Margaret River Wine Region

Native plant community list

Information compiled by Dr Mary Retallack, May 2023

(with thanks to Andrew Hemsley, Lower Blackwood LCDC)

This 'quick guide' can help get you started on your property planning project. It provides details of the native plants found in the Margaret River Wine Region.

Unfortunately, pre-European plant communities and tools to assist you in determining your local plant community types are not currently available as the NatureMap program https://static.dbca.wa.gov.au/pages/naturemap.html has been taken off-line indefinitely.

We wish to acknowledge the assistance of the Species and Communities Program from Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions who helped identify native plants relevant to Willyabrup, Rosa Glen and surrounds. As new information becomes available, we will update this fact sheet.

Background information

The plant lists below have been curated 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).

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/

Margaret River Wine Region

Willyabrup and Rosa Glen

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Flower colour	Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar				
Tree	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*saligna*^	coojong	yes	[1]yes	8	5	yellow	winter to spring
	Myrtaceae	*Agonis*	*flexuosa*^	peppermint	yes	yes	8	4	white	spring to summer
	Proteaceae	*Banksia*	*attenuata*^	slender banksia	yes	yes	2 to 10	2	yellow	summer to winter
	Proteaceae	*Banksia*	*littoralis*^	swamp banksia	yes	yes	1.5 to 12	5	yellow	summer to winter
	Fabaceae	*Bossiaea*	*aquifolium*	water bush	yes	yes	5 to 8	5	orange / red	winter to spring
	Fabaceae	*Callistachys*	*lanceolata*^	wonnich	yes	yes	1.5 to 7	2 to 7	orange / yellow	spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Eucalyptus*	*drummondii*^	Drummond's gum	yes	yes	4 to 8	4	white	spring to summer
	Proteaceae	*Hakea*	*oleifolia*^	olive-leaved hakea	yes	yes	10	3	white	winter to spring
	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca*	*huegelii*^	chenille honey-myrtle	yes	yes	1 to 8	2 to 6	white	spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca*	*lanceolata*^	Rottnest Island tea-tree	yes	yes	5 to 8	3 to 5	cream	spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca*	*preissiana*^	stout paperbark	yes	yes	6 to 9	5	cream	spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Taxandria*	*linearifolia*^	swamp peppermint	yes	yes	2 to 5	1 to 3	white	spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Taxandria*	*juniperina*^	wattie	yes	yes	7 to 10	3 to 5	white	summer to spring
	Myrtaceae	*Taxandria*	*parviceps*^	fine tea-tree	yes	yes	3 to 4	3 to 4	white	winter to spring
	Fabaceae	*Viminaria*	*juncea*^	native broom	yes	yes	1 to 6	1 to 3	yellow	spring to summer

Willyabrup and Rosa Glen

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar					
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*alata*^	winged wattle	yes	[1]yes	0.5 to 1	1	cream		autumn to spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*browniana*^	Brown's wattle	yes	[1]yes	0.5 to 2	1	cream		autumn to spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*divergens*^	sail-boat wattle	yes	[1]yes	0.5 to 2.5	1 to 2	cream		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*myrtifolia*^	myrtle wattle	yes	[1]yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	yellow		spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*pulchella*^	western prickly moses	yes	[1]yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	yellow		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*urophylla*^	tall-leaved wattle	yes	[1]yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	yellow		autumn to spring
	Myrtaceae	*Astartea*	*scoparia*^	common astartea	yes	yes	2	1.5	white		summer
	Rutaceae	*Boronia*	*alata*^	winged boronia	yes	yes	2 to 5	2 to 3	pink		spring to summer
	Rutaceae	*Boronia*	*crenulata*^	aniseed boronia	yes	yes	1	1	pink		spring to summer
	Rutaceae	*Boronia*	*molloyae*^	tall boronia	yes	yes	2 to 5	2 to 3	pink		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	*Bossiaea*	*disticha*^	golden cascade	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	orange	red	spring
	Fabaceae	*Bossiaea*	*linophylla*^		yes	yes	2 to 5	1 to 2	orange	red	winter to summer
	Fabaceae	*Bossiaea*	*ornata*^	broad leaved brown pea	yes	yes	1	1	orange	red	spring
	Myrtaceae	*Calothamnus*	*sanguineus*^	silky-leaved blood flower	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	red		autumn to spring
	Fabaceae	*Chorizema*	*cordatum*^	heart-leaf flame pea	yes	yes	1.5	1	orange	red	winter to spring
	Fabaceae	*Daviesia*	*decurrens*^	prickly bitter-pea	yes	yes	1	1	orange	red	autumn to spring
	Fabaceae	*Daviesia*	*divaricata*^	marno	yes	yes	2	4	yellow	red	winter to summer
	Fabaceae	*Daviesia*	*horrida*^	prickly bitter pea	yes	yes	1 to 2	1	orange	red	winter to spring
	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea*	*aptera*^	coast hop bush	yes	no	2 to 4	2 to 4	insignificant		autumn to winter
	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea*	*ceratocarpa*^	prostrate form	yes	no	0.5	4	insignificant		autumn to spring

Willyabrup and Rosa Glen

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar					
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Eutaxia*	*myrtifolia*^		yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	orange	red	summer to spring
	Proteaceae	*Grevillea*	*brachystylis*^	short-styled grevillea	yes	yes	1	1	red		winter to spring
	Proteaceae	*Hakea*	lasianthoides^	willow hakea	yes	yes	1.5 to 3.5	1 to 2	cream		spring
	Proteaceae	*Hakea*	*prostrata*^	harsh hakea	yes	yes	1 to 4	1 to 4	white		spring
	Proteaceae	*Hakea*	*ruscifolia*^	candle hakea	yes	yes	0.5 to 3	1.5 to 2	white		summer to winter
	Proteaceae	*Hakea*	*sulcata*^	furrowed hakea	yes	yes	0.5 to 2	0.5 to 1.5	cream		winter to spring
	Proteaceae	*Hakea*	*trifurcata*^	two-leaved hakea	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 3	cream		autumn to spring
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia*	*cuneiformis*^	cut-leaf hibbertia	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	yellow		winter to spring
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia*	*serrata*^	serrated leaved guinea flower	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.3 to 1.5	0.5 to 1.5	yellow		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	*Hovea*	*elliptica*^	tree hovea	yes	yes	0.6 to 3	2	purple		spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Homalospermum*	*firmum*^		yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	white	pink	winter to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Hypocalymma*	*angustifolium*^	white myrtle	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	white	pink	winter to spring
	Myrtaceae	*Hypocalymma*	*robustum*^	Swan River myrtle	yes	yes	0.4 to 1.5	1	pink		winter to spring
	Myrtaceae	*Kunzea*	*recurva*^	purple kunzea	yes	yes	0.3 to 2	1 to 2	pink		spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca*	*incana*^	grey honey myrtle	yes	yes	2	2	cream		spring
	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca*	*lateritia*^	robin redbreast bush	yes	yes	2.5	3	red		spring to autumn
	Fabaceae	*Mirbelia*	*dilatata*^	holly-leaved mirbelia	yes	yes	0.5 to 3	1 to 2	pink		spring to summer
	Scrophulariaceae	*Myoporum*	*insulare*^	common boobialla	yes	yes	3 to 5	3 to 5	white		spring
	Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola*	*crassifolia*^	thick-leaved fan flower	yes	yes	1.5	1.5	blue	purple	spring to winter
	Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola*	*nitida*^	shining fan flower	yes	yes	0.3 to 3		blue	purple	spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Verticordia*	*plumosa*^	plumed feather flower	yes	yes	1.5	1.54	pink		spring to summer

Willyabrup and Rosa Glen

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar					
Ground cover	Apiaceae	*Apium*	*prostratum^*	sea celery	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	1	white		spring to summer
	Amaranthaceae	*Atriplex*	*isatidea^*	coast saltbush	yes	no	0.5 to 2.5	1 to 2	insignificant		autumn to winter
	Haemodoraceae	*Anigozanthos*	*flavidus^*	kangaroo paw	yes	yes	2	1 to 2	orange	red	spring to summer
	Haemodoraceae	*Anigozanthos*	*manglesii^*	red-and-green kangaroo paw	yes	yes	1	1	green		winter to spring
	Poaceae	*Austrostipa*	*elegantissima^*	tall feather grass	yes	no	2	0.8	green	brown	spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Austrostipa*	*flavescens^*	spear grass	yes	no	1.5	0.5	green	brown	spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Calytrix*	*flavescens^*	summer starflower	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.8	0.3 to 0.5	yellow		spring to summer
	Haemodoraceae	*Conostylis*	*aculeata^*	prickly conostylis	yes	yes	0.3	0.6	yellow		winter to spring
	Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra*	*repens^*	dichondra	yes	yes	0.2	0.5	white	mauve	spring to summer
	Aizoaceae	*Disphyma*	*crassifolium^*	round leaf pigface	yes	yes	0.2	0.5 to 1	pink		all year
	Fabaceae	*Kennedia*	*carinata^*	clover carpet	yes	yes	0.2	0.5	red		spring
	Fabaceae	*Kennedia*	*prostrata^*	running postman	yes	yes	0.1	1.5 to 4	red		winter to spring
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*caespitosum^**	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.4	0.4	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*geniculatum^**	kneed wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2	0.2	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Themeda*	*triandra^**	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	brown		all year

Willyabrup and Rosa Glen

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar					
Strap leaved	Iridaceae	*Patersonia*	*occidentalis*^	purple flag	yes	yes	0.5	0.6	blue	purple	spring to summer
	Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Xanthorrhoea*	*preissii*^	grass tree	yes	yes	2 to 3	2	cream		spring
Sedges and rushes	Cyperaceae	*Baumea*	*rubiginosa*^	soft twig rush	yes	yes	1.4	2	brown		spring to summer
	Cyperaceae	*Ficinia*	*nodosa*^	knobby club rush	yes	yes	1	0.6	brown		winter
	Juncaceae	*Juncus*	*amabilis*^	hollow rush	yes	yes	1.2	0.5	brown		spring to summer
	Juncaceae	*Juncus*	*pauciflorus*^	loose flower rush	yes	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5	brown		spring
	Juncaceae	*Juncus*	*subsecundus*^	finger rush	yes	yes	1	1	brown		spring to summer
	Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma*	*effusum*^	spreading sword sedge	yes	yes	2.5	2	brown		autumn to spring
	Cyperaceae	*Lepidosperma*	*gladiatum*^	coastal sword sedge	yes	yes	1	1	brown		spring to summer
Bulbs and lilies	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*brevicaulis*^	coast flax lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.3	0.6	violet		summer
	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*revoluta*^	black-anther flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 2	violet		spring to summer
Climber (outside vineyard)	Fabaceae	*Chorizema*	*diversifolium*^	climbing flame pea	yes	yes	1	1	orange	red	winter to summer
	Ranunculaceae	*Clematis*	*pubescens*^	old man's beard	yes	yes	climber	0.5	cream		autumn to spring
	Fabaceae	*Hardenbergia*	*comptoniana*^	native wisteria	yes	yes	climber	2 to 3	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 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
- Florabase https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au
- Nature Conservation Margaret River revegetation with local natives (p. 28-39) https://natureconservation.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Bushland-Management-Information-Sheets-Combined-Reduced.pdf
- Threatened species and communities https://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/plants-and-animals/threatened-species-and-communities
- Wheen Bee Foundation https://www.wheenbeefoundation.org.au/our-work/projects/powerful-pollinators/ guide for the Swan River, WA https://www.wheenbeefoundation.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/SF001-R-18.2-Pollinators-8pp-Swan-River-WA.pdf

Local plant nurseries and seed suppliers

Native plant nurseries				
Company	**Contact**	**Address**	**Contact details**	**Website**
Benara Nurseries	Claire Fanklyn-Jones	32 Safari Place, Carabooda WA 462 Nicholson Road, Forrestdale	T: 08 9561 9000 E: claire@benara.com.au	https://www.benaranurseries.com
Boyanup Botanical Nursery	Raelene	Lot 14 South West Highway Boyanup	T: 08 9731 5470 E: sales@boyanupbotanical.com.au	https://boyanupbotanical.com.au
Hamel Nursery	Richard Hordacre	178 Attein Road Coolup	T: 0439 769 379 E: info@hamelnursery.com.au	https://www.hamelnursery.com.au
Geographe Community Landcare Nursery	Rod Carey	366 Queen Elizabeth Avenue Ambergate (Busselton)	M: 0429 644 885 E: gcln@gcln.org.au	https://gcln.org.au
Tube Nursery	Jeremy / Jacqui	8 Blond Street Cowaramup	T: 08 9755 5509 / M: 0417 936 946 E: tube_nsy@bigpond.net.au	https://www.tubenursery.com.au
Native seed collectors and/or sowing services				
Capelife	Brook Devine	Margaret River	M: 0422 438 884 E: brook@capelife.com.au	https://capelife.com.au Local south-west revegetation and seed collecting contractor
Payne Farms	Debbie Legge	Karridale	M: 0456 639 661	
Tranen Revegetation Systems	Matt Blunt	11 Vincent St, Bayswater	M: 0400 165 729 E: matt.blunt@tranen.com.au	https://www.tranen.com.au Commercial revegetation consultants/contractors
Native seeds retailers				
Australian Wildflower Seeds		Donnybrook	E: https://wildseedaustralia.com.au	https://wildseedaustralia.com.au/store/
Formosa Flora	Keith Smith	223 Rutherford Rd Torbay via Albany	E: formosaflora@bigpond.com M: 0428 451 516	
Nindethana Native Seeds		Albany	T: 08 9844 3533 E: seed@nindethana.net.au	https://www.nindethana.net.au
Seed West		234 Benmuni Rd Wanneroo	T: (08) 9405 2372 E: seedwest@iinet.net.au	https://seedwest.net.au/index.html

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/

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where altitude is the difference

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Supporting partners

Melbourne Water

Lower Blackwood Catchment

NSW Government

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