

FAUNA FACTS

Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo

Conservation Status: Endangered

Scientific Name: *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*

Location: Jarrah, Marri and Wandoo forests in southwest Western Australia

Interesting Facts

Forest red-tailed black cockatoos like to eat seeds, nuts and fruits. They use their strong, wide bills to crack open the seeds and nuts.

Forest red-tailed black cockatoos mate for life and they like to nest nearby other nesting pairs. They build their nests in large hollows of very old Marri trees.

Unlike the white-tailed black cockatoos, the forest red-tailed black cockatoos do not move very far from where they nest and tend to live in small flocks.

Black cockatoos are an important part of Aboriginal mythology. It is believed that their calls announce the coming of the rainy season.

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 forest red-tailed black cockatoo?

They are a large black cockatoo with red tail feathers. They are one of the three black cockatoo species that are found in Western Australia. They spend most of their time in trees eating nuts and fruit.

What do they look and sound like?

Forest red-tailed black cockatoos look exactly how their name describes them: mostly black with orange-red tail feathers. Females have small yellow speckles on their heads and wings, and yellow stripes on their throats, bellies and tails.

They make a loud and harsh 'karee' or 'krar-raak' call but it is best to listen to them when you see a flock to understand what they sound like.



Photos: T. Kirkby

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



Department of Biodiversity,
Conservation and Attractions