

Brown Stringybark Forest



# Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo

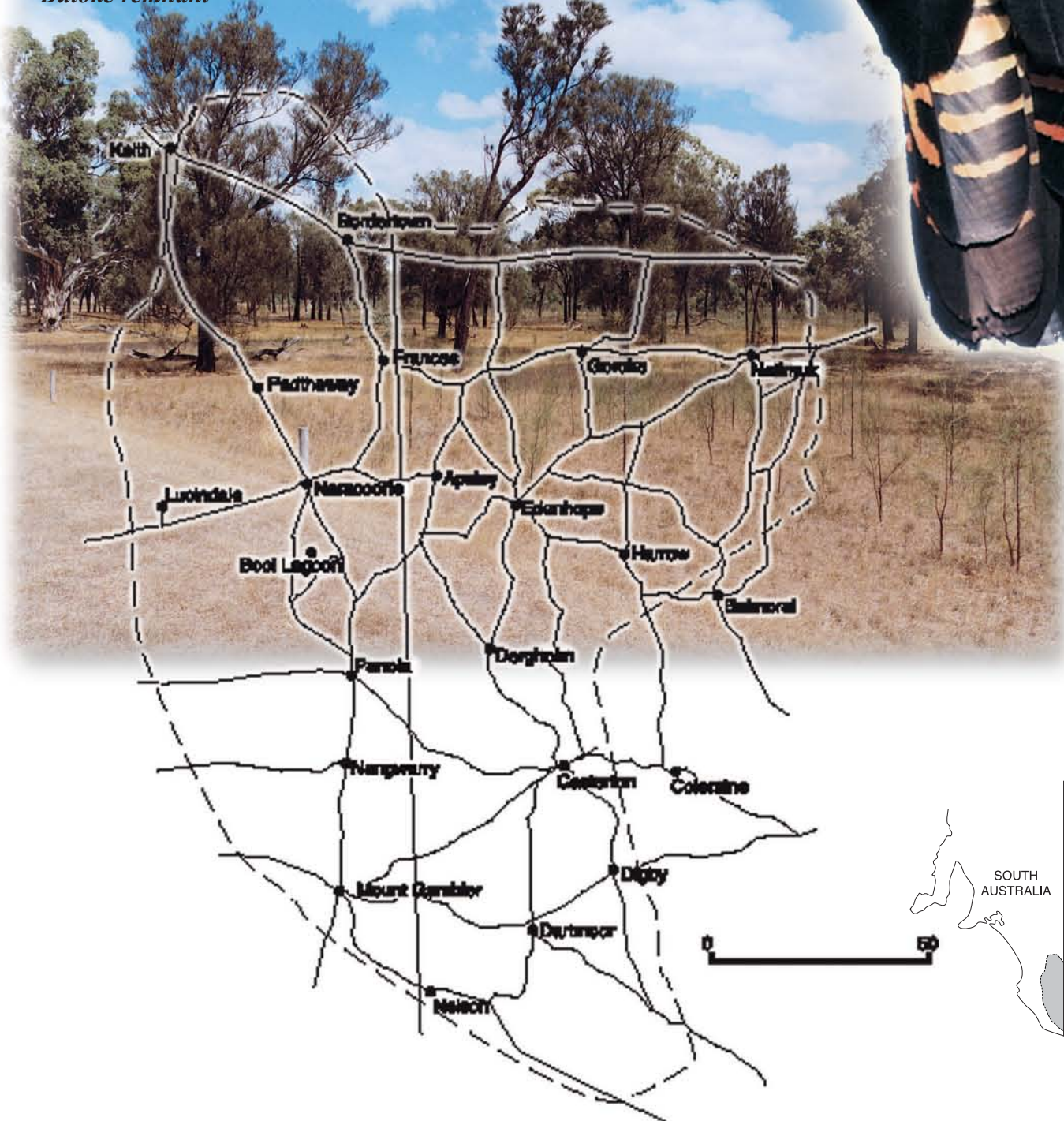
## Nests

Red-tailed Black-Cockatoos nest in large hollows formed in old eucalypts, particularly dead Red Gums in farmed paddocks. These trees and other trees with hollows are often removed for firewood or to tidy a paddock for farming. It is essential for Red Tails to have access to suitable nest trees and farmers can help by protecting trees with hollows.

## Food

Red-tailed Black-Cockatoos feed exclusively on the seeds of Brown Stringybark and Buloke trees. Clearing of these trees is a major contributing factor to their population decline. It is also thought that too frequent burning of bush areas has contributed to a decline in food for the Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo. Farmers can help by fencing off existing stands of Brown Stringybark and Buloke and by revegetating using these trees.

Buloke remnant



The map shows the known range of the south-east subspecies of the Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo. For more information on the Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo, or if you would like to get involved in projects to help the bird (such as the annual count) call 1800 262 062.

There are five subspecies of Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo.

The South-eastern Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus banksii* *graptogyne*) is found only in south-east South Australia and south-west Victoria. People sometimes confuse the Red Tail with the Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo, apart from their colours the call is also very different. With an estimated population of less than 1000, it is in danger of extinction.

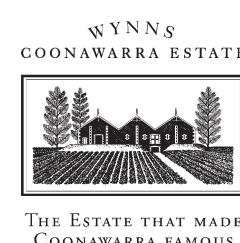
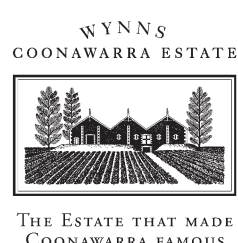
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Red-tailed Black Cockatoo photographed by Rob Drummond

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