






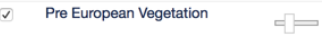


Coonawarra Wine Region

NatureMaps 'quick start' guide

Information compiled by Dr Mary Retallack, April 2022

NatureMaps is an online program that can be used to source information for individual properties located in South Australia. This is a 'quick guide' to help get you started on your property planning project, and it provides details of the major pre-European plant communities found in the Coonawarra Wine Region.

Step #	Instruction
Step 1	To get started open the following link https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps/Pages/default.aspx
Step 2	Select the 'start' button  and wait for the program to load
Step 3	Type your details in the 'find your address or location' bar 
Step 4	Select the best fit from the ALVS tab  (1) ALVS COONAWARRA, 5263 and the map will zoom to your address
Step 5	Use the zoom 'in or out' buttons to navigate around the map (toggle out so you can see the region) 
Step 6	Select the 'layers' button at the bottom of the screen 
Step 7	Select the 'vegetation' layer  and then select the + button to open the drop down menu.
Step 8	Select 'Pre-European Vegetation' from the drop-down menu 
Step 9	Slide the bar to change the transparency of the layer selected 
Step 10	Place your cursor over a coloured area on the map to get more information about the selected layer. Then select 'view additional details' in the white summary box to access further details.
Step 11	Once you have identified the name of your local plant community you can search and download a list of plants here https://www.landscape.sa.gov.au/hf/our-priorities/nature/native-plants-animals-and-biodiversity/native-plants-and-animals/native-plants/native-plant-species-lists

For further info see <https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps/Documents/NatureMaps%20Help%20Guide.pdf>

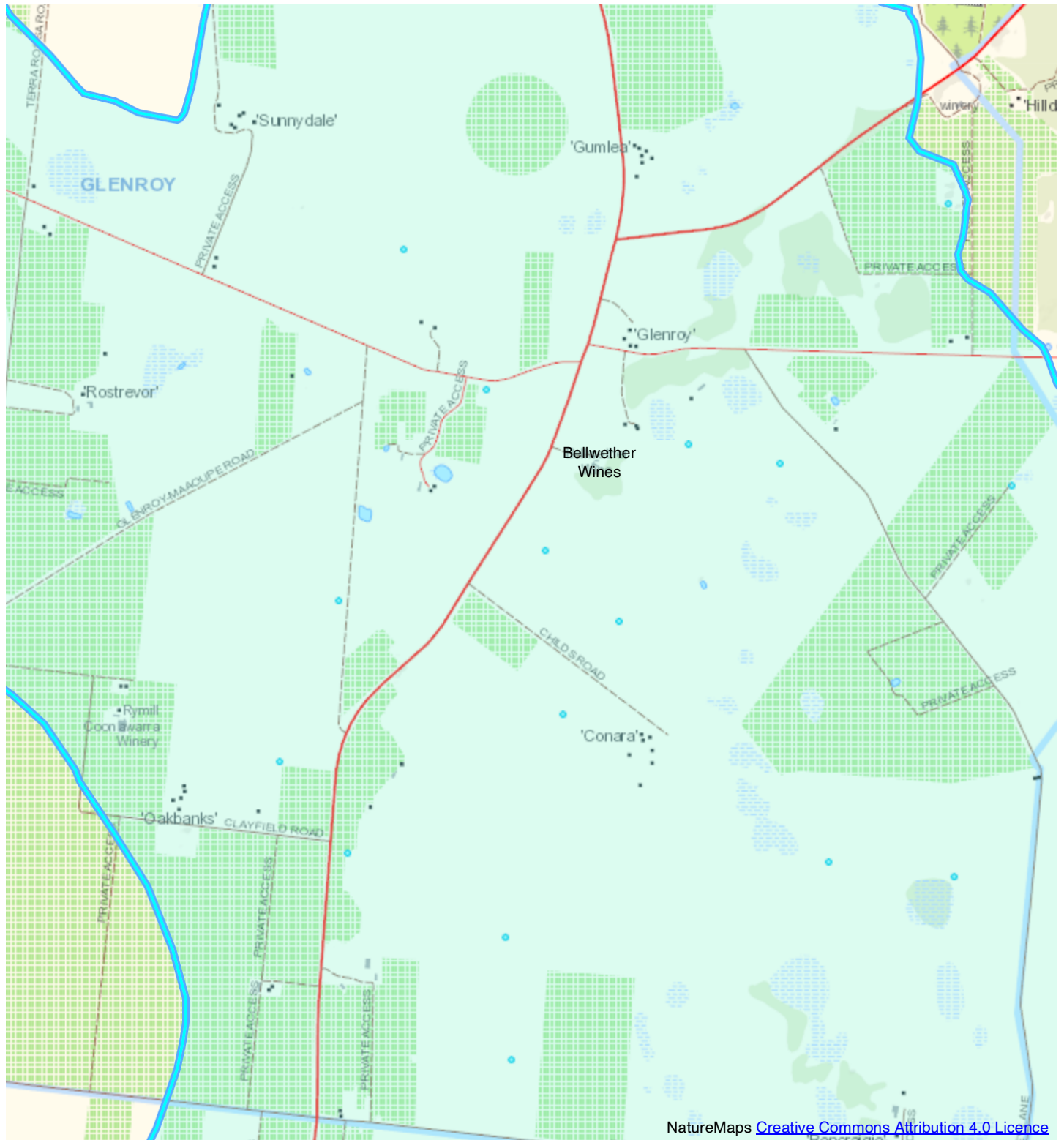
Please refer to the plant community lists below (which relate the location of the EcoVineyards demonstration sites) or enter your details into NatureMaps and follow the process above to access a plant list for your local area.

Coonawarra Wine Region

Red gum, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* woodland (H5, H12) (SE0004PE) plant species list

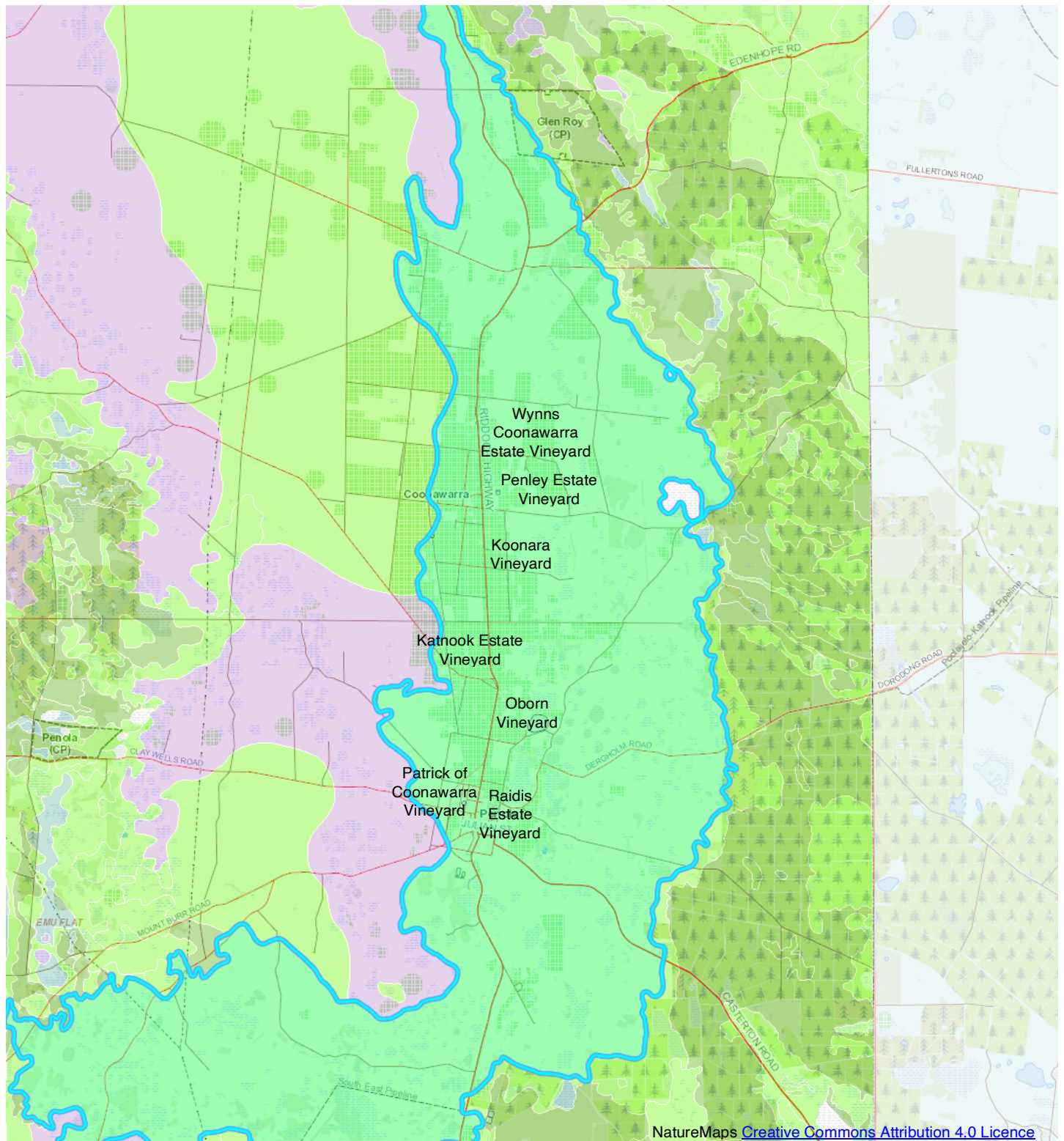
Description: Red gum woodland over an open understorey of sedges, rushes, grasses and herbs, and at times sparse low trees such as *Banksia marginata*, *Allocasuarina luehmannii* and shrubs such as *Leptospermum continentale*

EcoVineyards site: Bellwether Wines



Description: Red gum woodland over an open understorey of sedges, rushes, grasses and herbs, and at times sparse low trees such as *Banksia marginata*, *Allocasuarina luehmannii* and shrubs such as *Leptospermum continentale*

EcoVineyards sites: Wynns Coonawarra Estate Vineyard, Penley Estate Vineyard, Koonara Vineyard, Katnook Estate Vineyard, Oborn Vineyard, Patrick of Coonawarra Vineyard, Raidis Estate Vineyard.



Red gum, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland species list

This list may contain historical scientific or common names and includes plant species that grew naturally in this vegetation association that are commercially available. This info has been summarised from <https://www.landscape.sa.gov.au/hf/our-priorities/nature/native-plants-animals-and-biodiversity/native-plants-and-animals/native-plants/native-plant-species-lists> <https://www.stateflora.sa.gov.au/> and <http://plantselector.botanicgardens.sa.gov.au>. Information is also presented about each plant's potential to provide nectar and/or pollen to nourish predatory arthropods. This information should be used as a guide only.

Habit	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resources		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
				Pollen	Nectar						
Tree	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>melanoxylon</i>	blackwood	yes	¹ yes	7 to 20	4 to 10	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>pycnantha</i>	golden wattle	yes	¹ yes	4 to 6	2 to 6	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>retinodes</i> var. <i>retinodes</i>	swamp wattle	yes	¹ yes	5 to 8	3 to 7	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>luehmannii</i>	bull oak	yes	no	7 to 8	3 to 4	resistant	insignificant		spring
	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak	yes	no	5 to 8	4 to 6	resistant	red		autumn to winter
	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>marginata</i>	silver banksia	yes	yes	2 to 8	1 to 5	resistant	yellow		spring to autumn
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i>	river red gum	yes	yes	15 to 20	15 to 20	resistant	white		summer
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>goniocalyx</i>	long-leaved box	yes	yes	8 to 20	6 to 15	resistant	white		summer
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>leucoxylo</i> n ssp. <i>leucoxylo</i> n	SA blue gum	yes	yes	8 to 30	8 to 25	moderately sensitive	cream	pink	autumn to winter
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>obliqua</i>	messmate	yes	yes	15 to 40	12 to 25	moderately sensitive	white		summer
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>ovata</i> ssp. <i>ovata</i>	swamp gum	yes	yes	6 to 20	5 to 15	resistant	white		autumn to winter
Shrub	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>acinacea</i>	gold dust wattle	Yes	¹ yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>	prickly wattle	yes	¹ yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	<i>*Bursaria</i>	<i>spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	Christmas bush	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white		late spring to late summer
	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>rugulosus</i>	scarlet bottlebrush	yes	yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	resistant	red		summer
	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>amplexans</i>	clasping goodenia	yes	yes	0.5 to 1.2	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	<i>*Leptospermum</i>	<i>continentale</i>	prickly tea-tree	yes	yes	0.5 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	white		spring to summer
	<i>*Leptospermum</i>	<i>lanigerum</i>	woolly tea-tree	yes	yes	2 to 5	1.5 to 4	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	<i>Myoporum</i>	<i>montanum</i>	water bush	yes	yes	1 to 2	1.5 to 2.5	resistant	white		spring
	<i>Myoporum</i>	<i>viscosum</i>	sticky boobialla	yes	yes	1.5 to 2	1 to 3	moderately sensitive	white		winter to spring
	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>largiflorens</i>	twiggy bush-pea	yes	yes	1 to 1.5	0.5 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	yellow	orange	winter to spring
Strap leaved	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	<i>semiplana</i> ssp. <i>semiplana</i>	grass tree	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	cream		winter to spring

¹*Acacia* flowers do not produce nectar. However, the leaf and phyllode glands do secrete a nectar or sugary substance which bees, butterflies and other insects have been observed feeding on.

*Growers are encouraged to explore the use of *Bursaria spinosa*, *Leptospermum* ssp. and *Rytidosperma* ssp. as insectary plants in and around their vineyards (Retallack et al., 2019). It is anticipated a broader suite of native insectary plants could extend the richness and abundance of predatory arthropods in vineyards.

Red gum, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* woodland species list - continued

Habit	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resources		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
				Pollen	Nectar						
Ground cover	<i>Ajuga</i>	<i>australis</i>	austral bugle	yes		0.3	0.5 to 1	resistant	pink	purple	spring to summer
	<i>Austrostipa</i>	<i>elegantissima</i>	feather spear-grass	yes	no	1	1	resistant	green	brown	winter to spring
	<i>Chloris</i>	<i>truncata</i>	windmill grass	yes	no	0.3 to 0.5	0.2 to 0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	<i>Kennedia</i>	<i>prostrata</i>	scarlet runner or running postman	yes	yes	0.1	1.5 to 4	moderately sensitive	red		winter to spring
	<i>Microlaena</i>	<i>stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	weeping rice-grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	* <i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>caespitosum</i>	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.8	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring
	* <i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>erianthum</i>	hill wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.7	0.4	resistant	cream		winter to summer
	* <i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>fulvum</i>	wallaby grass	yes	no	0.4 to 0.7	0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	* <i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>geniculatum</i>	knead wallaby grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.5	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring to autumn
	* <i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>setaceum</i>	small-flowered wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.6	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	<i>Themeda</i>	<i>triandra</i>	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		frequent
<i>Wahlenbergia</i>	<i>stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i>	tall bluebell	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	blue		frequent	
Sedges and rushes	<i>Carex</i>	<i>tereticaulis</i>	rush sedge	yes	yes	0.6 to 1.2	0.6 to 1	resistant	brown		spring to summer
	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>gymnocaulos</i>	spiny flat-sedge	yes		0.2 to 0.7	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		winter to summer
	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>kraussii</i>	sea rush	yes		0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		frequent
	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>pallidus</i>	pale rush	yes		0.5 to 2	0.5 to 2	resistant	brown		spring to summer
	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>pauciflorus</i>	loose-flower rush	yes		0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		summer
Bulbs and lilies	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i>	black-anther flax-lily	² buzz pollinated (pollen only accessible to native bees)	no	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 2	resistant	blue		spring to summer

² **Buzz pollination:** Some native bees use a special pollination technique called 'buzz pollination' (sonication) i.e. the blue-banded bee, bangs its head on the flower's anthers 350 times a second to release the pollen. Plants from the Solanaceae (nightshade) family (tomatoes, capsicums and eggplants) and many Australian native plants including *Hibbertia* ssp. and *Dianella* ssp. are buzz pollinated. These plants have the capacity to boost biodiversity and support populations of native bees but their pollen resources may not be readily available to predatory arthropods.

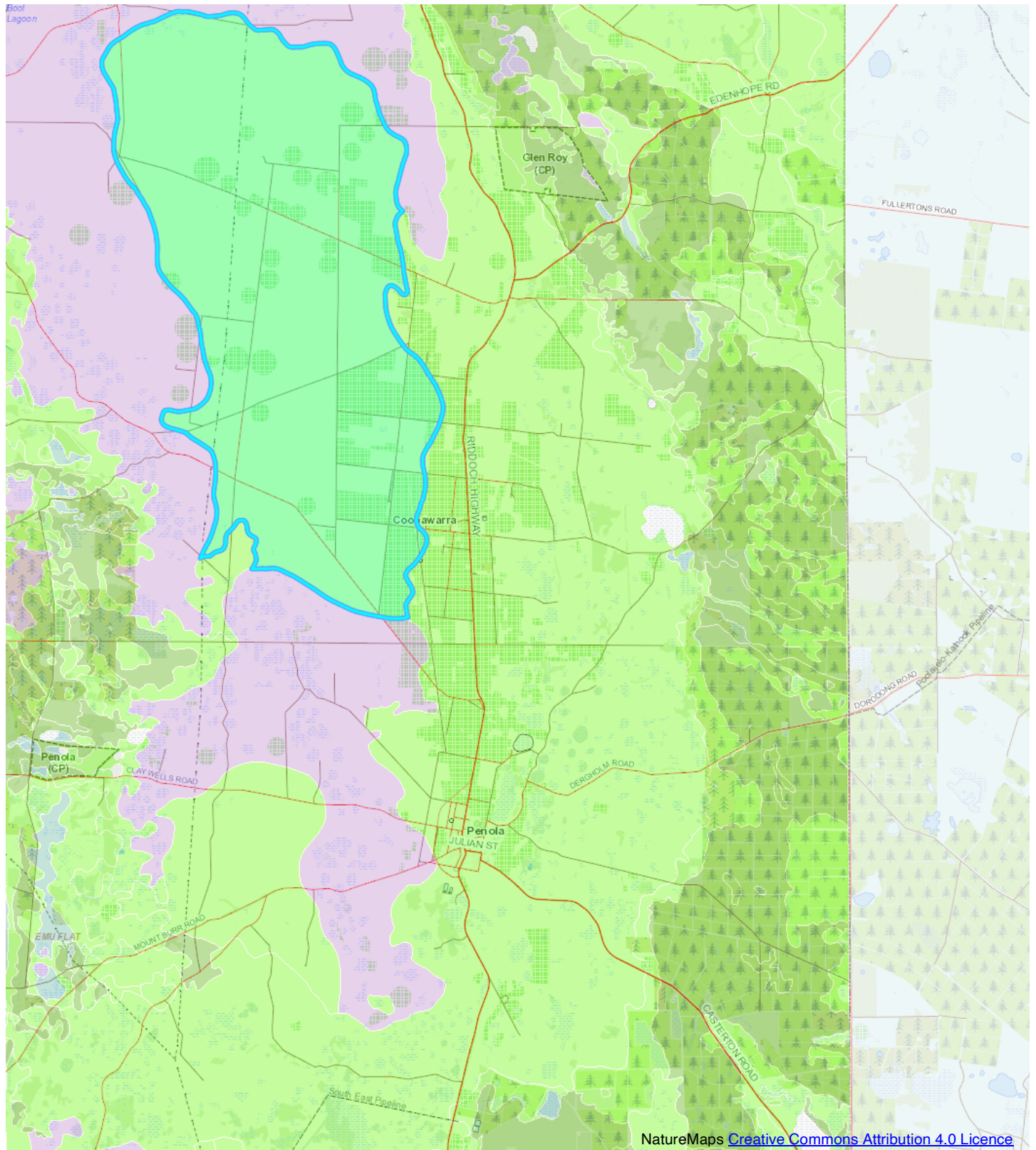
Native insectary plants (general)

It is reported that the longevity of parasitoid wasps which predominantly feed on nectar are significantly enhanced by Australian native plants including Christmas bush, *Bursaria spinosa*, crimson bottlebrush, *Callistemon* sp., *Hakea*, *Hakea* sp., prickly tea-tree, *Leptospermum continentale*, woolly tea-tree, *Leptospermum lanigerum*, austral trefoil, *Lotus australis*, creeping mint, *Mentha satureioides*, dryland tea tree, *Melaleuca lanceolata*, creeping boobialla, *Myoporum parvifolium*, sticky boobialla, *Myoporum petiolatum*, and wallaby grasses, *Rytidosperma* ssp. In addition, a recent desktop review of plants native to South Australia identified a broader suite of locally-adapted native plants which are regarded as having the capacity to provide insectary benefits and may hold widespread appeal. They include wild rosemary, *Dampiera rosmarinifolia*, clasping goodenia, *Goodenia amplexans*, hop goodenia, *Goodenia ovata*, cut-leaf goodenia, *Goodenia pinnatifida*, boobialla, *Myoporum insulare*, long-leaved bush-pea, *Pultenaea daphnoides*, twiggy bush-pea, *Pultenaea largiflorens*, blue-rod, *Stemodia florulenta*, fairy fan-flower, *Scaevola aemula*, as well as species of *Acacia* ssp., *Eucalyptus* ssp., and *Lomandra* ssp. that may be suited to a particular site. Other plants previously identified for their insectary benefits in vineyards include straw wallaby grass, *Rytidosperma richardsonii*, windmill grass, *Chloris truncata*, and creeping saltbush, *Atriplex semibaccata*.

Coonawarra Wine Region

Silver banksia, *Banksia marginata* woodland (H67) (SE0018PE) plant species list

Description: Silver banksia low woodland over a grassy and herbaceous understorey



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Silver banksia, *Banksia marginata* woodland species list

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Habit	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resources		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour			Flowering time
				Pollen	Nectar							
Tree	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>pycnantha</i>	golden wattle	yes	¹ yes	4 to 6	2 to 6	moderately sensitive	yellow			winter to spring
	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>marginata</i>	silver banksia	yes	yes	2 to 8	1 to 5	resistant	yellow			spring to autumn
	<i>Callitris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	southern cypress pine	yes	no	7 to 14	3 to 6	resistant	N/A			N/A
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>fasciculosa</i>	pink gum	yes	yes	5 to 18	5 to 12	moderately sensitive	cream			summer to autumn
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>leucoxylo</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylo</i>	SA blue gum	yes	yes	8 to 30	8 to 25	moderately sensitive	cream	pink	red	autumn to winter
Shrub	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>myrtifolia</i>	myrtle wattle	yes	¹ yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	yellow			spring
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>	prickly wattle	yes	¹ yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow			spring
	<i>*Bursaria</i>	<i>spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	christmas bush	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white			late spring to late summer
	<i>Calytrix</i>	<i>tetragona</i>	fringe myrtle	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	pink			spring
	<i>*Leptospermum</i>	<i>myrsinoides</i>	silky tea-tree	yes	yes	1 to 4	1 to 4	resistant	white			spring
	<i>Conospermum</i>	<i>patens</i>	slender smoke-bush	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2		blue			spring
	<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>lavandulacea</i> ssp. <i>lavandulacea</i>	heath grevillea	yes	yes	1 to 1.5	2 to 3	resistant	red			winter to spring
	<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>brevifolia</i>	leafless bitter-pea	yes	yes	0.6 to 1.5	0.5 to 1	resistant	orange			spring
	<i>Dillwynia</i>	<i>hispida</i>	red parrot-pea	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.6	0.3 to 1	moderately sensitive	orange			spring
	<i>Dillwynia</i>	<i>sericea</i>	showy parrot-pea	yes	yes	0.2 to 1	0.3 to 1	moderately sensitive	orange			spring
	<i>Dodonaea</i>	<i>viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spatulata</i>	sticky hop bush	yes		2 to 4	2 to 4	resistant	insignificant			spring to autumn
	<i>Leucopogon</i>	<i>cordifolius</i>	heart-leaf beard-heath	yes		0.5 to 1	1 to 2	sensitive	white			summer to autumn
	<i>Olearia</i>	<i>ramulosa</i>	twiggy daisy-bush	yes		1 to 1.15	1 to 2	resistant	white	pink	blue	spring to summer
	<i>Platylobium</i>	<i>obtusangulum</i>	common flat-pea	yes	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	orange	red		spring to summer

¹*Acacia* flowers do not produce nectar. However, the leaf and phyllode glands do secrete a nectar or sugary substance which bees, butterflies and other insects have been observed feeding on.

*Growers are encouraged to explore the use of *Bursaria spinosa*, and *Leptospermum* ssp. as insectary plants in and around their vineyards (Retallack et al., 2019). It is anticipated a broader suite of native insectary plants could extend the richness and abundance of predatory arthropods in vineyards.

Silver banksia, *Banksia marginata* woodland species list - continued

Habit	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resources		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
				Pollen	Nectar					
Strap leaved	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>collina</i>	sand mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.6	0.2 to 0.6	resistant	cream	winter to spring
	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>juncea</i>	desert mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.6	0.2 to 0.6	resistant	cream	winter to spring
	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>robusta</i>	woolly mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.6	0.2 to 0.6	resistant	cream	winter to spring
	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	<i>sempi plana</i> ssp. <i>sempi plana</i>	grass tree	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	cream	winter to spring
Ground cover	<i>Carpobrotus</i>	<i>rossii</i>	native pigface	yes	yes	0.1	2 to 3	resistant	pink	winter to summer
	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>exutiacies</i>	prickly guinea-flower	² buzz pollinated (pollen only accessible to native bees)	No	0.3 to 0.5	0.5 to 1	resistant	yellow	spring
	<i>Kennedia</i>	<i>prostrata</i>	scarlet runner or running postman	yes	yes	0.1	1.5 to 4	moderately sensitive	red	winter to spring
	<i>Kunzea</i>	<i>pomifera</i>	muntries	yes	yes	0.2	2 to 4	moderately sensitive	cream	winter to spring
Bulbs and lilies	<i>Dichopogon</i>	<i>strictus</i>	vanilla lily	yes		0.4	0.4	moderately sensitive	purple	spring
	<i>Burchardia</i>	<i>umbellata</i>	milkmaids	yes		0.3	0.2	moderately sensitive	white	Spring
	<i>Thysanotus</i>	<i>patersonii</i>	twining fringe-lily	² buzz pollinated	yes	0.2 to 0.5		moderately sensitive	purple	winter to spring

Native insectary plants (general)

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More information?

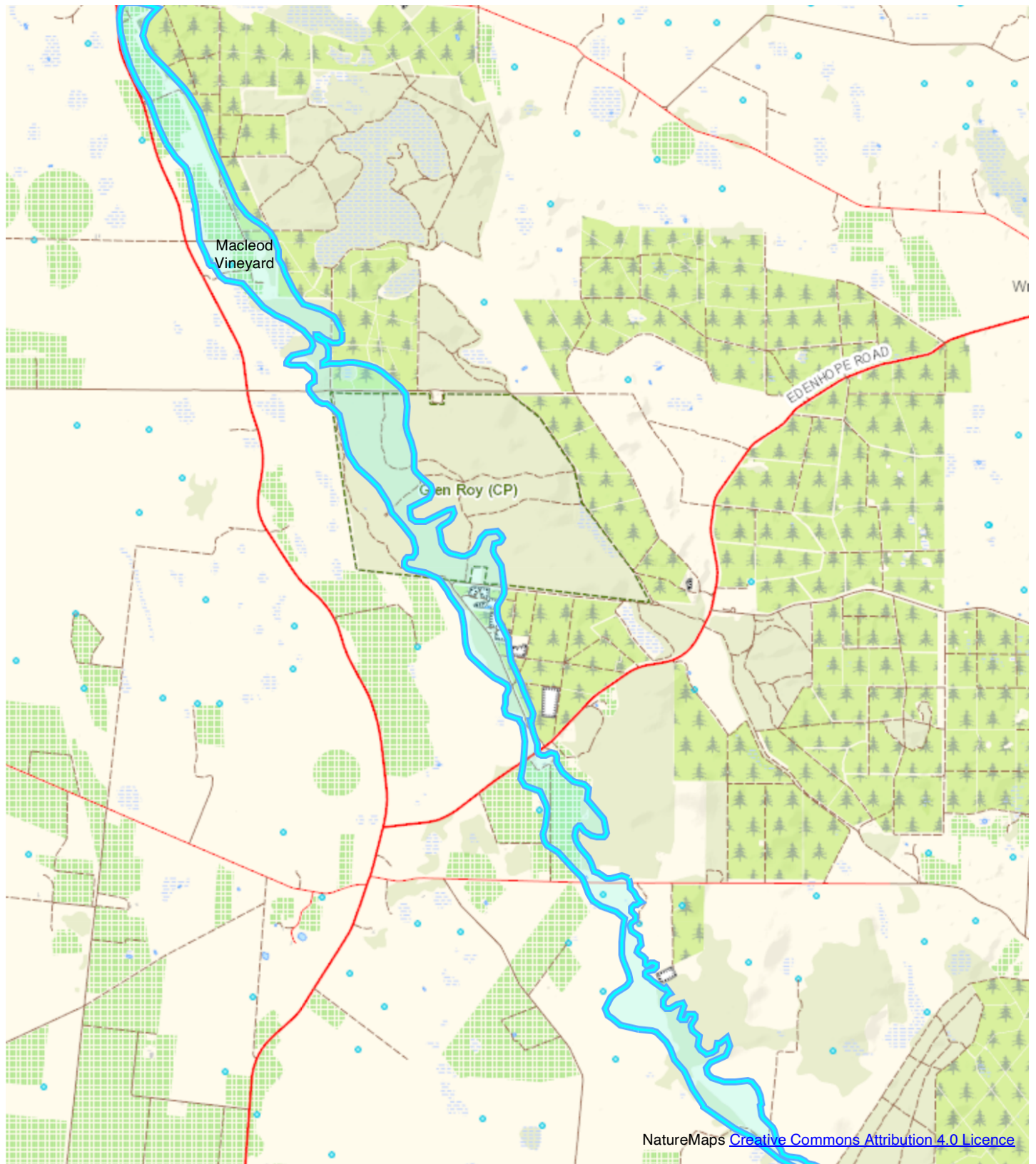
If you would like to find out more information about individual plants. Visit the Botanic Gardens of SA 'Plant Selector' <http://plantselector.botanicgardens.sa.gov.au>. Enter your postcode and press search. View the results and export data to retain a copy. The Excel spreadsheet contains detailed notes about each plant and its suggested uses.

Coonawarra Wine Region

Manna gum, *Eucalyptus viminalis* ssp. *cygnetensis* woodland (H16) (SE0013PE) plant species list

Description: *Eucalyptus viminalis* ssp. *cygnetensis* woodland over a grassy and herbaceous understorey.

EcoVineyards sites: AA & SC Macleod Vineyard



Manna gum, *Eucalyptus viminalis* species list

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				Pollen	Nectar						
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	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>pycnantha</i>	golden wattle	Yes	¹ yes	4 to 6	2 to 6	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>retinodes</i> var. <i>retinodes</i>	swamp wattle	Yes	¹ yes	5 to 8	3 to 7	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak	yes	no	5 to 8	4 to 6	resistant	red		autumn to winter
	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>marginata</i>	silver banksia	yes	yes	2 to 8	1 to 5	resistant	yellow		spring to autumn
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i>	river red gum	yes	yes	20 to 30	10 to 15	resistant	white		summer
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>leucoxylo</i> n ssp. <i>leucoxylo</i> n	SA blue gum	yes	yes	8 to 30	8 to 25	moderately sensitive	cream	pink	autumn to winter
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i>	rough barked manna gum	yes	yes	6 to 20	8 to 20	moderately sensitive	white		summer to autumn	
Shrub	<i>*Bursaria</i>	<i>spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i>	Christmas bush	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white		late spring to late summer
	<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>leptophylla</i>	narrow-leaf bitter-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	red	orange	spring
	<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>ulicifolia</i>	prickly bitter-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	yellow	orange	spring
	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>ovata</i>	hop goodenia	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 3	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>exutiacies</i>	prickly guinea flower	² buzz pollinated (pollen only accessible to native bees)	no	0.3 to 0.5	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	<i>*Leptospermum</i>	<i>continentale</i>	prickly tea-tree	yes	yes	0.5 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	white		spring to summer
	<i>Olearia</i>	<i>ramulosa</i>	twiggy daisy-bush	yes		1 to 1.15	1 to 2	resistant	white	pink	spring to summer
	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>daphnoides</i>	large-leaf bush pea	yes	yes	1 to 2	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	red	orange	spring
	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>largiflorens</i>	twiggy bush-pea	yes	yes	1 to 1.5	0.5 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	yellow	orange	winter to spring
	<i>Tetradlea</i>	<i>pilosa</i> ssp. <i>pilosa</i>	hairy pink-bells	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.5	0.2 to 0.5	moderately sensitive	pink		spring to summer
Strap leaved	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>revoluta</i>	black anther flax-lily	² buzz pollinated		0.5 to 1	1 to 2	resistant	blue		spring to summer
	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>densiflora</i>	pointed mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.6	0.2 to 0.6	resistant	green		winter to summer
	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>micrantha</i>	small-flower mat-rush	Yes	Yes	0.2 to 0.8	0.2 to 0.9	resistant	white		autumn to spring
	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i>	many-flowered mat-rush	Yes	Yes	0.5 to 1	< 0.5	resistant	cream		winter to summer
	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	<i>sempi</i> lana ssp. <i>sempi</i> lana	grass tree	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	cream		winter to spring

¹*Acacia* flowers do not produce nectar. However, the leaf and phyllode glands do secrete a nectar or sugary substance which bees, butterflies and other insects have been observed feeding on.

*Growers are encouraged to explore the use of *Bursaria spinosa*, and *Leptospermum* ssp. as insectary plants in and around their vineyards (Retallack et al., 2019). It is anticipated a broader suite of native insectary plants could extend the richness and abundance of predatory arthropods in vineyards.

Manna gum, *Eucalyptus viminalis* species list – continued

Habit	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
				Pollen	Nectar						
Ground cover	<i>Chrysocephalum</i> syn. <i>Helichrysum</i>	<i>apiculatum</i>	common everlasting	yes	yes	< 0.5	< 0.5	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	<i>Dichondra</i>	<i>repens</i>	kidney weed	Yes	Yes	0.1	1 to 2	sensitive	insignificant		winter to spring
	<i>Elymus</i>	<i>scaber</i> var. <i>scaber</i>	native wheat grass	yes	no	0.2	1	resistant	cream		winter to spring
	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>blackiana</i>	goodenia	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.2	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	<i>Kennedia</i>	<i>prostrata</i>	running postman	yes	yes	0.1	1.5 to 4	moderately sensitive	red		winter to spring
	<i>Microlaena</i>	<i>stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i>	weeping rice-grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	<i>Poa</i>	<i>labillardieri</i>	common tussock-grass	yes		0.5 to 1	< 0.5	resistant	green		spring to summer
	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>pedunculata</i>	matted bush-pea	yes	yes	0.1	1 to 3	moderately sensitive	yellow	orange	winter to spring
	<i>Scaevola</i>	<i>albida</i>	pale fan flower	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.6 to 1	resistant	white		all year
	<i>Themeda</i>	<i>triandra</i>	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		frequent
	<i>Wahlenbergia</i>	<i>stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i>	tall bluebell	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	blue		frequent
Sedges and rushes	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>pallidus</i>	pale rush	yes		0.5 to 2	0.5 to 2	resistant	brown		spring to summer
	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>pauciflorus</i>	loose-flower rush	yes		0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		summer
Bulbs and lilies (outside vineyard)	<i>Arthropodium</i>	<i>strictum</i>	vanilla lily	² buzz pollinated		< 0.5	< 0.5	moderately sensitive	pink		spring
	<i>Bulbine</i>	<i>bulbosa</i>	bulbine lily	yes	yes	0.3	0.3	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	<i>Burchardia</i>	<i>umbellata</i>	milkmaids	yes		0.3	0.2	moderately sensitive	white		spring
	<i>Calostemma</i>	<i>purpureum</i>	pink garland-lily	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.5	0.2	moderately sensitive	white	pink	autumn
	<i>Thysanotus</i>	<i>patersonii</i>	twining fringe-lily	² buzz pollinated	yes	0.2 to 0.5			purple		winter to spring
Climber (outside vineyard)	<i>Clematis</i>	<i>microphylla</i>	small-leaved clematis	Yes	Yes	climber	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	white		winter to summer
	<i>Hardenbergia</i>	<i>violacea</i>	native lilac	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	purple		winter to spring

Native insectary plants (general)

It is reported that the longevity of parasitoid wasps which predominantly feed on nectar are significantly enhanced by Australian native plants including Christmas bush, *Bursaria spinosa*, crimson bottlebrush, *Callistemon* sp., Hakea, *Hakea* sp., prickly tea-tree, *Leptospermum continentale*, woolly tea-tree, *Leptospermum lanigerum*, austral trefoil, *Lotus australis*, creeping mint, *Mentha satureioides*, dryland tea tree, *Melaleuca lanceolata*, creeping boobialla, *Myoporum parvifolium*, sticky boobialla, *Myoporum petiolatum*, and wallaby grasses, *Rytidosperma* ssp.

In addition, a recent desktop review of plants native to South Australia identified a broader suite of locally-adapted native plants which are regarded as having the capacity to provide insectary benefits and may hold widespread appeal. They include wild rosemary, *Dampiera rosmarinifolia*, clasping goodenia, *Goodenia amplexans*, hop goodenia, *Goodenia ovata*, cut-leaf goodenia, *Goodenia pinnatifida*, boobialla, *Myoporum insulare*, long-leaved bush-pea, *Pultenaea daphnoides*, twiggy bush-pea, *Pultenaea largiflorens*, blue-rod, *Stemodia florulenta*, fairy fan-flower, *Scaevola aemula*, as well as species of *Acacia* ssp., *Eucalyptus* ssp., and *Lomandra* ssp. that may be suited to a particular site. Other plants previously identified for their insectary benefits in vineyards include straw wallaby grass, *Rytidosperma richardsonii*, windmill grass, *Chloris truncata*, and creeping saltbush, *Atriplex semibaccata*.

More information?

If you would like to find out more information about individual plants. Visit the Botanic Gardens of SA 'Plant Selector' <http://plantselector.botanicgardens.sa.gov.au>. Enter your postcode and press search. View the results and export data to retain a copy. The Excel spreadsheet contains detailed notes about each plant and its suggested uses.

Useful links

Native plant nurseries				
Company	Contact	Address	Contact details	Website
Eucaleuca Native Services	Ralph Scheel	Thompsons Road, off Welcomes Road, Naracoorte, SA	T: (08) 8762 2061 M: 0427 799 943	http://eucaleuca.com.au/
Barossa Bushgardens	Pam Payne	635 Research Rd, Nuriootpa, SA	M: 0448 676 348 (Tues or Thurs) T: (08) 8563 8330 (Tues or Thurs) E: bushgardens@barossa.sa.gov.au	https://barossabushgardens.com.au/community-nursery
Mimosa Nursery	Peter Feast	412 Bones Road Mount Schank, SA	T: (08) 8738 8070 M: 0427 388 070 E: mimosa2@bigpond.com	https://mimosafarmtrees.com.au/
Kersbrook Landcare Nursery	Heidi Pitman	176 South Para Rd Williamstown, SA	M: 0431 989 397 E: klg@landcaregroup.org.au	www.kersbrook.landcaregroup.org.au
Native Plant Wholesalers	Jason Dawe	Benara Rd, Moorak, SA	T: (08) 8726 6210 ext. 14 M: 0407 601 420	https://www.nativeplantwholesalers.com.au
Southern Ground	Doug Nicholls and Kathy Bell	675 Old Coorong Road, Kingston SE, SA	M: 0405 030 458 M: 0408094225	https://www.facebook.com/Indigenousplantsandculture/
State Flora Murray Bridge		Bremer Rd, Murray Bridge, SA	T: (08) 8539 2105 E: dewnrstateflora@sa.gov.au	www.stateflora.sa.gov.au
Trees for Life Westwood Nursery	Brett Oakes	5-7 May Terrace, Brooklyn Park (Cnr Sir Donald Bradman Dr & May Tce), SA	T: (08) 8406 0500 E: info@treesforlife.org.au	https://treesforlife.org.au
Suppliers of native seeds and/or native grass sowing services				
Company	Contact	Address	Contact details	Website
Blackwood Seeds	Phil Druce	Inman Valley, SA	M: 0427 588 288 E: bwseeds@activ8.net.au	N/A
Native Seeds Pty Ltd	Darren Vincent	Great Alpine Rd Eurobin, Vic	T: 1300 473 337 E: enquiries@native-seeds.com.au	www.native-seeds.com.au
Seeding Natives Incorporated	Andrew Fairney	Mount Pleasant, SA	M: 0477 307 577 E: andrew@seedingnatives.org.au	www.seedingnatives.org.au

You can find a local native plant grower from this native plant nurseries list
<https://cdn.environment.sa.gov.au/landscape/docs/hf/190722-native-nursery-list.pdf>

Continue your search for useful information here

- Australian National Botanic Gardens <https://www.anbg.gov.au/search/index.html>
- Backyards4Wildlife <https://www.landscape.sa.gov.au/hf/our-priorities/nature/native-plants-animals-and-biodiversity/native-plants-and-animals/native-plants/native-plant-species-lists>
- Botanic Gardens of SA plant selector <http://plantselector.botanicgardens.sa.gov.au>
- Butterfly Conservation South Australia Inc. <https://butterflyconservationsa.net.au/butterflies/attract/find-plants/>
- Kersbrook Landcare Group 'Focus on Flora' book http://kersbrook.landcaregroup.org.au/articles/about_book.html and pictures of available plants <https://my-site-105083-109812.square.site/shop/15>
- Natural Resources Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Native grasses: A regional guide <https://cdn.environment.sa.gov.au/landscape/docs/hf/native-grasses-2017.pdf>
- Seeds of South Australia <https://spapps.environment.sa.gov.au/SeedsOfSA/scientificsearch.html>
- State Flora catalogue <https://www.stateflora.sa.gov.au/buy-plants/how-to-order/catalogue>

Thank you to our project partners!



Acknowledgement of country

The EcoVineyards project acknowledges Aboriginal people as the First Peoples and Nations of the lands and waters we live and work upon and we pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging. We acknowledge and respect the deep spiritual connection and the relationship that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have to Country.

The Bungandidj people are the traditional custodians of the Limestone Coast region and have an ongoing connection to the land.

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