



# CARNABY'S COCKATOO

## Description

Carnaby's Cockatoos are mostly brownish-black with dusky white-tipped feathers. They have white ear covers, a white band towards the tip of the tail and a black bill. Females have yellowish-white ear covers and greyish bills. The Carnaby's upper bill is broader and shorter than the Baudin's Cockatoos.

## Diet

Carnaby's Cockatoos eat the seeds of Banksia, Dryandra, Hakea, Eucalyptus, Grevillea and Pine trees.

## In the wild

Carnaby's travel in large flocks of up to 2,000.

## Threats

Carnaby's Cockatoos have a very low rate of reproduction which means the population cannot quickly replace the large number of birds shot by farmers. Habitat destruction is also a major cause as cutting down trees destroys the cockatoos' nesting sites. Carnaby's come into competition with introduced bees, galahs and corellas for nesting sites. Carnaby's Cockatoos are also highly sought after as pets on the black market. Many chicks are taken from nests and trees are cut down to get at the eggs and babies inside the nesting hollows. It is illegal to shoot or poach Black Cockatoos.

## At Perth Zoo

Perth Zoo has a number of cockatoo species on display in the **Western Australian Native Cockatoo Species Exhibit**, which is part of the **Australian Bushwalk**. The garden around the exhibit has been planted with cockatoo food trees to display the types of plants they eat.

### Scientific Name

*Calyptorhynchus  
latirostris*

### Other Names

Short-billed White-tailed  
Black Cockatoo

### Conservation Status

Extinct

Extinct in the Wild

Critically Endangered

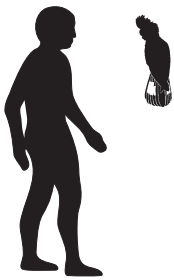
Endangered

Vulnerable

Near-Threatened

Least Concern

Data Deficient



**Body Length:** 53–58 cm

**Weight:** 520–790 g

**Incubation:** 28 days

**Number of eggs:** 1–2



Distribution ■

**Distribution:** South-west Western Australia

**Habitat:** Woodland, scrub

## Did you know?

Carnaby's Cockatoos make a 'wee-loo' sound when calling.



# Kidz Biz

## Crazy Fact!

Did you know that cockatoos lived in the Early Miocene Epoch – 16-23 million years ago? Fossil evidence at Riversleigh in NSW has proved it!



## 1. Cocka-one, Cocka-two, Cocka-three

Can you find the number that is written 3 times?

Now multiply the number by 10. Write the answer in this sentence to complete it.

A Eucalyptus tree has to be at least \_\_\_\_\_ years old to have a hollow big enough for a breeding pair of Carnaby's Cockatoos to call home.

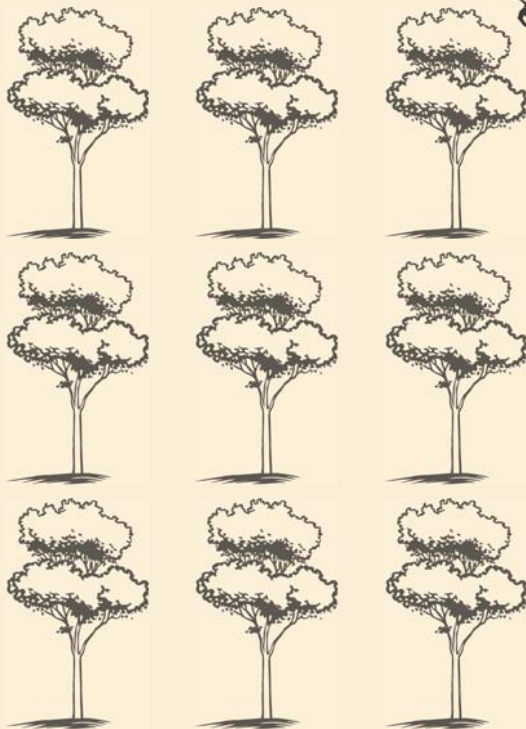
- How many old trees do you have around your neighbourhood?
- Do Carnaby's Cockatoos or other native animals live in your local area?

Find out by doing a Tiwest Night Stalk between 1 September and 16 October!

For more information visit our website [www.perthzoo.wa.gov.au/nightstalk](http://www.perthzoo.wa.gov.au/nightstalk).

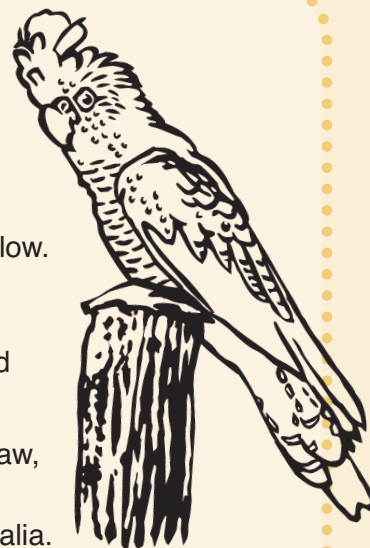
## 2. Which tree is for me?

This Carnaby's Cockatoo needs to fly through this forest of trees to decide which one is the best. Using only four straight lines and without lifting your pencil off the paper, can you help this bird fly to every tree?



## 3. Use the fact sheet to work out if these facts are cocka-true or false.

- ☐ Carnaby's Cockatoos sometimes eat small lizards.
- ☐ Carnaby's Cockatoos can lay 1-2 eggs in a tree hollow.
- ☐ Carnaby's Cockatoos' eggs hatch after 28 days.
- ☐ Carnaby's Cockatoos are also known as Long-billed White-tailed Black Cockatoos.
- ☐ Carnaby's Cockatoos are protected by Australian Law, making it illegal to injure or kill them.
- ☐ Carnaby's Cockatoos can be found all across Australia.



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93  
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83 13 4  
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32 76 2  
63 4 27  
87 43 11  
13 55 31  
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