



**FAUNA RESCUE**

W H I T S U N D A Y S

# Kindness is cool!



*How you and your family can look after our precious wildlife*



# FAUNA RESCUE

## W H I T S U N D A Y S

**FRW is a non-profit, voluntary group who care for and rehabilitate sick, injured and orphaned native animals.**

- We rescue, rehabilitate and release sick, injured or orphaned wildlife as appropriate and in accordance with the Carer's Code of Practice requirements.
- We promote and support endangered wildlife.
- We encourage and support efforts to protect the natural environment and it's inhabitants.
- We work with other animal rescue groups, vets, QPWS, Council and other environmental protection groups.
- We encourage the valuable participation of members of our community in all of our aims and activities.
- Through our school and community education project we give informative talks and displays to local schools and any other interested community organisations.
- We provide a 24 hour wildlife hotline service. This service is manned by our volunteers on a roster system and is a valuable community aid as well as being instrumental in animals receiving timely and appropriate care.

**Fauna Rescue Whitsundays Association Inc**  
**PO Box 806 Cannonvale 4802**

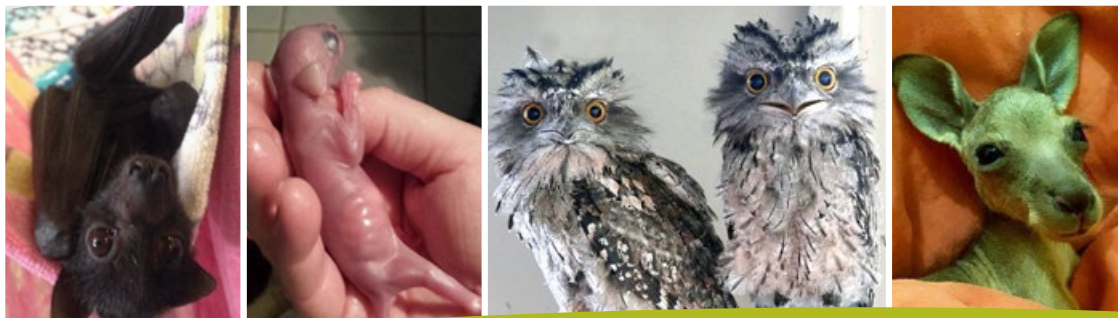
*This booklet contains information obtained from a number of kind sources -  
FRW members, members of Long Grass Nature Refuge, Tweed Valley Wildlife Carers,  
members of other groups, independent advice and research.*

**All Australian native animals are protected.** The *Nature Conservation Act* requires that a person has a permit to care for an orphaned, sick or injured native animal from the wild. Permits are obtained via [www.epa.qld.gov.au](http://www.epa.qld.gov.au) or by joining your local wildlife group.



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# YOU can be a Wildlife Hero!

If you find injured wildlife, remember that it is wild – probably suffering from shock, and with possible injuries. Minimal handling is a must, try to gently cover the head as quickly as possible to avoid additional stress. Call our hotline asap.

It is important to take the utmost care in the rescue of wildlife, and to reduce stress!

The **GOLDEN RULE** for most animals is to gently cover their head as quickly as possible. Generally this will calm them down.

Keep your patient **WARM - DARK - QUIET**.

4

***Four? I thought this was '1 2 3'!*** There is a fourth step, which is to pat yourself on the back. Why? ...Well, if you've just done the three steps **you are a Wildlife Hero** and **you have given that animal the best chance for a speedy recovery!**

1

**Evaluate, and remove any immediate threat to the animal.** Lock cats and dogs away until a trained rescuer arrives. Ask someone to stop or divert traffic if the animal is on the road.

1-2-3

**WILDLIFE HERO RESCUE**



3

**Seek advice... call the Fauna Rescue Hotline.**

2

**Minimise stress** by placing the animal in a soft towel or cloth, and then gently placing it into a box in a warm, dark quiet room, away from pets, TV, radios etc, and **DO NOT DISTURB**.



- **Put your safety first**, a frightened animal can scratch or bite. If on a road, beware of traffic danger.
- **Be prepared when you approach any animal.** Take a sheet with you, even if the animal doesn't appear to be able to move. It may suddenly get up or you may need to quickly grab a joey.
- **Always check dead marsupials for joeys.** If the joey is furless do not forcibly remove it from the mother's teat. If the joey is not attached to the mother, wrap it in a pillowcase or cloth, and keep it warm. Macropods can have joeys of different ages. One may have left the pouch on impact and could be hiding closeby while a smaller one is still in the pouch.
- **Assess for injuries** and determine species. If is a frog, do not handle it with your hands as chemicals on your skin can harm it. **If it is a BAT, do not touch or handle it – phone us and we will contact a vaccinated person (for Lyssavirus) to come to the rescue.**
- **If safe, clear any carcasses from roadways** to avoid injuries to other wildlife such as birds of prey.
- **Don't attempt to feed or give a drink** to an injured animal until their injuries have been assessed.
- **Turn off the car radio/stereo** when transporting an animal.
- **Provide warmth and security.** Minimal handling is a must. Try to keep the animal covered, particularly their eyes, this will reduce stress. Small animals can be placed in a dark box or bag and kept quiet. Large animals can be covered with a sheet. Snakes and lizards can be put in a pillowcase and tied at the top. *(Do not handle reptiles unless you have had proper training).*
- **Note where the animal was found** so that they may be returned to their home after treatment.
- **If a bird flies into a window.** Gently place the bird in a covered box and put in a quiet room away from noise, children and pets. Often they are simply suffering from concussion and need a quiet, dark, stress-free place to recuperate. Call the Fauna Rescue hotline.
- **Remember how you feel when you are sick or are injured.** Most of us only want medical attention, warmth, rest and quiet, please respect the animal in your care.



# What should you do if you find a baby bird?

Often when we find a helpless baby bird on the ground, our first reaction is to assume that it is abandoned, and rescue it. Sometimes, this is the best thing to do, but so many babies are simply taking 'first steps' and fall to the ground. This is quite natural, and given time, the parents manage very well to get baby back up into the tree.



Our first job is to ascertain if baby is abandoned. If not, then the best 'mother' for a baby bird is of course, the mother bird. **Firstly, if you can locate the nest site, and the parents are still around try to reunite with the parents** (assuming that the weather is not too hot, cold, or wet, the baby has no obvious illness or injury, and the chance of predation is minimal).

Before making any decision to intervene, the first thing you have to do is decide which of the following bird types it is: **Altricial or Precocial - it does make a difference!**

**ALTRICIAL** hatchlings are completely helpless, usually naked, have their eyes closed and are totally dependent on the parents for food and care.

They are hatched in nests built by their parents, usually in trees, bushes or shrubs, and are called nestlings. Nestlings grow quickly, become feathered and, depending on their species, leave the nest in two to four weeks. *(Most altricial birds are the same size, sometimes bigger, than their parents).*

When they leave the nest, the young are called fledglings. Most fledglings are still fed by their parents (even on the ground) for a short period of time until they become independent.

Magpies,  
wrens,  
honeyeaters,  
doves, eagles,  
owls, and  
lorikeets.

**PRECOCIALS** are much more developed at hatching than altricials.

They are covered with down feathers, have their eyes open, and are able to run about (or swim) soon after hatching, and can feed themselves at an early stage. Precocial birds grow much more slowly than their altricial cousins *(which tends to make them look cute and helpless)*, fledglings are a fraction the size of their parents.

Precocial chicks are usually hatched in nests on the ground and remain with their parents until self sufficient.

**Many precocial chicks are picked up by well meaning people thinking they are helpless, and abandoned, which is mostly not the case.**

Emus,  
brush turkeys,  
and many wading  
shorebirds.



## HATCHLINGS

**Hatchlings (0–14 days), have mostly exposed skin, and either no feathers, or a light downy coat, and may have small developing pin feathers on their wings and tail. They are unable to perch if altricial.** The main reasons hatchlings fall from the nest are: wind, removal by competitor birds such as Indian mynas and cuckoos, and predators. Renesting these babies is difficult. They cannot survive long without warmth and food from their parents.



Hatchling kookaburras

## NESTLINGS

**Partially feathered young (10–28 days) have still got some exposed skin, particularly on the belly. They may still have a mixture of down and pin feathers, but will also have a covering of true feathers. Depending on age, they may be able to perch if altricial.**

**Please note:** birds build nests that accommodate 3–5 eggs. Unfortunately, these nests may not be large enough to hold 3–5 growing baby birds. Returning a baby to an overcrowded nest may not work. Creating a substitute nest and placing all the babies in it is an option. Parent birds are unable to care for two nests at the same time, so it is important to avoid placing a baby in a substitute nest if the original nest still has siblings in it. Once you've left, the parents should reappear and begin feeding baby.



Nestling kookaburra - photo: BIRO

## FLEDGLINGS

**Fledglings (21–56 days) are fully feathered all over, and have no exposed skin. They are fully able to perch, if altricial, and will be experimenting with flight. If the baby bird is fully feathered and hopping around, it will usually be no more than 2–5 days away from flying.**

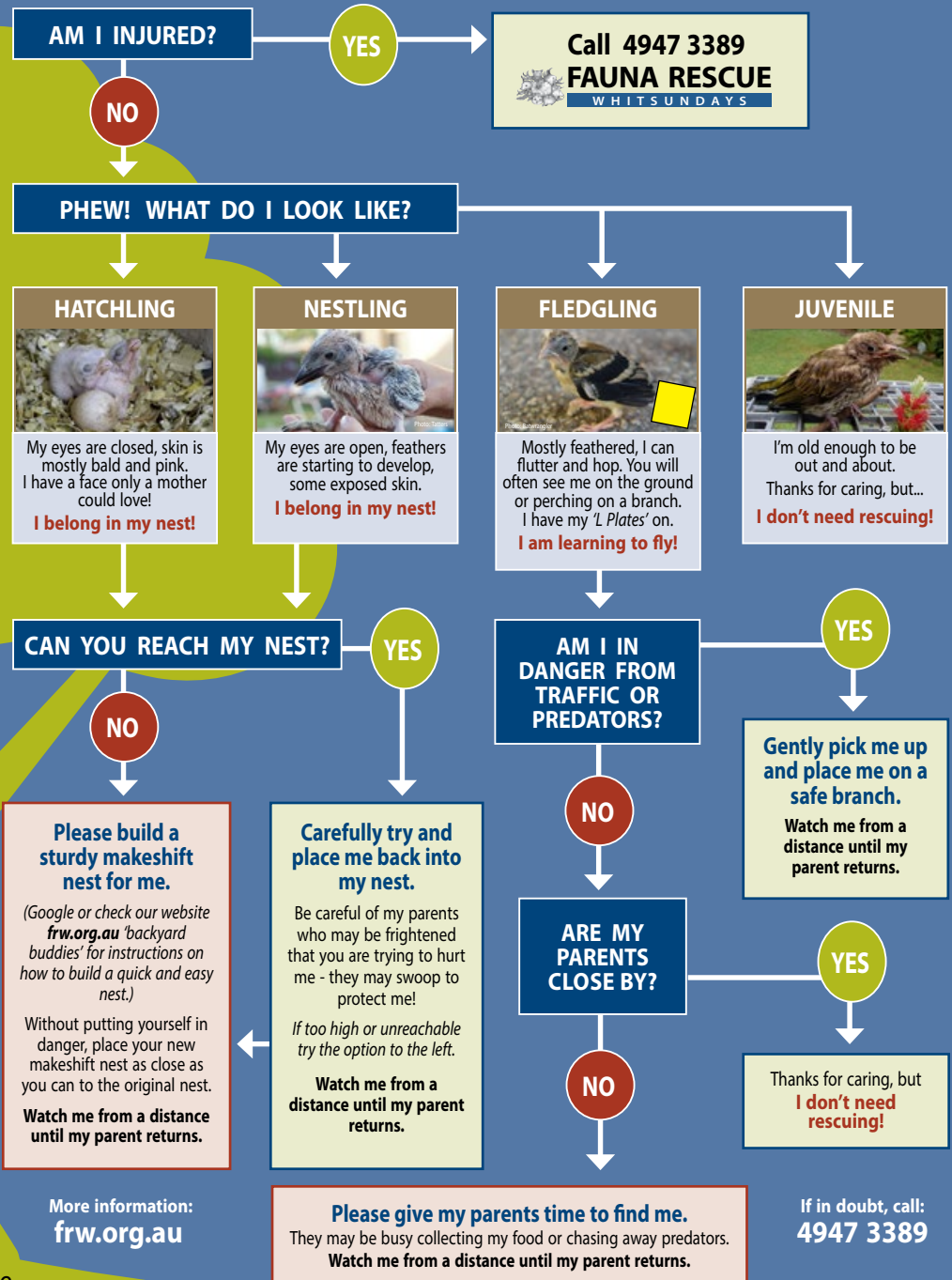
**At this age, birds often jump or tumble out of the nest.**

The mother will continue to protect and feed it on the ground while it learns to use its wings. These 'fledgers' are bouncy and cautious of humans. If the parents are still feeding or calling to it, either; **DO NOTHING**, or perch the bird in a heavy shrub or low tree. You may want to make a small, secure twig pile that the baby can hop into for protection. **ALL** pets and children should be kept clear of this area until the baby is flying. Observe from a distance for no more than two hours. *If the mother doesn't appear within this time, or if you're sure she's dead – phone the hotline for advice on what to do.*



Fledgling kookaburra - photo: MGESS

# What to do if you find a baby bird - easy guide







## HOW TO CONSTRUCT A MAKESHIFT NEST

**If you can't locate or reach the nest to return the uninjured fallen baby bird:**

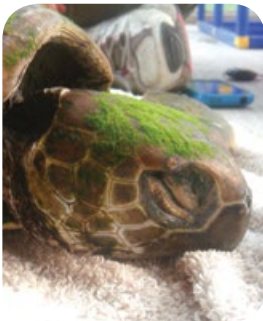
- Use a margarine or ice cream container, bucket or a hanging basket - match the size of your new nest to the original nest.
- Ensure the makeshift nest has drainage holes - drill some holes at the bottom.
- Add a small stick for perching, put dried leaves, grass and twigs in the bottom.
- Attach the nest to a branch or structure in a shaded, safe position as close as possible to the original nest, but away from trunks or branches (to stop predators).
- Place the baby bird in the nest in view of the parents. They need to be watched for at least a couple of hours to see if the parents are feeding them. If not, call FRW for further advice.
- If the parent bird is feeding the chick during the day, but not staying with it at night, bring the chick into the house at night. Same applies if there is heavy rain.

***Persevere if the parents are feeding the chick - it won't take long until the chick can fly.***



## ORPHANED DUCKLINGS

- Do not release orphaned ducklings back into the water as they don't have their own waterproof feathers yet so they will die of pneumonia. The mother provides the oil for waterproofing.
- Collect the ducklings and place in a warm box and contact FRW for further advice.



# How to capture and contain an injured bird

An injured bird will need more active help. If it's been attacked by a cat, it should always receive professional care, even if it appears unharmed.

- **To capture an injured bird:** where possible have two adults gently encourage the bird to move into the corner of a fence or building so it can be more easily captured.
- **Use a towel or cloth to place over the bird** rather than using your hands. Beware of sharp claws and beak.
- **Contain the bird using a box** just large enough to confine but not large enough to allow flapping which will inflict further injury and distress. Line the box with cloth or newspaper. If the bird is severely injured, wrap in a pillowcase or towel. Ensure air supply in the box.
- **Do not attempt to give food or water.**
- **Contact FRW immediately.**
- **Note where you found the injured bird** for it will be released as close to it's home as possible.



## Can I look after the bird myself?

No. It is illegal most states and baby birds require specialist care.



**Mother birds do not abandon their young because they can smell you on them...**

You can handle a baby bird and the parents will almost always come back and take care of it.

**But... mother birds will abandon their young if you constantly disturb the nest or baby...**



If a bird flies into a window. Gently place the bird in a covered box and put in a quiet room away from noise, children and pets. Often they are simply suffering from concussion and need a quiet, dark, stress-free place to recuperate. Call the Fauna Rescue hotline.





## What to do if you find an orphaned, sick or injured native animal

- Keep calm and assess the situation.
- Check for signs of life, if the animal is dead remove body from the road to avoid injury to other animals such as birds of prey. If it is a marsupial, check the pouch and surrounding area for a surviving joey.
- Injured animals can be aggressive so always approach from behind. Beware of sharp claws, strong legs and tail and sharp teeth.
- **If an injured adult is found on the ground, cover it's head with a towel, blanket or jumper to reduce distress. Stress is a major contributor of death of all marsupials.** Place an upside down washing basket or box over the animal, and weigh down to prevent escape.
- If small, place the animal in a box and put it somewhere warm, dark and quiet.
- If it is a larger animal, place a box, washing basket, blanket over the top to help calm the animal.
- Call for help – phone the Fauna Rescue Hotline on 4947 3389.

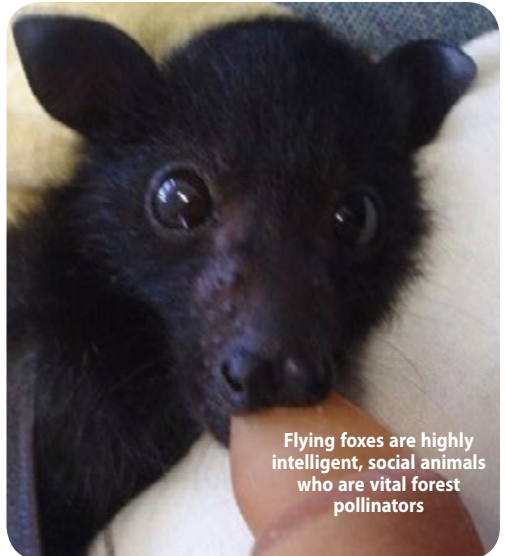
### If you find a snake

- Don't panic! Back away slowly.
- If the snake is inside the house, close the door of the room and place a towel under the door.
- Call the Fauna Rescue Hotline or call a licensed snake handler.
- Keep away from the snake, it will move on in its own time. Snakes don't want to be near humans any more than humans generally want to be near snakes!

### If you find a bat

Due to the rabies like Australian Bat Lyssavirus, DO NOT handle any bats, flying foxes/fruit or insectivorous bats. Contact the Fauna Rescue Hotline on 4947 3389.

**If you are unable to contact the Fauna Rescue Hotline and have an animal emergency call RSPCA QLD - 1300 ANIMAL (1300 264 625)**



Flying foxes are highly intelligent, social animals who are vital forest pollinators

## Baby marsupials

- **Always check dead marsupials for joeys.** Check surrounding bushland for joeys. *Macropods can have joeys of different ages. Possums and gliders can have several young and these may be riding on mum's back or gliders may have babies in a nest. If you find an elongated or possibly active teat in a pouch but no young there may be young closeby or a nest nearby.* Be alert for them.
- If the joey is furless do not forcibly remove it from it's mother's teat as this will cause further injury, even death. Take the deceased adult with the baby still in the pouch to the vet or wildlife carer.
- If it's not attached to it's mum, wrap it in a pillowcase or cloth, and keep it warm as furless joeys are unable to maintain their own body temperature.
- A bottle of lukewarm (not hot) water wrapped in a towel can be used to provide heat. If small enough you could place the joey inside your shirt to warm.
- *Do not attempt to give food or water.*
- **Contact FRW immediately.**
- Note where you found the animal so it can be released as close to it's home location as possible.
- *To transport, wrap it in a towel, pillowcase or place it in a covered carry cage or box with holes. Turn the car radio off.*

Mammals are animals that secrete milk from mammary glands.



Please check the surrounding area for a joey.

## Orphaned marsupials

**Always check the pouches, and around the bodies of dead mothers on the road.**

Very often babies in the pouch survive the impact unharmed. **Joeys can survive for up to 10 days in a dead mother's pouch and suffer a death of starvation and dehydration.**

**Young marsupials, if old enough to leave the pouch, frequently hang around a dead Mum for many days, often watching from just a few metres away in the undergrowth.**

Remember, your safety, and the safety of other motorists is paramount. Make sure that when you stop to check, that your car is parked safely, and well off the road.

**DO NOT CUDDLE WILDLIFE, they are not used to human contact.**



Marsupials have pouches to carry young.



## Echidnas

- **Check for life**, if the animal is dead check the pouch for puggles and remove from the road.
- **If it is sick or injured contact FRW immediately.** It is crucial that they receive expert care as soon as possible.
- *If an echidna is injured and needs rescuing and you are unable to pick it up due to it digging itself into the ground, use a fine spray mist bottle to wet it's head. The echidna will loosen it's grip in the soil to enable you to pick it up.*
- Use gardening gloves to protect your hands from the spines.
- Never place an echidna in a cardboard box – they will dig through it. **Use a plastic bucket or container with high sides as they can escape a normal bucket. They can also climb wire fencing** so never put an echidna into an aviary – they can damage their snouts.
- *Do not attempt to give food or water.*
- Note where you found the echidna for it will be released as close to it's home as possible.

***If you see an echidna which is not injured or in danger – leave it alone.***



## Turtles

- **If the shell is broken this is extremely painful for the turtle. Please be gentle.**
- If the turtle is bleeding and you can safely do so, apply a bandage and tape it to the shell. You can use non-stick bandages for small wounds.
- **If the turtle is entangled you can cut it free - but If the entanglement has cut through the skin its best to leave the entanglement on for the moment.** If the entanglement has cut through an artery and is cut free the animal could bleed out and die within minutes.
- **Keep the turtle covered with a wet towel and make a sun shade** - If the weather is cold and windy it is best not to as this can decrease the turtles core temperature. If it is windy and cold it is best to cover the turtle with a dry towel (do not cover the animals head).
- Floating turtles are caused by eating hard plastics that block the lower intestine. **They require urgent attention** and if left will die a painful death. If you find a turtle who is on its back, you can gently turn it over.
- Please keep kids and dogs away as noise and excess movement will increase the turtle's distress.
- ***If possible, place the injured turtle in a secure lidded box with air holes, or place inside a secure pillow case. Beware of sharp claws.***
- *Do not attempt to give food or water.*
- **Contact FRW immediately.**





## Lizards

- **Place the injured lizard in a secure lidded box** with air holes, or place inside a secure pillow case. Never pickup or hold a lizard by the tail (skinks drop their tails). Beware of sharp teeth and claws.
- *Do not attempt to give food or water.*
- **Contact FRW immediately.**
- Note where you found the injured lizard for it will be released as close to it's home location as possible.



## Snakes

- **Do not handle a snake unless you are experienced and trained to do so.**
- If you find an injured snake contact FRW immediately or call an experienced snake handler for assistance. Keep the snake in sight, from a distance, until help arrives.

## Koalas

- Check for life, if the animal is dead, check the pouch for young. If a live joey is found then transport the adult with the young still in the pouch to the local vet or carer. Check surrounding bushland for joeys as they often leave the on impact and may be hiding closeby.
- **If alive, cover the koala with something warm such as a towel or jumper, and give it a rolled-up towel or soft toy to hold.** Place an upside down empty box or basket over it to contain it. Weigh this down to prevent escape. Beware of sharp claws and sharp teeth. Avoid handling directly. Stress is a major contributor of death of all marsupials.
- *Do not attempt to give food or water.*
- **Contact FRW immediately.**
- Note where you found the injured koala.



## Bats

- If a bat, flying fox, fruit bat is found hanging in a tree or powerline away from the colony during the daylight then we can assume something is wrong. Sometimes they are just resting and may fly off in the evening. If not, we'll send an experienced rescuer.
- If you find a BAT, please do not touch or handle it – phone us and we will contact a vaccinated person (for Lyssavirus) to come to the rescue.
- **Contact FRW immediately.**







## It is illegal to keep a native animal without a rescue permit.

All Australian native animals in care require specialised care. Often they need urgent veterinary attention (*which may not be immediately obvious*) and many require very specialised housing requirements such as exact heating, perching, bedding, and sometimes humidity. ALL require a rehabilitation program.

**Yes! They are cute, but in general, Australian native animals make lousy pets.**



## LET'S KEEP OUR WILDLIFE WHERE THEY BELONG - FREE



Meet Lilly the Red Necked Wallaby. Lilly lives in a humidity crib at the moment to regulate her temperature and is given a specialised diet. Lilly came into care immediately after her mother died in a road accident. As a result of this quick action by a Wildlife Hero Lilly has an excellent chance of a full recovery and eventual release into a 'mob' of her own kind.



## YOUR DOG CAN BE DEADLY!!

**Myopathy in wallabies, pademelons and kangaroos happens when the animal is under stress, such as being attacked or chased by a dog.**



She does not have to be injured directly to develop disintegration of the muscle fibres. From 24 hours up to a few weeks after the incident, the animal will show stiffness and hindquarter paralysis, progressing to complete paralysis.

She will be distressed and anxious and salivate excessively. She will die 2-14 days after the stressful incident.

We think that if our pet did not actually attack the wallaby, all is well, our dog has had exercise, the wallaby got away. **Now you know – the wallaby may have 'gotten away,' but it did not necessarily escape a painful and slow death.**

It is avoidable, just by being responsible and restraining your dog.

# Stop, hop and check!

**What to do if you find dead or injured wildlife.  
Stop the car! Hop out and check the pouch!**

## STOP AND THINK SAFE!

Before checking dead or injured wildlife always ask mum or dad to make sure it is safe. Never put yourself in danger!

## HOP OUT BUT DON'T TOUCH

Never handle injured wildlife yourself. Ask an adult to help, they should wear gloves. (If an animal is hurt they will bite and scratch, they don't understand that you want to help them).

## MOVE THE ANIMAL OFF THE ROAD

Ask an adult to move the animal off the road if it is safe to. This will stop it getting run over and will also prevent other wildlife (such as birds of prey) from getting hit by cars.

## CHECK THE POUCH

If there is a baby in the pouch:

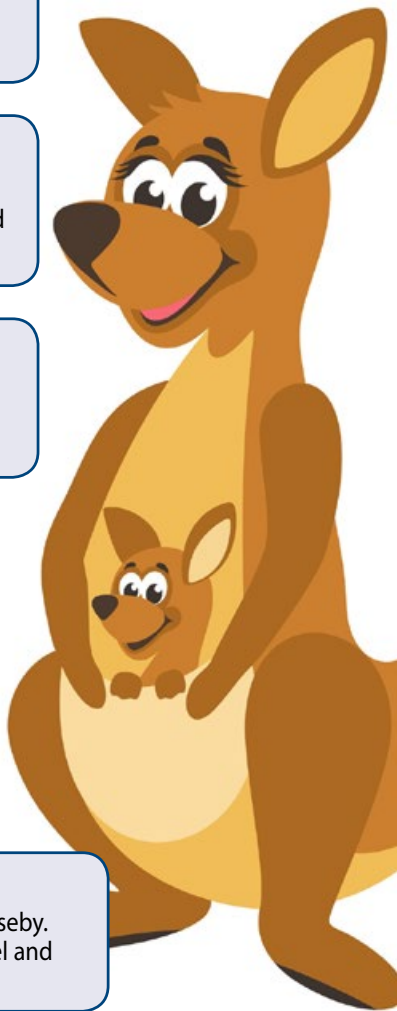
- If it is attached to a teat – Don't disconnect the baby from the teat, leave the baby inside the pouch, as is.
- If it is not attached to a teat – Remove the baby from the pouch and put it into something warm like a jumper or towel, keep calm and quiet and be gentle. Remember it is very scared and may be injured.

## CHECK THE SURROUNDING AREA

Look to see if there is a dependent joey hiding in the bush closeby. If so, ask an adult to very gently cover it with a jumper or towel and put it somewhere quiet until it can be taken to a FRW carer.

## CALL FRW – 4947 3389

The volunteer hotline operator will ask about the animal and also where it was found – if injuries require urgent treatment they may ask that you to take it directly to a closeby vet. Alternatively, FRW can organise that the animal be given to an expert carer. DO NOT give food or drink as it may require surgery.





## Let's keep our wildlife safe from cats

Many people don't give a second thought to what their cat gets up to. What they don't realise is that even the most docile of cats, because of their natural hunting instinct, will prey on and kill native wildlife.

### But my cat wouldn't hurt a fly!

There are more than 2,600,000 domestic cats in Australia and a survey showed that the average domestic cat brings home 16 mammals, 8 birds and 8 reptiles a year - they're just the ones we see.

It is estimated that domestic cats kill 3.8 million native Australian animals each year.

### Isn't it cruel to keep a cat inside all day?

It is easy and humane to confine a cat. You may be happy to give it the run of the house or you may choose to confine it to one room at night (*with food, water and a warm, dry bed*). Some cat owners build outdoor cat enclosures, allowing the cat to leave the house whenever it pleases.

- **Most serious cat fights occur at night. Not only do injuries result in vet bills, but also increases the chance of your cat being exposed to fatal feline AIDS and feline leukaemia.**
- **Most vehicle accidents involving cats occur at night and because they often aren't found until morning, the cat may suffer for many hours before anyone discovers it.**

### Be a responsible cat owner:

- **Keep your cat inside or in an enclosed cat enclosure during the day and particularly at night.**
- Identify your cat with a collar, tag, microchip or tattoo.
- Put three large bells on your cat's collar as a warning to wildlife or a "leap-activated" collar.
- **De-sex your cat to prevent unwanted litters.**
- Never feed a stray cat unless you intend to care for it as a pet. If you notice feral cats or strays in the area, call the Council or Cat Protection Society.
- Build a cat proof boundary fence to keep your cat in.
- Provide cat-free environments in your garden by providing a cat proof area for wildlife.
- Explain to friends and family how to look after their cats to protect native wildlife.
- Provide your cat with enclosed areas for exercise.

**Make sure you do know where your cat is at night!**



# Living with dingos

**Eye-catching, curious and sometimes dangerous, the dingo is a common sight across Australia.**

Australia's only native dog is thought to have descended from a family of wild Asian dogs. Introduced to Australia about 4000–6000 years ago, dingoes probably found their way to Australia through trading between Aboriginal people and Indonesians fishing in our waters. Today, dingoes are found in many parts of Australia. *(Unfortunately, many dogs which are referred to as dingoes are in fact crossed with uncontrolled roaming domestic dogs.)*



Dingoes are Australia's largest meat-eater (carnivore) and hunt many animals such as the kangaroo. The dingo is thought to have contributed to the mainland extinction of the thylacine (Tasmanian tiger) through increased competition for food. Unable to bark, the dingo howls at night to keep the family group together and to warn others to stay away. Watch out — dingoes can bite. A dingo is a wild animal and can be dangerous when provoked.

## What do they look like?

A pure-bred adult dingo, standing more than 60cm high and weighing about 15kg, is slightly smaller than a German shepherd. Dingoes are naturally lean, with large ears permanently pricked and tails with a white tip. Although mainly sandy-yellow in colour, some dingoes are black and tan. A dingo's colour is determined by where it lives. Golden yellow dingoes are found in sandy areas while darker black and tan dingoes are found in forests.

## Where do they live?

From harsh deserts to lush rainforests, the highly adaptable dingo is found in every habitat and state of Australia except Tasmania. Dingoes favour edges of forests next to grasslands. In deserts, access to drinking water determines where the animal can live.

## What do they eat?

The dingo is not a fussy eater, and will search widely for food and eat whatever it finds. Dingoes search for food alone, although they live in a family group which protects its territory from other dingoes. Dingoes hunt mainly at night. Depending on the size of the prey, they hunt alone or in packs. Their main meals of choice are Australia's small native mammals, although domestic animals and some farm stock are also on the menu. This makes them unpopular with farmers.



*Most birds are active during the day, but most Australian mammals are active at night.*

## Protection

In Queensland the dingo is protected in national parks and other protected areas. Still widespread, the dingo is not endangered. While considered a pest, (mostly by farmers) the dingo is an important predator, helping to keep a healthy balance in natural environments.

## How can you help?

People travelling through dingo territory has increased contact with people, turning many dingoes into a public nuisance. Some dingoes have even had to be destroyed. Attracting and feeding dingoes makes the animals less fearful of people and dependent on hand-outs. Their hunting skills decline and they may become aggressive towards people who don't feed them.

- ☐ Never feed them. If dingoes are hand-fed, they become dependent on people. It also upsets the delicate balance between predators and prey. When visitors stop feeding, the dingo has to cope with the loss of this unnatural food source and their reduced hunting skills.
- ☐ Lock away food in strong lockable containers or your car.
- ☐ Secure all your rubbish in bins provided or your car when camping in places where dingoes may be present.
- ☐ Bury fish offal at least 30cm deep in the sand below high tide to discourage dingoes from scavenging.

## Safely living together

Naturally curious, the dingo will occasionally approach humans but should be treated with absolute caution. Remember, this is a wild animal.

- ☐ Always stay close to your parents
- ☐ Avoid getting too close to a dingo. If you try to befriend, feed or play with dingoes, you could get bitten.
- ☐ Let dingoes find their own food. When hand-fed, dingoes can become aggressive.



# Bandicoots in the garden

**Bandicoots are nocturnal, solitary animals occurring in a wide variety of habitats throughout Australia. They are protected by the Fauna Protection Act and are included on the National Parks and Wildlife Service's threatened species list.**

## What do they look like?

Bandicoot size varies between species, adult head-body length ranging from approx. 30-43cm, weight between 500-1900gms. The males are larger than the females. Bandicoots are generally light grayish brown in colour, and have a characteristic long slender nose used for foraging in soil, rotting wood or in rock crevices.

The coat is generally sleek and coarse haired. The hind legs are longer than the front legs and carry most of the animals' weight. The hind foot resembles that of a kangaroo. The toes have long sharp claws suitable for digging in soil. Bandicoots have excellent hearing and eyesight. They emit a sharp, highpitched squeak when foraging.

## How do they breed?

Bandicoots are able to breed at any time of year. Nests are made of grasses which are pulled or woven together and often located under an overhang or dense thicket. They may also be found in long grass or low shrubbery in a protected spot. Reproduction in bandicoots is unique. They are the only marsupials with a placenta similar to that found in eutherian\* mammals, and the gestation period is only about 12.5 days, the shortest time for any mammal.

Bandicoots are typical marsupials in that the young are born in a rudimentary condition (similar to kangaroos) and continue development within a pouch. The pouch, unlike that of a kangaroo, slopes downwards and backwards, opening at the rear, protecting the young while the mother is



Photo: Quenda books





digging in the soil. The young stay in pouch for approximately 50 days, weaning occurring at about 50-60 days. After this, the animals have to fend for themselves.

### **Where do they live?**

Bandicoots are normally found in wet and dry sclerophyll forest and rainforest. The long-nosed bandicoot is also found in many suburbs, living in tussock-like grass and feeding in lawn-type areas. By day, a bandicoot will rest in a sheltered spot, lined with grasses and leaves, on the surface of the ground, foraging at night, sometimes in suburban areas.

Conical holes in your lawn mean bandicoots have been looking for food. Solitary animals, with males being very territorial, bandicoots only come together for mating and feeding. Even young ones do not associate with their mothers for long, once weaned. Sometimes a few individuals can be seen feeding in close proximity to one another.

### **What do they eat?**

Bandicoots are omnivorous, with a diet that includes some native fruits, berries and fungus, but basically are dependant on protein. They consume a wide variety of surface and soil dwelling invertebrates - earthworms, earwigs, cockroaches, crickets, grasshoppers, spiders, adult beetles, beetle larvae and pupae, moths, ants and termites. They usually dig for food but are opportunistic feeders and will also eat small mammals such as mice.

### **Bandicoots are great in the garden!**

**Bandicoots are known as the gardener's best friend. They eat cockroaches and spiders and relish the black beetle and larvae known as curl grubs which cause die-back in lawns. If you use pesticides you could also poison our friends - the bandicoots - as they ingest some soil while they are feeding! By digging, they are aerating your lawn which is beneficial to your lawn and plants.**

If you wish to deter bandicoots you could floodlight that particular area as they don't like bright lights. You could also put down dynamic lifter or chicken poo as the smell deters them.



### **How can you help?**

**Cats, dogs, snakes and foxes are all serious threats to bandicoots.**

**To protect our precious wildlife, make sure you keep your pets inside at night. Let's make our backyard a safe refuge for the native animals who live with us.**



# Living with magpies

**The Australian Magpie is one of our more common, and quite distinctive birds. Belonging to the same family as butcherbirds and currawongs, our magpie lives in bushland, urban, and rural environments. Their favoured habitat is lightly wooded bushland using the trees for nesting and roosting, and grassy areas on which it feeds.**

Magpies forage on the ground, amongst leaf litter, and our lawns for insects, spiders, worms, lizards, and mice. Magpies are territorial and social birds forming three distinct groups. On the top rung of the social ladder is the permanent territorial group. This group is large enough to defend its range, whilst not depleting resources. Second, come the marginal groups. These birds live in lower quality territories, which may not sustain the birds all year round with food and suitable nesting spots. On the bottom rung of the ladder comes the loose non-territorial flocks made up of immature birds, and displaced adults. These flocks are highly mobile moving in and out of other territories in search of food.

## Why do magpies sing in the morning?

Magpie society is complex, co-operative (within the group) and highly territorial. The beautiful and familiar carolling or warbling, which is so uniquely Australian, usually takes place first thing in the morning. At first light, magpie society begins its day by reaffirming territorial boundaries with song. They are simply saying, *"This is our home – keep out!"*

## Springtime and nesting

Magpie pairs breed in the spring and nesting takes place from June to December. At about this time prime real estate is sought out, and the familiar 'basket of sticks' nest is built. This nest is often lined with grass, wool, hair, string, and even bits of wire. The eggs hatch in around 20 days, and the nestlings spend about four weeks in the nest before fledging.

At this stage the 'fledglings' are able to flutter, but not fly. The parents are feeding and teaching them, whilst on the ground. As the youngsters grow and develop, the parents will begin to stop feeding them to encourage them to fend for themselves.

## The gardeners friend

**Magpies eat an enormous amount of insects, grubs, and garden pests. They also relish the scarab beetle, which does so much damage to our lawns. For these reasons, and their beautiful song, most people love them!**

**Magpies are free pest control with a beautiful song each morning. They live here too, so learn to live with our 'most-of-the-year-friendly' neighbours.**





## Swooping – they're just good parents!

Magpies are totally devoted parents. Breeding increases their natural territorial behaviour to defend against ALL perceived threats. This includes other birds, dogs, cats, and of course – us. This period usually lasts only about eight weeks (until the young are flying).

Most magpies (*usually the male who swoops*) defend a territory of around 30–50m from the nest.

## How to avoid being swooped

- ☐ **Stay out of the swoop zone if possible.** Try walking or riding on a different route.
- ☐ If you are swooped – quickly move on (don't run).
- ☐ Try to be confident, and face the magpie.
- ☐ If possible, travel in a group. Magpies usually only swoop individuals.
- ☐ If you are a cyclist – wear a helmet. Get off and walk through the area.
- ☐ Put up a temporary sign warning other people.
- ☐ Carry a stick or branch over your head, wear a wide brimmed hat, or an open umbrella.
- ☐ DO NOT stand and throw things at the magpie – it will increase its aggression next time.
- ☐ We do not normally recommend feeding native wildlife, but if your garden is a swoop zone you may try offering small quantities of meat with seeds and grated carrot and apple.

Magpies can mimic over 35 bird species, as well as dogs and horses.

## Destroying nests, eggs, and relocating?

An aggressive magpie should never be removed/relocated from an area for the following reasons:

- ☐ Eggs will not hatch, or the nestlings will die of starvation or exposure without their parents.
- ☐ If an area is vacated, other magpies from further down the social ladder will immediately claim it, building a new nest of their own.
- ☐ If you just remove the nest – the parents will build a new one – thus prolonging the swooping period.

**We DO NOT RELOCATE aggressive magpies. Australian magpies (native birds) are fully protected by law in all states and territories.**

**Destroying eggs or nests is illegal and will cause the bird to think you are a threat.**

Australian magpies generally live to around 25 years of age.



# Living with the Australian brush-turkey

**Whether building nesting mounds or just scratching around, the Australian brush-turkey is a common resident of many rainforest national parks and a visitor to our suburban gardens.**

The brush-turkey is one of three Australian species of mound-building birds, or megapodes. The other two species are the mallee fowl and the orange-footed scrubfowl.

While the brush-turkey is common in areas of good habitat, its numbers have declined dramatically in several areas. For the brush-turkey to survive in urban areas, people must respect its natural behaviour.

## What do they look like?

A large bird, the brush-turkey is 60–75cm long and has a wingspan of 85cm. Males and females are a similar size. Coloured blue-black, the brush-turkey has an upright fanlike tail and grey-edged breast feathers. It has strong legs and a naked deep red head and neck. The male has a large, bright yellow wattle while the female's is smaller and paler. Chicks don't look like their parents, as they're small, plump birds with rich brown feathers. They grow fast, and within a few months a chick will have the dull blue-black plumage of the adult and the characteristic upright tail.

## Where do they live?

Brush-turkeys live in rainforests near the coast and in scrubs further inland. They spend most of their time on the ground but roost in trees at night. Found from Cape York Peninsula in far north Queensland to Gosford on the central coast of New South Wales, the brush-turkey spends most of its time alone. Naturally shy in the bush, the bird becomes used to people when living in the suburbs. A quiet bird, the brush-turkey can sometimes be heard making soft grunts. Males have a deep three-noted booming call.

## What do they eat?

Brush-turkeys eat insects, native fruits and seeds. Adult birds feed throughout the day. Young birds forage for food in the pre-dawn light and in the twilight to avoid predators.

## How do they breed?

The brush-turkey will build a mound and breed at any time, although breeding is concentrated from September to December. The male brush-turkey builds a mound of plant litter and soil, adding or removing material to keep it at a constant temperature of 33°C.

A mound is usually about 2–4 metres across and 1 metre high.





The male spends many hours building his mound. He will defend his mound and will only allow a female onto it when he thinks it's at the right temperature. The number of different females and the number of times they visit depends on his skill in keeping the mound at the right temperature. If the mound is the right temperature, females will return many times to mate and lay eggs.

A brush-turkey will take a large mouthful of the mound to check whether it's at the right temperature. When the temperature is too high, the male will rake material off the top to allow heat to escape. If too low, the male will

heap more material onto the mound to build its insulation. **Eggs are put into holes about half a metre deep in the mound and then covered. Between 18–24 eggs are laid, each taking about 50 days to hatch.**

The male keeps watch while the eggs incubate, making sure the temperature is just right and keeping any predators at bay. **Chicks have to fight their way out of the mound when they hatch, and are independent as soon as they get out.** Since brush-turkey chicks have to feed themselves, the chance of death is high. Natural predators such as snakes, foxes, domestic cats and dogs, and in-ground swimming pools all make life hard for young brush-turkeys.



Brush Turkeys may have to defend their nests from predators such as this Goanna – Col Forster

A chick's chance of survival to adulthood is as little as one in 200!

## Threats to survival

The Australian brush-turkey is common but is threatened by habitat destruction. Its preferred habitat of rainforest has largely disappeared from many areas in Queensland and is under continuing threat. In some areas the bird is locally extinct. Predators such as goannas, domestic cats and dogs, and foxes also have an impact.

## How can you help?

The brush-turkey is accepted as a part of backyard birdlife. In many areas, people appreciate the brush-turkey and have left birds in peace to build their backyard mounds.

**Fence your garden and leave a piece of natural vegetation somewhere in your yard for the brush-turkeys to nest.**



# Living with snakes

**The Whitsunday region is home to around 20 species of snakes. They range in size from 20cm to 5m. Colour and patterning can vary immensely, not only between different species, but also even among individual snakes of the same species. In addition, the juveniles of many species differ in colour and markings from their adult form.**

Of these 20 odd species only a handful are considered dangerous to humans, and, unless you live in very bushy surroundings, you are unlikely to see most of these. Snakes are generally solitary animals although two or more may be seen associating in spring during mating activities. Individuals of a few species sometimes congregate at the same site during the colder months.

Even if you live in suburbia there is likely a snake nearby. We rarely see them because mostly they are hidden, and they are masters of camouflage. A snake's first line of defence against predators is to stay motionless. If it fails, the snake's reactions may vary, but there is usually a warning first.

**BE AWARE. When you are outdoors, think 'snake' in the same way you think 'car' when you are near a road.** You do not need to fear snakes any more than you fear cars.

If you do encounter a snake, give it time and space to withdraw. If the snake is still and motionless, take a couple of steps back. Once the snake feels safe it will move away.

## Tips to avoid snakes

**Measures to minimize the chances of snakes on your property:**

- ☐ **Snakes tend to avoid open, exposed areas** - keep grass mowed and do not leave anything on the ground which could provide shelter or cover for snakes.
- ☐ **Many snakes eat mice and rats** - be sure no foodstuffs are available to these rodents. Possible sources of food could include uneaten pet food, birdseed from caged birds, or a compost bin not proofed against mice. Anything that attracts rodents can indirectly attract snakes.

If you feel threatened by a snake's presence, a relocation service is available at a small fee. Call us to get a number of a snake catcher in your area. The best thing is to leave the snake where it is.



*Some snakes are not snakes at all... This looks like a snake, moves like a snake, but it is in fact a lizard without legs.*

**Native fauna, including all species of snake, are protected by law. Do not allow anyone to interfere with or injure snakes, it is dangerous and illegal.**





*Baby Carpet Python (harmless)*



*Green Tree Snake (harmless)*

*Photos: Graeme & Debbie Lloyd*

## Snake facts and myths

- ☐ Snakes do not find milk irresistible and will not be lured from a hiding place by a saucer of milk.
- ☐ Dogs (and cats), who regularly kill snakes, are not immune to snake venom.
- ☐ Browns and blacks (or any other venomous snakes) cannot interbreed with carpet pythons.
- ☐ Brown snakes can have cream, brown, or black dorsal (back) colour.
- ☐ Green tree snakes can have brown, green, or black dorsal colour.
- ☐ Australian snakes cannot change colour like a chameleon.
- ☐ Many amateur red bellied black snake identifications should correctly be assigned to small-eyed snakes.
- ☐ The keelback or freshwater snake is the only local species of snake, which is not harmed by eating cane toads.
- ☐ Broken eggshells around the inside of your house will not keep snakes out. Ensure, windows and doors seal correctly and do not leave screen doors open.

**Be sure to  
confine your pets  
inside the house  
while a snake is  
around your  
property.**

**Snakes are fascinating and unique creatures who play a vital role in ecology. Apart from the benefits in medicine that snakes have provided, they also contribute by controlling rodents. Snakes deserve our respect and a secure future on this planet!**

## HOW TO TREAT SNAKE BITE

Apply a pressure bandage (as for a sprain) immediately over the bite site and downwards away from the heart, then up the limb. The limb should be splinted (a rolled up newspaper is easy and effective) to keep the limb immobile. Ring for an ambulance and keep the patient calm and still.

**Do not attempt to catch or kill the snake for identification.**

# Living with possums

## Why do possums move into our homes?

There are two types of possum we usually come across in the urban or rural environment: The shy and social ringtail possum and the cheeky, bold, and territorial Brushtail Possum. It is the more often observed brushtail who sometimes takes up residence in our homes.

All possums are nocturnal. The ringtail possum usually builds a nest or 'drey' of twigs and leaves in dense foliage a few metres above the ground, and seldom enters house roofs. Brushtails make their home in naturally occurring tree hollows. They sleep there all day, and forage at night. Ringtails do not depend on tree hollows, whereas Brushtails do.

**We've cleared the bush to make way for housing developments, we build houses and plant imported trees. We leave very few old trees with hollows behind, and the possums, (who were here first) have nowhere to go.**

Brushtails however are very adaptable, and sometimes solve their own housing problem. *They simply move into ours!* Many people love possums (when they are outside) but when they move in even the most ardent nature lover gets frazzled. The comings and goings of a brushtail in the roof can sound like a herd of cattle above our heads. **So what can we do?**

## Why trapping and removal isn't a solution

- Another possum usually moves in to occupy the newly vacated territory.
- Relocated possums may displace other wildlife, such as parrots, owls or gliders, from hollows.
- Relocated possums are at high risk of being killed by cars, foxes or dogs; they will battle with the local possums for a den site. All possums, like all other native animals are protected, under the *Wildlife Act 1975*. They must not be harmed in any way.
- Research has shown that **nearly 100% of relocated possums DIE soon after relocation.**

Almost 100% of  
relocated possums  
DIE soon after  
relocation.

## There is a solution

**Make or buy a nest box, and install it in your garden as an alternate den site for the possum.**

This is unlikely to attract other brushtails. Possums are very territorial. When your roof dwelling possum adopts the nestbox, it is likely to keep all others away from your garden and roof.

**If the possum has built a nest in your roof, locate this (at night) and remove it.** Place it inside the new possum - box to encourage it to move in to the new location. You could also try putting fruit into the possum-box to encourage it to investigate.



Ringtail possum



**Block access to your roof** (when the possum is out) by placing collars made from 50cm wide sheet iron, around the trunks of trees giving access to the roof. Also consider lopping branches which lead to the roof.

**Spread camphor blocks or mothballs in the roof** (not both) to repel the possum. You can also place a light in the roof and leave it on for three days (and nights). The combination of light, smells, and an attractive alternative home, should hopefully work.

Once you are SURE the possums have left your roof, block any known entrance points and wipe around these points with household bleach to remove possum scent. Ringtail possums also may choose your roof as housing because natural housing is in short supply.



Young Common Brushtail Possum

Photo: Courtesy W.A.R.P

## Moving a possum

You need to put a possum-box up first. Contact us to advise you of the contact details for a possum catcher in your area. The possum trap can then be set. Once caught it is up to you to block all entry points. In almost all cases, the trapped possum will be released on your property at dusk, so it is important to have blocked up all entry points, and to provide the alternate 'lodgings'.

**The possum, once settled into its new possum box, will claim your backyard as territory and keep other possums away from your house.**

## TAKE CARE ON OUR ROADS

Unfortunately many possums die on our roads. There are many that we see, but there are also many that we don't see. **Often young joeys lay unseen in the pouch or the surrounding area of their dead mum – Please check both the pouch and also the surrounding area.**

These little animals can quite literally live for days in a dead mothers' pouch, slowly dying of dehydration and hunger. **Apart from driving more slowly please stop and check the pouches of dead marsupials, and then remove the dead animal well away from the road** - roadkill tend to attract predators, which may get hit by a car.



**If you do find a joey, please do not offer it anything to eat or drink. It has one primary need - warmth. Wrap it in a beanie, cloth bag, sock or towel, not synthetic material. Put it next to your skin, and contact us quickly.**

Check the pouch and also immediate surrounding area for a joey.

# Wildlife buddies in the backyard!

You can make your garden a happy place for our Whitsundays wildlife. Small bugs, butterflies, wrens, micro-bats and lizards need places to hide and nest in, like shrubs, logs and rock piles. Adding some more natural areas to our gardens can help them live happily alongside the big guys! Birds and animals also use plants for many things including food, shelter and breeding sites, so plants don't necessarily have to provide food directly as they may attract insects which in turn provide food for some species.

- **Do not use chemicals** for pest and weed control.
- **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 specific plants, general natives are the next best thing.
- **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
- **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 below trees:** A dense understorey is enjoyed by small birds.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.



- 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.
- Encourage your neighbours to also provide habitat to help out our wildlife.

**Start planting today! Check our guide on the following pages to see which plants make your garden a happy place for our native animals. 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](mailto:wcl@whitsundayrc.qld.gov.au)

## GENERAL TIPS TO BEING A WILDLIFE HERO

- Be a responsible pet owner and keep your dogs and cats supervised.
- To prevent wildlife drowning in pools and ponds attach a thick rope securely outside the pool and put the other end of the rope in the water to help animals climb out safely.
- Instead of feeding wildlife - plant food trees for them. If you must feed them - give them a small amount of their natural diet on an irregular basis.
- In the dry months supply fresh water in a safe place, away from cats and predators.
- Ask mum and dad to drive slowly and carefully, especially at dusk, dawn and night.
- If you find an injured animal please stop to help if safe to do so.
- Carry a rescue kit in a box in your car (blanket, towel, pillowcase, scissors, safety pin).
- Always check the pouch of dead marsupials. If you find orphaned or injured babies place them in a pillowcase and keep them warm.
- Never relocate an animal out of it's natural area - many are very territorial.
- Please ensure your own safety when rescuing.
- Ask an adult to remove dead animals from the road when possible to reduce the possibility of further injury to humans or wildlife.
- Keep DOMESTIC PETS and KIDS away from a sick, injured or orphaned animal or bird.










































































































# Whitsundays plants which 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		

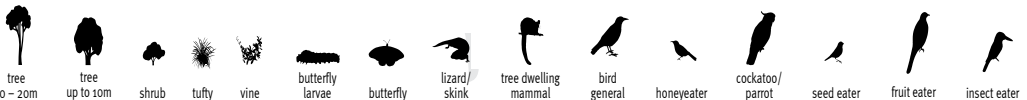
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


























































































































































































<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		  

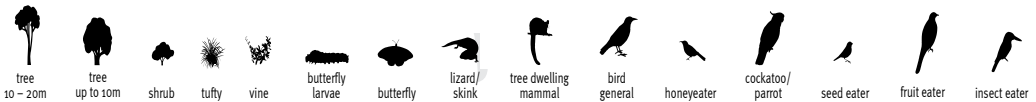
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Scientific name	Common name	Attracts	Plant form
<i>Ficus virens</i>	white fig		  
<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	bumpy ash		 
<i>Flindersia australis</i>	crows ash		 
<i>Gahnia aspera</i>	saw sedge		
<i>Ganophyllum falcatum</i>	scaly ash		
<i>Geitonoplesium 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 leefeana</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>Millettia pinnata</i>	pongamia		
<i>Mimops elengi</i>	red coondoo		
<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 praevensis</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 pohlmaniana</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	 	 



**Note:** The flora species in this table have been selected by botanist, Irene Champion and flora/fauna associations have been sourced from published documents listed in the further reading section.



# FAUNA RESCUE

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thoroughly wet your  
hands with water, or  
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