

sustain their numbers.

Buffon's Macaw: Appendix I. Sometimes confused with the Military Macaw. See *A.F.A. Watchbird* Oct/Nov 1986 and Dec/Jan 1990 for clarification. These birds are seriously declining throughout their range in Central America. Captive breeding is desperately needed.

Green-winged Macaws: Appendix II. Still being brought into the U.S. The wild caught birds have proven difficult to breed. Better success is possible utilizing captive bred birds for breeding.

Hyacinth Macaws: Appendix I. Current population is estimated at 2500 to 5000 total population. Illegal trade continues to decimate their population. Further captive breeding is necessary to maintain adequate amounts of birds.

Military Macaws: Appendix I. Disappearing and threatened throughout their range due to continued illegal trade. More captive breeding is currently needed.

Red Fronted Macaws: Appendix I. Recently discovered in the 1910s, only a small population estimated to be below 5000 remains in the wild. Serious avicultural attention needs to be given to this species.

Scarlet Macaws: Appendix I. Several different wing patch color variations have been noted. One with a wide band of yellow on the wing, one with emerald green as well as yellow on the wing, and a third variety with royal blue on the yellow wing patch. Breeding the variations separately would be appropriate.

Conclusion

Captive propagation allows the aviculturist a unique chance to contribute scientific data on macaws. Using computers to analyze weight records and other data, artificial incubation, photography and personal observation, aviculturists can contribute otherwise difficult-to-obtain information. The last 20 years has seen monumental achievements by private aviculturists in breeding most of the 17 species of macaws. The creative variety of breeding techniques has contributed to successful breeding. Continued advances in avian medicine create an environment ripe for future progress and success.

It is the hope of aviculturists to create genetically viable captive breeding stock, so that in the future, release of captive reared birds into an ecologically sound environment will be possible. ●

Threatened Parrots of the Neotropics

by Nigel J. Collar
International Council for Bird Preservation
Cambridge, United Kingdom

Parrots as Problems

Parrots are colourful, vegetarian, playful and mimetic, so people find them attractive, easy to keep, companionable and entertaining. In popular consciousness, they are the most high-profile of birds, commonly featured in advertisements that seek to assert the tropical authenticity of a product, and often humourised in cartoon form to assure the conviviality of and complicity in the experience the product offers.

It is all the more curious, then, that scientifically parrots remain so little known. The truth is, however, that for all their colour and noise, parrots are highly cryptic (being mostly green) and capable of long periods of silence, feeding invisibly in the high crowns of trees, and when they fly it is often with such speed or over such distances as to prohibit further observation. These factors discourage rigorous study to obtain quantitative data; so we have many major gaps in our understanding of the ecology and biology of the family in general and almost all of its individual members.

The majority of the world's 330-odd parrot species are indeed found in tropical regions, and most of this majority are tropical forest dwellers, the lowlands being especially rich in species. Although dispersed widely through the Pacific Ocean and Old World in general, the parrots reach their maximum diversity in South America, Southeast Asia and Australia. ICBP's preliminary checklist of the threatened birds of the world, *Birds to watch* (1988), treated no fewer than 71 parrot species (21.5% of the family) as at risk of extinction, and listed a further 29 as near-threatened (birds in this second category were either genuine borderline cases or species considered most vulnerable to future decline). Hence no fewer than 100 (30% of the family's total 330 species) were identified as giving cause for concern or worse.

Threatened species lists are always subject to change, and that in *Birds to Watch* was intended for regular update. Subsequent information has led to some adjustments, involving

the deletion of Yellow-sided Parakeet *Pyrrhura hypoxantha* (an invalid species), the relegation of Yellow-faced Amazon *Amazona xanthops* to near-threatened status, the promotion from near-threatened status of White-headed Amazon *Amazona leucocephala*, and the addition of El Oro Parakeet *Pyrrhura orcesi*, Fuertes' *Hapalopsittaca fuertesi* and Fire-eyed Parrots *H. pyrrhops*, Blue-checked Amazon *Amazona dufresniana* and Alder Amazons *A. tucumana*. Currently, therefore, ICBP considers 42 neotropical parrot species at risk.

All but one of these species are distributed within six general areas, as follows. Central America (Mexico) holds four (Thick-billed Parrot *Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha*, Maroon-fronted Parrot *R. terrisi*, Red-crowned Amazon *Amazona viridigenalis* and Socorro Conure *Aratinga brevipes*); the Caribbean holds seven (Cuban Conure *Aratinga euops*, White-headed Amazon *Amazona leucocephala*, Puerto Rican Amazon *A. vittata*, St. Lucia Amazon *A. versicolor*, Red-necked Amazon *A. arausiaca*, St. Vincent Amazon *A. guildingii*, Imperial Amazon *A. imperialis*); the lowland forests of northern South America hold four (Golden Conure *Guaruba guarouba*, Pearly Parakeet *Pyrrhura perlata*, Blue-checked Amazon *Amazona dufresniana*, Yellow-shouldered Amazon *A. barbadensis*); the Andes of northwestern South America hold 11 (Golden-plumed

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The areas in question are massive, and sympatric occurrence of species within them is commonly lacking. Nevertheless, it is obviously important to look for areas of overlap between threatened species in order to identify the optimal areas in which to seek to establish or reinforce reserves. Many of the species certainly occur in existing protected areas, but for most it is not known if the populations there possess genetic viability or if their requirements can be met throughout their life-cycle. Indeed, detailed information on the distribution and natural history of most species is very poor and in some cases almost completely lacking. This renders the task of determining priorities for particular areas very problematic and, although an essential measure, such priorities should always be framed so as to reflect their provisional nature.

Mexico

The two species of *Rhynchopsitta* which inhabit conifer forests in the Sierra Madre, Occidental (*pachyrhyncha*) and Oriental (*terrisi*), and

Amazona viridigenalis (confined to lowland gallery forest and dry open pine-oak ridges extending up the Sierra Madre Oriental) require effective key site conservation for their longterm survival. At present it is not clear which are the optimal areas, but meanwhile the prospects for these birds could be further enhanced through the development of wildlife-friendly forestry practices that take better account of their feeding and nesting requirements (although *R. terrisi* nests in cliffs).

Aratinga brevipes clearly stands to benefit from current interest in a comprehensive recovery programme for the Revillagigedos Islands.

Caribbean

The rainforest on the northern slope of Morne Diablotin in Dominica is now the last refuge of *Amazona imperialis* and *A. arausiaca* (60 to 100 and 200 individuals remaining respectively). A small but critically important part of this forest, due for logging, was acquired by ICBP, RARE and the government of Dominica in 1989. On St. Lucia and St. Vincent, the forest habitat of the Amazons *A. versicolor* and *A. guildingii* respectively is well protected by recent government initiatives.

It is prudent to regard these four species as still vulnerable, however well conserved their habitat, to hurricanes. The smaller the area of forest becomes, the greater the risk must be of extermination by a direct hit from a storm. However, it is worth noting that *A. vittata*, a species which, being confined to the Luquillo Forest in northeast Puerto Rico, must share this seeming vulnerability, appears to have survived moderately well the 1989 direct hit by Hurricane Hugo, the majority of the 50+ wild birds weathering the disaster and breeding confidently in its wake. The two Jamaican Amazons, the Yellow-billed *A. collaria* and Black-billed *A. agilis*, survived the devastating 1988 Hurricane Gilbert fairly well also, and still do not merit threatened species status. However, the region's sixth threatened amazon, *A. leucocephala*, provides a counterexample: in 1982, the population of *A.l. besterna* living on Little Cayman was eliminated by a hurricane and this subspecies now only persists in very small numbers (c. 50) on Cayman Brac; nevertheless, it is obvious that birds on low, flat islands are far more at risk from

storms than those in mountainous terrain where valleys provide shelter.

Despite *A.l. besterna's* plight, an area of key breeding habitat is being fragmented as a consequence of agricultural development. The other subspecies fare better, but insufficiently to take the species as a whole out of danger: the race *caymanensis* on Grand Cayman is down to around one thousand in the central and eastern part of the island in the wake of a major (and continuing) development boom; *babamensis* on Great Inagua and Abaco (Bahamas), and formerly on four other islands, has declined through habitat loss, although other factors have been at work; *palmarum* on Cuba's Isle of Pines (Isla de Juventud) has been declared extinct in none other than *AFA Watchbird* (9-2-1982: 20) but the Cuban ornithological literature flatly contradicts this; and nominate *leucocephala* on Cuba, by various reports in decline, maintains its major population in the Zapata Swamp (fuller information on these last two forms may alter the assessment of the species' overall prospects). The Zapata Swamp is also the last stronghold of *Aratinga euops*, which has suffered a serious decline throughout Cuba.

Northern South American Lowlands

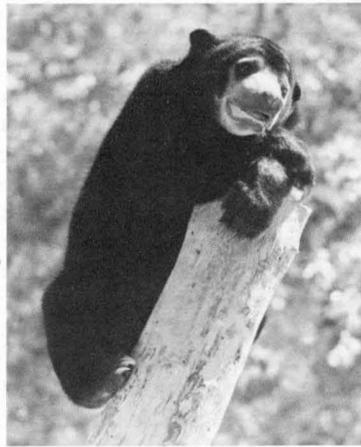
Two allopatric Amazons have parts of their ranges in northern Venezuela: *Amazona barbadensis* of the central-north coastlands extends onto several Caribbean islands (Margarita, Blanquilla, Bonaire); *A. dufresniana* is restricted to heavy forest on the eastern border with Guyana, through which it extends into Suriname and French Guiana.

Guaruba guarouba and the sympatric *Pyrrhura perlata* are confined to the humid forests south of the Amazon River in the states of Para and Maranhao in northern Brazil. The recent discovery of a population of *G. guarouba* southwest of its previously known range somewhat ameliorates the species' conservation status, but this part of Brazil is undergoing rapid development and effective protected sites are urgently needed where both species occur, especially to account for all races of *perlata*.

Andes

An area of approximately 90,000 sq. km that includes the departments of Cauca, Huila, Cundinamarca, Caldas, Santander, Risaralda,

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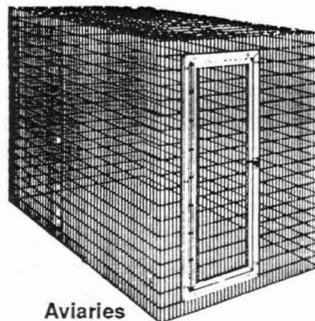
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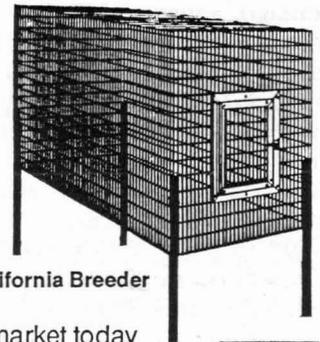
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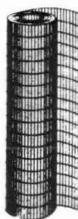
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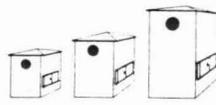


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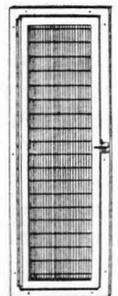
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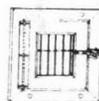
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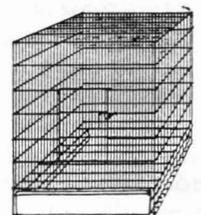
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Quindio, Tolima, Choco and Valle contains seven of the 11 threatened Andean species. These are *Leptopsittaca branickii*, *Ognorhynchus icterotis*, *Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons*, *Touit stictoptera*, *Pyrrhura calliptera*, *Hapalopsittaca amazonina* and *H. fuertesi*. The altitudinal preferences of all species except *T. stictoptera* overlap between 2,400 and 3,400 m. All these species (except for *H. fuertesi*) are thought to occur in protected areas, notably Alto Quindio National Park in Quindio, Purace National Park, Cerro Munchique and the upper Magdalena Valley in Cauca. *Ognorhynchus icterotis* is thought to occur in Munchique, Purace and Cueva de los Guacharos National Parks. Also, the Los Nevados National Park to the northeast of the main area is of some importance, particularly for *Bolborhynchus*, and because it includes part of the possible range of *Hapalopsittaca fuertesi*, although this species may already be extinct.

An area of southern Ecuador including all or parts of the provinces of Loja, Zamora-Chinchipec, Morona-Santiago, Azuay and El Oro covers all or part of the ranges of six threatened parrots. These are *Leptopsittaca branickii*, *Hapalopsittaca pyrrhops*, *Pyrrhura orcesi*, *P. albipectus*, *Touit stictoptera* and *Brotogeris pyrrhopterus*. The most likely altitude for sympatric occurrence is around 2,500 to 3000 m, although both *P. albipectus* and *T. stictoptera* occur well below this; their priority area is the Cordillera Cutucu, an area designated as a Shuar Indian Reserve but being settled as a result of Ecuadorean government initiative. For the other species, notably *H. pyrrhops* and *L. branickii* (but possibly also *P. albipectus*), the Podocarpus National Park in Loja province is thought to be of particular significance. This site is, however, also under threat, as is a neighbouring unprotected site, from encroachment by agriculture.

Amazona tucumana was recently judged at risk. It has declined dramatically in numbers during the twentieth century as a consequence of the effects of habitat loss and trade, and is thought to be extinct in the Bolivian portion of its range. Protection of its remaining alder forests in northwest Argentina is essential.

Central South American Lowlands

This is the critical region for the

macaws, whose exceptional vulnerability through naturally low reproductive success has recently been highlighted. Currently most macaws remain sufficiently widespread not to figure as threatened species, but they are certainly at risk in parts of their range. Meanwhile, it is the blue macaws that give greatest cause for concern — *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* occupying (in now very fragmented fashion) a vast area essentially fringing the southern reaches of the Amazon rainforest, with *A. leari* just holding on at a single site in Bahia (60 birds), *A. glaucus* last seen in 1953, and *Cyanopsitta spixii* now seemingly extinct in the wild.

It is thought that habitat modification threatens the survival of *Ara rubrogenys* through the removal of key tree species for industrial uses. This species has a very limited range and that there is a need for protected areas. Another Bolivian — although allopatric — endemic species, *Ara glaucogularis*, may also suffer from the effects of habitat loss but no information is available.

Southeast Brazil

In the central part of southeastern Brazil, the area encompassing the southern portion of the state of Bahia and the state of Espirito Santo (ES) contains populations of *Aratinga auricapilla*, *Pyrrhura cruentata*, *Touit melanonota*, *T. surda*, *Amazona rhodocorytha* and *Trichlaria malachitacea*. Within these two states, the following sites (mostly already protected) are thought to be important: Monte Pascoal National Park, Bahia (*Touit surda*, *Amazona rhodocorytha*); Cumuruxatiba, Bahia (*Aratinga auricapilla*; Boraceia Ecological Reserve, ES (*Trichlaria malachitacea*, *A. rhodocorytha*); Sooretama Biological Reserve (and contiguous Linhares Reserve), ES (*A. rhodocorytha*, *Pyrrhura cruentata*); Fazenda Sao Joaquim Biological Reserve, ES (*A. rhodocorytha*); Corrego do Veado Biological Reserve, ES (*P. cruentata*); Nova Lombardia Reserve, ES (*Trichlaria malachitacea*).

A second area of importance in the Atlantic Forest region includes the states of Rio de Janeiro (RJ), Sao Paulo (ESP), Parana, Santa Catarina (SC) and Rio Grande do Sul (RGS). These states have populations of *Aratinga auricapilla*, *Pyrrhura cruentata*, *Touit melanonota*, *T. surda*, *Amazona pretrei*, *A. brasiliensis*, *A. rhodocorytha*, *A. vinacea* and *Trichlaria*

malachitacea. Protected areas in this region that are thought to be of particular importance for the conservation of these psittacines include: Tijuca National Park, RJ (*P. cruentata*, *T. melanonota*); the southern coastal region of ESP and adjacent northern Parana, i.e. the eastern part of the Serra do Mar (*Amazona brasiliensis*); Iguacu National Park, Parana (*A. pretrei*, *A. vinacea*); Aracuri-Esmarelda Ecological Station, RGS (*A. pretrei*); Apardos da Serra National Park, RGS (*A. vinacea*).

The sites listed above are certainly important for the conservation of the threatened psittacines that occur in the Atlantic Forests and probably constitute real priorities. However, information on the occurrence of the above species in non-protected areas is urgently needed in order to guide the development of a more comprehensive network of key sites. This is especially urgent considering the absence of known protected areas for several of the species mentioned.

Habitat loss

The majority of threatened parrots occur in regions where the destruction of natural vegetation has been and continues to be particularly severe. These areas are the Atlantic Forest of southeast Brazil, the subtropical and temperate zones of the Andean valleys in Colombia and Ecuador, and the islands of the Caribbean. Together, these three broad regions contain the ranges of over 70% of threatened parrots. Many of the threatened species which live in these regions are rendered particularly susceptible through naturally restricted ranges.

The Atlantic Forest originally extended from the state of Rio Grande do Norte to the southernmost borders of Brazil, into the northern Argentinian province of Misiones and parts of eastern Paraguay. In its natural state, the Atlantic Forests occupied about a million sq. km, thus making it the third largest vegetation-type in Brazil after the Amazonian rainforest and the cerrado. The region that includes the Atlantic Forest was the first to be settled by the Portuguese and today holds 43% of Brazil's population in 11% of its land area. As a consequence of various agricultural developments, charcoal production, logging, mining and urbanisation, the Atlantic Forest now constitutes the most endangered set of ecosystems in Brazil.

Threats to parrots in the Andean region stem mainly from the destruction of the subtropical and temperate zone forests. In many parts of the Andean valleys in Colombia and Ecuador, the destruction of natural vegetation is almost total. Forests in the tropical zone, particularly in Amazonia, have fared somewhat better. Ten years ago Colombia was losing an estimated 8,200 sq. km each year from a total of 464,000 sq. km. Losses to natural vegetation cover have been severest in the Andes, where deforestation is more or less complete, and although it is estimated that 38% of the country is still under natural forest cover, most of this is lowland rainforest in Amazonia and Choco. Massive deforestation has taken place in Ecuador. In 1981, it was estimated that 3,400 sq. km from a total area of 142,300 sq. km of broadleaved forest was being cleared annually. The effects of such deforestation have been particularly severe in the Interandean valley which runs roughly north-south the length of Ecuador where little natural vegetation now remains in the subtropical and temperate zones. Agriculture has certainly taken up vast areas but, even where the slopes are too steep for farming, wood is extracted for fuel and for timber. The tropical forests at lower altitude on the Pacific slope of the Andes have also suffered serious destruction.

Since their colonisation by Europeans, the islands of the Caribbean have undergone extensive and (as in the case of Puerto Rico) almost total deforestation. At the time of Columbus's discovery of these islands, the parrot fauna was very rich and included a minimum of 28 species, but in the subsequent 500 years, the number of psittacines in the region has been reduced by about half. Of the 12 remaining species that are endemic to the Caribbean, seven are threatened and the other five are "near-threatened". Although many of these birds were hunted in the past for food and trapped to supply pets for both the local population and overseas markets, today the main threat to their survival is posed by the lack of suitable habitat. A reduction in the area occupied by these birds also renders them more susceptible to the effects of catastrophic events like hurricanes. Logging for building materials, the extraction of timber for charcoal production, illegal shifting cultivation, subsistence agriculture,

the replacement of native vegetation with cash crops and the destruction of forests to make way for tourist developments continue to be cited as threats in various combinations on the islands where the native parrots survive.

Human Exploitation

Numbers of threatened parrots are much higher than for almost all other families, precisely because the usual factor responsible for species endangerment — habitat destruction — is here compounded by another major factor: direct human exploitation (hunting for food and feathers and, much more significantly, trapping for trade). The only comparable group is the Galliformes, although in that case it is hunting, not trade, that is the dominant form of exploitation.

In the Neotropics, parrots are valued as pets and for ceremonial uses by a variety of indigenous peoples, and were among the first goods to be traded with European explorers. A review of the indigenous exploitation of neotropical parrots and concluded that on the whole this was sustainable and that the decline of almost all species occurred only after the arrival of Europeans. Instances since then of the extermination of populations and even entire species as a result of excessive hunting are few but cautionary: the Cuban Macaw *Ara tricolor* — now extinct — was killed for food and trapped as pets, while *Guaruba guarouba* is still shot by colonists to the point where this is a serious threat.

In general, under most conditions and for most species, hunting does not pose a serious threat. However, where birds are naturally scarce or suffering from the effects of habitat loss or excessive exploitation for trade, hunting for subsistence and plumes could be a significant factor affecting the survival of some populations or even species. Hunting for plumes may become a more serious threat when it is taken outside its normal cultural context and conducted in order to supply tourist markets. The collection of plumes for products intended for the tourist trade was thought to be a factor adversely affecting the numbers of *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* present in the catchments of the Xingu, Araguaia and Tocantins.

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parrots that is cardinal to blame for the plight of many species. This is ironic, given that the majority of threatened species are supposedly protected from trade by either national or international controls, or both. Such controls have been introduced through the (Washington) Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and through species-specific protection and the imposition of unilateral wildlife export bans. Appendix I to CITES includes species at risk of global extinction from trade: listing prohibits all commercial dealing. Species listed in Appendix II are those for which careful management is required to ensure that trade remains sustainable. To some extent these instruments may work. Thus in the five-year period from 1981 to 1985, the United States imported over 703,000 neotropical parrots representing at least 96 (from a possible 140) different species; but as the majority of these birds would be of common species, the legal mass shipment of psittacine species to Europe and North America — Peru's persistence in exporting *Brotogeris pyrrhopterus* in large numbers is one exception, Cuba's with *Aratinga euops* (to Eastern Europe) is another — appears to threaten very few species with global extinction.

In fact, at present, few Neotropical countries allow the commercial export of their wildlife and as a consequence the legal trading of CITES Appendix II birds is not a problem for the great majority of species, although Argentina, Guyana, Suriname and Peru still allow substantial commercial exports of parrots. All four countries are now trading under quotas but, owing to the lack of good data on populations, density and productivity of the traded species, over-exploitation can still be a problem. This is certainly happening with Blue-fronted Amazons *A. aestiva* from Argentina, and could lead to the local depletion of other species exported from that country.

The illegal trade is quite different. Specimens of CITES Appendix II species may be captured in one country where a wildlife export ban exists and moved to a country where documentation of origin there may be obtained, permitting their "legal" exportation. This is thought to occur in Venezuela where birds are taken illegally in the region of the Orinoco

delta and introduced into international markets via Guyana. Birds have also been captured in Brazil and exported from Bolivia and, since Bolivia introduced a wildlife export ban in 1986, Bolivian birds have been flown out via Argentina.

The most intractable problems are presented by the clandestine dealing in the highly prized CITES Appendix I species. Most notable targets here are the blue macaws and the Lesser Antillean Amazons, basically because they combine great beauty with great rarity and prestige value in the eyes of those who collect them. *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*, which was formerly widespread in Brazil from south of the Amazonian forests south to the Pantanal of Bolivia and Paraguay, is now scarce and the three remaining populations are becoming increasingly fragmented, mostly as a consequence of illegal capture for trade. *A. leari* is enviously sought after and will only survive through constant (and expensive) vigilance against trappers. The last known population of *Cyanopsitta spixii* (in the region of Curaca, Bahia state, Brazil) was wiped out by bird trappers, the only nest being plundered and the chicks offered for sale on the international market for \$ US 40,000. The situation of the Lesser Antillean Amazons is considerably better owing to heightened national awareness of and pride in the birds in question, but, again, the price of these birds' freedom is eternal vigilance, and this is not without costs to the island states involved.

The Long View

It is difficult to be precise about the degree of threat represented by trade as against habitat loss in the 42 Neotropical parrots at risk, but a general assessment suggests that without trade as a factor the number of species under consideration might be halved.

Thus there are 17 species for which habitat destruction is the primary cause of endangerment (this is not to say that trade would not seriously harm them, but it has played no great part in their decline to date): *Leptopstittaca branickii*, *Ognorhynchus icterotis*, *Rhynchopsitta terrisi*, *Pyrrhura perlata*, *P. orcesi*, *P. albipectus*, *P. calliptera*, *Bolborhynchus ferrugineifrons*, *Touit melanonota*, *T. surda*, *T. stictoptera*, *Hapalopsitta amazonina*, *H. fuertesi*, *H. pyrrhops*, *Amazona pretrei*, *A. vinacea*, and *Triclaria malachitacea*.

There are three species which face separate or unknown factors: *Aratinga brevipes*, *Amazona vittata*, and *A. dufresniana*.

There are 11 species experiencing both habitat loss and the impact of trapping: *Ara rubrogenys*, *Guaruba guarouba*, *Aratinga euops*, *A. auricapilla*, *Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha*, *Pyrrhura cruentata*, *Brotogeris pyrrhopterus*, *Amazona leucocephala*, *A. viridigenalis*, *A. brasiliensis*, and *A. imperialis*, must be placed as a subgroup here, since they face some habitat loss and some trade, both major threats in the past but now greatly moderated by strict new controls.

Finally, seven species face extinction mainly from trade pressures, namely *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*, *A. glaucus* (if it still exists: reports circulate that a site remains for it), *A. leari*, *Cyanopsitta spixii*, *Ara glaucogularis*, *Amazona tucumana*, and *A. barbadensis*.

As a very general rule, habitat destruction affects most Andean species, and trade affects the great majority of lowland mainland forms. It would appear straightforward to assume that species affected by both threats would be most at risk, but no case among the 14 listed above — with the exception of *Amazona imperialis* — gives as great a cause for alarm as the four blue macaws at risk from trade or indeed *A. vittata* or the "missing" Andean parrots so urgently of attention, *Ognorhynchus icterotis* and *Hapalopsittaca fuertesi*. On present evidence it is clear that Neotropical parrot conservation has to proceed on many fronts, in many countries, but with major initiatives in habitat conservation at key sites in Colombia, Ecuador and Brazil, and with priority conservation measures aimed at the control of trade concentrating on the effective protection of the most threatened and highly valued species.

Finally, it needs to be noted that the remaining 100-odd non- or near-threatened Neotropical parrots are still in need of monitoring, as most must be in some sort of decline, given the ubiquitous problem of habitat loss in the Americas. The trade situation is always shifting, with new species becoming popular and new populations being exploited. If more species are not to enter the threatened listings, there has to be much more fieldwork and site protection throughout the Neotropical region. ●

Central Indiana Cage Bird Club

sponsors its

3rd Annual Cage Bird Fair

June 8 & 9, 1991

Exposition Hall

Marion County Fairgrounds

7300 E. Troy Avenue

Indianapolis, Indiana 46239

For information, contact:

Sharon Rinzel (317) 873-3584

or Mike McGinnis (317) 783-3592

Central Alabama Avicultural Society

presents its

All Feather Bird Fair & Show

August 31 & Sept. 1, 1991

Governors House Hotel

2703 South Blvd.

Montgomery, Alabama 36116

For information contact:

Charles Reaves (205) 892-0015

or Lorene Clubb (205) 857-3817

The Carolina Classic

September 7 & 8, 1991

hosted by

Charlotte Metrolina

Cage Bird Society

supported by

South Carolina Bird Buddies and the Palmetto Cage Bird Club

Piedmont Kennel Club

Choate Circle at the

Carowinds Blvd. Exit, off of I-77

near the SC/NC state line.

For information contact:

Glen Gibson (704) 588-1616 or

Bob Hollaway (803) 781-7202 or

Earl Owens (803) 855-3193

Sun Coast Avian Society

hosts the

Kaytee Great American Bird Show

October 4 and 5, 1991

Belleview Mido Resort Hotel

25 Belleview Blvd.

Clearwater, FL 34616

(813) 442-6171

For information contact:

Deborah Dollar (813) 938-3893

Categories:

SPBE - Darren Decoteau

NFS - Steve Hoppin

ABS - Ermafern Collins

ALBS - Lee Horton

ACS - Bert McCauly

NCS - Glen Gibson

Canaries:

Melanin - Ignacio Perea

Lipochrome - Roberto Font

Type - Ray Rudisill

Pet Bird - TBD

South Jersey Bird Club

presents its

10th Annual Bird Show

October 5, 1991

Garden State Park

Route 70 & Haddonfield Rd.

Cherry Hill, New Jersey

For information:

South Jersey Bird Club

Box 21, Richwood, NJ 08074

Phone: (609) 893-0955



The Watchbird offers free publicity for member club bird shows by announcing the dates and locations of the shows. To have your show listed it is necessary to get the data to the Watchbird four to five months before the show date. For example, if your show takes place the first week of October, it should be listed in the August/September issue. The deadline for that issue is June 1st. (Copy/ article deadline is two months preceding publication date.)

Avicultural Society of Tucson, AZ

presents its

Annual Bird Fair

October 13, 1991

Tucson Convention Center

New Exhibition Hall

For information contact:

Jerry Bock (602) 682-7043 or

Darlene Danko (602) 749-0862

South Bay Bird Club

sponsors its

Southern California

Finch and Hookbill Show

October 19 - 20, 1991

Alondra Park Community Bldg.

Lawndale, California

Judges:

Hookbills - Clarence Culwell - SPBE

Cockatiels - Lee Horton - NCS

Lovebirds - Nancy Polarino - ALBS

Finches - Clarence Culwell - NFS

For information call:

Lee or Sharyn Bolivar (213) 416-9877

Rita Holmes - (213) 640-3292

Middle Tennessee Cage Bird Club

is hostings its

Annual Fall Bird Affair

October 26-27, 1991

Municipal Auditorium

417 Fourth Avenue North

Nashville, Tennessee

For show information contact:

Phyleen Stewart

2131 Elm Hill Pike, F-127,

Nashville, TN 37210

(615) 885-2523

For fair information contact:

Ed Ramage

2131 Elm Hill Pike, F-127

Nashville, TN 37210

(615) 885-2523

Motor City Bird Breeders

is sponsoring its

40th Annual

Canary and Cage Bird Exhibition

October 26 & 27, 1991

St. Stephen's Hall

4330 Central Avenue

Detroit, Michigan

For information:

Kathy Frank

19400 MacArthur, Redford, MI 48240

Phone (313) 538-6598

Rocky Mountain Society

of Aviculture

is hosting its

29th Annual Bird Show

November 1, 2, and 3, 1991

Embassy Suites Hotel

Interstate 70 and Havanna St.

Denver, Colorado

Judges:

Canaries - Mark Whiteaker, NCA, IGBA & others

Budgies - Don Powers, ABS

Cockatiels - Glen Gibson, NCS

Lovebirds & Parrots - Ralph Milos, ALBS, SPBE

Finches - Marty Von Raesfeld, NFS

Pet Birds & Photo Contest - Tim Murphy

American Budgies - Kevin Wirick

For information contact:

Dorothy Rae Bien

P.O. Box 3663

Englewood, Colorado 80155

(303) 369-4804

Greater Chicago Cage Bird Club

presents its

59th Annual Bird Show

November 2, 1991

Holiday Inn

3405 Algonquin Road

Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

For general information:

(708) 705-6260

or call Frank Smolen

(708) 916-0224

Greater Pittsburgh

Cage Bird Society

Annual All Bird Show

November 2, 1991

Century Plaza Inn

(Exit off I-70) Washington, PA

For more information call:

Marlene Ayres

(412) 746-1384

836-1/2 McClane Farm Rd.

Washington, PA 15301

Smoky Mountain Cage Bird Society

Bird Show Fair

November 9, 1991

Great Smokies Hilton

Asheville, North Carolina

For information:

Michael Jarrett (704) 433-8036