



RED-TAILED BLACK COCKATOO

Description

Male Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos are black with two vibrant red stripes in the tail. They also have a very full crest and a black bill. Females are black but have yellow spots and yellow fringed feathers. The beak is a light grey and the tail has yellow to red stripes.

Diet

Red-tailed Black Cockatoos are **omnivores** and eat seeds, fruit, bulbs and insects.

In the wild

This species of Black Cockatoo only produces one young every second year, making it very difficult to increase the species' numbers.

Threats

Forest Red-tailed Cockatoos have a very low rate of reproduction which means the population cannot quickly replace the large number of birds that have died over the years. Habitat destruction is also a major cause as cutting down trees destroys the cockatoos' nesting sites. Black Cockatoos are also highly sought after as pets on the black market. Many chicks are taken from nests and trees are cut down to get at the eggs and babies inside the nesting hollows. This will destroy the nesting site as well. It is illegal to shoot or poach Black Cockatoos.

At Perth Zoo

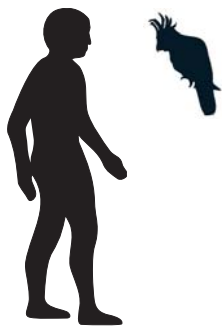
Perth Zoo has a number of cockatoo species on display in the **Western Australian Native Cockatoo Species Exhibit**, which is part of the Australian Bushwalk. The garden around the exhibit has been planted with cockatoo food trees to display the types of vegetation they eat.

Scientific Name

Calyptorhynchus banksii

Other Names

Naso, Karrak



Conservation Status

Extinct

Extinct in the Wild

Critically Endangered

Endangered

Vulnerable

Near-Threatened

Least Concern

Data Deficient

Body Length: 50–55 cm

Incubation: 28 days

Number of young: 1



Distribution ■

Distribution: South-west Western Australia

Habitat: Wet forests

Did you know?

Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos make a 'karrak karrak waa waa' sound when calling.

