

MELALEUCAS (Bottlebrushes, Paperbarks, Tea Trees and Honey Myrtles). These range from trees to small shrubs. Flowers range from bottlebrush to pompom to claw-shape in a variety of colours. Most species attract honeyeaters and grow in a wide range of soil types. Hardy.

Melaleuca bracteata

(White Cloud Tree). Small, shapely tree with white bottlebrush flowers. Cultivars are ‘**Revolution Green**’, ‘**Revolution Gold**’ and ‘**Golden Gem**’.

Melaleuca citrina

(Crimson Bottlebrush). Shrub, with red, pink or white bottlebrush flowers.

Melaleuca irbyana

(Swamp Tea Tree). Large shrub with papery bark, very small leaves and white bottlebrush flowers.

Melaleuca leucadendra (Weeping Paperbark).

Medium tree with thick papery bark, weeping foliage and creamy bottlebrush flowers.

Melaleuca linariifolia (Snow in Summer). Papery bark, fine foliage, white flowers.

Melaleuca pachyphylla

(Wallum Bottlebrush). Good shrub for moist spot. Red, pink or green bottlebrush flowers.

Melaleuca polandii. Beautiful bushy shrub with gold-tipped red brushes.

Melaleuca salicina (Pink Tips). Small tree with white, cream or pink flowers and papery bark.

Melaleuca thymifolia (Thyme Honey Myrtle). Small shrub, purple, pink or white flowers.

Melaleuca viminalis (Weeping Red Bottlebrush). Shrub to small tree with long red brushes.

There are many popular *Melaleuca* hybrids and cultivars including:-

‘**White Anzac**’, ‘**Captain Cook**’, ‘**Dawson River**’, ‘**Endeavour**’, ‘**Eureka**’, ‘**Hannah Ray**’, ‘**Kings Park Special**’, ‘**Mauve Mist**’, ‘**Pindi Pindi**’, ‘**Rose Opal**’, and many more.



Attracting Native Birds to your Garden

Birds need food, water and shelter.

FOOD

Plant suitable food plants for our local birds - nectar-bearing plants for honey-eaters, seed-bearing plants for seed-eaters, fruiting plants for fruit-eaters, and plants that provide homes for the insects and small creatures that are essential to the diet of most birds. Aim for a natural system without artificial feeding.

WATER

Provide permanent water with nearby shrubs where small birds can shelter, but not where cats and other predators can watch and wait. Water needs to be shallow. Some birdbaths are too deep for the needs of birds.

SHELTER

Native birds need plenty of shelter. Native plants left in a natural state, without harsh pruning, provide protection, roosting places and nesting material. The best native gardens are easy-care with a range of species and well mulched soil. Establish low cover plants, shrubs and trees to provide a number of levels.

NESTING

Thick planting with many levels, up to tall tree height, will provide a range of nesting places. Dense, bushy or prickly shrubs provide hiding places for smaller birds. Dead plant material, bark, cobwebs, etc. are natural nesting materials. Nesting boxes could also be attached to trees.

SECURITY

Native birds have great difficulty coping with introduced predators such as cats and foxes. These must be controlled. Exotic birds should not be encouraged as they breed up and replace native species. Thoughtful planting with local native plants will produce a well-balanced habitat, attractive to native birds.

BENEFITS

Birds in the garden provide audio and visual pleasure, and their presence helps to control the various insect pests that attack our plants.

How to Attract Native Birds to your Garden



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Bird-attracting Native Plants suitable for planting in south-east Queensland.

ACACIAS (Wattles). Useful for seeds, insects. The denser shrubs will provide protection for smaller birds. Acacias are usually pioneer plants - quick growing and short lived. They flower in late winter and early spring in various shades of yellow and cream.

Acacia complanata (Flat-stem Wattle). Medium to tall shrub, winged stems, globular flowerheads.

Acacia fimbriata (Brisbane Wattle). Tall bushy shrub, showy and graceful, covered in flowers in late winter.

Acacia macradenia (Zigzag Wattle). Pendulous zigzag branches. Large bunches of bright golden flowers in winter.

Acacia amblygona, *A. bauerlenii*, *A. concurrens*, *A. falcata*, *A. irrorata*, *A. leiocalyx*, *A. oshanesii*, *A. penninervis*, *A. perangusta*, *A. podalyriifolia*, *A. suaveolens*, *A. ulicifolia* are all local shrubs.

A. bakeri, *A. disparrima*, *A. implexa*, *A. maidenii*, *A. melanoxylon* are trees.

BANKSIAS. All species attract honeyeaters to the garden. They flower summer, autumn and winter with large candle-like spikes of flowers.

Banksia ericifolia (Heath Banksia). Large shrub with orange-red flowers.

Banksia 'Giant Candles'. Hybrid between *B. ericifolia* and *B. spinulosa*. Large shrub with enormous orange flower spikes.

Banksia integrifolia (Coast Banksia). Spreading or upright small tree. Can flower all year, with pale lemon-yellow flower spikes.

Banksia oblongifolia (Dwarf Banksia). Low shrub with finely toothed leaves and pale yellow flower spikes.



Banksia robur (Swamp Banksia). Small spreading shrub with large toothed leaves and large green to yellow to bronze flower spikes. Ideal for a moist spot.

Banksia spinulosa (Hairpin Banksia). Small to medium shrub with golden flower spikes.

Banksia aemula and **B. serrata** are both small gnarled trees from the coastal wallum areas and require sandy or very well drained soils.

GREVILLEAS. Most species attract honeyeaters, usually flower winter and spring with a great range of colours.

Grevillea banksii (Bank's Grevillea). Medium shrub, red or white flower spikes.

Grevillea glossadenia. Small shrub, apricot spider flowers.

Grevillea leiophylla (Wallum Grevillea). Small shrub, pink spider flowers.

Grevillea venusta (Byfield Spider Flower). Medium to tall shrub with green, yellow and navy spider flowers.

Grevillea hodgii (Coochin Hills Grevillea). Medium to tall shrub with cream flower spikes.

There are many excellent hybrids and cultivars which tend to flower all year round, including: 'Coconut Ice', 'Honey Gem', 'Majestic', 'Misty Pink', 'Moonlight', 'Orange Marmalade', 'Peaches and Cream', 'Pink Midget', 'Pink Surprise', 'Robyn Gordon', 'Shirley Howie', 'Superb', 'Sylvia'.

Grevillea baileyana (Findlay's Silky Oak), **G. hilliiana** (Hill's Silky Oak) and **G. robusta** (Silky Oak) are all beautiful tree grevilleas

CASUARINAS (She Oaks). Trees with fine wispy branchlets. Small cone-like fruits attract parrots, cockatoos and rosellas. Can develop fairly extensive root systems.

Allocasuarina littoralis (Black She Oak) and **A. torulosa** (Forest She Oak) are medium-sized trees.

Casuarina cunninghamiana (River She Oak) and **C. glauca** (Swamp She Oak) are fairly large trees.



EUCALYPTS (Eucalyptus & Corymbia). Most are large trees and need to be suitably sited with regard to buildings. They attract parrots, rosellas, honeyeaters, and other nectar feeders.

Eucalyptus curtisii (Plunkett Mallee). Small tree, probably the best eucalypt for gardens. Masses of white flowers in spring.

Corymbia ptychocarpa (Swamp Bloodwood). Spectacular flowering tree, large pink or red blossoms. Likes plenty of moisture.

Other suitable species include *C. citriodora*, *C. intermedia*, *C. tessellaris*, *E. phoenicea*, *E. planchoniana*, *E. seeana*, *E. shirleyi* and the cultivars 'Summer Beauty', 'Summer Glory', 'Summer Red', 'Summer Snow'.

LILLY PILLYS. These are small trees from the rainforests and creek banks that have attractive flowers for insects and the nectar-feeding birds and fruit for the fruit-eaters.

Acmena smithii (Creek Lilly Pilly). Small to medium, densely foliated tree with white flowers and white, mauve or purple fruits. Dwarf cultivar is 'Mini Pilly'.

Syzygium australe (Scrub Cherry). Many small-growing cultivars of this species, including 'Aussie Copper', 'Blaze', 'Elite', 'Bush Christmas', 'Tiny Trev'.

Syzygium luehmannii (Riberry). Small to medium tree with colourful new foliage, white flowers and rosy-red fruits.

Syzygium oleosum (Blue Lilly Pilly). Small to medium tree, dense, glossy foliage, white flowers, bluish fruits.

Syzygium wilsonii (Powder Puff Lilly Pilly). Medium shrub with spectacular cyclamen powder puff flowers and white fruits.

