



## Carnaby's Cockatoo

This endangered cockatoo is found only in the south-west of Western Australia. During the Autumn it is often seen and heard in the Perth region. It has a loud "weeloo - weeloo" call.

Copying for educational purposes is encouraged, please acknowledge the source.

© R, Fleming 2011



**WAM** WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM



## Carnaby's Cockatoo

*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*

Named in honour of naturalist Ivan Carnaby.

Birds are brownish-black in colour with whitish-yellow feathers over the ears.

Male has a blackish bill and pink skin around its eyes.

Female has greyish bill and grey skin around its eyes.

Only found in Western Australia (endemic) north to Kalbarri, east to Merredin, south to Hopetoun and east to Cape Arid near Esperance.

Numbers have declined over last 50 years - now listed as "Endangered".

Flock sizes are reducing due to large scale clearing in the wheatbelt and Banksia and Tuart woodlands on the Swan Coastal Plain (Perth area).

Uses its powerful bill to chew the cones or nuts and then feed on the seeds of Banksia, Dryandra, Hakea, Eucalyptus, Corymbia and Grevillea. Likes the flowers and nectar of these plants. Also eats seeds of pine trees and nut trees, especially almonds and macadamias.

Lives for 25-50 years.

Breeds mainly in the wheatbelt in old smooth-barked eucalypts like Wandoo and Salmon Gum.

In non-breeding season, flocks move to coastal areas especially pine plantations and Banksia woodlands.

One or two eggs laid, but usually only one chick is reared.

Only the female incubates (sits on) the egg(s); the male feeds her whilst she is on the nest.

More details in the Information Sheet on [www.cockatooocare.com.au](http://www.cockatooocare.com.au) web site

