

As requested, I am sending a review about the status of Golden Conure (*Guaruba guarouba*) report and I have decided to address each question individually.

1. Are our descriptions and analyses of the taxonomy, species description, habitat, life history and ecology, historical and current distribution, and population information for the species accurate? Do we use the best scientific and commercial information available?

Apart from the distribution all the other details are largely accurate. Single undocumented records in Rondônia in 1991 and Mato Grosso in 1995 should be interpreted with caution since there have not been other records in southern Amazonia subsequently. Those records could be nominal vagrant individuals since the Psittacidae family are known to be great gap crossers and are capable to fly long distances (Lees and Peres 2009) increasing the chance of vagrancy.

Despite the claim by Lo (1995) that captive parrots in Alta Floresta was not a “local cultural practice”, in the 1990’s the animal trade in Brazil was monumental (Lacava, 1995) and traffic never was an open activity. However, Alta Floresta in Mato Grosso is one of the best studied and visited region by ornithologists in Amazonia and given the lack of records we can be sure that the species is not usually found in this region. These records from Mato Grosso and Rondonia massively extend the distribution, which is actually much more restricted.

The Golden Conure is extinct in the Belém region of Pará where Alfred Wallace obtained the last documented record in 1848 (Moura et al 2014). However, a reintroduction and monitoring project have started in 2017. <https://glo.bo/2Ix3LIR>

Recent records of Golden conure from Moju, Tailândia and Acará in Pará state (Lees et al 2015) in an area where oil palm is an emerging threat.

Just as an additional information, the Golden Conure was recently reevaluated for the Brazilian Red List and still is considered to be ‘Vulnerable’ (Portaria MMA 44/2014).

2. Do we provide accurate and adequate review and analysis of the stressors/threats affecting the species (e.g., habitat loss and modification, effects from climate change, illegal collection and trade, and so on)?

The review about the threats on the studied species was well presented, but the impact of forest degradation by fire and logging was not used in the models despite it being a threat throughout the range of the species. Degradation has already been shown as one of the most important threats to biodiversity in the Amazon (Barlow et al 2016).

3. Are there any significant oversights, omissions, or inconsistencies in this report?

No.

4. Are our conclusions logical and supported by the evidence we provide?

The conclusion itself was a bit loose, however, after reading the report it is evident that the Golden Conure is still a globally threatened species and if measures are not taken to improve the species' conservation prospects through preventing habitat loss and degradation, the species will continue to decline. Changes to the species legal status in the US may open up a black market for trade, which could further jeopardise its survival.

5. Did we include all necessary and pertinent literature to support our assumptions and conclusions?

Yes, but few more were cited above.

References cited

Lacava 1995. Tráfico de animais silvestres no Brasil: Um diagnóstico preliminar. Brasília: WWF-Brasil, 1995. 53p.

Lees, A.C. and Peres, C.A., 2009. Gap-crossing movements predict species occupancy in Amazonian forest fragments. *Oikos*, 118(2), pp.280-290.

Moura, N.G., Lees, A.C., Aleixo, A., Barlow, J., Dantas, S.M., Ferreira, J., Lima, M.D.F.C. and Gardner, T.A., 2014. Two hundred years of local avian extinctions in Eastern Amazonia. *Conservation biology*, 28(5), pp.1271-1281.

Lees, A.C., Moura, N.G., de Almeida, A.S. and Vieira, I.C., 2015. Poor prospects for avian biodiversity in Amazonian oil palm. *PloS one*, 10(5), p.e0122432.

Barlow, J., Lennox, G.D., Ferreira, J., Berenguer, E., Lees, A.C., Mac Nally, R., Thomson, J.R., de Barros Ferraz, S.F., Louzada, J., Oliveira, V.H.F. and Parry, L., 2016. Anthropogenic disturbance in tropical forests can double biodiversity loss from deforestation. *Nature*, 535(7610), p.144.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Nárgila Gomes de Moura". The signature is written in a cursive style and is centered within a light blue rectangular background.

Nárgila G. de Moura

03/19/2018