

Threatened Species of the Central West

Glossy Black-cockatoo

Calyptorhynchus lathami

Glossy black-cockatoos are one of the more threatened species of cockatoo in Australia and are listed as a vulnerable in NSW.

They are found throughout the Central West region mainly in woodlands and forests containing species of *Casuarina* and *Allocasuarina* such as broombush she-oak, mallee she-oak drooping she-oak, belah and river she-oak. Glossy black-cockatoos feed almost exclusively on the large seeds of these trees.

They also require suitably sized tree hollows, usually found in eucalypt tree species, for nesting.

The Glossy Black-Cockatoo is the smallest of the five black-cockatoos. Males have a prominent red tail panel, females have a yellow to orange-red tail panel, and younger birds have black horizontal bands between the colours which diminish with age. Females also have yellow blotches on the head which are so extensive in some cases that the entire head is yellow.

What can you do?

- Retain any she-oak or belah trees.
- Protect existing and future hollow-bearing trees.
- Encourage natural regeneration of *Casuarina* and *Allocasuarina* species in remnant sites.
- Include local species of *Casuarina* and *Allocasuarina* trees in revegetation sites.
- Participate in Glossy Black cockatoo surveys or record sightings on Birdlife App

Threats to the Glossy Black

- Habitat loss and fragmentation due to clearing
- Competition for nests from galahs and introduced honeybees.
- Loss of living and dead hollow bearing trees.
- Loss of habitat trees from fire damage during wildfire, hazard reduction and stubble burns.
- Feral cats and possums, which raid the birds' nests

