

S00157 – John McGrath

Hello

Thank you for the opportunity to submit a submission on wildlife licencing regulations.

I have had a look through the list of NSW OEH licenced birds and I am in favour of retention of both the Gang Gang Cockatoo and Pink (Major Mitchell) Cockatoo on licence.

If licencing was relinquished on these 2 cockatoos it would in my opinion open up wroughting of the system in that wild taken birds of both species could be included into the captive population.

I note reference to ringing birds all cockatoos' captive bred by me are mandatory stainless steel close rung, generally upon receipt of unknown sexed cockatoos whilst I am having them mandatorily surgically sexed by a qualified avian veterinarian I habitually fit these birds with stainless steel split rings of the appropriate size, whilst the bird is still under anaesthetic.

Useless sexing similar in appearance sexed birds without easy future visual identification?

I am 1 for close ringing all captive bred cockatoos, shutting the door on wild taken chicks.

I note that the Western Corella in NSW OEH is still referred to scientifically as ***Cacatua pastinator butleri***.

Whilst once the now homogenised populations of 2 former geographically separate populations of the Wheat Belt WA Long Billed Corella was known as ***Butleri*** a name applied by Ford during the 1980s-the 2 former isolated populations have been allowed to expand due to European farming practices and thus clearing and additional watering points.

Mathews named the type skin of this species/subspecies Pastinator ***derbeyi*** 1916. ***Pastinator derbeyi*** and ***Pastinator butleri*** are now considered synonyms of each other but because Mathews named the type specimen Pastinator ***derbeyi*** first this is the preferred scientific name for the birds found North and North-East of Perth WA Personally I'd always referred to these birds as Butleri but researching for a book on Gang Gangs and the Subspecies Australian White Cockatoos that I am attempting to put together this has been the result of my research.

I also note there appears to be no reference to the larger South East of Perth WA Population of Western Corella or WA Long Billed Corella or Muirs Corella Pastinator ***pastinator*** the nominate subspecies and largest of the worlds corella.

Gould in 1841, scientifically named this Corella from a specimen collected on the Swan River, in Western Australia, incidentally this population no longer exists, exterminated in colonial times.

I have been fortunate to have captive bred both these corellas over the years, and from my observations I note multiple difference between the 2 birds, I hope that this information is of interest to you