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Threatened Parrots of the World

This Plan is the result of extensive consultation with field experts from around the world, and as such it is possibly one of the widest collaborative efforts towards the conservation of endangered Psittacines. The parrot species included in this Plan were originally selected from the list of species and the accounts of their status and threats in *Birds to Watch 2* (Collar *et al.* 1994). With the updated information and input from field experts and literature reviews, the list of globally threatened with extinction parrots was updated using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria (IUCN, 1994).

Through consultation with conservation biologists familiar with the species in the wild and recent literature both the list of species and the information contained in each species account have been revised and updated as completely as possible. This has led to several changes in the list of threatened parrot species, all of which have been agreed to by BirdLife International (which maintains the world list of threatened birds on behalf of the Species Survival Commission of IUCN-The World Conservation

Union). These changes are amendments to the 1996 IUCN *Red List of Threatened Animals* (IUCN 1996), the bird listings for which were taken from *Birds to Watch 2* (Collar *et al.* 1994). These changes have been made as a result of new information from the field (e.g., great-green macaw *Ara ambigua*), additional information being used in the threat classification (e.g., glossy black-cockatoo *Calyptorhynchus lathamii*), or even changes in taxonomy used (e.g., Norfolk Island parakeet *Cyanoramphus [novaezelandiae] cookii*). All of these changes are fully documented here. Please note that the qualifying criterion A has been amended where appropriate. This is necessary because of an addition to that criterion between the publication of *Birds to Watch 2* and the adoption of the categories and criteria by IUCN. The qualifying criteria A1b, c, and d now become A1c, d, and e: this also applies to criterion A2b, c, and d. (For a full explanation of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria see Appendix 2.) The result is an up-to-date assessment of the threat status of the world's parrots (Table 1).

Parrot Action Plan meeting 1995. With the help of BAAC, parrot experts and enthusiasts gathered together to talk through the Plan. Those present: from left to right (standing) – Noel Snyder, USA; James D. Gilardi, USA; Alejandro Grajal, Venezuela; Nigel Collar, UK; Joseph M. Forshaw, Australia; Rod Hall MBE, UK; Frank Lambert, UK; Mariano Gimenez-Dixon, Mexico; David Waugh, UK; Roland Wirth, Germany, Mike Reynolds, UK. From left to right (seated) – Phil McGowan, UK; Mike Perrin, South Africa. Not present: Colin Bibby, UK; Charles A. Munn, USA.



Table 1. Threatened parrots of the world. Threatened species are listed alphabetically by scientific name within each region and are followed, where appropriate, by: 1) threatened taxa for which there is evidence that they may be distinct species or otherwise might be candidates for inclusion on the List, and 2) species removed from the List. Critically Endangered species are shown in **bold**. Where two English names are given, the first is that widely used in the range country and the second, in parentheses, is the name used in *Birds to Watch 2* (Collar *et al.* 1994). *Denotes changes from *Birds to Watch 2* (and, therefore, the 1996 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals).

English name	Scientific name	Distribution	Threat category
AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC			
Baudin's cockatoo (White-tailed black-cockatoo)	<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	South-west Western Australia	Vulnerable
Carnaby's cockatoo (Slender-billed black-cockatoo)	<i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i>	South-west Western Australia	Vulnerable
Red-throated lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna amabilis</i>	Fiji	Vulnerable
New Caledonian lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna diadema</i>	New Caledonia (France)	Endangered
Antipodes parakeet	<i>Cyanoramphus unicolor</i>	Antipodes, New Zealand	Vulnerable
Horned parakeet	<i>Eunymphicus cornutus</i>	New Caledonia (France)	Vulnerable
Swift parrot	<i>Lathamus discolor</i>	Eastern Tasmania and south-east mainland Australia	Vulnerable
Orange-bellied parrot*	<i>Neophema chrysogaster</i>	South-western Tasmania, and coastal Victoria and eastern South Australia	Critically Endangered
New Zealand kaka	<i>Nestor meridionalis</i>	New Zealand	Vulnerable
Night parrot	<i>Pezoporus (=Geopsittacus) occidentalis</i>¹	Thought to be central Australia	Critically Endangered
Princess parrot (Alexandra's parrot)	<i>Polytelis alexandrae</i>	Western Australia, Northern Territory, and north-western South Australia	Vulnerable
Superb parrot	<i>Polytelis swainsonii</i>	New South Wales and northern Victoria	Vulnerable
Golden-shouldered parrot	<i>Psephotus chrysopterygius</i>	Cape York Peninsula, Queensland	Endangered
Kakapo*	<i>Strigops habroptilus</i>	Codfish, Little Barrier, Mana, Maud, and Stewart Islands, New Zealand	Critically Endangered
Kuhl's lorikeet	<i>Vini kuhlii</i>	French Polynesia and Kiribati	Endangered
Blue lorikeet	<i>Vini peruviana</i>	French Polynesia and Cook Islands (NZ)	Vulnerable
Henderson lorikeet	<i>Vini stepheni</i>	Henderson Island (UK)	Vulnerable
Ultramarine lorikeet	<i>Vini ultramarina</i>	Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia	Endangered
Possible species			
Forbes' parakeet	<i>Cyanoramphus (auriceps) forbesi</i>	Mangere and Little Manger Islands in Chatham Islands New Zealand	Critically Endangered
Orange-fronted parakeet	<i>Cyanoramphus (auriceps) 'malherbi'</i>	Arthur's Pass and the Lake Sumner/Lewis Pass area, South Island, New Zealand	Critically Endangered
Red List removals			
Glossy black-cockatoo*	<i>Calyptorhynchus lathami</i>	Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria, Australia	Lower Risk
Norfolk Island parakeet*	<i>Cyanoramphus (novaezelandiae) cookii</i>	Norfolk Island (to Australia)	Considered a subspecies
Scarlet-chested parakeet*	<i>Neophema splendida</i>	Southern inland Australia	Lower Risk
ASIA – CONTINENTAL			
Intermediate parakeet	<i>Psittacula intermedia</i>	Northern India	Vulnerable
ASIA – INDONESIA			
White cockatoo	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	North Moluccas	Vulnerable
Moluccan cockatoo (Salmon-crested cockatoo)	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	Seram and satellite islands, Moluccas	Vulnerable
Yellow-crested cockatoo	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	Lesser Sundas, Sulawesi and Masalembu Islands	Endangered
Blue-fronted lorikeet	<i>Charmosyna toxopei</i>	Buru	Vulnerable
Black-winged lory	<i>Eos cyanogenia</i>	Islands in Geelvink Bay, Irian Jaya	Vulnerable
Red-and-blue lory	<i>Eos histrio</i>	Miangas, Talaud and Sangihe Islands	Endangered
1. A widely accepted taxonomic revision places the night parrot in a different genus and we follow this revision: the generic name under which it appeared in Collar <i>et al.</i> (1994) is given in parentheses.			

Table 1 ... continued. Threatened parrots of the world.

English name	Scientific name	Distribution	Threat category
Sangihe hanging-parrot	<i>Loriculus catamene</i>	Sangihe Island	Endangered
Wallace's hanging-parrot	<i>Loriculus flosculus</i>	Flores	Vulnerable
Purple-naped lory	<i>Lorius domicella</i>	Seram and Ambon, Moluccas	Vulnerable
Chattering lory	<i>Lorius garrulus</i>	North Moluccas	Vulnerable
Salvadori's fig-parrot	<i>Psittaculirostris salvadorii</i>	Northern Irian Jaya	Vulnerable
Iris lorikeet	<i>Psitteuteles iris</i>	Timor and Wetar	Vulnerable
Pesquet's parrot	<i>Psitttrichas fulgidus</i>	New Guinea	Vulnerable
Black-lored parrot	<i>Tanygnathus gramineus</i>	Buru	Vulnerable
Red List removal			
Blue-naped parrot*	<i>Tanygnathus lucionensis</i>	Philippines, Talaud islands in Indonesia, and islands off Sabah, Malaysia	Lower Risk
ASIA – PHILIPPINES			
Philippine cockatoo	<i>Cacatua haematuropygia</i>	Now possibly as few as 10 islands in the Philippines	Critically Endangered
Green racquet-tail*	<i>Prioniturus luconensis</i>	Luzon and Marinduque, Philippines	Vulnerable
Blue-headed racquet-tail	<i>Prioniturus platenae</i>	Palawan Province, Philippines	Vulnerable
Blue-winged racquet-tail	<i>Prioniturus verticalis</i>	Sulu archipelago, Philippines	Endangered
Red List removals			
Luzon racquet-tail*	<i>Prioniturus montanus</i>	Luzon, Philippines	Lower Risk
Mindanao racquet-tail*	<i>Prioniturus waterstradti</i>	Mindanao, Philippines	Lower Risk
Blue-naped parrot*	<i>Tanygnathus lucionensis</i>	Philippines, Talaud islands in Indonesia, and islands off Sabah, Malaysia	Lower Risk
Mindanao lorikeet*	<i>Trichoglossus johnstoniae</i>	Mindanao, Philippines	Lower Risk
AFRICA			
Black-cheeked lovebird	<i>Agapornis nigrigenis</i>	South-west Zambia	Endangered
Echo parakeet	<i>Psittacula eques</i>	South-west Mauritius	Critically Endangered
Possible species			
Cape parrot	<i>Poicephalus (robustus) robustus</i>	Eastern Cape, Natal Midlands, and eastern Transvaal in South Africa	Vulnerable
Species proposed for consideration for inclusion on the Red List			
Rüppell's parrot	<i>Poicephalus rueppelli</i>	Central and north-western Namibia and extreme southern Angola	To be considered
NEOTROPICS			
Black-billed parrot	<i>Amazona agilis</i>	Jamaica	Vulnerable
Red-necked amazon	<i>Amazona arausiaca</i>	Dominica in the Lesser Antilles	Vulnerable
Yellow-shouldered amazon	<i>Amazona barbadensis</i>	Dry coastal scrub of Venezuela and outlying islands of Margarita, La Blanquilla, and Bonaire	Vulnerable
Red-tailed amazon	<i>Amazona brasiliensis</i>	Brazil's Serra do Mar	Endangered
Yellow-billed parrot*	<i>Amazona collaria</i>	Jamaica	Vulnerable
St Vincent amazon	<i>Amazona guildingii</i>	St Vincent in the Lesser Antilles	Vulnerable
Imperial amazon	<i>Amazona imperialis</i>	Dominica in the Lesser Antilles	Vulnerable
Yellow-headed parrot	<i>Amazona oratrix</i>	Mexico and Belize	Endangered
Red-spectacled parrot	<i>Amazona pretrei</i>	Araucaria forests of south-east Brazil	Endangered
Red-browed amazon	<i>Amazona rhodocorytha</i>	Lowland hardwood areas of Brazil's Atlantic forest	Endangered
Hispaniolan parrot*	<i>Amazona ventralis</i>	Hispaniola	Vulnerable
St Lucia parrot	<i>Amazona versicolor</i>	Saint Lucia in the Lesser Antilles	Vulnerable
Vinaceous amazon	<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	Submontane 'mixed' regions of Brazil's Atlantic forest	Endangered
Red-crowned parrot	<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i>	North-eastern states in Mexico	Endangered
Puerto Rican parrot	<i>Amazona vittata</i>	Forested parts of Puerto Rico	Critically Endangered

Table 1 ... continued. Threatened parrots of the world.

English name	Scientific name	Distribution	Threat category
Yellow-faced amazon	<i>Amazona xanthops</i>	Cerrado (dry woodland) of interior eastern Brazil	Vulnerable
Hyacinth macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	Pantanal of Brazil and Bolivia, and North-eastern Brazil	Vulnerable
Lear's macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus leari</i>	Raso da Catarina, Bahia State, Brazil	Critically Endangered
Great-green macaw*	<i>Ara ambigua</i>	Lowland wet forests between eastern Honduras and western Colombia, western Ecuador	Vulnerable
Blue-throated macaw	<i>Ara glaucogularis</i>	Seasonally flooded Beni Lowlands (Llanos de Moxos) of Central Bolivia	Endangered
Blue-winged macaw	<i>Ara maracana</i>	Gallery forest and forest edge in parts of Brazil, eastern Paraguay, and northern Argentina	Vulnerable
Military macaw	<i>Ara militaris</i>	Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, and Bolivia	Vulnerable
Red-fronted macaw*	<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>	Arid intermontane valleys of south-central Bolivia	Vulnerable
Golden-capped parakeet	<i>Aratinga auricapilla</i>	Semi-deciduous forests of the Paraná River Basin, Brazil	Vulnerable
Socorro parakeet	<i>Aratinga brevipes</i>	Socorro Island in the Revillagigedo Islands of Baja California, Mexico	Vulnerable
Hispaniolan parakeet	<i>Aratinga chloroptera</i>	Hispaniola, including the offshore islands	Vulnerable
Cuban parakeet	<i>Aratinga euops</i>	Cuba	Vulnerable
Rufous-fronted parakeet	<i>Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons</i>	Forest-páramo ecotone of the Central Andes of Colombia	Endangered
Grey-cheeked parakeet	<i>Brotogeris pyrrhopterus</i>	Deciduous and dry forests of south-west Ecuador and north-western Peru	Endangered
Spix's macaw	<i>Cyanopsitta spixii</i>	Caatinga woodland and scrub of the dry region of north-east Brazil	Critically Endangered
Yellow-faced parrotlet	<i>Forpus xanthops</i>	Riparian thickets and desert scrub of the upper Marañón valley in north-central Peru	Vulnerable
Golden parakeet	<i>Guarouba (Aratinga) guarouba</i>	Northern Brazil	Endangered
Rusty-faced parrot	<i>Hapalopsittaca amazonina</i>	High Andean forests of Colombia and Venezuela	Endangered
Azure-winged parrot (Fuentes's parrot)	<i>Hapalopsittaca fuertesi</i>	Andean forests of the west slope of the central Andes of Colombia	Critically Endangered
Red-faced parrot	<i>Hapalopsittaca pyrrhops</i>	High cloud forests near Páramo on the East Andean slopes of Ecuador and Peru	Endangered
Golden-plumed parakeet	<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>	Cloud forests of central Colombia, Ecuador and southern Peru	Vulnerable
Yellow-eared conure	<i>Ognorhynchus icterotis</i>	Wax palm forest in the Central Cordillera of Colombia and Northern Ecuador	Critically Endangered
White-breasted parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura albipectus</i>	Upper tropical and subtropical forest of south-east Ecuador	Vulnerable
Flame-winged parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura calliptera</i>	Upper montane forest and páramo on the central eastern Cordillera of Colombia	Vulnerable
Blue-throated parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>	Atlantic forest of Brazil	Vulnerable
El Oro parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura orcesi</i>	Very humid upper tropical forest on the west slope of the Andes of south-west Ecuador	Vulnerable
Santa Marta parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura viridicata</i>	Premontane to montane forests of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia	Vulnerable
Thick-billed parrot	<i>Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha</i>	Pine forests in mountain areas of northern Mexico	Endangered
Maroon-fronted parrot	<i>Rhynchopsitta terrisi</i>	Pine forests in mountain areas of northern Mexico	Vulnerable

Table 1 ... continued. Threatened parrots of the world.

English name	Scientific name	Distribution	Threat category
Brown-backed parrotlet	<i>Touit melanonota</i>	Mid-altitude humid forests of Rio de Janeiro, São, Paulo and Bahia, Brazil	Endangered
Spot-winged parrotlet	<i>Touit stictopectera</i>	Upper tropical and lower subtropical montane forests of Colombia, Ecuador, and northern Peru	Vulnerable
Golden-tailed parrotlet	<i>Touit surda</i>	Humid lowland forests of north-eastern and south-eastern Brazil	Endangered
Blue-bellied parrot*	<i>Triclaria malachitacea</i>	Atlantic forest of south-eastern Brazil	Vulnerable
Species proposed for consideration for inclusion on the Red List			
Yellow-naped parrot	<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>	Mesoamerica	To be considered Vulnerable
Cuban amazon	<i>Amazona leucocephala</i>	Cuba, the Bahamas Islands, and Cayman Islands	To be considered Vulnerable
Northern Central American populations of the scarlet macaw	<i>Ara macao cyanopectera</i>	Southern Mexico through Central America	To be considered Endangered
Saffron-headed Parrot	<i>Pionopsitta pyrilia</i>	Humid montane forest and cloud montane forest of Venezuela and Colombia	To be considered Vulnerable

Structure of species accounts

The accounts themselves are arranged alphabetically by scientific name within each region and, where appropriate, include taxa which might be added to the list once further field data or taxonomic evidence becomes available. Accounts are also presented for any species that have been removed from the List. Under the species name, we list all those who have contributed to the text, which in some cases amounts to writing virtually the entire account. The basis for many accounts is *Birds to Watch 2* and where no contributor is listed, the information presented is essentially that contained in *Birds to Watch 2*. We have gone to great lengths to include all contributors, and can only apologise if there are errors of omission: none were intended. Similarly, we hope that we have represented fairly the information that the contributors so generously provided. For each account, information is given under the following standard set of sub-headings:

Conservation status: The species' Red List category and criteria are given, along with its appendix listing under CITES and any information on the level of protection afforded by national legislation of range countries. This last category of "National Protection Status" was sought for every species, but is only included where information was available.

Distribution and status: Provides details of the range countries, and more detailed information, if available, on localities, altitudes, habitats in which the species has been recorded, and population size. In many cases little reliable data exists; in the most extreme cases we relate the numbers of individuals recorded during occasional encounters.

Threats: Factors that are known or suspected to have caused a past or present decline in numbers are given. Information relating to trade is provided here, but should be treated with caution because of the nature of the CITES reporting procedure. Annual Reports of CITES Parties should be submitted by 31st October of the year following that in which the transaction occurred. However, late submission is quite common, resulting in possible under-reporting of international transactions. In contrast, over-reporting is also possible as Annual Reports often do not state whether the data were derived from records of specimens actually traded or from permits issued (it is often the latter). Furthermore, information in Annual Reports may not be provided in sufficient detail (e.g., the information on confiscated specimens) or information may simply be lacking, such as that on the source of the birds (i.e., wild caught or captive-bred) and the purpose (e.g., trade or personal effects etc.). In addition, it is worth noting that CITES refers to all international transactions in CITES-listed species as "trade"; but this may not refer to "trade" in the usual commercial sense. Thus the transfer around the globe of a pet parrot as the family changes residence every two years could be recorded as "trade" particularly if the authorities do not note the source of the parrot and purpose of the transaction. But the movement of this parrot would have no bearing on commercial trade.

Action: This section includes action necessary (ongoing in some cases) to ensure the survival of the species. In many cases clarifying the status, distribution, and factors affecting the species is required before conservation programmes can be proposed. This section is omitted from accounts for species proposed for inclusion and those now down-listed.

The accounts for taxa that are proposed as candidates for the Red List, those that may yet prove to be distinct species, and those species which have been removed from the List, also include one or other of the following:

Reason for taxonomic uncertainty: The work that has led to the proposal that the subspecies (two cases) or colour morph (one case) be given species status is mentioned here.

Reason(s) for removal from the Red List: The supporting evidence for the revision of the species' conservation status (six cases) or why it is not thought to be a species (one case). Where the species' status has been revised, the species has been placed in the all-embracing category "Lower Risk", which includes the subcategories "conservation dependent", "near threatened", and "least

concern". Because of the work required simply to evaluate the threatened species, the Lower Risk species have not been assigned categories, although they may well qualify as near threatened. The species occurring in the Philippines are exceptions as they are considered Lower Risk, near threatened in a recent extensive review of the conservation status of the country's birds (Collar *et al.* 1998).

Priority Projects: These text boxes are offered for the Australian, Asia, and Africa sections to highlight specific project for immediate action. In the Neotropical section, most priority projects were included in the "actions" section of each species account. Regional projects are also suggested in the Neotropical overview (see multi-species remarks for *Amazona rhodocorytha* and *Ognorhynchus icterotis*), so the text boxes were omitted.