

MO (Moderate) *Cacatua galerita*

Date assessed	2021-10-22
Year published	2023
Eicat category	MO (Moderate)
Justification for EICAT assessment	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).
Confidence rating	Low
Mechanism(s) of maximum impact	Grazing/herbivory/browsing
Countries of most severe impact	Republic of Palau
Description of impact	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.
Assessor	Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert
Contributors	
Reviewers	EICAT authority
Recommended citation	Thomas Evans; Tom Allmert. (2025). <i>Cacatua galerita</i> . IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT) .

