

Threatened Birds of Asia:

The BirdLife International Red Data Book

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SALVADORI'S FIG-PARROT

Psittaculirostris salvadorii

Critical —

Endangered —

Vulnerable A1c,d; A2c,d



Heavy trapping, compounded by localised forest clearance, may be causing a rapid population decline in this parrot, leading to its classification as Vulnerable. However the data are patchy and rather old, and it may be secure in the large areas of inaccessible forest within its range.

DISTRIBUTION AND POPULATION Salvadori's Fig-parrot is endemic to northern Papua (formerly Irian Jaya), **Indonesia**, where it occurs from the eastern shore of Geelvink Bay to the Cyclops mountains (Beehler *et al.* 1986), including the lowland forest up the tributaries of the Mamberamo river (K. D. Bishop *in litt.* 2000). Recent records suggest that it is still locally common, including in the lowlands west of Jayapura and at Nimbokrang (Diamond 1985, Gibbs 1993, K. D. Bishop *in litt.* 1994, D. Gibbs *in litt.* 1994, Eastwood 1996). Available evidence strongly suggests that it is declining (K. D. Bishop *in litt.* 1987, K. D. Bishop *in litt.* 1994, R. Burrows *in litt.* 1994), although much of its range is remote and inaccessible (P. Gregory *in litt.* 1994, K. D. Bishop *in litt.* 2000).

ECOLOGY Small flocks inhabit the canopy of lowland forests, including forest edge and swamp forest, from sea-level up to 400 m (Rand and Gilliard 1967, Beehler *et al.* 1986, K. D. Bishop *in litt.* 2000).

THREATS Relatively large numbers are trapped for the cagebird trade, both for domestic and overseas markets, with a total of 1,582 birds known to be exported from Indonesia between 1985 and 1990 (Beehler 1985, Nash 1990, K. D. Bishop *in litt.* 1996, del Hoyo *et al.* 1997). Local human population growth resulting from transmigration (e.g. near Nabire and Jayapura) have increased logging and land clearance for agriculture (R. Burrows *in litt.* 1994, Sujatnika *et al.* 1995), and have probably also increased trade in the species. Additional threats to lowland forests within its range include many large-scale logging and agricultural schemes, and a proposed dam on the Mamberamo river (Sujatnika *et al.* 1995, K. D. Bishop *in litt.* 1996).

MEASURES TAKEN Two huge protected areas, Foja Nature Reserve (c.10,000 km²) and Jayawija Nature Reserve (8,000 km²), are located within the species's range (Sujatnika *et al.* 1995). It is listed on CITES Appendix II.

MEASURES PROPOSED • Conduct extensive surveys to clarify its current distribution and population status. • Ascertain scale of threats to lowland forest within its range. • Investigate domestic and international trade in the species, and devise and implement appropriate combative measures. • Assess the effectiveness of the current protected areas system for conserving populations, and propose further reserves at key sites if appropriate.