

FAUNA FACTS

Baudin's Cockatoo

Conservation Status: Endangered

Scientific Name: *Calyptorhynchus baudinii*

Location: Jarrah, Marri and Karri forests in the higher rainfall parts of southwest Western Australia.

Interesting Facts

Baudin's cockatoos like to eat the seeds and flowers of Marri, Banksia, Hakea and Jarrah trees but they also enjoy eating apples and pears.

You can tell a male and female Baudin's cockatoo apart by looking at the colour of the beak and eye ring. Males have dark grey beaks and pink eye-rings, while females have light grey beaks and light-grey eye-rings.

Baudin's cockatoos mate for life. They stay together for the whole year except when the female is sitting on an egg or teaching her young to fly and look for food.

Baudin's cockatoos can live for a very long time, possibly surviving for up to 50 years in the wild.

Have you seen a black cockatoo?

Please let us know us if you have seen a black cockatoo by sending a [fauna report form](#) (on the Department's website www.dbca.wa.gov.au) to fauna@dbca.wa.gov.au.

What is a Baudin's cockatoo?

They are a large black cockatoo with white tail feathers. They are one of the three black cockatoo species that are found in Western Australia. They fly about in small flocks, and they build their nests inside old tree hollows.

What do they look and sound like?

They can be easily confused with Carnaby's cockatoo, the other white-tailed black cockatoo found in WA. Both have white tails and cheek patches but Baudin's cockatoos have a longer upper beak.

Baudin's cockatoo make a 'whicher whicher' and 'bunyip bunyip' call but it is best to listen to them when you see a flock to understand what they sound like.



Photo: T. Kirkby

For more information see the department's website www.dbca.wa.gov.au



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