

Budgerigar (Budgie)

Care Guide for New Owners

Parrot

Budgie / Parakeet

Social Animal

Long-Lived

Quick Facts at a Glance

Species	Melopsittacus undulatus
Lifespan	7 to 15 years with proper care
Adult Size	6 to 8 inches nose to tail; 1 to 1.4 oz
Activity Cycle	Diurnal; active during the day
Temperament	Social, curious, playful, and vocal; bonds deeply with flock and owners
Cage Minimum	18x18x18 inches for two birds; 1/4 inch bar spacing
Social Needs	Must be kept in pairs at minimum; single budgies require extensive daily interaction
Diet	50% high-quality pellets, 50% fresh chop; seed-only diets cause serious harm
Noise Level	Moderate; chattering and singing throughout the day
Wing Clipping	Not recommended; exceptions exist for specific safety situations
Talking Ability	Males especially can develop impressive vocabularies
Legal Status	Legal in Wisconsin; no restrictions

Budgies Are Parrots

Before anything else, it is worth pausing on something that surprises many first-time budgie owners: budgerigars are parrots. They belong to the order Psittaciformes, the same order as African greys, macaws, cockatoos, and amazons. What classifies a bird as a parrot is a combination of features

including a curved, hooked beak designed for cracking seeds and manipulating food, zygodactyl feet (two toes forward and two toes back, giving excellent grip), and a specific skull and brain structure associated with the exceptional cognitive abilities parrots are known for.

This matters because it shapes everything about what a budgie needs. Parrots are intelligent, social, emotionally complex animals. They form strong bonds, feel genuine loneliness, get bored, and experience stress. A budgie in a small cage, alone, eating only seeds, is not a happy or healthy animal, even if it appears physically intact. The fact that budgies are sold cheaply and in large quantities at pet stores does not reflect their actual complexity or the care they deserve.

All Parrots Can Be Noisy

Budgies are not typically loud by parrot standards, but they do chatter, chirp, and sing throughout the day. This is natural, healthy behavior and a sign of a content bird. If noise is a serious concern for your living situation, a parrot may not be the right pet for your household.

Where They Come From

Budgerigars are native to Australia, where wild flocks of thousands of birds move across the interior of the continent following rainfall and seasonal food sources. They are nomadic birds who travel in enormous social groups, feeding on grass seeds, roosting together in trees, and communicating constantly through a rich vocabulary of contact calls and social sounds.

Wild budgies are predominantly green with yellow faces and black barring, providing camouflage in their grassland habitat. The enormous range of colors available in captive budgies, blues, whites, yellows, violets, and everything in between, are the result of selective breeding of color mutations since budgies were first brought to Europe in the 1840s. The captive budgie is many generations removed from its wild ancestors but retains every behavioral need of a wild flock bird: the need for companionship, flight, foraging, and social interaction.

A Note on Captive Breeding

Captive-bred budgies have been part of the pet trade for nearly two centuries. While they are well adapted to living with humans, they are still animals with real behavioral and social needs that did not disappear through domestication. Owning one responsibly means honoring those needs with appropriate housing, companionship, diet, and enrichment.

Household Dangers for Birds

Birds have highly efficient respiratory systems with air sacs that allow a one-way flow of air through the lungs. This makes them extraordinarily sensitive to airborne toxins that a human would barely register. Many common household items that seem completely harmless are genuinely life-threatening to birds. Every bird owner must be aware of these dangers before bringing a bird home.

Non-Stick Cookware and Teflon (PTFE)

This Is the Number One Household Killer of Pet Birds

Non-stick cookware, appliances, and bakeware coated with polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), commonly known as Teflon, releases invisible, odorless toxic fumes when overheated. These fumes cause acute respiratory failure in birds within minutes and are almost always fatal. There is no warning, no smell, and no time to react. A budgie can be dead in under 15 minutes from PTFE fume exposure. Non-stick pans should never be used in a home with birds. This includes Teflon-coated cookware, waffle irons, air fryers, drip pans on some ovens, and some ironing board covers. Check all appliances and cookware before bringing a bird home.

Other Airborne Toxins

- Candles and incense: Scented candles, incense sticks, wax melts, and essential oil diffusers all release compounds that can cause severe respiratory irritation in birds. Unscented candles carry some risk from combustion products. Avoid using any of these in rooms where birds spend time, and ensure good ventilation throughout the home.
- Aerosol sprays: Hairspray, air fresheners, cleaning spray products, spray paint, and perfume can all cause serious respiratory damage. Never spray these products near birds or in rooms they inhabit. Allow full ventilation before the bird returns to the room.
- Scented plug-ins and wax warmers: These release volatile organic compounds continuously and should not be used in any room your bird occupies.
- Smoke of any kind: Cigarette smoke, wood smoke, vaping aerosol, and marijuana smoke are all harmful to birds. Never smoke near a bird or in their space.
- Overheated cooking oil and burning food: Even without Teflon, smoke from overheated oils and burned food releases compounds that can irritate bird respiratory tracts. Ensure good kitchen ventilation when cooking.
- Fresh paint, varnish, and adhesives: Off-gassing from new paint, sealants, adhesives, and treated wood can harm birds. Allow full drying and thorough ventilation before allowing a bird back in the room.
- Cleaning products: Bleach, ammonia-based cleaners, and many commercial sprays are toxic to birds. Use bird-safe cleaning products for anything in or near the cage. Rinse all surfaces thoroughly after cleaning.

Physical Household Dangers

- Exposed electrical cords: Budgies chew, and a bird that chews through a live electrical cord can be electrocuted. Cover or hide all cords in any room where your budgie has free flight time.
- Ceiling fans: A bird in flight and an operating ceiling fan are a potentially fatal combination. Always turn off ceiling fans before allowing a bird out of its cage.
- Open water: Toilet bowls, full sinks, buckets of water, and aquariums can all trap and drown a small bird. Keep these covered or the bathroom door closed during free flight time.
- Other pets: Cats and dogs are natural predators. Even a playful swipe from a cat's claws can deliver deadly bacteria (*Pasteurella*) into a bird's bloodstream. Never allow unsupervised contact between a budgie and any cat or dog. A bite from a dog or cat that does not immediately kill a small bird can still cause fatal infection within hours.
- Hot stoves and pots: A bird in flight can land on a hot burner. Never allow free flight in the kitchen while cooking.
- Windows and mirrors: Birds cannot distinguish glass and mirrors from open space. Cover or mark large windows during free flight to prevent collision injuries.
- Small gaps and tight spaces: Budgies explore everything and can squeeze into gaps behind appliances where they can get stuck or injured.

Social Needs: Why Budgies Need a Partner

Budgies are flock animals. In the wild, they never live alone. They communicate constantly, groom each other, sleep in contact with flock members, and derive a significant portion of their sense of safety and wellbeing from the presence of other budgies. A budgie kept alone is a budgie in a state of chronic social deprivation, regardless of how much attention its owner provides.

Boggy's Buddies strongly recommends keeping budgies in pairs at minimum. A bonded pair of budgies are visibly happier, more active, more vocal, and less prone to stress-related illness and feather-destructive behavior than single birds. Two budgies are only marginally more work than one, and the quality of life difference for the birds is enormous.

Single Budgie Ownership

If circumstances mean you can only keep one budgie, that bird needs extensive daily interaction from you, their owner. This means several hours of supervised time outside the cage, consistent handling and interaction, and a mirror (which provides some visual companionship, though it is not a substitute for a real flock member). A single budgie left in a cage for most of the day is not living a fulfilling life. Consider a pair whenever possible.

Housing and Cage Setup

The cage is your budgie's home. It needs to be large enough to allow movement and flight between perches, safe in construction and material, and set up with the enrichment and variety that keeps a parrot-brained bird mentally healthy.

Minimum Cage Size

The minimum recommended cage size for two budgies is 18 inches wide by 18 inches deep by 18 inches tall, with bar spacing of no more than 1/4 inch. This is a true minimum. Bigger is always better. A flight cage that allows the birds to actually fly short distances between perches is significantly better for their physical and psychological health than the smallest acceptable size. Think of the minimum as the floor, not the goal.

Bar Spacing Matters

1/4 inch bar spacing is essential for budgies. Wider bar spacing allows a budgie to stick its head through the bars, which can result in the bird getting stuck and panicking, causing injury or death. Always verify bar spacing before purchasing any cage for a small bird.

Cage Placement

Place the cage in a room where the family spends time so the birds feel part of the social group. Birds that are isolated in a back room are lonely birds. At the same time, avoid the kitchen entirely because of the fume risks described above, and avoid placement near windows with direct afternoon sun that can cause overheating, near air conditioning or heating vents, or in drafty areas. The cage should be placed at or above eye level so the birds feel secure, not below it where they feel vulnerable.

Cage Materials

Choose stainless steel or powder-coated cages with non-toxic finishes. Avoid galvanized cages, which can cause zinc toxicity. Avoid any cage with rust, peeling paint, or unknown coatings. Round cages are not appropriate as they provide no corners for birds to feel secure in and make perch placement difficult. Rectangular cages with horizontal bars are the standard for parrots.

Perches: Variety Is Essential

Perches are one of the most important elements of a bird cage and one of the most commonly overlooked. A bird stands on its perches every moment it is in the cage, which means perch quality and variety have a direct and significant impact on foot health. Providing only one type or diameter of perch is one of the leading causes of bumblefoot, a painful bacterial infection of the foot pads caused by constant pressure on the same foot position.

Why Variety Matters

Different perch diameters cause the foot to grip differently, exercising different muscles and distributing pressure across different areas of the foot. If a bird stands on the same diameter perch in the same position for years, the constant pressure points on the foot break down over time. Offering perches of multiple diameters, textures, and angles keeps the feet healthy and the bird more physically active.

Recommended Perch Types

- **Natural wood branches:** The best option for foot health. Natural wood has irregular shapes and diameters that change the foot position constantly. Use untreated wood from bird-safe species such as apple, willow, manzanita, and dragonwood. Avoid cherry, oak, and any wood that may have been sprayed with pesticides.
- **Rope perches:** Soft and comfortable, good for variety. Inspect regularly for fraying, as loose fibers can wrap around toes and cause tourniquet injuries. Replace when fraying becomes significant.
- **Calcium or mineral perches:** Provide texture and help keep the beak slightly worn. Fine as one option among many.
- **Nail file or pedicure perches:** These rough-surface perches help keep nails from becoming overgrown and are acceptable as one perch among several. They should never be the only perch or even the primary perch in the cage, as prolonged contact with an abrasive surface will damage the foot pads. If you use a nail file perch, ensure the bird has multiple softer and more natural options to choose from.
- **Swings:** Many budgies enjoy swings and they encourage movement and balance.

The Dowel Perch Rule

The smooth, uniform wooden dowel perches that come standard with most pet store cages are the worst option for long-term foot health. They provide no variation in diameter or texture and encourage the bird to stand in exactly the same foot position every time. Limit dowel perches to no more than one in the cage and supplement heavily with natural wood branches and rope perches.

Perch Placement

Place perches at different heights throughout the cage. The highest perch is usually where budgies prefer to sleep and spend quiet time, so make sure the highest perch is comfortable and secure. Avoid placing perches directly over food and water dishes where droppings contaminate them. Ensure perches are stable and do not wobble, as an unstable perch causes stress and prevents confident movement through the cage.

Toys and Enrichment

Budgies are parrots and parrots need mental stimulation. A cage without toys is a boring cage, and a bored parrot is a stressed parrot that develops behavioral problems. Provide at least three to five toys in the cage at any time, rotating them regularly to maintain novelty. Budgies love toys they can chew, shred, ring, swing on, and interact with.

Good Toy Options

- Foraging toys with hidden treats inside
- Shreddable toys made from paper, palm, or soft wood
- Bells (small, bird-safe metal only)
- Mirrors (especially for single birds)
- Swings and ladders
- Foot toys they can hold and manipulate
- Chewable wooden and vine toys

Avoid These

- Toys with small parts that can be swallowed
- Toys made with zinc or lead hardware
- Toys with long loops or strings that can trap toes
- Toys with mirror-like metallic coatings containing unknown metals
- Rubber toys or latex toys that can be ingested

Diet and Nutrition

Diet is one of the most common areas where budgie care falls short of what these birds actually need. An all-seed diet is the single most common nutritional mistake made by budgie owners, and it shortens lifespans and causes preventable illness on a wide scale.

Why Seed-Only Diets Are Harmful

Seeds are high in fat and carbohydrates and low in many essential vitamins and minerals, particularly Vitamin A, calcium, and many essential amino acids. A budgie eating only seeds is essentially eating junk food for every meal. Over time, Vitamin A deficiency causes respiratory problems, immune suppression, changes in feather quality, and organ damage. The high fat content of most seed mixes leads to obesity and fatty liver disease, both of which are extremely common in seed-fed budgies. A seed-only diet is not a neutral choice. It is a diet that causes real, measurable harm over time.

What to Feed Instead

Boggy's Buddies recommends a diet of approximately 50 percent high-quality pellets and 50 percent fresh chop, a varied mixture of fresh vegetables, leafy greens, and limited fruit prepared daily.

Pellets

Our top recommendation is Harrison's Bird Foods, which is an organic, vet-formulated pellet with excellent nutritional balance and no artificial colors, flavors, or preservatives. Our second recommendation is TOPS Parrot Food, another high-quality, natural ingredient pellet. A third acceptable option is Goldenfeast. We do not recommend ZuPreem products. ZuPreem uses artificial colors and dyes that have no nutritional value, and their formulations are not nutritionally balanced to the standard of the above options. The bright colors in ZuPreem pellets are a marketing tool aimed at the owner, not a benefit to the bird.

Fresh Chop

Fresh chop is a finely chopped mixture of bird-safe vegetables and leafy greens offered daily alongside pellets. It provides variety, hydration, and the broad spectrum of micronutrients that pellets alone cannot fully replicate. Preparing a batch of chop in advance and freezing individual portions makes daily feeding practical.

Safe Fresh Foods

- Dark leafy greens: kale, collard greens, dandelion greens, spinach (small amounts)
- Bell peppers (excellent Vitamin A source)
- Broccoli, cauliflower florets
- Carrot and carrot tops
- Fresh or frozen peas and corn
- Cucumber, courgette
- Fresh herbs: basil, cilantro, parsley, dill
- Small amounts of apple, blueberry, or pear (no seeds)

Never Feed These

- Avocado (toxic, causes heart failure in birds)
- Onions and garlic (toxic)
- Chocolate (toxic)
- Alcohol of any kind
- Fruit seeds and pits (many contain cyanide compounds)
- Rhubarb (toxic)
- Mushrooms
- High-sodium or processed human foods

Transitioning from Seeds

A budgie that has eaten seeds its entire life may initially refuse pellets and fresh food. Transitioning takes patience. Start by mixing a small amount of pellets into the seed mix, gradually increasing the pellet ratio over weeks. Offer fresh chop alongside seeds daily even if the bird ignores it at first. Most birds become curious and begin sampling new foods within a few weeks. Never withhold food to force a bird to eat something new, as this is dangerous for a small bird that can go hypoglycemic quickly. The transition should be gradual and supported.

Fresh Water

Fresh water must be available at all times. Change it daily and clean the dish or bottle thoroughly every few days. Many budgies enjoy a shallow bath dish, which is a great enrichment addition and supports feather condition.

Wing Clipping: Our Position

Boggy's Buddies does not recommend wing clipping as a standard practice. Flight is a fundamental, natural behavior for birds, and a fully flighted bird is physically healthier, more confident, more behaviorally balanced, and more capable of self-expression. Flight provides exercise that clipped birds simply cannot replicate, and fledglings who learn to fly develop better coordination, body awareness, and emotional resilience.

We believe the default should always be a fully flighted bird in a bird-proofed, safe environment. That said, we also recognize that clipping is not always the wrong choice for every bird and every situation.

Situations Where We Support Clipping

- An adult bird who was clipped for most of its life and is unlikely to successfully learn to fly safely. For these birds, being suddenly fully flighted without the skills to manage it can result in injuries from crashes and falls. A gradual approach or long-term clipping with regular assessment is appropriate.
- A hormonal bird who is dive-bombing other birds, animals, or people in the household as an aggression behavior. In these cases, clipping temporarily reduces the bird's ability to initiate attacks and can be a safety management tool during the hormonal period.
- A bird being transported, traveling, or undergoing veterinary care where flight poses an escape or injury risk.

If You Clip, Do It Correctly

Wing clipping should only be done by an avian vet or experienced avian professional. Incorrect clipping that cuts blood feathers causes pain and bleeding and can result in injury if the bird falls without any ability to slow itself. A properly clipped bird should still be able to glide slowly to the ground, not plummet straight down.

Handling and Bonding

Budgies can become very tame and affectionate with consistent, patient handling. Young birds tame most easily, but even adult budgies can become comfortable with human interaction over time. The key is consistency, gentleness, and always letting the bird set the pace.

The Step-Up

Teaching a budgie to step up onto your finger is the foundation of taming. Gently press your finger horizontally against the bird's lower chest while saying step up calmly. Most birds instinctively step up onto something pressing against their chest. Reward with praise and a treat. Keep early sessions very short and always end on a positive note.

Where Not to Pet a Parrot

Never Pet Below the Neck

Petting a parrot on its back, wings, belly, or vent area mimics the preening behavior of a mate and triggers hormonal responses. This is true for all parrot species including budgies. Repeated hormonal stimulation through full-body petting leads to chronic hormonal behavior, frustration, aggression, and in females, increased egg-laying and the associated health risks. Pet your budgie on the head, cheeks, and around the beak only. Never pet under the wings, along the back, or near the tail.

No Nesting Items in the Cage

This is a critical point that many new bird owners are unaware of. Do not place nest boxes, cuddle tents, snuggle sacks, or any enclosed fabric item in your budgie's cage. When a bird is surrounded on all sides in a tight, enclosed space, it registers this as a nest, which triggers powerful hormonal responses in both males and females.

In females, this promotes egg-laying behavior. Chronic egg-laying is metabolically exhausting and leads to egg binding, a life-threatening emergency where an egg cannot be passed. In both males and females, nesting hormones cause heightened territorial behavior, aggression, and frustration that can become chronic and difficult to reverse. A happy, hormonally balanced budgie does not need a nest. Provide comfortable perches and cozy spots at height instead.

Harness Training and Outdoor Time

Supervised outdoor time in a harness is a wonderful enrichment experience for a budgie. Fresh air, natural sunlight (which provides real Vitamin D3 in a way that indoor lighting cannot fully replicate), and new sights and sounds provide stimulation that indoor life simply cannot match.

The Aviator Harness

For most birds, the Aviator harness is our first recommendation. It is well-designed, adjustable, and comes in sizes appropriate for birds as small as a budgie. That said, every bird is different, and the harness that works best depends on the individual bird's body shape, temperament, and what they will accept during the training process. The right harness is the one your bird will wear comfortably.

Bird backpacks are another form of enrichment we sometimes use, allowing the bird to be carried and experience new environments safely. These are not a substitute for a proper harness for birds with full flight capability.

Harness Training Is a Long Process

We want to be very clear about this: harness training a bird is not a weekend project. For most birds, the process from introduction to comfortable wear takes weeks to months of slow, positive, patient work. Forcing a harness onto a bird that is not ready causes intense fear and trauma that makes future training exponentially harder.

The process involves first getting the bird comfortable with the sight of the harness, then the feel of it near them, then brief contact, then wearing it for seconds at a time, then minutes, and so on. Every bird moves at its own pace. Some birds accept a harness within a few weeks. Others take six months or more. Respect the process and celebrate small wins.

Never Leave a Harnessed Bird Unattended Outside

A harnessed bird outside is still a bird that can be attacked by a hawk, a neighbor's cat, or a dog. Always supervise directly. Never tie the leash to something and walk away. Outdoor time is enrichment, not a babysitter.

Grooming: Beak, Nails, and Wings

Budgies require occasional grooming maintenance. With appropriate perch variety and a cuttlebone or mineral block available, beak and nail maintenance is often minimal, but regular monitoring is important.

Nail Trims

Nails that become too long curl under the foot and cause difficulty perching and pain. Check nail length regularly. Nail trims can be done by an avian vet, an experienced groomer, or a confident owner who has been shown proper technique. Use small animal nail clippers and clip only the very tip, avoiding the quick (the pink blood vessel visible inside the nail). Styptic powder should always be on hand in case a nail is clipped too short and bleeds.

Beak Maintenance

A healthy budgie beak naturally wears down through chewing, foraging, and wiping against perches and mineral blocks. A beak that becomes overgrown, develops an unusual shape, or has visible lamination issues needs veterinary attention. Do not attempt to trim a bird beak at home. Beak trims require specialized tools and expertise and a mistake can be seriously injurious.

Wing Trims

As discussed in the wing clipping section, we do not recommend routine wing clipping. If clipping is warranted for specific safety reasons, it should be done by an avian vet or experienced avian professional only. Always verify that the person performing the clip knows the correct technique for the species and size of bird involved.

Common Health Issues

Budgies are hardy birds when their care is correct, but they are prone to several health conditions. Like many prey animals, they tend to hide signs of illness until they are significantly compromised. Daily observation of normal behavior, droppings, and activity level is the best way to catch problems early. Find an avian vet before you need one.

Fatty Liver Disease (Hepatic Lipidosis)

Extremely common in budgies fed seed-heavy diets. The liver accumulates fat deposits that impair its function over time. Signs include lethargy, fluffed feathers, loss of appetite, changes in droppings, and a blue or green tint to the cere in severe cases. Caught early, dietary correction and veterinary treatment can improve outcomes. Left untreated, it is progressive and fatal. This is why diet matters so much.

Respiratory Infections

Signs include tail-bobbing while breathing, clicking or wheezing sounds, open-mouth breathing, nasal discharge, and lethargy. Can be caused by bacterial, viral, or fungal infections, or by airborne toxin exposure. Always a veterinary emergency for a small bird. Bacterial causes often respond to antibiotics.

Psittacosis (Chlamydiosis)

A bacterial disease caused by *Chlamydia psittaci* that can affect all parrots and is transmissible to humans (a zoonotic disease). Signs include respiratory distress, lethargy, green or yellow urine, loss of appetite, and fluffed feathers. Requires veterinary diagnosis and antibiotic treatment. Any bird from an unknown background should be tested.

Scaly Face (Cnemidocoptes Mites)

Caused by a burrowing mite that affects the cere (the fleshy area above the beak), beak, and sometimes legs. Signs include a crusty, honeycomb-like appearance on the cere and beak. Highly treatable with veterinary-prescribed ivermectin. Do not attempt to treat at home with over-the-counter products.

Overgrown Beak and Nails

Caused by insufficient wear from appropriate perches and chewing surfaces, or by underlying illness. A very overgrown beak prevents normal eating. Both require professional trimming and investigation of the underlying cause.

Egg Binding

A life-threatening emergency in female budgies where an egg cannot be passed. Signs include straining, a swollen abdomen, sitting on the cage floor, difficulty breathing, and fluffed feathers. Requires immediate veterinary care. Prevention includes avoiding nesting triggers (no nest boxes, no full-body petting) and ensuring adequate calcium in the diet.

Tumors

Budgies, particularly females, are prone to reproductive and kidney tumors. Signs can include unilateral lameness (one leg not working properly, which can indicate a kidney tumor pressing on a nerve), weight loss, and changes in the cere color to brown in females. Any sudden unexplained lameness in a budgie should be investigated by a vet promptly.

PTFE Toxicosis

As described in the household dangers section. Exposure to Teflon fumes causes acute respiratory failure. There is no effective treatment once a bird has been significantly exposed. Prevention through awareness and avoidance of non-stick cookware is the only approach.

Things Every New Budgie Owner Should Know

Your budgie is a parrot.

They have the cognitive complexity, emotional depth, and social needs of a parrot. Meeting those needs is what responsible ownership looks like.

Get rid of the non-stick cookware.

This is not optional if you have a bird in your home. PTFE fumes are invisible, odorless, and kill birds within minutes. Replace non-stick pans with stainless steel, cast iron, or ceramic options.

Two budgies are not twice the work.

They are twice the joy and about the same amount of actual daily effort. A bonded pair of budgies entertains each other, stays active, and is visibly happier than a single bird. Adopt in pairs whenever possible.

Seeds are a treat, not a diet.

A bowl of seeds every day is the equivalent of feeding your bird chips and donuts for every meal. Transition to pellets and fresh chop for a dramatically longer and healthier life.

Never put a nest box in the cage.

It triggers hormonal behavior, chronic egg-laying in females, and aggression. Your bird does not need a nest. They need perches, toys, and companionship.

Pet only on the head.

Petting below the neck promotes hormonal behavior. Head scratches and cheek rubs are the right kind of affection for a parrot.

Find an avian vet now, before anything goes wrong.

Not all vets see birds. An avian vet with real parrot experience in your area needs to be identified before your bird ever needs one. Budgies hide illness and decline quickly. Having a vet already identified is not just convenient, it could save your bird's life.

Lifespan is 7 to 15 years.

The small bird in the small cage in the pet store window can live 15 years. Make sure you are ready for that commitment before you bring them home.

Questions? We're Here!

Boggy's Buddies is always happy to answer questions and support you throughout your budgie ownership journey. Reach us at boggysbuddies@gmail.com or find us on Facebook and Instagram.