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POLECTO GUACAMP

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VETERINARY MEDICINE & BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES









Amigos de las Aves USA Parrot Conservation and **Research Fund**



What are Macaws?

TAXONOMY

• Parrots (*Psittacidae*)

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- Long tail
- Bare, light-coloured facial patch
- Strong, dexterous beak
- Zygodactyl feet

RANGE & SPECIES

- New World/Neotropics (Mexico to Argentina)
- 16 species extant world wide (6 found here at TRC)







Large Macaws: Scarlet Macaw



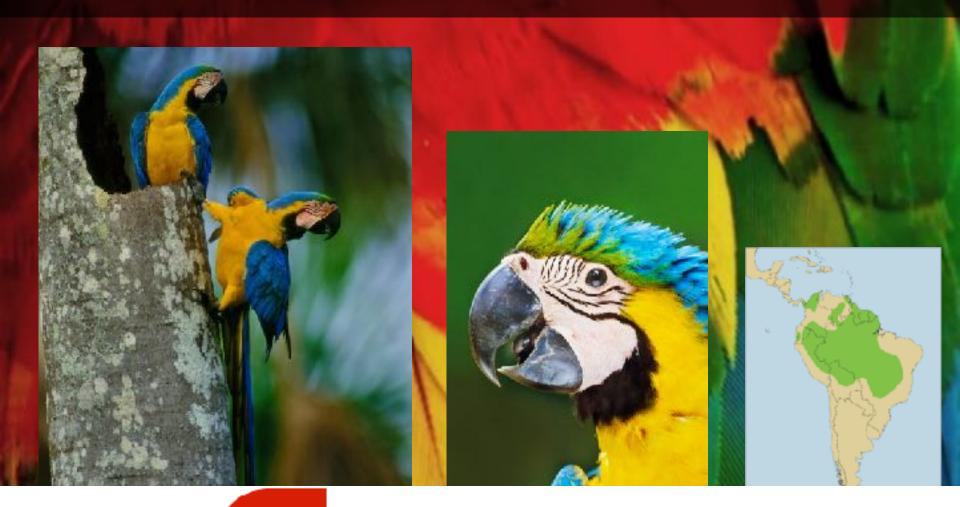
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Large Macaws: Red-and-green Macaw



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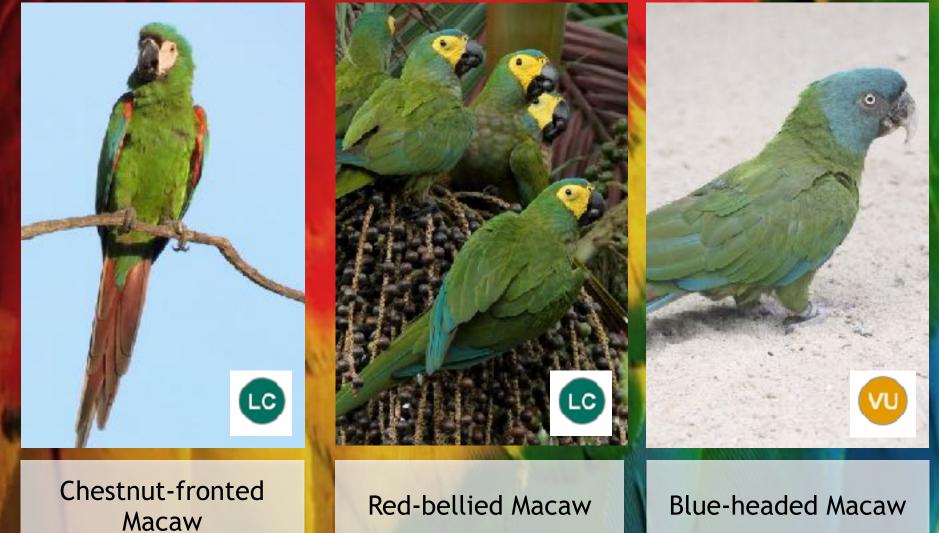
Large Macaws: Blue-and-yellow Macaw



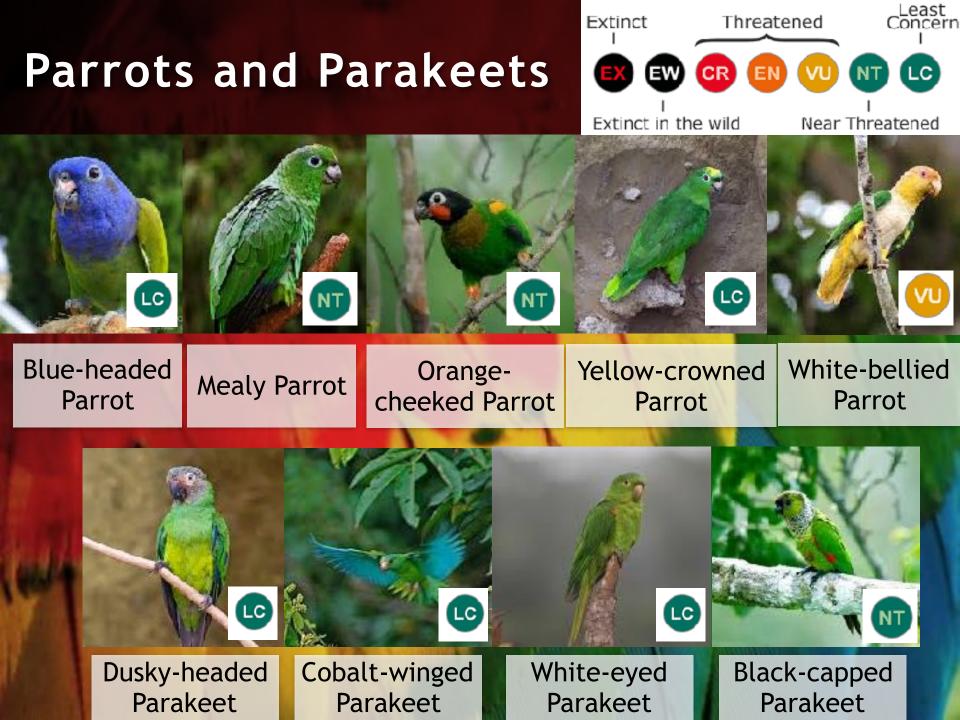
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Small Macaws





Blue-headed Macaw



Why study Macaws?

IN DANGER

- Most endangered family of large birds
- All species potentially threatened

UMBRELLA SPECIES

- Large range
- Diverse habitats

'POSTER SPECIES'

- Colourful and charismatic
- Increased attention and fundraising



Why are Macaws in danger?

Local hunting and illegal poaching





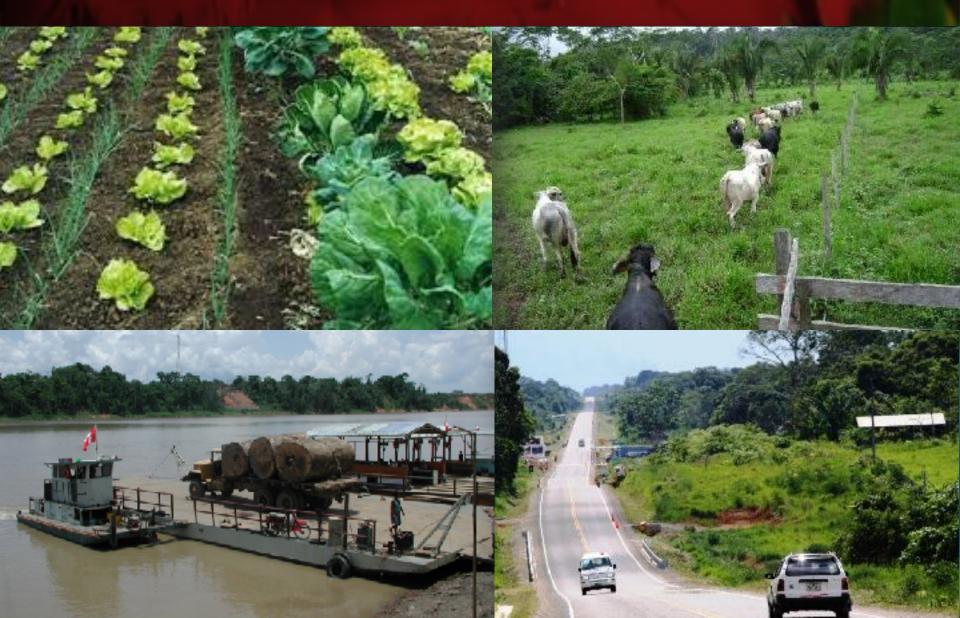




Illegal pet trade and trafficking



Rapid habitat loss and degradation



Gold mining



2011

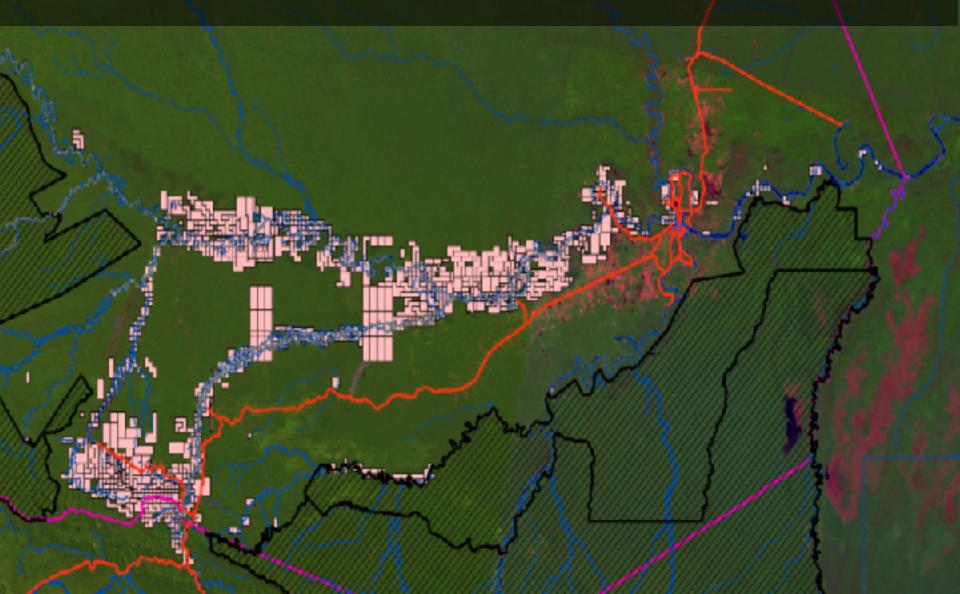
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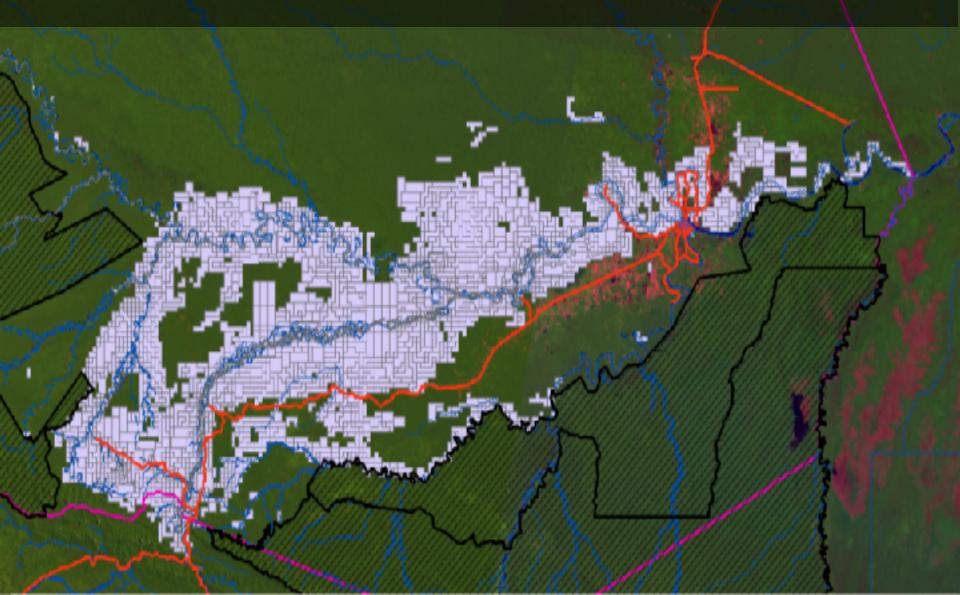
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Interoceanic Highway

Gold mining concessions in 2003



Gold mining concessions in 2009



The use of Mercury (Hg) in gold mining



Project History

- Design of artificial nests for Macaws
- 1989 1999 run by Peruvian architect Eduardo Nycander

Project History

- Monitoring of natural and artificial nests
 1992-1995, rescue and hand
- raise Macaw chick ('Chicos'); releasing into wild

The 'Chicos'

Project History

November 1999
 Don Brightsmith,
 (Texas A&M
 University) took over
 running of the project

Field Research 1999 -Present



Seasonal abundance patterns Clay lick use annual patterns Bacterial fauna in the gut Nest site management Movement patterns **Genetic diversity** Soil composition Fecal parasites Nest success Geophagy Foraging Diseases Nutrition Chick growth Artificial nests Nesting behaviour Satellite telemetry Group compositions Clay lick use behaviour Aggressive interactions Ecotourism for conservation Spatial distribution of clay licks

Core Studies

Clay Lick Use

Nest Availability & Breeding

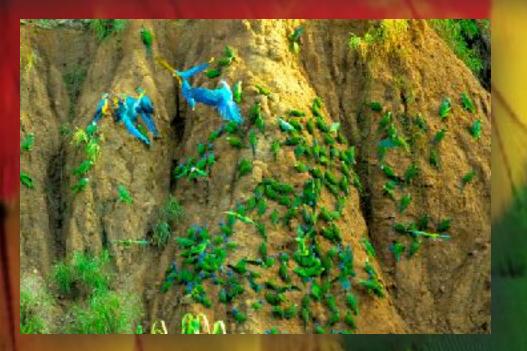


Chick Development



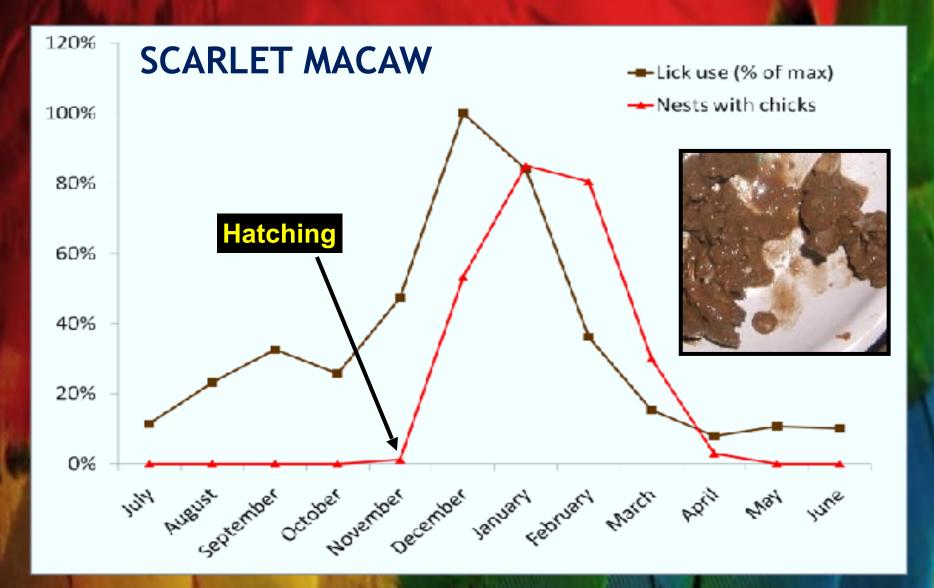


TRC Claylick



- Parrots 17 spp.
- Guans 3 spp.
- Pigeons 3 spp.
- > 99% parrots

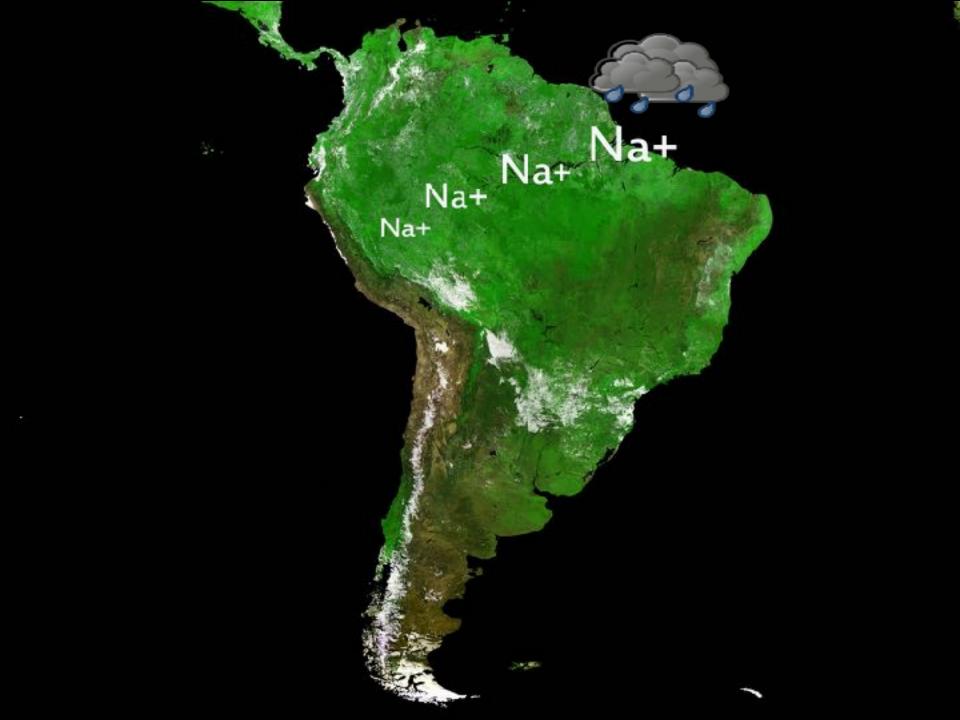
Claylick use and breeding

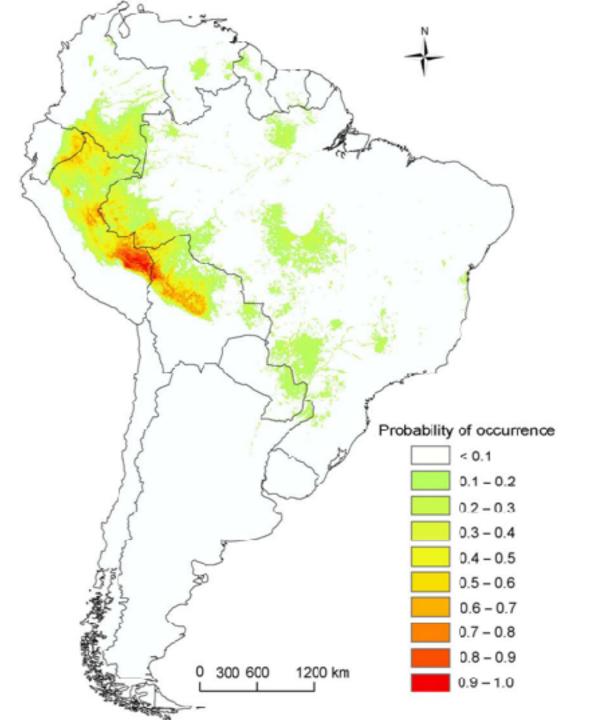


Why they eat a soil?

Sodium (Na) supplementation

Minerals (Ca, Mg, Fe) Protection from dietary toxins

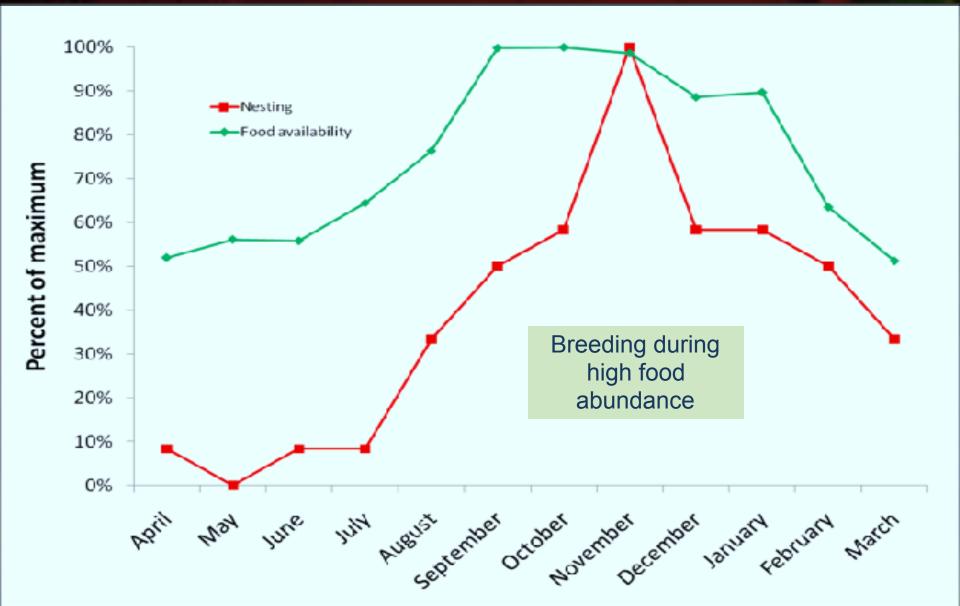




Nest availability and breeding



Breeding and food



Chick development

1. How do they grow?

2. When are they most vulnerable?

3. Why do some chicks survive & others die?



Guide to chick development Day 0 - Egg membrane



Guide to chick development Day 22 - Eyes open



Guide to chick development Day 47 - Crown feathers complete



Guide to chick development Day 83 - Ready to fly



Fate of chick



56 %
26 %
6 %
4%
4%
2%
1%
93

Nest Video

_ 0



Satellite telemetry

150 km

More, and more...

Robotic eggs

- Temperature
- Rotation
- Placeholders

Chick translocations

- Saving chicks from starvation
- Testing adult acceptance



Thank you!

QUESTIONS?