

Gang-gang cockatoo

*Callocephalon
fimbriatum*

vulnerable



Image: Mike Roache

Gang-gang Cockatoos are one of the more distinctive and charismatic Australia's birds. They are primarily slate-grey, with the males easily identified by their scarlet head and wispy crest, while females have a grey head and crest and feathers edged with salmon pink on the underbelly. They range in length from 32 to 37 cm, with a wingspan of 62 to 76 cm.

Their call has been likened to a creaking gate or cork being pulled from a bottle.

In spring and summer, gang-gang cockatoos are generally found in tall mountain forests and woodlands, particularly in heavily timbered and mature wet sclerophyll forests.

In autumn and winter, the species often moves to lower altitudes in drier more open eucalypt forests and woodlands, particularly box-gum and box-ironbark assemblages, or in dry forest in coastal areas.

They may also occur in sub-alpine Snow Gum (*Eucalyptus pauciflora*) woodland and occasionally in temperate rainforests.

Gang-gang cockatoos favour old growth forest and woodland attributes for nesting and roosting. They nest in eucalypt tree hollows that are 10 cm in diameter or larger and at least 9 m above the ground.

Find out more about the gang-gang cockatoo and other threatened species at

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspecies>