Black Cockatoo Cut & Paste

Can you cut out the words and pictures and paste them in the right boxes?

Carnaby's Cockatoo	Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
Cut & paste picture of Carnaby's Cockatoo here	Colour, cut & paste picture of the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo here
Cut & paste Scientific Name here	Cut & paste Scientific Name here
Cut & paste Noongar Name here	Cut & paste Noongar Name here
Cut & paste Beak shape here	Cut & paste Beak shape here
Cut & paste correct gumnut image here	Cut & paste correct gumnut image here













Conservation Centre

ANSWERSConservation Centre

Carnaby's Cockatoo **Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo**



Conservation Endangered (WC Act) status: Endangered (EPBC Act)

Range:

Spread sparsely throughout the greater south west of Western Australia from Kalbarri to east of Esperance. Extinct in configuration of Esperance. Extinct in configuration of Esperance.

Nesting habitat: Eucalypt woodlands. Nests in the hollows of old (at least பற்ற சென்ற விருந்தில் விருந்கில் விருந்தில் வ

Zandcarkedelicatyets including Salmon Gum and Wedge but also transfer the following some of keying was meaning in the hill interior.

Feeding habitat: Woodlands, forests, heath and scrub.

The flowers, nectar and seeds of Banksid, Dryandra, Hakea, Eucalyptus, Corymbia, and Grevillea. They also eat seeds of pine trees, Halting for trees (especially almonds and macadamias), the flesh and juice of apples and persimmens, as wellypts and introduced Cape Lilac. as insect larvae. Lifespan: 25 - 50 years in the wild

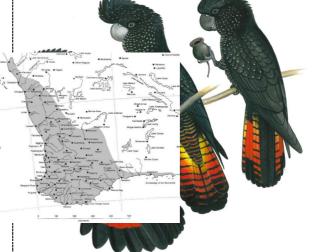
Lifespan 200 Jars in the wild.

adult females until about three years old. Females: Head and wings spotted with pale yellow; breast and belly barred

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

Competition for limited nest hollows with feral European Vicinicy to Seriol land

Vehicle strikes.



Habitat: Eucalypt forests.

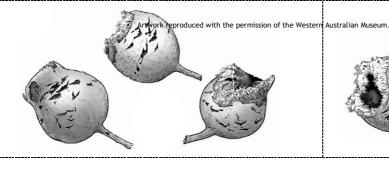
Males: Bright orange-red and in the tail; bill dark grey or blackish. Juv Males: Black bill, pink eye ring and dusky white ear patch. Juve males are set black bill, pink eye ring and dusky white ear patch. Juve males early black bill, pink eye ring and dusky white ear patch. Juve males early black bill, pink eye ring and dusky white ear patch.

Females: Greyish white bill, grey eye ring and yellowish white ear pratoge-yellow; tail narrowly banded with orange-yellow; bill pale The most significant threat continues to be from loss of habitat. The vast

majority (more than 87 per cent) of their Tableat has been search from each of habitat (particularly Jarran-Marri for European settlement, mostly for wheat/sheep farming indicatored from the weather that the Wheatbelt. A warming and drying climate places added pressure or that Competition for nest sites with feral European honey bees and numbers of Australian Shelducks and Australian Wo

Artwork reproduced with the permission of the Western Australian Museum

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

















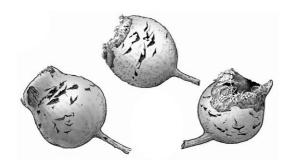
Zanda latirostris

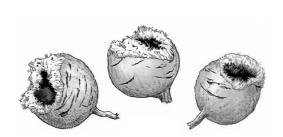


Calyptorhynchus banksia naso



Conservation Centr







Conservation Endangered (WC Act) status: Endangered (EPBC Act)

Spread sparsely throughout the greater south west of Kalbarri to east of Esperance. Extinct in at least 30 μ

Ngoolark

Karak



Conservation Vulnerable (WC Act)

Status: Vulnerable (FDRC Act)

Vulnerable (EPBC Act)

Humid and sub-humid fore in birdlife







Harry Butler

Habitat: Eucalypt forests.

Conduct Hami lawah Bladibutt Kami Chanal and Conttinuable