

Macaws

- [Blue & Yellow Macaw](#)

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Scientific classificationEdit this classification	
Domain:	Eukaryota
Kingdom:	Animalia

Phylum:	Chordata
Class:	Aves
Order:	Psittaciformes
Family:	Psittacidae
Subfamily:	Arinae
Tribe:	Arini
Groups included	
Anodorhynchus Ara Cyanopsitta Primolius Orthopsittaca Diopsittaca	

Macaws are a group of [New World parrots](#) that are long-tailed and often colorful, in the tribe [Arini](#).
 [1] They are popular in [aviculture](#) or as [companion parrots](#), although there are conservation concerns about several species in the wild.

Biology

Of the many different [Psittacidae](#) (true parrots) [genera](#), six are classified as macaws: [Ara](#), [Anodorhynchus](#), [Cyanopsitta](#), [Primolius](#), [Orthopsittaca](#), and [Diopsittaca](#). Previously, the members of the genus *Primolius* were placed in *Propyrrhura*, but the former is correct in accordance with [ICZN](#) rules.[2] In addition, the related macaw-like [thick-billed parrot](#) is sometimes referred to as a "macaw", although it is not phylogenetically considered to be a macaw species. Macaws are native to [Central America](#) and [North America](#) (only [Mexico](#)), [South America](#), and formerly the [Caribbean](#). Most species are associated with forests, but others prefer woodland or savannah-like habitats.[3]

Proportionately larger beaks, long tails, and relatively bare, light-coloured medial (facial patch) areas distinguish macaws from other parrots. Sometimes the facial patch is smaller in some species and limited to a yellow patch around the eyes and a second patch near the base of the beak in the members of the genus [Anodorhynchus](#). A macaw's facial feather pattern is as unique as a fingerprint.[4]

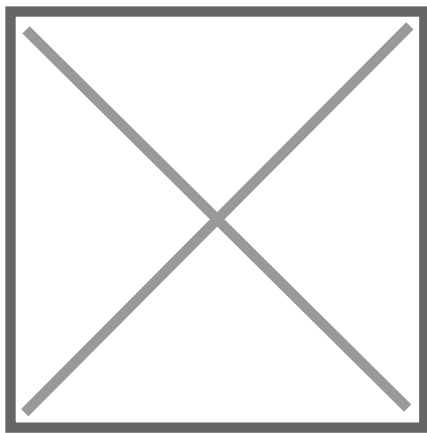
The largest macaws are the [hyacinth](#), [Buffon's \(great green\)](#) and [green-winged](#) macaws. While still relatively large parrots, [mini-macaws](#) of the genera *Cyanopsitta*, *Orthopsittaca* and *Primolius* are

significantly smaller than the members of *Anodorhynchus* and *Ara*. The smallest member of the family, the red-shouldered macaw, is no larger than some parakeets of the genus [Aratinga](#).^[3]

Macaws, like other [parrots](#), [toucans](#) and [woodpeckers](#), are [zygodactyl](#), having their first and fourth toes pointing backward.^[3]

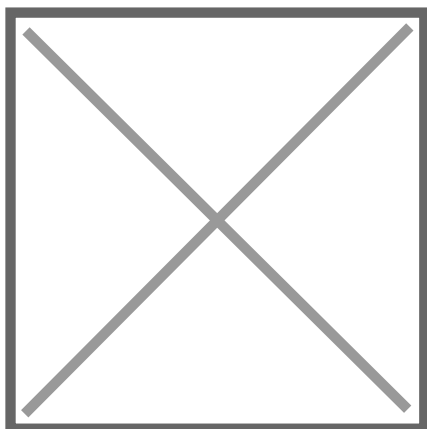
Species in taxonomic order

There are 19 species of macaws, including extinct and critically [endangered species](#).^[5] In addition, there are several hypothetical extinct species that have been proposed based on very little evidence.^[6]

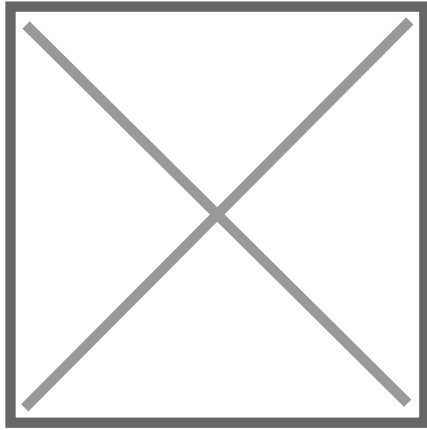


[Glaucous macaw](#) (behind [hyacinth macaw](#)) and other macaws

- [Anodorhynchus](#)
 - [Glaucous macaw](#), *Anodorhynchus glaucus* (critically endangered or extinct)
 - [Hyacinth macaw](#), *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*
 - Indigo macaw or [Lear's macaw](#), *Anodorhynchus leari*
- *Cyanopsitta*
 - Little blue macaw or [Spix's macaw](#), *Cyanopsitta spixii* (probably extinct in the wild)



From L to R: [scarlet macaw](#), [blue-and-yellow macaw](#), and [military macaw](#)



[Blue-and-yellow macaw](#) (left) and [blue-throated macaw](#) (right)

- [Ara](#)
 - [Blue-and-yellow macaw](#) or blue-and-gold macaw, *Ara ararauna*
 - [Blue-throated macaw](#), *Ara glaucogularis*
 - [Military macaw](#), *Ara militaris*
 - [Great green macaw](#) or Buffon's macaw, *Ara ambiguus*
 - [Scarlet macaw](#) or Aracanga, *Ara macao*
 - [Red-and-green macaw](#) or green-winged macaw, *Ara chloropterus*
 - [Red-fronted macaw](#), *Ara rubrogenys*
 - [Chestnut-fronted macaw](#) or severe macaw, *Ara severus*
 - †[Cuban red macaw](#), *Ara tricolor* (extinct)
 - †[Saint Croix macaw](#), *Ara autochthones*^[7] (extinct)
- *Orthopsittaca*
 - [Red-bellied macaw](#), *Orthopsittaca manilatus*
- [Primolius](#)
 - [Blue-headed macaw](#), *Primolius couloni*
 - [Blue-winged macaw](#) or Illiger's macaw, *Primolius maracana*
 - [Golden-collared macaw](#), *Primolius auricollis*
- *Diopsittaca*
 - [Red-shouldered macaw](#) or Hahn's macaw, *Diopsittaca nobilis*

Hypothetical extinct species

Several [hypothetical extinct species](#) of macaws have been postulated based on little evidence, and they may have been subspecies, or familiar parrots that were imported onto an island and later

wrongly presumed to have a separate identity.^[6]

- [Martinique macaw](#), *Ara martinica*, [Rothschild](#) 1905
- [Lesser Antillean macaw](#), *Ara guadeloupensis*, Clark, 1905
- [Jamaican green-and-yellow macaw](#), *Ara erythrocephala*, Rothschild 1905
- [Jamaican red macaw](#), *Ara gossei*, Rothschild 1905
- [Dominican green-and-yellow macaw](#), *Ara atwoodi*, Clark, 1905

Extinctions and conservation status

The majority of macaws are now endangered in the wild and a few are [extinct](#). The [Spix's macaw](#) is now probably extinct in the wild. The [glaucous macaw](#) is also probably extinct, with only two reliable records of sightings in the 20th century. The greatest problems threatening the macaw population are the rapid rate of [deforestation](#) and illegal trapping for the bird trade.^[8] Prehistoric Native Americans in the American Southwest farmed macaws in establishments known as "feather factories".^[9]

[International trade](#) of all macaw species is regulated by the [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna](#) (CITES). Some species of macaws—the scarlet macaw (*Ara macao*) as an example—are listed in the CITES Appendix I and may not be lawfully traded for commercial purposes. Other species, such as the red-shouldered macaw (*Diopsittaca nobilis*), are listed in Appendix II and may legally be traded commercially provided that certain controls are in place, including a non-detriment finding, establishment of an export quota, and issuing of export permits.

Hybrids

Sometimes macaws are hybridized for the pet trade.

Aviculturists have reported an over-abundance of female blue-and-yellow macaws in captivity, which differs from the general rule with captive macaws and other parrots, where the males are more abundant.^[citation needed] This would explain why the blue and gold is the most commonly hybridised macaw, and why the hybridising trend took hold among macaws. Common macaw hybrids include the harlequin ([Ara ararauna](#) × [Ara chloroptera](#)), miligold macaw ([Ara ararauna](#) × [Ara militaris](#))^[10] and the [Catalina](#) (known as the rainbow in Australia, [Ara ararauna](#) × [Ara macao](#)). In addition, unusual but apparently healthy intergeneric hybrids between the hyacinth macaw and

several of the larger *Ara* macaws have also occasionally been seen in captivity.^[11] Another, much rarer, occurrence of a second-generation hybrid (F2) is the [miliquin macaw](#) (harlequin and military macaws).^[12]

Diet and clay licks

Macaws eat a variety of foods including seeds, nuts, fruits, palm fruits, leaves, flowers, and stems. Safe vegetables include asparagus, beets, bell peppers, broccoli, butternut, carrots, corn on the cob, dandelion greens, collard greens, hot peppers, spinach, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and zucchini. Wild species may forage widely, over 100 km (62 mi) for some of the larger species such as *Ara araurana* (blue and yellow macaw) and *Ara ambigua* (great green macaw), in search of seasonally available foods.

Some foods eaten by macaws in certain regions in the wild are said to contain [toxic](#) or [caustic](#) substances which they are able to digest. It has been suggested that parrots and macaws in the [Amazon Basin](#) eat clay from exposed river banks to neutralize these toxins.^[13] In the western Amazon hundreds of macaws and other parrots descend to exposed river banks to consume clay on an almost daily basis^[14] – except on rainy days.^[15] Donald Brightsmith, the principal investigator of [The Macaw Society](#), located at the Tambopata Research Center (TRC) in Peru, has studied the clay eating behaviour of parrots at clay licks in Peru. He and fellow investigators found that the soils macaws choose to consume at the clay licks do not have higher levels of [cation-exchange capacity](#) (ability to absorb toxins) than that of unused areas of the clay licks^[16] and thus the parrots could not be using the clay to neutralize ingested food toxins. Rather, the macaws and other bird and animal species prefer clays with higher levels of sodium.^[17] Sodium is a vital element that is scarce in environments greater than 100 kilometres from the ocean.^[18] The distribution of clay licks across South America further supports this hypothesis – as the largest and most species-rich clay licks are found on the western side of the Amazon Basin far from oceanic influences.^[19] Salt-enriched ([NaCl](#)) oceanic aerosols are the main source of environmental sodium near coasts and this decreases drastically farther inland.^[20]

Clay-eating behaviour by macaws is not seen outside the western Amazon region, even though macaws in these areas consume some toxic foods such as the seeds of *Hura crepitans*, or [sandbox tree](#), which have toxic sap. Species of parrot that consume more seeds, which potentially have more toxins, do not use clay licks more than species that eat a greater proportion of flowers or fruit in their diets.^[20]

Studies at TRC have shown a correlation between clay-lick use and the breeding season.^[21]

Contents of nestling [crop](#) samples show a high percentage of clay fed to them by their parents.

Calcium for egg development – another hypothesis – does not appear to be a reason for [geophagy](#)

during this period as peak usage is after the hatching of eggs.

Another theory is that the birds, as well as other herbivorous animals, use the clay licks as a source of [cobalamin](#), otherwise known as vitamin B₁₂.

Relationship with humans

Macaws and their feathers have attracted the attention of people throughout history, most notably in [pre-Columbian](#) civilizations such as the [Inca](#), [Wari](#), and [Nazca](#). Macaw feathers were highly desired for their bright colors and acquired through hunting and trade.^[22] Feathers were often used as adornment and were found at both ceremonial and burial sites. South American weavers have used their feathers to create a number of textiles, most notably feathered panels and [tabards](#). Due to the fragile nature of the feathers, many of these pieces have begun to deteriorate over time.^[23]