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Blue throated macaw habitat

Blue-throated macaws have a very small population and are on the verge of extinction in the wild. These beautiful birds are threatened by nesting competition, bird predation and small native range, exacerbated by native hunting and capture for pet trade. The population according to the IUCN Red List, the total population of the blue throat of macau is estimated at about 250-300 people. Currently, this species is classified as critically endangered (CR) on the IUCN Red List, but its numbers today are stable. The ecological blue-throated macau niche helps to disperse the seeds of the fruits they feed on, and also act as an important food source for local predators. Saving Blue-throated Macaw from extinction by creating the world's first protected area for the species and combating the illegal trade in domestic animals Blue-throated Macaw (*Ara glaucogularis*) is a critically endangered species whose population is estimated at just 350 birds. Here in Armonía, we have created the world's first protected area for macawa in Beni Savanna in northern Bolivia. It is not found anywhere else on Earth. The creation of the Barba Azul Nature Reserve to protect the macaw habitat is just the first step in a much larger effort to save the species. With habitat destruction, illegal blue-throated Macaw poachers for pet trade brings it to the brink of extinction. We know we need to inspire behavioral change across Bolivia if we are to protect Blue-throated Macaw in the future. But how? Many people in Bolivia live in desperate poverty and the price a bird can pick pick pick on the illegal pet trade market is also great a reward to miss. But by working with local communities, we were able to find a solution. This was made possible by considerable support from the Loro Parque Fundación. Discover 3 main ways that Armonía and Loro Parque Fundación saves Blue-throated Macaw from extinction: If you want to support macaw's blue-throated program – to save this critically endangered species and the wealth of other endangered wildlife – please donate. Barba Azul Nature Reserve: Habitat Rescue In 2008, we created the Barba Azul Nature Reserve to protect the Beni Savannah in northern Bolivia. It is the only place in the world where blue-throated Macaw, a critically endangered species, is offered protection. Savannah floods every year, because seasonal rainfall is combined with the melting of water from the Andes; it is this flooding cycle that creates a characteristic mosaic of ecoregion from wooded palm islands. Blue-throated Macaw depends on the palm motacu (*Attalea phalerata*), which grows on these wooded islands and feed primarily on the motacu palm nuts. However, the habitat of Blue-throated Macaw and other wild animals in Beni Savanna is under threat. The forests surrounding the reserve suffer from Cattle. Meadows are depleted by excessive grazing and regular burning. We want to increase the size of the reserve to create a more safe haven for wildlife. Learn more through the Barba Azul Nature Reserve program » Macaw Breeding: Nest Box Program Although Blue-throated Macaws spend half a year foraging and roosting in the Barba Azul Nature Reserve, at the moment they do not reproduce in the safety of the protected area. Instead, couples tend to disperse widely throughout the region's farmland in search of a suitable place. To reproduce effectively, blue-throated macaws must find two special conditions: isolated forest islands away from climbing predators Trees with large caveds in the trunks, so that they can nest in them These conditions were abundant in the past, when the trees in the Savannah of Beni remained to grow old and then rot. But 150 years of intensive cattle breeding have cleared most of the old growths, large trees. We believe that it will be possible to tempt macaws to reproduce in the safety of the reserve by installing artificial nesting booths. We have identified the Sanctuary of the Tiniji River Forest Islands as a potentially successful breeding site in the reserve. It is already a popular roosting area, so birds know it is safe. In 2014, we installed 67 boxes on the islands, but we anticipate that it will take some time to adapt to macaws; The breeding season begins around December and it may take more than a year for the birds to accept the fields as viable nesting sites. But blue-throated Macaws are intelligent birds and many of their behaviors are taught from their parents, their environment and the behaviors of others. So we are sure that when one pair of macaws successfully reproduces in boxes, then their offspring and other adult birds will watch, learn and copy. Education campaign: ending illegal trafficking For more than 7 years we have been running a nationwide media and education campaign to combat the illegal trade in blue-throated macaws to save it from extinction. The goal was to inspire a sense of national pride in the macawa: pride that will lead to a change in behavior. First, we had to inform people across the country that blue-throated macaw existed; most Bolivians were not aware of its existence, never mind that it was critically endangered and endemic to Bolivia so nowhere else in the world. Then we had to convince people that only they could save the species. We told the local and indigenous savannah communities of Beni that blue-throated Macaw was their bird and only they had the power to protect it. In order to successfully carry out this campaign, we have worked tirelessly to convey messages at local and national level. We appeared on TV shows, talked in radio spots, we were present at all festivals and fairs around the country, we went to schools and gave presentations. Ale Ale we have not bombarded people for a short time, we have consistently spread this message for 7 years. Thanks to this ongoing work, the 20 to 30 Blue-throated Macaws that were sold on the illegal animal trade market each year has been significantly reduced. The people of Bolivia now consider it shameful to trade birds. While in 2014 the Bolivian national government recognised blue-throated macaw as a species of national heritage, which gives it greater legal protection. As part of our ongoing work, we train indigenous groups on how to create alternative feathers for their traditional headgear. The indigenous communities of Savannah Beni have a dance of great cultural importance, in which performers wear a headdress made of two central feathers of the tail of a macaw. Each headdress contains feathers from about 10 macaws collected and killed. An additional benefit of this training is that indigenous communities can sell artificial feathers and headgear at festivals to generate alternative, additional income for many poor and marginalised families. We combine this with educational programs for children and every year different schools compete for the award for the best alternative headdress. Despite the success of this campaign, the illegal bird trade in Bolivia continues and we have not been able to get the support of the police to give priority to the clamp down. As long as market demand remains, there will always be a threat to Bolivia's birds. Donate Blue-throated Macaw Program has achieved great success, but must continue its conservation efforts to ensure macaw protection forever. The program urgently needs support to fund the nest box program and run nationwide educational programs on illegal trade that continues in Bolivia. If you want to support the Blue-throated Macaw program - to save this symbolic species and the wealth of other wildlife - please donate. Thank you for your support Thank you to our international partners and individual donors for achieving the Blue-throated Macaw program – we cannot save the species or empower our people without your generous support. Thank you. Blue throat macaw is a beautiful bird with features that make it stunning. It is a very large bird (85 cm) and is widely known for its blue and yellow pattern. The blue throated Macaw is larger than blue and golden macaw, but stands out with a blue stripe on the throat that extends over its ear guard hence the name of the blue throat macaw. It has other names such as Candide Macaw and Wagler's Macaw. The male species is slightly larger than the female. The panties are turquoise to blue, which is slightly duller on the crown and brighter on the seam. There are five to six layers of blue feathers that are unique to each bird and this is a really easy way to differ between it has a strong dark beak and litter differ. Adult Blue throat Macaw has a yellow liac, while the young has a brown ir. The color is black at first when you are hatched and then turns brown, which is another sweet charm of this unusual bird. That's not all, because this pretty parrot has a whole spectrum from one to three years, the color of the iris is gray. It remains in old age, so the scientist can determine the age of the specimen. Like most birds, blue throat macaws are monogamous, they live as a couple, but sometimes there can be a colony that consists of up to 90 birds. They produce a high level of noise when they see that they are in danger. Blue throat macaques do not have the same seed diet as other macaws instead they eat ripe fruits and drink from very immature fruits. They multiply once a year, or maybe twice, if the hatching is lost. Hatching consists of three eggs, which incubated for 26 days. Parents stay with a little blue macaw throat for up to a year, so they can fore-eat food for themselves. Birds reach sexual maturity at the age of five. They usually nest in palm trees, although sometimes that palm tree can be dead, they will still use it as a good breeding place. It really is a wonderful and complicated bird. Population distribution The habitat of the specie is an island or isla in Spanish and they are located in Bolivia. It can also live on the savannah, and from time to time in the forest of the gallery. Since their place of residence is not large and their natural habitat is shrinking, they have become one of the most endangered species. Threats The first and most important threat is the sale of blue-throated macaws as pets, which is currently prohibited by international law. There is still black market as these birds are highly valuable at the pet market. It was even thought that there were no more wild specimens, but it was rediscovered in 1992. Another threat is the burning of palm trees, a practice that destroys their habitat. It must end now and more blue throat macaws should be placed in the natural environment where they belong. Belong.

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