



CSIRO Sustainable Ecosystems

FRIDAY SEMINAR

7 May 2010

40 Years of Carnaby's Black Cockatoo

Denis Saunders

CSIRO Sustainable Ecosystems

In the 1960s in south-western Australia, because of damage to orchards and pine plantations, the white-tailed black cockatoo had a bounty on its beak. Research then revealed two species of black cockatoo with white-tail bands; Carnaby's Black Cockatoo was responsible for the damage to pine plantations and Baudin's Black Cockatoo for orchard damage.

By the late 1980s, following extensive decline, Carnaby's Black Cockatoo had been classified as endangered. Carnaby's Black Cockatoo has been studied in detail since 1968, with one population being monitored for 23 of the years from 1969 to 2009. This seminar presents data on the 40 year study of this species and the impact of habitat loss on its breeding range and breeding success.

About the speaker

Dr Denis Saunders is a Research Fellow with CSIRO Sustainable Ecosystems. a former Assistant Chief with CSIRO Wildlife and Ecology, he has had a distinguished research career with a particular focus on the ecology, behaviour and taxonomy of cockatoos. Dr Saunders has demonstrated a strong commitment to conservation biology and to communicating landscape ecology and conservation to all members of the community. His roles include Adjunct Professor with Charles Sturt University, President of WWF-Australia, Member Wentworth Group of Concerned Scientists, Chair Sara Halvedene Foundation and Associate Editor, Pacific Conservation Biology.

FRIDAY 7 MAY 2010

12:00 midday

Seminar Room, Caughley Building
'Gungahlin Homestead'
CSIRO Sustainable Ecosystems
Bellenden Street, off Barton Highway
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