

The availability of Blue-fronted Amazon nesting cavities is at risk in Central-West Brazil

Gláucia H. F. Seixas* and Guilherme Mourão
Corresponding author: glaucia@fundacaoneotropica.org.br

Appendix 2. Number and percentage of palm cavities occupied by birds, mammals and social insect in relation to 4,585 monitoring events carried out from 2016 to 2024 in a 5,071 km² area of the Central-West, Brazil.

Scientific name	Name	Number	%
Birds			
<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	Blue-fronted amazon	1248	27.2
<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>	Chopi blackbird	272	5.9
<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Black-bellied whistling-duck	196	4.3
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel	110	2.4
<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	Toco toucan	95	2.1
<i>Megascops choliba</i>	Tropical Screech-owl	54	1.2
<i>Xolmis irupero</i>	White monjita	42	0.9
<i>Tyto furcata</i>	American Barn owl	33	0.7
<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	Red-shouldered macaw	19	0.4
<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>	White-eyed parakeet	18	0.4
<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>	White woodpecker	10	0.2
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Great kiskadee	8	0.2
<i>Colaptes campestris</i>	Campo flicker	5	0.1
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black vulture	4	0.1
<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>	Narrow-billed woodcreeper	3	0.1
Mammals			
<i>Didelphis albiventris</i>	White-eared opossum	36	0.8
<i>Artibeus</i> sp	Bats	14	0.3
Social insects			
<i>Pepsis</i> sp	Wasps	42	0.9
<i>Nasutitermes</i> sp	Termite	40	0.9
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Bees	17	0.4