

# Forest Black-Cockatoos

Forest Red-tailed (*Calyptorhynchus banksii naso*) and Baudin's (*Calyptorhynchus baudinii*) Black-Cockatoos are grouped as Forest Black-Cockatoos because their traditional habitat is forested areas. Both species are thought to be on the decline, with Baudin's classified as endangered and Forest Red-tailed as vulnerable. In recent years Forest Red-taileds have been increasing their visits to the Swan Coastal Plain. This is thought to be a seasonal (mainly summer and autumn) redistribution of birds from forested areas to take advantage of food such as the fruits of Cape Lilac.

All three Southwest species of Black-Cockatoos feed on Marri nuts; if you see eaten Marri nuts it is possible to tell which species has fed on them. Baudin's long, slender beak leaves very little damage on the fruits whereas Forest Red-tailed broad, powerful beak rips into the top of the fruit to get the seed.

The main threats to Forest Black-Cockatoos are habitat clearance and degradation and illegal shooting (mainly for Baudin's which sometimes feed in orchards).

## Bird baths

Black-Cockatoos need daily access to water, especially in summer and autumn. Birds are more likely to visit your garden if you have a well built and maintained bird bath. Black-Cockatoos are large birds and need large bird baths. A diameter of at least 40cm is appropriate with a depth of at least 10cm.

Position the bird bath on a stable surface at least half a metre above ground. This enables birds to fly in and out with ease and safely. Birds are more likely to use the bath if there are perches nearby for 'sentries' to keep an eye out for danger.

It's important to keep the bird bath topped-up, so that it's a constant source of water. Automatic topping up is ideal, especially if you may be away for some time. Drain and refill the water once a month to keep it clean and free of contamination.



## Contact us

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# Choose for Black-Cockatoos



Make a difference to Black-Cockatoos by using local native plants in your garden

birds are in our nature



# Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo

**Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) is unique to Western Australia. Its distinctive 'wee-lar' call and larrikin behaviour have made it an iconic species, and inspired its common Noongar names, 'Ngoorlark' and 'Weelark'.**



Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo feeding on Marri nut!

Once common across the south-west, Carnaby's has been lost from over a third of its former range, and numbers have declined to 50% compared to the 1960s. A nationally-listed endangered species, Carnaby's breeds mainly in the Wheatbelt and migrates to coastal areas over winter, making the Perth-Peel region one of the most critical feeding areas for the northern and western populations.

Habitat clearance and degradation are the major threats to Carnaby's, and development in the Perth-Peel region is rapidly reducing the remaining habitat in the area. By using the right native plants in your garden, you can do something to help!



*Banksia menziesii*<sup>2</sup>

## How you can choose for black-cockatoos

By choosing the right native plants for your garden, you can provide food and roosting trees for Black-Cockatoos.

Important native plants for food in the southwest include banksias and sheoaks, as well as Marri and Jarrah, which also offer night-time roosting places.

Our plant selection provides variety in shape and size to suit every garden, as well as different flowering times to supply food throughout the year. Each plant is used differently by Black-Cockatoos – for flowers, seeds, bark and grubs.

Certain plants will be best suited to your area. Several species also come in smaller varieties. Ask your nursery for guidance on which plants will grow best in your soil, or how to prune larger plants to best fit into your garden. Use shrubs like Parrot Bush and hakeas to create dense hedges around fence lines and chicken pens, providing security and windbreaks. Growing these plants in thickets provides plenty of cockatoo food and also supports small birds and mammals.



*Banksia prionotes*<sup>3</sup>

## Managing your garden for Phytophthora Dieback

Phytophthora Dieback is a common and devastating disease of native plant communities in the south west of WA.

Gardening with products from NIASA accredited sources helps to ensure that you are not bringing Phytophthora Dieback into your garden.

Visit <http://dwg.org.au> for more information about the disease and its treatment.



*Hakea trifurcata*<sup>4</sup>



*Hakea lissocarpha*<sup>5</sup>

Common name (Noongar name)	Botanical name	Growth form	Height (m)	Flower colour	Flower time	Used by
Western Sheoak (Condil)	<i>Allocasuarina fraseriana</i>	medium tree	10 to 14	brown	Aug-Oct	RT
Firewood Banksia (Bulgalla)	<i>Banksia menziesii</i> <sup>*</sup>	medium tree	1 to 8	pink/red/yellow	Feb-Oct	WT
Acorn Banksia (Bwongka)	<i>Banksia prionotes</i> <sup>*</sup>	medium tree	8 to 10	cream/orange	Feb-Aug	WT
Parrot bush (Pudjuk)	<i>Banksia sessilis</i>	large shrub	0.5 to 5	cream-yellow	Apr-Nov	WT
Silver Princess (Gungurra)	<i>Eucalyptus caesia</i>	small tree	3 to 10	pink	May-Sept	RT
Illyarrie	<i>Eucalyptus erythrocorys</i>	medium tree	2 to 14	yellow	Feb-Apr	RT
Marri (Kardan)	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	large tree	40	white/pink	Dec-May	All
Jarrah (Cherring or Jarrah)	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	large tree	40	white-cream/pink	Jun-Jan	All
Honey Bush (Djanda)	<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	medium shrub	0.4 to 1.5	white-cream/yellow/pink	May-Sep	WT
Two-leaved Hakea (Berrung)	<i>Hakea trifurcata</i>	large shrub	1.5 to 3	white-cream/pink	Apr-Oct	WT
Wavy-leaved Hakea	<i>Hakea undulata</i>	medium shrub	1 to 2	white	Jul-Oct	WT
Pincushion Hakea (Kodjet)	<i>Hakea laurina</i>	large shrub	2 to 6	pink	Apr-Aug	WT

WT=White-tailed Black-Cockatoos (Carnaby's and Baudin's)

RT = Forest Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo

<sup>\*</sup>Available in dwarf varieties



*Corymbia calophylla*<sup>3</sup>



*Banksia sessilis*<sup>3</sup>



*Eucalyptus marginata*<sup>3</sup>

For more information about the plants listed, go to our website <http://bit.do/chooseforblackcockatoos>. For a larger list of species you can use in your garden, take a look at DBCA's [Plants for Carnaby's](#) resource to find suitable plants for your soil type and location.