



## SEED EATERS

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Acacia</i>	Wattle
<i>Acmena</i>	Lilly Pilly
<i>Allocasuarina</i>	She-Oak
<i>Angophora</i>	Apple Gum
<i>Austrodanthonia</i>	Wallaby Grass
<i>Baeckea/Sannantha</i>	Baeckea
<i>Banksia</i>	Banksia
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong
<i>Callistemon</i>	Bottlebrush
<i>Callitris</i>	Native Cypress Pines
<i>Casuarina</i>	She-Oak
<i>Dianella</i>	Flax Lilly
<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	Blueberry Ash
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	Gum Tree
<i>Gahnia</i>	Saw Grass
<i>Grevillea</i>	Spider/Toothbrush Flower
<i>Hakea</i>	Hakea
<i>Leptospermum</i>	Tea Tree
<i>Lomandra</i>	Mat Rush
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White Cedar
<i>Melaleuca</i>	Paperbark
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	Weeping Grass
<i>Poa</i>	Tussock Grass
<i>Syzygium</i>	Lilly Pilly
<i>Themeda</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	Grass Tree



## HONEY EATERS

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Acmena</i>	Lilly Pilly
<i>Anigozanthos</i>	Kangaroo Paw
<i>Angophora</i>	Apple Gum
<i>Banksia</i>	Banksia
<i>Callistemon</i>	Bottlebrush
<i>Correa</i>	Native Fuschia
<i>Epacris</i>	Fuschia Heath
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	Gum Tree
<i>Grevillea</i>	Spider/Toothbrush Flower
<i>Hakea</i>	Hakea
<i>Kunzea</i>	Kunzea
<i>Leptospermum</i>	Tea Tree
<i>Melaleuca</i>	Paperbark
<i>Pandorea</i>	Bower Vine
<i>Syzygium</i>	Lilly Pilly
<i>Telopea</i>	Waratah
<i>Tristanopsis laurina</i>	Water Gum
<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	Grass Tree



Australian Plants  
for Native Birds



## Australian Birds

From enormous Emus and Cassowaries to tiny Wrens, Australia has one of the most diverse bird populations of any country in the world. It is no wonder that bird watchers from around the world “flock” to our shores to enjoy the delights of our feathered friends.



## ATTRACTING BIRDS

Attracting native birds to your garden has many benefits. Birds are pleasing to both the ears and eyes and inspiring to watch, providing much pleasure for the soul. Native birds also provide many essential functions in our ecosystem by assisting in pollination and insect control, etc.

Attracting native birds to your garden is easy. Birds feed on nectar, seeds, and insects. By providing a large range of native plants in your garden you attract a diverse range of birds.

Birds require homes in which to live and breed. In order to provide homes for a diverse range of birds, it is essential to have a variety of layers in your garden that comprise of upper canopy, middle canopy, understory and ground stratum plants. If there are no habitat trees with hollows suitable for birds to nest in, the provision of nesting boxes assists in maintaining bird populations.



When planning your garden, select a mixture of plants to provide year-round flowering so that honeyeaters can become permanent residents.

Some plants that attract honeyeaters, such as Grevillea ‘Scarlet Sprite’, also provide a prickly hideaway for smaller birds seeking protection from predators and larger birds. Many other birds rely on the seeds of grasses, shrubs and trees for food. Seed eating birds range from tiny finches to huge yellow-tailed black cockatoos. Native grasses, Eucalyptus, Acacias, Hakeas,



Casuarinas and Banksias produce the seed that will attract seed eating birds into your garden. Many Australian birds feed on insects, so native

plants that attract insects will also bring insect feeding birds to your garden.

Birds need water as well. If your garden does not have a permanent source of water it is a good idea to provide a bird bath that is cleaned and fresh water added regularly.

In today’s competitive world, birds also appreciate help in reducing invasion of their habitats from exotic birds such as starlings, Indian mynas, etc. Don’t be afraid to remove exotic plant species from your garden that provide habitat for many of these unwanted birds. Before you remove any exotic trees please check with your local council regarding tree preservation orders, etc.



Birds also need protection from feral cats, dogs, and foxes, etc. Some local councils can also assist you in reducing numbers. Domestic animals such as cats and dogs can also impact on our local bird populations, so please restrain or train your pets if they present a threat to birds.

Many small birds will not venture out into open areas in fear of being predated upon. If your garden is isolated from areas of other significant vegetation (ie. bush, parks, other gardens) you may need to plant some wildlife corridors to allow birds to travel in safety to your garden.

Enjoy the delights and benefits that birds bring to your life.