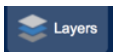
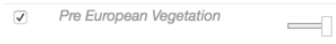
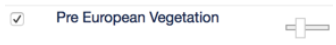
Wrattonbully Wine Region

NatureMaps 'quick start' guide

Information compiled by Dr Mary Retallack, May 2021

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 Wrattonbully 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  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

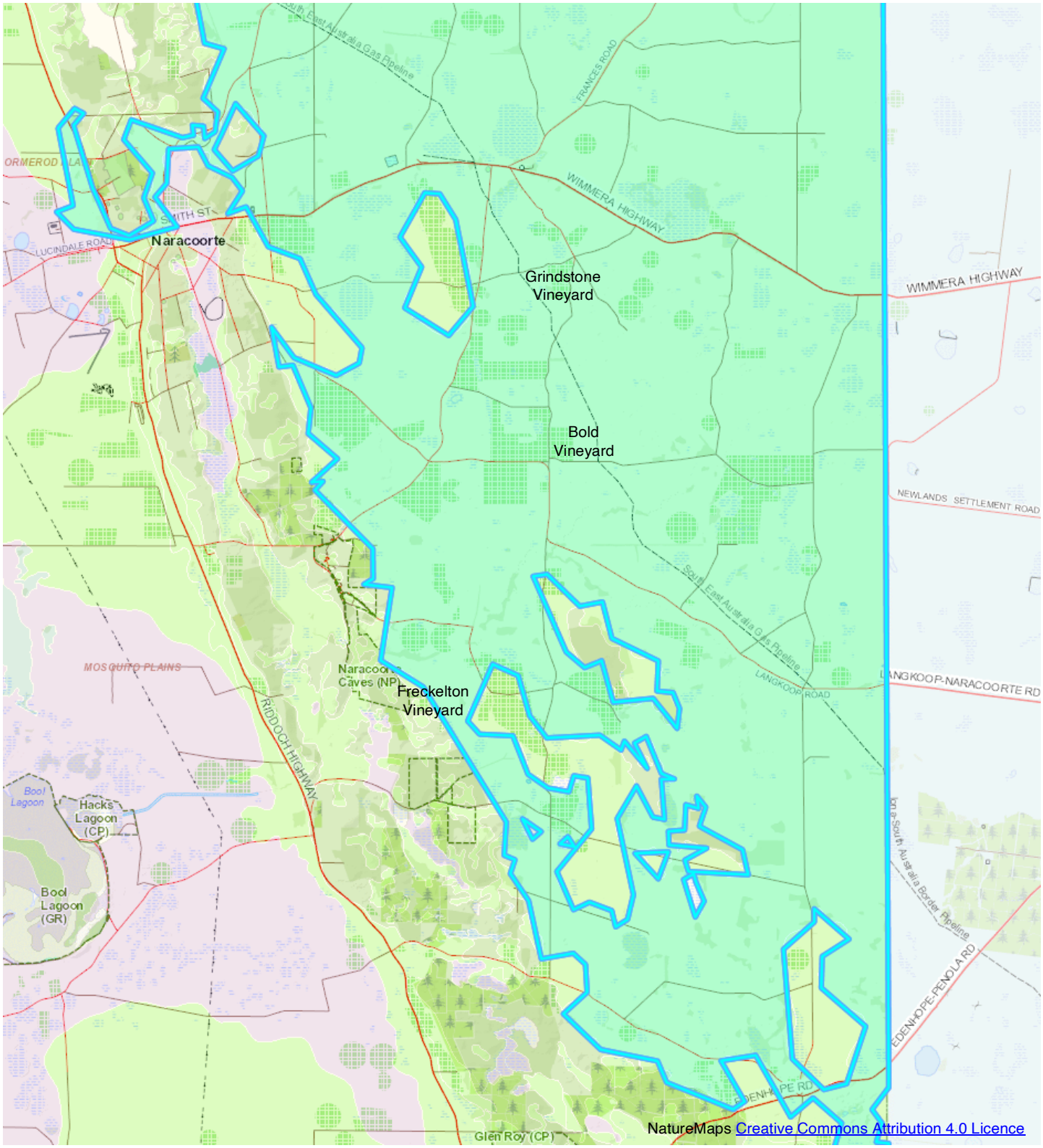
Please refer to the plant community lists below (which relate the location of the EcoVineyards demonstration sites) or enter your details into NatureMaps and follow the process above to access a plant list for your local area.

This project is supported by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment through funding from Australian Government's National Landcare Program

Wrattonbully 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*



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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. 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	*Acacia*	*melanoxylon*	blackwood	yes	[1]yes	7 to 20	4 to 10	resistant	yellow	winter to spring
	Acacia	*pycnantha*	golden wattle	yes	[1]yes	4 to 6	2 to 6	moderately sensitive	yellow	winter to spring
	Acacia	retinodes *var. retinodes*	swamp wattle	yes	[1]yes	5 to 8	3 to 7	moderately sensitive	yellow	winter to spring
	Allocasuarina	*luehmannii*	bull oak	yes	no	7 to 8	3 to 4	resistant	insignificant	spring
	Allocasuarina	*verticillata*	drooping sheoak	yes	no	5 to 8	4 to 6	resistant	red	autumn to winter
	Banksia	*marginata*	silver banksia	yes	yes	2 to 8	1 to 5	resistant	yellow	spring to autumn
	Eucalyptus	*camaldulensis* ssp. camaldulensis	river red gum	yes	yes	15 to 20	15 to 20	resistant	white	summer
	Eucalyptus	*goniocalyx*	long-leafed box	yes	yes	8 to 20	6 to 15	resistant	white	summer
	Eucalyptus	*leucoxylon* ssp. leucoxylon	SA blue gum	yes	yes	8 to 30	8 to 25	moderately sensitive	cream / pink	autumn to winter
	Eucalyptus	*obliqua*	messmate	yes	yes	15 to 40	12 to 25	moderately sensitive	white	summer
	Eucalyptus	*ovata* ssp. ovata	swamp gum	yes	yes	6 to 20	5 to 15	resistant	white	autumn to winter
Shrub	*Acacia*	*acinacea*	gold dust wattle	yes	[1]yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	yellow	winter to spring
	Acacia	*paradoxa*	prickly wattle	yes	[1]yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	**Bursaria*	*spinosa* ssp. spinosa	Christmas bush	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white	late spring to late summer
	Callistemon	*rugulosus*	scarlet bottlebrush	yes	yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	resistant	red	summer
	Goodenia	*amplexans*	clasping goodenia	yes	yes	0.5 to 1.2	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring to summer
	**Leptospermum*	*continentale*	prickly tea-tree	yes	yes	0.5 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	white	spring to summer
	**Leptospermum*	*lanigerum*	woolly tea-tree	yes	yes	2 to 5	1.5 to 4	resistant	cream	spring to summer
	Myoporum	*montanum*	water bush	yes	yes	1 to 2	1.5 to 2.5	resistant	white	spring
	Myoporum	*viscosum*	sticky boobialla	yes	yes	1.5 to 2	1 to 3	moderately sensitive	white	winter to spring
	Pultenaea	*largiflorens*	twiggy bush-pea	yes	yes	1 to 1.5	0.5 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	yellow / orange	winter to spring
Strap leaved	*Xanthorrhoea*	*semiplana* ssp. semiplana	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.

[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.

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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	*Ajuga*	*australis*	austral bugle	yes		0.3	0.5 to 1	resistant	pink	purple	spring to summer
	Austrostipa	*elegantissima*	feather spear-grass	yes	no	1	1	resistant	green	brown	winter to spring
	Chloris	*truncata*	windmill grass	yes	no	0.3 to 0.5	0.2 to 0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Kennedia	*prostrata*	scarlet runner or running postman	yes	yes	0.1	1.5 to 4	moderately sensitive	red		winter to spring
	Microlaena	*stipoides* var. stipoides	weeping rice-grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	**Rytidosperma*	*caespitosum*	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.8	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring
	**Rytidosperma*	*erianthum*	hill wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.7	0.4	resistant	cream		winter to summer
	**Rytidosperma*	*fulvum*	wallaby grass	yes	no	0.4 to 0.7	0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	**Rytidosperma*	*geniculatum*	kneed wallaby grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.5	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring to autumn
	**Rytidosperma*	*setaceum*	small-flowered wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.6	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Themeda	*triandra*	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		frequent
	Wahlenbergia	*stricta* ssp. stricta	tall bluebell	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	blue		frequent
Sedges and rushes	*Carex*	*tereticaulis*	rush sedge	yes	yes	0.6 to 1.2	0.6 to 1	resistant	brown		spring to summer
	Cyperus	*gymnocaulos*	spiny flat-sedge	yes		0.2 to 0.7	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		winter to summer
	Juncus	*kraussii*	sea rush	yes		0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		frequent
	Juncus	*pallidus*	pale rush	yes		0.5 to 2	0.5 to 2	resistant	brown		spring to summer
	Juncus	*pauciflorus*	loose-flower rush	yes		0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		summer
Bulbs and lilies	*Dianella*	*revoluta* var. revoluta	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

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.

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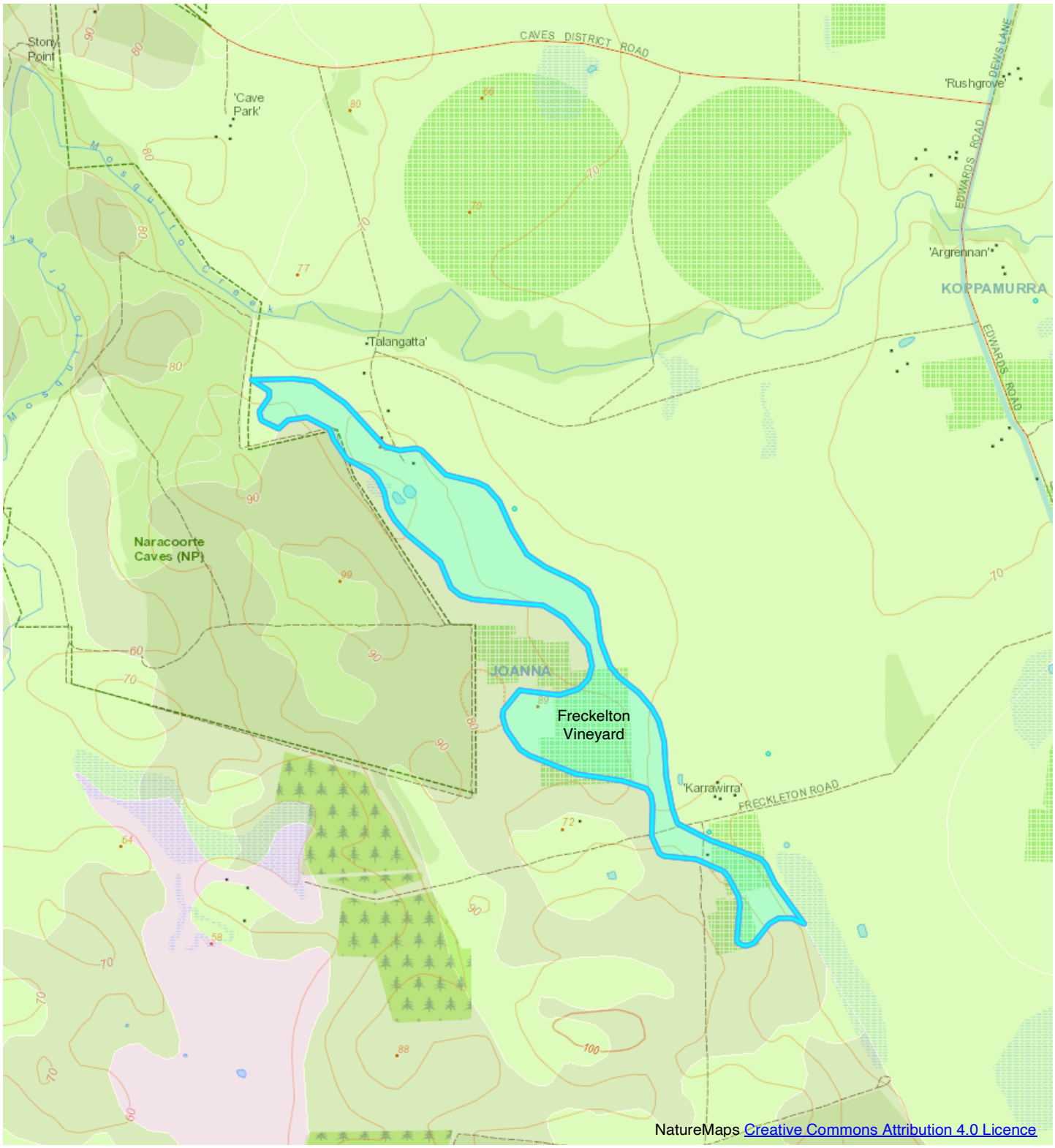
Wrattonbully Wine Region

Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp. leucoxylon woodland (H10) (AP0003PE) (SE0008PE) plant species list

Description: Eucalyptus *leucoxylon* ssp. leucoxylon woodland over a grassy and herbaceous understorey and sparse cover of shrubs (eg. *Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia*, *Themeda triandra*, *Lomandra multiflora* ssp dura, *Dodonaea viscosa* ssp. spathulata, *Acacia paradoxa*, and *Gonocarpus elatus*)



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SA blue gum, *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. leucoxylon 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	*Acacia*	*pycnantha*	golden wattle	yes	[1]yes	4 to 6	2 to 6	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	Allocasuarina	*verticillata*	drooping sheoak	yes	no	5 to 8	4 to 6	resistant	red		autumn to winter
	Banksia	*marginata*	silver banksia	yes	yes	2 to 8	1 to 5	resistant	yellow		spring to autumn
	Eucalyptus	*camaldulensis* ssp. camaldulensis	river red gum	yes	yes	20 to 30	10 to 15	resistant	white		summer
	Eucalyptus	*fasciculosa*	pink gum	yes	yes	5 to 18	5 to 12	moderately sensitive	cream		summer to autumn
	Eucalyptus	*leucoxylon* ssp. leucoxylon	SA blue gum	yes	yes	8 to 30	8 to 25	moderately sensitive	cream	pink	autumn to winter
	Eucalyptus	*microcarpa*	grey box	yes	yes	6 to 20	8 to 20	resistant	cream		summer to winter
	Eucalyptus	*viminalis* ssp. cygnetensis	rough barked manna gum	yes	yes	6 to 20	8 to 20	moderately sensitive	white		summer to autumn
	Pittosporum	*angustifolium*	native apricot	yes	yes	4 to 8	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	cream		spring
Shrub	*Acacia*	*acinacea*	wreath wattle	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	Acacia	*cupularis*	coastal umbrella bush	yes	yes	2 to 3	2 to 3	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Acacia	*paradoxa*	prickly wattle	yes	yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	**Bursaria*	*spinosa*	Christmas bush	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white		late spring to late summer
	Daviesia	*leptophylla*	narrow-leaf bitter-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	red	orange	spring
	Dodonaea	*viscosa* ssp. spatulata	sticky hop bush	yes	no	2 to 4	2 to 4	resistant	N/A		spring to autumn
	Eutaxia	microphylla	mallee bush-pea	yes	yes	0.5 to 2	2 to 2	msensitive	brown	yellow	spring
	Goodenia	*amplexans*	clasping goodenia	yes	yes	0.5 to 1.2	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Grevillea	*lavandulacea* ssp. lavandulacea	heath grevillea	yes	yes	1 to 1.5	2 to 3	resistant	red		winter to spring
	Hakea	*carinata*	erect hakea	yes	yes	1.5 to 3	1 to 2.5	moderately sensitive	white		spring
	Hakea	rugosa	dwarf hakea	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	white		winter to spring
	Hibbertia	*riparia*	bristly guinea flower	[2]buzz pollinated	no	0.1 to 0.5	0.3 to 0.8	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	**Leptospermum*	*myrsinoides*	silky tea-tree	yes	yes	1 to 4	1 to 4	resistant	white		spring
	Olearia	*ramulosa*	twiggy daisy-bush	yes	yes	1 to 1.15	1 to 2	resistant	white	pink	spring to summer
	Pultenaea	*largiflorens*	twiggy bush-pea	yes	yes	1 to 1.5	0.5 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	white		winter to spring
	Thomasia	*petalocalyx*	paper flower	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.6	0.6 to 1	moderately sensitive	pink	purple	spring to summer

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SA blue gum, *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. leucoxylon 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	*Xanthorrhoea*	*quadrangulata*	Mount Loftyt grass tree	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	0.5 to 1.5	resistant	cream		autumn to winter
	Xanthorrhoea	*semiplana* ssp. semiplana	grass tree	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	cream		winter to spring
	Lomandra	*densiflora*	pointed mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.6	0.2 to 0.6	resistant	green		winter to summer
	Lomandra	*micrantha*	small-flower mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.8	0.2 to 0.9	resistant	white		autumn to spring
	Lomandra	*multiflora* ssp. dura	hard mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.8	0.75	resistant	cream		winter to summer
Sedges and rushes	*Juncus*	*pauciflorus*	loose-flower rush	yes	no	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		summer
Ground cover	Aristida	behriana	brush wire-grass	yes	no	0.15 to 0.3	0.2 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Austrostipa	*elegantissima*	elegant spear grass	yes	no	1	1	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Austrostipa	*nodosa*	tall spear grass	yes	no	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Chloris	*truncata*	windmill grass	yes	no	0.3 to 0.5	0.2 to 0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Goodenia	*blackiana*	native primrose	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.2	0.2 to 0.5	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	Goodenia	*pinnatifida*	cut-leaf goodenia	yes	yes	0.4	0.1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Kennedia	*prostrata*	scarlet runner or running postman	yes	yes	0.1	1.5 to 4	moderately sensitive	red		winter to spring
	Microlaena	*stipoides* var. stipoides	weeping rice-grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Poa	labillardieri	common tussock-grass	yes	no	0.5 to 1	0.3 to 0.7	resistant	green		spring to summer
	Pultenaea	*pedunculata*	matted bush-pea	yes	yes	0.1	1 to 3	moderately sensitive	yellow	orange	winter to spring
	**Rytidosperma*	*auriculatum*	lobed wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.7	0.1 to 0.2	resistant	cream		spring
	**Rytidosperma*	*caespitosum*	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.8	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring
	**Rytidosperma*	*setaceum*	small-flowered wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.6	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Scaevola	*albida*	pale fan flower	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.6 to 1	resistant	white		All year
	Themeda	*triandra*	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		frequent
Bulbs and lilies	*Dianella*	*longifolia*	pale flax-lilly	[2]buzz pollinated	no	0.5 to 0.8	0.5 to 1	resistant	blue		spring to summer
	Dianella	*revoluta* var. revoluta	black-anther flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	no	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 2	resistant	blue		spring to summer
Climber (outside vineyard)	*Hardenbergia*	*violacea*	native lilac	yes	yes	climber	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	purple		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.

[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.

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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@nativeseeds.com.au	www.nativeseeds.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.

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
- Natural Resources Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Native grasses: A regional guide https://www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/files/sharedassets/adelaide_and_mt_lofty_ranges/land/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

This project is supported by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment through funding from Australian Government's National Landcare Program

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.

Disclaimer

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For more info about the National EcoVineyards Program see www.ecovineyards.com.au

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