

## Golden-shouldered Parrot

*Psephotellus chrysopterygius* Gould, 1858

Psittaculidae

**2020 conservation status:** Endangered

**IUCN Red List criteria:** C2a(ii)

**Justification of status:** there is a continuing decline driven primarily by cattle grazing, with < 2500 mature individuals. Although there appear to be two subpopulations, there are enough records of long-distance dispersal to suggest genetic exchange.

**Status trends assessed retrospectively in 2020**

1990	2000	2010
EN	EN	EN

**Global IUCN Red List status of species:** Endangered: B1ab(i,ii,iii,v)

**EPBC Act status:** Endangered (listed 2000), Recovery Plan (Golden-shouldered Parrot Recovery Team 2019), Conservation Advice (TSSC 2017)

**Legal status in range state:** Qld: EN



**Status certainty:** medium; there is uncertainty about the level of genetic exchange between subpopulation and about the limits to the western boundary.

**2010 Action Plan status:** Endangered: B1ab(iii,v): no change in status in 2020; change in criteria non-genuine (new information): better understanding of likely movement patterns; non-genuine (guidelines): IUCN Red List definition of location tightened.

### Current eligibility against IUCN Red List Criteria

IUCN category	Criteria eligibility
A	Not applicable: there is no suggestion of a population decline approaching 30% in three generations (16 years) despite a contraction in range from the north.
B	Not applicable: EOO > 20 000 km <sup>2</sup> , AOO < 2000 km <sup>2</sup> , continuing decline in population, > 10 locations.
C	<b>Applicable:</b> population 250–2500 mature individuals, a continuing decline and all birds in a single subpopulation: EN: C2a(ii).
D	Not applicable: population > 1000 mature individuals, distribution not small or restricted.
E	Not applicable: no population viability analysis has been undertaken.

### IUCN Red List assessment data

Metric	Estimate	Minimum	Maximum	Reliability	Source
Extent of Occurrence	8420 km <sup>2</sup>	8000 km <sup>2</sup>	9000 km <sup>2</sup>	medium	Golden-shouldered Parrot Recovery Team (2019)
trend	contracting			high	Golden-shouldered Parrot Recovery Team (2019)
Area of Occupancy	640 km <sup>2</sup>	600 km <sup>2</sup>	700 km <sup>2</sup>	high	Golden-shouldered Parrot Recovery Team (2019)
trend	contracting			high	Golden-shouldered Parrot Recovery Team (2019)
No. mature individuals	940	780	1100	medium	Golden-shouldered Parrot Recovery Team (2019)
trend	declining			high	Golden-shouldered Parrot Recovery Team (2019)
No. subpopulations	1	1	2	medium	this document
trend	stable			high	this document
basis of assessment of subpopulation number	Although the species is currently in two separate areas, there is enough evidence of long-distance dispersal to suggest there is a single subpopulation				
No. locations	Not calculated: the spatial nature of the threats is such that there are > 10 geographically or ecologically distinct areas where a single threatening event could affect all individuals of the subspecies present within a period of three years				
Fragmentation and fluctuations	Not severely fragmented. Not subject to extreme fluctuations in EOO, AOO, number of subpopulations, locations or mature individuals				
Generation time	5.4	4.9	5.9	medium	Bird <i>et al.</i> (2020)

### Intraspecific taxa

Monotypic.

Taxonomic uniqueness: very high; species/genus: 4 (1 EX), genera/family: 83, families/order: 3.

### Range

Golden-shouldered Parrots are currently known to breed in the headwaters of the Morehead and Staaten Rivers and nearby catchments. Although these breeding areas are sepa-

**Conservation objectives**

- Connection to Country by traditional owners is strongly revived
- Restoration of habitat and associated processes
- An increase in the breeding range

**Conservation actions under way**

- Traditional owners are regaining control of the management of much of their Country
- Much of the habitat is actively managed for parrot conservation
- Supplementary food is provided in a small part of the range
- Listed as threatened under appropriate legislation, including as a National Threatened Species Strategy priority
- Some areas are formally conserved

**Research required**

- Minimise barriers to engagement with Country by traditional owners
- Assess the relative importance of wet season food shortages or predation during the breeding season
- Determine the most effective means of restoring habitat formerly occupied by the parrots

**Management actions required**

- Support re-engagement with Country by traditional owners, particularly in southern part of the range

- Reinstatement of traditional fire management, particularly storm-burns in the early wet season
- Minimise the density of cattle over as much of the range as possible
- Prevent the loss of habitat to mining

**Bibliography**

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Golden-shouldered Parrot Recovery Team (2019) 'Draft Golden-shouldered Parrot recovery plan 2019–2029'. Olkola Aboriginal Corporation, Cairns.

Threatened Species Scientific Committee (TSSC) (2017) 'Conservation Advice *Psephotus chrysopterygius* (golden-shouldered parrot, alwal)'. Department of the Environment and Energy, Canberra.

**Citation**

Golden-shouldered Parrot Recovery Team (2021) Golden-shouldered Parrot *Psephotellus chrysopterygius*. In *The Action Plan for Australian Birds 2020*. (Eds ST Garnett and GB Baker) pp. 419–421. CSIRO Publishing, Melbourne.

## Paradise Parrot

*Psephotellus pulcherrimus* Gould, 1845

Psittaculidae

**2020 conservation status:** Extinct

**Justification of status:** while rumours have persisted, repeated surveys have failed to locate any birds for over 50 years.

**Status trends assessed retrospectively in 2020**

1990	2000	2010
EX	EX	EX

**Global IUCN Red List status of species:** Least Concern

**EPBC Act status:** Extinct (listed 2000)

**Legal status in range states:** NSW: EX (presumed), Qld: EX

**Status certainty:** high; the average probability of extinction using the threats model of extinction (Keith *et al.* 2017) and the records and surveys model (Thompson



*et al.* 2017) is 0.970, so greater than the recommended threshold of 0.900

**Decade of last confirmed record:** 1940–1949

**2010 Action Plan status:** Extinct: no change in status in 2020.