Orange Wine Region

Native plant community lists

Information compiled by Dr Mary Retallack, April 2023

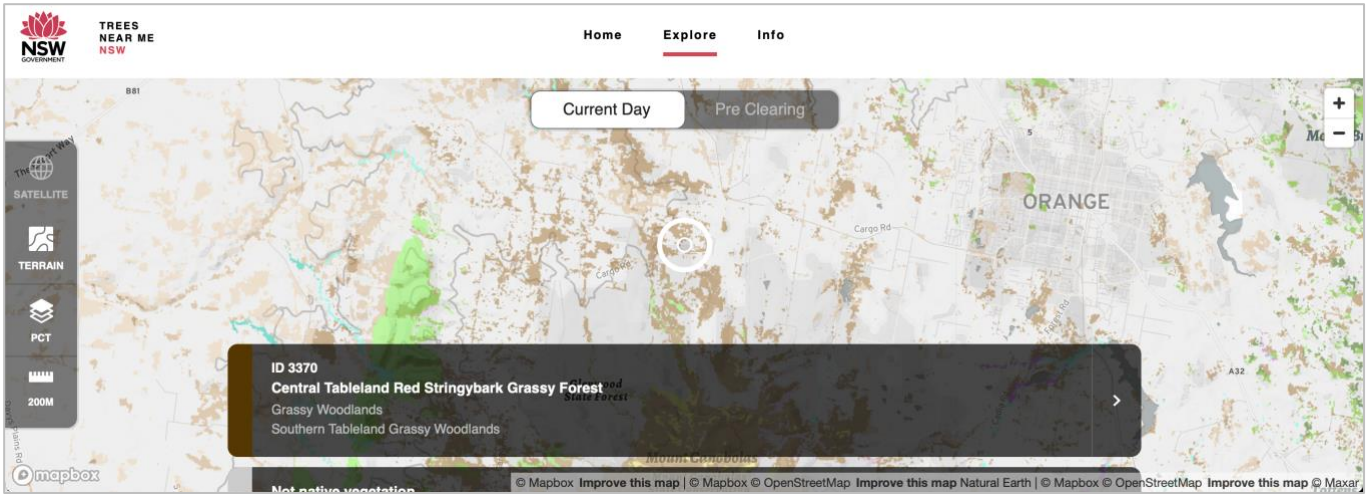
This 'quick guide' can help get you started on your property planning project. It provides details of the native plant community lists found in the Orange Wine Region (including the Central Ranges) and tools to assist you in determining your local plant community types.

Trees Near Me NSW

The Trees Near Me NSW app can be used to source local Plant Community Types (PCTs) for individual properties.

PCTs are the finest level in the NSW vegetation classification hierarchy. They identify and describe recurring patterns of native plant species assemblages in relation to environmental conditions (soil, temperature, moisture etc.). The floristic composition of PCTs is characterised by frequently co-occurring species, including combinations of trees, shrubs and/or ground cover plants.

Step #	Instructions
Step 1	Download the **Trees Near Me NSW app** on an internet browser https://treesnearme.app or mobile device
Step 2	Navigate to your property by dragging the map to your preferred location and use the zoom in and out buttons + -
Step 3	Toggle the layers on the left-hand side > satellite > terrain > PCT > 200m ruler
Step 4	Wait for the Plant Community Types (PCTs) to load at the bottom of the screen
Step 5	Select a Plant Community Type (PCT) to access the plants found in a particular native plant community

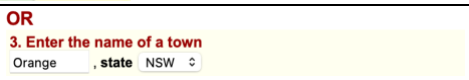
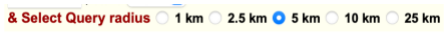


Please refer to the plant community lists below (they relate the location of the region's EcoVineyards demonstration sites) or enter your details into **Trees Near Me NSW** and follow the process above to access a plant list for your property.

PlantNET

Alternatively, PlantNET is an online program that can be used to source information about commonly found plants for designated locations in New South Wales.

You can access additional information about each plant by pressing on the plant name or do a more in-depth search for the status of a particular plant species (introduced, threatened, weed etc.).

Step #	Instructions
Step 1	To start visit https://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au
Step 2	Select the 'spatial search' button  and wait for the program to load
Step 3	Go to option 3 and enter the name of your town 
Step 4	While in option 3 select query radius (5 km) 
Step 5	Select All taxa and then press search 
Step 6	**Click on a name to see the page for that taxon** (and additional info about each plant) 

Background information

The plant community types and associated plant lists below have been refined to include plants that are likely to be available via local plant nurseries (enquire with your local nursery and pre-order in winter for pick up in May/June the following year), insectary benefits, and potential suitability for use either in or around vineyards. If you are unsure where to start, ask the nursery to select a tray of mixed species and observe how they grow adjacent to the vineyard in the first year.

If you wish to trial the use of plants, we suggest you start with a small area and focus your efforts on shrubs that either grow or can be trimmed to less than 2.5 metres tall if being planted near the vineyard (adjacent to strainer posts) and/or ground covers that are less than 30 cm tall if you are planting them in the undervine area.

Plant a diversity of plants to achieve optimal functional biodiversity benefits. To find out more about insectary plants please visit https://ecovineyards.com.au/fact-sheets/

Native plant communities have been identified for each EcoGrower demonstration site with a generic list of locally available plant species included at the end along with useful links to local service providers (native plant nurseries, suppliers of native seeds and sowing services). Plants are presented in alphabetical order by genus in each plant habit category.

Please use the plant information provided as a guide only and seek input from local practitioners and experts when selecting your plants, appropriate planting positions, spacing etc.

Orange Wine Region

Central tableland red stringybark grassy forest

Description: A tall to very tall dry grassy sclerophyll open forest. A mid-dense canopy very frequently contains *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*, occasionally in association with *Eucalyptus goniocalyx*, *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* or *Eucalyptus dives*. The shrub layer is generally sparse and very frequently includes *Acacia dealbata* and *Hibbertia obtusifolia*, with occasional scattered or patchy *Cassinia longifolia* or *Cassinia sifton*.

The ground layer is predominantly grassy, commonly including *Poa sieberiana*, *Microlaena stipoides*, *Rytidosperma racemosum* and *Elymus scaber*, with common forbs including creeping *Hydrocotyle laxiflora*, *Dichondra repens*, *Glycine clandestina* and *Oxalis perennans*, and *Gonocarpus tetragynus*, *Lomandra filiformis*, *Geranium solanderi*, *Hypericum gramineum* and *Viola betonicifolia*.

EcoVineyards sites: Cargo Road Wines, Cargo Road, Orange, NSW

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Tree	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*melanoxylon*^	blackwood	yes	[1]yes	7 to 20	4 to 10	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*vestita*^	hairy wattle	yes	[1]yes	3 to 6	3 to 6	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus*	*goniocalyx*^	long-leaved box	yes	yes	15	10	resistant	cream		autumn to winter
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*paradoxa*^	prickly wattle	yes	[1]yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*ulicifolia*^	juniper wattle	yes	[1]yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to winter
	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria*	*spinosa*^	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white		summer to autumn
	Fabaceae	*Davesia*	*latifolia*^	hop bitter-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	orange	red	spring to summer

Central Tableland red stringybark grassy forest

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Dillwynia*	*phylicoides^*	small-leaf parrot-pea	yes	yes	1.5	1	resistant	yellow	red	spring
	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea*	*viscosa^*	sticky hop bush	yes	no	2 to 4	2 to 4	resistant	insignificant		spring to autumn
	Proteaceae	*Grevillea*	*arenaria^*	sand grevillea	yes	yes	1 to 3	2 to 3	resistant	orange	pink	spring
	Fabaceae	*Indigofera*	*australis^*	native indigo	yes	yes	2	1 to 2	resistant	pink		spring
	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum*	*juniperinum*	prickly tea-tree	yes	yes	2 to 3	2	moderately sensitive	white		spring
	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea*	*linifolia*	rice flower	yes	yes	1.5	1	moderately sensitive	white	pink	spring
	Fabaceae	*Pultenaea*	*spinosa*	bush pea	yes	yes	3	2	resistant	orange	red	spring
Ground cover	Lamiaceae	*Ajuga*	*australis*	austral bugle	yes	yes	0.3	0.5 to 1	resistant	pink	purple	spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Austrostipa*	*scabra**	rough spear-grass	yes	no	0.3 to 0.6	0.5	resistant	brown		winter to spring
	Asteraceae	*Brachyscome*	*multifida^*	cut leaf daisy	yes	yes	0.4	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	pink	mauve	spring to summer
	Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra*	*repens*	kidney weed	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.3	1 to 5	resistant	yellow	green	spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Elymus*	*scaber*	native wheat grass	yes	no	0.2	1	resistant	cream		winter to spring
	Poaceae	*Microlaena*	*stipoides^*	weeping grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Poa*	*labillardierei^*	common tussock grass	yes	no	0.3 to 1	0.3 to 0.7	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*caespitosum**	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.8	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*erianthum*	hill wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.7	0.4	resistant	cream		winter to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*fulvum^*	wallaby grass	yes	no	0.4 to 0.7	0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*pilosum*	velvet wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.9	0.4	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*racemosum^*	wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2	0.2	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*tenuius*	purplish wallaby grass	yes	no	1.2	0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Themeda*	*triandra^*	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		all year

Central Tableland red stringybark grassy forest

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar					
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*filiformis*	wattle mat rush	yes	yes	0.5	0.5	resistant	cream	spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*longifolia*^	spiny-headed mat rush	yes	yes	0.5 to 0.8	1	resistant	yellow	winter to spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*multiflora*	many-flowered mat-rush	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.3	resistant	cream	winter to summer
Sedges and rushes	Cyperaceae	*Carex*	*appressa*^	tall sedge	yes	yes	1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown	spring to summer
	Juncaceae	*Juncus*	*usitatus*^	common rush	yes	yes	0.4 to 1	0.5	resistant	brown	spring to summer
Bulbs and lilies	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*caerulea*^	blue flax lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	1	0.5 to 2	resistant	blue	spring to summer
	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*revoluta*	black-anther flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 2	resistant	blue	spring to summer
Climber (outside vineyard)	Fabaceae	*Hardenbergia*	violacea^	native lilac	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	purple	winter to spring

^ plants available commercially

* seed available commercially

[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.

[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.

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

Orange Wine Region

White Box grassy woodland in the upper slopes sub-region of the NSW south-western slopes bioregion

Description: Tall woodland with trees to 25 m high dominated by white box, *Eucalyptus albens* often as the only tree species. Kurrajong, *Brachychiton populneus* subsp. populneus is often present, particularly on limestone or rocky ground. *Eucalyptus bridgesiana*, *Eucalyptus blakelyi* or *Eucalyptus melliodora* may also be present as minor components of the canopy.

The shrub layer is usually sparse or absent depending on grazing history or soil type. Wattles are common shrubs including *Acacia decora*, *Acacia implexa*, *Acacia pycnantha*, *Acacia deanei* subsp. paucijuga, *Acacia genistifolia*, *Acacia penninervis var*. penninervis, *Acacia buxifolia* subsp. buxifolia and *Acacia paradoxa*.

Other shrubs include *Dodonaea viscosa* subsp. cuneata, *Bursaria spinosa* subsp. spinosa and *Cassinia* spp. The ground cover is usually mid-dense to dense except during drought and may be very diverse in grass and forb species.

Very few areas contain a native ground cover with a rich flora but where this occurs it typically contains grasses such as *Themeda triandra, Poa sieberiana*, *Elymus scaber* var. scaber and a range of *Rytidosperma* species. Forbs in such sites include *Wurmbea dioica*, *Gonocarpus elatus*, *Microseris lanceolata*, *Leptorhynchos squamatus* sens lat., *Craspedia variabilis*, *Podolepis jaceoides*, *Hypericum gramineum*, *Stackhousia monogyna*, *Ranunculus lappaceous*, *Dichopogon strictus*, *Velleia paradoxa* and *Diuris dendrobioides*.

EcoVineyards site: Tamburlaine Organic Wines, Calula Road, Belgravia, NSW

White Box grassy woodland

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar					
Tree	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*implexa*	hickory	yes	[1]yes	5 to 15	4 to 10	resistant	yellow	summer
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*pycnantha*^	golden wattle	yes	[1]yes	4 to 6	2 to 6	moderately sensitive	yellow	winter to spring
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*buxifolia*^	box-leaf wattle	yes	[1]yes	3	d	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*decora*^	western silver wattle	yes	[1]yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	yellow	autum to spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*paradoxa*^	prickly wattle	yes	[1]yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria*	*spinosa*^	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white	summer to autumn
	Asteraceae	*Cassinia*	*uncata*	sticky cassinia	yes	[1]yes	1 to 2	1		cream	summer to winter
	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea*	*viscosa*^	sticky hop bush	yes	no	2 to 4	2 to 4	resistant	insignificant	spring to autumn
Ground cover	Lamiaceae	*Ajuga*	*australis*	austral bugle	yes	yes	0.3	0.5 to 1	resistant	pink / purple	spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Aristida*	*behriana*	brush wire-grass	yes	no	0.15 to 0.3	0.2 to 0.3	resistant	cream	spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Aristida*	*ramosa**	purple wiregrass	yes	no	1.2	0.5	moderately sensitive	brown	summer
	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa*	*macra*^*	red grass	yes	no	0.5	0.6	resistant	brown	all year
	Poaceae	*Elymus*	*scaber*	native wheat grass	yes	no	0.2	1	resistant	cream	winter to spring
	Poaceae	*Microlaena*	*stipoides*^	weeping grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream	spring to summer
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia*	*pinnatifida*^	cut-leaf goodenia	yes	yes	0.4	0.1	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*caespitosum**	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.8	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream	spring
	Poaceae	*Themeda*	*triandra*^	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown	all year
	Asteraceae	*Vittadinia*	*cuneata**	fuzzy New Holland daisy	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.4	0.3	resistant	blue / mauve	all year
	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia*	*luteola*^	bronze bluebell	yes	yes	0.4	0.5	moderately sensitive	blue	spring to autumn
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*filiformis*	wattle mat rush	yes	yes	0.5	0.5	resistant	cream	spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*multiflora*	many-flowered mat-rush	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	< 0.5	resistant	cream	winter to summer

Orange Wine Region

Southern tableland grassy box woodland

Description: A tall sclerophyll woodland with a dry shrub layer that is patchy to absent and a mid-dense, grassy groundcover, widespread in the low hills of the drier parts of the Southern Tablelands.

The canopy almost always includes box eucalypts *Eucalyptus melliodora* or *Eucalyptus bridgesiana*, occasionally associated with *Eucalyptus blakelyi* which may be locally prominent in lower parts of the landscape. The shrub layer is sparse to absent with occasional, scattered *Melichrus urceolatus*, *Lissanthe strigosa* or various *Acacia* species.

The mid-dense ground layer typically includes grasses, forbs, graminoids and some twiners, very frequently including *Hydrocotyle laxiflora, Austrostipa scabra*, *Lomandra filiformis*, *Microlaena stipoides* and *Elymus scaber*.

EcoVineyards sites: See Saw Wine, Caldwell Lane, Orange; Tamburlaine Organic Wines, Borenore Road, Borenore, NSW

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Tree	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina*	*littoralis*	black sheoak	yes	no	8	4 to 7	resistant	insignificant		autumn
	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina*	*verticillata*	drooping sheoak	yes	no	5 to 8	4 to 6	resistant	red		autumn to winter
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*vestita*^	hairy wattle	yes	[1]yes	3 to 6	3 to 6	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*paradoxa*^	prickly wattle	yes	[1]yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*ulicifolia*^	juniper wattle	yes	[1]yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to winter
	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria*	*spinosa*^	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white		summer to autumn
	Fabaceae	*Davesia*	*latifolia* ^	hop bitter-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	orange	red	spring to summer
	Fabaceae	*Dillwynia*	*phylicoides*^	small-leaf parrot-pea	yes	yes	1.5	1	resistant	yellow	red	spring
	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea*	*viscosa*^	sticky hop bush	yes	no	2 to 4	2 to 4	resistant	insignificant		spring to autumn
	Fabaceae	*Indigofera*	*australis*^	native indigo	yes	yes	2	1 to 2	resistant	pink		spring
	Fabaceae	*Pultenaea*	*villosa*^	hairy bush pea	yes	yes	0.3 to 2.5	3	resistant	yellow		winter to spring

Southern tableland grassy box woodland

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Ground cover	Poaceae	*Austrostipa*	*mollis*	soft spear-grass	yes	no	0.5 to 1	< 0.5	resistant	green	brown	winter to spring
	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa*	*macra^**	red grass	yes	no	0.5	0.6	resistant	brown		all year
	Poaceae	*Chloris*	*truncata**	windmill grass	yes	no	0.3 to 0.5	0.2 to 0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Chrysocephalum*	*apiculatum^*	yellow buttons	yes	yes	0.3	0.5 to 1	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	Poaceae	*Cymbopogon*	*refractus**	barbed wire grass	yes	no	1	0.4	resistant	cream		spring to autumn
	Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra*	*repens*	kidney weed	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.3	1 to 5	resistant	yellow	green	spring to summer
	Amaranthaceae	*Einadia*	*nutans*	climbing saltbush	yes		0.5	1	resistant	insignificant		spring
	Poaceae	*Elymus*	*scaber* var. scaber	native wheat grass	yes	no	0.2	1	resistant	cream		winter to spring
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia*	*pinnatifida^*	cut-leaf goodenia	yes	yes	0.4	0.1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Microlaena*	*stipoides var. stipoides^*	weeping grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Poa*	*labillardierei^*	common tussock grass	yes	no	0.3 to 1	0.3 to 0.7	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*caespitosum**	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.8	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*erianthum*	hill wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.7	0.4	resistant	cream		winter to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*fulvum^*	wallaby grass	yes	no	0.4 to 0.7	0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*pilosum*	velvet wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.9	0.4	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*racemosum^*	wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2	0.2	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*tenuius*	purplish wallaby grass	yes	no	1.2	0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia*	*communis^*	tufted bluebell	yes	yes	0.4	0.3	moderately sensitive	blue		spring to autumn
	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia*	*luteola^*	bronze bluebell	yes	yes	0.4	0.5	moderately sensitive	blue		spring to autumn
	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia*	*multicaulis^*	branching bluebell	yes	yes	0.8	0.5	moderately sensitive	blue		spring to summer
	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia*	*stricta^*	tall bluebell	yes	yes	0.4 to 0.9	0.4	moderately sensitive	blue		spring to summer

Southern tableland grassy box woodland

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar					
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*filiformis*	wattle mat rush	yes	yes	0.5	0.5	resistant	cream	spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*longifolia*^	spiny-headed mat rush	yes	yes	0.5 to 0.8	1	resistant	yellow	winter to spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*multiflora*	many-flowered mat-rush	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5	resistant	cream	winter to summer
Sedges and rushes	Cyperaceae	*Carex*	*appressa*^	tall sedge	yes	yes	1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown	spring to summer
	Juncaceae	*Juncus*	*usitatus*^	common rush	yes	yes	0.4 to 1	0.5	resistant	brown	spring to summer
Bulbs and lilies	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*revoluta*^	black-anther flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 2	resistant	blue	spring to summer
Climber (outside vineyard)	Ranunculaceae	*Clematis*	*aristata*^	old man's beard	yes	yes	climber	0.5	moderately sensitive	cream	winter to summer
	Fabaceae	*Hardenbergia*	violacea^	native lilac	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	purple	winter to spring

^ plants available commercially

* seed available commercially

[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.

[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.

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

Orange Wine Region

Central tableland dry slopes stringybark-box forest

Description: A tall dry grassy sclerophyll open forest of sheltered slopes and gullies in rugged hills of westward draining catchments of the Turon, Fish and Abercrombie rivers in the central tablelands.

A mid-dense tree canopy very frequently contains *Eucalyptus macrorhyncha*, commonly with *Eucalyptus goniocalyx* and occasionally *Eucalyptus bridgesiana*, *Eucalyptus melliodora* or *Eucalyptus polyanthemos*.

The shrub layer is sparse to patchy and commonly includes scattered *Bursaria spinosa* and *Hibbertia obtusifolia*, occasionally with *Acacia dealbata* or *Styphelia triflora*. The ground layer commonly has a diverse mix of grasses *Poa sieberiana*, *Dichelachne micrantha*, *Elymus scaber*, *Microlaena stipoides*, small forbs *Lomandra filiformis*, *Hypericum gramineum*, *Gonocarpus tetragynus*, *Glycine clandestina*, *Hydrocotyle laxiflora*, *Acaena novae-zelandiae*, *Stellaria pungens*, *Galium gaudichaudii*, *Geranium solanderi* and taller *Senecio prenanthoides* and tufted *Dianella revoluta*.

EcoVineyards site: Renzaglia Wines, Bosworth Falls Road, O'Connell, NSW

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar					
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*paradoxa*^	prickly wattle	yes	[1]yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*ulicifolia*^	juniper wattle	yes	[1]yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring to winter
	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria*	*spinosa*^	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white	summer to autumn
	Myrtaceae	*Callistemon*	*sieberi*	river bottlebrush	yes	yes	2 to 4	2 to 3	moderately sensitive	cream	spring
	Asteraceae	*Cassinia*	*uncata*	sticky cassinia	yes	[1]yes	1 to 2	1		cream	summer to winter
	Fabaceae	*Daviesia*	*brevifolia*	leafless bitter-pea	yes	yes	0.6 to 1.5	0.5 to 1	resistant	orange	spring
	Fabaceae	*Dillwynia*	*phylicoides*^	small-leaf parrot-pea	yes	yes	1.5	1	resistant	yellow / red	Spring
	Fabaceae	*Dillwynia*	*retorta*	eggs and bacon parrot-pea	yes	yes	3	1	moderately sensitive	yellow	winter to spring

Central tableland dry slopes stringybark-box forest

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Dillwynia*	*sericea*	showy parrot-pea	yes	yes	0.2 to 1	0.3 to 1	moderately sensitive	orange		spring
	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea*	*viscosa^*	sticky hop bush	yes	no	2 to 4	2 to 4	resistant	insignificant		spring to autumn
	Fabaceae	*Indigofera*	*australis^*	native indigo	yes	yes	2	1 to 2	resistant	pink		spring
	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum*	*polygalifolium ^*	common tea-tree	yes	yes	2	2	moderately sensitive	white		winter to summer
Ground cover	Lamiaceae	*Ajuga*	*australis*	austral bugle	yes	yes	0.3	0.5 to 1	resistant	pink	purple	spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Austrostipa*	*scabra**	rough spear-grass	yes	no	0.3 to 0.6	0.5	resistant	brown		winter to spring
	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa*	*macra^**	red grass	yes	no	0.5	0.6	resistant	brown		all year
	Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra*	*repens*	kidney weed	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.3	1 to 5	resistant	yellow	green	spring to summer
	Amaranthaceae	*Einadia*	*nutans*	climbing saltbush	yes		0.5	1	resistant	insignificant		spring
	Poaceae	*Elymus*	*scaber*	native wheat grass	yes	no	0.2	1	resistant	cream		winter to spring
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia*	*pinnatifida^*	cut-leaf goodenia	yes	yes	0.4	0.1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Microlaena*	*stipoides^*	weeping grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Poa*	*labillardierei^*	common tussock grass	yes	no	0.3 to 1	0.3 to 0.7	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*caespitosum**	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.8	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*erianthum*	hill wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.7	0.4	resistant	cream		winter to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*fulvum^*	wallaby grass	yes	no	0.4 to 0.7	0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*pilosum*	velvet wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.9	0.4	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*racemosum^*	wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2	0.2	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*tenuius*	purplish wallaby grass	yes	no	1.2	0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Vittadinia*	*cuneata**	fuzzy New Holland daisy	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.4	0.3	resistant	blue	mauve	all year
	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia*	*luteola^*	bronze bluebell	yes	yes	0.4	0.5	moderately sensitive	blue		spring to autumn
	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia*	*stricta^*	tall bluebell	yes	yes	0.4 to 0.9	0.4	moderately sensitive	blue		spring to summer

Central tableland dry slopes stringybark-box forest

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar					
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*filiformis*	wattle mat rush	yes	yes	0.5	0.5	resistant	cream	spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*longifolia*^	spiny-headed mat rush	yes	yes	0.5 to 0.75	1	resistant	yellow	winter to spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*multiflora*	many-flowered mat-rush	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	< 0.5	resistant	cream	winter to summer
Sedges and rushes	Cyperaceae	*Carex*	*appressa*^	tall sedge	yes	yes	1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown	spring to summer
	Juncaceae	*Juncus*	*usitatus*^	common rush	yes	yes	0.4 to 1	0.5	resistant	brown	spring to summer
Bulbs and lilies	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*revoluta*^	black-anther flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 2	resistant	blue	spring to summer
Climber (outside vineyard)	Ranunculaceae	*Clematis*	*aristata*^	old man's beard	yes	yes	climber	0.5	moderately sensitive	cream	winter to summer
	Fabaceae	*Hardenbergia*	violacea^	native lilac	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	purple	winter to spring

^ plants available commercially

* seed available commercially

[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.

[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.

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

Orange Wine Region

Generic list of available native plant species from local nurseries

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar					
Tree	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*melanoxylon^*	blackwood	yes	[1]yes	7 to 20	4 to 10	resistant	yellow	winter to spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*vestita^*	hairy wattle	yes	[1]yes	3 to 6	3 to 6	moderately sensitive	yellow	winter to spring
	Proteaceae	*Banksia*	*marginata^*	silver banksia	yes	yes	2 to 8	1 to 5	resistant	yellow	spring to autumn
	Proteaceae	*Banksia*	*spinulosa^*	hair-pin banksia	yes	yes	2 to 4	2 to 5	resistant	orange / yellow	autumn to winter
	Myrtaceae	*Callistemon*	*citrinus^*	red bottlebrush	yes	yes	2 to 5	2 to 5	resistant	red	spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Callistemon*	*sieberi^*	river bottlebrush	yes	yes	2 to 4	2 to 3	moderately sensitive	cream	spring
	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus*	*goniocalyx^*	long-leaved box	yes	yes	15	10	resistant	cream	autumn to winter
	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus*	*stellutata^*	black sallee	yes	yes	15	10	resistant	cream	summer to autumn
	Myrtaceae	*Kunzea*	*ericoides^*	kānuka	yes	yes	8	4	resistant	white	spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca*	*ericifolia^*	swamp paperbark	yes	yes	4 to 9	2 to 6	resistant	cream	spring to summer
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*buxifolia^*	box-leaf wattle	yes	[1]yes	3	d	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*decora^*	western silver wattle	yes	[1]yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	yellow	autum to spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*paradoxa^*	prickly wattle	yes	[1]yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*ulicifolia^*	juniper wattle	yes	[1]yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring to winter
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*verniciflua^*	varnish wattle	yes	[1]yes	3 to 5	3 to 5	moderately sensitive	yellow	winter to summer
	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria*	*spinosa^*	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white	summer to autumn
	Rutaceae	*Correa*	*alba^*	white correa	yes	yes	1 to 1.5	1 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	white	autumn to winter
	Rutaceae	*Correa*	*glabra^*	native fuschia	yes	yes	1 to 1.5	1 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	green	autumn to spring
	Rutaceae	*Correa*	*reflexa^*	common correa	yes	yes	0.5 to 3	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	green	autumn to spring

Generic list of available native plant species from local nurseries

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar					
Shrub	Rutaceae	*Correa*	*pulchella^*	salmon correa	yes	yes	1	1	moderately sensitive	white	winter
	Fabaceae	*Davesia*	*latifolia ^*	hop bitter-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	orange / red	spring to summer
	Fabaceae	*Dillwynia*	*phylicoides^*	small-leaf parrot-pea	yes	yes	1.5	1	resistant	yellow / red	spring
	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea*	*viscosa^*	sticky hop bush	yes	no	2 to 4	2 to 4	resistant	insignificant	spring to autumn
	Ericaceae	*Epacris*	*impressa^*	common heath	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5	resistant	pink	autumn to spring
	Proteaceae	*Hakea*	*nodosa^*	yellow hakea	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	resistant	yellow	autmn to spring
	Fabaceae	*Indigofera*	*australis^*	native indigo	yes	yes	2	1 to 2	resistant	pink	spring
	Proteaceae	*Isopogan*	*anemonifolius^*	drumsticks	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 2	resistant	yellow	spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum*	*juniperinum^*	prickly tea-tree	yes	yes	2 to 3	2	moderately sensitive	white	spring
	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum*	*lanigerum^*	woolly tea-tree	yes	yes	2 to 5	1.5 to 4	resistant	cream	spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum*	*myrtifolium^*	myrtle tea-tree	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 3	moderately sensitive	white	spring
	Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus*	*diosmifolius^*	everlasting paper daisy	yes	yes	2	1	moderately sensitive	white	winter to spring
	Lamiaceae	*Westringia*	*fruticosa^*	coastal rosemary	yes	yes	2 to 3	2 to 3	resistant	white / purple	winter to spring
Ground cover	Poaceae	*Bothriochloa*	*macra^**	red grass	yes	no	0.5	0.6	resistant	brown	all year
	Poaceae	*Cymbopogon*	*refractus**	barbed wire grass	yes	no	1	0.4	resistant	cream	spring to autumn
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia*	*pinnatifida^*	cut-leaf goodenia	yes	yes	0.4	0.1	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring to summer
	Scrophulariaceae	*Myoporum*	*parvifolium^*	boobialla	yes	yes	0.3	3	resistant	white	spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Poa*	*labillardierei^*	common tussock grass	yes	no	0.3 to 1	0.3 to 0.7	resistant	cream	spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Themeda*	*triandra^*	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown	all year

Generic list of available native plant species from local nurseries

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					Pollen	Nectar					
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*longifolia*^	spiny-headed mat rush	yes	yes	0.5 to 0.75	1	resistant	yellow	winter to spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*multiflora*	many-flowered mat-rush	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	< 0.5	resistant	cream	winter to summer
Sedges and rushes	Cyperaceae	*Baumea*	*rubiginosa*^	soft twig rush	yes	yes	1.4	2	resistant	brown	spring to summer
	Cyperaceae	*Carex*	*appressa*^	tall sedge	yes	yes	1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown	spring to summer
	Cyperaceae	*Carex*	*longebrachiata*^	weeping sedge	yes	yes	0.4 to 0.80	1	resistant	yellow / brown	spring to summer
	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis*	*acuta*^	common spike rush	yes	yes	0.6	0.6	resistant	brown	spring to summer
	Poales	*Juncus*	*pauciflorus*	loose-flower rush	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown	summer
	Juncaceae	*Juncus*	*usitatus*^	common rush	yes	yes	0.4 to 1	0.5	resistant	brown	spring to summer
Bulbs and lilies	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*revoluta*^	black-anther flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 2	resistant	blue	spring to summer
Climber (outside vineyard)	Ranunculaceae	*Clematis*	*aristata*^	old man's beard	yes	yes	climber	0.5	moderately sensitive	cream	winter to summer
	Fabaceae	*Hardenbergia*	violacea^	native lilac	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	purple	winter to spring

^ plants available commercially

* seed available commercially

[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.

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

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 sweet bursaria, *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 semibacca*

Continue your search for useful information here:

- Australian National Botanic Gardens https://www.anbg.gov.au/search/index.html
- Australian Plants Society NSW https://austplants.com.au and plant data base https://resources.austplants.com.au/plant-database/
- LLS Planting guide for inland waterways https://www.lls.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/1455873/Planting-guide-for-inland-waterways-CT-web-1.pdf
- Wheen Bee Foundation https://www.wheenbeefoundation.org.au/our-work/projects/powerful-pollinators/
- Threatened biodiversity profile search https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/

Local plant nurseries and seed suppliers

Native plant nurseries				
Company	**Contact**	**Address**	**Contact details**	**Website**
Bell River Nursery		1162 Forest Road, Spring Creek Orange, NSW	T: 02 6361 2185 M: 0421 448 464 / 0419 400 387 E: bellrivernursery@bigpond.com	https://bellrivernursery.com.au/pages/natives
Central Tablelands Landcare Nursery	Sue Wakefield	Department of Primary Industries Centre Research Station Drive Bathurst, NSW	T: 0439 620 081 E: ctlcnursery@gmail.com	https://landcare.nsw.gov.au/groups/central-tablelands-landcare-management-committee/central-tablelands-landcare-nursery/
Lithgow and District Community Nursery		2A Colabrook Street Lithgow, NSW	T: 02 6353 1126 E: communitynursery@bigpond.com	https://www.facebook.com/LithgowDistrictCommunityNursery/
Weddin Community Native Nursery		43 East Street Grenfell, NSW	M: 0456 879 481	http://www.weddinnativenursery.com/
Suppliers of native seeds and/or sowing services				
Cumberland Plain Seeds Pty Ltd	Tim Berryman	Glenbrook, NSW	T: 0422 480 078 E: tim@cpseeds.com.au	https://www.cpseeds.com.au
Native Seeds Pty Ltd	Darren Vincent	Great Alpine Rd Eurobin, Vic	T: 1300 473 337 E: enquiries@nativeseeds.com.au	www.nativeseeds.com.au

Please contact the EcoVineyards team admin@ecovineyards.com.au if you would like us to add your company details. This is a living document, and it is updated as new information becomes available.

Further reading

Articles on functional biodiversity enhancement

Retallack, M. (2011) **Vineyard biodiversity and insect interactions.** Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation, Adelaide. http://www.viti.com.au/pdf/Rmjr0811VineyardBiodiversityandInsectInteractionsBookletFINAL.pdf

Retallack, M. (2012) **Enhancing biodiversity in the vineyard.** Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board, Adelaide. http://www.viti.com.au/pdf/Enhancing%20Biodiversity%20in%20the%20Vineyard%20%20Workshop%20Notes.pdf

Retallack, M.J. (2018) **The importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services in production landscapes**. The Australian and New Zealand Grapegrower and Winemaker. Oct (657), 36 - 43. https://winetitles.com.au/gwm/articles/october-657/the-importance-of-biodiversity-and-ecosystem-services-in-production-landscapes/

Retallack, M.J. (2018) **The role of native insectary plants and their contribution to conservation biological control in vineyards**. The Australian and New Zealand Grapegrower and Winemaker. Nov (658). https://winetitles.com.au/gwm/articles/november-658/the-role-of-native-insectary-plants-and-their-contribution-to-conservation-biological-control-in-vineyards/

Retallack, M.J. (2018) **Practical examples of ways to establish native insectary plants in and around vineyards**. The Australian and New Zealand Grapegrower and Winemaker. Dec (659), 38-41. https://winetitles.com.au/gwm/articles/december-659/practical-examples-of-ways-to-establish-native-insectary-plants-in-and-around-vineyards/

Retallack, M.J. (2019) **The functional diversity of predator arthropods in vineyards**. The Australian and New Zealand Grapegrower and Winemaker. Jan (660), 23-26. https://winetitles.com.au/gwm/articles/january-660/the-functional-diversity-of-predator-arthropods-in-vineyards/

Retallack, M.J. (2019) **Ways to monitor arthropod activity on native insectary plants**. The Australian and New Zealand Grapegrower and Winemaker. Feb (661), 40-43. https://winetitles.com.au/gwm/articles/february-661/ways-to-monitor-arthropod-activity-on-native-insectary-plants/

Retallack, M.J., Thomson, L.J, and Keller, M.A. (2019) **Native insectary plants support populations of predatory arthropods for Australian vineyards.** 42nd Congress of Vine and Wine, International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV), Geneva, Switzerland. https://www.bio-conferences.org/articles/bioconf/abs/2019/04/bioconf-oiv2019_01004/bioconf-oiv2019_01004.html

Copies of these publications can also be found here https://ecovineyards.com.au/articles/

Fact sheets and case studies

National EcoVineyards Program fact sheets can be downloaded here https://ecovineyards.com.au/fact-sheets/

EcoVineyards case studies can be downloaded here https://ecovineyards.com.au/casestudies/

EcoVineyards
GROWING RESILIENCE NATURALLY

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Langhorne Creek Region Wine

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The Orange Wine Region
where altitude is the difference

MPW Mornington Peninsula Wine

Clare Valley

Adelaide Hills Wine Region

Hunter Valley

Supporting partners

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Landscape South Australia Murraylands and Riverland

Melbourne Water

Lower Blackwood Catchment

NSW Government

AgExcellence Alliance

Ocloc Vineyard & Rural

native seeds
www.nativeseeds.com.au

Arborgreen

AGPATH

Munash Organics

Island Biologicals

The National EcoVineyards Program is funded by Wine Australia with levies from Australia's grape growers and winemakers and matching funds from the Australian Government.

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.

Disclaimer

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