

NGOOLAARK



Animal Tracks

Common name
Carnaby's Black Cockatoo

Traditional name
Ngoolaark

Scientific name
Calyptorhynchus latirostris

The Ngoolaark, also known as Carnaby's black cockatoo, is a white-tailed black cockatoo. It is mostly black in colour, with some white panels on its tail feathers and white patches on each cheek. It looks quite similar to Baudin's black cockatoo, but is slightly bigger with a shorter, wider beak.

Where do they live?

Ngoolaarks are native to the south west of Western Australia from Kalbarri to Esperance, and inland to Coorow, Kelleberrin and Lake Cronin.

They are often found in areas with lots of eucalyptus trees, like wandoos or salmon gums. Kings Park and Botanic Garden is recognised as an important area for ngoolaarks, as they visit regularly to look for food.

Sadly, ngoolaarks are recognised as a threatened species. In Western Australia the species is listed as 'likely to become extinct' in the wild. To find ways that you can help the Carnaby's black cockatoo, visit www.blackcockatoorecovery.com.

Fun Fact

Ngoolaarks are a very long-lived species and are known to live for 25 to 50 years! Ngoolaarks also have very strong beaks that they use to munch on gum nuts! They then use their flexible tongue to extract and eat the seeds from within.

Can you spot any signs of ngoolaarks on your adventures?



Every Kid in a Park is a project to support families of children of all abilities in accessing and enjoying the outdoors (like local parks, nature reserves, beaches, and national parks) around Western Australia.

Nature Play WA would like to thank our partner on this project, the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions who are helping us to connect WA kids to our greatest asset, our amazing outdoors.

The front-page illustration was created by Kyooa Designs.



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