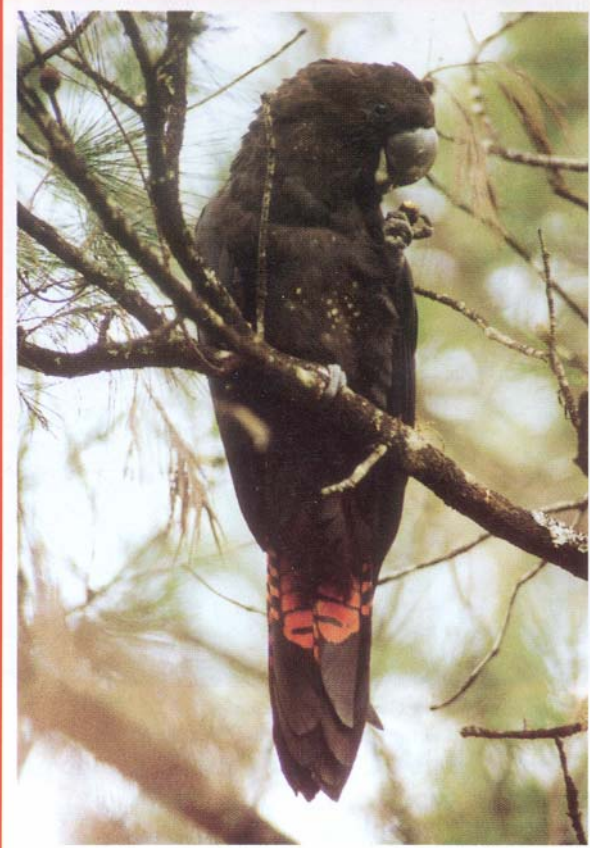


Glossy Black-Cockatoo



MANAGING A THREATENED POPULATION
IN THE CENTRAL WEST REGION

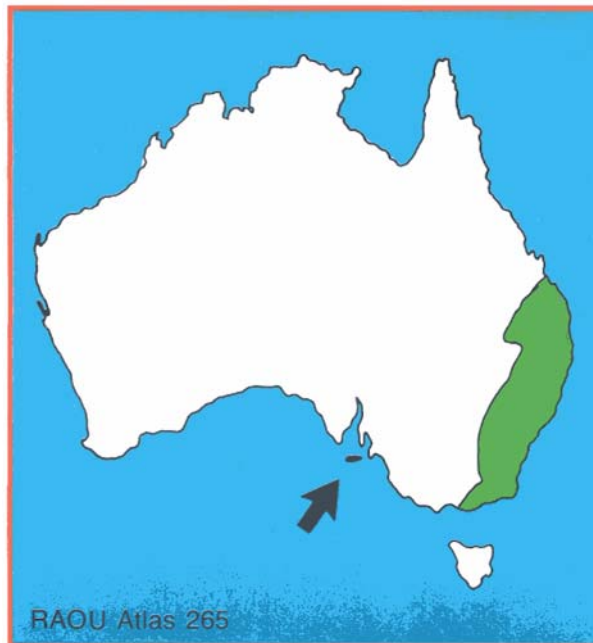


V

Vulnerable - schedule 12

In the Dubbo region, the Glossy Black-Cockatoo population appears to be static, according to surveys being carried out by the Dubbo Field Naturalist and Conservation Society.

Glossy Black-Cockatoos live in pairs or family groups in eucalypt forest with casuarinas, their favoured food source. There is little doubt that this species has suffered from a loss of suitable habitat within its range.



Distribution map of the Glossy Black-Cockatoo.

Source: *Field Guide to the Birds of Australia*, Simpson & Day.

Habitat Decline

Because of changes to its habitat this species is classified vulnerable, as clearing of casuarina scrub and removal of old dead trees has reduced both food and nest sites. This bird breeds only once a year, and produces only one egg each season, therefore its numbers can be reduced very quickly.

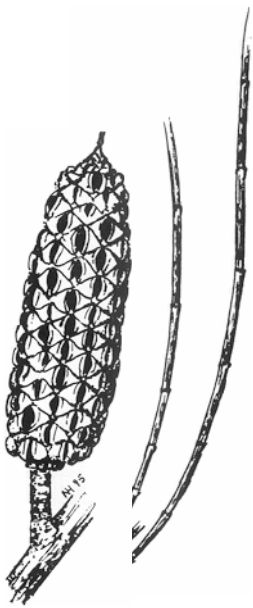
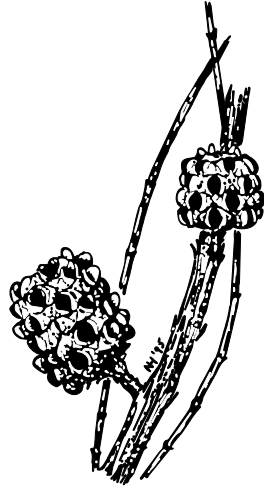
Cover Photo: juvenile Glossy Black-Cockatoo feeding in casuarinas. Photo: K. Hammer.

Casuarina Cones (She.oaks)
in the Dubbo region



Allocasuarina luehmannii

Allocasuarina diminuta



Allocasuarina gymnanthera

Illustrations by **Netta** Holmes

Survival Needs

Glossy Black-Cockatoos rely heavily on casaurinas and all landowners and landmanagers are encouraged to retain existing remnant casaurinalcucalypt habitat and to extend it where possible. Many casaurinas were removed with land clearing for grazing and crops, and regeneration of casaurinas is essential for the survival of Glossy Black-Cockatoos.



Adult male (left) & female Glossy Black-Cockatoos preening in Casuarinas. Photo: Nicholas B,rks.

Identification

Glossy Black-Cockatoos are often mistaken for other species of Black-Cockatoo.

Glossies are smaller, a brownish black and have a small crest. Males have flame coloured tail feathers; females tail feathers are barred with black. The female's head and neck is marked with yellow splotches. Young birds are spotted with yellow.

Bird Sightings

Please record the location and number of birds, date and activity of the birds and send this information with your name and phone number to:

**Dubbo Field Naturalist &
Conservation Society**

P.O. Box 1171

Dubbo. NSW 2830

glossyblack@crt.net.au



Photo.. j Pect

Protect Your Old Dead Trees

Glossy Black-Cockatoos need a supply of tree hollows for nesting. Many old dead trees are used as a source of firewood, while others are simply pushed down because they are seen as useless.

Please protect dead and mature eucalypts on your property. To encourage growth of hollow-bearing trees for the future, eucalypt seedlings should be fenced. Stands of trees rather than isolated specimens should be allowed to mature to hollow-bearing age, which could be 50 to 80 years.

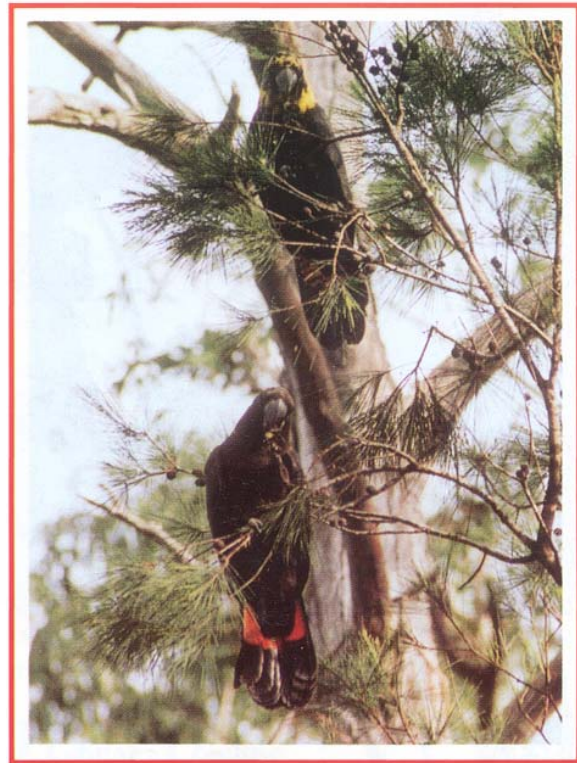


Photo: K. Hammer

Why not become actively involved in the work to conserve this vulnerable bird? You can help by joining the Dubbo Field Naturalist & Conservation Society in its regular surveys of the Glossy Black-Cockatoo.

This brochure was produced by the Dubbo Field Naturalist and Conservation Society with funding from The Australian Nature Conservation Agency, and the Bird Observers Club of Australia

