



City of Ryde

Parks – Community Life Wildlife In Your Backyard

Residents have become increasingly interested in attracting native birds to their backyards. However, did you know that feeding birds a diet of bread and honey or sugar can have a disastrous effect on their health? Well it can, so here are some tips on the best ways in which you can attract Ryde's beautiful birdlife:

- Creating a suitable environment by planting native trees and shrubs which belong to the Ryde area. Some recommended bird attracting plants are:

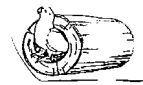
Lorikeets: Banksia, Paperbark, Eucalyptus trees

Honeyeaters: Nectar-bearing plants such as Bottlebrush, Grevillea and Banksia

Blue Wrens and other Low spiky bushes such as Hakeas and some
small insect feeding birds: Grevilleas offer protection and attract insects for them
to eat

- A bird bath will also attract birds however it must be kept clean and placed in an area away from a cat's reach. Remember, if you have a cat, make sure it has a bell on its collar.

Many Australian birds such as Galahs use hollow limbs for nesting. If the trees in your garden have hollow limbs which are potentially dangerous you can cut the limb into a smaller size, then secure it to the tree with the hollow end sticking out so the bird can fly in.



- Often you may find Blue-tongue lizards and smaller skinks in your garden. They like to live under rock crevices or amongst logs and grass. They are not venomous and rather than bite, they rely on a bluff threat which includes opening their mouths and protruding their bright blue tongues. They will need a permanent water supply and shelter from predators. You are lucky to have these lizards in your backyard as they will eat snails and slugs which will protect your vegetable patch and garden plants.
- Habitat gardens must be planted densely with a mixture of trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, grasses and herbaceous clumping plants.

As a resident of the City of Ryde area you are fortunate to be living in an area which contains some significant bushland areas and wildlife corridors. By landscaping your garden with native plants, you will be helping our wildlife by providing a small habitat which will be an extension of the corridor.

If you have any enquiries, please contact the City's Co-ordinator Natural Resources, on telephone 9952 8222.



City of Ryde

Growing Native Plants in the City of Ryde Area

Save money, water and time, attract sweet singing native birds into your yard

(s) sandstone preferred soil (c) clay preferred soil

Common Name	Botanical name	Flowers	Approximate height Soil type
GROUNDCOVERS			
Dusky coral pea	<i>Kennedia rubicunda</i>	Large attractive red flowers	Twines over low objects (s)
Purple twining pea	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Violet with small yellow centre	(s) (c)
Showy Guinea Flower	<i>Hibbertia linearis</i>	Bright yellow	Vine (s)
Native bluebell	<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	Delicate Starry purple	10 – 50 cm (s) (c)
Paroo Lily	<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	Blue and yellow	10 – 60 cm (s) (c)
Travellers Joy	<i>Clematis aristata</i>	White perfumed	Vine (s)
GRASSES			
Longhair plume grass	<i>Dichelachne crinata</i>	Silvery green	70 – 100cm
Barbed-wire grass	<i>Cymbopogon refractus</i>		30cm
Blady grass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Long silvery hairy spikelets	50 – 80 cm
SHRUBS			
Sydney Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Golden spikes	4 metres (s)
Bottle brush	<i>Callistemon salignus</i>	Creamy lemon	(c)
Bottle brush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson	(s)
Cheese Tree	<i>Glochidon fedinandi var. fer.</i>	Yellow nobules	(c) (s)
Coastal Banksia	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Pale yellow spikes	6 metres (s)
Fringed Wattle	<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Yellow balls	5 – 6 metres (s)
Gossamer Wattle	<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	Pale yellow	5 metres (s)
Grey spider-flower Grevillea	<i>Grevillea buxifolia</i>	Grey	(s)
Heath leaved Banksia	<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Orange spikes	2 – 4 metres (s)
Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	Yellow rounded	(s)
NSW Christmas Bush	<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>	White/red flowers	2 – 4 metres (s)
Old Man Banksia	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	Grey-green spikes	4 – 6 metres (s)
Swamp banksia	<i>Banksia robur</i>	Grey-green spikes	2 metres (s) (c)
Tick Bush	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	White heavy scented	To 5 metres (s) (c)
Waratah	<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	Bright red	3 metres (s)
Yellow Tea Tree	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	Creamy white green centre	(s) (c)
Ball Everlasting	<i>Heichrysum diosmifolium</i>	Brilliant white flowers	(s) (c)
Eggs and Bacon	<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>	Yellow and pink (red)	2 metres (s)
Hairy Clerodendrum	<i>Clerodendrum tomentosum</i>	White flowers	(s)
Sweet scented Wattle	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	Pale cream	(s)
Pincushion hakea	<i>Hakea laurina</i>	Cream and pink	4 metres (s)
Lemon Scented Tea Tree	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	White flowers	2.5 metres (s) (c)
Brush cherry	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	White flowers	4 metres (rainforest)
Snow Wreath	<i>Woolfsia pungens</i>	Beautiful fragrant flowers	To 1 metre (s)
Sydney Boronia	<i>Boronia ledifolia</i>	Pink flowers	(s)
Gynea Lily	<i>Doryanthes excelsa</i>	Red	1 – 2 metres (s)
CANOPY TREES			
Blackbutt	<i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>	White flowers	30 – 40 metres (s)
Blueberry Ash	<i>Elaeocarpus reticulatus</i>	White flowers, blue berries	8 – 9 metres (c) (s)
Grey Ironbark	<i>Eucalyptus paniculata</i>	White flowers	20 – 30 metres (s) (c)
Sydney Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	White flowers	30 – 50 metres (s) (c)
Turpentine Tree	<i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>	White flowers	Over 40 m (s)
White Mahogany	<i>Eucalyptus acmenoides</i>	White flowers	20 – 40 metres (c)
Black She-Oak	<i>Casuarina littoralis</i>	Technically insignificant	3 – 6 metres (c) (s)
Snow in Summer	<i>Melaleuca linarifolia</i>	White flowers	8 metres (c) (s)
Broad leaved Paperbark	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	White flowers	8 - 12 metres (s)
Cypress Pine	<i>Callitris rhomboidea</i>	Small cones	3 – 6 metres (s)