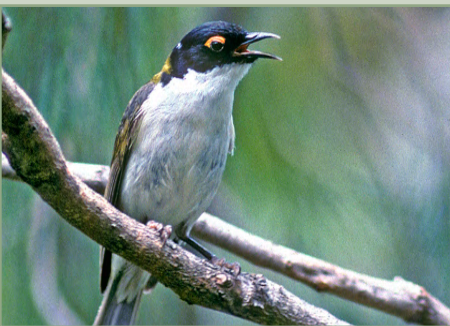


Canopy Creatures

The tangle of branches and leaves of the canopy supports many animals. To avoid overcrowding, different species inhabit different parts of the canopy.



Dollarbird (EB) ☒ ⚡



White-naped Honeyeater (GC) ☒ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡



EB



Koala (EB) ☒ \$



Rainbow Bee-eater (EB) ☒ ⚡

Feasting in the Flowers

Larger eucalypts are particularly important for nectar-dependent animals such as birds, bats and gliders, as they flower more consistently and profusely than smaller trees.



New Holland Honeyeater (EB) ☒ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡



Eastern Spinebill (GC) ☒ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡



EB



Red Wattlebird (EB) ☒ ⚡ ⚡



Swift Parrot (GD) ☒ ⚡ ⚡

Misunderstood Mistletoe

Mistletoes are native plants that are parasites and attach to the host tree via special roots, providing good nesting sites for birds and food sources for birds and mammals.



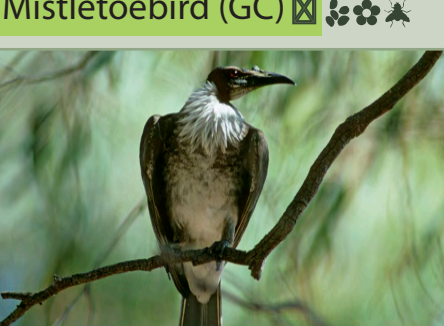
Mistletoebird (GC) ☒ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡



Painted Honeyeater (SW) ☒ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡



EB



Noisy Friarbird (EB) ☒ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡



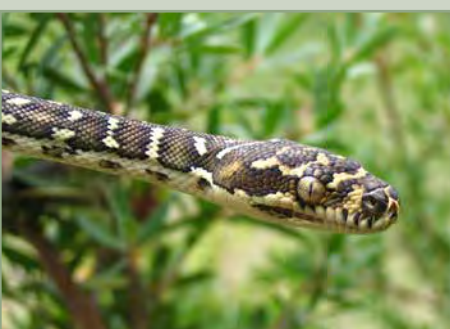
Common Ringtail Possum (EB) ☒ ⤵

Home in the Hollows

More than 300 species of Australian vertebrates depend on tree hollows for nesting, sheltering or finding food. Eucalypt hollows typically take at least 100 years to form.



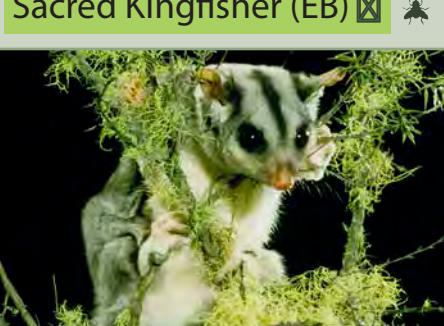
Sacred Kingfisher (EB) ☒ ⚡



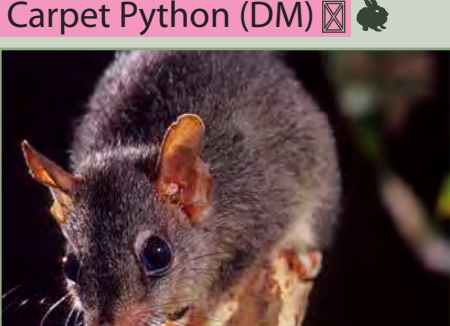
Carpet Python (DM) ☒ ⚡



RM



Squirrel Glider (EB) ☒ ⚡ ⚡



Brush-tailed Phascogale (EB) ☒ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡

Banquet in the Bark

Marsupials, birds, reptiles and insects all use eucalypt trunks for foraging and shelter. Fallen bark is also important - some trees shed as much as one tonne of bark per year.



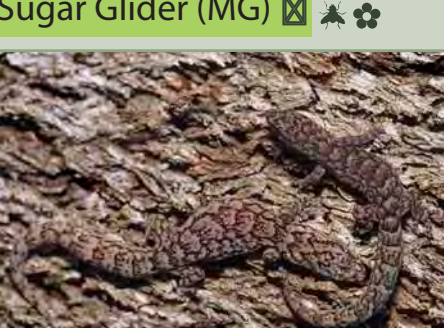
Sugar Glider (MG) ☒ ⚡ ⚡



Native Cockroach (C) ☒ ♻



EB



Marbled Gecko (EB) ☒ ⚡



Crested Shrike-tit (GC) ☒ ⚡

Fertile Fallen Timber

Animals use fallen timber as places to rest, hibernate, lay eggs, rear young and find food. Fallen timber also benefits the soil, acting as a slow-release fertiliser.



Yellow-footed Antechinus (EB) ☒ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡



Southern Rainbow Skink (EB) ☒ ⚡



RMD



Scarlet Robin (GC) ☒ ⚡



Lace Monitor (GC) ☒ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡

- Status
- ☒ Protected species
 - ☒ Endangered species
 - ☒ Vulnerable species
 - ☒ Declining species
 - ☒ Common

- Ecosystem Service
- \$ Australian revenue
 - ⚡ Pollinator
 - ⚡ Seed disperser
 - ⚡ Insect control
 - ⤵ Mistletoe control
 - ⚡ Vertebrate pest control

HOME SWEET HOME LIFE IN A WOODLAND TREE

When early explorers crossed the area we now know as the ‘sheep-wheat belt’, they described large, majestic trees scattered across a landscape covered in fields of native grass and wildflowers. Since then, up to 85 per cent of trees have been cleared in these temperate woodland areas. Looking after remaining woodland trees, especially large, old ones, is vitally important. Each tree prevents soil erosion and provides habitat for scores of animals. These animals, in turn, provide vital ecosystem services to the woodland.

Making a difference

- ☑ protect large, old trees from being cleared
 - ☑ protect standing dead trees from being cut down
 - ☑ leave fallen timber on the ground
 - ☑ fence off paddock trees to allow regeneration*
 - ☑ fence off and protect existing woodland areas*
 - ☑ plant more native trees: today’s plantings are tomorrow’s large, old trees.*
- * Funding is available from your local Catchment Management Authority

More Information

For further information please contact the Fenner School of Environment and Society at The Australian National University on 02 6125 7800 or visit <http://fennerschool.anu.edu.au/education/woodlands>

Main photo: Michael Maconachie
Insets:
EB: Esther Beaton
GC: Graeme Chapman
RMD: Rebecca Montague-Drake
RM: Rachel Muntz
GD: Geoffrey Dabb
SW: Steve Wilson
DM: Damian Michael
MG: Mike Greer.
C: CSIRO



Australian Government
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