LONG-TERM MONITORING EFFICIENCY AND IDENTIFICATION SUCCESS IN THE REINTRODUCTION OF THE VINACEOUS-BREASTED AMAZON (*AMAZONA VINACEA*)

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The vinaceous-breasted amazon (*Amazona vinacea*), one of the most threatened Neotropical parrots, has been the focus of a long-term reintroduction project at Araucárias National Park, Brazil.

Between January **2011** and June **2023**, **twelve release events** were conducted, followed by periodic monitoring using a combination of methods: **field records by the technical team, citizen-scientist reports and camera traps.**

> A total of 8,671 monitoring records and reports were analyzed.

Monitoring by the technical team relied on visual inspection and vocalization records to locate and identify individuals.

> Monitoring frequency increased between 2017 and 2023, driven by an increase in financial resource and stronger involvement of local communities.
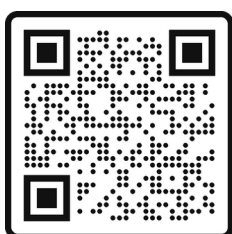
Citizen Science: The Power of Community

< 5% **Before 2016** **> 25%** **After 2019**

Rise in citizen reports: Citizen-scientist contributions grew form less than 5% of records before 2016 to over 25% after 2019, highlighting the growing role of participatory monitoring in data collection across broader spatial and temporal scales.

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> The introduction of numbered medal tags in 2019 enhanced the ability to recognize individual parrots, raising identification success from **34–73% to over 90%.**

- Post-release monitoring is fundamental for assessing survival, adaptation and reproduction, providing feedback for project adjustments.
- These findings demonstrate the refinement of field methodologies and the benefits of integrating professional and community-based monitoring.

Challenges and Future Directions

- Despite notable advances, reliably finding and identifying translocated individuals from a long distance in the Atlantic Forest remains one of the project's greatest challenges.
- The adoption of emerging technologies, such as drone-assisted telemetry, small and parrot resistant GPS devices, and AI-based image and sound recognition, remains largely limited by costs and technical availability but represents a crucial future direction for improving long-term monitoring of A. vinacea in the wild.