

FAUNA FACTS

Carnaby's Cockatoo

Conservation Status: Endangered

Scientific Name: *Calyptorhynchus latirostris*

Location: Eucalyptus woodlands, shrublands and kwongan heath in southwest Western Australia.

Interesting Facts

Carnaby's cockatoos like to eat the seeds of Banksia, Hakea, Eucalyptus and Grevillia plants but they also enjoy eating pine cones, nectar from flowers and insect larvae.

They are very social birds and so you will almost always see them flying in pairs or in flocks.

Carnaby's cockatoos travel very large distances to find food and trees for nesting.

Female cockatoos can lay up to two eggs but normally only have one egg. When the chicks hatch that have white, fluffy feathers.

Males have dark grey beaks and pink eye-rings, while females have light grey beaks and light-grey eye-rings.

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 Carnaby'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 large flocks, and they build their nests inside old tree hollows.

What do they look and sound like?

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

Carnaby's have a loud and wailing 'weelaa-weelaa' call but it is best to listen to them when you see a flock to understand what they sound like.



Photo: R. Dawson/DBCA

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



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Conservation and Attractions