

Trees to encourage wildlife on the Atherton Tablelands		Size (m)	Wildlife Notes
River Sheoak	<i>Casuarina cunninghamia</i>	20	Ideal for creekbank plantings. Provides food and nesting sites for pigeons and parrots.
Queensland Maple	<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i>	20	Adaptable species. Attracts honey bees, insect, and nectar feeding birds, and cockatoos. Leaves attract the Lemuroid Ringtail.
Queensland Silver Ash	<i>Flindersia bourjotiana</i>	20	Suited to a variety of soil types. Flowers attract bees and nectar feeding birds. Brushtail possums feed on the leaves.
Bumpy Ash	<i>Flindersia schottiana</i>	20	Attracts honey bees, insect and nectar feeding birds and cockatoos. A widespread and fast growing species.
Butterfly Tree	<i>Euodia elleryana</i>	10	Hardy adaptable species. Flowers attract a range of butterflies (including Ulysses caterpillars), nectar feeding birds and possums.
Blue Quandong	<i>Elaeocarpus angustifolius</i>	20	Fast growing species. The flowers attract honeyeaters and the fruit is eaten by flying foxes, pigeons and cassowaries.
Brown Silky Oak	<i>Darlingia darlingiana</i>	15	Adaptable widespread species. The large attractive flowers attract many butterflies and nectar-feeding birds.
Lilly Pilly	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	5	Ideal for streambank plantings. Fruit and flowers attract small mammals as well as fruit, nectar and insect-eating birds.
Golden Penda	<i>Xanthostemon chrysanthus</i>	10	Streambank species and an attractive ornamental. The large yellow flowers are favoured by bees and nectar and insect-eating birds.
River Cherry	<i>Syzygium tierneyanum</i>	10	Ideal streambank species. Fruit and flowers attract a variety of small mammals, birds and butterflies.
Creek Cherry	<i>Syzygium australe</i>	5	An attractive ornamental, ideal for streambank plantings. Flowers and fruit attract a variety of small mammals, birds and butterflies.
Weeping Bottlebrush	<i>Melaleuca viminalis</i>	5	A streambank species, but ideal for a small garden. Nectar-rich red flowers attract birds and bees. Parrots eat the seeds.
Blackwood	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	20	Very hardy fast growing species. Flowers attract bees and butterflies. The fruit attracts cockatoos.
Brown Salwood	<i>Acacia aulocarpa</i>	20	Suitable for a variety of soil types. Flowers attract bees and butterflies and the fruits attract cockatoos.
Bunya Bunya	<i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>	20	Very hardy and good for windbreaks. Favoured by finches for nesting sites. Native rats feed on the seeds.
Brown Birch	<i>Scolopia braunii</i>	8	A hardy and widespread species. Excellent butterfly attractant. Fruit provides food for many fruit-eating birds.
Figs	<i>Ficus spp.</i>	5 - 20	The leaves attract Green Ringtail possums. The trees provide good nesting sites for birds and many feed on the fruit.
Goya	<i>Guioa acutifolia</i>	6	Suits a variety of soil types. Flowers attract large numbers of honey bees. Fruit attracts a wide variety of birds.
Pink Poplar	<i>Euroschinus falcata</i>	10	Flowers and fruit attract many species. Green Ringtail possums and Lumholtz Tree-kangaroos eat the leaves. Very hardy trees.
Candlenut	<i>Aleurites molluccana</i>	20	Widespread, fast growing species. The leaves attract Green Ringtail possums and the nuts are eaten by White-tailed Rats.
Flame Tree	<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	15	Attractive widespread ornamental. Leaves attract Green Ringtail possums while bees and nectar-feeding birds visit the flowers.
Sarsparilla	<i>Alphitonia petrei</i>	10	Fast growing pioneer species. Leaves provide food for Herbert River Ringtail possums. Lemuroid Ringtail possums eat the fruit.
Celerywood	<i>Polyscias elegans</i>	10	Fast growing widespread pioneer. Leaves feed Herbert River Ringtail possums and Lumholtz Tree-kangaroos. The fruit attracts birds.
Bleeding Heart	<i>Omalanthus populifolius</i>	8	Good pioneer species. Attracts a large variety of fruit-eating birds including brown pigeons, bower birds and Victoria's Rifle Birds.
Rough Fruit Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum revolutum</i>	3	Adaptable species, good for small gardens. Sticky red fruit keenly sought by fruit-eating birds.
Brown Laurel	<i>Cryptocarya triplinervis</i>	8	Widespread species, suited to a variety of soil types. Attracts many fruit eating birds, including pigeons and orioles.
White Bollywood	<i>Neolitsea dealbata</i>	10	The flowers attract butterflies while birds seek the fruit. The leaves are used to decorate the Tooth-billed Bowerbird's stage.
Damson Plum	<i>Terminalia sericocarpa</i>	20	Widespread attractive species. Small purple fruit keenly sought by fruit-eating birds including pigeons, orioles and figbirds.
Qld. Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	20	Suited to less fertile soils. Many parrots and lorikeets attracted to flowers and fruit. Peeling bark attracts insect-eating birds.
Alexander Palm	<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	20	Good species for wet sites. Flower nectar attracts birds and butterflies. Pigeons, cassowaries and other birds eat the fruit.
Silky Myrtle	<i>Decaspermum humile</i>	4 - 8	Widespread species. Fragrant flowers attract butterflies and nectar-feeding birds. The small black fruits are eaten by many birds.