Both dormitories were in residential neighborhoods. The North dormitory is in an isolated tree of *Eucalyptus* sp, whereas the South dormitory is located in a homogenous plantation, also of *Eucalyptus* sp., contiguous to a plantation of *Pinus* sp. with approximately five hectares. The census method was used by counting the parrots that arrived in the dormitory before sunset. The maximum number of parrots observed in the South dormitory was 98 individuals, and in the North dormitory was 66 individuals. The results show a population increase, but studies are necessary to confirm the reproductive activity of the species. In addition, it is recommended the monitoring of the dormitories, besides studies about the feeding habits of the species in its new areas of life.

10659 SEX AND AGE DETERMINATION OF CREAMY-BELLIED THRUSH, *Turdus amarochalinus*, AT CARIJÓS ECOLOGICAL STATION, SANTA CATARINA, BRAZIL

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Sex and determination using molt and plumage criteria are important tools for population demographic studies. We analyzed and determine the strategy and extension of molt individuals of *Turdus amaurochalinus* (n=31). According to data, the breeding season starts in September. Males, identified by the cloacal protuberance, exhibited an intensely yellow bill, while females/immatures presented partially yellow bills. The juvenile plumage is characterized by brown-spotted white feathers on the breast and rusty tips to the brown feathers of the head, body, and wing coverts, in addition to an evident gape/brown beak. In January, the preformative molt occurred while other birds were still breeding. Preformative and prebasic molts were characterized by a strong body molt, and prebasic molts also included sequential primary replacement. The preformative plumage was observed between April and September, with molt limits and incomplete skull ossification. Eight birds exhibited partial preformative molts including the replacement of all body feathers, lesser and median coverts, and 4-9 (6.9±2.2) inner greater coverts. Thus, the molt strategy of the species appears to follow the Complex Basic Strategy, consistent with the Turdidae. We found one individual with an eccentric preformative molt, replacing p7-10, along with two outer primary coverts, all alulas, and all secondaries and tertials. To our knowledge, this pattern is not known from other New World *Turdus*. Understanding the within- and between-population variation in the extent of the preformative molt is critical for developing accurate aging criteria and can reveal insights into the ecological and evolutionary pressures that drive this variation.