

Choosing the right nursery

Choosing the right nursery is just as important as choosing the right plants!

Did you know that a single diseased nursery plant could affect your entire garden? Phytophthora can infect common garden plants, such as roses and azaleas, as well as native plants. The Nursery Industry Accreditation Scheme Australia (NIASA) is a national program for adopting best management and hygiene practices in production nurseries. NIASA accreditation ensures the nursery is regularly tested for plant diseases.



We've partnered with selected retail native plant nurseries that have sourced NIASA grown plants to promote the 'Choose for Black-Cockatoos' label. Find a partner nursery near you at: birdlife.org.au/carnabys/plants-for-carnabys



Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo feeding on *Banksia sessilis*®

Managing your garden for Phytophthora Dieback

Phytophthora Dieback is a common and devastating disease of native plant communities in the south west of WA. The disease is caused by a number of water moulds called Phytophthora, which means 'plant destroyer' in Latin. The most destructive and widespread type, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (pronounced *Fy-toff-thor-a cin-a-mo-my*), threatens more than 40% of our native south west plants, including many in important Carnaby's habitat.

Phytophthora Dieback is spread as spores in soil, water and plant material, attacking and killing the roots of healthy plants.

Gardening with plants, soil improvers and waterwise mulch from NIASA accredited sources helps to ensure that you are not bringing Phytophthora Dieback into your garden.

If you suspect Phytophthora Dieback may already be in your garden, there is plenty you can do. Wash any gloves or tools after use near sick plants; replace dead plants with resistant plant species; and treat sick trees and shrubs with phosphite, to slow the disease spread and protect the plants. Visit dwg.org.au for more information about the disease and its treatment.



Phytophthora cinnamomi



Injecting a Bottlebrush with phosphite

Contact us

For more information on Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo

Tamara Kabat

Black-Cockatoo Conservation Officer

T 9287 2204

E greatcockycount@birdlife.org.au

W birdlife.org.au/carnabys/plants-for-carnabys

For more information on Phytophthora Dieback

Katherine Sambrooks

Dieback Working Group Coordinator

T 9360 2605

E kat.sambrooks@gmail.com

W dwg.org.au



This project is funded by Perth Region NRM through the Australian Government's Caring for Our Country program.

Table Information reference: Western Australian Herbarium (1998-2013). FloraBase -the Western Australian Flora. Department of Environment and Conservation. <http://florabase.dec.wa.gov.au/>

Acknowledgements: Plant selection advice from Teagan Johnston and Tony Kirkby

Images by Georgina Steytler^{cover}, Chris Dunne¹, Jean & Fred Hort², Keith Lightbody³, Claire Barton⁴, Christine Groom⁵, Robyn Pickering⁶, Katherine Sambrooks⁷, Tamara Kabat⁸

Australia's voice for birds since 1901

BirdLife Australia is dedicated to achieving outstanding conservation results for our native birds and their habitats. With our specialised knowledge and the commitment of an Australia-wide network of volunteers and supporters, we are creating a bright future for Australia's birds.

birdlife.org.au

BirdLife Western Australia
167 Perry Lakes Drive, Floreat, WA 6014
T 08 9387 7749 | wa@birdlife.org.au

[facebook.com/BirdLifeAustralia](https://www.facebook.com/BirdLifeAustralia) | [@BirdLifeOz](https://twitter.com/BirdLifeOz)

ABN 75 149 124 774

Printed on 100% recycled paper

Choose for Black-Cockatoos



Make a difference to Carnaby's Black-Cockatoos by using local native plants in your Perth garden

birds are in our nature



Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo

Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris*) is unique to Western Australia. Its distinctive 'wee-lar' call and larrikin behaviour have made it an iconic species, and inspired its common Noongar names, 'Ngorlark' and 'Weelark'.



Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo feeding on Marri nut⁴

Once common across the south-west, Carnaby's has been lost from over a third of its former range, and numbers have declined to 50% compared to the 1960s. A nationally-listed endangered species, Carnaby's breeds mainly in the Wheatbelt and migrates to coastal areas over winter, making the Perth region one of the most critical feeding areas for the northern and western populations.

Habitat clearance and degradation are the major threats to Carnaby's, and development in the Perth region is rapidly reducing the remaining habitat in the area. By using the right native plants in your garden, you can do something to help!



*Banksia menziesii*⁷

How you can choose for black-cockatoos

By choosing the right native plants for your garden, you can provide food and roosting trees for Carnaby's. Important native plants for Carnaby's food in the Perth region include banksias and hakeas, as well as Marri and Jarrah, which also offer food and night-time roosting places.

Our plant selection provides variety in shape and size to suit every garden, as well as different flowering times to supply food throughout the year. Each plant is used differently by Carnaby's — for flowers, seeds, bark and grubs — and some may be used by other black-cockatoos, especially Marri and Jarrah.

Certain plants will grow better on the Swan Coastal Plain or in the Perth Hills. Several species also come in smaller varieties. Ask your nursery for guidance on which plants will grow best in your soil, or how to prune larger plants to best fit into your garden.

Use shrubs like Parrot Bush and hakeas to create dense hedges around fence lines and chicken pens, providing security and windbreaks. Growing these plants in thickets provides plenty of cockatoo food and also supports small birds and mammals.



*Banksia attenuata*⁸



Carnaby's Black-Cockatoo feeding on Banksia⁸



*Hakea trifurcata*²



*Hakea lissocarpha*⁵

Common name (Noongar name)	Botanical name	Growth form	Height (m)	Flower colour	Flower time	Habitat provided
Slender Banksia (Biara)	<i>Banksia attenuata</i>	medium tree	0.4-10	yellow	Oct-Feb	food
Firewood Banksia (Bwongka)	<i>Banksia menziesii</i> *	medium tree	1-8	pink/red/yellow	Feb-Oct	food
Acorn Banksia (Bwongka)	<i>Banksia prionotes</i> *	medium tree	8-10	cream/orange	Feb-Aug	food
Parrot Bush (Pudjuk)	<i>Banksia sessilis</i>	large shrub	0.5-5	cream-yellow	Apr-Nov	food
Urchin Dryandra (Bwongka)	<i>Banksia undata</i>	large shrub	0.9-3	yellow	Jul-Oct	food
Lesser Bottlebrush (Tubada)	<i>Callistemon phoeniceus</i> *	small tree	1-6	red	Sep-Dec	food
Marri (Kardan)	<i>Corymbia calophylla</i>	large tree	40	white/pink	Dec-May	food, roost, nest
Jarrah (Cherring or Jarrah)	<i>Eucalyptus marginata</i>	large tree	40	white-cream/pink	Jun-Jan	food, roost, nest
Fuchsia Grevillea	<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	medium shrub	0.3-2	orange/red	Jun-Dec	food
Honey Bush (Djanda)	<i>Hakea lissocarpha</i>	medium shrub	0.4-1.5	white-cream/yellow/pink	May-Sep	food
Two-leaved Hakea (Berrung)	<i>Hakea trifurcata</i>	large shrub	1.5-3	white-cream/pink	Apr-Oct	food
Wavy-leaved Hakea (Djanda)	<i>Hakea undulata</i>	medium shrub	1-2	white	Jul-Oct	food

*Available in dwarf varieties

Don't plant too close to roadsides as the cockatoos may get hit if they fly out into traffic.

Make clean, fresh water available to help the cockatoos and other wildlife in your area. They will use ponds, water troughs and even garden bird baths!



*Grevillea bipinnatifida*⁹



*Corymbia calophylla*⁹



*Banksia prionotes*⁹



*Callistemon phoeniceus*⁹



*Banksia sessilis*⁹

For more information about the plants listed, go to our website www.birdlife.org.au/carnabys/plants-for-carnabys. For a larger list of species you can use in your garden, take a look at www.dec.wa.gov.au/plantsforcarnabys and use the search tool to find suitable plants for your soil type and location.