

## Glossy black-cockatoo

*Calyptorhynchus lathami*

vulnerable



Image: Michael Todd

The Glossy Black-Cockatoo is a small brown-black cockatoo with a massive, bulbous bill and a short crest. Males have a prominent red tail panel, while that of females is yellow to orange-red. The coloured tail panel is barred black in juvenile birds, with the extent of barring decreasing with age. The female usually has irregular pale-yellow markings on the head and neck, and may have yellow flecks on the underparts and underwing.

They are usually seen in pairs or small groups feeding quietly in sheoaks.

Glossy-black cockatoos inhabit open forest and woodlands of the coast and the Great Dividing Range where stands of sheoak occur. Black Sheoak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*) and Forest Sheoak (*A. torulosa*) are important foods.

In the Riverina, glossy black-cockatoos are associated with hills and rocky rises, but also recorded in open woodlands dominated by Belah (*Casuarina cristata*). Inland populations feed on a wide range of sheoaks, including Drooping Sheoak, *Allocasuarina diminuta*, and *A. gymnathera*. Belah is also utilised and may be a critical food source for some populations.

They are dependent on large hollow-bearing eucalypts for nest sites where a single egg is laid between March and May.

Find out more about the glossy black-cockatoo and other threatened species at <http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspecies>