Kaarakin

Black Cockatoo Conservation Centre



A FIELD GUIDE TO AUSTRALIAN NATIVE PLANT SPECIES



KAARAKIN
BLACK COCKATOO
CONSERVATION CENTRE

First Edition Published October 2017

We thank Neil McMulkin of Iluka Resources Ltd and Dr Christine Groom for data used in this publication



Black Cockatoo Preservation Society of Australia Inc T/A Kaarakin Black Cockatoo Conservation Centre

ABN 75 980 610 063 322 Mills Road East, MARTIN WA 6111 www.blackcockatoorecovery.com

INDEX

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
WHAT THIS GUIDE IS ABOUT
. BLACK COCKATOO FACT SHEETS 1
Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo
Carnaby's Cockatoo5
Baudin's Cockatoo
2. FIELD GUIDE
W.A Golden Wattle11
Peppermint Tree
Couch Honeypot Banksia
Bull Banksia
Holly Leaf Banksia
Marri / Bloodwood
Mountain Marri
Jarrah
Swan River Blackbutt
Ramshorn Hakea Honey
Bush Hakea Candle
Hakea
Grey Stinkwood
Grass Tree

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kaarakin Black Cockatoo Conservation Centre would like to thank the following people:

Christine Groom

Compilation of cockatoo / plant specific information

James McMulkin / Sean McMulkin

Compilation of plant specific information

Celine Dubois

Black cockatoo photography and cinematography

James McMulkin

Black cockatoo and plant photography

Bill Dewhurst
Cathie Dewhurst
Louise Hopper
Rachel Riley

For their continual advice and support during the creation of this book

WHAT THIS GUIDE IS ABOUT

The purpose of this Field Guide is to assist with the identification of Australian native plants that are food sources for the three species of wild black cockatoos found in the South West of Western Australia.

In these pages, you will find fact sheets on each of the three species of black cockatoo, and images and detailed botanical information on fourteen native plant species that serve as food sources for these black cockatoo species.

It can be used as a reference, or as a useful guide for those wishing to plant food sources in their garden or on their property to support these unique and endangered native birds.

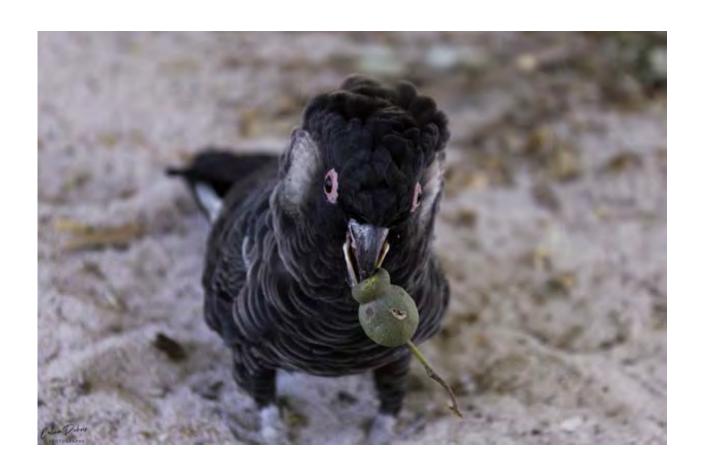
It is based on work performed in the compilation of the South West Digital Herbarium for Iluka Resources Ltd. The Digital Herbarium has been made available to the public and can be downloaded at https://www.iluka.com/sustainability/environment.





1. BLACK COCKATOO FACT SHEETS







Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo

Calyptorhynchus banksii naso



Conservation Vulnerable (WC Act)

status: Vulnerable (EPBC Act)

Range: Humid and sub-humid forests of south west WA, mainly in the hilly

interior.

Habitat: Eucalypt forests.

Diet: Seeds of Marri, Jarrah, Blackbutt, Karri, Sheoak and Snottygobble, also

some ornamental eucalypts and introduced Cape Lilac.

Lifespan: 25 - 50 years in the wild.

Males: Bright orange-red band in the tail; bill dark grey or blackish. Juvenile

males resemble adult females until about three years old.

Females: Head and wings spotted with pale yellow; breast and belly barred with

orange-yellow; tail narrowly banded with orange-yellow; bill pale

grevish white.

Threats: • Loss and fragmentation of habitat (particularly Jarrah-Marri forests) due to climate change, logging, land clearing and fire.

 Competition for nest sites with feral European honey bees and expanding numbers of Australian Shelducks and Australian Wood (Maned) Ducks.

Vehicle strikes.

The Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (C. b. naso) is the smallest of Western Australia's three subspecies of Red-tailed Black Cockatoos. This south west subspecies possesses a very large beak needed to crack open the hard woody gum nuts which make up its favourite food.

Their Noongar name, Kaarak, means 'black feathers' and was the inspiration for the name of the site of the Black Cockatoo Conservation Centre (Kaarakin).

It was formerly common but has disappeared from 30 per cent of its former range due to extensive land clearing. It is now rare and patchily distributed over an equally fragmented habitat.

With a diet consisting predominantly of the nuts of native trees like Marri and Jarrah, Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoos have in recent years moved out onto the Swan Coastal Plain in search of food. They have even been reported to take advantage of artificial nest hollows at Murdoch University. Unfortunately this is not an indication of population increase but rather reflects a declining population in search of suitable habitat. They prefer to nest high in Marri trees that are over 200 years old. The total population is estimated at only 10,000 - 12,000 birds.

Recent scientific research by the Western Australian Museum has discovered that, uniquely among cockatoos, the Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo breeds only every two to three years probably due to the fact that juvenile birds remain dependent on their parents for up to two years. Similarly to other black cockatoos however, they lay one, rarely two, eggs that the female alone incubates for a month with newly hatched chicks covered in sparse yellow down. Chicks fledge (leave the nest) at around three months old.

How can I help?

- The Black Cockatoo Conservation Centre is working hard to protect our threatened cockatoos by rehabilitating injured birds for release back into the wild, revegetating degraded areas for new cockatoo habitat and educating the community. We are mostly volunteers and you can support our work by volunteering or making a donation via our website www.blackcockatoorecovery.com
- Contact Kaarakin (9390 2288) if you find an injured or sick black cockatoo in need of care.
- Lend your support to the protection of all remaining Forest Red-tailed Black Cockatoo habitat and, if your yard is bid enough, plant a local tree like Marri (Corymbia calophylla).
- Report poaching or shooting to the Department of Parks and Wildlife (1800 449 453).





proudReturn to endex

Carnaby's Cockatoo

Calyptorhynchus latirostris





Conservation Endangered (WC Act) status: Endangered (EPBC Act)

Range: Spread sparsely throughout the greater south west of Western Australia from Kalbarri to east of Esperance. Extinct in at least 30 per cent of its former range.

Nesting habitat: Eucalypt woodlands. Nests in the hollows of old (at least 130 years old) smooth-

barked eucalypts including Salmon Gum and Wandoo but also Tuart, Flooded

Gum, Karri, Bullich and Marri.

Feeding habitat: Woodlands, forests, heath and scrub.

Diet: The flowers, nectar and seeds of Banksia, Dryandra, Hakea, Eucalyptus, Corymbia

and *Grevillea*. They also eat seeds of pine trees, fruiting nut trees (especially almonds and macadamias), the flesh and juice of apples and persimmons, as well

as insect larvae.

Lifespan: 25 - 50 years in the wild.

Males: Black bill, pink eye ring and dusky white ear patch. Juvenile males resemble

adult females until about three years old.

Females: Greyish white bill, grey eye ring and yellowish white ear patch.

Threats: • The most significant threat continues to be from loss of habitat. The vast

majority (more than 87 per cent) of their habitat has been cleared since European settlement, mostly for wheat/sheep farming in what we now call the Wheatbelt. A warming and drying climate places added pressure on that habitat.

- Poaching of eggs and chicks from the wild and illegal shooting sadly still occurs today as it has in the past.
- Competition for limited nest hollows with feral European honey bees and other cockatoos (galahs and corellas) which occur in unnaturally high numbers.
- Vehicle strikes.

The iconic Carnaby's Cockatoo is an amazing species.

Named in honour of Western Australian farmer and ornithologist Ivan Carnaby, it is one of the very few migratory parrots, moving annually between its inland woodland breeding habitat and coastal areas during the non-breeding season (January - June).

Loud and gregarious, it mates for life and lives for a very long time though only reproducing at a slow rate. This masks the full extent of their decline as the population continues to age.

In the 1930s Ivan Carnaby was the first to recognise that there were two species of white-tailed black cockatoos. Carnaby's Cockatoo can be distinguished from the similar looking Baudin's Cockatoo by having a broader and shorter upper bill and a different call described as a short 'weeyou-weeyou' or 'weeeloo-weeeloo'.

While flocks today may number hundreds of birds, in the early days of the Swan River Colony it was not uncommon to see flocks that "blacked out the sky". These flocks would have consisted of tens of thousands of birds. Imagine the sight and sound of that!

Sadly, today their total population is estimated at only 10,000 to 20,000 and declining.

How can I help?

- The Black Cockatoo Conservation Centre is working hard to protect our threatened black cockatoos by rehabilitating injured birds for release back into the wild, revegetating degraded areas for new cockatoo habitat and educating the community. We are mostly volunteers and you can support our work by volunteering or making a donation via our website - www.blackcockatoorecovery.com
- Contact Kaarakin (9390 2288) if you find an injured or sick black cockatoo in need of care.
- · Lend your support to the protection of all remaining Carnaby's Cockatoo habitat.
- Report poaching or shooting to the Department of Parks and Wildlife (1800 449 453).
- Include some local native plants in your garden like banksias and hakeas and you'll be rewarded by visiting Carnaby's Cockatoos, hopefully for many years to come.
- If you're an orchardist, contact the Department of Agriculture and Food for information on appropriate ways to protect your crops such as netting and 'sound guns'.





Kaarakin's education activities are proudly supported by Perth Airport

Baudin's Cockatoo

Calyptorhynchus baudinii





Conservation Endangered (WC Act)

status: Vulnerable (EPBC Act)

Range: Humid and sub-humid forests of south west WA.

Habitat: Jarrah, Marri and Karri forests.

Diet: Seeds of Eucalyptus, Corymbia, Banksia, Hakea and fruiting apples and

pears. Also nectar buds and flowers. They are fond of beetle larvae they

find by stripping the bark from dead trees.

Lifespan: 25 - 50 years in the wild.

Males: Black bill, pink eye ring and dusky white ear patch. Juvenile males

resemble adult females until about three years old.

Females: Greyish white bill, grey eye ring and yellowish white ear patch.

Threats: • Loss of habitat from forest clearing and fires.

Nest site competition from feral European honey bees.

 In the past large numbers were shot by orchardists and while shooting is illegal, sadly it still occurs today.

shooting is integat, saddy it still occurs today.

Vehicle strikes.

Named in honour of eighteenth century French explorer and naturalist Nicolas Baudin, this species of white-tailed black cockatoo can be distinguished from the similar looking Carnaby's Cockatoo by their narrower and longer upper bill, and by their calls. Their flock calls can be described as a short 'whicher whicher' and 'bunyip bunyip' while their breeding call is a repeated low 'arr' followed by a high-pitched whistle.

Baudin's Cockatoos live mainly in flocks of up to 300 individuals with occasional, larger congregations of up to 1200 at their nightly roosting sites.

Their very low rate of reproduction (an average of 0.6 chicks per year) is unable to replace the large numbers still shot illegally by some orchardists. This has led to a sad and continual decline in their total population over the last 50 years.

How can I help?

- The Black Cockatoo Conservation Centre is working hard to protect our threatened black cockatoos by rehabilitating injured birds for release back into the wild, revegetating degraded areas for new cockatoo habitat and educating the community. We are mostly volunteers and you can support our work by volunteering or making a donation via our website - www.blackcockatoorecovery.com
- Contact Kaarakin (9390 2288) if you find an injured or sick black cockatoo in need of care.
- Lend your support to the protection of all remaining Baudin's Cockatoo habitat and, if
 your yard is big enough, plant a local tree like Marri (Corymbia calophylla). Alternatively
 you can plant smaller native species such as Banksias, Hakeas and Grevilleas in urban
 backyards.
- Report shooting or poaching to the Department of Parks and Wildlife (1800 449 453).
- If you're an orchardist, contact the Department of Agriculture and Food for information on appropriate ways to protect your crops such as netting and 'sound guns'.





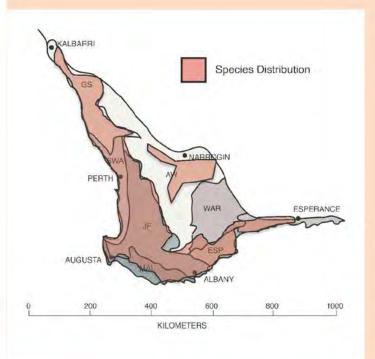
2. FIELD GUIDE

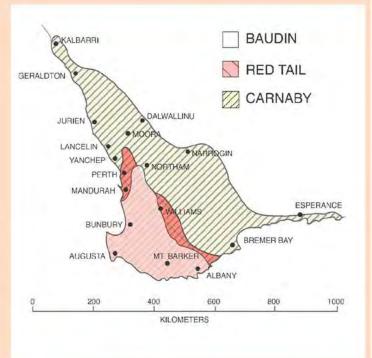




W.A Golden Wattle - Acacia saligna

					W.A	Gold	en Wa	attle				
Genus			Acc	icia					Acacia	- Pointed		
Species			sali	gna					saligna	- Willow		
Family			FABA	CEAE				Fabale	es - Pea /	Legume	Family	
Plant Description	weeping LEAVES: 70-250m INFLORE 15mm lo FLOWER PODS: Li	g and sligh Often whom long 4 ESCENCES ong. RS: Winter ight brow	ntly curve nite - wav -30mm w : Yellow t r and Spri n, linear	d. y, linear vide, poir to orange ng. 25-55 80-120m	to narrow nted, midr e, 7-10mm of flowered m long an valves ren	rly ovate rib promin across. d. Calyx v d 4-6mm	elliptic a nent. Axillary. ery short wide, fl	nd somew Globular. t, 5 lobed	vhat curv 2-10 hea , 5 petals	ed. ded. Hea	ds on stal	
Maria Maria Maria Maria		Fee	ding			Nes	ting			Roo	sting	
Cockatoo Use												
Cockatoo Use Flowers	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	De
	Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mar Mar	Apr Apr	May May	Jun Jun	Jul Jul	Aug Aug	Sep Sep	Oct Oct	Nov	
Flowers					10							De
Flowers Fruit / Seed	Jan	Feb-	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct Oct	Nov	De
Flowers Fruit / Seed Propagate	Jan	Feb-	Mar Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct Oct	Nov	De De



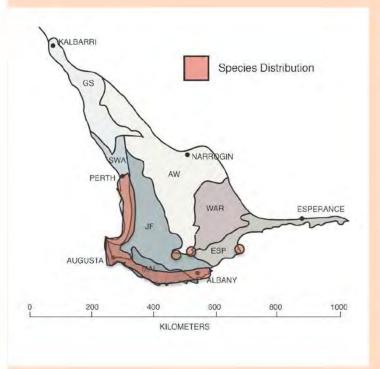


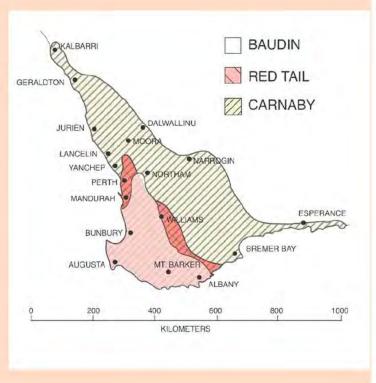
W.A Golden Wattle - Acacia saligna

[Return to Index]

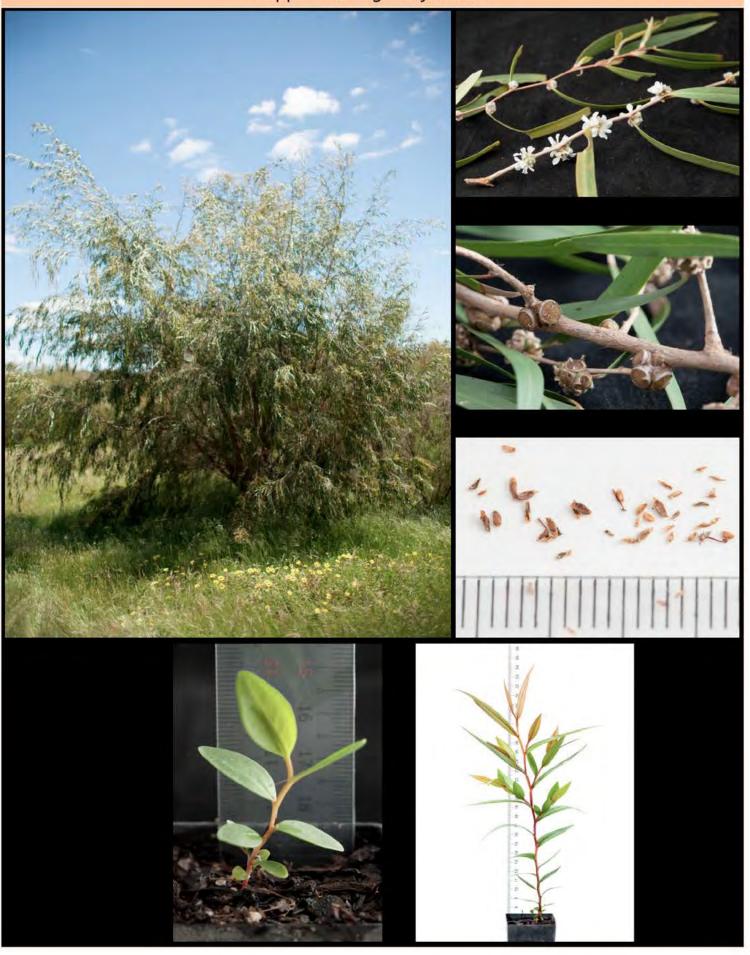
Peppermint Tree - Agonis flexuosa

Common Name				Pe	ppi Tre	ee - Pe	epperr	nint Tr	ee			
Genus			Ago	onis					Agon -	A cluster		
Species			flexi	uosa			J	flexuosus	- Curving	in a zig-z	ag mann	er
Family			MYRT	ACEAE				My	rtales - E	ssential	oils	
Plant	LEAVES: somewh	Alternate at twiste	e, very na d, tip poir	rrowly el nted.		arrolwy (ovate, 20	small shru -120mm l	ong and	3.5-12mr	m wide, fl	at or
Description	Flowers				,, 0	.,	2,000, 2	1.51111111	nig, nan y	or rease		zurra
Description Cockatoo Use		white.	ding		,,,		ting	1.51111111	nig, nan y		sting	Julia
		white.		Apr	May			Aug	Sep			
Cockatoo Use	Flowers	white.	ding			Nes	ting			Roo	sting	Đ
Cockatoo Use Flowers	Flowers of	white. Fee	ding Mar	Apr	May	Nes	ting Jul	Aug	Sep	Roo	sting Nov	D D
Cockatoo Use Flowers Fruit / Seed	Jan Jan	Fee Feb Feb Feb	ding Mar Mar	Apr Apr	May May	Jun Jun Jun	ting Jul Jul	Aug	Sep Sep	Root Oct Oct	sting Nov Nov	D.





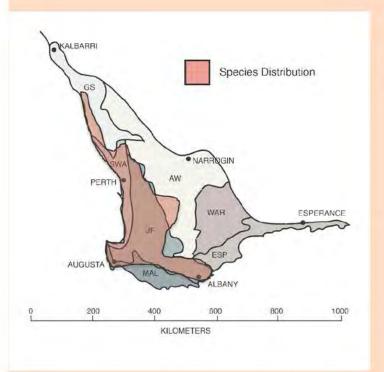
Peppi Tree - Agonis flexuosa

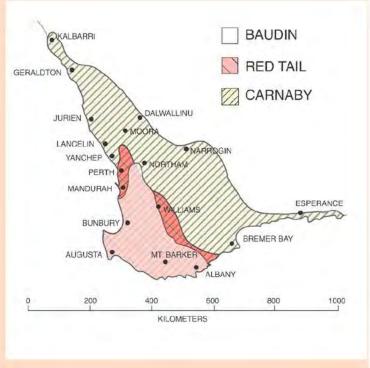


[Return to Index]

Couch Honeypot Banksia - Banksia dallanneyi

Common Name					Couch	Hone	ypot E	Banksia	1				
Genus			Ban	ksia			Ва	nks - Sir Jo	seph Ba	nks (Bota	nist - Eng	lish)	
Species			dalla	nneyi			lind	<i>dallanne</i> lleyana - J		ram of lir ley (Botai		lish)	
Family			PROTE	ACEAE				Proteal	es - Ofter	showy f	lowered		
Plant Description	pairs of l FLOWER Innermo tips, 20-	Stalked, lobes, lob RS: Wintenst bracts	linear, 60 bes broad r to Sprin 15-25mn ng hairy a	-200mm ly triangu g. Flower n long fri	.5m, with long and ular, marg heads 30 nged, rou ely so at th	3-20mm ins recur 0-40mm v nded. Cre	wide div ved. wide. Ter eam to ye	ided to or minal inve	almost to olucre sh netimes p	o the mic orter the oink tinge	n the flov	vers.	
Cockatoo Use		Fee	ding			Nes	ting			Roosting			
Flowers	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Fruit / Seed	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Propagate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Sun Exposure		Full	Sun			Part	Sun			She	ade		
Soil Type		Gravel			Sand			Loam			Clay		
IBRM Occurrence			Geral	dton Sar	ndplain - J	arrah For	rest - Ma	allee - Swa	an Costal	Plain			



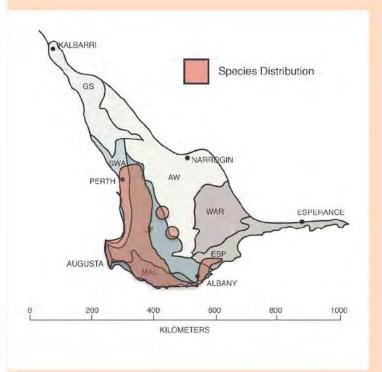


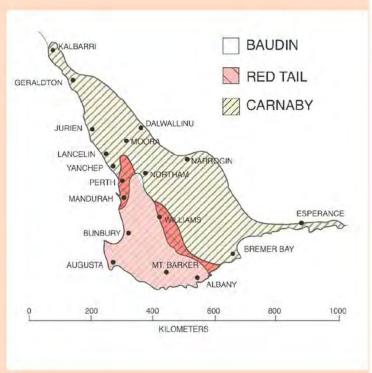
Couch Honeypot Banksia - Banksia dallanneyi



Bull Banksia - Banksia grandis

Common Name						Bull B	anksia	1				
Genus			Ban	ksia			Ва	nks - Sir Jo	seph Ba	nks (Bota	nist - Eng	lish)
Species			gra	ndis				gre	andis - Gi	reat (Leav	res)	
Family			PROTE	ACEAE				Protea	les - Ofte	n showy	flowers	
Plant	LEAVES: Divided to	Alternate o the mi S: Spring	e, narrow drib into to Summ	ly oblong numerou ner. Yello	s triangul w with th	luar in or ar lobes e tip ofte	utline, 10 each 20-	00-450mm 55mm lor grey to bl	ng and 15 lue and w	-50mm with crear	vide.	
	FLOWER	CONES:	Cylinderic	c (100) 20		n long an		00mm wid	10200			
	FLOWER	CONES: Cylindric,	Cylinderic	c (100) 20	00-400mr	n long an de.			10200		sting	
	FLOWER	CONES: Cylindric,	Cylinderio 17-25mr	c (100) 20	00-400mr	n long an de.	d 100-20		10200		sting Nov	De
Cockatoo Use	FLOWER FRUITS: (CONES: Cylindric, Fee	Cylinderio 17-25mr ding	c (100) 20 n long 6-	00-400mr 12mm wi	n long an de. Nes	d 100-20	00mm wid	e.	Roo		
Cockatoo Use Flowers	FRUITS: (CONES: Cylindric, Fee	Cylinderic 17-25mr ding	c (100) 20 m long 6- Apr	00-400mr 12mm wi	n long an de. Nes	d 100-20 ting	Omm wid	e. Sep	Roo	Nov	De De
Cockatoo Use Flowers Fruit / Seed	FRUITS: (CONES: Cylindric, Fee Feb Feb	Cylinderic 17-25mr ding Mar	(100) 20 m long 6- Apr Apr	00-400mm 12mm wi May	n long ande. Nes Jun Jun Jun	d 100-20 ting Jul	Aug Aug	Sep	Roo Oct Oct	Nov	De





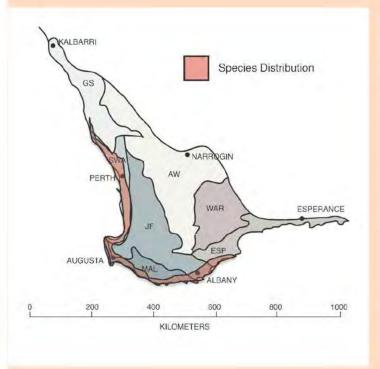
Bull Banksia / Banksia grandis

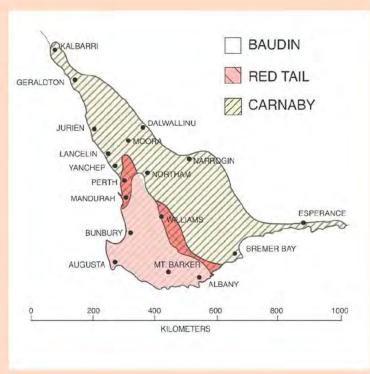




Holly Leaf Banksia - Banksia ilicifolia

					Hol	ly Lea	f Bank	csia				
Genus			Ban	ksia			Bai	nks - Sir Jo	seph Bai	nks (Bota	nist - Eng	lish)
Species			ilicij	folia				ilio	ci / folia -	Holly / L	eaf	
Family			PROTE	ACEAE				Protea	les - Ofte	n showy	flowers	
Plant Description	LEAVES: coarsely FLOWER turning p	Alternate and irreg (S: Late A pink and t	e elliptic t gularly spi utumn to then fadir : Reduceo	ny-tooth Summer ng to dull d to 1-3 f	ed. c. Flower of red with ruits on a	en broad cones sm cream st	ly so. 30- all, more yles. 32-	90mm lo or less gl 40mm lon otacle, the	obular 40	0-70mm a	across, cro	eam
Cockatoo Use		Fee	ding			Nes	ting			Roosting		
COCKATOO OSE												
Flowers	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	De
	Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mar Mar	Apr Apr	May May	nut	Jul Jul	Aug Aug	Sep Sep	Oct Oct	Nov Nov	
Flowers					200							De De
Flowers Fruit / Seed	Jan	Feb-	Mar	Apr	May	nut	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct Oct	Nov	De
Flowers Fruit / Seed Propagate	Jan	Feb-	Mar Mar	Apr	May	nut	lut lut	Aug	Sep	Oct Oct	Nov	De



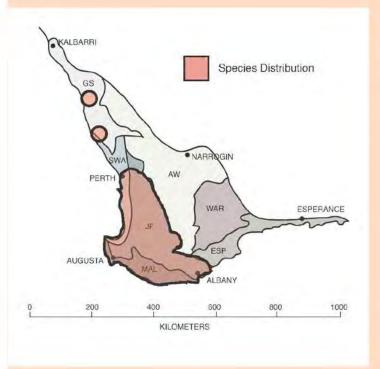


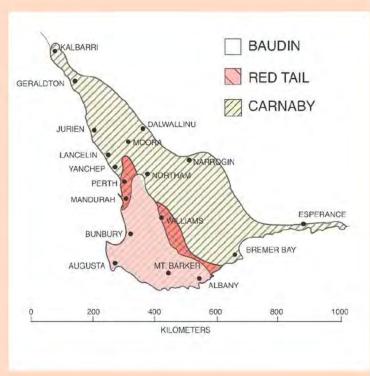
Holly Leaf Banksia - Banksia ilicifolia

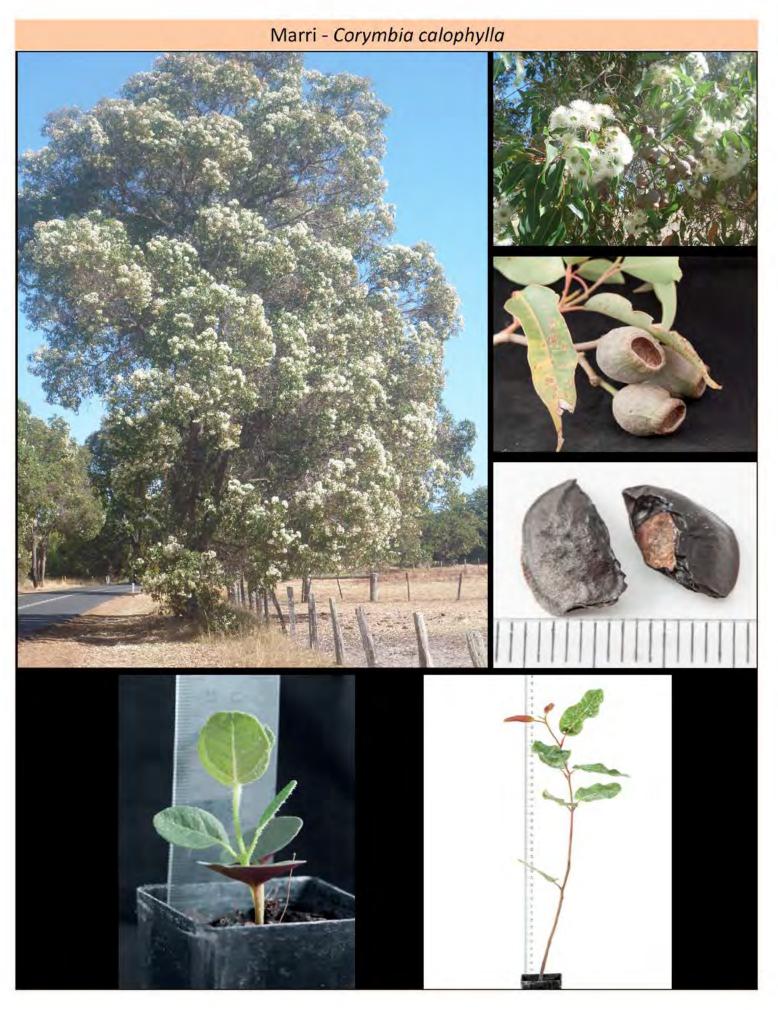
[Return to Index]

Marri / Bloodwood - Corymbia calophylla

Common Name					Ma	rri / Bl	oodw	ood				
Genus			Cory	mbia				Corym	- Flat top	ped inflo	rescence	
Species			Calor	hylla				Calo	Phylla -	Beautiful	/ Leaf	
Family			MYRT	ACEAE				My	rtales - E	ssential (Dils	
Plant Description	FLOWER Flower of FRUIT: 0	EAVES: N S: White lusters (3 Globular o	Narrowly of Summer 3) 7-11 floor barrel-s	ovate to and ear wered, f haped -	ly Autumr lower stal	120mm lo n. lks 10-18 ed, 13-40	mm long	25-40mm and 12-20				
Cockatoo Use		Fee	ding			Nes	ting			Roo	sting	
Flowers	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	De
Fruit / Seed	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	De
Propagate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Арғ	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	De
Sun Exposure		Full	Sun			Part	Sun			Sh	ade	
Soil Type		Gravel			Sand			Loam			Clay	
3RM Occurrence			Geral	dton Sar	ndplain - J	arrah For	rest - Ma	ıllee - Swa	an Costal	Plain		



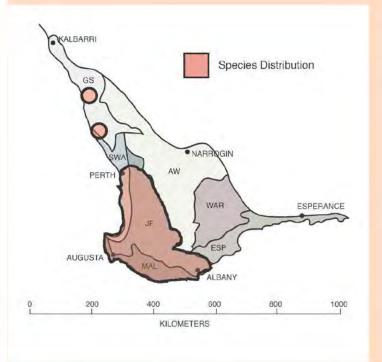


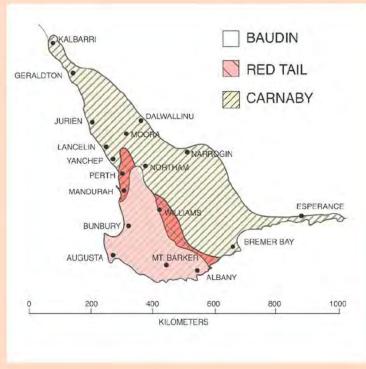


[Return to Index]

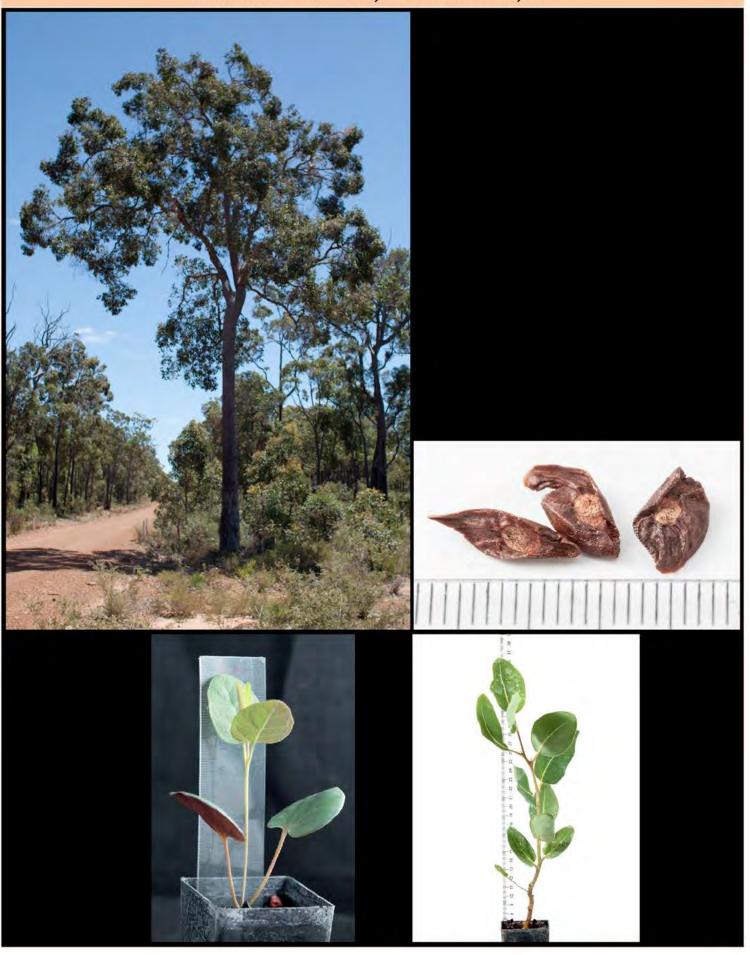
Mountain Marri - Corymbia haematoxylon

Common Name					M	ounta	in Ma	rri				
Genus			Cory	mbia				Flat	topped i	infloresce	ence	
Species			heama	toxylo	n			haim	a/xylon	- Blood /	Wood	
Family			MYRT	ACEAE				My	rtales - E	ssential	Oils	
Plant Description	FLOWER FRUIT: U	EAVES: N S: Summ Jrn shape	Narrowly oner and Au	ovate to utumn. W ntracted	a mallee ovate 85- Vhite to cr below the	150mm lo ream. Flo	ong and	25-50mm ters 3-7 flo	wide, tip owered, t	flower sta	als 10-30r	
Cockatoo Use		Fee	ding			Nes	ting			Roo	sting	
Flowers	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Đ
Fruit / Seed	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	D
Propagate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	D
Sun Exposure		Full	Sun			Part	Sun			Sh	ade	
Soil Type		Gravel			Sand			Loam			Clay	





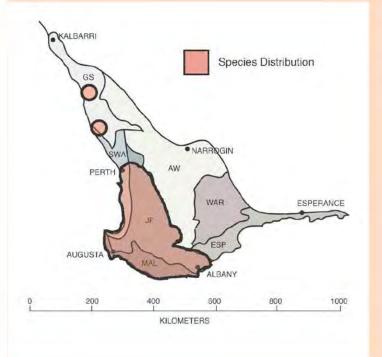
Mountain Marri - Corymbia haematoxylon

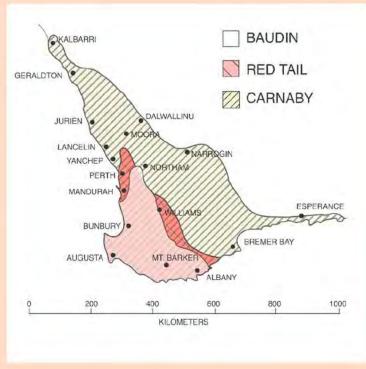


[Return to Index]

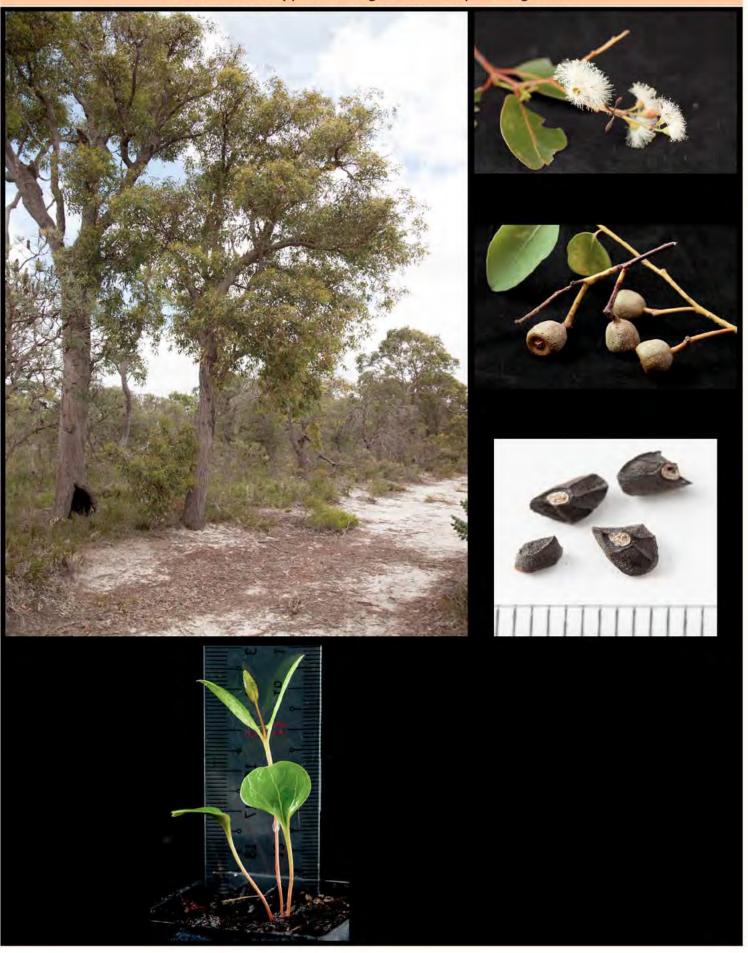
Jarrah - Eucalyptus marginata

Common Name						Jar	rah					
Genus			Eucal	yptus				Eu / I	(alyptos -	- Well / C	overed	
Species			marg	inata				margina	ta - Borde	ered (Lea	f margins)
Family			MYRT	ACEAE				My	rtales - E	ssential (Oils	
Plant Description	dark green flower cylindric	EAVES: Nen above (S: Spring to spind	larrowly o), tip hoo and Sum le shape,	ovate to o ked or po mer, Wh 8-17mm	ovate, oft pinted. ite. Flowe long bud	en curve	d 80-130 s 7-11 flo owly con	sually in f mm and 1 owered, fl ic 5-9mm disc level	5-30mm ower stal	wide, dis	scolourou m long, bu	ıds
Cockatoo Use		Fee	ding			Nes	ting			Roo	sting	
			Max	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
Flowers	Jan	Feb	Mar	200	3,500,7	Juli		7146	-556	Oct	1404	0
Flowers Fruit / Seed	Jan Jan	Feb Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
							dul					€
Fruit / Seed	Jan	Feb-	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		Aug	Sep	Oct Oct	Nov	€
Fruit / Seed Propagate	Jan	Feb-	Mar Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct Oct	Nov	0



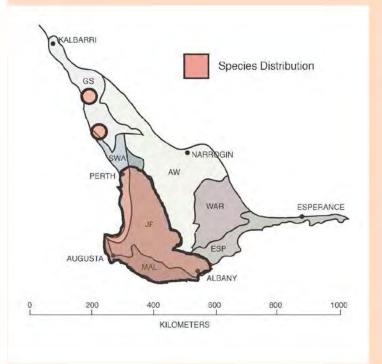


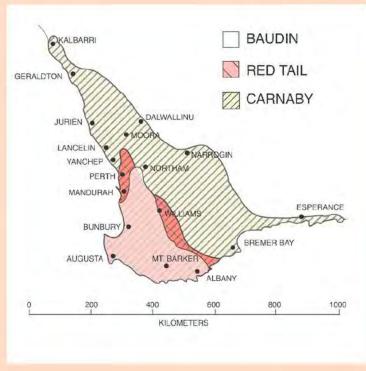
Jarrah - Eucalyptus marginata subsp. marginata



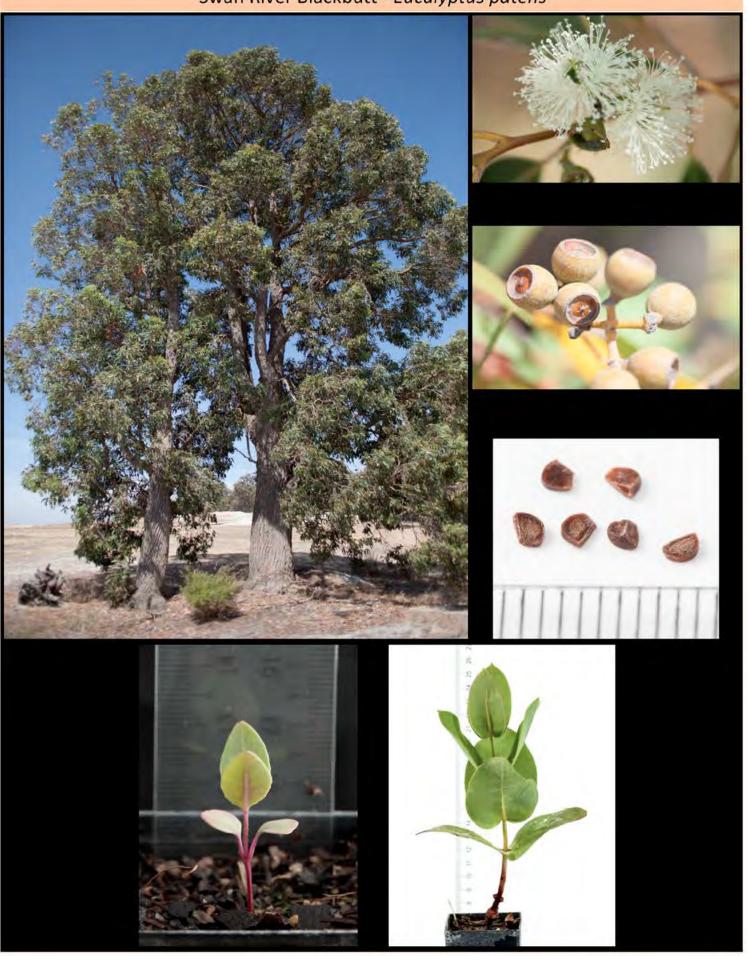
Swan River Blackbutt - Eucalyptus patens

Common Name					Swai	n Rive	r Blaci	kbutt						
Genus			Eucal	yptus				Eu/k	alyptos -	Well / Co	overed			
Species			pat	ens			patens - Open							
Family			MYRT	ACEAE				My	rtales - E	ssential (Oils			
Plant Description	ADULT L blue-gre FLOWER buds elli	EAVES: Nen). (S: Spring ptic to ok	and Sum	mer. Wh	ite to crea	am. Flow	180mm l er cluste pheric to	ong and 1 rs 7-13 flo conic and sc sloping	wered, f	ower sta	lks 1-4mr 6mm long	n lon		
Cockatoo Use		Fee	ding			Nes	ting			Roo	sting			
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	De		
Flowers	Jan													
Flowers Fruit / Seed	Jan Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	D		
		Feb Feb	Mar	Apr Apr	May	Jun Jun	Jul Jul	Aug	Sep Sep	Oct Oct	Nov			
Fruit / Seed	Jan	Feb		41.4		Jun		1400	1 200	Oct				
Fruit / Seed Propagate	Jan	Feb	Mar	41.4		Jun	Jul	1400	1 200	Oct	Nov	Đe		





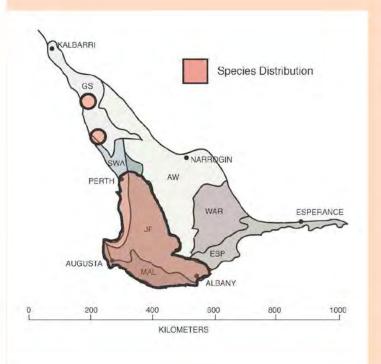
Swan River Blackbutt - Eucalyptus patens

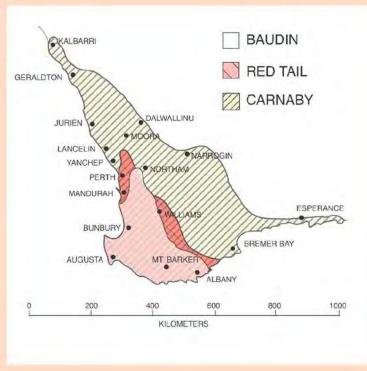


[Return to Index]

Ramshorn Hakea - Hakea cyclocarpa

Common Name	Ramshorn Hakea											
Genus			Hai	kea			H	lakea - Ba	ron Chris	tian Ludv	vig von H	ake
Species		cyclocarpa						cyclo	/ carpa -	Circular,	/ Fruit	
Family			PROTE	ACEAE				Protea	les - Ofte	n showy	flowers	
Plant Description	180mm FLOWER 9-12mm	long and RS: Winter long, Styl	en, gradu 7-40mm to Sprin le red 12	ally tape wide, flat g. Cluster -15mm lo	red to an t, entire, t rs axillary ong the ti	indistinct tip a dark , white 10 p with an	tly stalk, sharp po 0-12mm oblique	long with	dense w	hite hairs	on slend	
	Feeding											
Cockatoo Use		Feed	ding			Nes	ting			Roo	sting	
Cockatoo Use Flowers	Jan	Fee	ding Mar	Apr	May	Nes Jun	ting Jul	Aug	Sep	Roo	sting Nov	E
	Jan Jan			Apr Apr	May May			Aug Aug	Sep Sep			
Flowers		Feb	Mar	4.44	-	Jun	Jul	37.5		Oct	Nov	D
Flowers Fruit / Seed	Jan	Feb Feb	Mar Mar Mar	Apr	May	Jun Jun Jun	Jul Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct Oct Oct	Nov	D



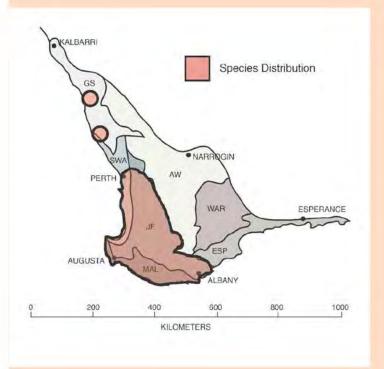


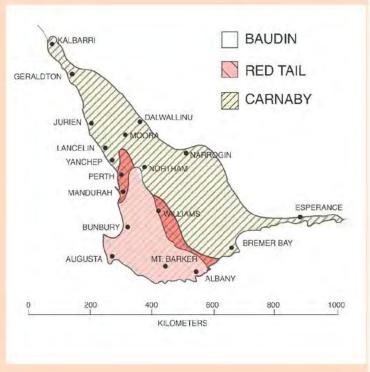
Ramshorn - Hakea cyclocarpa

[Return to Index]

Honey Bush Hakea - Hakea lissocapha

Common Name					Hoi	ney Bu	ish Ha	kea				
Genus			На	kea			Н	akea - Ba	ron Chris	tian Ludv	vig von H	ake
Species		lissocarpha						lisso / car	pho - Sm	ooth / Sc	ale (Bract	s)
Family			PROTE	ACEAE				Protea	les - Ofte	n showy	flowers	
Plant Description	FLOWER 3mm lor	Stalkless RS: Winteng, top ar	, deeply o	divided in ing. Whit ne.	nto 3-15 n e sometir	eedle-like nes tinge	e segmer	ts hairless nts, segme r creamy y	ents 20-6	0mm lon	g, spine t	ippe
Cockatoo Use		Feeding			Nesting				Roosting			
Flowers	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Đ
Fruit / Seed	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	E
Propagate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	€
Sun Exposure	Full Sun				Part Sun				Shade			
Soil Type		Gravel			Sand Loam					Clay		



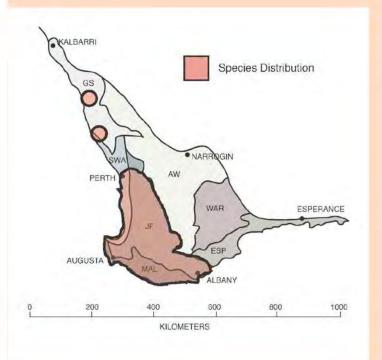


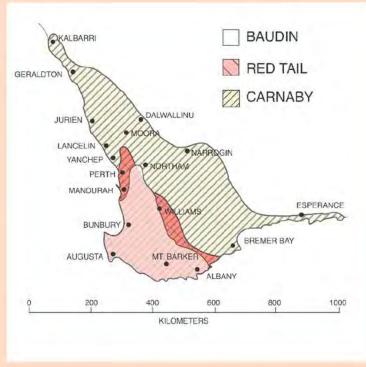
Honey Bush - Hakea lissocarpha



Candle Hakea - Hakea ruscifolia

Common Name	Candle Hakea											
Genus			На	kea	Hakea - Baron Christian Ludwig von Hake							
Species			rusc	ifolia			,	ruscum / j	folia - Bu	tcher's Br	room / Le	af
Family			PROTE	ACEAE				Protea	les - Ofte	n showy	flowers	
Plant Description	10mm w FLOWER short bra	Shortly stride, flat. S: Mainlanchlets.	stalked to	almost s	talkless, e Autumn.	elliptic to White 4-	obovate 7mm lor	th long sp , sometim ng, hairles	es narro	wly so. 8-		
Cockatoo Use		Feeding			Nesting					Roosting		
Flowers	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	D
Fruit / Seed	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Đ
Propagate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Đ
Sun Exposure	Full Sun			Part Sun			Shade					
	Gravel				Sand Loam						Clay	
Soil Type												





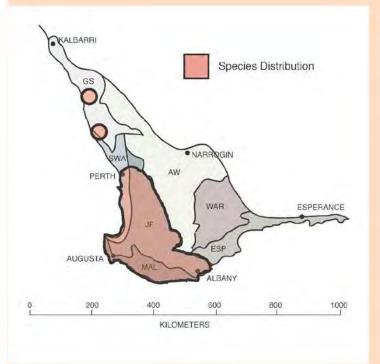
Candle Hakea - Hakea ruscifolia

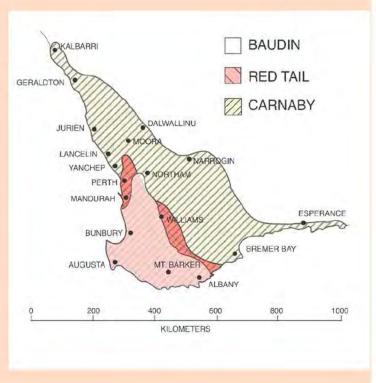


[Return to Index]

Grey Stinkwood - Jacksonia furcellata

Common Name					Gi	rey Sti	nkwo	od				
Genus			Jacks	sonia				George Ja	ackson (B	otanist -	Scottish)	
Species			furce	ellata			furca /	ellata - Tv	vo-prong	ed fork /	Forked b	ranchle
Family			FABA	CEAE				Fabale	es - Pea /	Legume	Family	
Plant Description	2 or 3 ul	timate br SCENCE: talks 2-5r	anchlets Of termin	angular t nal flowe Calyx 10-	s circular i to somew r clusters 14mm loi	hat flatte . FLOWER	ned, line RS: Sprinຍ	ar to 1mn to early	n wide, s Autumn.	pine tippe Yellow a	ed. nd orange	e to red
	with der	7			al 6-9mm 5-10mm lo		l-5.5mm	wide.				
Cockatoo Use		ore or les				ong and 4	l-5.5mm ting	wide.		Roo	sting	
Cockatoo Use Flowers		ore or les	s turgid, o			ong and 4		wide.	Sep	Roo	sting Nov	Dec
	POD: Mo	ore or les Fee	s turgid, o	ovoid, 6.5	5-10mm lo	ong and 4 Nes	ting		Sep Sep			
Flowers	POD: Mo	Fee Feb	s turgid, o	Apr	5-10mm lo	Nes	ting Jul	Aug		Oct	Nov	Dec Dec
Flowers Fruit / Seed	Jan	Fee Feb Feb	s turgid, o	Apr Apr	May May	Nes Jun Jun Jun	ting Jul Jul	Aug Aug	Sep	Oct Oct	Nov Nov	Dec





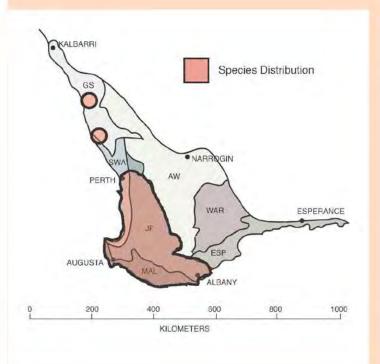
Grey Stinkwood - Jacksonia furcellata

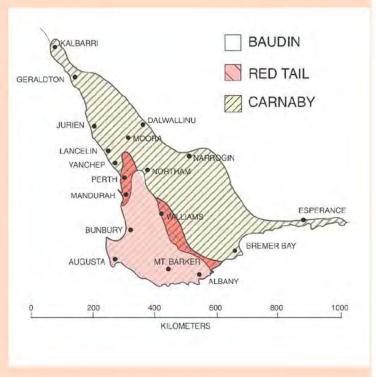


[Return to Index]

Grass Tree - Xanthorrhoea preissii

Common Name						Grass	s tree					
Genus			Xantho	orrhoed	a		xar	thos/rho	æa - Yello	w / Flow	(Flower	gum)
Species			pre	issii			Johan	nn August	Ludwig F	reiss (Bo	tanist - E	nglish)
Family		XAN	THORF	RHOEA	CEAE							
Plant Description	broader FLOWER	Green 60 and mor RS: Summ	00-750mr e compre er. Greer	m long ar ssed. with cre	unk up to nd 2-3mm eam flowe airless, pe	wide, 4-	angled in 2500mm	cross-sec	20-30mn			
Cockatoo Use	Feeding			Nesting				Roosting				
Flowers	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Fruit / Seed	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Propagate	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sun Exposure		Full	Sun			Part	Sun			Sh	ade	
Soil Type		Gravel			Sand			Loam			Clay	
IBRM Occurrence	Avon	Wheatbelt	- Esperan	ce Plains	- Geraldto	n Sandpla	ins - Jarra	h Forrest -	Mallee - :	Swan Cost	al Plain - \	Narren





Grass Tree - Xanthorrhoea preissii



[Return to Index]

