

# Editor's Addendum

This corresponds with "The Great Green (Buffon's) Macaw: The Ambiguous *Ara* (*Ara Ambiguus*)" article by Janice Boyd, PhD on page 31 from Watchbird XLI · Number 4 · 2014 | XLII · Number 1 · 2015.

January-February	Egg laying and incubation (26 days)
February-March	Youngsters hatch and stay about 60 days in the nest
End of March-April	The youngsters practice their flapping skills in preparation for fledging
November-March	Peak of production of almendro fruits
March-May	Peak of production of titor fruits
May-June	The youngsters stay in the vicinity of the nest with their parents, learn to fly, to eat and to live independently
June-July	No availability of almendro and titor at the nesting elevation, so the macaws start to migrate in search of other sources of food
July-August-September	Macaws migrate to intermediate elevations (300-600 m) in search of food resources, collecting together in large multi-age flocks
October-November	Macaws migrate to higher elevations (700-900 m) in search of additional foods
Mid November-December	Macaws return to lower elevations as almendro trees begin fruiting. Breeding pairs split off from flocks, searching for and defending nesting sites.

Table 2. Life Cycle of the Great Green Macaw in Costa Rica (Powell, et al., 1999)

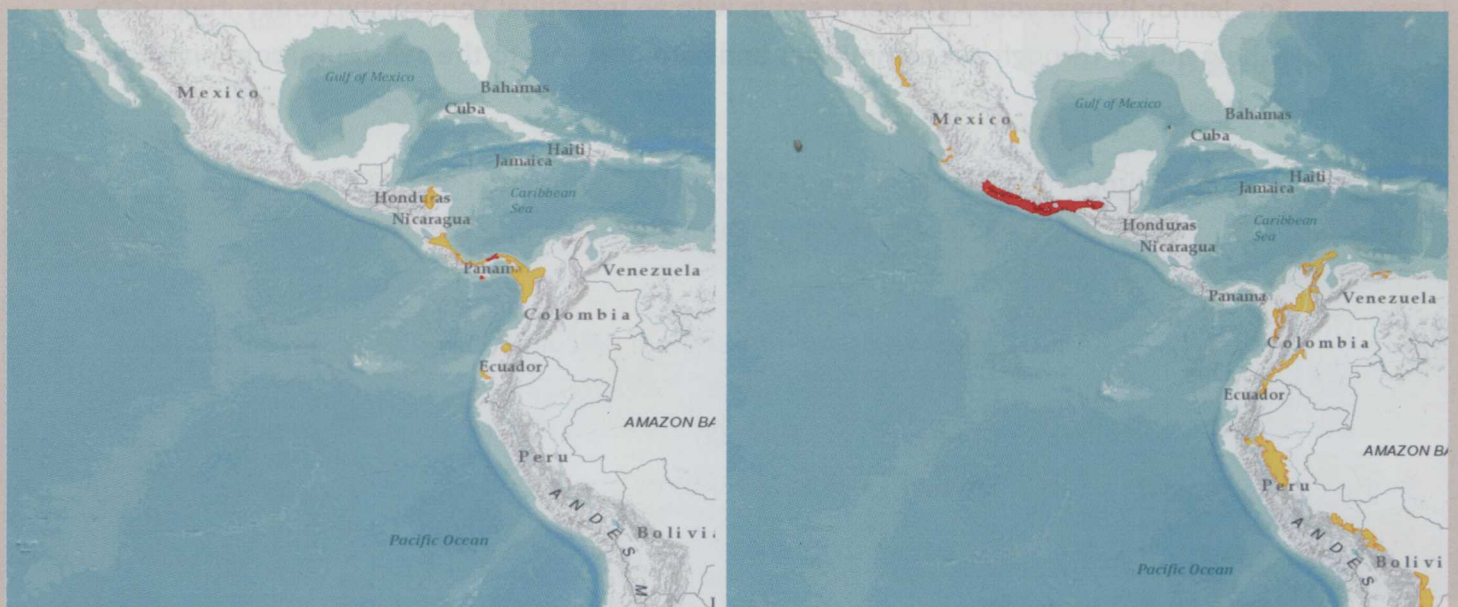


Figure 4. Present spatial distributions of the Buffon's (left) and Military (right) Macaws in the wild. Red indicates "probably extinct." From the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, <http://maps.iucnredlist.org/>

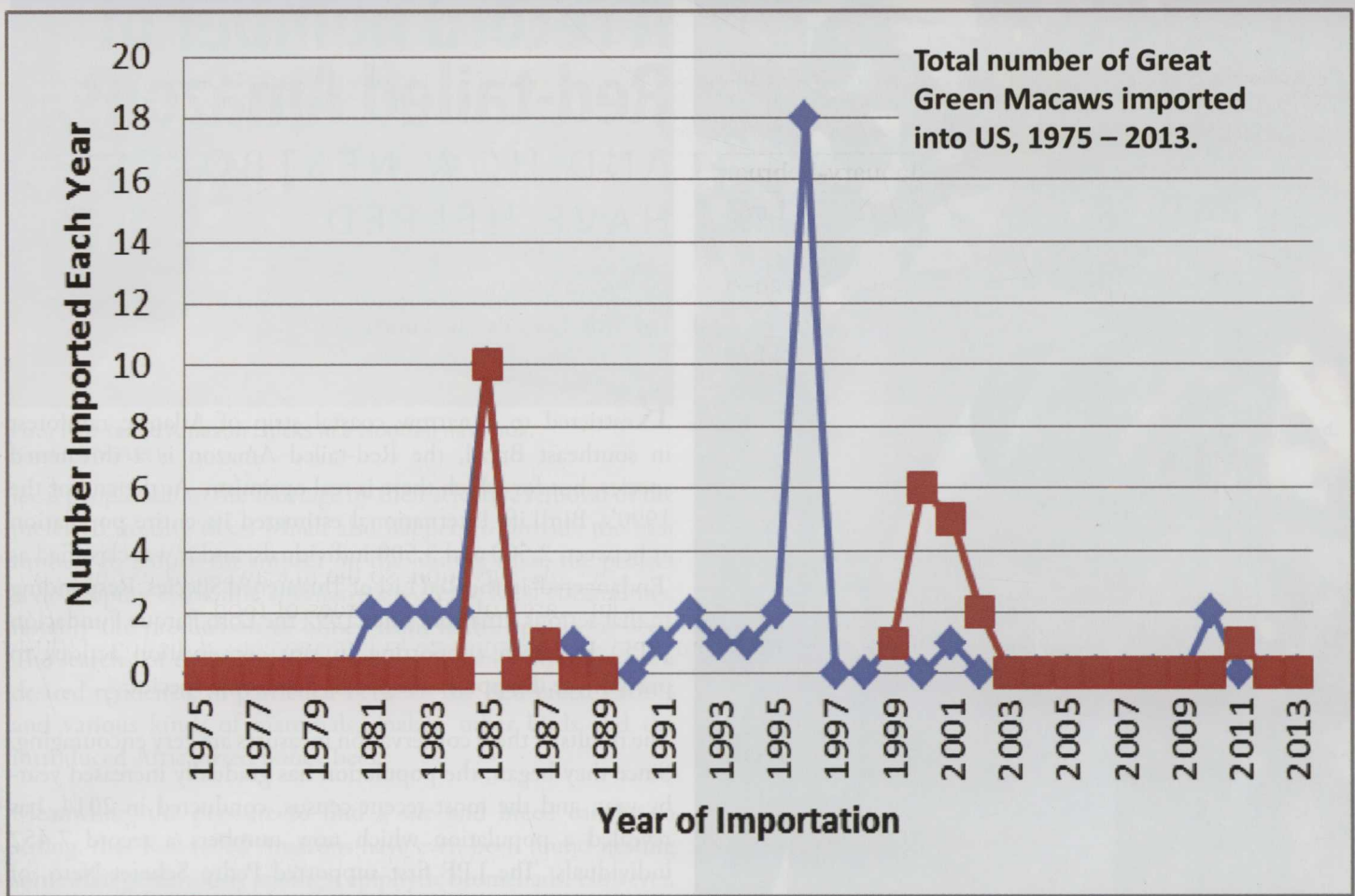


Figure 5. Number of Buffon's Macaws imported into the United States between 1975 and 2013, from various sources. Blue: from CITES Trade Database, <http://trade.cites.org>. Red: 1980-1989 Compilations by Greta Nilsson at Animal Welfare Institute (1980-1988) and Defenders of Wildlife (1989); LEMIS FWS Database(1999-2013). Numbers should not be taken as completely accurate but do indicated the low numbers of birds imported into the United States as part of our founder population. CITES count is 49; count from other sources is 26.



Figure 6. Example of a breeding flight at the Loro Parque Breeding Center, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain. The flights are long enough and high enough to allow the birds significant flying room. Thick vegetation on either side provides enrichment and privacy by screening from neighboring pairs. Partitions attached to cage wire on either side of the nest box allow breeding pairs privacy around the nest box (partitions not visible in photo).