

Photographs in these education materials are subject to copyright and have been provided by Murdoch University Black Cockatoo Conservation Management Project

https://blackcockatooconservationwa.com/

http://keepcarnabysflying.org.au/

























There are

types of Black Cockatoo in Southwest WA





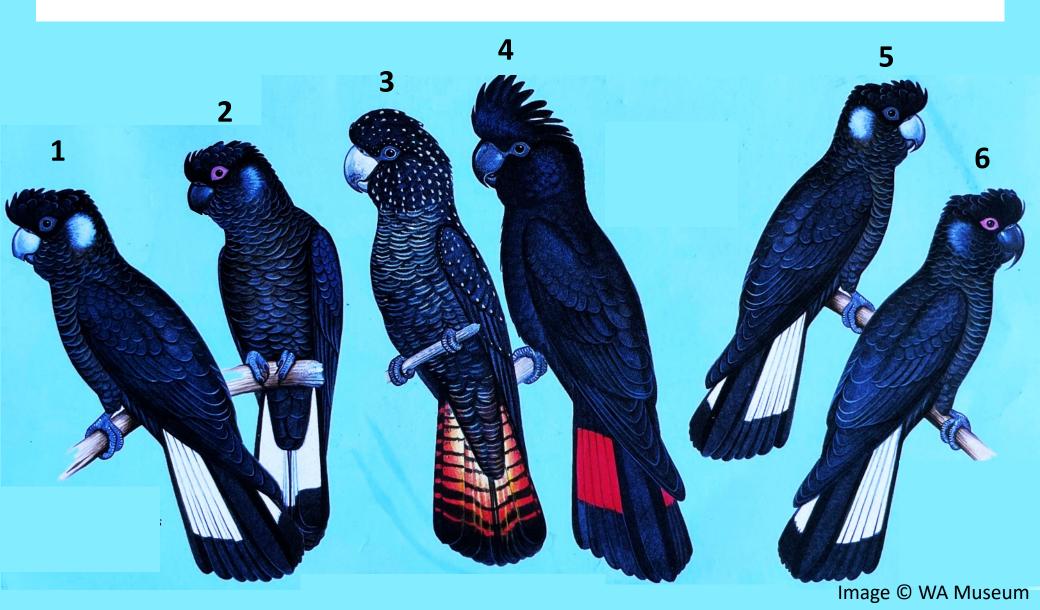




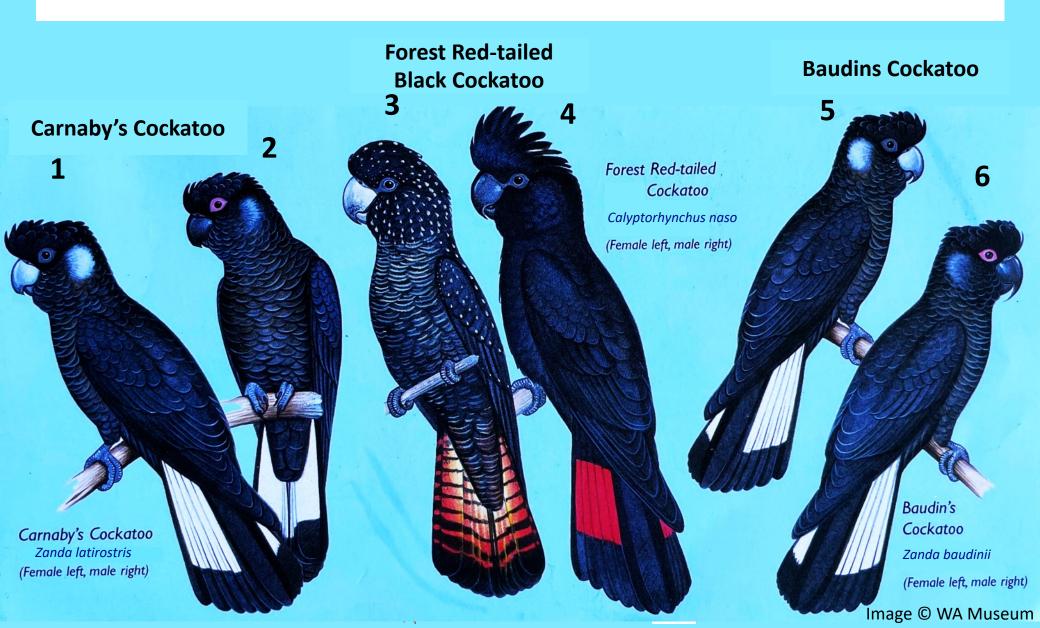


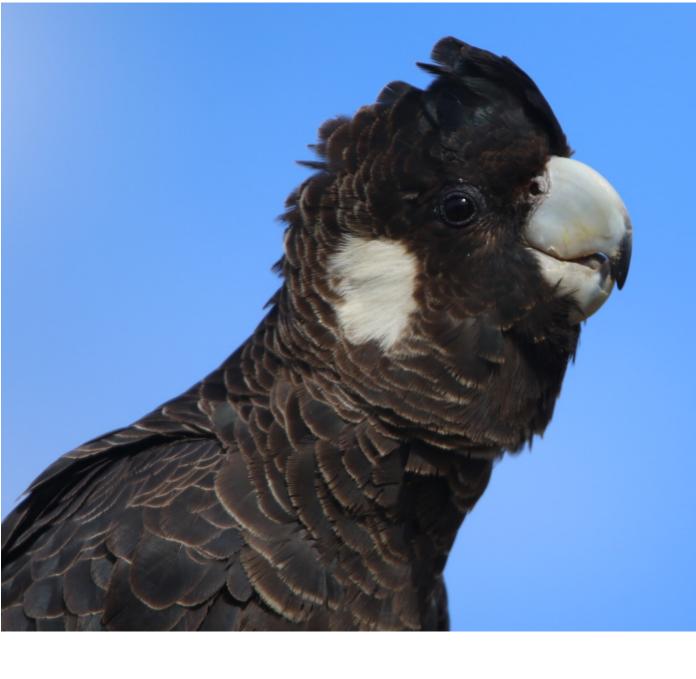


Which Cockatoo is which?



Black Cockatoos of Western Australia





Who am I?

Photo by Molly Spaulding













I am a female Carnaby's Cockatoo







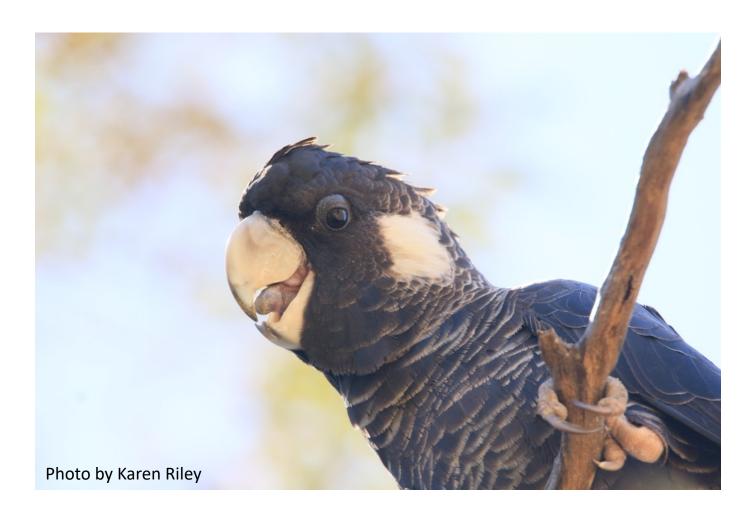








A Noongar name for me is 'Ngoolark'





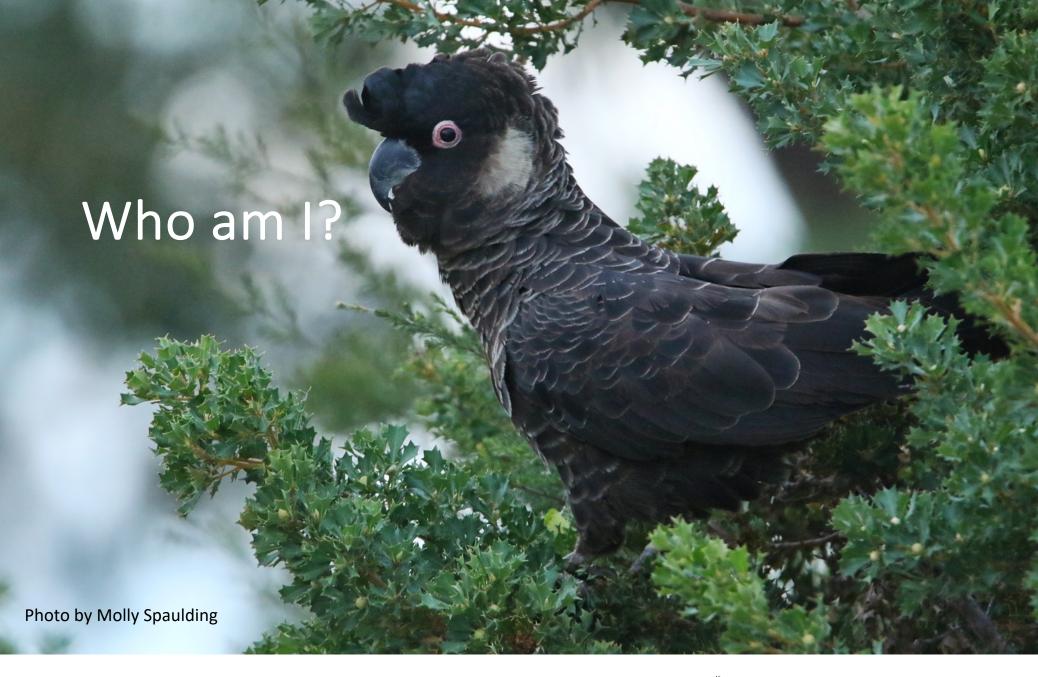






















I am a male Carnaby's Cockatoo



























I am a male Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo















A Noongar name for me is 'Karak'





























I am a female Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo













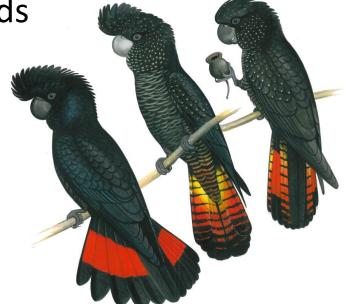


We have a lot in common!



Carnaby's Cockatoo

- We are a type of parrot
- Favourite foods are gumnuts & Banksia seeds
- We need trees
- We live 25 50 years in the wild
- If our bush is cut down we have no food and nowhere to live!



Forest Red-tailed Conservation Vi **Black Cockatoo**













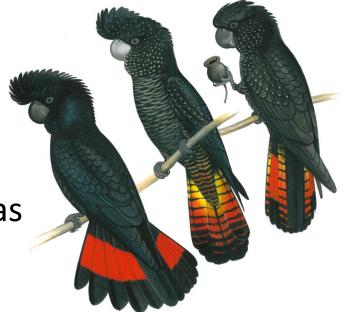
Humid and sub-humid forests of south west WA, I

But we are also quite different.



Carnaby's Cockatoo

- Different names
- Different coloured tails
- Different beak shapes
- Different voices
- Different favourite foods and places
- Different breeding areas
- Different conservation labels





Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo







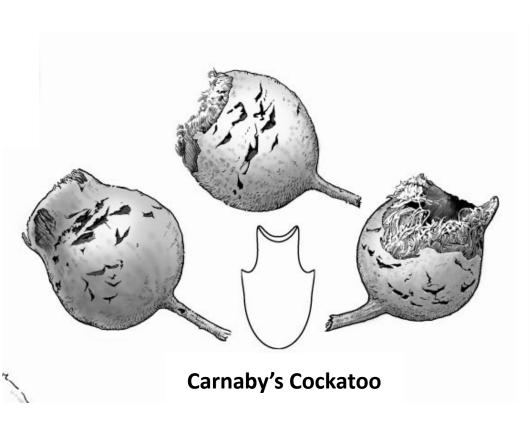


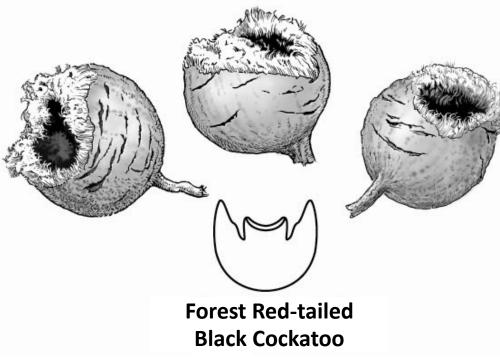




Humid and sub-humid forests of south west WA, i

Lower beak shape & chewed gumnuts

















Conservation status Endangered!

Carnaby's Cockatoo Forest Red-Tailed Black Cockatoo

Conservation status

Vulnerable



Scientific Name:

Zanda latirostris

Calyptorhynchus banksia naso

Noongar name:

Ngoolark

Karak

Beak shape:





Chewed gum nuts:

















Carnabys Cockatoo

Forest Red-Tailed Cockatoo





Conservation Endangered (WC Act) status:

Range: Spread sparsely throughout the greater south west of Western Australia from Kalbarri to east of Esperance. Extinconservation of berloenable (\$\forall 6 \text{formet}\$) range. Nesting habitat: Eucalypt woodlands. Nests in the hollows of old (at leuter or beat State) and both-

Zanda Com Karri Sullidrand Marri.

Feeding habitat: Woodlands, forests, heath and scrub

Ditat: Woodlands, forests, heath and scrub

Habitat: Eucalypt forests.

Diet: The flowers, nectar and seeds of Banksia, Dryandra, Hakea, Eucalyptus, Corymbia and Grevillea. They also eat seeds of pine trees, frunting not trees respectively. Karri, Sheoak and Snottygobble, also

almonds and macadamias), the flesh and juice of appear and persiminates, as well and introduced Cape Lilac.

Lifespan Good Cake in the wild. Males: Bright orange red band in the tail; bill dark grey or blackish. Juvenile

Males: Black bill, pink eye ring and dusky white ear patch. Jordan enach be soluble females until about three years old. adult females until about three years old remales: Head and wings spotted with pale yellow; breast and belly barred with

Females: Grevish white bill, grey eye ring and yellowish white community tail narrowly banded with orange-yellow; bill pale

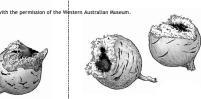
most significant threat continues to be from loss of habitat. The vast

majority (more than 87 per cent) of the heart bastoses of the free majority (more than 87 per cent) of the heart bastoses of the free majority (more than 87 per cent) of the heart bastoses of the free majority (more than 87 per cent) of the heart bastoses of the free majority (more than 87 per cent) of the heart bastoses of the European settlement, mostly for wheat/sheep farming is the the state of the state o

Poaching of eggs and chicks from the wild and illegal and today as it has in the past.

Competition for limited nest hollows with feral Europeanicles tribes and

other cockatoos (galahs and corellas) which occur in unnaturally high numbers.



Comparing Black Cockies

vhat you have learned to nen paste the right information in the right place!

> https://www.blackcockatoorecovery.com/wpcontent/uploads/2016/02/Fact-sheet-Carnabys.pdf

https://blackcockatoorecovery.com/wpcontent/uploads/2016/02/Fact-sheet-Forest-Redtails.pdf















Make a Carnaby Cockatoo Card



- Write a message on the white oval shape
- Cut out the main shape.
- Fold in half along the central grey line
- Pre-fold the beak then fold & tuck it into place.
- Press flat, then glue the insides of the beak together & hold until set.
- Once dry, open the card slightly so it can sit on a flat surface.





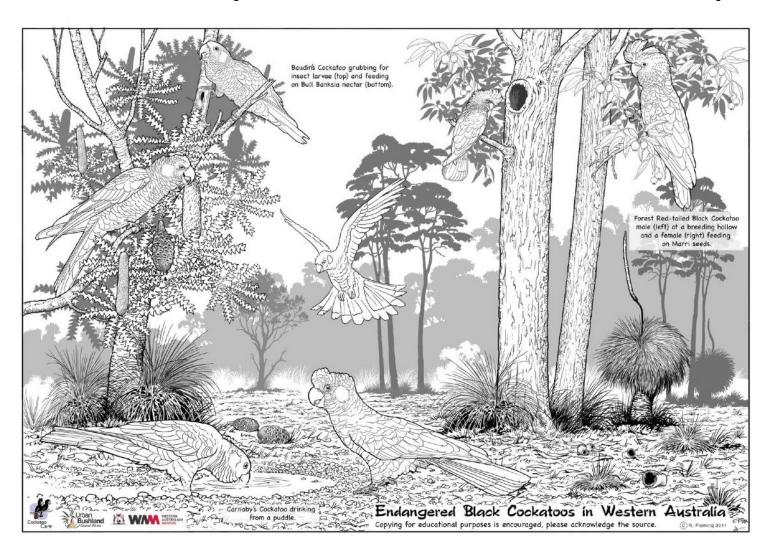








Create your own Cockatoo puzzle!



- **Print the image** on card stock.
- 2. Colour in
- **Cut into** random shapes
- Have fun putting the pieces back together on your own or with your family.













Lets look at some more pictures!

Can you tell ...

which are

Carnaby's Cockatoos

and which are

Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos?



























Carnaby's Cockatoo





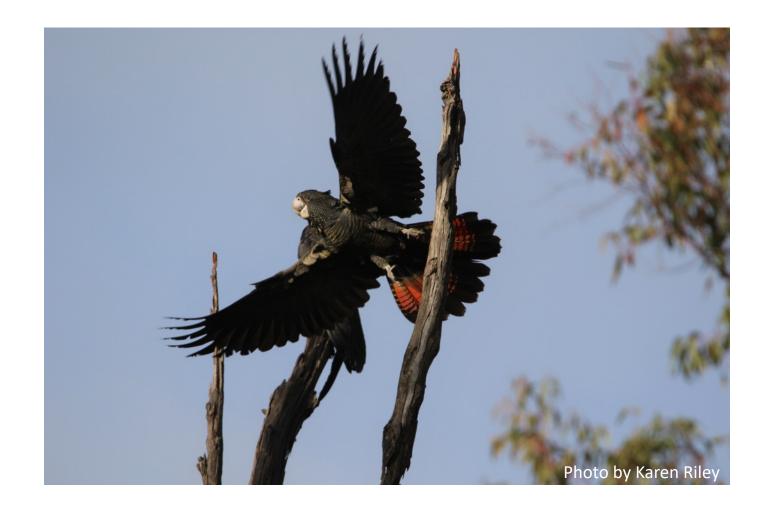














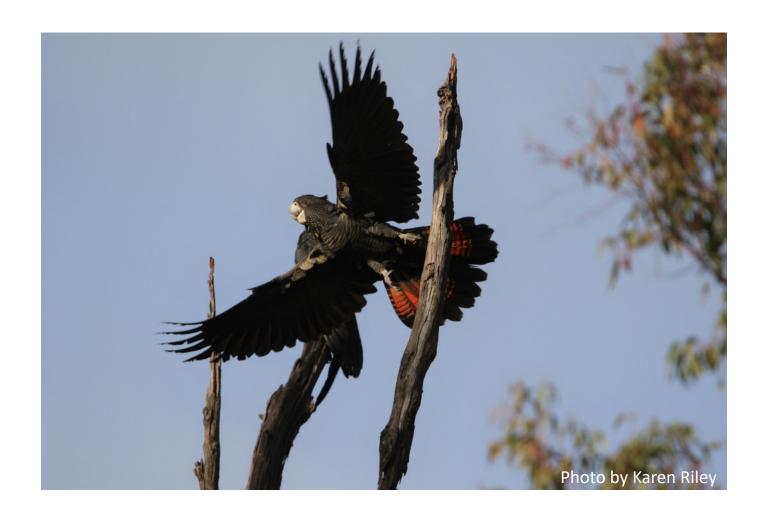








Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo



























Carnaby's Cockatoo





























Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo





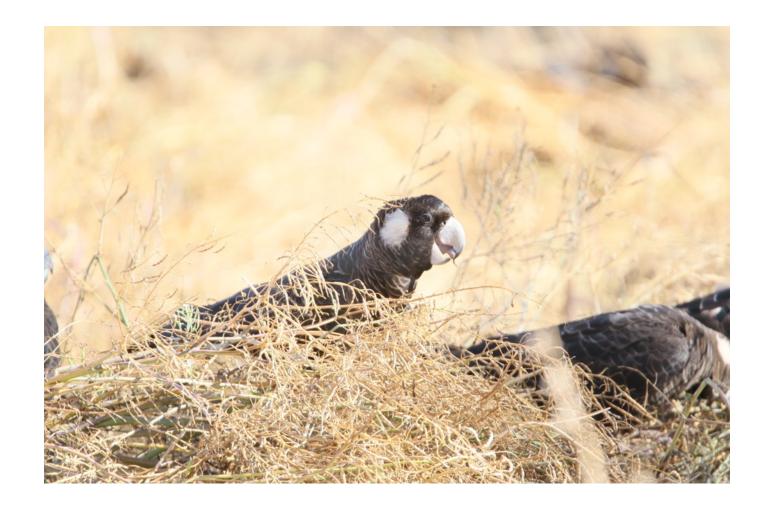














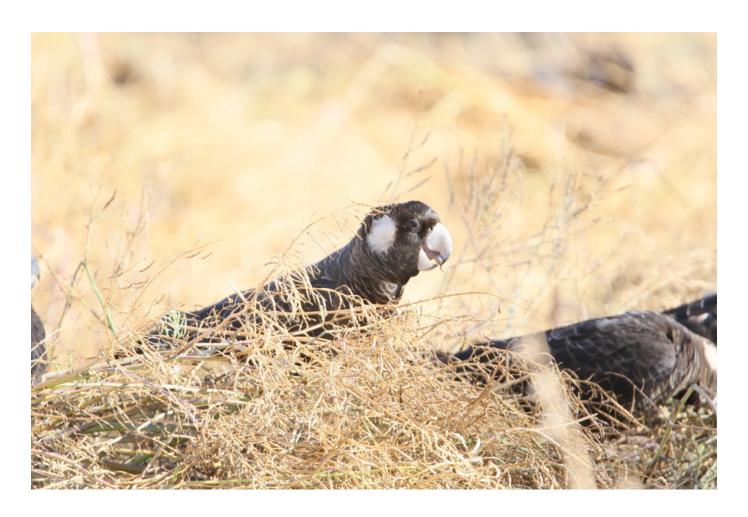








Carnaby's Cockatoo



























Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo

























Carnaby's Cockatoos



























Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo





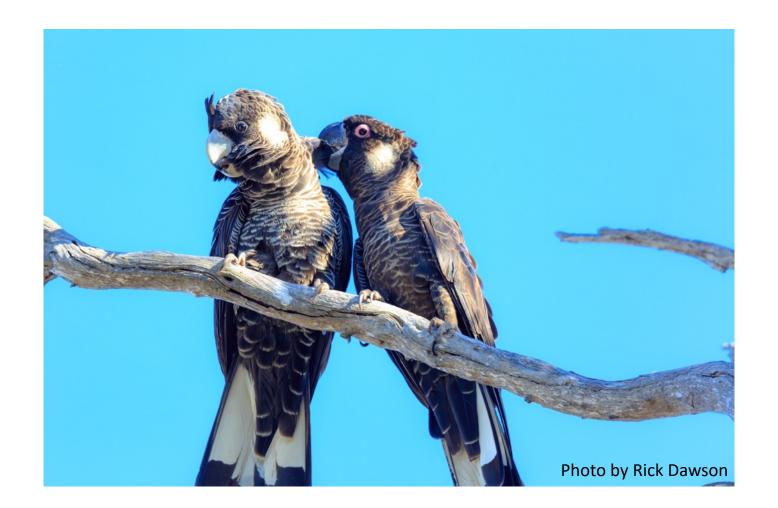














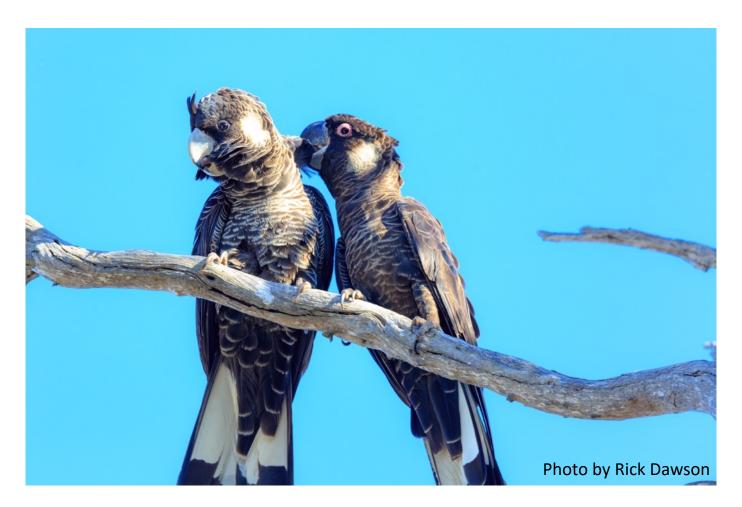








Carnaby's Cockatoo



























Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo



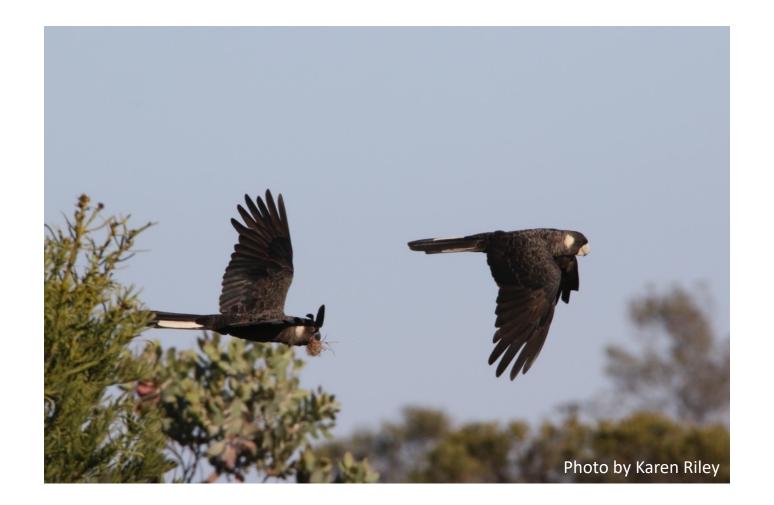














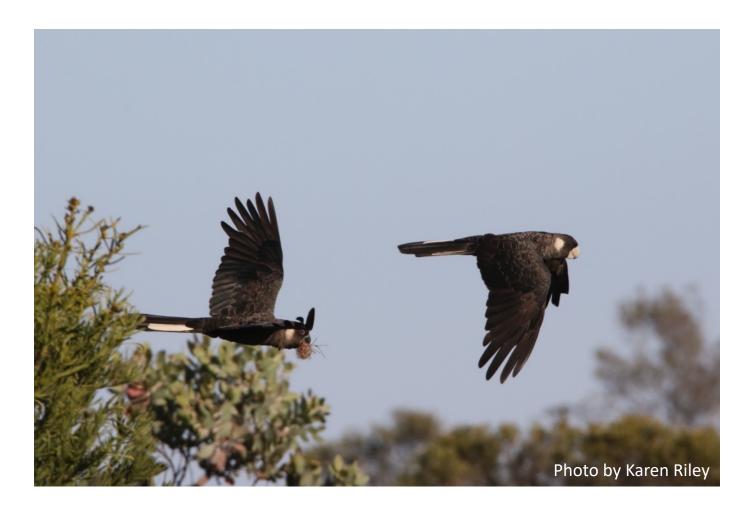








Carnaby's Cockatoo



























Carnaby's Cockatoo in a nesting hollow!



























Carnaby's Mum & Dad at an artificial nesting hollow

























Male Carnaby's Cockatoo in flight

























