



NDF WORKSHOP  
**WG 6 – Birds**  
**CASE STUDY 3 SUMMARY**  
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## **SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO *CACATUA GALERITA*, EXPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND, CASE STUDY**

### **AUTHOR:**

Rod Hay

The sulphur-crested cockatoo is indigenous to Australia, Papua New Guinea and the West Papua Province of Indonesia. It is widespread and abundant in many areas across its range. It has been introduced into New Zealand and has established in a number of areas of the country where these feral populations are generally managed as pests.

The species is relatively common in trade, with around 40,000 exports (as pets) recorded in the CITES Trade Database in the last 25 years. The large majority of birds traded are captive-bred, with few wild-caught birds exported from countries other than New Zealand. Of the approximately 3000 birds exported from New Zealand over the period, two-thirds were wild-caught.

A precautionary approach is taken for all parrot exports from New Zealand, with non-detriment findings done in all cases. This minimises the potential for any illegally imported birds to enter the “legal” trade. Because New Zealand’s feral populations are not protected and there is a desire to control or eradicate them, the basis of a non-detriment finding is that such harvest would inherently have no impact on the natural populations. This requires some clarification over what constitutes a “range-state” for a species that has been introduced beyond its natural range.

## **EASTERN ROSELLA *PLATYCERCUS EXIMIUS*, EXPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND, CASE STUDY**

The eastern Rosella is endemic to Australia, with abundant populations over most of its range in the south-east of the country. It has been introduced into New Zealand and established feral populations over many parts of the country, particularly in the north. It is managed as a pest species in some areas of New Zealand, reflecting concerns about its effects on indigenous birds.

The species is very common in trade, with over 100,000 exported as pets over the last 25 years. The main sources of these appear to be European

captive populations. Of the 2900 birds exported from New Zealand in the last 25 years, a large proportion was harvested in the wild.

A precautionary approach is taken for all parrot exports from New Zealand, with non-detriment findings done in all cases. This minimises the potential for any illegally imported birds to enter the "legal" trade. Because New Zealand's feral populations are not protected and there is a desire to control or eradicate them, the basis of a non-detriment finding is that such harvest would inherently have no impact on the natural populations. This requires some clarification over what constitutes a "range-state" for a species that has been introduced beyond its natural range.