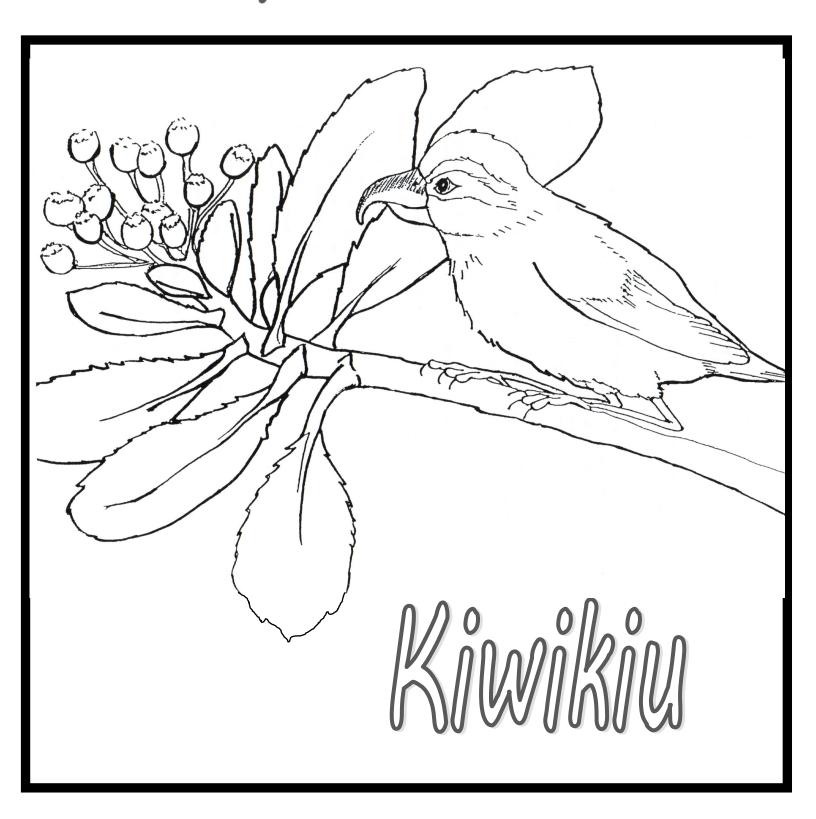
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Maui Parrotbill

Pseudonestor xanthophrys

This Maui Parrotbill is sitting on a kanawao branch in fruit. It is named for its large, parrot-like bill which it uses to crush branches and stems, bite into fruit, and lift tree bark in search of food.

How to Color Me:

* Crown (top of head), back, and wings: Olive-green

* Eyes: Dark brown

* Stripe above eye: Yellow

* Stripe across eye: Olive-green* Chin and Body below: Yellow

* Upper Bill: Dark Gray* Lower Bill: White

* Legs and Feet: Gray

Diet: Parrotbill feed mostly on insects, insect larvae, and other invertebrates. They prefer to search for insects on koa trees, akala stems, and kanawao fruit.

Sounds and Calls: The Parrotbill's song is a descending "CHEWY-chewy-c

Breeding: Maui Parrotbill build their nests in large ohia trees, high in the outer forks of the branches. A Parrotbill pair will only raise one chick per year. After the chick leaves the nest, it will stay with its parents for 5 to 17 months. This is a long time when compared to other songbirds.

Conservation Efforts: Maui Parrotbill are endangered and are found only in the highelevation rain forests on eastern Maui. Parrotbill once lived in the lowlands and drier western slope of Haleakala on Maui, on Moloka'i and possibly on Lana'i and Kaho'olawe as well. There are only about 500 Parrotbill remaining. Conservation efforts are currently underway to increase the population of Parrotbill and to gain more knowledge about their ecology.

Where can you see a Maui Parrotbill? Maui Parrotbill can sometimes be seen on bird walks led by the rangers of Haleakala National Park. Contact the Park for more information.

Visit our website: www.mauiforestbird.org, to see photos of the Maui Parrotbill and to learn more about our other native Maui forest birds.