

**MO (Moderate)** *Cacatua galerita*

<b>Date assessed</b>	2021-10-22
<b>Year published</b>	2023
<b>Eicat category</b>	MO (Moderate)
<b>Justification for EICAT assessment</b>	The Sulphur-crested Cockatoo was documented killing entire trees of <i>Hydriastele palauensis</i> by feeding on the terminal bud or "palm heart", causing the decline of this species. However, <i>Hydriastele palauensis</i> can be found throughout the limestone islands and today is common, lending some doubt to claims that it was once widespread, but has declined due to parrot predation (Costion et al., 2013).
<b>Confidence rating</b>	Low
<b>Mechanism(s) of maximum impact</b>	Grazing/herbivory/browsing
<b>Countries of most severe impact</b>	Republic of Palau
<b>Description of impact</b>	The Sulphur-crested Cockatoo feeds on native invertebrate and plant species in New Zealand. It is believed to have caused the decline of a native palm species on Palau. To date it has a negligible competition impact on native bird species.
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<b>Reviewers</b>	EICAT authority
<b>Recommended citation</b>	Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert. (2026). <i>Cacatua galerita</i> . <a href="#">IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT)</a> .

