

Adelaide Hills Wine Region






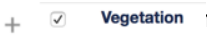
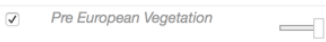

Native plant community lists

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 major pre-European plant communities found in the Adelaide Hills Wine Region and tools to assist you in determining your local plant community types.

NatureMaps

NatureMaps is an online program that can be used to source a range of information including pre-European plant communities for individual properties located in South Australia.

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.



Background information

The pre-European plant communities 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.

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

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>.

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.

To find out more about insectary plants please visit <https://ecovineyards.com.au/fact-sheets/>

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.



Adelaide Hills Wine Region

Stringybark, *Eucalyptus obliqua* open forest (H1) (ML0101PE)

Description: *Eucalyptus obliqua* open forest over a sclerophyll shrub understorey including *Exocarpos cupressiformis*, *Olearia grandiflora*, *O. ramulosa*, *Acacia myrtifolia*, *Hakea rostrata*, *Leucopogon virgatus*, *Daviesia leptophylla*, *Banksia marginata*, *Pultenaea daphnoides*, *P. largiflorens* and *Pteridium esculen*.

EcoVineyards sites: K1 Wines, Tynan Road, Kuitpo; Henschke Vineyard, Croft Road, Lenswood; Geoff Weaver Wines, Stafford Road, Lenswood; Ashton Hills Vineyard, Tregarthen Road, Ashton; Vinteloper, Cudlee Creek Road, Lobethal; Longview Vineyards, Pound Rd, Macclesfield; Howard Vineyard, Jungfer Road, Charleston, SA

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Tree	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>melanoxylon</i> [^]	blackwood	yes	¹ yes	7 to 20	4 to 10	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>pycnantha</i> [^]	golden wattle	yes	¹ yes	4 to 6	2 to 6	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>marginata</i> [^]	silver banksia	yes	yes	2 to 8	1 to 5	resistant	yellow		spring to autumn
	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>cosmophylla</i> [^]	cap gum	yes	yes	3 to 8	5 to 10	resistant	cream		autumn to winter
	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> [^]	SA blue gum	yes	yes	8 to 30	8 to 25	moderately sensitive	cream	pink	autumn to winter
	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>obliqua</i> [^]	messmate	yes	yes	15 to 40	12 to 25	moderately sensitive	white		summer



Stringybark, *Eucalyptus obliqua* open forest

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Shrub	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>gunnii</i> [^]	ploughshare wattle	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.8	1 to 2	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>myrtifolia</i> [^]	myrtle wattle	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>verniciflua</i> [^]	varnish wattle	yes	yes	3 to 5	3 to 5	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to summer
	Casuarinaceae	<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
	Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria</i>	<i>spinosa</i> [^]	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white		late spring to late summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>brevifolia</i> [^]	leafless bitter-pea	yes	yes	0.6 to 1.5	0.5 to 1	resistant	orange		spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>leptophylla</i> [^]	narrow-leaf bitter-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	red	orange	spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>ulicifolia</i> [^]	prickly bitter-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	yellow	orange	spring
	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>ovata</i> [^]	hop goodenia	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 3	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Proteaceae	<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>lavandulacea</i> [^]	heath grevillea	yes	yes	1 to 1.5	2 to 3	resistant	red		winter to spring
	Proteaceae	<i>Hakea</i>	<i>carinata</i> [^]	erect hakea	yes	yes	1.5 to 3	1 to 2.5	moderately sensitive	white		spring
	Proteaceae	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>exutiacies</i> [^]	prickly guinea flower	² buzz pollinated	yes	0.3 to 0.5	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Asteraceae	<i>Ixodia</i>	<i>achillaeoides</i> ssp. <i>alata</i> [^]	hills daisy	yes	yes	1	1	moderately sensitive	white		spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>continentale</i> [^]	prickly tea-tree	yes	yes	0.5 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>myrsinoides</i> [^]	silky tea-tree	yes	yes	1 to 4	1 to 4	resistant	white		spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Platylobium</i>	<i>obtusangulum</i> [^]	holly flat pea	yes	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	red	orange	spring to summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>daphnoides</i> [^]	large-leaf bush pea	yes	yes	1 to 2	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	red	orange	spring
Elaeocarpaceae	<i>Tetralochea</i>	<i>pilosa</i> ssp. <i>pilosa</i> [^]	hairy pink-bells	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.5	0.2 to 0.5	moderately sensitive	pink		spring to summer	



Stringybark, *Eucalyptus obliqua* open forest

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Ground cover	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa</i>	<i>nodosa</i> [^] *	tall spear grass	yes	no	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Fabaceae	<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
	Poaceae	<i>Microlaena</i>	<i>stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i> [^] *	weeping rice-grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>setaceum</i> [^] *	small-flowered wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.6	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola</i>	<i>albida</i> [^]	pale fan flower	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.6 to 1	resistant	White		all year
	Poaceae	<i>Themeda</i>	<i>triandra</i> [^] *	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		frequent
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>densiflora</i> [^]	pointed mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.6	0.2 to 0.6	resistant	green		winter to summer
	Asparagaceae	<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
	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	<i>sempiiana</i> ssp. <i>sempiiana</i> [^]	grass tree	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	cream		winter to spring
Bulbs and lilies	Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i> [^]	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	<i>Hardenbergia</i>	<i>violacea</i> [^]	native lilac	yes	yes	climber	3 to 4	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.



Adelaide Hills Wine Region

Red gum, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* woodland (H12)

Description: *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* woodland over an open understorey of sedges, rushes, grasses, and herbs

EcoVineyards sites: Mt Bera Vineyard, Gorge Road, Cudlee Creek; Tolley Viticulture, Bird in Hand Rd, Woodside; Longview Vineyards, Pound Rd, Macclesfield; Howard Vineyard, Jungfer Road, Charleston, SA

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Tree	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>melanoxylo</i> [^]	blackwood	yes	¹ yes	7 to 20	4 to 10	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>pycnantha</i> [^]	golden wattle	yes	¹ yes	4 to 6	2 to 6	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>retinodes</i> var. <i>retinodes</i> [^]	swamp wattle	yes	¹ yes	5 to 8	3 to 7	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>sieberi</i>	river bottlebrush	yes	yes	2 to 4	2 to 3	moderately sensitive	cream		spring
	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> [^]	river red gum	yes	yes	20 to 30	10 to 15	resistant	white		summer
	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>dalrympleana</i> ssp. <i>dalrympleana</i>	candlebark gum	yes	yes	15 to 35	11 to 15	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>leucoxylo</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylo</i> [^]	SA blue gum	yes	yes	8 to 30	8 to 25	moderately sensitive	cream	pink	autumn to winter
	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> [^]	rough-bark manna gum	yes	yes	6 to 20	8 to 20	moderately sensitive	white		spring to autumn



Red gum, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* woodland

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Shrub	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>acinacea</i> [^]	gold dust wattle	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria</i>	<i>spinosa</i> ssp. <i>spinosa</i> [^]	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white		late spring to late summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Cullen</i>	<i>australasicum</i>	tall scurf-pea	yes	yes	0.5 to 2.5	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	pink		spring
	Amaranthaceae	<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
	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>amplexans</i> [^]	clasping goodenia	yes	yes	0.5 to 1.2	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>continentale</i> [^]	prickly tea-tree	yes	yes	0.5 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>lanigerum</i> [^]	woolly tea-tree	yes	yes	2 to 5	1.5 to 4	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>largiflorens</i> [^]	twiggy bush-pea	yes	yes	1 to 1.5	0.5 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	yellow	orange	winter to spring
	Asteraceae	<i>Senecio</i>	<i>pinnatifolius</i> [^]	variable groundsel	yes	yes	0.5 to 1.2		resistant	yellow		spring to summer
Ground cover	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa</i>	<i>elegantissima</i> ^{^*}	feather spear-grass	yes	no	1	1	resistant	green	brown	winter to spring
	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa</i>	<i>scabra</i> ^{^*}	rough spear-grass	yes	no	0.3 to 0.6	0.5	resistant	green	brown	winter to spring
	Poaceae	<i>Chloris</i>	<i>truncata</i> ^{^*}	windmill grass	yes	no	0.3 to 0.5	0.2 to 0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>pinnatifida</i> [^]	cut-leaf goodenia	yes	yes	0.4	0.1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia</i>	<i>anceps</i> [^]	angled lobelia	yes		0.1 to 0.3	0.3 to 2	moderately sensitive	purple		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Microlaena</i>	<i>stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i> ^{^*}	weeping rice-grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>auriculatum</i> ^{^*}	lobed wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.7	0.1 to 0.2	resistant	cream		spring
	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>caespitosum</i> ^{^*}	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.8	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring
	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>setaceum</i> ^{^*}	small-flowered wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.6	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Themeda</i>	<i>triandra</i> ^{^*}	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		frequent
	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia</i>	<i>stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i> [^]	tall bluebell	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	blue		frequent



Red gum, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis* woodland

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar					
Strap leaved	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	<i>sempiiana</i> ssp. <i>sempiiana</i> [^]	grass tree	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	cream	winter to spring
Sedges and rushes	Poales	<i>Bolboschoenus</i>	<i>caldwellii</i> [^]	salt club-rush	yes		0.3 to 1.2		resistant	brown	spring to summer
	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex</i>	<i>tereticaulis</i> [^]	rush sedge	yes	yes	0.6 to 1.2	0.6 to 1	resistant	brown	spring to summer
	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>gymnocaulos</i> [^]	spiny flat-sedge	yes		0.2 to 0.7	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown	winter to summer
	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>vaginatus</i> [^]	stiff flat-sedge	yes		0.3 to 1.5	0.5 to 2	resistant	brown	spring to autumn
	Poales	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>kraussii</i> [^]	sea rush	yes		0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown	frequent
	Poales	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>pallidus</i> [^]	pale rush	yes		0.5 to 2	0.5 to 2	resistant	brown	spring to summer
	Poales	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>pauciflorus</i> [^]	loose-flower rush	yes		0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown	summer
Bulbs and lilies	Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i> [^]	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	<i>Hardenbergia</i>	<i>violacea</i> [^]	native lilac	yes	yes	climber	3 to 4	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.



Adelaide Hills Wine Region

SA blue gum, *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon* woodland (H10) (AP0003PE) (SE0008PE)

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*)

EcoVineyards sites: Ngeringa, Williams Road, Mt Barker Summit; Lansdowne Vineyard, Forreston Road, Forreston; Tolley Viticulture, Bird in Hand Road, Woodside, Howard Vineyard, Bald Hills Road, Nairne, SA

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Tree	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>pycnantha</i> [^]	golden wattle	yes	1yes	4 to 6	2 to 6	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>verticillata</i> [^]	drooping sheoak	yes	no	5 to 8	4 to 6	resistant	red		autumn to winter
	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>marginata</i> [^]	silver banksia	yes	yes	2 to 8	1 to 5	resistant	yellow		spring to autumn
	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>camaldulensis</i> ssp. <i>camaldulensis</i> [^]	river red gum	yes	yes	20 to 30	10 to 15	resistant	white		summer
	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>fasciculosa</i> [^]	pink gum	yes	yes	5 to 18	5 to 12	moderately sensitive	cream		summer to autumn
	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i> [^]	SA blue gum	yes	yes	8 to 30	8 to 25	moderately sensitive	cream	pink	autumn to winter
	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>microcarpa</i> [^]	grey box	yes	yes	6 to 20	8 to 20	resistant	cream		summer to winter
	Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus</i>	<i>viminalis</i> ssp. <i>cygnetensis</i> [^]	rough barked manna gum	yes	yes	6 to 20	8 to 20	moderately sensitive	white		summer to autumn



SA blue gum, *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon* woodland

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Shrub	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>acinacea</i> [^]	wreath wattle	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>cupularis</i> [^]	coastal umbrella bush	yes	yes	2 to 3	2 to 3	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>paradoxa</i> [^]	prickly wattle	yes	yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria</i>	<i>spinosa</i> [^]	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white		late spring to late summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>leptophylla</i> [^]	narrow-leaf bitter-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	red	orange	spring
	Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonaea</i>	<i>viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spatulata</i> [^]	sticky hop bush	yes	no	2 to 4	2 to 4	resistant	insignificant		spring to autumn
	Fabaceae	<i>Eutaxia</i>	<i>microphylla</i> [^]	mallee bush-pea	yes	yes	0.5 to 2	2 to 2	moderately sensitive	brown	yellow	spring
	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>amplexans</i> [^]	clasping goodenia	yes	yes	0.5 to 1.2	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Proteaceae	<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
	Proteaceae	<i>Hakea</i>	<i>carinata</i> [^]	erect hakea	yes	yes	1.5 to 3	1 to 2.5	moderately sensitive	white		spring
	Proteaceae	<i>Hakea</i>	<i>rugosa</i> [^]	dwarf hakea	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	white		winter to spring
	Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>riparia</i> [^]	bristly guinea flower	² buzz pollinated	yes	0.1 to 0.5	0.3 to 0.8	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>myrsinoides</i> [^]	silky tea-tree	yes	yes	1 to 4	1 to 4	resistant	white		spring
	Asteraceae	<i>Olearia</i>	<i>ramulosa</i> [^]	twiggy daisy-bush	yes	yes	1 to 1.15	1 to 2	resistant	white	pink	spring to summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>largiflorens</i> [^]	twiggy bush-pea	yes	yes	1 to 1.5	0.5 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	white		winter to spring
Malvaceae	<i>Thomasia</i>	<i>petalocalyx</i> [^]	paper flower	² buzz pollinated	yes	0.6	0.6 to 1	moderately sensitive	pink	purple	spring to summer	



SA blue gum, *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon* 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	<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
	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa</i>	<i>elegantissima</i> ^{^*}	elegant spear grass	yes	no	1	1	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa</i>	<i>nodosa</i> ^{^*}	tall spear grass	yes	no	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Chloris</i>	<i>truncata</i> ^{^*}	windmill grass	yes	no	0.3 to 0.5	0.2 to 0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Goodeniaceae	<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
	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>pinnatifida</i> [^]	cut-leaf goodenia	yes	yes	0.4	0.1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	<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
	Poaceae	<i>Microlaena</i>	<i>stipoides</i> var. <i>stipoides</i> ^{^*}	weeping rice-grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Poa</i>	<i>labillardieri</i> [^]	common tussock-grass	yes	no	0.5 to 1	< 0.5	resistant	green		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>pedunculata</i> [^]	matted bush-pea	yes	yes	0.1	1 to 3	moderately sensitive	yellow	orange	winter to spring
	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>auriculatum</i> ^{^*}	lobed wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.7	0.1 to 0.2	resistant	cream		spring
	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>caespitosum</i> ^{^*}	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.8	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring
	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>setaceum</i> ^{^*}	small-flowered wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.6	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola</i>	<i>albida</i> [^]	pale fan flower	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.6 to 1	resistant	white		all year
	Poaceae	<i>Themeda</i>	<i>triandra</i> ^{^*}	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		frequent
	Asteraceae	<i>Vittadinia</i>	<i>cuneata</i> [*]	fuzzy New Holland daisy	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.4	0.3	resistant	blue	mauve	mauve



SA blue gum, *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon* 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	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>densiflora</i> [^]	pointed mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.6	0.2 to 0.6	resistant	green	winter to summer
	Asparagaceae	<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
	Asparagaceae	<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
	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	<i>quadrangulata</i> [^]	Mount Lofty grass tree	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	0.5 to 1.5	resistant	cream	autumn to winter
	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	<i>sempi plana</i> ssp. <i>sempi plana</i> [^]	grass tree	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	cream	winter to spring
Sedges and rushes	Poales	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>pauciflorus</i>	loose-flower rush	yes	no	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown	summer
Bulbs and lilies	Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>longifolia</i> [^]	pale flax-lily	² buzz pollinated	yes	0.5 to 0.8	0.5 to 1	resistant	blue	spring to summer
	Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>revoluta</i> var. <i>revoluta</i> [^]	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	<i>Hardenbergia</i>	<i>violacea</i> [^]	native lilac	yes	yes	climber	3 to 4	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.



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*, twiggly 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 native plants selector <http://users.on.net/~hjarvey/APSquery.html>
- Botanic Gardens of SA plant selector <http://plantselector.botanicgardens.sa.gov.au>
- Butterfly Conservation South Australia Inc. <https://butterflyconservationsa.net.au/butterflies/attract/find-plants/>
- Kersbrook Landcare Group 'Focus on Flora' book http://kersbrook.landcaregroup.org.au/articles/about_book.html and pictures of available plants <https://my-site-105083-109812.square.site/shop/15>
- Natural Resources Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Native grasses: A regional guide <https://cdn.environment.sa.gov.au/landscape/docs/hf/native-grasses-2017.pdf>
- Seeds of South Australia <https://spapps.environment.sa.gov.au/SeedsOfSA/scientificsearch.html>
- State Flora catalogue <https://www.stateflora.sa.gov.au/buy-plants/how-to-order/catalogue>
- Trees for Life Tree scheme zone and species lists <https://treesforlife.org.au/tree-scheme-zones>
- When Bee Foundation <https://www.wheeneefoundation.org.au/our-work/projects/powerful-pollinators/>



Local plant nurseries and seed suppliers

Native plant nurseries				
Company	Contact	Address	Contact details	Website
Barossa Bushgardens		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
Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Planning Association	Ben Simon	Kessell Rd (next to council depot) Goolwa, SA	M: 0418 828 949 E: ben.simon@gwlap.org.au	http://www.gwlap.org.au/what-we-do/alexandrina-community-nursery/
Hills Biodiversity	Warren Hilton	Mount Barker Environment Centre Springs Rd, Mount Barker, SA	M: 0408444592 E: warren@hillsbiodiversity.org.au	www.hillsbiodiversity.org.au
Future Generation Natives	Kate Constable	Mount Torrens, SA	M: 0418 844 240 E: kate@futurenatives.com.au	www.futurenatives.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
State Flora Belair		In Belair National Park (free entry - instructions at main gate), SA	T: (08) 8278 7777 E: denrstatelfora@sa.gov.au	www.stateflora.sa.gov.au
Trees for Life Westwood Nursery		5-7 May Terrace Brooklyn Park, SA	T: (08) 8406 0500 E: info@treesforlife.org.au	https://treesforlife.org.au
Suppliers of native seeds and/or sowing services				
Blackwood Seeds	Phil Druce	Inman Valley, SA	M: 0427 588 288 E: bwseeds@activ8.net.au	https://www.blackwoodseeds.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
Seeding Natives Incorporated	Andrew Fairney	Mount Pleasant, SA	M: 0477 307 577 E: andrew@seedingnatives.org.au	www.seedingnatives.org.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.

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



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

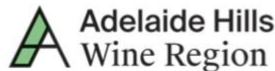
Program partners



Regional partners



The Orange Wine Region
where altitude is the difference



Supporting partners



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.

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