

# DOWNLOAD PDF ATTRACTING WILDLIFE TO YOUR GARDEN (LOTHIAN AUSTRALIAN GARDEN)

## Chapter 1 : Plants for a Native Animal Friendly Garden in Sydney Sandstone Country – AABR

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Posted in Outdoor Living Whether you live in the country or are an urban city dweller with a small block of land, everyone loves attracting wildlife and listening to the gentle sound of birds singing in their backyard. Nowadays though, with introduced plants and animals stifling native food resources, our ecosystem has suffered immensely. Our native species unfortunately now face new predators and higher levels of competition for habitat, food and shelter. Restoring our local biodiversity and resolving the issue of invasive animals and plants is something everyone can play a part in helping to achieve. If you are considering an upgrade to your outdoor living area, and are looking for simple front garden designs, planning ahead will help avoid any headaches and overspending. Creating an environment which supports local biodiversity is one of the best ways to rebalance the natural ecosystem of your area. By incorporating local elements of your region into your native garden design, your backyard and your neighbours will naturally start to attract more local wildlife such as birds, possums, lizards and even butterflies! Do you have any objects, such as large trees, which are permanent fixtures? What type of soil do you have? Are you looking to utilise larger trees and materials to create some privacy? Is access to the site required for larger objects? This is a good time to use a sketchbook and make a basic scale drawing of your space so you know exactly what your little patch of land is capable of.

**Plant the Right Plants.** The best way to encourage your local ecosystem to flourish and attract native wildlife to your backyard is to plant a garden full of native plants. To know what is right for your home pop down to your local nursery and ask for native plants suited to your area. Bring your design with you so they can get a feel for what you are looking for. Alternatively, your local branch of the Australian Native Plants Society may also provide guides on suitable plants. A selection of mixed colours and textures can also help liven your area and harmonise a garden. When choosing your plants, make sure you: Know how much sun your yard receives. Purchase any required garden bedding or compost. Take into account the mature height and size of each plant and species. Place taller plants towards the back and consider the direction of root growth. The biggest advantage of planting species specific to your region is the fact they know how to survive the often harsh Australian climate. Depending on where you live, your selection will most likely not require a lot of water or fertiliser and can potentially reduce backyard weeds. To give your plants and soil the best chance of thriving all year round, we recommend adding mulch as this will help keep soil temperature down during the hotter months and likewise, lock in moisture during the wet seasons. If you want to listen to the sound of chirping birds and watch native wildlife gather around you, treat them as you would any other guest by providing them with delicious food and clean water. Depending on what native wildlife you have around you, your selection of indigenous plants should provide them with enough nectar and seeds all year round. Banksias are the ideal bird-attracting plant as they offer nectar and seeds which will encourage a wide variety of visits. Alternatively, a bird feeder is a stylish way to bring birds into your backyard. This will encourage insects, small lizards, worms, and frogs to thrive; all of which carnivorous birds love to eat! Keep in mind, like with anyone; they will require fresh and clean water every day. Some animals prefer open areas where visibility is good whereas others prefer shrubs and hidden nooks to relax in. To increase the appeal of your yard to native wildlife, ensure you cater to their preference so they can seek shelter from the elements and foreign predators.

**Keep Your Pets Inside.** This one may be a less popular suggestion, but an important one nonetheless. If you want to attract native wildlife into your backyard, keep your pets inside. You want to provide a nurturing and safe environment for your native visitors, and cats and dogs might scare them off! **Want to Know More?** Check out our other posts below:

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## Chapter 2 : Ficus coronata - Wikipedia

*Melbourne, Australia: Lothian Publishing. New. Paperback. New, unread, unmarked. Shows the plants needed to attract birds and insects to the garden, how to recognize the beneficial wildlife, how to introduce wildlife to a new garden, and the importance of water in the garden.*

Assess your garden site carefully before you start. Garden with the future in mind - your garden could make a difference to your local biodiversity and may even encourage your neighbours or wider community to do the same. Some basic design principles The key to designing a bird-friendly garden is to create a multi-layered habitat of ground covers, small and medium shrubs i. Use these simple principles to help you plan your garden. You will find them equally useful for designing a brand new garden or modifying an existing design. Plant for vertical and horizontal structure: Simplified garden structure and design may seem convenient but reduces the volume and variety of food and shelter for small birds. Several shrubs close together five or more can 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 Plant for food: Small birds eat nectar from native flowers and seed from native grasses, as well as associated insects. Mulch your garden to encourage insect life. Plants that grow naturally in your area are suited to local conditions. They will provide the right food and shelter for local native birds, unlike some hybrids or plants from other parts of Australia, and are less likely to become weeds in adjacent bushland areas. Small birds use ground covers, grasses, small, medium and large shrubs. A dense understorey is less attractive to Noisy Miners but enjoyed by smaller birds. 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. Remove exotic species that produce berries: Over time, replace fruiting plants like Cotoneaster that attract Currawongs. 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. Use small gardens effectively: With limited space, it is better to plant several plants of the same type, than only one of several types of different plants. Design for formality or informality: A variety of Australian native plants can be planted to create a formal garden or a bush-like garden, whatever you prefer. Most native plants respond very well to pruning. Birds need fresh water. This can be provided in a bird bath or garden pond but remember, birds are vulnerable when they are drinking or bathing and need to feel safe. Gardening for the future Gardens can help to maintain local biodiversity, an essential part of ensuring long-term ecological sustainability. Many plants, particularly trees and large shrubs, take quite some time to mature and provide valuable habitat for birds and other wildlife. It is just as important to plant some of these as it is to grow plants that mature quickly. Fast growing plants will often have a fast life and need frequent replacing. By using slower growing species to form the structure of your garden, you will always have a constant framework to work within. Also think about how big your plants will become - will they be all canopy with no understorey? And do they complement the bush nearby or the plants of neighbouring gardens, making wildlife corridors? Can your garden really make a difference? Yes, by making sure that you do some of the following things, you can really make a difference to your local birds: Talk to your neighbours. Together you can create a larger area that is suitable for small birds. Bird attracting gardens take a while to become established. Make a start now. Tell your local council you want more dense shrubs and native grasses in public parks and gardens, to provide a home for small birds. Develop good gardening habits. By not using chemicals for pest and weed control and mulching all leaf fall and garden cuttings on-site, you can easily increase available food for birds.

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### Chapter 3 : Attracting Wildlife to your Garden | Gardening With Angus

*Attracting wildlife to the garden Australian references. A selection from the Australian National Botanic Gardens Library. BOOKS: Adams, G. () 'Birdscaping your garden'.*

Attracting Native Birds to Your Garden Using Native Plants There are many native plants which will attract native birds to your garden or rural property. Nectar producing plants like Banksias, Grevilleas, Hakeas, Callistemons and Eucalypts readily spring to mind. Many nectar producing plants and habitat plants will also attract insects which are eaten by nectar feeding birds as well as other birds. Lerps are a common insect on Eucalypts over summer, and their sugary coating provides an excellent food source for birds like New Holland Honey Eaters at a time when nectar producing flowers may be scarce. Many plants are often ignored for attracting birds, for example Acacias wattles are very important for shelter, perching, insect attraction and seed production. Crested pigeons have been observed nesting in *Acacia cardiophylla*, while other birds like the rufous whistler and grey shrike-thrush seem to enjoy this same plant for daytime perching and shelter. *Acacia ligulata* seems a very desirable plant to many birds like white winged trillers, thornbills, silvereyes, wrens and singing honey eaters. Now for some lists of plants suitable for attracting native birds. Choice of species will be dictated by soil type, rainfall, aspect and size of plant. Another factor to consider is flowering time e. *Correas* flower mainly in autumn and winter. Careful selection of Banksias and Grevilleas will give flowering all year. *Allocasuarina verticillata* seed is enjoyed by glossy black cockatoos on Kangaroo Island and is widespread throughout SA. Many native grasses such as *Austrodanthonia*, *Austrostipa* and *Themeda* attract rosellas and cockatoos as well as finches. Acacia seed can also be an important food source. Galls appear on many Acacia and Eucalypt species. *Hakea nitida* and *H. Acacia paradoxa* and *A.* See the FauNature web site for more information. Birdbaths should be kept clean and topped up regularly with fresh water, particularly in summer. They should also be placed near shrubs and trees with good perching positions for the birds to escape to if predators are about. So incorporate ground cover Grevilleas and *Correas* and clumping plants like *Anigozanthos kangaroo paws* which will quickly produce numerous flowers. SUMMARY Attracting birds to your garden will give you immense pleasure with their presence to observe their behavior and marvel at their antics. Another great advantage is their presence will reduce the need to use harmful insecticides and pesticides. They will also pollinate many of your plants. Good books include "Grow What Where", by N.

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### Chapter 4 : Viola banksii - Wikipedia

*Attracting Wildlife to your Garden Australian gardeners have a wonderful opportunity to experience the delights of our unique flora and fauna at the closest of quarters. There are areas of suburbia that are within range of bushland corridors that are frequented by a wide range of intriguing wildlife.*

Attracting Wildlife to your Garden Attracting Wildlife to your Garden Australian gardeners have a wonderful opportunity to experience the delights of our unique flora and fauna at the closest of quarters. With some thoughtful landscaping and appropriate plant selection, we can attract many of these fascinating creatures as well as create habitats and corridors to help regenerate and sustain breeding populations for future generations. The types of wildlife that can thrive in your garden will depend on several factors: The proximity of adjoining bushland areas The presence of predators such as cats, dogs and foxes and your actions to counteract them, Whether you design your garden as a habitat where wildlife can not only visit, but also make it their home. Look for tubular shaped flowers as this indicates plants that are pollinated by nectar feeders such as spinebills, honeyeaters and wattlebirds. The spectacular parrot family also includes lorikeets and rosellas which also feed on nectar as well as seeds from eucalypts, acacias, casuarinas and tea trees as well as many other easy to grow natives. Finches such as red-browed firetails and zebra finches will feed on the seed of native grasses such as wallaby and kangaroo grass while superb fairy wrens, fantails and thornbills are insectivorous and will greatly aid in controlling pest insects in your garden. Small birds such as these will appreciate spiky leafed plants such as Grevillea rosmarinifolia, Acacia oxycedrus and Melaleuca styphelioides to enable them to have a safe haven within your garden. Most species feed on nectar from the base of flowers that is part of their role as pollinators of a wide range of plants. A few tips to get your butterfly garden started are- Everlasting and Brachyscome daisies not only provide nectar but the daisy flowerheads provide a great landing platform Do not automatically destroy caterpillars in your garden unless they are doing major damage. Caterpillars are the larval stage of caterpillars and moths. Other plants that are particularly attractive include Grevilleas, Pimeleas rice flowers , Lomandras mat-rushes and Dianellas flax lilies. Attracting Frogs and Reptiles to your Garden Lizard in the garden Frogs and small reptiles will be attracted by ponds that have a natural feel with appropriately placed rocks and water plants. They will also control mosquito larvae and other insect pests as a side benefit. Such a pond will also benefit birds and any mammals that find their way into your garden. A log or large rock in the water can provide a perch for birds to drink and bathe in safety from predators such as cats. The pond can be as simple or ambitious as you like. Be aware though that care will be needed with young children, as they can drown in even shallow bodies of water. A netting overlay can be made to cover the pond for peace of mind. Larger pools can be made with commercially available plastic ponds, or plastic or rubber linings used for excavations. Once the family swimming pool has outlived the chore of daily maintenance, it can be converted to the ultimate home wildlife sanctuary, attracting water birds as well as frogs, dragon flies and other lovely insect life. Tips for attracting Wildlife to your Garden- Nesting boxes for birds and marsupials make a good substitute for tree hollows which are usually hard to provide in urban areas Trees or other tall perches provide spots where birds can survey your garden and decide whether they can find food and shelter in safety Rockeries, logs and piles of sticks will provide a habitat for reptiles such as blue-tongue lizards Unfortunately, bringing wildlife into your garden will create a risk if you also have fruit trees and favourite roses. A framework covered with netting can be erected at times of the year when damage is most likely, or throw over a large piece of bird netting. Sometimes birds, bats and snakes and larger lizards can get caught in netting, so it should be inspected from time to time so the unfortunate creature can be cut loose. Birds and window collisions. If a bird sees what it perceives to be a clear flight through a house then injury or death can result when it impacts an intervening window. Blinds, curtains and decorative objects placed behind the window will help to discourage this accidental problem. Do not use chemicals in your garden. As well as the possibility of causing acute toxicities to wildlife that could result in immediate death, there is also the

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problem of a long term build up of toxic substances in local wildlife. In many cases birds and reptiles will provide adequate control of pests such as snails and aphids without the need for chemical measures. Supplementary feeding can be provided at times of year when natural supplies are scarce, however, it should never become more than that. The healthiest course is to try to provide natural food sources for as great a part of the year as possible. Nectar feeders, seed trays and tables can be provided in locations that provide a safe haven from any unintended predators that may be lurking nearby. Autumn flowering wattles such as *Acacia iteaphylla*, A. Many exotic garden plants such as camellias, red hot pokers, fuchsias and members of the hibiscus family and abutilon will provide food sources for a number of native bird species. In addition, a number of invasive species such as jasmine, ivy and even blackberries can and do provide nesting and sheltering sites for birds and possums. Other less obvious weed species such as winter grass also provide seed that supplements the diet of smaller birds. If you intend to replace these weedy species it is a good idea to gradually remove them and replace with more environmentally friendly plants, rather than leave gaping holes in the landscape. The idea of the scheme is to educate and support landholders in preserving habitat for native plants and animals. Participants in the scheme receive advice on financial and other incentives available to landholders involved in nature conservation; workshops, field days and other activities; advice and assistance with practical management issues such as bush regeneration. There are no fees involved in joining; it does not alter the legal status of a property in any way while all rights to multiple land use over the area are preserved. Landholders may withdraw from the scheme at any time and it does not convey any right of public access. Contacts can be found in each state by searching the internet for Land for Wildlife followed by the appropriate state. Habitat Stepping Stones If you live in Sydney, there are 6 councils who are involved with an innovative program called the Wildlife Habitat Stepping Stones Project, which you can check out and get involved with.

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### Chapter 5 : Macrokosm - Attracting Australian Native Wildlife into your Garden

*Get this from a library! Attracting wildlife to your garden. [W Rodger Elliot].*

What does this mean? It means that a garden with only trees and lawns is not very inviting to most small creatures. They also need shrubs and groundcover plants to provide food and shelter. You need to provide an area where small birds can hide from danger and build nests such as dense shrubs. Climbing plants add variety and a mulch of twigs and leaves make a home for lizards and insects. Permanent water will encourage birds to visit. Below is a list of some of the native plants that you can use to turn your garden into a haven for wildlife. The plants on the list are suitable for the parts of Sydney on soils from sandstone rock. Areas on clay such as much of western Sydney need different species. If you plant local species they should be grown from locally collected seed in order to maintain genetic biodiversity. Advice on the species local to your area and where to get hold of plants that have come from there can be obtained from your local Council, Australian Plants Society branch or Bush Regenerators. GRASSES Kangaroo Grass, *Themeda australis*, is a tussock grass with beautiful bronze highlights, providing seed for birds and protection for small reptiles and amphibians. Wallaby Grass, *Danthonia* spp. Some moth larvae feed on the roots. Plume Grass, *Dichelachne* sp. Weeping Grass, *Microlaena stipoides* are food for caterpillars and seed for birds. Butterflies love the nectar from the long lasting flowers. Guinea Flowers, *Hibbertia* spp. The bright yellow flowers attract insects which are food for small birds. Bracken, *Pteridium esculentum*, shelter and nest sites for Fairy Wrens, Silvereyes and other small birds. Coral Ferns, *Gleichenia* spp. Form dense thickets in moist areas and are refuge for birds. Tree Ferns provide nest holes for native bees in broken trunks and stems. Swamp or River Lily, *Crinum pedunculatum*. Frogs like to live amongst the fleshy leaves. Rushes, *Juncus* spp, are habitat for small lizards and attract birds and butterflies Saw Sedges, *Gahnia* spp are great habitat and can grow to be quite large. Sword-grass Brown Butterfly larvae feed on the leaves. Any local wattle species provides seed for birds and ants and nectar for butterflies and bees. Those with dense foliage give shelter for small birds Blackthorn, *Bursaria spinosa*, The prickly foliage shelters small birds such as finches. The scented flowers attract butterflies and it is the host for many species such as the Eltham Copper Butterfly. Many butterflies and other small insects visit these plants. Bush Peas, *Pultenea* spp. Try to find a species local to your area rather than use one of the many hybrid varieties which usually appeal to the larger and more aggressive honeyeaters. Attract seed and fruit eating birds. Banksias are important for wildlife being as a source of food for birds and insects as well as providing nest sites. Cypress Pines, *Callitris*, attract birds, butterflies and other insects. The prickly species are great for nesting birds. Gum trees, *Eucalyptus* spp.

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### Chapter 6 : Wildlife and Habitat Book List – AABR

*Attracting Wildlife to Your Garden (Lothian Australian Garden) by Rodger Elliot. Lothian Pub Co, Paperback. Used:Good.*

As you look around your garden you may wonder what it would have been like before the bush was cleared and houses built. Many people are looking for ways to create natural gardens so that they can experience the joy of having wildlife at home and know that they have put back some of that which has been taken away. Laughing Kookaburra Birdscaping is the designing of a garden to attract the variety of birds that would have occurred originally in the area. Birds need many types of foods including insects, reptiles, seeds, nectar, and fruit. Plants should be selected to provide as wide a variety of each of these as possible and over as many seasons as possible. They also need nesting material and shelter from the weather and predators. Plants that provide nesting material include grasses and stringy barks. Dense foliage plants or those with spiny foliage provide good shelter. To achieve this you need to be conscious of their needs and then set out to provide them. A balanced garden will attract a wide range of other wildlife such as insects, spiders, reptiles, frogs and possibly even mammals. Your garden will then resemble the bush. The best way to provide for the local wildlife is to plant local native plants. Not only are these best suited to the conditions where you live but the wildlife is best adapted to them. Choose from a list of natives that give you the greatest diversity of food types and heights. If you need to remove existing exotic plants or plants that have the potential to become weeds then these should be removed gradually so that the birdlife does not lose shelter before those you have planted can take over the job. Keep in mind that many native plants can become invasive weeds when planted outside of their normal range and some are threatening endangered local native plants either because they colonise more readily or because they hybridise with local species. Hybrid native plants are often chosen because they appear more spectacular having larger flowers and longer flowering periods; but they can present problems. Birds visiting these hybrids will spend less time pollinating local native plant species and the reduction in seed set could lead to their extinction. In particular the Noisy Miner can be a serious pest. Our habit of clearing bush for housing development, leaving a few trees and then planting hybrid grevilleas creates ideal habitat for the Noisy Miner. Use of shrubs with smaller flowers that provide less nectar and more dense cover make it less worthwhile for the Miners and also more difficult for them to defend territories. If you live within a Noisy Miner colony you need to take this into consideration. It is suggested that you avoid selecting plants attractive to them for at least three years while the rest of the garden becomes established and other birds take up residence. Plants that provide fruit and seeds need to be selected carefully as birds will carry seeds back into the bush where they may germinate and compete with the local native plants. This can be as much of a problem with non-local native plants as with introduced species. Artificial food supplements should be avoided as these can cause nutritional imbalances, aid the spread of disease and are more likely to attract introduced rather than native birds. Water can be provided by means of a bird bath placed a safe distance from dense shrub cover and with a high nearby vantage point so that birds can check for predators. Water needs to be replaced regularly and the bath needs to be kept clean to minimise disease transmission between birds. The presence of water in the garden will increase the diversity of birdlife that visits your garden. Protecting wildlife from domestic pets is always difficult. Cat bells do not work. When a cat is in "stealth-mode" the bell is silent and when the cat is attacking it is too late. Cats should be kept enclosed 24 hours a day and should be provided with a cat run. Nightly curfews and inertia bells a new type of bell designed to make noise when a cat is striking do not protect insects and reptiles from cats. Dogs can be trained to leave birds alone. There are many reference books available for birdscaping gardens. They provide lists of plants, their requirements and the types of foods that they supply for birds. Take care however when consulting them as many suggest food supplements and do not specify which plants are local to your area. You will perhaps need to consult a local native plant guide, your local native nursery or local council. He has been a regular presenter at bird clubs,

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plant groups, conservation societies, wildlife care groups, variety and social clubs as well as ABC radio. He has also lectured for the University of the Third Age and Community Education, University of Western Sydney on the subject of attracting wildlife, particularly birds, to gardens. Tony works as a consultant to Greening Australia, Landcare, Local Councils and Bushcare groups on bird survey techniques and managing habitat for birds. He has been a consultant to the Sydney Olympic Park Authority on management of waterbird and bushbird habitat. He has taught part time at the University of Western Sydney in the areas of environmental sciences and ecology. He has completed a PhD in honeyeater ecology, spent the last 20 years studying the relationship between birds and their foods, particularly plants and has published several papers and articles on various aspects of bird ecology. His prime interest is creation and rehabilitation of bird habitat. References and further reading: Hyland House, Flemington, Victoria. To download these files, right click on the hyperlinks above and select "Save Target As

### Chapter 7 : Plants to Attract Wildlife Australian Plants Online

*The early results from the winter stage of the Australian Bird Feeding and Watering Study suggest that if you provide food and water, you will get more birds in your garden. But the species you attract will depend on what exactly your garden has to offer.*

### Chapter 8 : Simple Tips to Attract Wildlife into Your Backyard

*Society for Growing Australian Plants, Mackay Branch. Growing plants to attract wildlife to your garden Your native garden may attract animals which.*

### Chapter 9 : Fairyland - Australian King Parrot Gardens

*To attract the greatest variety of wildlife to your garden you need to provide habitat with a range of different sizes of plants as well as different species.*