









## Riverland 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 Riverland Wine Region.

Step #	Instruction
Step 1	To get started open the following link <a href="https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps/Pages/default.aspx">https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps/Pages/default.aspx</a>
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 <a href="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.landscape.sa.gov.au/hf/our-priorities/nature/native-plants-animals-and-biodiversity/native-plants-and-animals/native-plants/native-plant-species-lists</a>

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

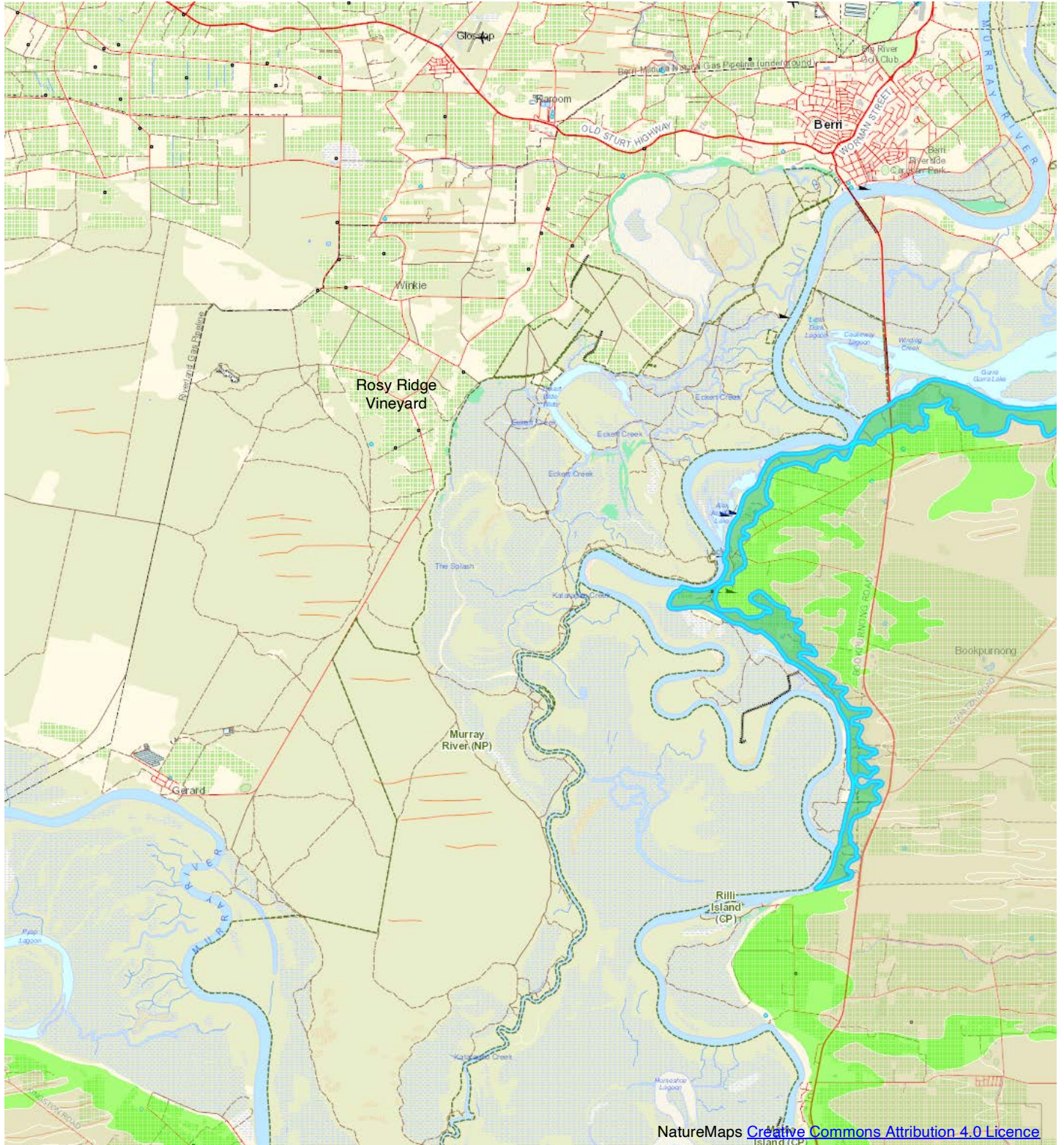
Please refer to the plant community lists below (which relate the location of the EcoVineyards demonstration sites) or enter your details into NatureMaps and follow the process above to access a plant list for your local area.

# Riverland Wine Region

## Southern cypress pine, *Callitris gracilis* low open forest (H7) (MN0010PE) plant species list

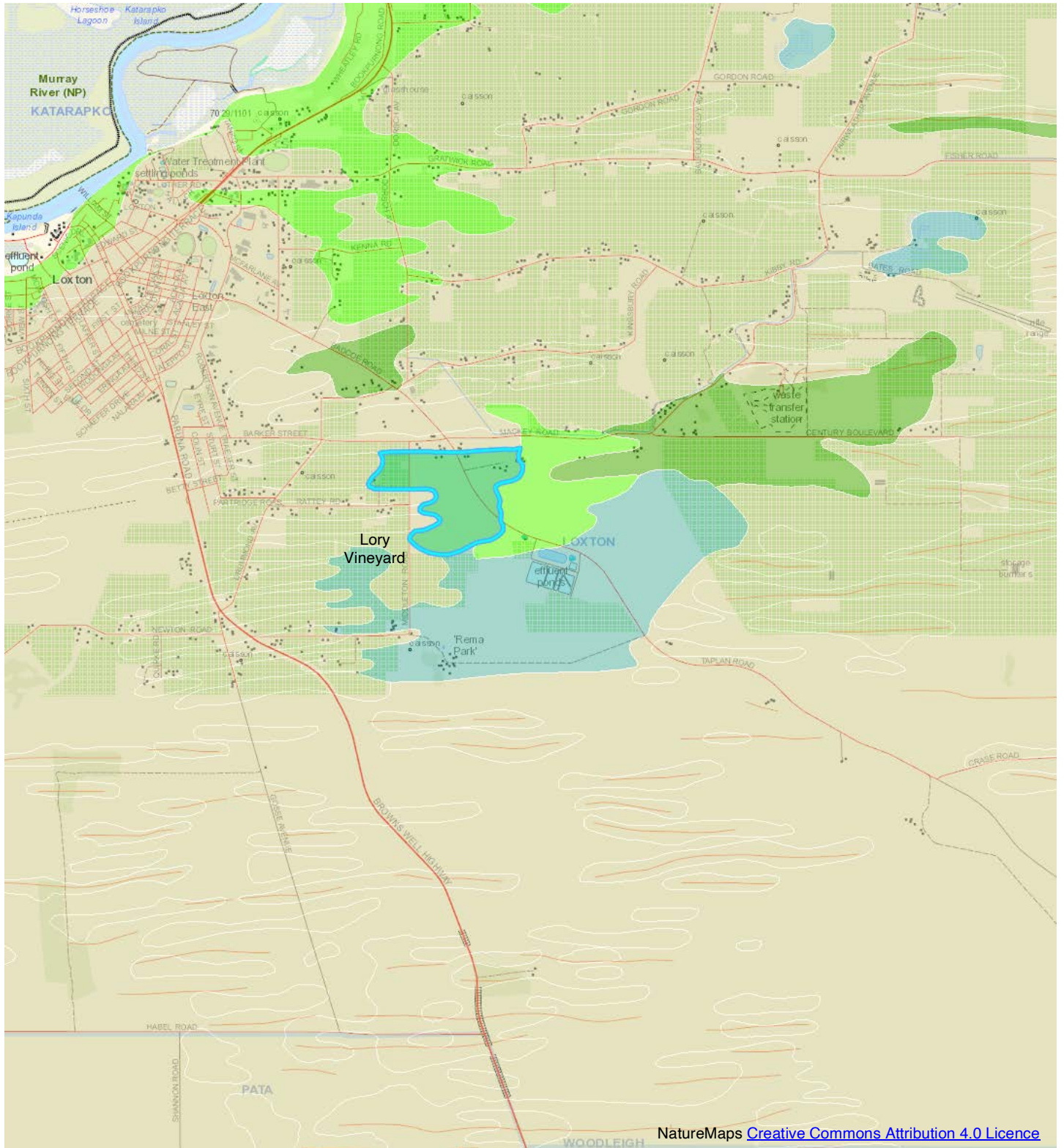
**Description:** *Callitris gracilis* low open forest typically over an open grassy and herbaceous understorey on shallow sandy areas

**EcoVineyards site:** Rosy Ridge Vineyard



NatureMaps Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Licence

**EcoVineyards site: Lory Vineyard**



NatureMaps [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Licence](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

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



## Southern cypress pine, *Callitris gracilis* low open forest 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.

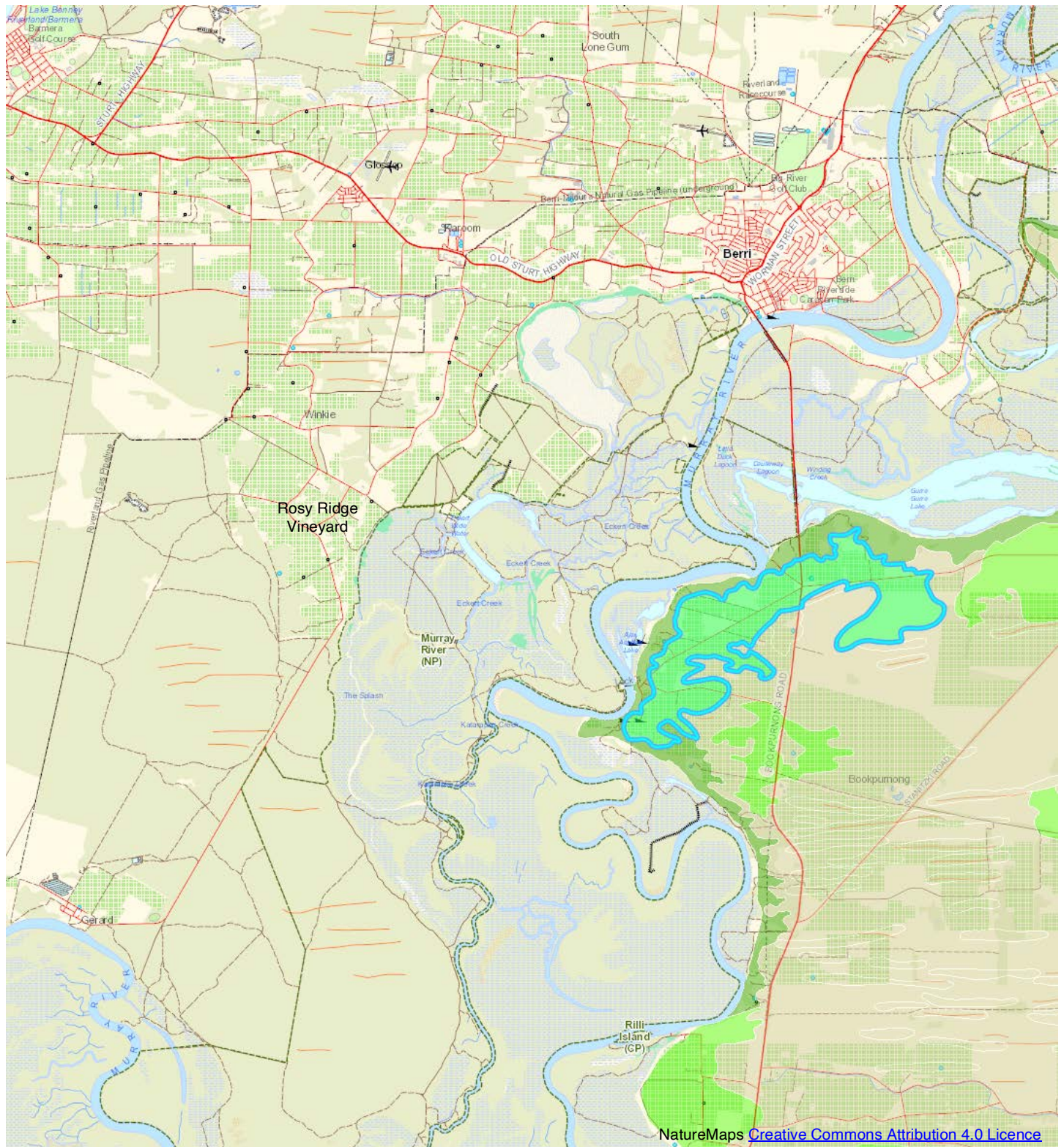
Habit	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resources		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
				Pollen	Nectar						
Tree	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>pycnantha</i>	golden wattle	yes	1yes	4 to 6	2 to 6	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	drooping sheoak	yes	no	5 to 8	4 to 6	resistant	red		autumn to winter
	<i>Callitris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	southern cypress pine	yes	no	7 to 14	3 to 6	resistant	N/A		N/A
Shrub	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>ligulata</i>	umbrella dust wattle	yes	1yes	2 to 4	4 to 6	resistant	yellow		spring
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>myrtifolia</i>	myrtle wattle	yes	1yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>	prickly wattle	yes	1yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>rupicola</i>	rock wattle	yes	1yes	0.5 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>spinescens</i>	spiny wattle	yes	1yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 2.5	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>muelleriana</i> ssp. <i>muelleriana</i>	common oak-bush / slaty sheoak	yes	no	1 to 3	2 to 3	moderately sensitive	insignificant		spring to summer
	<i>*Bursaria</i>	<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>Daviesia</i>	<i>brevifolia</i>	leafless bitter-pea	yes	yes	0.6 to 1.5	0.5 to 1	resistant	orange		spring
	<i>Dodonaea</i>	<i>viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spatulata</i>	sticky hop bush	yes	no	2 to 4	2 to 4	resistant	N/A		spring to autumn
	<i>Enchylaena</i>	<i>tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	ruby saltbush	yes		0.3 to 1	0.5 to 1.5	resistant	insignificant		spring to summer
	<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>Thomasia</i>	<i>petalocalyx</i>	paper flower	<sup>2</sup> buzz pollinated (pollen only accessible to native bees)	no	0.6	0.6 to 1	moderately sensitive	purple	pink	spring to summer	
Strap leaved	<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>	hard mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.8	0.75	resistant	cream		winter to summer
	<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
Ground cover	<i>Aristida</i>	<i>behriana</i>	brush wire-grass	yes	no	0.15 to 0.3	0.2 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	<i>Austrostipa</i>	<i>elegantissima</i>	feather spear-grass	yes	no	1	1	resistant	green	brown	winter to spring
	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>blackiana</i>	native primrose	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.2	0.2 to 0.5	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to 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
	<i>Scaevola</i>	<i>albida</i>	pale fan flower	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.6 to 1	resistant	white		all year

# Riverland Wine Region

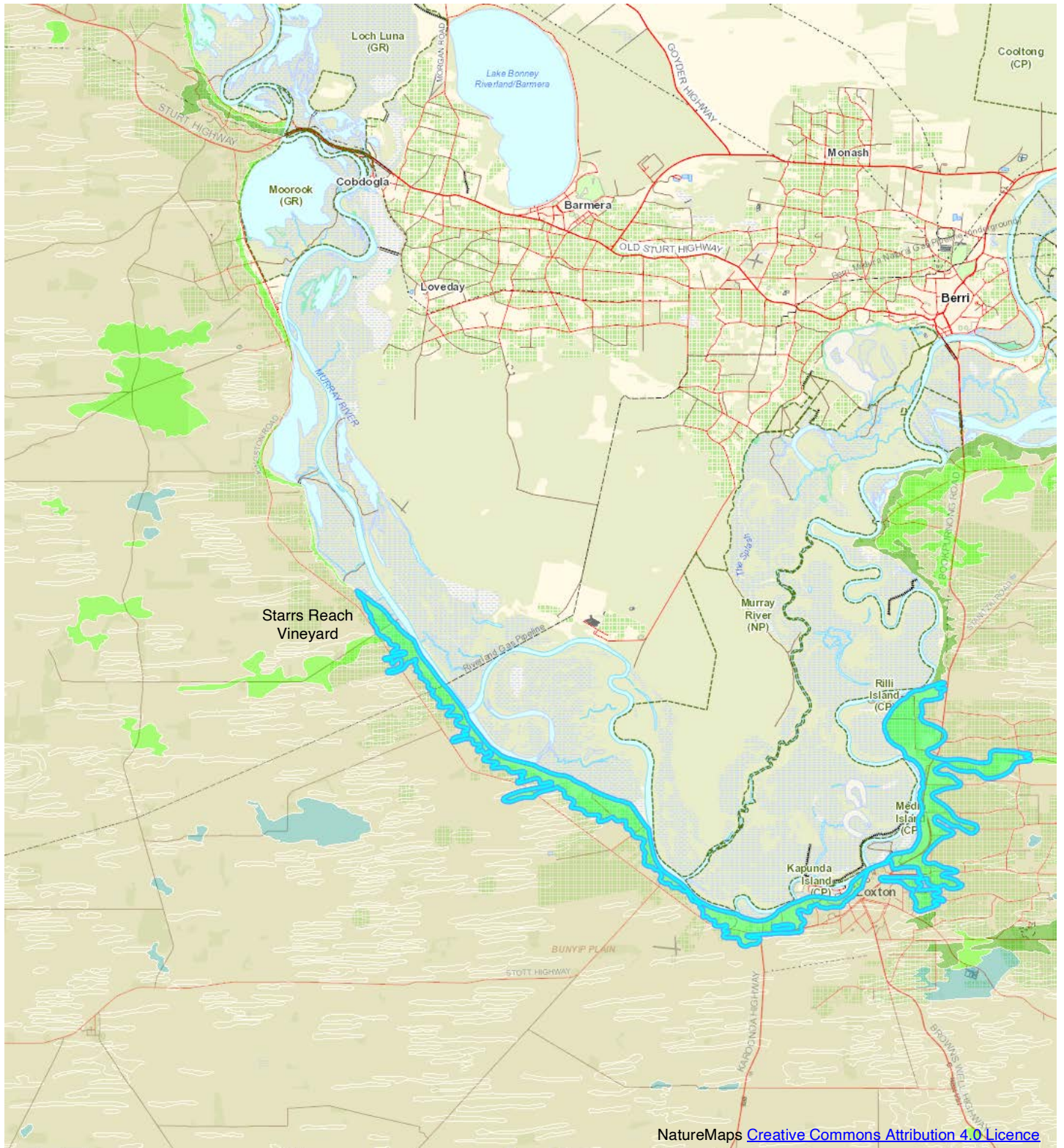
## Sugarwood, *Myoporum platycarpum* ssp. *platycarpum* low woodland (MM3801PE) plant species list

**Description:** *Myoporum platycarpum* ssp. *platycarpum* low woodland over an open shrub understorey

**EcoVineyards site:** Rosy Ridge Vineyard



EcoVineyards site: Starrs Reach Vineyard



## Sugarwood, *Myoporum platycarpum* ssp. *platycarpum* low 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	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>aneura</i>	mulga	yes	<sup>1</sup> yes	4 to 10	3 to 6	resistant	yellow			winter to spring
	<i>Callitris</i>	<i>glaucophylla</i>	northern cypress pine	yes	no	8 to 14	4 to 7	moderately sensitive	insignificant			
	<i>Callitris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	southern cypress pine	yes	no	7 to 14	3 to 6	resistant	insignificant			
	<i>Casuarina</i>	<i>pauper</i>	black oak	yes	no	6 to 15	4 to 8	resistant	red			summer
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>dumosa</i>	white mallee	yes	yes	4 to 8	4 to 5	resistant	yellow			winter to summer
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	yorrell	yes	yes	3 to 9	3 to 8	moderately sensitive	white			autumn to spring
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>leptophylla</i>	narrow-leaved red mallee	yes	yes	2 to 6	3 to 8	resistant	cream			autumn to spring
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>oleosa</i> ssp. <i>oleosa</i>	red mallee	yes	yes	3 to 12	3 to 12	moderately sensitive	white			winter to spring
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>socialis</i> ssp. <i>socialis</i>	red mallee	yes	yes	4 to 8	4 to 8	resistant	cream			spring to summer
	<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	dryland tea-tree	yes	yes	3 to 8	3 to 5	resistant	cream			spring to summer
	<i>Pittosporum</i>	<i>angustifolium</i>	native apricot	yes	yes	4 to 8	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	cream			spring
Shrub	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>ligulata</i>	umbrella dust wattle	yes	<sup>1</sup> yes	2 to 4	4 to 6	resistant	yellow			spring
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>oswaldii</i>	umbrella wattle	yes	<sup>1</sup> yes	3 to 5	3 to 5	resistant	yellow			summer
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>nyssophylla</i>		yes	<sup>1</sup> yes	2 to 3	3 to 4	resistant	yellow			winter to spring
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>rigens</i>	neilie	yes	<sup>1</sup> yes	2 to 4	2 to 4	resistant	yellow			winter to spring
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>victoriae</i> ssp. <i>victoriae</i>	elegant wattle	yes	<sup>1</sup> yes	2 to 5	2 to 5	resistant	yellow			spring to summer
	<i>Dodonaea</i>	<i>viscosa</i> ssp. <i>angustissima</i>	narrow-leaved hop bush	yes	no	2 to 4	2 to 4	resistant	insignificant			spring to autumn
	<i>Enchylaena</i>	<i>tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	ruby saltbush	yes		0.3 to 1	0.5 to 1.5	resistant	insignificant			spring to summer
	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>alternifolia</i>	native honeysuckle	yes	yes	2 to 3	2 to 3	moderately sensitive	pink	red	orange	winter to spring
	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	berrigen	yes	yes	2 to 6	1.5 to 4	moderately sensitive	pink	brown		winter to summer
	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>oppositifolia</i>	twin-leaf emu bush	yes	yes	1.5 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	pink	cream		winter to summer
	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>coparia</i>	broom emu bush	yes	yes	1 to 5	1 to 1.5	resistant	purple			winter to spring
	<i>Hakea</i>	<i>leucoptera</i> ssp. <i>leucoptera</i>	needle bush	yes	yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	moderately sensitive	white			spring
	<i>Maireana</i>	<i>brevifolia</i>	short-leaf bluebush	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1.5	resistant	insignificant			
	<i>Myoporum</i>	<i>platycarpum</i>	false sandalwood	yes	yes	3 to 6	2 to 4	moderately sensitive	white			spring
<i>Senna</i>	<i>artemisioides</i> ssp. <i>artemisioides</i>	silver cassia	<sup>2</sup> buzz pollinated (pollen only accessible to native bees)	no	1 to 2.5	1 to 2.5	moderately sensitive	yellow			all year	

## Sugarwood, *Myoporum platycarpum* ssp. *platycarpum* low 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>Atriplex</i>	ssp.	saltbush	yes		< 0.6	1 to 2	resistant	insignificant		all year
	<i>Austrostipa</i>	ssp.	spear-grass	yes	no	1	1	resistant	green	brown	winter to spring
	<i>*Rytidosperma</i>	ssp.	wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.8	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring

<sup>1</sup>*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.

<sup>2</sup> **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)

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. 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 satuireioides*, 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.

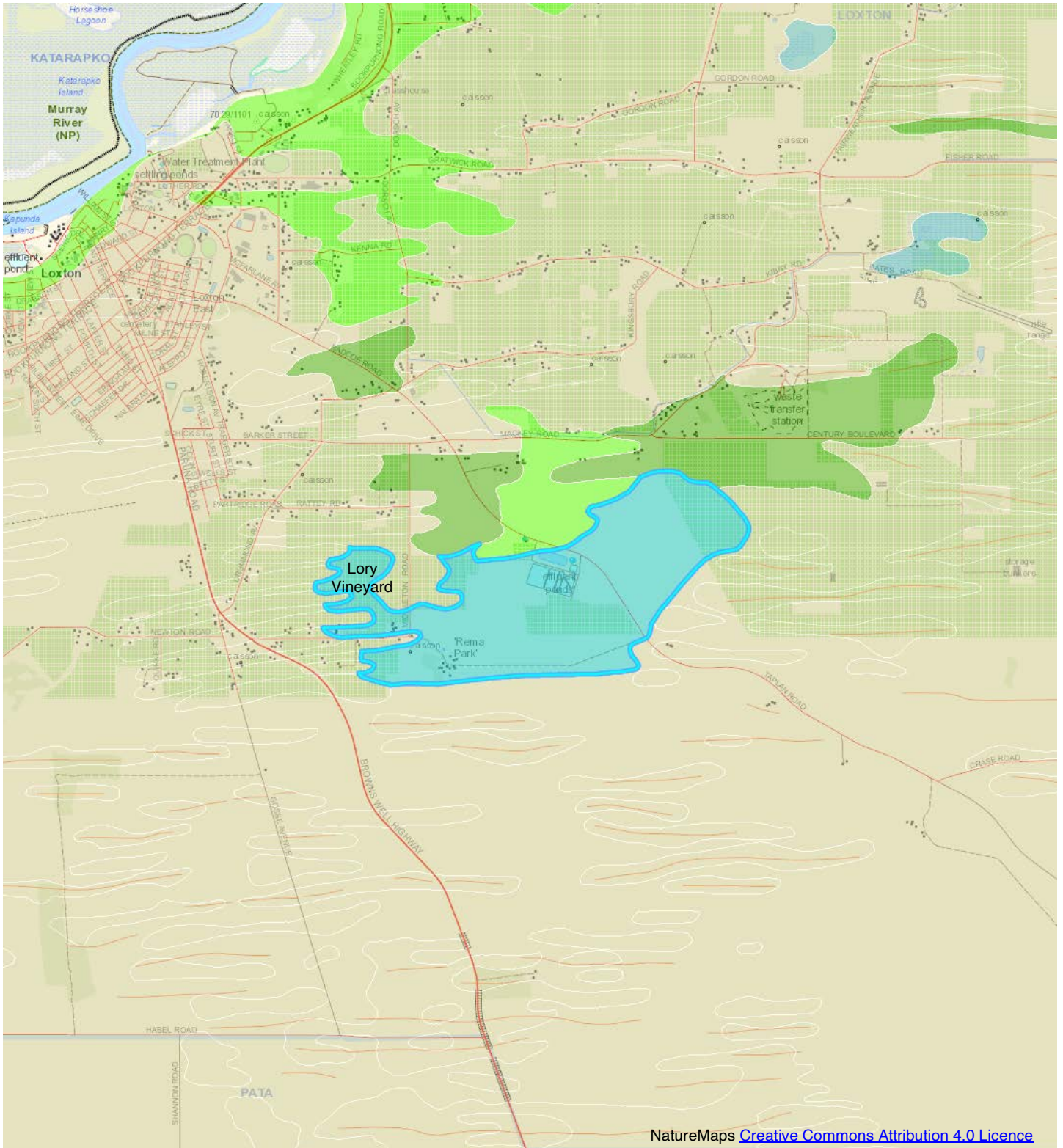
The Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board local plant catalogue provides a useful guide when selecting plants <http://plantselector.naturalresources.sa.gov.au>



# Riverland Wine Region

## Bullock bush, *Alectryon oleifolius* ssp. *canescens* tall shrubland MM4001PE plant species list

EcoVineyards site: Lory Vineyard



NatureMaps [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Licence](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

## Bullock bush, *Alectryon oleifolius* ssp. *canescens* tall shrubland 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>Alectryon</i>	<i>oleifolius</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i>	bullock bush	yes		9			cream		summer
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>aneura</i>	mulga	yes	<sup>1</sup> yes	4 to 10	3 to 6	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	<i>Callitris</i>	<i>glaucophylla</i>	northern cypress pine	yes	no	8 to 14	4 to 7	moderately sensitive	insignificant		
	<i>Callitris</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	southern cypress pine	yes	no	7 to 14	3 to 6	resistant	insignificant		
	<i>Casuarina</i>	<i>pauper</i>	black oak	yes	no	6 to 15	4 to 8	resistant	red		summer
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	yorrell	yes	yes	3 to 9	3 to 8	moderately sensitive	white		autumn to spring
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>oleosa</i> ssp. <i>oleosa</i>	red mallee	yes	yes	3 to 12	3 to 12	moderately sensitive	white		winter to spring
	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>socialis</i> ssp. <i>socialis</i>	red mallee	yes	yes	4 to 8	4 to 8	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	dryland tea-tree	yes	yes	3 to 8	3 to 5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	<i>Pittosporum</i>	<i>angustifolium</i>	native apricot	yes	yes	4 to 8	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	cream		spring
Shrub	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>nyssophylla</i>		yes	<sup>1</sup> yes	2 to 3	3 to 4	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>oswaldii</i>	umbrella wattle	yes	<sup>1</sup> yes	3 to 5	3 to 5	resistant	yellow		summer
	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>victoriae</i> ssp. <i>victoriae</i>	elegant wattle	yes	<sup>1</sup> yes	2 to 5	2 to 5	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	<i>Enchylaena</i>	<i>tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i>	ruby saltbush	yes		0.3 to 1	0.5 to 1.5	resistant	insignificant		spring to summer
	<i>Maireana</i>	<i>brevifolia</i>	short-leaf bluebush	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1.5	resistant	insignificant		
	<i>Myoporum</i>	<i>platycarpum</i>	false sandalwood	yes	yes	3 to 6	2 to 4	moderately sensitive	white		spring
	<i>Olearia</i>	<i>pimeleoides</i>	showy daisy-bush	yes		0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	white		winter to spring
	<i>Rhagodia</i>	<i>parabolica</i>	fragrant saltbush	yes		1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	insignificant		winter to spring
	<i>Senna</i>	<i>artemisioides</i> ssp. <i>artemisioides</i>	silver cassia	<sup>2</sup> buzz pollinated (pollen only accessible to native bees)	no	1 to 2.5	1 to 2.5	moderately sensitive	yellow		all year
Ground cover	<i>Atriplex</i>	ssp.	saltbush	yes		< 0.6	1 to 2	resistant	insignificant		All year
	<i>Austrostipa</i>	ssp.	spear-grass	yes	no	1	1	resistant	green	brown	winter to spring
	<i>*Rytidosperma</i>	ssp.	wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.8	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring

<sup>1</sup>*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.

<sup>2</sup>**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.

## Useful links

Native plant nurseries				
Company	Contact	Address	Contact details	Website
Barossa Bushgardens	Pam Payne	635 Research Rd, Nuriootpa, SA	M: 0448 676 348 (Tues or Thurs) T: (08) 8563 8330 (Tues or Thurs) E: <a href="mailto:bushgardens@barossa.sa.gov.au">bushgardens@barossa.sa.gov.au</a>	<a href="https://barossabushgardens.com.au/community-nursery">https://barossabushgardens.com.au/community-nursery</a>
Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Planning Association	Ben Simon	Kessell Rd (next to council depot), Goolwa, SA	M: 0418 828 949 E: <a href="mailto:ben.simon@gwlap.org.au">ben.simon@gwlap.org.au</a>	<a href="http://www.gwlap.org.au/what-we-do/alexandrina-community-nursery/">http://www.gwlap.org.au/what-we-do/alexandrina-community-nursery/</a>
Kersbrook Landcare Nursery	Heidi Pitman	176 South Para Rd Williamstown, SA	M: 0431 989 397 E: <a href="mailto:klg@landcaregroup.org.au">klg@landcaregroup.org.au</a>	<a href="http://www.kersbrook.landcaregroup.org.au">www.kersbrook.landcaregroup.org.au</a>
Riverland Native Plants	Tim and Nicole Field	143 Anderson Road, Loxton North, SA	M: 0499 362 581 E: <a href="mailto:riverlandnativeplants@gmail.com">riverlandnativeplants@gmail.com</a>	<a href="https://riverlandnativeplants.com.au">https://riverlandnativeplants.com.au</a>
State Flora Belair		In Belair National Park (free entry - instructions at main gate), SA	T: (08) 8278 7777 E: <a href="mailto:denrstatelfora@sa.gov.au">denrstatelfora@sa.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.stateflora.sa.gov.au">www.stateflora.sa.gov.au</a>
State Flora Murray Bridge		Bremer Rd, Murray Bridge, SA	T: (08) 8539 2105 E: <a href="mailto:dewnrstateflora@sa.gov.au">dewnrstateflora@sa.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.stateflora.sa.gov.au">www.stateflora.sa.gov.au</a>
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: <a href="mailto:info@treesforlife.org.au">info@treesforlife.org.au</a>	<a href="https://treesforlife.org.au">https://treesforlife.org.au</a>
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: <a href="mailto:bwseeds@activ8.net.au">bwseeds@activ8.net.au</a>	N/A
Native Seeds Pty Ltd	Darren Vincent	Great Alpine Rd Eurobin, Vic	T: 1300 473 337 E: <a href="mailto:enquiries@nativesseeds.com.au">enquiries@nativesseeds.com.au</a>	<a href="http://www.nativesseeds.com.au">www.nativesseeds.com.au</a>
Seeding Natives Incorporated	Andrew Fairney	Mount Pleasant, SA	M: 0477 307 577 E: <a href="mailto:andrew@seedingnatives.org.au">andrew@seedingnatives.org.au</a>	<a href="http://www.seedingnatives.org.au">www.seedingnatives.org.au</a>

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](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](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>

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.

Meru country, where the Eriwarung, Moorundi, Barmerara, Maru and Narwij jerook groups all lived is known as the Riverland.

### Disclaimer

The information contained in this fact sheet is provided for informational purposes only. The Wine Grape Council of South Australia (WGCSA) and Retallack Viticulture Pty Ltd give no representations or warranties in relation to the content of this fact sheet including without limitation that it is without error or is appropriate for any particular purpose. No person should act in reliance on the content of this fact sheet without first obtaining specific, independent professional advice having regard to their particular site(s). WGCSA and Retallack Viticulture Pty Ltd accept no liability for any direct or indirect loss or damage of any nature suffered or incurred in reliance on the content of this fact sheet.

For more info about the National EcoVineyards Program see [www.ecovineyards.com.au](http://www.ecovineyards.com.au)

© Retallack Viticulture Pty Ltd