

How to make a nesting box

There are a range of mammal species and birds that require hollows as part of their habitat. Some use the hollows for nesting and some use hollows for shelter. Installing a range of nesting boxes, with different dimensions and features, ensures that a variety of mammals or birds have the appropriate 'hollow' to meet their needs.

Here are some links to sites:

<http://www.birdsinbackyards.net/Nest-Box-Plans>

or you can purchase them through:

<http://www.latrobe.edu.au/wildlife/retail-shop/nestboxes>

Grow a koala supermarket!

Here is a list of koala fodder trees:

E. calendulias – River Red Gum

E. creba – Narrow-leafed Red Ironbark (preferred fodder species)

E. drepanophylla – Qld Grey Ironbark**

E. exserta – Qld Peppermint (preferred fodder species)

E. intermedia – Pink Bloodwood**

E. nicholii – Narrow-leafed Peppermint

E. pilularis – Blackbutt

E. platyphylla – Poplar Gum**

E. polycarpa – Long-fruited Bloodwood**

E. populnea – Poplar Box** (preferred fodder species)

E. raveretiana – Black Ironbox**

E. robusta – Small mahogany (preferred fodder species)

E. tereticornis – Qld Blue Gum or Forest Red Gum** (preferred fodder species)

E. terrellaris – Moreton Bay Ash**

E. umbellata – Qld Peppermint**

Lophostemon confertus – Brush Box**

**Mackay/Whitsunday/Isaac Natives



So why not start planting today! Find out what native plants grow locally on soils similar to yours. Plant local species as they will grow well and support animals which naturally occur in your area.

For more information on local species of this area contact:
Regional Landcare Facilitator; Catchment Coordinator
Whitsunday Catchment Landcare on (07) 4945 0267
or wcl@whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au

FRW - Would you like to get involved?

- **Join up!** We welcome anybody who wishes to help – even in a non-active capacity!
- **Become a carer - Be hands on!** Carer members are always needed.
- **Not able to care? You can still give us a hand!**
 - Man the hotline from home or your mobile
 - Help with admin or the newsletter
 - Help with fundraising or marketing
 - Construct caring facilities, or sew pouches
 - Speak at schools or events, or facilitate workshops
 - Donate money, or items for care
 - Be a rescue ambulance, transporting animals to carers
 - Follow us on Facebook
- **Become a site for release. Suitable release sites are always needed.**
- **Donate!** All monetary donations over \$2 to the FRW Public Fund are tax deductible and very much appreciated.

**Go to www.frw.org.au
for more details on how you can join.**

FOR INJURED WILDLIFE CALL

4947 3389

24 HOUR HOTLINE

www.frw.org.au



FAUNA RESCUE

WHITSUNDAYS

HOW TO CREATE A WILDLIFE-FRIENDLY PROPERTY



Julia Odd

www.frw.org.au

Benefits of a wildlife-friendly property

Our native animals all need native plants. The survival of our wildlife depends upon vegetation to provide food, shelter and a place for them to live and grow.

A native garden with trees, shrubs, ground cover, worms, spiders, insects, lizards, birds and mammals replicates a small forest. Virtually maintenance free, it can provide shade and wind and noise barriers. **Small gardens of native trees, shrubs and ground cover may not be important by themselves but a whole suburb of native plant gardens can be just as important for nature conservation as the nearest national park.**

Corridors of natural vegetation along a water course, fence line or roadside is vital for the movement of wildlife. Animals rarely move from the protection of vegetation. Isolated patches of vegetation are of little benefit unless corridors are provided.

Planting and retaining natural vegetation have many advantages:

- Vegetation around dams and along creeks can help prevent evaporation, erosion and siltation.
- Vegetation along fence lines provides protection for stock and crops.
- Native plants also attract birds, such as magpies, friar birds, ibis and willie wagtails which reduce insect pests and the need for chemical control.
- Many native animals pollinate plants and distribute native plant seeds
- Native species help to maintain soil condition and increase soil fertility
- Termite eating echidnas
- Industrious insect-eating willie wagtails, magpies that control pests
- Bandicoots which eat our lawn grubs
- The sound and sight of native species can reduce stress, improving our own health



Creating a wildlife-friendly property

- **Plant locals:** Plants that grow naturally in our area are suited to local conditions. They will provide the correct food and shelter for our native birds and are less likely to become weeds in adjacent bushland areas. If you can't get Whitsunday native plants, general natives are next best.
- **Provide shelter:** Plant five or more shrubs close together to form dense, protective thickets, great habitat for small birds. Grow rambling, light climbers in amongst medium to tall shrubs and trees to give extra shelter and possible nesting sites. Smaller wild things like bugs, butterflies, wrens, micro-bats and lizards need small places to hide and nest in, like shrubs, logs and rock piles.
- **Plants which provide food:** Small birds eat nectar from native flowers and seed from native grasses, as well as insects. Mulch your garden to encourage insects. Choose plants like eucalyptus and lemon scented gums that provide food for possums as well as providing food for flying-foxes in the form of nectar and pollen.
- **Create diversity:** Small birds use ground covers, grasses, small, medium and large shrubs.
- **Plant for changing seasons:** Different plants will flower and fruit at different times of the year. Ensure there is always food sources available in your garden by looking at the flowering and fruiting times of potential plants.
- With limited space, it is better to plant several plants of the same type, than only one of several types of different plants.



- **Retain tree hollows and/or introduce new hollows:** Hollows are very important to many native animals providing shelter and nesting sites. These include gliders, possums, bats, cockatoos, lorikeets, owls, kingfishers, pythons, monitors and tree frogs.
- **Reduce lawn area:** Replace unused lawn areas with garden beds or native grasses which produce attractive seed heads that provide food for finches and other seedeaters such as Crimson Rosellas.
- **Restrict the use of pesticides, fungicides and herbicides.** Wildlife can be poisoned by chemicals.
- **Provide large rocks** for habitat for lizards.
- **Leave leaf litter in your garden** to attract insects and lizards and leave safe dead trees and hollowed limbs of live trees in your garden as nesting sites for birds.
- **Provide a birdbath in a place that is safe from cats and other predators.** This should be cleaned regularly and be shallow, or have twigs inside so that the birds can easily climb out.
- **Provide a pond which will provide habitat for frogs and water for smaller animals.** Ensure that there is an easy exit point should a small animal fall in. Add some rocks to enable small animals to climb out over the side.



Plant species native to the coastal fringe areas between Proserpine and Carmilla known to attract native animals

Scientific name	Common name	Plant form	Animals the plant attracts
<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>	golden wattle		
<i>Acacia decora</i>	pretty wattle		
<i>Acacia flavescens</i>	wattle		
<i>Acacia holosericea</i>	wattle		
<i>Acmena hemilampra</i>	broad-leaved lillypilly		
<i>Acronychia acronychioides</i>	white aspen		
<i>Acronychia laevis</i>	yellow wood		
<i>Alectryon tomentosus</i>	hairy birds eye		
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	black she-oak		
<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	soap tree		
<i>Alphitonia petriei</i>	pink ash		
<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	native ginger		
<i>Aphananthe philippinensis</i>	axe handle wood		
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra palm		
<i>Aristolochia acuminata</i> + spp	native Dutchman's pipe vine		
<i>Arytera divaricata</i>	rose tamarind		
<i>Atractocarpus fitzalanii</i>	native gardenia		
<i>Austromyrtus bidwillii</i>	python tree		
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	coastal banksia		
<i>Beilschmiedia obtusifolia</i>	blush walnut		
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	flame tree		
<i>Brachychiton australis</i>	broad-leaved bottle tree		
<i>Brachychiton discolor</i>	lace bark		
<i>Breynia oblongifolia</i>	native coffee bush		
<i>Bursaria tenuifolia</i>	northern black thorn		
<i>Callistemon pearsonii</i>	Pearson's bottlebrush		
<i>Callistemon polandii</i>	na		
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	weeping bottlebrush		
<i>Canthium odoratum</i>	shiny-leaved canthium		
<i>Carallia brachiata</i>	freshwater mangrove		
<i>Carissa ovata</i>	current bush		
<i>Cassia brewsteri</i> var. <i>brewsteri</i>	Leichhardt bean		
<i>Cassia brewsteri</i> var. <i>tomentella</i>	velvet bean		
<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>	river she-oak		
<i>Celtis paniculata</i>	investigator tree		
<i>Chionanthus ramiflora</i>	northern native olive		
<i>Cinnamomum oliveri</i>	Oliver's sassafras		
<i>Cissus antarctica</i>	kangaroo vine		
<i>Clerodendrum floribundum</i>	lolly bush		
<i>Clerodendrum inerme</i>	scrambling clerodendrum		
<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>	glue berry		
<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>	lemon-scented gum		
<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	pink bloodwood		
<i>Corymbia tessellaris</i>	Morton Bay ash		
<i>Cryptocarya hypospodia</i>	purple laurel		
<i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i> + spp	three-veined laurel		
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	tuckeroo		
<i>Cycas media</i>	cycads		
<i>Dianella</i> spp	flax lily		
<i>Diospyros geminata</i> and spp	scaly ebony		
<i>Drypetes deplanchei</i>	yellow tulipwood		
<i>Dysoxylum gaudichaudianum</i>	ivory mahogany		
<i>Endiandra</i> spp	na		
<i>Erythrina vespertilio</i>	bats-wing coral		
<i>Eucalyptus drepanophylla</i>	Queensland grey ironbark		
<i>Eucalyptus exserta</i>	Queensland peppermint		
<i>Eucalyptus melanophloia</i>	silver leaved ironbark		
<i>Eucalyptus platyphylla</i>	poplar gum		
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	wombat berry		
<i>Ficus congesta</i>	red-leaved fig		
<i>Ficus coronata</i>	creek sandpaper fig		
<i>Ficus fraseri</i>	white sandpaper fig		
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	small fruited fig		
<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	cluster fig		
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	rusty fig		
<i>Ficus superba</i> var. <i>henneana</i>	deciduous fig		

Scientific name	Common name	Attracts	Plant form
<i>Ficus virens</i>	white fig		
<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	bumpy ash		
<i>Flindersia australis</i>	crows ash		
<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	saw sedge		
<i>Ganophyllum falcatum</i>	scaly ash		
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	scrambling lily		
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i>	cheese tree		
<i>Glochidion sumatranum</i>	umbrella cheese tree		
<i>Graptophyllum ilicifolium</i>	Mt Blackwood holy/holy fuchsia		
<i>Grevillea hilliana</i>	hills silkyoak		
<i>Harpullia hillii</i>	blunt leaved tulip		
<i>Harpullia pendula</i>	tulipwood		
<i>Homalanthus nutans</i>	Queensland bleeding heart		
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	cow tucker		
<i>Hoya australis</i>	hoya		
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	native frangipani		
<i>Indigofera australis</i>	native indigo		
<i>Leea indica</i>	bandicoot berry		
<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	wild may		
<i>Litsea lefeana</i>	brown bollywood		
<i>Livistona decipiens</i>	weeping cabbage tree palm		
<i>Lomandra filiformis</i>	na		
<i>Lomandra hystrix</i>	na		
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	matt rush		
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	brush box		
<i>Lophostemon suaveolens</i>	swamp mahogany		
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	macaranga		
<i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>	weeping paperbark		
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	snow in summer		
<i>Melaleuca nervosa</i>	na		
<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>	broad-leaved paperbark		
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	white cedar		
<i>Melicope elleryana</i>	corkwood/eurodia		
<i>Micromelum minutum</i>	lime berry		
<i>Miliusa brahei</i>	raspberry jelly tree		
<i>Milletia pinnata</i>	pongamia		
<i>Mimusops elengi</i>	red coonoo		
<i>Morinda jasminoides</i>	sweet morinda		
<i>Myoporum acuminatum</i>	mangrove boobialla		
<i>Myristica globosa</i> subsp. <i>muelleri</i>	native nutmeg		
<i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>	white bolly gum		
<i>Neolitsea australiensis</i>	grey bollywood		
<i>Olea paniculata</i>	native olive		
<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>	bower of beauty		
<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	wonga vine		
<i>Pararistolochia praevenosa</i>	birdwing vine		
<i>Pararchidendron pruinosum</i>	snow wood		
<i>Paraserianthes toona</i>	Mackay cedar		
<i>Pavetta australiensis</i>	pavetta		
<i>Phyllanthus novae-hollandiae</i>	na		
<i>Pipturus argenteus</i>	native mulberry		
<i>Pittosporum ferrugineum</i>	rusty pittosporum		
<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	rough fruited pittosporum		
<i>Pittosporum venulosum</i>	veiny pittosporum		
<i>Planchonia careya</i>	cocky apple		
<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	celery wood		
<i>Pouteria myrsinodendron</i>	yellow teak		
<i>Pouteria pohlmiana</i>	yellow box wood		
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	umbrella tree		
<i>Scolopia braunii</i>	brown birch		
<i>Stenocarpus sinuatus</i>	wheel of fire		
<i>Sterculia quadrifida</i>	peanut tree		
<i>Syzygium</i> spp	lillypilly		
<i>Terminalia</i> spp	na		
<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>	grass tree		

Key:



Note: The flora species in this table have been selected by botanist, Irene Champion and flora/fauna associations have been sourced from published documents

Thank you to the Environmental Protection Agency 2004, for their comprehensive local plant guide.
This brochure has been sponsored by The National Landcare Programme – Environment Small Grants, Dept of Industry, Innovation and Science