



Presenter's Notes – Glossy Black Conservancy PowerPoint Presentation



Glossy Black Conservancy

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The Presenter's Notes are compiled into five sections:

1. Notes on public speaking – A Beginners Guide
2. PowerPoint Presentations – A Technical Guide
3. Presenter's Notes – Community and Interest Groups
4. Presenter's Notes – Secondary Schools and Upper Primary
5. Presenter's Notes – Lower Primary Schools

The Presenter's Notes have been designed to assist presenters, from a range of backgrounds and with varying levels of public speaking experience, to effectively plan and deliver presentations about the Glossy Black-Cockatoo using one of two PowerPoint slide presentations.



Dedicated to a better Brisbane



Reference and copyright information

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Public Speaking – A Beginner's Guide

Public speaking can be daunting, particularly if you only do it occasionally. This guide includes tips and advice that will help you to plan and evaluate your presentation. The guide is presented in three logical sections:

1. Preparation
2. Presentation tips
3. Evaluation and Improvement

1. Preparation

Know your topic; know your audience; practice.

Speaking on behalf of the Glossy Black Conservancy is an important responsibility. You will be invited to address various groups who are interested in and concerned about the plight of the Glossy Black-Cockatoo; you have the chance to speak on behalf of this endangered animal and help ensure its survival.

While this may sound a little melodramatic, it actually provides you with many opportunities. Firstly, your audience has selected you and your topic. They want to find out how they can help protect this important species and have volunteered their time to listen. As a result of investing their own time they will want to give you every opportunity to engage with them. They will be a positive and friendly audience.

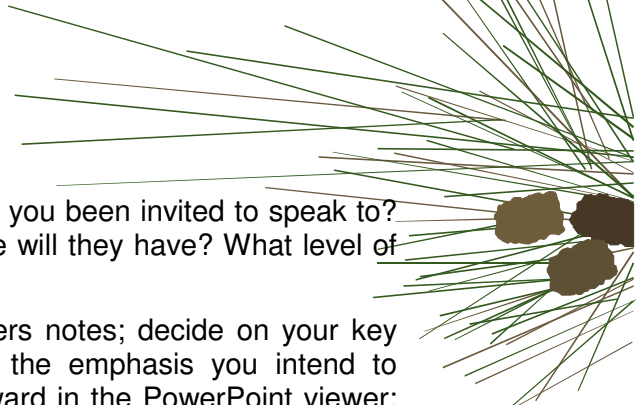
To add value to their investment, take some time to prepare. Review the slides and the presenters notes.

Choose one or two key points; for example, one key message or piece of information you feel is interesting or crucial to your audience and one key action orientated message you think is appropriate to your audience. Focus your energies on these two points.

TIP – trying to tell people everything, all at once will likely result in missing your opportunity to deliver any key points; Keep it simple and keep it focused!

In preparation consider the following points:

- *Review the PowerPoint themes (refer Presenter's Notes)* - this is the most important aspect of the preparation. Choose the themes of interest and associated slides that complement your key points and prepare to focus on them.
- *Know the occasion* - why would this group invite you? Is it a regular meeting and they are looking for a guest speaker or is it an interest group wanting specific information? Find out when you will speak, (e.g. following a meeting, prior to a meeting, following another presenter, after a meal).

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- *Know the audience* - What sort of group have you been invited to speak to? How old are they; what type of life experience will they have? What level of knowledge do you expect them to have?
 - *Practice* - review the slides and the presenters notes; decide on your key points for this group/occasion and practice the emphasis you intend to present. Practice scrolling forward and backward in the PowerPoint viewer; know how to access the PowerPoint file and set it to full screen or presentation mode.
 - *Confirm the resources* - find out if power, projectors and computers are available for the presentation. Decide what resources, such as brochures, you should take. Make sure the Glossy Black-Cockatoo PowerPoint presentation is compatible with the available computer (e.g. does the computer require an authorised person to 'logon' for external devices such as CD's)
 - *Arrive early and know the room/location* - review the seating and presentation area; decide if you need a microphone or other assistance to be heard across the group. Identify any distractions/noises/opportunities in the room that you should be aware of or utilise in your presentation.

The purpose of planning is to ease your uncertainty and to ensure that the key message you want to deliver can be received and understood by your audience.

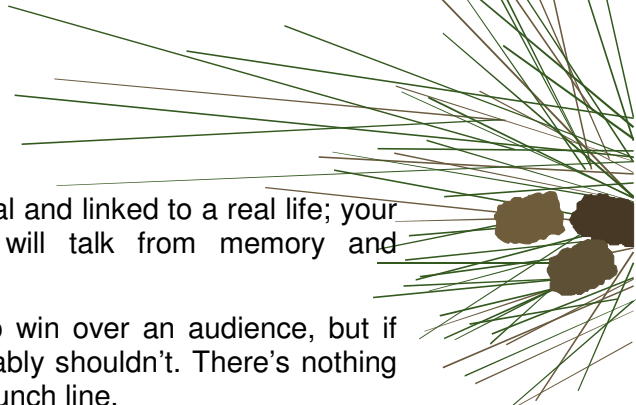
2. Delivery

Speak clearly; speak with confidence; be interested in the topic not just the presentation.

Speaking in front of a group will almost certainly result in nervousness. Good preparation will help you overcome some of the uncertainty but it is not likely to eliminate it. To convert a well prepared presentation into a great learning experience, focus on the basics of presentation skills once you arrive at the event.

When getting up to speak to the group, remember that they invited you because of your expertise in the topic, they did not invite a paid presenter to teach them specific skills. From your side of the room consider these simple public speaking tips:

- *Language, choose it wisely* - don't try and extend your language because you think the group expects a wholly scientific or technical presentation, use language that is comfortable to you and pitched at an appropriate level for the audience. Remember, a picture tells one thousand words and you have a PowerPoint full of them!
- *Get to your point* - know and deliver your key points, introduce them when you introduce yourself, build on them as you progress through the slides and reinforce them at the end (your conclusion). Once you know your key messages and points you can use these to direct your statements as you progress through the slides – remember less can be more in this form of communication.
- *You have an interest in Glossy Black-Cockatoos* and you are likely to have experiences and stories relating to searches or sightings of these birds. Tell



these stories, make your presentation personal and linked to a real life; your presentation will be better because you will talk from memory and demonstrate your passion.

- *Introducing a bit of humour* is a sure way to win over an audience, but if you're not comfortable telling jokes you probably shouldn't. There's nothing worse than an uncomfortable silence after a punch line.
- *Vary your tone* - use the tone of your voice to create interest, emphasise points and to help the audience follow your journey. Monotone speeches bore everyone; remember you are presenting a topic of personal interest, let your interest in the topic show, tone changes will naturally follow.
- *Pace* - it can be difficult not to rush through such a potentially nervous occasion. The only thing to do is be aware of your pace and make a conscious effort to slow yourself down. Practicing the presentation beforehand will help you to time the delivery for each slide and pace the speed of the presentation.
- *Volume* - speak clearly and with projection. Shouting will deliver the wrong message and speaking too quietly will deliver no message at all. Be prepared to project a loud (but not shouted) clear presentation. If in doubt check with your audience or ask them to come closer. Moving closer to your audience will let you be louder without having to shout (it will also help your audience relate to you as a person).
- *Body language* - The key to body language is the same as the key to spoken language. Choose your body language from the set of gestures and movements that are comfortable for you and use it to emphasise your key message – be comfortable and relaxed, it will relax the audience as well. A few don'ts: don't fiddle (e.g. with a pen, tie or microphone), it will distract your audience from your message. Present good posture, you will feel more comfortable. Use your gestures to emphasise points, but only if you feel comfortable with it. Maintain EYE CONTACT across the group (you can't do this if you have a script so good preparation is important here).
- *Don't drink too much caffeine before giving your speech* - it tends to give people the shakes and nerves will make this worse.
- *If you make a mistake, don't worry* - the chances are the audience didn't notice. If it is obvious, don't apologise, simply make the correction and continue with the rest of your speech, your audience is here to learn and support your work, they will understand.
- *Be conscious of time* - try and finish when you said you would, even if this means reducing the emphasis on some slides. However pushed for time you find yourself, always make time for a conclusion. If you are running over time, tell the audience how much longer the presentation may take.

TIP – Humour can win over an audience, but if you're not comfortable telling jokes don't. There's nothing worse than an uncomfortable silence after a punch line



3. Evaluations and Improvement

When you have finished your presentation it is helpful to make a few notes about what elements of the presentation were most effective; you can use these to deliver a better presentation the next time. Self evaluation should be honest (not overly critical) and humble (not arrogant) and should be used to improve any future presentation.

Consider how well you delivered your key points and how your presentation strategies, such as body language, pace and volume, affected the presentation. Assess the level of enjoyment or interest received from the audience.

Marking these elements on a simple scale (from 1 to 10 or poor to perfect) provides a simple assessment method and allows you to plot your improvement clearly over time.

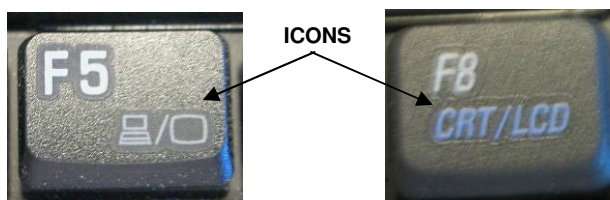
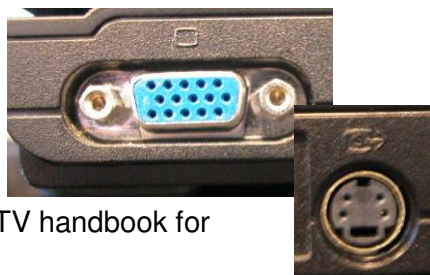
Always take a couple of moments to consider any questions or conversations you may have had with audience members following the presentation. The questions provide clues to the interest of audience members. They generally indicate that your presentation was effective and sparked an interest in the topic and the audience want to know more about your key points. Only rarely do questions indicate that you missed an important point.

PowerPoint Presentations – A Technical Guide

Linking to a projector and getting started

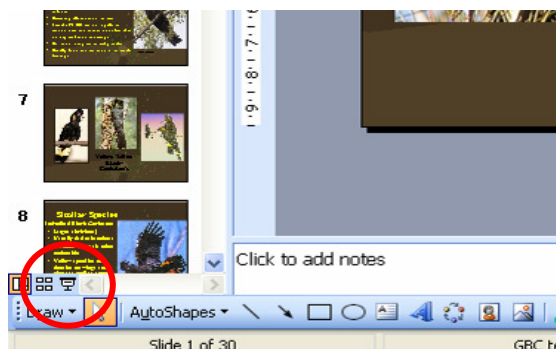
If you are not confident in undertaking this sort of process, try to find an audience member who is; preferably arrange such assistance prior to your arrival at the event. The basic procedure is as follows:

1. Connect the projector to the laptop via the cables provided; generally this will be done via the female connector as illustrated in the 15 pin plug (blue). If the laptop is to be connected to a TV the S-Video (round) socket is the normal means. If connecting to a TV or similar, consult the TV handbook for tuning instructions.
2. Power up both the laptop and projector and undertake any 'logon' procedures as required.
3. Once the laptop is running you need to direct the laptop to access the projector as the display device. This is generally done via the function keys (F keys across the top of the keyboard). Each laptop manufacturer may use a different function to access projector display. Look for either of the two icons displayed below to identify the correct function key; (it is generally F5 or F8, however, it has been observed in some brands to be F6, F7 or F12).



To complete this action, hold down the function key (generally lower left, front on the laptop keyboard) and press the appropriate F [ICON] key at the same time.

4. Once the display is running via the projector, navigate to the GBC CD and double click the PowerPoint presentation icon - either the PowerPoint File [.ppt] (full mode) or the PowerPoint Projector [.pps] (for machines without MS Office loaded).
5. If you loaded the PowerPoint file [.ppt] use either the screen icon (circled in red) or the F5 key to generate the full screen show.



Using PowerPoint

Scrolling through the slides of the PowerPoint can be done in using one of a number of keystrokes:

NEXT SLIDE (options)

- Right arrow
- Down arrow
- Enter
- Left mouse click

PREVIOUS SLIDE (options)

- Left arrow
- Up arrow
- Right mouse click and select previous

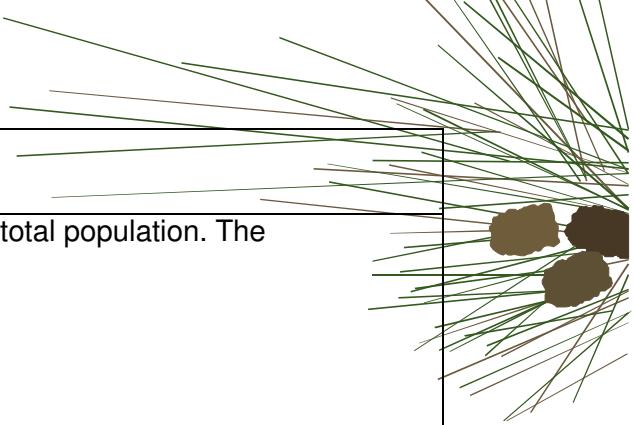
Trouble Shooting

Problem	Solution
No image on large screen	Projector not turned on – turn on projector.
	Display type not selected – find display to screen icon (see point 3) on function keys and hold down Function key while pressing the appropriate function key.
	Remove lens cap.
PowerPoint not opening	Laptop may not have appropriate version of MS Office, select the projector file (ending in .pps) and double click.
Image blurry	Find auto focus and or lens focus and focus projector.
Image out of alignment or not square on screen	Move project or straighten screen (if smaller at bottom or top). Many projectors have a keystone feature which will align the image.
Image too small or too large	Move closer (too large) or further away (too small). Alternatively, many projectors have a large size ring around the lens, this can be used to increase or reduce the size of the projection.

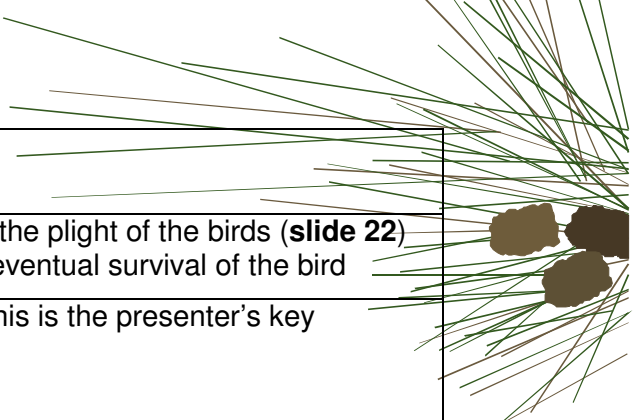
Overview of Presentation - Community and Interest Groups

The Glossy Black-Cockatoo PowerPoint presentation has 29 slides presented in 10 themes. Each slide contains a single plane of images and text. A presentation containing 29 slides could take up to 45-60 minutes to completely describe, so it is imperative that you select your focus slides prior to using the presentation. The 10 themes are described as:

Theme	Slide Numbers	Comments
Introduction	1, 2	<p>This section includes a header slide and a slide depicting the Glossy Black Conservancy partners. When using these slides it is important that you include a brief personal introduction, as well as an introduction to the key messages and points of your presentation. Example</p> <p><i>“Welcome to the presentation on the Glossy Black-Cockatoo. My name is [NAME] and I have been involved/interested in Glossy Black-Cockatoos for [NUMBER] years/months. Tonight/Today we will be discussing the GBC and in particular I will focus on identifying their feeding trees/areas so, as community members, you can assist in preserving the GBC by accurately identifying and reporting feeding areas and trees.”</i></p> <p>NOTE – selecting the key messages will enable you to choose which sections of the PowerPoint are of particular importance, and therefore require additional emphasis, so the presentation can be completed in a suitable timeframe.</p>
Description of GBC	3, 4 & 5	<p>This theme emphasises the topic as a living animal, using subjective comments to describe the bird as precious, beautiful, unique and special are quite acceptable in this form of presentation, particularly when dealing with slides 3 & 4. Slide 5 is likely to be considered as additional or background information by many non-birding groups, and as a result will not require the same degree of emphasis or time for most audiences.</p>
Similar Species	6, 7, 8 & 9	<p>For some specific key points it is highly important to be able to accurately identify these birds, for others this section provides interesting and important background information. If your key points do not focus on bird identification these slides should only be reviewed briefly.</p>



Theme	Slide Numbers	Comments
Endangered Species	10, 11	<p>Slide 10 focuses on the local area “vulnerable” classification and the estimated total population. The Queensland Environment Protection Agency (EPA) defines vulnerable as:</p> <p>Vulnerable</p> <p><i>A species is vulnerable if:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>its population is decreasing because of threatening processes, or</i> • <i>its population has been seriously depleted and its protection is not secured, or</i> • <i>its population, while abundant, is at risk because of threatening processes, or</i> • <i>its population is low or localised or depends on limited habitat that is at risk because of threatening processes.</i> <p><i>In Queensland, 24 birds, 23 mammals, 10 frogs, 13 reptiles, five butterflies, two fish and 274 plants are considered vulnerable species. (accessed 13 May 2008) http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/nature_conservation/wildlife/threatened_plants_and_animals/vulnerable/</i></p> <p>Slide 11 is a key slide to every presentation and special attention should be focused on this information.</p>
Feeding Habits	12,13 & 14	<p>Slides 12 and 13 focuses on the food sources; slide 14 focuses on the habit or technique of feeding. Emphasis should be placed on these slides for organisations interested in vegetation or habitat management. For key messages focused on finding GBC or reporting GBC feeding sites slide 14 will demand additional consideration.</p>
Breeding Behaviours	15, 16	<p>Generally these slides will add to the background knowledge about the birds and continue to inform the audience as to the threats the species face.</p>
Glossies in SEQ	17, 18, 19, 20 & 21	<p>Slide 17 reinforces the rarity of GBC</p> <p>Slide 18 adds to knowledge about the limitations on GBC populations, the 3rd point links closely to the potential for car-strikes</p> <p>Slide 19 images TOP image – pot-hole water source, LEFT image GBC drinking from pot-hole, RIGHT image road culvert/man made opportunity for water source</p> <p>Slide 20 links the birds to backyards and homes</p> <p>Slide 21 introduces community actions in the protection of the birds – an action outcome is essential from the presentation</p>

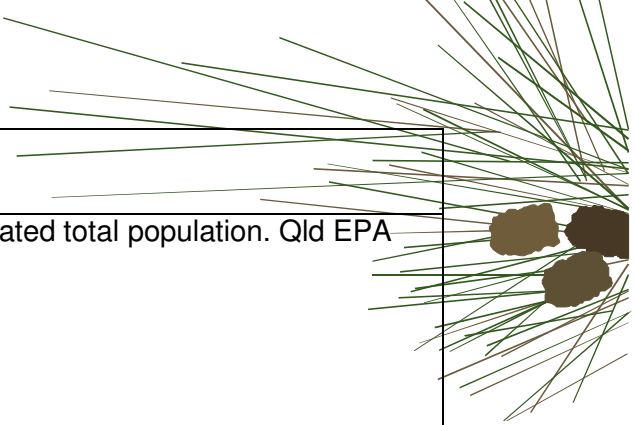


Theme	Slide Numbers	Comments
Current Actions	22, 23	These slides highlight the aims of the Glossy Black Conservancy in addressing the plight of the birds (slide 22) and the management challenges facing decision makers that will influence the eventual survival of the bird
Community Action	24, 25, 26, 27 & 28	<p>These slides centre on the theme of an action outcome from the presentation, this is the presenter's key opportunity to change behaviours and encourage community involvement.</p> <p>Slide 24 – acknowledges the role of the community</p> <p>Slide 25 – provides a list of possible actions</p> <p>Slide 26 – emphasises the skills/knowledge needed to identify feeding trees</p> <p>Slide 27 – details the information required to be collected</p> <p>Slide 28 – demonstrates that data is useful</p>
Conclusion	29	Final emphasis and contact details; remind the group that while the management choices are important they must be informed choices, as a community this is their opportunity to INFORM these management decisions

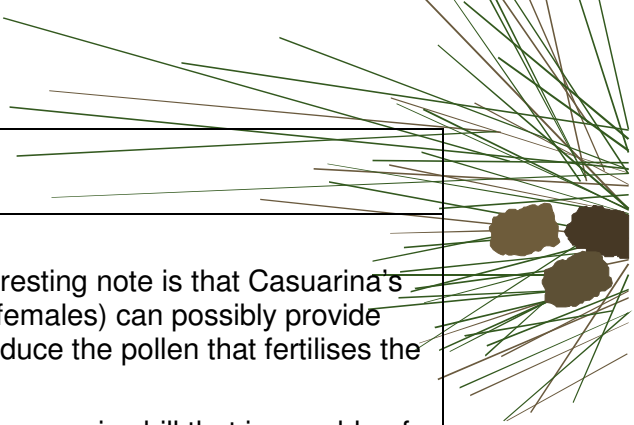
Overview of Presentation - Upper Primary/Secondary as a Teacher/ Educator

The Glossy Black-Cockatoo PowerPoint presentation has 29 slides presented in 10 themes. Each slide contains a single plane of images and text. A presentation containing 29 slides could take up to 45-60 minutes to completely describe, so it is imperative that you select your focus slides prior to using the presentation. The 10 themes are described as:

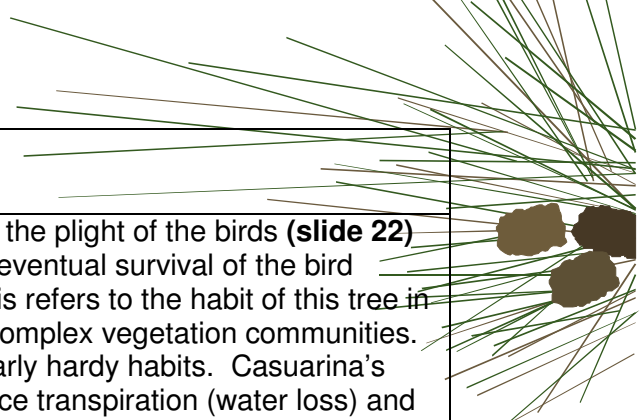
Theme	Slide Numbers	Key Information
Introduction	1, 2	Slide 1 – Introductory slide Slide 2 – Sponsoring organisations
Description of GBC	3, 4 & 5	Slide 3 and 4 – these slides describe the physical features of the Glossy Black-Cockatoo. Additional descriptors include: “The smallest of all the Black-Cockatoos”, “unlike other Black-Cockatoos the glossies do not gather to form large flocks, generally they are in groups of 2’s and 3’s with groups of larger than 10 very rare”; “the quietest of the large cockatoos” Slide 5 – demonstrates regional variation in the cockatoo
Similar Species	6, 7, 8 & 9	These slides describe similar species that may result in the misidentification of GBC Slides 6 and 7 – describe the Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo Slides 8 and 9 – describe the Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo



Theme	Slide Numbers	Key Information
Endangered Species	10, 11	<p>Slide 10 should focus on the local area “vulnerable” classification and the estimated total population. Qld EPA defines vulnerable as:</p> <p>Vulnerable</p> <p><i>A species is vulnerable if:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>its population is decreasing because of threatening processes, or</i> • <i>its population has been seriously depleted and its protection is not secured, or</i> • <i>its population, while abundant, is at risk because of threatening processes, or</i> • <i>its population is low or localised or depends on limited habitat that is at risk because of threatening processes.</i> <p><i>In Queensland, 24 birds, 23 mammals, 10 frogs, 13 reptiles, five butterflies, two fish and 274 plants are considered vulnerable species. (accessed 13 May 2008 http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/nature_conservation/wildlife/threatened_plants_and_animals/vulnerable/)</i></p> <p>Slide 11 – introduces the concept of why the GBC are so rare and, in fact, vulnerable in ecological terms. It employs the concept of a ‘niche’, an ecological term that describes where an organism lives, as well as what an organism does. The term is commonly defined as:</p> <p><i>The ecological niche of an organism depends not only on where it lives but also on what it does. By analogy, it may be said that the habitat is the organism's "address", and the niche is its "profession", biologically speaking.</i></p> <p><i>- Odum - Fundamentals of Ecology - W B Saunders 1959</i></p> <p>The primary characteristics of the GBC that link it to its niche are its highly specialised feeding and breeding requirements.</p>



Theme	Slide Numbers	Key Information
Feeding Habits	12,13 & 14	<p>These slides are about the feeding habits of the GBC</p> <p>Slides 12 and 13 – detail specific aspects of the GBC feeding and diet. An interesting note is that Casuarina's (She-Oaks) are either male or female trees. As a result only half the trees (the females) can possibly provide food for the GBC as only females have seeds. The males have flowers that produce the pollen that fertilises the females – a male Casuarina in flower has a rusty appearance</p> <p>Slide 14 – describes the way or manner in which the GBC feeds. It mentions the massive bill that is capable of cracking the Casuarina cones. The size of this bill also limits the GBC to feed on trees with large cones, because it is too large to manipulate the smaller cones. An ort is the discarded cone after it has been crushed and the smaller seeds extracted as a food source</p>
Breeding Behaviours	15, 16	<p>Slides 15 and 16 – together these slides overview the breeding habits of the GBC. Notes GBC are large birds and need large hollows in which to nest. In these days of safety and litigation, trees with large hollows are often removed as unsafe, placing further pressure on this very slow breeding bird</p>
Glossies in SEQ	17, 18, 19, 20 & 21	<p>Slide 17 – reinforces the rarity of GBC – note the second point has already been emphasised strongly</p> <p>Slide 18 – introduces water as a limiting factor in the birds life. Birds have been known to travel up to 10km to access water. The 3rd point links closely to the potential for car-strikes on GBC. The 4th point reinforces the preference the birds have for particular individual trees</p> <p>Slide 19 – images TOP image – pot hole water source, LEFT image GBC drinking from pot-hole, RIGHT image road culvert/man made opportunity for water source</p> <p>Slide 20 – links the birds to backyards and homes</p> <p>Slide 21 – introduces community actions in the protection of the birds – an action outcome is essential from the presentation</p>

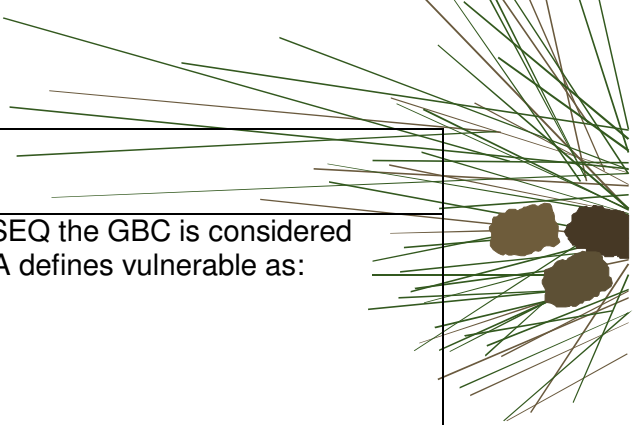


Theme	Slide Numbers	Key Information
Current Actions	22, 23	<p>These slides highlight the aims of the Glossy Black Conservancy in addressing the plight of the birds (slide 22) and the management challenges facing decision makers that will influence the eventual survival of the bird (slide 23). Note the ecological term pioneer in describing Casuarina trees. This refers to the habit of this tree in colonising disturbed areas and eventually being out competed by larger more complex vegetation communities. Pioneer species generally invade areas with poor soil quality and have particularly hardy habits. Casuarina's are good examples as they are very hardy and have specialised leaves to reduce transpiration (water loss) and modified stems to generate larger areas for photosynthesis. As the trees grow and shed leaves, the organic materials break down into the soils and eventually enrich the soils to a point where the next species in the ecological succession can move in, thus pioneering the area for the final complex communities.</p>
Community Action	24, 25, 26, 27 & 28	<p>These slides pick up on the theme of an action outcome from the presentation. In school communities these slides may lead to the development of a targeted field study. Reviewing the slides will describe what data to collect to generate both an effective field study and information that will assist in the protection of the birds. If no further field study is required these slides will describe the extent of community action in assisting to protect a vulnerable bird species, one of 24 declared in Queensland.</p> <p>Slide 24 – acknowledges the role of the community in knowing and understanding landscapes and ecological communities</p> <p>Slide 25 – provides a list of possible actions</p> <p>Slide 26 – emphasises the skills/knowledge needed to identify feeding trees</p> <p>Slide 27 – details the information required to be collected</p> <p>Slide 28 – demonstrates that data is useful</p>
Conclusion	29	<p>Final emphasis and contact details; remind the students that while the management choices are important they must be informed choices, as members of the community this is their opportunity to INFORM these management decisions</p>

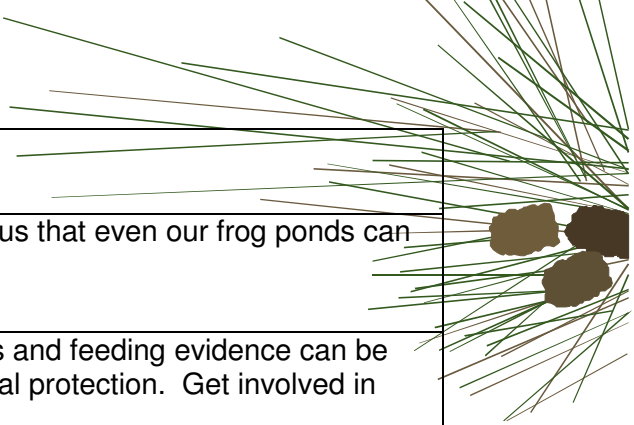
Overview of Presentation - Primary School for a Teacher/Educator

The Glossy Black-Cockatoo PowerPoint presentation has 15 slides presented in 8 themes. Each slide contains a single plane of images and text

Theme	Slide Numbers	Key Information
Introduction	1, 2	Slide 1 – Introductory slide Slide 2 – Sponsoring organisations
Description of GBC	3, 4 & 5	Slide 3, 4 & 5 – together these slides describe the physical features of the Glossy Black-Cockatoo. Additional descriptors include: “The smallest of all the Black-Cockatoos”, “unlike other Black-Cockatoos the glossies do not gather to form large flocks, generally they are in groups of 2’s and 3’s with groups of larger than 10 very rare”; “the quietest of the large cockatoos”
Similar Species	6, 7	Describe similar species that may result in the misidentification of GBCs Slides 6 – describe the Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo Slides 7 – describe the Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo



Theme	Slide Numbers	Key Information
Endangered Species	8, 9	<p>Slide 8 – has some pictures and the statement that they are endangered. In SEQ the GBC is considered vulnerable and the estimated total population is less than 18,000. The Qld EPA defines vulnerable as:</p> <p>Vulnerable</p> <p><i>A species is vulnerable if:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • its population is decreasing because of threatening processes, or • its population has been seriously depleted and its protection is not secured, or • its population, while abundant, is at risk because of threatening processes, or • its population is low or localised or depends on limited habitat that is at risk because of threatening processes. <p><i>In Queensland, 24 birds, 23 mammals, 10 frogs, 13 reptiles, five butterflies, two fish and 274 plants are considered vulnerable species. (accessed 13 May 2008 http://www.epa.qld.gov.au/nature_conservation/wildlife/threatened_plants_and_animals/vulnerable/)</i></p> <p>Slide 9 – why so rare?; feeding and breeding habits are highly specialised</p>
Feeding Habits	10, 11	<p>These slides are about the feeding habits of the GBC.</p> <p>Slide 10 – tells us what and how they eat. An interesting note is that Casuarina's (She-Oaks) are either male or female trees. As a result only half the trees (the females) can possibly supply food for the GBC as only females have seeds. The males have flowers that produce the pollen that fertilises the females – a male Casuarina in flower has a rusty appearance.</p> <p>The slide also mentions the massive beak that is capable of cracking the Casuarina cones. The size of this bill also limits the GBC to feeding on trees with large cones, because it is too large to manipulate the smaller cones. An ort is the discarded cone after it has been crushed and the smaller seeds extracted as a food source.</p> <p>Slide 11 – describes what's left over when the glossy feeds. Orts are very useful in tracking birds because each family group of Glossy Blacks learns to eat in a different way, leaving different looking Orts.</p>
Breeding Behaviours	12	<p>Slide 12 – this slide overviews the breeding habits of the GBC. Notes GBC are large birds and need large hollows in which to nest. In these days of safety and litigation, trees with large hollows are often removed as unsafe, placing further pressure on this very slow breeding bird.</p>



Theme	Slide Numbers	Key Information
Glossies in your school and yard	13	Slide 13 - shows that GBC live in our schools and our back yards and remind us that even our frog ponds can be used as water sources for GBC.
Helping Glossies	14	Slide 14 - Recording and telling the Glossy Back Conservancy about sightings and feeding evidence can be very useful in understanding where birds are living and what areas need special protection. Get involved in reporting sightings to help protect the birds.
Conclusion	15	Slide 15 - Provides contact details for the Glossy Black Conservancy.



THE GLOSSY BLACK CONSERVANCY

Conservation of
Glossy Black-
Cockatoos in SEQ

A Presentation for Primary Schools

Conservancy Members



Dedicated to a better Brisbane



Description

- Adult males have a chocolate brown head and neck and solid red tail panels.



Description

- Females and juveniles have yellow patches and speckles around the head and neck and red and yellow colours in the tail. They may also have black bars in the tail feathers.



Description

- They have big beaks.
- They are the smallest 'black' cockatoo, about 46-51cm.
- They live along the east coast of Australia, but some live on Kangaroo Island in South Australia.



Other 'black' cockatoos

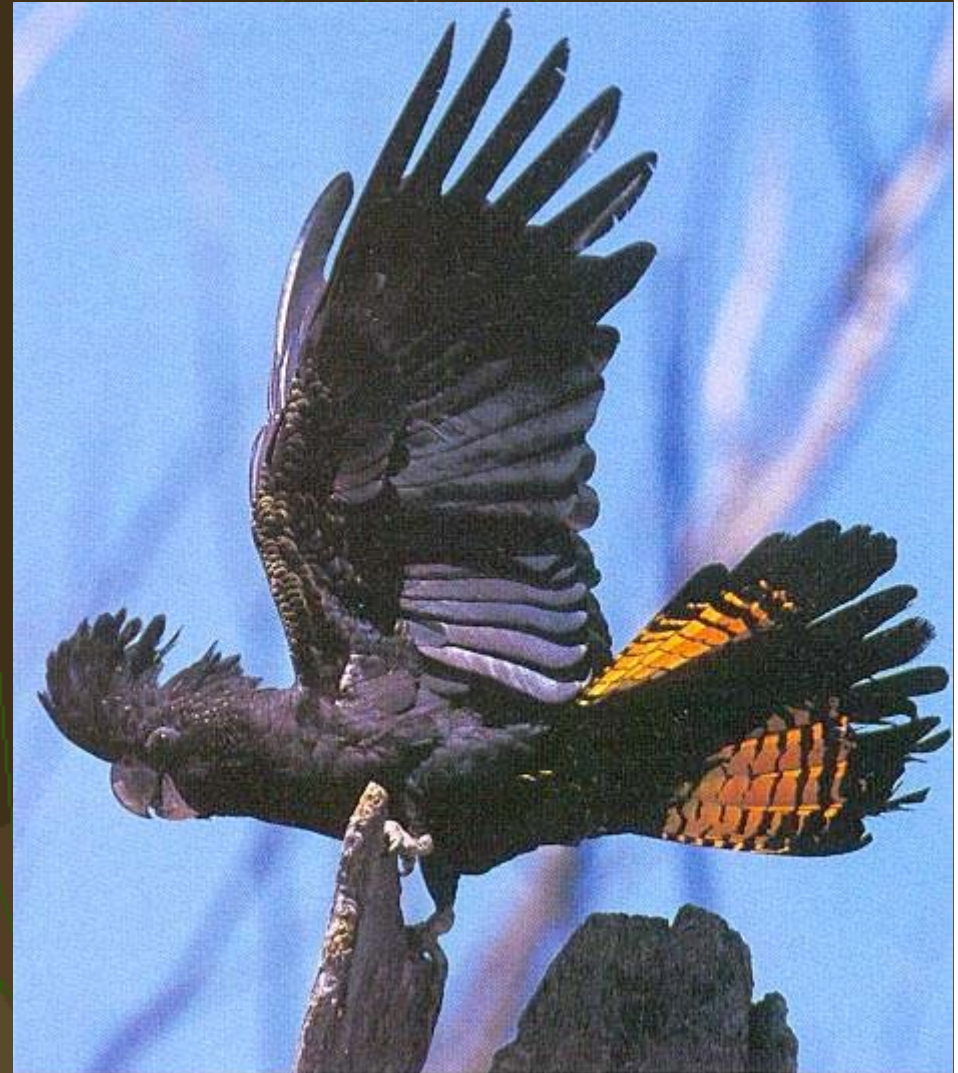
- **Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoos** are bigger and never have any red in their tails.
- They are also very loud.



Photo: Bob Inglis

Other 'black' cockatoos

- **Red-tailed Black Cockatoos** are also bigger and have a crest on the top of their head.



Glossy Blacks are threatened



Photo: Marg Eller

Why So Vulnerable?

- They eat seeds from only one or two types of tree.
- They mainly eat from favourite trees.
- They only lay 1 egg, every 2 years.



Eating

- They eat the seeds from she-oak trees.
- They crack open the cone with their massive bill and lick out the tiny seeds with their tongue.
- Only the left foot is used to hold and manoeuvre food items.
- The chewed seed cones (called orts) are dropped once the seeds are removed.



Be a Cone Head!



Each family of Glossy Blacks eats in a special way and you can tell by looking at the ort which family came to dinner!

Look for orts to tell if a she-oak tree has been used as food for the Glossy Black-Cockatoo.

Breeding

- Glossy Blacks need large hollows for their nests.
- The female stays up to 3 months in the hollow.
- The male does all the feeding for both birds during this period.
- He returns to a nearby tree each day in the late afternoon and regurgitates food for the female.
- The female then returns to the nest and regurgitates the food for the chick.



<http://www.environment.sa.gov.au/biodiversity/glossyblack.html>

Glossy Blacks in Schools & Gardens

- Glossy Blacks are known to feed and breed in gardens.
- Gardens and schools can have food trees.
- Protecting she-oaks, nesting and roosting trees and watering places at home and at school helps the Glossy Black.
- Glossy Blacks sometimes drink from frog ponds and birdbaths.



Helping the Glossy Black

- When you see a Glossy Black or find orts under a she-oak tree, we need to know:
 - Where you were;
 - What the date was;
 - How many birds or orts you saw; and
 - What were the birds doing (flying, feeding, drinking etc).
- Please collect a small sample of orts at new locations/areas.





Contact the Glossy Black Conservancy
GBC@biodiversity.tv
www.glossyblack.org.au



THE GLOSSY BLACK CONSERVANCY

Conservation of Glossy Black- Cockatoos in SEQ

A Presentation for Secondary Schools & Community

Conservancy Members



Dedicated to a better Brisbane



Description

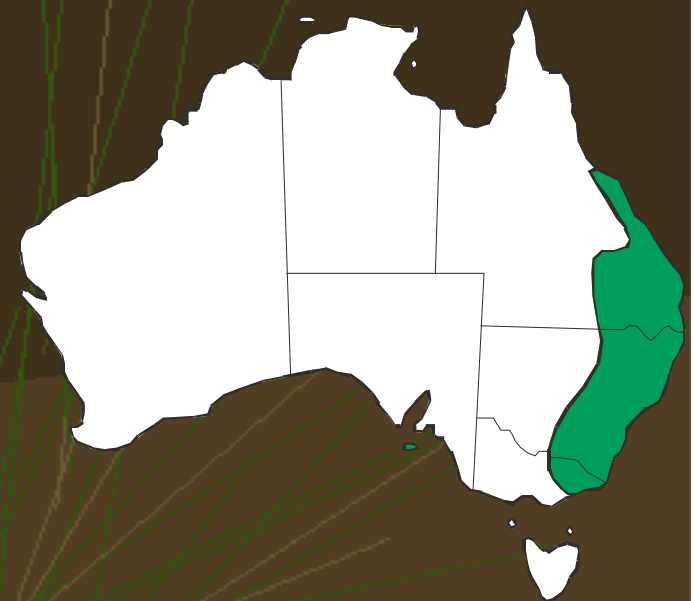
- The Glossy Black-Cockatoo (GBC) is predominantly chocolate brown with coloured panels in the tail.
- Adult males are easily distinguished from females and juveniles by the uniform chocolate brown head and neck and solid red tail panels.
- Females and juveniles have patches and speckles of yellow around the head and neck. The tail panels include red and yellow, often with black bars.



Photo: NSW NPWS

About the Bird

- At approximately 46-51cm, Glossies are Australia's smallest "black" cockatoo.
- Their call is described as a "feeble, drawn-out trumpet". Other Black-Cockatoos have similar calls but are usually very noisy.
- Distribution: Eastern Australia; includes an isolated population on Kangaroo Island (SA).



Variation

- Three sub-species are recognised:

- *Calyptorhynchus lathami erebus*
Northern sub-species occurring from east-central Queensland (Eungella NP) south to near Monto.

- *Calyptorhynchus lathami lathami*
East Gippsland north to around Kingaroy. Inland to Roma.

- *Calyptorhynchus lathami halmaturinus*
Found only on Kangaroo Island, SA.



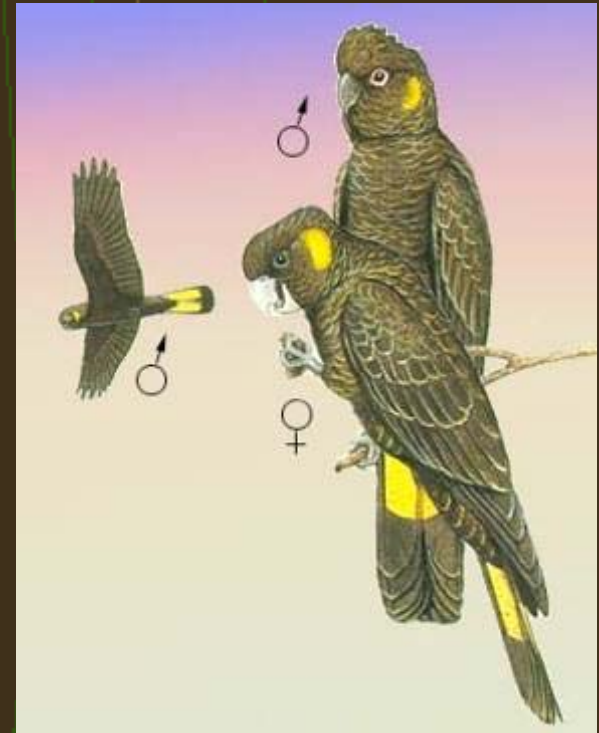
Similar Species

Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo

- Larger than GBC (55-65cm).
- Body usually darker (black) in colour.
- Distinct yellow disc over ear.
- Female YTBC can have yellow around the head and throat, and also have speckles on the wing.
- Never have any red in tail panels.
- Usually loud and raucous, even while feeding.



Photo: Bob Inglis



**Yellow-tailed
Black-Cockatoo**

Similar Species

Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo

- Larger than GBC (50-64cm).
- Usually darker in colour.
- Distinctive crest is often noticeable.
- Females have yellow flecks on the wings and chest, as well as around the throat.





Red-tailed Black-Cockatoo



Status

- Queensland: Vulnerable
- NSW: Vulnerable
- Vic: Threatened
- SA: Endangered
- National: Endangered
(Kangaroo Island Population Only)
- All sub-species except *C.l.erebus*
(northern race) are considered to
be in decline.
- Population estimated to be less
than 18,000 birds



Photo: Marg Eller

Why So Threatened?



- The Glossy Black-Cockatoo is a 'niche specialist'.
- It requires very specific habitat requirements. In particular, it is limited by:
 - Diet;
 - Water; and
 - Breeding behaviour.
- These factors are compounded by pressures such as habitat clearance and predation.

Diet

- Feeds almost exclusively on the seeds of the she-oak cones, species of the genera *Allocasuarina* and *Casuarina*.
- One or two she-oak species are used in any given location. The preferred species varies geographically.
- On very rare occasions they are known to extend their diet to include insects and the seeds of eucalypts, angophoras, hakeas and acacias.



Diet

- The Glossy Black not only feeds exclusively on the seeds in the cones of she-oaks, but selects from specific trees, showing a preference for certain trees over time.
- Importantly, despite the commonness of she-oaks, the birds use only a small proportion of trees; favoured food trees are often less than 1% of the available trees.



Feeding Behaviour

- Birds crack open the cone with their massive bill and lick out the tiny seeds with their tongue.
- Only the left foot is used to hold and manoeuvre food items.
- Their chewing on the cones produces a distinctive clicking sound which can help locate the birds.
- The chewed cones are discarded as orts.



Breeding Behaviour

- Birds need large hollows in which to breed.
- The female spends approximately 3 months in the hollow brooding.
- The male does all the feeding for both birds during this period.
- He returns to a nearby tree each day in the late afternoon and regurgitates food for the female.
- The female then returns to the hollow and regurgitates food for the chick.



Breeding Behaviour



- Reproduction is very slow as:
 - Birds lay only one egg, usually only every two years.
 - Young birds are dependant for at least 12 months as they learn the ways of a Glossy Black-Cockatoo.

Glossy Blacks in SEQ

- Glossy Black-Cockatoos are becoming increasingly difficult to observe in many parts of Australia. However, south-east Queensland remains one of their strongholds and they can be found with relative ease.
- The major dietary species in south-east Queensland used by GBC are Black She-oaks (*Allocasuarina littoralis*) and Forest She-oaks (*A. torulosa*).



Glossy Blacks in SEQ

- Water is seen as a limiting factor in the birds distribution. During the dry season accessible surface water is often scarce.
- The dry season also coincides with breeding.
- However, birds extensively use water sources created by humans that are a by-product of other activities (quarrying and road-works, frog ponds etc) and also purposely built watering points.
- Birds will regularly return to known and trusted sites. Consequently these sites become very important for the local population.
- On the Southern Moreton Bay Islands – only human water sources are used.

Glossy Blacks in SEQ



Glossy Blacks in SEQ

- Birds are known to feed and breed in suburban gardens.
- Back yards and residential areas, where she-oaks are present, can be as important as trees within natural bushland areas.
- Maintenance of resources in urban areas may be crucial to their long term future in this region.



Glossy Blacks in SEQ

- Increased community awareness and voluntary protection of she-oaks, habitat trees and watering places in urban areas is important and contributes to a more secure future for the bird.



What is Being Done?

- The *Glossy Black Conservancy* was established in 2005.
- The aims of the Conservancy are to:
 - Promote community awareness and involvement in the protection of this enigmatic species;
 - Co-ordinate community conservation efforts;
 - Collate data in order to determine population trends, assess potential threats and establish priority areas for the species; and
 - Formulate regional management criteria and contribute towards management recommendations.

Management Challenges

- Management of the Glossy Black is not easy:
 - The birds are highly mobile and range over a large areas to obtain adequate food resources. Therefore, management recommendations for part of the bird's range may be thwarted by what occurs elsewhere in its range.
 - Their preferred food tree is a pioneer in disturbed areas and becomes less common as other more permanent, native vegetation is established.
 - Therefore, the protection of food trees in a given area is inadequate as the resource will naturally dwindle and, most likely, all but disappear over time.
- This is why we (you) need to have a good knowledge and understanding of the birds, their range and resource needs.

Community Involvement

- No one can monitor sites as easily and effectively as local residents and community.
- Most new sightings and records come from community members.
- In SEQ, monitoring of Glossy Blacks is almost entirely by volunteers.



Your Involvement

- You can assist by:
 - Assisting the Conservancy in conducting targeted and incidental surveys across SEQ to further knowledge of the birds;
 - Attend volunteer training and ongoing activities conducted across SEQ;
 - Record and notify your local council of Glossy Black-Cockatoo sightings;
 - Most importantly, fill in and use your record sheets to notify the Conservancy of Glossy Black-Cockatoo food trees and sightings!
- So, how *will* you recognise a feed tree?

By Becoming a Cone Head!



When feeding, Glossy Black-Cockatoos damage the cones in order to extract the seeds, resulting in an aggregation of orts.

Damaged cones (orts) are instantly recognisable from normal decay and are the key to identifying a used feed tree.

What Data Should I Collect?

- For best results, the following data should be collected:
 - A good detailed description (or even better GPS location) of where the observation/collection took place;
 - The date of the observation/cone collection;
 - The number of birds observed;
 - The activity the birds engaged in (flying, feeding, drinking etc); and
 - A small sample of orts at new locations/areas.

What Will This Data Be Used For?

- This data can be used to determine:
 - Family groups have different feeding styles; family groups can be identified by examining the orts. This can be used to determine if family groups are growing, declining or moving.
 - Orts provide information on the timing and/or frequency of feeding events; and
 - Orts indicate what % of trees in the area are being used for feeding; and
 - Data collected over seasons and years will provide information on seasonal use of resources.

So...Come and Get Involved Today!

Informed management is imperative



Contact the Glossy Black Conservancy
GBC@biodiversity.tv
www.glossyblack.org.au



www.glossyblack.org.au

Reference and copyright information

This resource was developed by the Glossy Black
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Brisbane

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