

Moluccan or Salmon-crested Cockatoo

Cacatua moluccensis

Length: 20 inches

These birds are **endangered**. Less than 3,000 currently survive in the wild.

They are native to the southern Moluccas, formerly known as the Spice Islands and part of Indonesia. The specific islands they call home are Ceram, Haruku, and Saparua. They have also been introduced to the island of Ambonina. The natural habitat consists of dense forests and luxurious vegetation.

Within the pet trade, these birds are most likely to develop behavioral problems. They are very sensitive, cuddly, and playful, and it is very difficult to meet all of their emotional needs and avoid creating problems.

Citron Cockatoo

Cacatua sulphurea citrinocristata

Length: 12-14 in

Wing length: 23-25 cm

The Citron is one of the subspecies of the Lesser Sulfur Crested Cockatoo. It is larger and has an orange crest instead of yellow, along with orange ear coverts.

This subspecies occurs only on Sumba Island in Indonesia.

Triton or Greater Sulfur Crested Cockatoo

Cacatua galerita triton

Length: 50 cm

Triton Cockatoos are so named because of the way their crests, when displayed, break into three distinct sections. Tritons are actually a subspecies of the Greater and are distinguished from the similar subspecies by their blue eye rings.

These birds have a widespread origin in New Guinea, including D'Entrecasteau and Louisiade archipelagos and the Triton Bay region. They have been introduced to Ceramlaut and Goramlaut, Indonesia.