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Blue macaw bird rio



The species of blue macaw parrot depicted in the animated movie Rio is officially classified as 'extinct in the wild'. The Spix's macaw Brazilian parrot, characterized by the sweet lead, Blu, is now one of eight species compiled at a list of confirmed or highly likely extinctions under new statistical classifications compiled by researchers. Also on the list is the glomoric macaw and Pernambuco pygmy owl – their declines are mainly driven by deforestation on the South American continent. The last known individual [Spix's macaw] disappeared in the wild in 2001, but searches have since gone on and it is only now that we feel confident enough to classify it as extinct in the wild, reports co-author Stuart Butchart. The researchers said these latest losses highlighted the urgency of the current eradication crisis, bringing the number of confirmed or likely bird extinctions to 187 since the year 1500. The report in which birds had died out, Was carried out by BirdLife International, the bird authority for the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Red List of Threat The glamorous macaw is also one of the first bird extinctions announced this decade, their declines mainly driven by deforestation. (Supplied: BirdLife International/Bourjot Saint-Hilaire) The latest report used new approaches to analyse data on birds that are critically threatened – the highest possible threat category. Determining whether a species has died out is a long, complex process involving exhaustive surveys. The authors assessed 51 critically endangered species over eight years. They recommend that three species are previously considered 'critically threatened (possibly Extinct)', must now be reclassified as 'extinct', while the Spix's macaw should be treated as 'extinct in the wild'. Historically, 90 percent of extinctions on islands were driven by the negative impact of invasive species – such as cats or rats - as well as unsustainable hunting, Mr Butchart noted, however, that five of the eight newly identified extinctions took place on the South American continent, four of them in Brazil Researchers said it reflected the devastating effects of the high rate of deforestation in that part of the world. There is increasing evidence of a growing wave of extinctions on continents arising from habitat loss and degradation driven by unsustainable agriculture and reported in particular, Mr Butchart said. The Spix's macaw was known from the coop of bird trading for more than 150 years before any wild populations were discovered in 1985. (Supplied: BirdLife International/Al Wabra Wildlife Conservation) Not all hope, however, is lost for the Spix's macaw. The classification 'possibly extinct in the wild' corresponds to species known to continue to survive. A programme is underway to build this population and hopefully release the game in time, Mr Butchart said. But this is not the case for the identified as extinct, and in the past, not all attempts to breed endangered species in captivity have succeeded. Birds 'take the pulse of the planet'The report sounded a warning call not only for birds, but biodiversity in general. Said Patricia Zurita of BirdLife International. Birds are more popular and better studied than any other comparable group and are consequently an excellent way through which the pulse of the planet can be taken, Ms Zurita said. She said climate change represents an emerging and increasingly serious threat. Birdlife International noted climate change affected 33 percent of globally endangered species, and often ex explicitly exercising existing threats. Nearly a quarter of bird species have so far been negatively affected by climate change. For half of those studied, the impact remained uncertain. Posted 5 SepSeptember 2018Wednesday 5 SepSeptember 2018 at 7:20pm, updated 5 SepSeptember 2018Wednesday 5 SepSeptember 2018 at 11:41pm Spix's macaw Mature in Vogelpark Walsrode, Germany in 1980 (approximately) Conservation Status Extinct in the Wild (IUCN 3.1)[1] CITES Annexure I (CITES) Scientific Classification Domain: Eukaryota Kingdom: Animalia Phylum: Chordata Class: Aves Order: Psittaciformes Family: Psittacidae Genus: CyanopsittaBonaparte, 1854 Species: C. spixii Binomial named Cyanopsitta spixii (Wagler Synonyms List Ara hyacinthinus Spix , 1824[2] (preoccupied) Cyanopsittacus spixi Salvadori, 1891 Sittace spixii Wagler, 1832 Cyanopsitta spixi Helmayr, 1906 Ara spixi Peters, 1937 Spix's macaw (Cyanopsitta spixii), also known as the small blue macaw, was a macaw native to Brazil. It is a member of tribe Arini in the subfamily Arinae (Neotropical parrot), part of the family Psittacidae (the real parrot). It was first described by German naturalist Georg Marcgrave, when he was working in the state of Pernambuco, Brazil in 1638 and it was named after German naturalist Johann Baptist von Spix, who collected a monster in 1819 on the banks of the Rio São Francisco in northeastern Bahia in Brazil. The bird is a medium-sized parrot weighing about 300 grams (11 oz), smaller than most of the large macaws. The plumber is several shades of blue, with a grey blue head, light blue bottom, and bright blue top. Men and women are almost identical in appearance, but the females are on average slightly smaller. Currently there are no known survivors of the species outside captivity. The species inhabits riparian Caraibeira (Tabebuia aurea) forestland galleries in the drainage come of the Rio São Francisco within the Caatinga dry forest climate of interior northeastern Brazil. It has a very limited natural habitat due to its dependence on the tree for nesting, nutrition and nesting. It feeds mainly on seeds and nuts of Caraiba and various Euphorbiaceae (spurges) shrubs, the dominant vegetation of the Due to deforestation in its limited range and specialized habitat, the bird is rare in the wild the twentieth century. It has always been very rare in exile, partly because of the remote of its natural range. The IUCN regards the Spix's macaw as extinct in the wild. The last known stronghold in the wild was in northeastern Bahia, Brazil and observations are very rare. After a 2000 observation of a male bird, the next and last observation was in 2016. [3] The species is now maintained by a captive breeding programme at various conservation organisations under the aegis of the Brazilian government. It is listed on CITES Annexure I, which makes trade illegal, except for legal conservation, scientific or educational purposes. The Brazilian Chico Mendes Institute of Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio) is doing a project Ararinha-Azul with an associated plan to restore the species to nature once adequate breeding birds and restored habitat are available. Taxonomic Arini Macaws Ara Primolius Orthopsittaca Cyanopsitta Nandayus Aratinga solstitialis Aratinga leucophthalmus Aratinga aurea Guarouba Diopsittaca Anodorhynchus Parakeets Phylogener and ratios of macaws and fellows[4] (bullet items = recognized macaw genera; thick line=multiple claw levels compressed for blocks - for full cladogram see Arini) Spix's macaw is the only known species of the genus Cyanopsitta. The genus name is derived from the Ancient Greek coastal cuanos meaning blue and psittakos parrot. [5] The species name spixii is a Latin form of the van von Spix, from there Cyanopsitta spixii means blue parrot of Spix. [5] The genus Cyanopsitta is one of six genera of Central and South American macaws in the tribe Arini, which also includes all the other long-tailed New World parrots. Stem Arini along with the short tail Amazon and aliade parrots and some diverse genera make subfamily Arinae (or possibly Remanso) and Abaré. [22] Previous observations of the birds from further west are very difficult to explain, but imaginable stems from either escaped captive birds or more likely the misidentification of another species such as red-bellied macaw (Orthopsittaca manilatus). [19] The Caatinga vegetation of northeastern Bahia (which houses the Spix habitat) is obstructed trees, thorny shrubs and cacti, dominated by plants of the family Euphorbiaceae. This macaw has in the hottest and driest part of the Caatinga in Caraiba, or Caribbean trumpet tree (Tabebuia caraiba) bushveld galleries. The Caraibeira forms a microclimate within the Caatinga. The existing galleries are edges of unique bushveld which is a maximum of 18 m (59 ft) on either side of a series of seasonal waterways at least 8 m wide in the Rio São Francisco drainage coming. [19] Al T. karaiba bushveld was recorded in the middle and lower levels of the creek system where fine alluvial deposits were present. The character of the galleries is high (8m) evenly spaced Caraibeira trees, ten per hundred meters, with a low scrub and desert cactus. Large adult trees of this species (and apparently no other) provide the nesting cavities of Spix's macaws, as well as shelter and their seed pods, food for the species. [19] Notable among the seasonal waterways is Riacho Melância water shave 30 km south of Curaçá, where the last known wild Spix's macaw nest is situated adjacent to Riacho Barra Grande, and Riacho da Vargem –100 km north near Abaré all in the state of Bahia south of Rio São Francisco. In 1990, it was all that was left of what once believed a large filigee of cink karaibeira bushland stretching 50 km into the Caatinga on either side of the Rio São Francisco along a significant stretch of its middle There is also one confirmed site since cleared, along Brígida Creek on the north coast of Rio São Francisco in Pernambuco. [27] History plate of Spix's 1824 description. It has seen and described the bill of a youthful The species appears to have been seen and described - MARACANA Brazilianibus, avis Psittaco planè similis (culius & species) sed maior, plumae totius ex grayseo subcoerulescunt, clamat ut Psittacus. Fructus amat, Murucua imprimis. (Translation: Brazilian parrot, bird very similar to Psittacus [grey parrot] but larger, the whole plumber is ashy-blush, calls like a parrot. Fruit loves, especially Passion.) – by German naturalist Georg Marcgrave when he worked in Pernambuco in 1638. Spix's macaw was named after German naturalist Johann Baptiste von Spix, who first gathered sample in April 1819 near the São Francisco Rver in the vicinity of Juazeiro[29][30] [Notes 2] Recent authorities call the type of location as Curaca, [34][36] but others say the location cannot be known [Notes 3]. Spix wrote: habitat gregarium, rarissimus licet, prope Joazeiro in campis riparúis fluminis St Francisci, vocal tenui insignis (it lives in herds, although very rare, near Joazeiro in the region bordering the rio São Francisco, [and is] noteworthy for his thin voice). [29] The following reports of the bird were not for 84 years, in 1903 by Othmar Traveler of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, 400 kilometres west of Juazeiro at Lagoa de Parnaguá (more at Parnagua) in the state of Piauí. (What we now know about its habitat and probable series cast doubts about this observation[38]) Traveler also saw one in custody at a train station in Remanso. These observations led to an early assumption of a large potential range for the species in the dry interior of the northeast. [24] Brazil was exhorbed by the protection of Brazil In 1967, Brazil was exalted from its wildlife and in 1975 became a party for the CITES Treaty. These actions barely influenced illegal bird trade, but Spix owners were forced underground (consequently, the later attempt to initiate a captive recovery program). [39] The bird was not studied in the wild until the 1970s. In 1974, Brazilian ornitologist Helmut Sick observed groups of three and four of the birds near Formosa do Rio Preta in North West Bahia flying over buriti Palms (Mauritia flexuosa). [40] As recently as 1980, Robert Ridgely (ornyitologists) said that there is no available evidence indicating a recent decline in numbers. Starting around 1980, at the height of illegal bird trade, traders and traps removed dozens of Spix's dozens from the wild, and by the early 80s, it was generally believed to have died out in the wild. [41] Naturalist Dr. Paul Roth conducted field surveys of the bird in the Curaçá region from 1985 to 1988. Roth had only 5 birdies in 1985, in 1986, and only two were found after May 1987. [42] Two of the birds were caught for trading in A single man, along with a female blue-winged macaw, was discovered on site in 1990. A female Spix's macaw, released from captivity on the site in 1995, was killed after seven weeks by collision with a power line. The last wild man disappeared from the site in October 2000; his disappearance was thought to have been marked the extenation of this species in the wild. [18] However, Wild Spix's macaws could have been seen in 2016. [3] While the IUCN Red List threatened its status as Critical and may have died out in the wild,[1] ornitologist Nigel Collar of BirdLife International, the authority for the IUCN Redlist of birds now mentions these birds that have died out in the wild. [38] Decline and possible exteraction in the wild The bird was already rare at the

time of Spix's discovery in 1819 after 100 years of intensive fire, mention and grazing of the Caatinga. Centuries of deforestation, human encroachment and agricultural development along the Rio Sao Francisco corridor following European colonisation of eastern Brazil preceded its precipitous decline in the last part of the 20th century. Naturalists who surveyed its well-known remaining indigenous habitat in the Curaçá region estimated that it could not support more than 60 birds anytime in the past 100 years. [43] Contributing factors were the anthropic introduction of invasive and predatory species of black rats, fiery cats, mongoose and marmoset monkeys preying on the eggs and young,[44] and goats, sheep and cattle that destroy the relative growth of the bushland trees, especially the Carabeira seeds. [19] Other recent evidence showed that anthropic changes that took place on the northern banks of the São Francisco River, such as a broad scale conversion to agricultural land and flooding after the construction of Sobradinho Dam began in 1974, the flora structure changed and displaced the Spix's macaw away from that part of its original series. [27] The degradation of the species in the 1970s and early 80s is attributed to hunting and trapped in the birds, unsustainable harvest of the Karaba trees for firewood, the construction of the Sobradinho dam above Juazeiro that began in 1974, exploding the basin trees under an artificial lake,[27] and the northward migration of the Afrikaner bees, competing for nests. [26] Caraba grows very slowly; most of the trees are 200–300 years old, and there has been no reactivative growth for the past 50 years. In addition, 45% of the Caatinga dry forest in which forest galleries are embedded, cleared for farms, farms and plantations. Climate change leading to the desertification of significant parts of the Caatinga has permanently reduced the potential recyclable habitat. [45] An analysis in 2018 based on threats, time since last known confirmed records, and patterns of bird eradication suggested that the birds had died out in all likelihood in nature. [46] [47] Vanthonder IUCN classifies the species as extinct in the wild. [1] Conservation play media Reversal video of a sample at Naturalis Biodiversity Centre in the mid-1980s, by the time fielding to upload and understand the habitat of the Spix, it was clear that the Spix should be close to extinction in the wild. [48] Conservationists realized that a captive breeding programme would be necessary to preserve the species. At a meeting in 1987 of conservation groups including IUCN at Loro Parque (one of the original Spix containers) in Tenerife, Canary Islands (Spain), only 17 prisoner Spix macaws can be located. [49] Without attending most of the captive Spix containers or involvement of the Brazilian government, little was achieved. [50] In 1990, The Instituto Brasileiro does Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis (IBAMA, Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources) has the Permanent Committee for Restoring Spix's Macaw, called CPRAA, and its Ararinha Azul project (Little Blue Macaw project) in order to preserve the species [24] At that time, the famous prisoner population of Spix stood at 15 and one in the wild. Early in 1990, the low was for the preservation of the Spix. [51] The Permanent Committee was dissolved in 2002 due to incompatible differences between the parties concerned. In 2004 a committee was reformed and restructured under the title of The Working Group for the Recovery of the Spix's Macaw. [17] Since 1987, the Loro Parque Foundation has financed the field programme to protect and study the last wild man, to protect and restore key habitat and other important actions. [52] In 1997, the Loro Parque Foundation returned ownership to the Government of Brazil from all the Spix's macaws held in its facilities. [53] Between 2000 and 2003, most of two large collections of Spix at Birds International were in the Philippines and the aviation of the Swiss aviculturist Dr. Hammerli bought by Sheikh Saud bin Mohammed bin Ali Al-Thani from Qatar and became Al Wabra Wildlife Preservation. Under the Sheikh, standards of animal conservation, veterinary care, animal male and studbook records were introduced for the conservation of the Spix's. [54] In 2007 and 2008, two farms of a total of 2 780 hectares (6,900 hectares) were purchased in Curaçá, State of Bahia, Brazil by the Lymington Foundation (with contributions from ACTP and Parrots International) and Al Wabra Wildlife Preservation. This composes a small but important part of the natural habitat of the Spix, in the vicinity where the last known wild Spix nest existed. Efforts to clean the habitat of introduced predators and restore natural Carabeira seedlings and important creek systems are underway on the country. [17] In May 2012, Brazil's ICMBio formulated and published a 5-year National Action Plan (PAN) for conservation and restoration of the species in nature. the plan is to increase the prisoner population to 150 samples samples By 2020), a breeding facility in Brazil builds within the Spix's indigenous habitat, acquired and repaired additional portions of its range, and prepares for its release in the wild between 2017 and 2021. [27] In 2012, the Brazilian government established NEST, a private aviation near Avaré, state speech, Sao Paulo, Brazil as a breeding and staging centre for eventual exemption from the Spix in the wild. Birds previously housed at the Sao Paulo Zoo as well as Loro Parque Foundation and other conservation organizations were moved to NEST. The Spix's at NEST are owned and managed by the Brazilian government by Al Wabra Wildlife Conservation. Two individuals from Spix's macaw in custody at Jurong Bird Park in Singapore The existing captive population are descendant of just 7 wild caught founder birds [56] who are believed to have come from only two wild nests that existed after 1982:[19] pairs originally held by Birds International in the Philippines, dr. Hammerli in Switzerland, Wolfgang Emperor (Loro Parque), and a man from the São Paulo Zoo. [56] In the 1987, when naturalists, conservationists and later IBAMA/ICMBio began tracking the Spix, only two sets of birds unknown were discovered in 1987: Dr. Hammerli's in 1991, and a single male bird found in Colorado, USA in 2002. There is no evidence that any other known in 1987 still exists (although seeing a cryptic reference to black market trade in the birds in 1995.) [57] From June 2013, about 96 Spix's macaws were detention. Eighty-three of these participate in an international breeding programme managed by the Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade (ICMBio), the Nature Heritage Branch of the Brazilian government. [56] Most of these are managed at Al Wabra Wildlife Preservation (AWWP), which is the population of Birds International and most of the birds in Dr. Bought Hammerli's Swiss collection. Other Spixs are located at Loro Parque Foundation, Tenerife, Canary Islands, Association for the Conservation of Endangered Parrots (ACTP) in Berlin, Germany, and NEST in Brazil. At three of these five conservation organizations (AWWP, ACTP and NEST), a captive breeding program leads Spix's macaw a step closer to relocation back to its natural habitat in Brazil. [58] The female at Loro Parque Foundation cannot be bred due to health reasons. [59] Both the AWWP and the ACTP loaned individuals to Jurong Bird Park in Singapore. [61] The status and locations of 5 Spix's sale to private owners of Dr. Hammerli's Swiss collection in 1999 is unknown, but presumably still alive; [62] They are the probable source of the approximately 13 Spix's in the hands of private owner(s) in Switzerland. [56] In July 2015, the number of Spix's macaws held in custody participated in the ICMBio recovery programme that reached 110 (NEST:12, ACTP:12, AWWP:86). The score does not include a in private hands. [63] Institutions / Places Men Unknown Bred in Exile Al Wabra Wildlife Conservation (AWWP), Doha, Qatar 24 36 4 64 37 Association for the Conservation of Endangered Parrots (ACTP), Berlin, Germany 4 3 0 7 5 Loro Parque Foundation (LPP), Tenerife, Canary Islands, Spain 0 1 0 1 6 NEST, Avaré, Brazil 3 7 2 12 2 (private owners), Switzerland ? ~13–13–8 Total 31 47–19–97–58 Note: table data based on Al Wabra ICMBio data from June 2013 and Watson, R. (Studbook Keeper) 2011. Annual report and recommendations for 2011: Spix's Macaw (Cyanopsitta spixii). Health and reproduction The prisoner population suffers from very low heterozygosity[64] – the original wild caught founder birds were few, closely related to the wild and intensive bred in captivity - resulting in infertility, and high rate of embryo deaths (at AWWP, only one laid one in six eggs [56] For unknown reasons, which were originally thought to be bloodline-related, prisoner samples seemed to delay sexual maturity. The latest pairs of fertile eggs to lay were 10 years old. Other captive breeding issues are that, possibly due to inbreeding, many more hens than cocks hatched, at least twice as much. [64] All or almost all the hatched chicks in the breeding programme are raised hand by experienced staff, to reduce the risk of losing a rare live chick (only about one in ten viable eggs hatched). [17] No chick was lost by weaning. [56] Non-invasive DNA testing of picked springs is set to determine the sex of the chicks. The gender of chicks was not determined until they undergo feather development when they reach one to two months old. [65] Spix's macaws choose their own peers independently, so the best genetic pairings are not guaranteed. Artificially created pairs can groom and associate with each other as if they were some, but in fact they are not mates, and it can take a few seasons to determine it. Another complication is that infected birds cannot be paired with uninfected birds due to the risk of spreading viral diseases. [66] Artificial insemination Latest developments in captive breeding programmes of this species involved assistance reproductive techniques in the Spix's macaw: In the 2009–2010 breeding season, A research collaboration between Loro Parque Fundación from Tenerife, Canary Islands and the University of Giessen in Germany has developed a new technique for semen collection and tested in many other parrot species on the Spix's macaws. However, artificial insemination was not used in this case. [66] Scientists from the University of Giessen of the working group Prof. Michael Lierz, Clinic for Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians and Fish, developed a new technique for semen collection and artificial insemination in large parrots. [67] The research team has artificial insemination for the first time ever in the Spix macaw by Al Wabra Wildlife Bewaring in in the 2013 breeding season veterinarians and scientists from Parrot Reproduction Consulting, a German veterinary practice focused on parrot reproduction medicine, and Al Wabra developed new specific strategies for semen collection and artificial insemination of the Spix's macaw. This led to the world's first egg fertilization and first chicks of the Spix's macaw due to assisted reproduction, exported and al-Wabra Wildlife Conservation. Two chicks were manufactured and the first chick was called Neumann after Daniel Neumann, the veterinarian who performed these inseminations. [68] Reintroduction programme in June 2018, The population of the species numbered approximately 158 individuals and an agreement was signed between the Ministry of The Environment of Brazil and conservation organizations of Belgium (Païri Daiza Foundation) and Germany (Association for the Conservation of Endangered Parrot) to brazil the repatriation of 50 Spix's macaws by the first quarter of 2019. The Spix's macaw is expected to be re-introduced in nature by 2021. [79] The project of the reintroduction of the Spix's macaw in Brazil included the creation of two protected areas in the state of Bahia: the Wildlife Refuge of Spix's Macaw, in Curaçá, and the Environmental Protection Area of Spix's Macaw, in Juazeiro, with an awareness work that lived with the locals and the construction of a [69] In August 2018, 146 of the 160 Spix's macaws lived in the world in the Association for the Conservation of Endangered Parrot in Rüdersdorf, Germany. 120 of them come from Qatar, transferred due to the death of the maintainer of the Al Wabra Wildlife Preserve, Sheikh Saud bin Mohammed Al-Thani, in 2014, and the economic embarrassment imposed on Qatar for Saudi Arabia, UAE, Egypt and Bahrain, in 2017. The purpose of the Association Is to produce approximately 20 macaws per year. [69] Aviculture Illustration of glomeric macaw (foreground) with Spix's macaw in Hamburg, 1895 One of the earliest records (and one of very few smoothly) of a Spix's macaw in a public zoo was a dramatic display of the four blues including Spix's, glamorous, hyacinth and Lear's macaws at the Berlin Zoo in 1900. [71] The bird was exceedingly rare in aviculture, the pair held by wealthy collectors, rather than private as pets. A trickle of Spix's appeared in custody beginning in the late 1800s. The earliest known samples were held between 1878 and 1902 by the London Animal Society. One of the few versions of the Spix in detention was given by Rev. F.G. Dutton, president of the Avicultural Society U.K. in 1900. I have not seen a good tempered Spix yet... My Spix, which is really more a Conure than a Macaw, won't look at the hope of any horrible horrible, except sponge cake given from one's fingers, drink only plain water, and live mainly on sunflower seed. It has hemp, millet, and peanuts, but I don't think it eats a lot of any of them. That's it. the branches of the tree in which it is loose, and can eat the bark. It would probably be all the better if it had never had. But I expect it to eat no soup, even if I gave it nothing else. [73] The bird remained rare and highly sworn. The first prisoner breeding took place in the 1950s in Brazil, in the aviation of the late Alvaro Carnevalhaes, an aviculturist from Santos. He hatched numerous chicks, some reports say as many as 24, one of which ended up at the Naples Zoo (Italy), where it remained alive until the late 1980s. Most of his birds died of poisoning in the 1970s. Some of these birds were the probable source of rumored Brazilian Spix owners in the 1960s and 1970s; Bates and Busenbark say that the bird was intelligent and loving, some talking and had no worse procity to shout than Amazons. They also noted that the Spix regretted other birds. [75] In October 2002, a Spix named Presley was discovered in Colorado and repatriated to Brazil. This Spix was not among those known in 1987. Because all well-known samples of the Dix's macaw are now in a conservation programme managed by the Brazilian government, there are now no sources from which the bird may be obtained for the pet trade. [quote required] Presley died outside São Paulo on June 25, 2014. [quote required] What turned out to be the last Spix discovered in the wild was found on June 18, 2016 in Curaçá, Brazil, but it was speculated that it might have been a bird exempt from captivity because of fear of the authorities. [77] The Spix is one of the four blues, the four species of all blue macaws previously seen in captivity, including the hacinth macaw, Lear's macaw and glamorous macaw (extinct). [78] Popular culture In the animated TV series Noah's Island, the Born to be Wild episode on Noah, the main character, brings a breeding pair of Spix's macaws to his island from the Amazon rainforest, hoping they will breed. At first, the two macaws are both very aggressive and fight with each other, but they end up and fall in love. In the opener of the Gorgo episode of Mysterious Science Theatre 3000, Crow found that his head crown had become a nest for two Spix's macaw eggs. Later in the episode, he revealed that the eggs were taken away by Egg Protective Services after he accidentally made an omelette before them. [80] In the 2011 animated movie, the main characters Blu (Jesse Eisenberg) and Jewel (Anne Hathaway) are the supposed last few of Spix's macaws in the world (although they are referred to as blue macaws). The movie even refers to their extinct-in-the-wild status and at some point ornithologist Túlio Monteiro calls the species's scientific name. [81] In his 2014 successor, Rio it is revealed that they are not the last pair at all, but in reality other Spix's macaws thrive in the Amazon rainforest. [82] In an episode entitled Wildlife of Law and Order SVU, the bird was included in an international resume. It was found in the wallet of a victim reduced by a tiger. Referencs are made to the extreme rarity of the bird and its potential value and other endangered species. [83] Possible rediscovery On 18 June 2016, one sample was seen in Curaçá in the Brazilian state of Bahia. On 19 June, the bird was filmed in poor quality, although his call was identified as a Spix macaw. Birdlife, however, noted that it is possible that the individual was a released prisoner bird. [84] Attachments ^ Sick's full remark was: The Indigo Macaw is the only true macaw in that region. The Little Blue Macaw (Cyanopsitta spixii), which is another endemic of Northeast Brazil, is not a real macaw and is not present in this region. [13] [Juniper[31] says: It was here [on the banks of the Rio Sao Francisco near Joazeiro] that he [Spix] shot a magnificent long-tailed blue parrot for their collection. But George Smith said: Among the various unique avian samples brought to him by his anonymous collectors, a small blue macawer. Juniper sites its source in general as: [33] The Smith article mentions no resources. The holotype is now stored in Zoologische State Semmlung Munich (ZSM), Germany. References were established in 2019. Cyanopsitta spixii. IUCN Red List of Endangered Species. 2019: e. 722685533A153022606. CSI mainly: use authors parameter (link) ^ Spix, Martius (1824–25). Avium Brazilian Species Novae, Vol.1 Plate XXIII. In the 15th plate Die Burger and the First World Championships (15th measured in the United N)-15 season became a new life. smithsonianmag.com URL will be retrieved 8 July 2016. ^ Tavares, E. S.; Baker, A. J.; Pereira, S. L.; Miyaki, C. Y. (2006). 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