

Review

The Number and Distribution of Introduced and Naturalized Parrots

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Abstract: Parrots have been transported and traded by humans for at least the last 2000 years and this trade continues unabated today. This transport of species has involved the majority of recognized parrot species (300+ of 382 species). Inevitably, some alien species either escape captivity or are released and may establish breeding populations in the novel area. With respect to parrots, established but alien populations are becoming common in many parts of the world. In this review, we attempt to estimate the total number of parrot species introduced into the wild in non-native areas and assess how many of these have self-sustaining breeding populations. Based on the public databases GAVIA, eBird, and iNaturalist, 166 species of Psittaciformes have been introduced (seen in the wild) into 120 countries or territories outside of the native range. Of these, 60 species are naturalized, and an additional 11 species are breeding in at least one country outside of their native range (86 countries or territories total). The Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*) and Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) are the most widely distributed and successful of the introduced parrots, being naturalized in 47 and 26 countries or territories, respectively. Far and away, the United States and its territories support the greatest number of naturalized parrots, with 28 different species found in either the continental US, or Hawaii or Puerto Rico. Naturalized species as well as urbanized native species of parrots are likely to continue increasing in numbers and geographical range, and detailed studies are needed to both confirm species richness in each area as well as mitigate potential ecological impacts and conflicts with humans.

Keywords: naturalized parrots; introduced species; invasive species; world parrot trade; invasion biology



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1. Introduction

Parrots have been transported and traded by humans for at least the last 2000 years and this trade continues today [1]. Cardador et al. [2] summarized trade data available through the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES [3]) and documented that during the 20-year period 1975 to 2015, more than 19 million individual parrots of 336 species were legally traded among countries. This involved an average of more than half a million birds each year, with the parrot trade representing approximately 25% of all legal bird trade [2].

Inevitably, some individuals of introduced alien species either escape captivity and/or are accidentally or purposefully released and may begin breeding in the wild in the novel area [4,5]. Parrots are no exception and released or escaped parrots are often quite successful at surviving in the wild in new areas. Over time, if a successful breeding population is established, the species would be considered naturalized in that area. In some cases, the new populations can expand rapidly and grow exponentially in size [6–10]. If the species extends its naturalized range and establishes additional populations, it may become invasive.

Naturalized and invasive species are increasing worldwide, and parrots represent an increasingly large proportion of the naturalized bird species [11,12]. Although the

invasive nature of established foreign parrot species is debated [13–15], naturalized parrot populations are increasing in distribution and size. Additionally, their interactions with humans are also increasing and becoming more complex and involve both positive and negative aspects [16–20]. This interaction with humans also includes control of some populations. In many cities around the world two common introduced parrots, the Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*) and Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) are being controlled due to real or perceived problems with human activity. This is also true for some species in their native distribution [21].

The wildlife trade that ultimately gives rise to naturalized populations of parrots can also directly and negatively impact populations of species in their native ranges [22]. In many cases, this trade is causing species to be endangered in their native area, while at the same time inadvertently creating the possible situation where a population may establish itself in a novel and foreign area. In addition, the established populations can have impacts on local and native species [13]. It seems critical, therefore, to know exactly how many parrot species have established breeding populations in novel areas outside of their natural distribution. Such information is critical for monitoring introduced populations, informing management priorities, and understanding how introduced population may relate to the conservation of endangered populations in the native range of species [20]. That is the purpose of this review. We summarize multiple databases and attempt to arrive at an estimate for the number of parrot species both introduced and naturalized in the world. Our effort includes providing a database combining information from separate sources for use by other researchers.

Efforts to estimate the number of naturalized parrots have been made for almost two decades, and a comparison of the results highlights that the number and distribution of naturalized parrots is increasing. In one of the first efforts at counting naturalized parrots, Lever [23]; see also [24] reported that 34 species of parrots established naturalized populations. Two years later, Runde et al. [25] reported that there were 39 naturalized parrot species. Subsequently, Menchetti and Mori [13] reported about 60 parrot species were breeding outside their native distribution, and Avery and Shiels [26] reported 54 species have been introduced into foreign areas and 38 of these have become established. Most recently, Royle and Donner [24] examined records in the Global Avian Invasion Atlas (GAVIA) database [27] from 1993–2012 and documented records of 129 species of parrots observed in 106 countries. From these records, Royle and Donner concluded that there were at least 47 species of parrots in 21 genera that are naturalized in at least one country outside their native range. Lastly, a recent estimate of the geographical range of naturalized parrots is that of Mori and Menchetti [15] in which they conclude that species are found in 47 countries and all continents except Antarctica [28–30]. The variation in recent estimates is due in part to the sources of the information reviewed, and the time frame considered. Although our study is also subject to the same limitations, our review represents the first attempt to estimate the number of naturalized species based on a combination of the available data sets that have previously been analyzed separately. Additionally, for the United States, we compare the data from the public data sets with detailed reviews and field observations to examine the consistency and accuracy in the public data sets.

2. Methods

Our examination of world parrot species follows the taxonomy of the International Ornithological Congress (IOC) [31]. According to that taxonomy, there are 399 recognized species of parrots, including 17 taxa now extinct, and 382 extant species.

2.1. Terminology

There are many terms now used in the literature on introduced and naturalized alien species [32]. We use the terminology of Blackburn et al. [33,34] and Richardson et al. [32] as follows: (a) introduced species—a non-native/alien species that has been transported outside of its native range by human means and for which individuals have been observed

in the wild in the new and novel area; (b) Breeding-non-native/alien species for which there is evidence of breeding in the wild; (c) Naturalized-non-native/alien species that has established a self-sustaining population; (d) Invasive–non-native/alien species that has established a self-sustaining populations at multiple sites across a range of habitats.

2.2. Databases

We were focused on identifying populations of species of Psittaciformes that occur in areas outside of their natural ranges. Thus, records of sub-species were subsumed under their corresponding species. To assess the status of each species, we summarized all records in the Global Avian Invasions Atlas (GAVIA) database [27]. GAVIA is a spatial and temporal database that summarizes published literature on naturalized birds and classifies the occurrence of species into various categories based on published findings. The GAVIA database consists of 27,723 records of observations and/or data on alien birds, representing 971 species and spanning the period 6000 BCE–2014 CE. Each record details an introduced species' status within a country, as referenced by a particular publication. For our analysis, the GAVIA dataset was filtered to only include records of Psittaciformes. Furthermore, 76 records of introductions (corresponding to 22 species) for conservation purposes or reintroductions back into a species' native range (known or presumed) were excluded. The final GAVIA dataset we examined consisted of 3422 records of 127 species introduced into 109 different countries and administrative regions. Of these 127 species, 96 were also present in the eBird database (see below), whereas 31 were unique to the GAVIA database.

In the GAVIA database, the status of species is classified into one of six categories: Breeding = a species that is known to be breeding or to have bred in the area of introduction, but for which the population is not self-sustaining; Established = a species that has formed self-sustaining populations in the area of introduction; Unsuccessful = an introduced species that has been seen in the wild but has not been able to establish a breeding population; Died Out = a species that was once established in the area of introduction, but has become extinct (by non-human means); Extirpated = a species that was once established in an area, but has subsequently been exterminated by humans; and lastly Unknown = a species that is observed in the wild in the area of introduction but whose status is unknown relative to the other categories [27].

We sorted these records by species and country and collapsed the six categories to four: Introduced (Unsuccessful or Unknown status in GAVIA), Breeding, Naturalized (Established status in GAVIA), and Historic (Extirpated or Died Out status in GAVIA).

We complimented the above data from GAVIA with citizen science records from eBird [35] and the Alien Parrots Observatory project in iNaturalist [36]. These are spatial and temporal databases of species' observations as reported by citizen scientists. All eBird records (whether from checklists or individual observations) between 1960–2017 were downloaded and filtered to include only extant species of Psittaciformes ($N = 2,342,926$). We then mapped these observations onto a high-resolution world map (from the R packages *rworldmaps* and *rworldxtra* [37–39]) to identify the country/territory where the observation was made. Observations of a given species were excluded if they were made within that species' native range, as based on distribution maps available from BirdLife International [40]. Furthermore, observations within 250 km of the native range were also excluded under the assumption that these observations likely represent extralimital sightings rather than observations of introduced birds. If there were at least three observations of individuals that occurred on different days and were more than 250 km outside of their native range, we considered those observations to represent an introduced population.

The final data set of eBird observations comprised 215,699 records of 135 species. Observations in iNaturalist were handled similarly to those from eBird, and the resulting data comprised 12,760 observations of 34 species from 1960–2017. All 34 species present in the iNaturalist data set were also in the eBird database.

Although the records from GAVIA provide information on the status of introduced parrots (breeding, etc.) the records from eBird and iNaturalist generally do not, at least

in terms of the occurrence data that we summarized. In our data set (Tables S1–S3), we scored a species as ‘Observed’ if the records came from eBird or iNaturalist. The category Observed is thus the same as Introduced (from GAVIA) but these are listed separately in the database to indicate where those data came from. In cases where the GAVIA database indicated a status of ‘Historic’ for a species, but there were also records in eBird and iNaturalist, the status was listed as ‘Historic/Observed’.

Lastly, using the eBird and iNaturalist records, we determined each species’ area of occupancy (AOO) using the R package *redlistr* [41] to quantify the area (in km²) occupied by each species outside its native distribution. The AOO analysis examines a species distribution based on 2 × 2 km grids, and the total AOO for a given species is the sum of the area for the total number of grids in which that species has been recorded outside its native distribution subject to the criteria listed above (three observations at least 250 km distant). For the six species of introduced parrots with the largest values for AOO, we also map their worldwide distribution, using the R packages *rworldmaps* and *rworldxtra* [37–39].

For both the identification of introduced populations and the mapping of sightings for calculation of the AOO, consistent nomenclature between the various databases is critical. Although we used the IOC checklist [31], we also compared that taxonomy with that of the BirdLife/Handbook of Birds of the World checklist [42] to identify cases where taxonomic changes have been proposed. We identified 21 cases/taxa where the taxonomy has changed (Table S4) and that would impact our examination of introduced populations. First, as regards the GAVIA database and the identification of naturalized species, the newly recognized species are not present as distinct taxa in the GAVIA database. Thus, the GAVIA records could conceivably refer to naturalized populations of any one of the species listed in association with a particular species in the original taxonomy. This possible error is unavoidable until new research is done on these newly designated taxa. Similarly, there are no labeled sightings of the newly recognized species identified in either eBird or iNaturalist. When calculating the AOO for introduced species, we could only make the calculations for the species taxa listed in the ‘original’ taxonomy in Table S4. To calculate the AOO for each such species, we filtered out sightings within the distribution of the newly recognized taxa, as such observations would have artificially increased the AOO of the taxa under consideration.

Separate from examining the records in the above databases, we examine in detail the parrot species present in the United States. Several recent, and in-depth analyses and reviews of introduced parrots in the United States and its territories [43–46], permit comparisons between various data sets.

2.3. Political Designations

The GAVIA database, and records on eBird and iNaturalist, are only as geographically widespread as the publications or actual observations themselves. Thus, there are not records or observations for every country or geographical area. In our summary, we designated the country of observation as that location on the observation or reference publication.

Many countries administer political territories. When there were data on introduced parrots in territories, these data were summarized for the specific territory as separate from the country itself (Tables S1–S3). For example, Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands are listed separately from the United States.

3. Results

Based on the GAVIA, eBird, and iNaturalist databases (hereafter referred to as the combined database), there are records of 166 species of Psittaciformes having been introduced (seen in the wild) in 120 countries or territories outside of the native range (Figure 1; Tables S1 and S2). These species comprise 43% (166 of 382) of all known species of Psittaciformes and approximately half (49.4%, 166 of 336) of the species of parrots identified in the international parrot trade [2]. Of these 166 species, 60 species have been recorded or

are now known to be naturalized and an additional 11 species are breeding in at least one country outside of their native range, being present in a total 86 countries or territories.

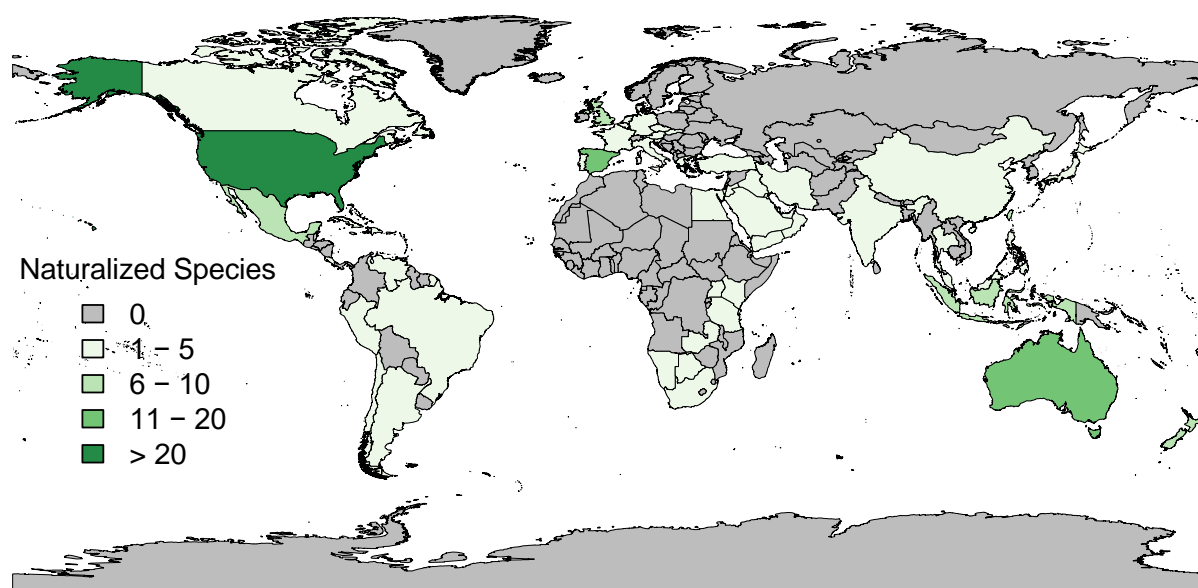


Figure 1. The distribution of naturalized and breeding species of parrots (Psittaciformes), according to the GAVIA (Dyer et al., 2017) dataset. The map depicts how many species of introduced Psittaciformes are naturalized or breeding per country. See text for definitions.

For the 71 species either breeding or naturalized, the mean number of countries (or territories) in which these species occur is 3.8 with a wide range of 1–51 (Figure 2). Almost half (30) of these species are recorded as either breeding or having a naturalized population in just one country. The six most widely distributed naturalized parrots, in terms of countries occupied are: Rose-ringed Parakeet, naturalized in 47 countries or territories; Monk Parakeet, naturalized in 26 countries or territories; Budgerigar (*Melopsittacus undulatus*), naturalized in 12 countries or territories; Alexandrine Parakeet (*Psittacula eupatria*) naturalized in 12 countries or territories; Brown-throated Parakeet (*Eupsittula pertinax*), naturalized in eight countries or territories; and Grey-headed Lovebird (*Agapornis canus*), naturalized in six countries or territories (Table S1).

Countries vary enormously in size, and the area of occupancy (AOO) is a more objective measure of the geographical distribution of introduced populations than number of countries occupied. For introduced parrots (species observed in the wild outside their native range), the AOO varied widely. The mean AOO was 714.3 km² ($n = 135$; range = 4–21,944 km²; SD = 2595.7; Figure 3). Above, the six most widely distributed parrots are listed in terms of countries occupied. This list changes when considering AOO. The six species with the largest AOO of introduced populations are: Monk Parakeet (21,944 km²), Rose-ringed Parakeet (18,812 km²), Eastern Rosella (*Platycercus eximus*, 5976 km²), Nanday Parakeet (*Aratinga nenday*, 4840 km²), Red-crowned Amazon (*Amazona viridigenalis*, 3376 km²) and Budgerigar (3172 km²). Only the Monk Parakeet and Rose-ringed Parakeets overlap in these two ranked lists. Figures S1–S6 illustrate the global distributions of the sightings of these six species outside their native ranges.

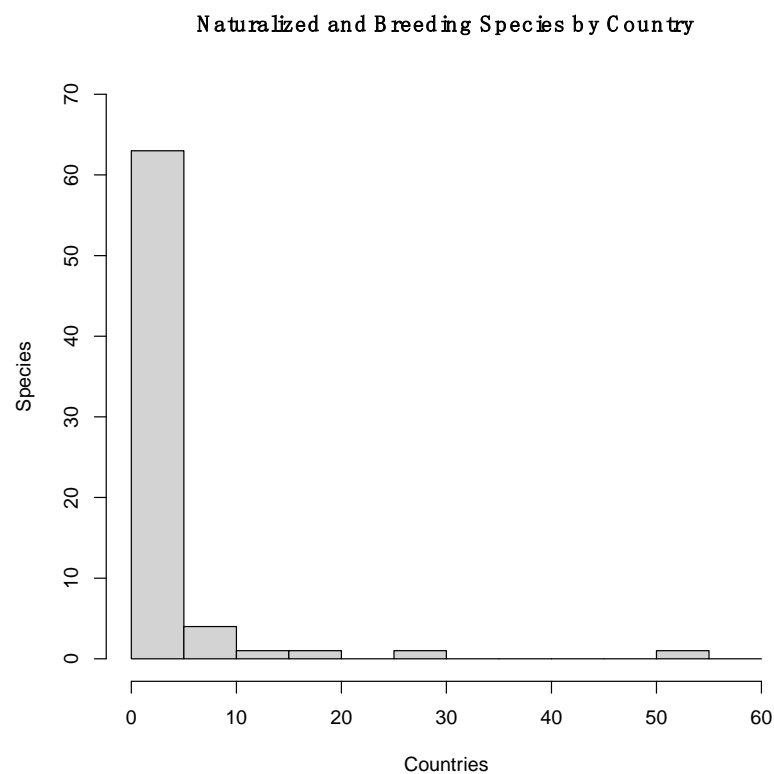


Figure 2. The frequency distribution of introduced and naturalized or breeding species of parrots (Psittaciformes) across countries.

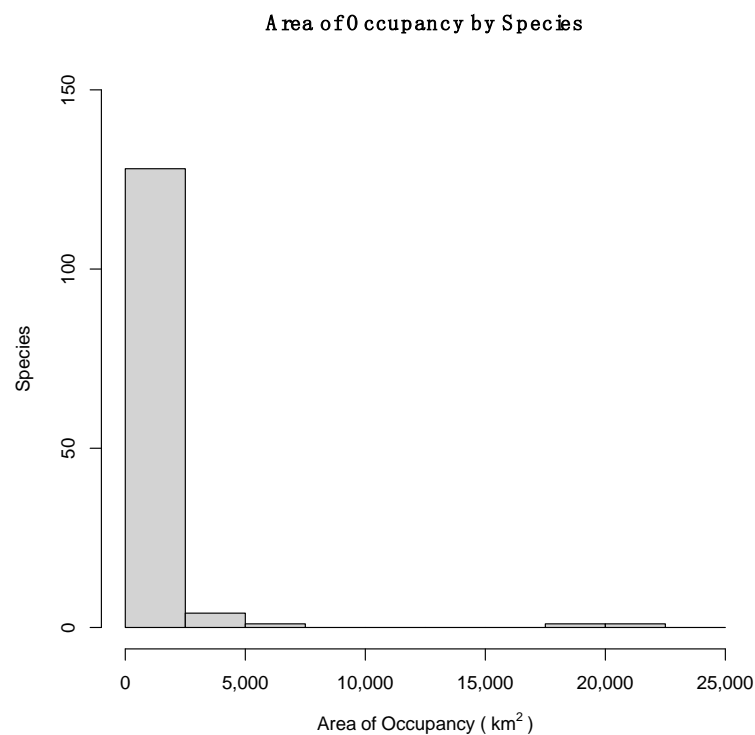


Figure 3. The frequency distribution of introduced and naturalized or breeding species of parrots (Psittaciformes) by their AOO (Area of Occupancy). The AOO only refers to introduced populations.

Despite the difference between countries as an indicator of geographical spread and AOO, there was a significant correlation between the number of countries a species was introduced in and the AOO (Figure 4; Spearman $R_s = 0.732$, $p < 0.001$).

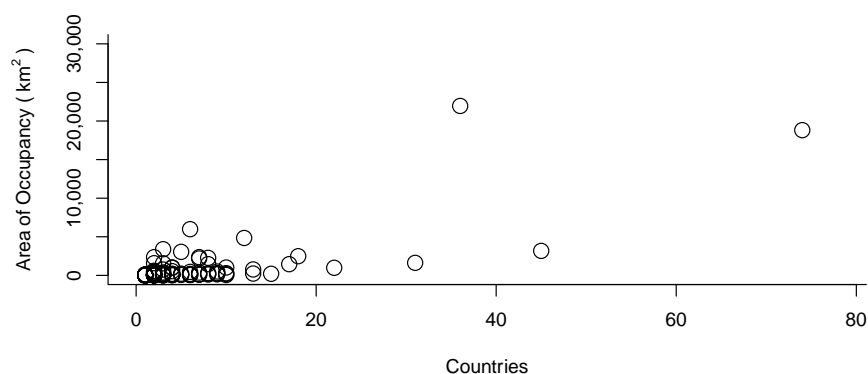


Figure 4. Relationship between area of occupancy and the number of countries that introduced parrots have been seen in the wild or are naturalized or breeding.

In terms of countries supporting naturalized parrots, and based on the combined database, the six countries or territories with the largest number of naturalized or breeding species are: United States (40 species), Australia, Spain, and Puerto Rico each with 14 species, Taiwan (9 species), and Singapore (8 species). This order is different if we consider records for all introduced species combined. That list is: United States (87 species), Brazil and Spain with 52 species, Australia and Puerto Rico with 35 species, and Mexico (20 species) (Table S1).

The records for Australia of 13 naturalized species (Table S1) illustrate the complexity of the parrot trade and the current distribution of introduced species. Currently in Australia, there is only one introduced species likely to be naturalized at present, the Rose-ringed Parakeet [47]. The other naturalized species in Australia listed in Table S1 are native to Australia but introduced in areas outside of their native range on the continent [47]. Thus, these species fall within the definition of transported, introduced, and naturalized used by authors, but the species' novel distributions are still within their native country Australia.

For the continental United States, there are records of 85 species of parrots introduced, breeding, or naturalized (Tables S1 and S2). At least two of these records are suspected to be in error or are inaccurate (that of Kuhl's Lorikeet *Vini kuhlii* and Kakapo *Strigops habroptila*), leaving 83 species. In comparison, the work by Uehling et al. [43,44], focusing on the continental United States during the 15-year period from 2002–2016, documented records of 56 species of parrots either introduced or naturalized. These two lists (the combined database (Table S1) and Uehling et al. [44,45]) overlap considerably when only considering naturalized species, but less so when considering all species. Thus, of the 25 naturalized species listed in [44], all but three are listed as naturalized or breeding in the combined database. Similarly, of the 22 species listed as naturalized in the combined database, 16 species are also listed as naturalized by Uehling et al. [44]. There is even greater overlap for the data in Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Of the five species of parrots listed by VanderWerf and Kalodimos [46] as naturalized in Hawaii, each of those species is listed as naturalized in the combined database (Table S3). For Puerto Rico, of the 12 naturalized species identified by Falcón and Tremblay [43], all of these species are listed as either introduced, breeding, or naturalized in the combined database (Table S3). Despite this considerable overlap when considering currently known naturalized species, the combined database (Table S1) also contains records of many species that have not been recently confirmed or verified. Thus, for the continental US, the combined database contains records of 28 introduced and eight breeding or naturalized species not confirmed by Uehling et al. [44,45].

Combining the lists of the recent studies [43–46], 28 species of Psittaciformes are naturalized in either the continental US, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico, and an additional 15 species are breeding there (43 species total). If we ask the same question of the combined database, there are records of 26 species as naturalized in either the continental US, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico, and an additional 14 species are breeding there (40 species total).

4. Discussion

Parrots are one of the most endangered groups of birds in the world, and in part this is because of the global trade driven primarily by the pet trade. As a result of this international trade, parrots as introduced and naturalized species are also among the most widely distributed groups of birds in the world, although much of this distribution is in novel areas outside of species' native ranges. It was our goal in this review to attempt to estimate the number of naturalized species of parrots in the world. This effort updates past estimates [13,23,25,26] and provides a combined database of parrot specific records from GAVIA, eBird, and iNaturalist available for use by other researchers. While previous efforts have utilized separate data sets, by combining data sets our goal was to a reliable, current estimate for introduced parrots around the world.

Of the 382 extant species of Psittaciformes, the majority of these (336) have been transported around the world through the global pet trade [2]. Our review indicates that almost half of these species (49.4%, 166 of 336) have escaped captivity or been released in novel areas and observed in the wild in no less than 120 countries or territories. Not surprisingly, introduction in a new area does not guarantee establishment success, but nevertheless at least 71 species are known to have established breeding or naturalized populations in 86 different countries or territories. Considering past estimates of the number of naturalized species [13,23,25,26] it is obvious that the number of naturalized parrots has increased over time. Part of this increase is related to a general increase in parrot trade around the globe [2], although this trade has changed drastically in some areas due to bans on trade that been imposed by the governments in some areas, e.g., the United States and the European Union (2,4,11,45). Some of the increase in naturalized parrots is likely also related to increased numbers of escapes or releases of individuals already present in a locality as the result of past trade activity.

There are necessary qualifications to the data that we summarized as well as our methods of analysis. Citizen science data are increasingly used to examine distributional patterns of species worldwide including introduced parrots [24,43,48–50]. Nevertheless, issues concerning species identification and spatial and temporal biases in sampling must be considered in analysis and interpretation [49–52]. Our combined database (Table S1) is subject to these considerations, and our conclusions about the numbers of introduced and naturalized species should be viewed as our best attempt to conservatively review the data available in public databases.

The GAVIA database is an important resource as a starting point, but given that it is not being updated with respect to changes in taxonomy and current research on the distribution and status of individual species, the importance of this database will likely decrease over time. It is also the case for many species, the status as based on publications listed in the GAVIA database needs confirmation from more recent sources. Similarly, our use of a 250 km distance as a filter for observations from eBird affects our conclusion about the number of introduced species. Without such a filter, every extralimital observation of a species would have been included but, in our opinion, would not have improved our understanding of the number or distribution of naturalized parrots. If a transported species establishes a new population on a new island or in a far-distant country, it is clearly a novel naturalized population. However, if an extralimital population establishes itself close to the native population, it is simply a matter of judgement or semantics whether that population is considered naturalized or just an example of a range expansion. This is particularly true in some countries, e.g., Australia, where the majority of naturalized parrot species are also species native to Australia. It is also the case that for some poorly studied species, the actual native distribution may not be fully known. In these cases, observations listed in eBird and iNaturalist that meet our distance criteria of 250 km may, in fact, simply be observations of birds in the native range but misclassified as representing introduced populations.

For any geographical area, combining citizen science records with detailed field observations by knowledgeable researchers will ultimately yield the most accurate and

reliable records for distribution of introduced parrots, as exemplified by [46]. We hope that by providing the combined database (Table S1) other researchers can use these data as the starting point for such field observations. Our comparison of the combined database with recent publications on parrots in the United States illustrates one method of checking for consistency and accuracy. This comparison showed general but not exact agreement for species either breeding or naturalized, but less so for all introduced species. Considerable overlap was expected given that both Uehling et al. [44] and this study made use of eBird data. However, Uehling et al. [44] reported species for which there was at least one observation recorded in eBird, whereas we used a minimum of three observations. Clearly, any conclusion we or other researchers reach is dependent on the exact data set examined. Although not summarized specifically here, comparison of the combined database with recent surveys of introduced parrots in England [53], Europe [54], Spain and Portugal [55], and South Africa [56] also show general agreement with respect to naturalized and breeding species.

Calculation of the area of occupancy (AOO) for introduced species allows for a more objective analysis of a species' spread than just comparing the number of countries a species is recorded in. The number of countries a species has colonized as a naturalized species is important, but we expect that any examination of life-history correlates of success would be more likely to identify significant factors if such analyses focused on AOO. A comparison of the data for the two most common introduced species, the Rose-ringed Parakeet and Monk Parakeet, highlight the value of examining both measures of success. The Rose-ringed Parakeet is now naturalized in 47 countries, whereas naturalized Monk Parakeets are found in 26 countries. In contrast, the AOO of Monk Parakeets is ~15% larger than that of Rose-ringed Parakeets (21,944 km² compared to 18,812 km²; Table S1). One possible explanation for this difference is that the Rose-ringed Parakeet is more widely traded worldwide in the pet trade than is the Monk Parakeet, leading to Rose-rings establishing themselves in more countries. In contrast, Monk Parakeets are highly adaptable and successful in areas where they establish themselves [57], leading to population increases and range expansions that would be observed through calculation of the AOO. We encourage consideration of both the AOO and countries occupied in future studies of the spread and success of introduced parrots.

Naturalized parrots are increasingly common in some areas and can present a host of both positive and negative interactions with humans. As Kiacz and Brightsmith [20] review, naturalized parrots offer timely and significant opportunities for conservation, research, and human society. The potential negative impacts of naturalized parrots, thoroughly reviewed by Mori and Menchetti [15] and Brightsmith and Kiacz [14] can be significant in some situations, as with damage to electrical infrastructure by Monk Parakeets or localized agriculture by some species. Nevertheless, overall, Brightsmith and Kiacz [14] conclude that these impacts are minor and do not in general justify the widespread and indiscriminate control of naturalized parrot species.

Given that populations of naturalized parrots are expanding, becoming urbanized in many cities, and generally representing larger fractions of local avifaunas, a greater understanding of their population biology, behavior, and interactions with humans is needed. We encourage regular local and regional surveys for species presence and abundance as well as large scale reviews of global patterns. Accurate data on the species richness and diversity of naturalized parrots will be critical for understanding the role of parrots as introduced and possibly invasive species, conservation efforts of threatened or endangered species, any management efforts when needed, and increasing the public knowledge and understanding of this important group of birds.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/d13090412/s1>. Table S1: Status of all species of Psittaciformes identified in the GAVIA, eBird, and iNaturalist databases as having been introduced (seen in the wild) in a country or territory outside of their native range. Introduced = a non-native/alien species that has been transported outside of its native range by human means and for which individuals have been observed in the wild in the

new and novel area. Breeding = a non-native/alien species for which there is evidence of breeding activity in the wild. Naturalized = non-native/alien species that has established a self-sustaining population. Historic = a non-native/alien species that was previously recorded as breeding but which was extirpated or it died out. Observed = a non-native/alien species that has been transported outside of its native range by human means and for which individuals have been observed in the wild in the new and novel area, according to observations in eBird and iNaturalist. This designation is thus the same as 'Introduced', but we separate the terms to indicate which database the record came from. All instances of 'Introduced' are from the GAVIA database. All instances of 'Observed' are from the eBird or iNaturalist database. Table S2: A summary of the numbers of species of parrots (Psittaciformes) outside of their native range according to the GAVIA database, eBird and iNaturalist. Here the category Introduced includes the category Observed from Table S1. See text for definitions of each category. Note that the categories in this table are mutually exclusive. Thus, species counted in the Naturalized column are not counted in the Breeding column. Table S3: Status of parrots (Psittaciformes) in the USA recorded in the GAVIA, eBird, and iNaturalist databases (This Study* in table) compared with those in recent and in-depth studies and reviews. Species arranged in alphabetical order of scientific name. Table S4: Recent taxonomic changes [31,41] in parrots that were considered when calculating the Area of Occupancy (AOO) of introduced populations. Figure S1: Distribution of sightings of Monk Parakeets (*Myiopsitta monachus*) outside of their native range based on records in eBird and iNaturalist. See text for explanation. Figure S2: Distribution of sightings of Rose-ringed Parakeets (*Psittacula krameri*) outside of their native range based on records in eBird and iNaturalist. See text for explanation. Figure S3: Distribution of sightings of Eastern Rosellas (*Platycercus eximus*) outside of their native range based on records in eBird and iNaturalist. See text for explanation. Figure S4: Distribution of sightings of Nanday Parakeets (*Aratinga nenday*) outside of their native range based on records in eBird and iNaturalist. See text for explanation. Figure S5: Distribution of sightings of Red-crowned Amazons (*Amazona viridigenalis*) outside of their native range based on records in eBird and iNaturalist. See text for explanation. Figure S6: Distribution of sightings of Budgerigar (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) outside of their native range based on records in eBird and iNaturalist. See text for explanation.

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