



Corella Management

The City of Rockingham undertakes a management program to minimise the impacts of two introduced species of corella. These are the Little Corella (*Cacatua sanguinea*) and the Eastern Long-billed Corella (*Cacatua tenuirostris*).

Introduced corellas are not native to southwest Western Australia and are found here due to aviary releases and escapees. The birds have adapted well to the local climate and the population has increased significantly across the metropolitan area and the southwest.

Why are introduced corellas a problem?

Corellas flock in large numbers. They roost together in trees and chew on branches to keep their beaks maintained causing extensive damage that can lead to tree health decline.

Infrastructure, public assets and private property can also suffer damage or fouling leading to high maintenance costs.

Corellas eat grass seeds and dig in turf for bulbs, corms and roots requiring turf repairs in parks and sports fields to maintain public safety and usability.

They compete for habitat with native birds including the threatened black cockatoos.

Large flocks make excessive noise when feeding, moving around and roosting. Roost sites will often be close to residential properties causing disturbance to people, especially when birds leave the roost sites at sunrise and return in the evenings.

How are introduced corellas managed?

Since 2014 the City has been engaged in a corella control program to reduce the impact of these invasive and highly damaging pest species. This program is managed under a Licence to Take Fauna Causing Damage issued by the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA). Birds are netted and humanely euthanised in accordance with the DBCA licence.

Control is undertaken by qualified and licenced pest control technicians endorsed by DBCA.

Further Information

- <https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/documents/plants-animals/animals/living-with-wildlife/cockatoos.pdf>

