

Protecting WA Black Cockatoos



REGIONAL GOALS	
People	▾
Biophysical	▾
Knowledge	▾

By 2023, the trajectory of species targeted under the Threatened Species Strategy, and other EPBC Act priority species, is stabilised or improved. *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's black cockatoo)

This project will support private landholders in the Peel-Harvey Catchment to manage and improve the habitat values of black cockatoo nesting and feeding sites, including the Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt and Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain Threatened Ecological Communities.

The Peel-Harvey Catchment Council (PHCC) will work with landholders, Birdlife Australia (WA), other NRM regions and community groups to improve the knowledge of known nesting sites, and improve the long-term resilience of these habitats through a range of on-ground works.

Community workshops and training events will be used to raise landholder awareness and encourage farmer participation.

The results from surveys and monitoring will feed into Birdlife Australia databases to improve overall knowledge of black cockatoo habitats and populations.

FUNDING

Australian Government's Environmental Restoration Fund \$380,000

PARTNERS

Birdlife WA

PROJECT TEAM

Mel Durack
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STEERING COMMITTEE

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REGIONAL COVERAGE





AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES (2 & 4)

By 2023, the trajectory of species targeted under the Threatened Species Strategy, and other EPBC Act priority species, is stabilised or improved. **Primary:** *Calyptorhynchus latirostris* (Carnaby's black cockatoo) **Secondary:** *Calyptorhynchus banksii naso* (Forest red-tailed black cockatoo)

Secondary: By 2023, the implementation of priority actions is leading to an improvement in the condition of EPBC Act listed Threatened Ecological Communities: Eucalypt Woodlands of the Western Australian Wheatbelt and Banksia Woodlands of the Swan Coastal Plain ecological community

OUTCOMES (BY 2023)

- Management, in vegetation expected to persist for the longterm, to ensure adequate food resources, nesting hollows and/or water to successfully raise chicks to fledglings at black cockatoo nesting sites:
 - a) is undertaken by at least 10 private landholders
 - b) maintains adequate resources for at least 3 nesting sites
 - c) benefits 6 pairs of black cockatoos at nesting sites
 - d) improves the numbers of successful nesting pairs at 2 nesting sites
- The management expected to benefit the condition of Eucalypt Woodlands of the West Australian Wheatbelt/Swan Coastal Plain Banksia is undertaken at 4 sites (200ha)
- The Peel-Harvey Catchment region has:
 - a) improved the knowledge and awareness of the community and landholders of black cockatoo nesting and feeding requirements
 - a) confirmed existing sites and identified previously unmapped nesting sites; and
 - a) increased the number of landholders implementing recommended management actions to ensure adequate food resources, nesting hollows and/or water to successfully raise chicks to fledglings at black cockatoo nesting sites from 0 to 10.

PROJECT ACTIONS

- 20 communication materials published
- 7 training/workshop events
- 9 on-ground works
- 20 ha pest animal control
- 10 agreements
- 4 monitoring regimes established and maintained
- 3 fauna surveys
- 12 potential sites identified
- 3 groups negotiated with
- 15 ha and 15 ha (follow up) treated for weeds
- 4 ha revegetated
- 4 project planning and delivery documents
- 10 km fencing
- 5 habitat structures
- 11 one on one technical advice

MORE INFORMATION

<https://peel-harvey.org.au/what-we-do/projects/>

EVENTS

<https://peel-harvey.org.au/events/>

Black Cockatoo Images: Keith Lightbody