

# BREEDING BIOLOGY AND CONSERVATION OF HYACINTH MACAWS IN THE CENTRAL PANTANAL.

Lee H. Harper and Neiva Maria Robaldo Guedes

Department of Biology, St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY 13617 USA. WWF-U.S. and  
Departamento de Ciências Florestais, Univ. de São Paulo/ESALQ, Piracicaba, SP, 13400, Brazil.

We examined the breeding biology of hyacinth macaws (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*) during 31 nestings in the Nhecolândia region of the Brazilian Pantanal. Seven of these nests failed (22.6%), six due to egg predation. Subsamples of surviving nests indicated that nests contained 2.0 eggs (N=17, range 1-3), 94% of which hatched. In closely monitored nests (N=11), mean fledging success was 91% and 1.64 fledglings per nest were produced. For all 31 nests, 1.0 fledglings per nest were produced. All nests were found in a single species of tree, *Sterculia striata*. A roost tree, also *S. striata*, contained a mean of 86.3 non-breeding macaws per night (N=6, range 64-112). Artificial nest boxes (N=2) were occupied the first year after installation, but not by macaws. An environmental education program is being coordinated by the Secretary of the Environment for Mato Grosso do Sul.



INSTITUTO ARARA AZUL  
Rua Klaus Sturk, 178  
Jd Mansur - 79051-660  
Campo Grande - MS  
CNPJ: 05.910.537/0001-02  
Inscr. Estadual: Isento  
projetoararaazul@uol.com.br



[www.projetoararaazul.org.br](http://www.projetoararaazul.org.br)

## Referência:

HARPER, L.H. & GUEDES N.M.R Breeding biology and conservation of Hyacinth Macaws in the Central Pantanal.  
In: SOCIETY FOR CONSERVATION BIOLOGY 6<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL MEETING, Abstracts, Virginia, USA, 1992. R.112.

