HARRISON'S BIRD FOODS

HANDBOOK FOR A HEALTHIER BIRD
THE HARRISON’S FORMULAS

Harrison’s Bird Foods are the formulas that provide proper nutrition for your bird’s lifetime care. The single most important thing you can do for your bird is to feed it right.

Harrison’s Bird Foods contain:
- Premium, certified organic ingredients.
- No chemical insecticides, herbicides or fungicides
- No preservatives
- No artificial colors, sweeteners or flavors
- No double-dosed vitamins

Easy and Economical
The use of Harrison’s Bird Foods changes the way you look at feeding your bird:
- No supplements or vitamins to buy
- No foods to clean and chop
- No time needed to prepare—just pour and go
- Less volume of food needed
- No seed hulls, kitchen mess or cage mess
- No fuss, no worry

Premium, Certified Organic Ingredients
Harrison’s Bird Foods are made from premium whole grains and legumes. We do not incorporate artificial processing nor do we use the type of bleached flours, meals or byproducts that yield a perfectly uniform appearance. It is nature itself that dictates the color, look and texture of Harrison’s Bird Foods, so the appearance of the food may fluctuate from bag to bag.

To assure safety Harrison’s screens all products for pathogenic bacteria and mycotoxins.

For our full digital online Handbook For A Healthier Bird please visit healthybirdhandbook.com
Feeding Harrison’s for the first time? You may also visit harrisonsbirdfoods.com/new-to-harrisons

FROM THE ORGANIC FARM TO YOUR BIRD
Harrison’s carries the USDA/NOP Organic and NON-GMO Verified seals to ensure the highest quality, chemical-free, GMO-free products for your bird. We are committed to a strict, third-party verification system for our products and support the positive environmental impact of organic farming.
To learn more please visit harrisonsbirdfoods.com/organic
PET BIRD HEALTH - SO MANY CHOICES

“Nutrition is the single most important aspect of bird care. Nutrition impacts the health, longevity, appearance and behavior of birds in captivity.” - Clinical Avian Medicine

SEEDS
A diet of seeds (even if they are vitamin fortified) simply does not meet the bird’s basic nutritional requirements. Commonly fed seeds are deficient in at least 32 essential nutrients. As early as 1923, scientists observed health deficiencies in caged parrots that were fed seed diets, yet these diets continue to be fed to this day. Birds that eat seeds may be difficult to convert to a healthier diet.

Other concerns
* Many seeds contain high levels of pesticides and preservatives.
* Seed quality/freshness may be questionable.
* Birds tend to selectively “sort” and eat only their favorite seed.
* Seeds may be artificially colored.
* May stimulate aggression, featherpicking and chronic egg laying.

FRUIT, VEGETABLE, TABLE FOOD & COOKING
Harrison’s recommends supplementation should be limited to no more than 10% of the overall diet. Offer certified organic vegetables and fruits in small quantities: select dark yellow meaty or dark green leafy items such as sweet potatoes, carrots, pumpkin, winter squash, broccoli, parsley, spinach, mango or papaya.

Fruits and/or vegetables contribute little or nothing to the 32 missing essential components of a seed diet. These items are not a balanced and wholesome food for pet birds as they consist mainly of water and cellulose and have low content of vitamins, minerals and trace elements. They are highly perishable and often highly contaminated with pesticides and herbicides.

Diets that regularly include “people food” or leftovers are not just simply lacking in nutrition, they can be downright bad for birds. Birds should not be fed things like meat, chicken bones, potato chips, pizza, pasta or beans, which often have excessive fat, salt, caffeine, MSG, refined sugar or refined flour.
Table foods may stimulate aggression, featherpicking and chronic egg laying.

SHOULD IT BE LEFT UP TO THE BIRD?
“Birds do not exhibit nutritional wisdom when selecting dietary ingredients: they show a preference for high energy, lipid-rich seeds, high carbohydrate seeds and fruits.” - Clinical Avian Medicine

COLORED PELLETS
Pellets and kibbles made from fine-milled, bleached flours, meals and byproducts may be uniform in appearance, however the nutritional value of these diets is questionable. Artificially coloring is a marketing tool that is incorporated solely to impress bird-owners.

Other concerns of colored pellets
* Low acceptance due to binders and preservatives.
* Many contain preservatives, pesticide residues, artificial flavors and colors which can affect the health negatively if fed over time.

“Presenting a bird with an array of fresh produce, seeds and nuts does not necessarily provide a nutritionally balanced diet. Commonly fed seeds are deficient in a number of nutrients. Much of the (grocery) produce is sold in its immature state of growth, and even when mature, it does not have the equivalent nutrient profiles of wild food items. Thus such produce is unable to improve the nutrient profile of the diet.” - Clinical Avian Medicine
YOU’LL SEE THE DIFFERENCE
Healthy, properly fed birds will exhibit certain features. Contact your avian veterinarian for an examination.

- The bird has a proper ratio of muscle, bone and fat.
- The beak is smooth and shiny without signs of peeling.
- The nares (nostrils) are clean and free of accumulations.
- The bird stands erect and alert on the perch.
- The respiration is smooth and even with no sounds of wheezing.
- The droppings are moist, the urine is clear and the urates are white.
- The feathers fit together like a garment – no bald spots, no picked feathers, and no tattered, broken or abnormally colored feathers.
- The feet grip the perch strongly and evenly. The bottoms of the feet show a definite pattern—they are not smooth; nor do they show pressure points.
- The nails are the proper length, smooth and shiny.
- The skin on the legs and face is glistening, smooth, and soft with no signs of flaking.
- There is no sign of swelling or bleeding on the body.
- The bird is calm and does not bite, scream, or behave in an aggressive manner.

IMPROPER NUTRITION is the cause of 90% of health problems and the leading cause of death in pet birds

Improper nutrition involves all of the systems of the body and is seen as: abnormalities in body weight and shape; unusual appearances of feathers, nails, beaks and skin; undesirable behavior; and disturbances in all the body’s systems. Nutritional deficiencies appear to accelerate the aging process of birds, primarily through the loss of moisture and tissue elasticity.

Often, the signs of improper nutrition in pet birds are not apparent or go completely overlooked by the owner.

The value of a proper diet over the life of the bird is monumental. Birds fed a poor diet will become malnourished, which will start a chain of events leading to a decline in the bird’s overall health. The digestive system suffers first. The bacterial population of the digestive tract becomes unbalanced. Once this has occurred, opportunistic pathogens find it easier to invade, and gram-negative rods and yeast counts increase.

This opens the door for bacterial infections and other ailments related to the immune system.

Over time every part of the body will reflect the condition of the bird’s health. If the bird reaches the latter stages of improper nutrition, damage to internal organs may be so severe that it is too late to save the bird.

Any change in your bird’s eating habits, behavior or personality could be due to illness. It is important to discuss these changes with your veterinarian. Your bird’s health may depend on it.
DIET CONVERSION
Some birds will readily eat Harrison’s while others may require a little help. If your bird exhibits resistance to conversion try the following quick tips:

1. Harrison’s Bird Bread Mix can be used as an extremely effective conversion tool (see page 5). Food that the bird currently eats can be added to the mix and baked in the bread. Gradually reduce the amount of that food and replace with the appropriate Harrison’s formula.

2. Change the bird’s environment. Try moving your bird to a new enclosure, such as a box, aquarium or even a new cage. Remove all the toys, perches and bowls and offer High Potency on a solid surface of the floor.

3. Use a mirror or white paper. Sprinkling food over a mirror or sheet of white paper placed on the bottom of the enclosure works especially well for budgies. A bird old enough to be socialized may eat to compete with the “rival” bird in the mirror. A white paper background may draw attention to the food particles.

4. Slowly “wean” your bird from seeds. In the evening, offer seeds from the food bowl for only 1 hour. Then, remove the seeds and replace with High Potency.™ The next day, give your bird seeds for only 30 minutes in the morning and evening. The third day, reduce the time to only 15 minutes twice a day. And finally, offer only High Potency™ on the fourth day. Watch the bird’s droppings.

5. Feed your bird at mealtime. Place the food on a plate, move it around with your finger or a spoon and pretend to eat it in front of your bird.

6. Offer Power Treats, Pepper Lifetime Coarse or Adult Lifetime Mash. Birds love the taste of Power Treats and Pepper Lifetime Coarse. These foods can be crushed for smaller birds. Adult Lifetime Mash also has an appealing taste to help your bird try new food.

7. Use a converted bird as a role model. House your bird near another that’s already eating Harrison’s Bird Foods, or use a “trainer bird” in the same cage as a role model for eating.

8. Heat (warm) or moisten the food. Heat the High Potency slightly or moisten it with a small amount of fruit juice or water.

9. Schedule a supervised diet change with your veterinarian. Some birds do not recognize new items as food, and placing the bird in a clinic where monitoring can be done will help keep your bird healthy through the conversion.

If the conversion steps do not work the first time, you can feed the familiar food for a short time and then try again. The effort is worthwhile for the long term health of your bird.

The bird’s weight (in grams), body condition, attitude and droppings should be monitored carefully on a daily basis in small and medium birds and at least twice a week in large birds.

Watch Your Bird Closely
Just because food has been ground to a powder, thrown around, or he’s in the feeding cup all the time, is not a sign that your bird is eating or eating enough.

If any of the following should occur: (change in behavior, droppings or weight), or you are unsure about your bird’s health call your avian veterinarian and reschedule the diet conversion:

BEHAVIOR: appears cold, listless, fluffed-up or reluctant to play or talk.

DROPPINGS: very loose or significantly reduced feces, while the amount of urine/urates has increased, or the feces changes color to yellow or dark green (a color change to brown or light green is normal due to the formulation of the diet).

WEIGHT: monitor progress by weighing your bird daily with a gram scale. If he loses more than 10% (3g - budgie or 10g - cockatiel), resume feeding the previous diet and call your veterinarian.
SMALL BIRD DIET CONVERSION
Conversion Made Easy with Harrison’s Bird Bread

A very stubborn pair of budgies who were on a sole diet of spray millet were brought to us for a conversion trial. (Budgies are shown in this trial - but other small species including cockatiel, canary, lovebird, etc. all convert similarly).

For the most thorough preparation for diet conversion we spent week one observing eating habits. The pair was ravenous for spray millet but ignored any other foods offered.

At that point we baked a batch of Harrison’s Bird Bread in small muffin shapes with spray millet mixed into the bread. The bread was broken up into pieces and placed on top of a clean paper towel at the bottom of the cage.

As expected, for the first few days the pair sorted through the muffins for the millet. On day three however we observed that they were also now eating bits of the Bird Bread. The amount of millet mixed into the bread was reduced and eventually replaced with High Potency Fine. After a few more days the millet was completely removed and High Potency Fine was scattered amongst the pieces of Bird Bread on top of the white paper towel.

Within a few days not only were they off spray millet completely - they were now eating only Bird Bread and High Potency Fine.

Though continuing Bird Bread as a treat is optional, after one more baked batch of Bird Bread was finished the diet was switched to High Potency Fine exclusively.

LARGE/MEDIUM BIRD DIET CONVERSION
Safely Taper The Diet

- Make fresh Harrison’s High Potency nuggets available at all times throughout the day.

- Select ONE item that you know the bird is known to eat (in most cases this will be seed - do not use rich or high sugar items such as fruits). Discontinue every other item from the bird’s old diet.

- Make that ONE item available three times a day, for a full 15 minutes (no shorter, no longer), then remove that food completely. Do not limit the amount of this food available during the 15 minute “free feeding” period. Space these feedings out by periods of 6-8 hours. Maintain a strict schedule.

- Offer no other food during this period.

- Taper. Once the bird is eating the nuggets remove one 15 min. “free feeding” period of the older food. As eating Harrison’s progresses remove a second window.

- Once the bird is 100% confirmed to be switched completely to nuggets discontinue all 15 minute “free feeding” periods.

Confirm the bird is really eating by frequency, volume and color of their droppings. which should never be hard, dark or infrequent. Once fully converted, Harrison’s suggested supplemental items may be offered. Document progress daily. Never starve a bird.
USING HARRISON’S

General Daily Feeding Recommendations
To maximize effectiveness Harrison’s Bird Foods should make up around 90% of the total daily diet (by weight).
• feed fresh food daily, do not “top off”.
• to help reduce waste, feed as distinct meals.
• see individual product info for specific details.
• in most situations it is okay to allow birds to eat all they want.

Feeding With Other Food Items
Additional food items should be limited to no more than 10% of the overall diet. It is important to carefully follow these guidelines for Harrison’s to be fully effective. Excess additional feeding may result in dilution of nutrients.

Offer certified organic vegetables and fruits in small quantities: select dark yellow meaty or dark green leafy items such as sweet potatoes, carrots, pumpkin, winter squash, broccoli, parsley, spinach, mango or papaya.

It is not recommended to supplement with vitamins, minerals or other bird or animal food products.

Further information is available at Harrison’s Bird Foods.com/supplementing

Storage & Shelf Life
Harrison’s is committed to protecting your bird from artificial preservatives. Here are some suggestions to keep your food fresh:
• Smell the product for freshness prior to feeding.
• Squeeze all air out of the bag and zip it shut at the top.
• If the zip lock gets removed or damaged, fold the top over several times and close with a clip.
• Keep food in original bag. The Harrison’s bag has a foil barrier that blocks oxygen permeation and blocks light that damages the vitamin content.
• Do not repackage food into plastic bags or Tupperware type containers.
• Use contents within 4-6 weeks of opening bag.
• Purchase Harrison’s foods only in their original packaging. Never purchase repackaged food.
• Refrigerating or freezing does not extend expiration dating but may help to maintain freshness.

Harrison’s Retains Natural Seasonal Characteristics
Harrison’s ingredients are NOT processed in a manner that destroys naturally occurring seasonal characteristics. This factor may be reflected in very normal variances in finished nugget size. Color, density and taste may also vary from batch to batch.

Further information is available at Harrison’s Bird Foods.com/seasonal

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- = primary formula
2 = optional formula after 6-8 months on High Potency
■ = can be fed as treat, conversion, etc.

* Certain small bird species will require Power Treats to be pulverized or ground (via food processor) before being offered.
HIGH POTENCY COARSE
Maximum Nutritional Formula for Medium to Large Birds

USES:
Year-round formula for all medium to large parrots, especially African greys, cockatoos, large conures, eclectus, macaws and pionus. Other species may be switched to Adult Lifetime Formula after a 6 month conversion period.

- Conversion: All birds should start out and remain on High Potency Formula for a period of at least 6 months.

- Special needs: For birds that are molting, overweight, underweight, particularly active, housed in a cold climate, recovering from an illness, affected by liver or kidney disease or geriatric birds.

- Weaning Birds: Feed High Potency Formula for at least 6-9 months.

- Breeding Birds: Birds should be fed High Potency Formula 1-2 months prior to the breeding period and until chicks are weaned or for at least six months before resuming Adult Lifetime Formula.

For information on breeding birds please visit: HarrisonsBirdFoods.com/breedingbirds

Feeding Directions:
- feed fresh food daily, do not “top off”.
- to help reduce waste, feed as distinct meals.
- birds may eat all they want, but use the table below as a guideline.

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<tr>
<th>HIGH POTENCY COARSE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pionus</td>
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<td>Amazons, Eclectus</td>
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<td>African greys</td>
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<td>Cockatoos (large)</td>
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<td>Macaws (large)</td>
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HIGH POTENCY FINE
Maximum Nutritional Formula for Small to Medium Birds

USES:
Year-round formula for conures, lories, quakers, cockatiels, budgies, lovebirds, doves and other small to medium parrots.

- Conversion: All birds should start out and remain on High Potency Formula for a period of at least 6 months.

- Special needs: For birds that are molting, overweight, underweight, particularly active, housed in a cold climate, recovering from an illness, affected by liver or kidney disease or geriatric birds.

- Weaning Birds: Feed High Potency Formula for at least 6-9 months.

- Breeding Birds: Birds should be fed High Potency Formula 1-2 months prior to the breeding period and until chicks are weaned or for at least six months before resuming Adult Lifetime Formula.

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Feeding Directions:
- feed fresh food daily, do not “top off”.
- to help reduce waste, feed as distinct meals.
- birds may eat all they want, but use the table below as a guideline.

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<th>HIGH POTENCY FINE</th>
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<td>Budgie</td>
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<td>Cockatiel / Lovebird</td>
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<td>Quaker</td>
<td>2 - 4 tsp</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lory* / Conure</td>
<td>3 - 5 tsp</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dove / Pigeon</td>
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*For Lories: soak the formula in 2 lbs water and ½ tsp fruit juice or glucose
HIGH POTENCY SUPER FINE
Maximum Nutritional Formula for Small Birds

USES:
Year-round formula for canaries and finches as well as budgies (parakeets) and other small parrots.

- Conversion: All birds should start out and remain on High Potency Formula for a period of at least 6 months.
- Special needs: For birds that are molting, overweight, underweight, particularly active, housed in a cold climate, recovering from an illness or affected by liver or kidney disease.
- Weaning Birds: Feed High Potency Formula for at least 6-9 months.
- Breeding Birds: Birds should be fed High Potency Formula 1-2 months prior to the breeding period and until chicks are weaned or for at least six months before resuming Adult Lifetime Formula.

For information on breeding birds please visit: HarrisonsBirdFoods.com/breedingbirds

Feeding Directions:
- feed fresh food daily.
- to help reduce waste, feed as distinct meals.
- birds may eat all they want, but use the table below as a guideline.

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<td>Budgie / Parrotlet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cockatiel / Lovebird</td>
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HIGH POTENCY MASH
Maximum Nutritional Formula for Small Birds

USES:
A year-round formula for canaries, doves, budgies (parakeets), cockatiels, lovebirds, finches, pigeons and other small birds.

- Conversion: All birds should start out and remain on High Potency Formula for a period of at least 6 months.
- Special needs: For birds that are molting, overweight, underweight, particularly active, housed in a cold climate, recovering from an illness or affected by liver or kidney disease.
- Weaning Birds: Feed High Potency Formula for at least 6-9 months.
- Breeding Birds: Birds should be fed High Potency Formula 1-2 months prior to the breeding period and until chicks are weaned or for at least six months before resuming Adult Lifetime Formula.

For information on breeding birds please visit: HarrisonsBirdFoods.com/breedingbirds

Feeding Directions:
- feed fresh food daily.
- to help reduce waste, feed as distinct meals.
- birds may eat all they want, but use the table below as a guideline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplemented Items</th>
<th>High Potency Mash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canary / Finch</td>
<td>1 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budgie</td>
<td>1 tsp - 2 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockatiel / Lovebird</td>
<td>1 tsp - 3 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dove / Pigeon</td>
<td>1 tsp - 1/2 Tbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADULT LIFETIME COARSE
Maintenance Formula for Medium to Large Birds

USES:
• An Adult Lifetime formula may be offered after a bird has completed a dietary program of a High Potency formula for a period of 6 months.
• This year-round maintenance formula meets the nutritional requirements for healthy, non-breeding, non-molting birds including pionus, Amazons, cockatoos, macaws and other medium to large parrots.

Feeding Directions:
• feed fresh food daily, do not ‘‘top off’’.
• to help reduce waste, feed as distinct meals.
• birds may eat all they want, but use the table below as a guideline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplemented Items</th>
<th>Pionus 1 - 1½ Tbs</th>
<th>½ - 1 tsp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amazons, Eclectus</td>
<td>⅛ - 3 Tbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cockatoos (large)</td>
<td>⅛ - 5 Tbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Macaws (large)</td>
<td>2 - 6 Tbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Birds new to Harrison’s should be on High Potency for a period of 6 - 8 months. Most birds may remain on High Potency indefinitely.

ADULT LIFETIME FINE
Maintenance Formula for Small to Medium Birds

USES:
• An Adult Lifetime formula may be offered after a bird has completed a dietary program of a High Potency formula for a period of 6 months.
• This year-round maintenance formula meets the nutritional requirements for healthy, non-breeding, non-molting birds including lories, cockatiels, budgies, lovebirds, quakers, doves, pigeons and other small to medium birds.

Feeding Directions:
• feed fresh food daily, do not “top off”.
• to help reduce waste, feed as distinct meals.
• birds may eat all they want, but use the table below as a guideline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supplemented Items</th>
<th>Budgie</th>
<th>1 - 2 tsp</th>
<th>½ - 1 tsp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cockatiel / Lovebird</td>
<td>⅛ - 3 tsp</td>
<td>½ - 1 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quaker</td>
<td>2 - 4 tsp</td>
<td>1 - 1½ tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lory*/ Conure</td>
<td>3 - 5 tsp</td>
<td>1 - 2 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dove / Pigeon</td>
<td>½ - 1½ Tbs</td>
<td>1 - 2 tsp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For Lories: soak the formula in 2 Tbs water and ½ tsp fruit juice or glucose
Birds new to Harrison’s should be on High Potency for a period of 6 - 8 months. Most birds may remain on High Potency indefinitely.
ADULT LIFETIME SUPER FINE
Maintenance Formula for Small Birds

USES:
• An Adult Lifetime formula may be offered after a bird has completed a dietary program of a High Potency formula for a period of 6 months.

• This year-round maintenance formula meets the nutritional requirements for healthy, non-breeding, non-molting birds including canaries, finches, budgies (parakeets), parrots, cockatiels, lovebirds and other small birds.

Feeding Directions:
• feed fresh food daily, do not "top off".
• to help reduce waste, feed as distinct meals.
• birds may eat all they want, but use the table below as a guideline.

ADULT LIFETIME SUPER FINE
Supplemented Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 tsp</th>
<th>½ tsp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canary / Finch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budgie / Parrotlet</td>
<td>1 - 2 tsp</td>
<td>½ - 1 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockatiel / Lovebird</td>
<td>½ - 3 tsp</td>
<td>½ - 1 tsp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Birds new to Harrison’s should be on High Potency for a period of 6 - 8 months. Most birds may remain on High Potency indefinitely.

ADULT LIFETIME MASH
Maintenance Formula for Small Birds

USES:
• An Adult Lifetime formula may be offered after a bird has completed a dietary program of a High Potency formula for a period of 6 months.

• For birds with certain dietary sensitivities. This formula does not contain the following items: peanuts, sunflower, corn.

• This year-round maintenance formula meets the nutritional requirements for healthy, non-breeding, non-molting birds including canaries, budgies (parakeets), cockatiels, doves, lovebirds, conures, parrots, pigeons and other small birds.

Feeding Directions:
• feed fresh food daily, do not top off.
• to help reduce waste, feed as distinct meals.
• birds may eat all they want, but use the table below as a guideline.

ADULT LIFETIME MASH
Supplemented Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 tsp</th>
<th>½ tsp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canary / Finch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budgie / Parrotlet</td>
<td>1 - 2 tsp</td>
<td>½ - 1 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockatiel / Lovebird</td>
<td>½ - 3 tsp</td>
<td>½ - 1 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quaker</td>
<td>2 - 4 tsp</td>
<td>1 - 1½ tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conure / Lory*</td>
<td>3 - 5 tsp</td>
<td>1 - 2 tsp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dove / Pigeon</td>
<td>½ - 1Tbs</td>
<td>1 - 2 tsp</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For Lories: soak the formula in 2 Tbs water and ½ tsp fruit juice or glucose
Birds new to Harrison’s should be on High Potency for a period of 6 - 8 months. Most birds may remain on High Potency indefinitely.
PEPPER LIFETIME COARSE
Spicy Maintenance Formula for Medium to Large Birds

USES:
• **Pepper Lifetime** formula may be offered after a bird has completed a dietary program of a **High Potency** formula for a period of 6 months.

• This year-round maintenance formula meets the nutritional requirements for healthy, non-breeding, non-molting birds including pionus, Amazons, cockatoos, macaws and other medium to large parrots.

• A spicy alternative to Adult Lifetime Coarse Formula.

• May be added to High Potency to assist in diet conversion.

• May be offered to birds with clinical signs of papillomatosis.

• May be used as a foraging treat.

Feeding Directions:
• feed fresh food daily, do not “top off”.
• to help reduce waste, feed as distinct meals.
• birds may eat all they want, but use the table below as a guideline.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Supplemental Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pionus</td>
<td>1 - 1½ Tbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazons, Eclectus</td>
<td>⅓ - 2 Tbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockatoos (large)</td>
<td>1½ - 5 Tbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macaws (large)</td>
<td>2 - 6 Tbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Beds new to Harrison’s should be on High Potency for a period of 6 - 8 months. Most birds may remain on High Potency indefinitely.

POWER TREATS
A Tasty Supplement for All Pet Birds

USES:
• Can be used as the only food source to aid in weaning, changing a bird’s diet from seeds to Harrison’s Bird Foods or as a supplement for birds already fed Harrison’s Bird Foods.

• For birds requiring extra energy following an illness.

• Beneficial to birds with dry flaky skin (beak, nails), balding of the feet, lack of sheen and proper color to feathers.

• Beneficial to most aging birds.

• Beneficial to certain species known to eat high oil diets.

• High antioxidant content (vitamin E and coenzyme Q10).

• High carotenoid content (precursors to vitamin A).

Feeding Directions:
• feed 1 piece Power Treats per 3 pieces of Coarse Ground Formula.
• may make up to 30% of diet.

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Power Treats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small Bird</td>
<td>⅔ - ⅓ pieces daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Bird</td>
<td>3 pieces daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Bird</td>
<td>9 pieces daily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
**JUVENILE HAND-FEEDING FORMULA**

**USES:**
- For hand-feeding psittacine chicks until weaning.
- For chicks following feeding of Neonate Formula (selected parrots).
- For birds of any age recovering from illness or injuries and birds that are losing weight during a diet conversion (hand-feeding intervention option).
- Cockatiels should remain on Neonate Formula until Day 21

Persons inexperienced with hand-feeding should consult a professional before attempting.

For hand-feeding directions please visit: Harrison’sBirdFoods.com/Handfeeding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JUVENILE FORMULA</th>
<th>Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day 1</td>
<td>1 part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gradually increase to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day 2 - 6</td>
<td>1 part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Day 7</td>
<td>1 part</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HARRISON’S BIRD BREAD MIX**

Premium Certified Organic “Bake at Home” Bird Bread Mixes

**USES:**
- Provides a healthy alternative for bird owners who choose to prepare their own bird food or those who give regular treats to their birds.
- Can be offered instead of table food to birds that like to eat at family mealtimes.
- An excellent diet conversion tool - Documented on pg. 5 or here: Harrison’sBirdFoods.com/budgies
- Can be hidden as a foraging reward.
- Can be used as a vehicle for administering liquid medications.
- Provides an easy-to-use transition for hospitalized or boarding birds until acceptance of the appropriate formulated diet.
- Can be moistened and offered to birds that are feeding chicks as a soft food.

**SERVING SUGGESTIONS:**
- May make up to 30% of the daily diet.
- If prepared with the addition of fruits, vegetables or nuts. Bird Bread should be considered a “treat” and fed only in limited quantities (no more than 10% of the daily food allotment when combined with all other treats).
- Can be served warm.
- Some flavorings (vanilla, maple) or herbs can be added.
NEONATE FORMULA
A Complete Balanced Hand-feeding Food for Hatchlings

USES:
• For hand-feeding psittacine chicks from hatching to 1 - 3 weeks of age.
• For young birds needing an easily assimilated source of nutrients.
• Smooth texture for acceptability by birds until they are eating on their own.
• A nutritional handfeeding diet for growth from hatching to fledging of passerines such as swifts, swallows, the large-sized flycatchers and warblers, shrikes, chickadees, titmice, larks, woodpeckers, jays, mockingbirds, robins, grosbeaks, song sparrows, towhees, goldfinches, finches and more.
• Persons inexperienced with hand-feeding should consult a professional prior to attempting.

For feeding directions please visit: HarrisonsBirdFoods.com/Handfeeding

RECOVERY FORMULA
Complete Nutritional Support Formula for Sick or Injured Birds or Other Animals

USES:
• For birds and other animals needing an easily assimilated source of nutrients.
• For medical and surgical patients that are recovering from pansystemic failure.
• For nutritional support of a bird or other animal during the transition phase of a diet change.
• For birds or other animals in which anorexia has slowed gastrointestinal emptying time.
• Also used as a hand-feeding diet for growth from hatching to fledging of small insectivorous birds with an apparent inability to digest cornstarch. Species include bushtits, wrentits, vireos, wrens & smaller flycatchers and warblers

Persons inexperienced with hand-feeding should consult a professional prior to attempting.

For feeding directions please visit: HarrisonsBirdFoods.com/Handfeeding

FAUNA FLORA
Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Nutritional Support for All Animals

MAY BE BENEFICIAL FOR:
• Geriatric animals
• Yeast infection
• Sour crop (birds)
• Bacterial infection
• Sluggish digestion
• Avian Diabetes
• Irritable bowel syndrome
• Improper nutrition
• May stimulate immune system, including increased T-cell production.
• Adjunct to post-operative/convalescent digestion
• May increase energy and longevity with reduced incidence of disease.

More: HarrisonsBirdFoods.com/FaunaFlora
MAXIMIZE YOUR BIRD’S HEALTH
In Addition to a Great Diet, Other Daily Living Elements and a Safe Living Environment Must be Provided for Pet Birds to Thrive

Sunlight UV
Provide adequate unfiltered sunlight and shade. Parrots must have direct daily access to sunlight or UVB full spectrum lighting in order to obtain the ideal levels of vitamin D3 and normal calcium levels in the blood. Diet alone does not produce the ideal levels.

Allow outdoor sunlight (not through glass) for a minimum of 20 minutes a week. Sun replacement lamps are necessary for birds in areas where sun is not accessible.

Temperature and Humidity
Regulate temperatures between 65° and 85° F (18° and 30°C). Birds in dry climates or under artificial heat need the humidity artificially elevated. 50% is ideal.

Cleanliness
Clean the bird’s living space regularly. Do not allow dust, rust, old feces, etc. to exist in this space. Make sure cleaning supplies are bird-safe. Soap and water are the standards.

Changes
Allow pet birds to acclimate to new environments. Reduce factors that may contribute to stress during times of change.

Foraging and Life Enrichment Activities
Parrots in the wild spend the majority of their day foraging for food. Captive parrots are challenged by boredom, resulting in behavior issues not limited to feather picking, etc. Daily interaction and the provision of safe foraging materials can play a key role in managing these concerns.

Daily Exercise
Parrots require daily exercise for great health. Many face the challenge of restricted room or lack of functional flight feathers. Ask your avian veterinarian to show you how to safely conduct wing-flapping exercises. Provide enough space and materials for birds to be able to safely climb and hang. Play periods are encouraged daily.

Safety Checklist
Most pet birds are very curious and will investigate anything new in their environment. That is why it is important to prevent their access to:

- hot cooking oil
- overheated items with non-stick surfaces
- ceiling fans
- leg chains
- sandpaper-covered perches
- tobacco and cigarette smoke
- chocolate, avocado
- salt
- solid air fresheners and scented candles
- alcohol
- toxic houseplants
- pesticides
- easily dismantled toys
- dogs, cats, ferrets and young children
- cedar, redwood and pressure treated shavings
- lead or zinc, found in chrome and galvanized metals
- paper towel rolls (glue may be a source of zinc)
- carpet powders

Get a Carbon Monoxide Detector
Carbon Monoxide is deadly to parrots and toxic levels can be found in any home. Get a carbon monoxide detector and check your levels regularly.

Say No to Non-Stick Cookware
It only takes one time when the non-stick pan gets too hot - with deadly results. Non-stick cookware fumes are far too often to blame for tragic, sudden death in parrots.

IS YOUR BIRD A FEATHER PICKER?
Download our digital brochure: harrisonsbirdfoods.com/featherpic.pdf