

Jenday Conure

Aratinga jandaya



CARE SHEET

Developed with and approved by a Qualified Veterinarian

Jenday conures, or yellow-headed conures, are popular. They are inquisitive, playful, outgoing, affectionate, and acrobatic. They require regular daily attention.



Is a jenday conure the right companion animal for you?

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Check "Yes" or "No" after reading the following statements:

1. I have an appropriate and safe space for this bird.
2. I know that choosing this bird can be a long-term commitment.
3. I will provide daily, supervised time for this bird outside a cage.
4. The natural sounds of this bird will be acceptable to family members and neighbors.
5. A mature person will provide responsible and primary care for this companion animal.

If you answered "Yes" to these statements, a jenday conure may be the right choice for you! Continue reading about how to care for a jenday conure and consult with a PETCO associate to learn more. PETCO is committed to responsible companion animal care.

Average Size 10 to 12 inches long

Life Span 20+ years with proper care

Diet Specialized pelleted diets are highly recommended and should consist of 60–70% of the diet; use fortified seeds in moderation as they are higher in fat and less nutritious than pellets

Diced fresh fruits (apples, grapes, pomegranates, and dark orange-colored fruits) and chopped dark green or orange vegetables; raisins

Clean, fresh, filtered, chlorine-free water

Do not feed birds fruit seeds, avocados, chocolate, alcohol, or caffeine; these can cause serious medical problems

Feeding If your bird is used to a seed diet, convert to pellets gradually; fresh pellets or seeds and fresh, clean, chlorine-free water should always be available

Fresh fruit and vegetable supplements should be given daily; discard when not eaten within 24 hours; conures appreciate quality and variety in their food

Housing Birds acclimate well to average household temperatures; be cautious of extreme temperature change; cage should be placed off the floor in an area that is well-lit and away from drafts

A cage approximately 24" W x 24" D x 30" H, with metal bars spaced no greater than 1/2" apart, makes a good home for your conure; as with all animals, it is best to provide the largest habitat possible; a flight cage is strongly recommended

Perches should be at least 9" long and 1/2" in diameter; a variety of perch sizes to exercise feet and help prevent arthritis is recommended

A metal grate over the droppings tray will keep the bird away from droppings; line the droppings tray with cage paper or appropriate substrate for easier cleaning; to avoid contamination, do not place food or water containers under perches

Bird owners should avoid non-stick cookware and appliances as they can release fumes hazardous to your birds health

Recommended Supplies

<input type="checkbox"/>	Cage and cage cover	<input type="checkbox"/>	Play gym	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vitamin supplements
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cage paper or substrate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grooming spray	<input type="checkbox"/>	Variety of perches
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pellets and fortified seed	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mineral block	<input type="checkbox"/>	Variety of toys
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nail clippers and styptic gel	<input type="checkbox"/>	Treats	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food and water dishes
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book about conures	<input type="checkbox"/>	Millet spray	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cloth to snuggle in

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Normal Behavior and Interaction

Social and likes human interaction
Conures like to chew and need a lot of toys to chew on; they love to bathe in fresh water
Like to cuddle into something soft to go to sleep; some species fall asleep on their backs on the floor, which is completely normal

Habitat Maintenance

Clean and disinfect the cage and perches regularly; replace substrate or cage liner weekly or more often if needed; replace food and water daily
Replace perches, dishes, and toys when worn or damaged; rotate new toys into the habitat regularly

Grooming and Hygiene

Provide filtered, chlorine-free, lukewarm water regularly for bathing, and remove the water when done; as an alternative, mist the bird with water on a grooming spray
Clipping flight feathers is not necessary, but when done correctly it can help prevent injury or escape; consult an avian veterinarian on what is best for your bird
Nails should be trimmed by a qualified person to prevent injury to the bird

Signs of a Healthy Bird

- Active, alert, and sociable
- Dry nostrils and bright, dry eyes
- Clean, dry vent
- Eats and drinks throughout the day
- Beak, legs, and feet normal in appearance
- Smooth, well-groomed feathers

Common Health Issues

Health Issue (alpha)	Symptoms or Causes	Suggested Action
Chlamydiosis	Appetite loss, fluffed feathers, nasal discharge.	Seek immediate veterinary attention.
Diarrhea	Fecal portion of stool not formed. Multiple causes, from change in diet to internal parasites.	Seek veterinary attention. Ensure correct diet. Reduce fruit intake.
Feather Plucking	Bird plucks own feathers.	Relieve boredom with attention, new toys, or more room; improve diet. Seek veterinary advice.
Polyoma Virus	Anorexia, lethargy, weight loss, sudden death.	Seek veterinary attention.

Red Flags

- Beak swelling or accumulations
- Wheezing or coughing
- Eye or nasal discharge
- Fluffed, plucked, or soiled feathers
- Runny or discolored stools
- Red or swollen eyes
- Sitting on floor of habitat
- Favoring one foot
- Loss of appetite

If you notice any of these signs, please contact your avian veterinarian.

Sources

Conures: A Complete Introduction by Al David
Simon and Schuster's Guide to Pet Birds by Matthew M. Vriends
The Conure: An Owner's Guide to a Happy, Healthy Pet by Julie Rach

Note: The information on this Care Sheet is not a substitute for veterinary care. If you need additional information, please refer to the above sources or contact your veterinarian as appropriate.