

Burrowing Parrot

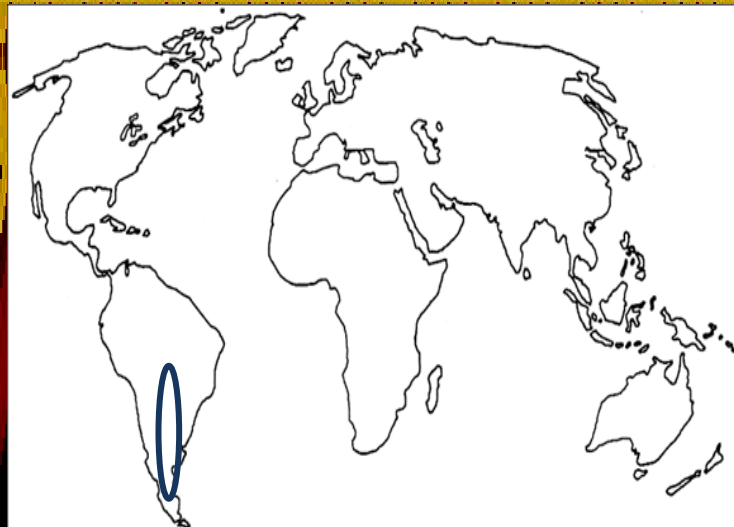
Cyanoliseus Patagonus



Unique among the parrots of South America, the Burrowing Parrot, also known as the Patagonian Conure, chooses to breed in cliff-faces in Argentina and Uruguay.

Largest of the Conure species, the Burrowing Parrot is also one of the most heavily traded and persecuted in the world. Living in arid lowland and montane shrubby grassland, open dry woodland savannah, along water courses and along the edge of towns, they are also common in agricultural areas. They are considered a pest in farming areas and are legally hunted as such. Due to their pest status, there was no restriction on their international trade.

Nests are usually burrows made in sandstone, limestone or earth cliffs, often by a river or sea, sometimes at a considerable height. They are colonial nesters often with burrows interconnecting. It is this colonial breeding habit that also makes it easy to trap large numbers at one time.



Lifespan: 30 Years

Weight: 256 - 303g

Size: 39 - 52 cm

Breeding Season: September - February

Incubation Period: 24 - 25 Days

Number of Chicks: 2 - 4

Diet: Seeds, Berries, Fruits, Cultivated Crops

Problems They Face: Habitat destruction, trapping for trade, shot as pest bird in agricultural areas.

Conservation Status: Not Globally Threatened - CITES App. 2