, their peak body masses prior to fledging were not different. Thus, growth rate

is not necessarily indicative of the peak body mass that a bird will attain prior to fledging.

We determined a graphical method of determining the K constant for use in comparing growth rates between avian species. Using this technique, the K constant for parent-reared Monk parrots was $K=0.1624$.^{1,20} Following the same method, the K constant for the average of the chicks hand-fed in 2011 was $K=0.1676$, and similar to the parent-reared chicks. The similar K constant found for the birds hand-fed in 2011 with those that were parent-reared suggests that the 2011 hand-fed birds grew at an acceptable rate. This also suggests that the energy consumed by the 2011 hand-fed birds is similar to the amount the parents provided to their chicks. Thus, our Protocol-2011 ($1.02 \times W^{0.7545}$ kcal per day) provided adequate energy through day 18 (~54 g body mass). However, based on increased energy needs for feather development and growth between days 18 and 23, Monk parrot chicks should be provided $1.4 \times W^{0.7545}$ kcal per day during this time.

Energy needs determined in this study changed over the growth period in Monk parrots. Thus, when available, referencing species' growth curves while hand-fed chicks may aid in optimizing their health as adults. Based on the potential health implications from delayed development followed by excessive growth, new information about the growth requirements and caloric needs of Monk parrots and other bird species are needed, especially at the time of fledging and body mass reduction. Additionally, more species-specific and accurate information on hand-fed healthy birds needs to be available to the general population in an easily accessible manner to aid in hand-feeding birds to ensure fledgling survival and optimal long term health.

Proposed Monk parrot growth energy requirements

Day 0–18: $1.02 \times W^{0.7545}$ ($W = g$) kcal per day, and (5)

Day 18–23: $1.43 \times W^{0.7545}$ ($W = g$) kcal per day. (6)

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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