

PLANTING GUIDE FOR ATTRACTING NATIVE BIRDS





WHAT DO BIRDS EAT

NECTAR

- Korimako (bellbird)
- Kākā

- Tauhou (silvereye)
- Tūī

FRUIT

- Kererū (wood pigeon)
- Korimako (bellbird)
- kiwi

- Kākā
- Tauhou (silvereye)
- Tūī

FOLIAGE

• Kererū (wood pigeon)

INSECTS

- Kōtare (kingfisher)
- Korimako (bellbird)
- Tauhou (silvereye)
- Tūī
- Kiwi

- Pīwakawaka (fantail)
- Riroriro (grey warbler)
- Kākā
- Fernbirds
- Australiasian Bittern





HELPING THE INSECT EATERS



- To create a healthy habitat for insects in New Zealand, plant a variety of native species that provide essential food and shelter.
- Incorporate multi-layered vegetation and undisturbed areas with rocks, logs, and water sources to support diverse insect life.
- Avoid pesticides; instead, use natural pest control methods and encourage beneficial insects.
- Plant a mix of flowering plants that bloom year-round for continuous food sources.
- Compost organic waste to improve soil health, supporting a robust insect community and contributing to the overall ecosystem's health.



FOR BUSH BLOCKS

FOOD FOR SPRING

- Taraire
- Nikau
- Puriri
- Maire
- Titoki
- Hoheria
- NZ Flax
- Kotukutuku

- Kowhai
- Pittosporum
- Kahikatea
- Pohutukawa
- Rewarewa
- Karo
- Makomako

FOOD FOR SUMMER

- Karaka
- Nikau
- Puriri
- Miro
- Titoki
- Pittosporum
- Pigeonwood
- NZ Flax

- Kowhai
- Kahikatea
- Pohutukawa
- Mahoe
- Makomako
- Rimu
- Totara

FOOD FOR AUTUMN

- Taraire
- Karaka
- Nikau
- Puriri
- Miro
- Totara

- Pittosporum
- Pigeonwood
- Kohekohe
- Pohutukawa
- Five Finger
- Mahoe
- Kahikatea Rimu

FOOD FOR WINTER

- Taraire
- Nikau
- Puriri
- Kohekohe
- Kowhai

- Karo
- Rewarewa
- Kotukutuku
- Five Finger



PLANTS FOR WETLANDS

The following is a selection of plants ideal for wetlands to help promote birdlife.

Many wetland birds are insect eaters so a larger variety of wetland plants is recommended to help increase insect life and healthy habitat.



SANDY SOILS & COASTAL AREAS

FOOD FOR SPRING

- Cabbage Tree
- Puriri
- Thick leaved Mahoe

FOOD FOR AUTUMN

- Griselinia
- Thick leaved Mahoe
- Corokia
- Astelia
- Coprosma

FOOD FOR SUMMER

- Pohutukawa
- Puriri
- Griselinia
- Thick leaved
 Mahoe
- Kanuka
- Karo
- Astelia

FOOD FOR WINTER

• Griselinia





TREES UNDER 5 METRES

- Lacebark (Hoheria populnea)
- Manuka (Leptospermum scoparium)
- Napaka (Hebe speciosa)
- NZ Flax (Phormium tenax)
- Three Finger (Pseudopanax colensol

TREES 5 TO 10 METRES

- Five Finger (Pseudopanax arboreus)
- Heketara (Olearia rani)
- Kohuhu (Pittosparum tenuifolium)
- Lemonwood (Pittosporum eugenoides)

TREES OVER 10 METRES

- Cabbage tree (Cordyline australis)
- Kanuka (Kunzea ericoides)
- Tawari (lxerba brexioides)
- Pohutukawa
- Kōtukutuku
- Northern rātā
- Weeping Kowhai (Sophora microphylla) عد



- Just like our native birds, rats and possums also like many of our seed and fruit producing native trees so this means maintaining active pest control is very important to maintain a healthy habitat.
- Rats eat seeds from native plants which means there is less for the birds to eat and less to propagate and regenerate the undergrowth of bush areas.
- Possums eat a large amount of foliage daily so quickly strip new growth off trees and shrubs. If you have a decent number of possums around your property you will struggle to get anything to grow they are like rabbits up trees but they also eat young seedlings.

For more information on predator control download our guides. https://www.pbl.org.nz/page34.html

On the site you will find

- What's in Your Trap
- What trap for what pest
- Predator Free Control Calendar
- DOC trap 12 step check list





FOR PLANTS OR ADVICE PLEASE CONTACT US.

WE HAVE AN AWESOME COMMUNITY

NURSERY IN WAIPU & A SKILLED

TEAM TO HELP!



info@piroaconservation.org.nz

www.pbl.org.nz

www.facebook.com/PiroaConservation