Tasmania: Coal River Valley

Native plant community lists

Information compiled by Dr Mary Retallack, October 2026

This quick guide will help you get started with biodiversity and ecological planning on your property. It provides native plant community lists relevant to Southern Tasmania and resources to help you identify the natural vegetation communities and ecological values that may occur on your property.

Background information

The native plant community lists and associated species below have been tailored to the Tasmanian context, with a focus on Southern Tasmania. They highlight species recorded in local vegetation communities, potential availability through Tasmanian native plant nurseries and seed suppliers, insectary benefits, and potential suitability for planting in and around vineyards.

Availability varies between nurseries and seasons. Contact your local native plant nursery or seed supplier well in advance and consider pre-ordering during winter for collection in May or June the following year.

Where you are unsure which species to select, ask your nursery whether they can supply a mixed tray of locally appropriate species. Trial these in a small area, label them to create reference species and observe their establishment, growth and compatibility with vineyard operations before expanding the planting.

If you are new to using native plants in vineyards, start small. Focus on shrubs that grow naturally, or can be maintained through pruning, at less than 2.5 metres tall when planted near vineyard rows or adjacent to strainer posts (they may need to be trimmed). For undervine plantings, trial low-growing ground covers that remain below approximately 30 cm and can tolerate the site's conditions and vineyard management practices.

Plant a diversity of locally appropriate species to support functional biodiversity, including beneficial insects and other organisms that contribute to vineyard ecological function. Species selection should reflect local vegetation communities, soil type, drainage, frost exposure, water availability, fire risk and proximity to vines. For more information about insectary plants and their role in vineyards, refer to EcoVineyards fact sheets.

Native plant communities have been identified for each EcoGrower demonstration site, with a general list of additional species relevant to Southern Tasmania provided at the end of this guide. The guide also includes useful links to local native plant nurseries, native seed suppliers and revegetation or direct-seeding services. Species are presented alphabetically by genus within each plant-habit category.

Please use the plant information as a guide rather than a definitive planting prescription. The inclusion of a species does not confirm its presence on a particular property or guarantee commercial availability or suitability for every vineyard site. Check local provenance and seek advice from Tasmanian native plant practitioners, ecologists and experienced growers when selecting species, planting locations, spacing and establishment methods. Where possible, prioritise species sourced from appropriate local populations and ensure plantings complement existing native vegetation and the ecological values of the property.

Understorey Network – Municipality plant lists

The Understorey Network, in collaboration with NRM South, provides municipality-specific native plant lists to help guide local revegetation and ecological restoration. These lists can help you select locally appropriate species and identify potential planting options.

Vegetation communities

Tasmania's natural vegetation varies across its landscapes in response to climate, geology, landform, soils, drainage and elevation. Understanding the vegetation communities that occur naturally in your local area can help guide species selection and restoration planning.

Tasmania uses the Tasmanian Vegetation Classification (TASVEG) to map and describe vegetation communities across the state. TASVEG provides a useful starting point for identifying the vegetation types that may have occurred historically, or that remain in and around your property. Local field assessments are recommended to confirm which communities are present and to guide appropriate management and revegetation.

Step #	Instructions
Step 1	**Open LISTmap.** Visit https://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map and search the property address. Zoom to the vineyard boundary and surrounding land.
Step 2	**Turn on TASVEG.** Add the TASVEG 5.0 vegetation-community layer. Use the layer legend to interpret the pattern and code. Move the TASVEG 5.0 transparency slider to 50% so you can still see the property boundaries.
Step 3	**Identify the polygon.** Use the map's identify tool and click the mapped patch. Record the Vegetation Community Group, Vegetation Community Code and Vegetation Community Description. Save a screenshot and note whether the polygon lies inside or outside the property boundary.
Step 4	**Read the official description.** Open NRE Tasmania's 'From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation (Edition 2)': https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/from-forest-to-fjaeldmark-descriptions-of-tasmanias-vegetation. Choose the relevant community PDF from the relevant group (dry eucalypt forest and woodland, non-eucalypt forest and woodland, native grassland, modified land etc).
Step 5	**Match the exact code.** Use the contents page and code index in the relevant PDF. Read the full community description, diagnostic species, structure, substrate/geology, distribution, condition and management notes. Do not select plants from the dominant tree name alone.
Step 6	**Cross-check local species lists.** Use Plants of Tasmania Nursery and Understorey Network Municipality plant lists. These are useful regional floras, not proof that every listed species belongs on this property.
Step 7	**Match species to the action area.** Choose species only after checking moisture, soil, exposure, frost, mature size, fire exposure, irrigation, stock access, vineyard machinery and pest-management compatibility. For creek and dam margins, match wetness and bank conditions; for undervine trials, prioritise low stature and tolerance of mowing/irrigation.
Step 8	**Verify before ordering.** Ask suppliers to confirm current stock, local provenance, botanical name, quantity, price, lead time and whether plants are tube stock or seed. The ^ and * symbols below indicate catalogue/list evidence, not guaranteed current stock.

Refer to the community-specific lists below for the EcoVineyards demonstration site or use LISTmap to identify vegetation communities and access a plant list for your property.

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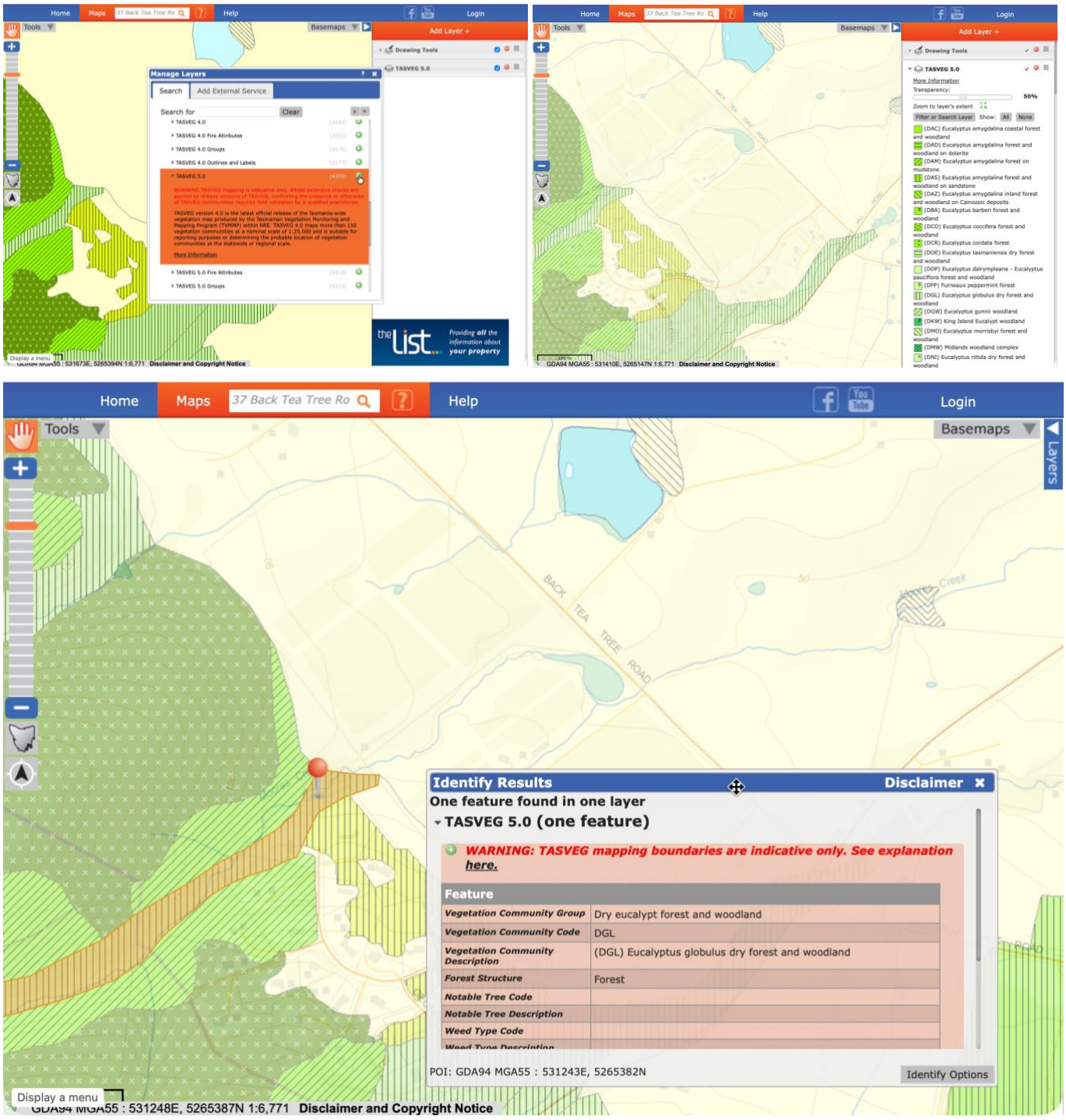


Figure 1. Vegetation community group screen grabs [LISTmap].

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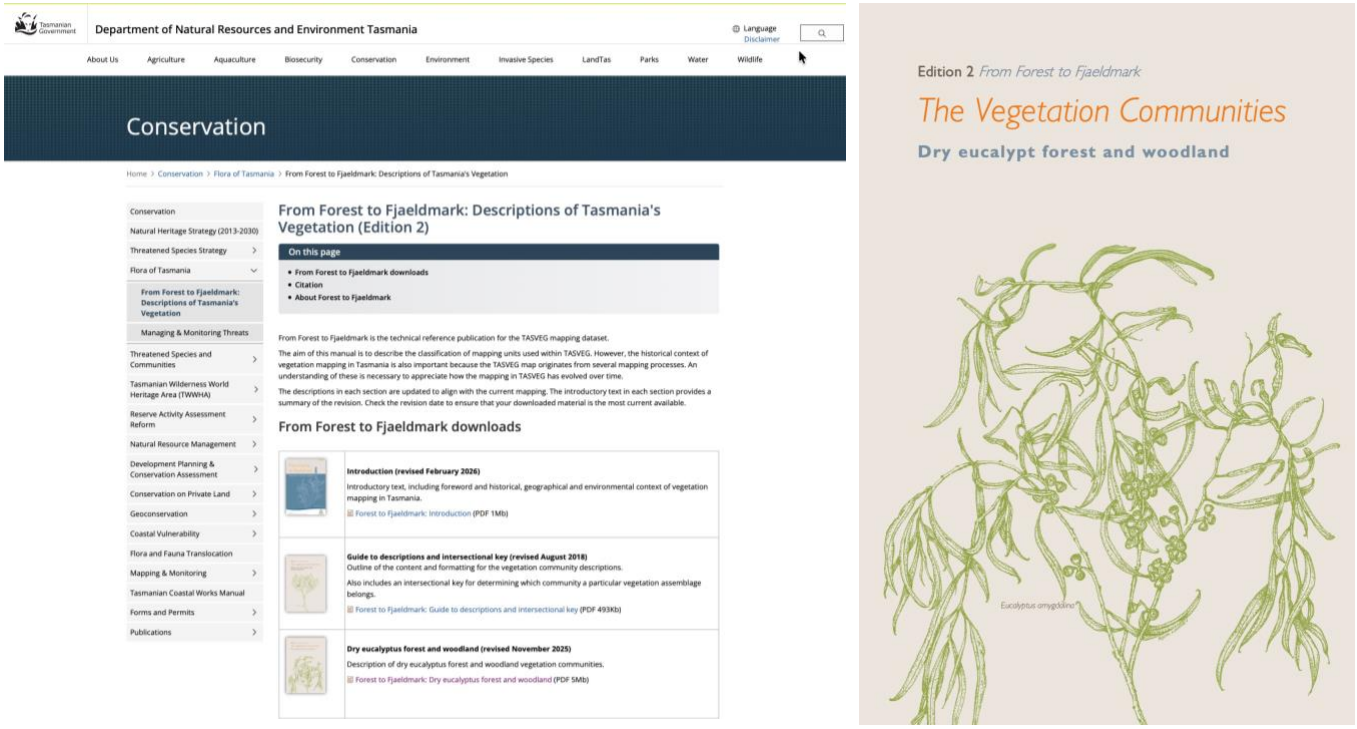


Figure 2. From Forest to Fjaeldmark screen grabs [https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/from-forest-to-fjaeldmark-descriptions-of-tasmanias-vegetation]

The candidate plant species lists associated with each plant community can be found via the From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation (Edition 2) website.

- Dry eucalyptus forest and woodland
  - *(DAM) Eucalyptus amygdalina* forest on mudstone
  - *(DGL) Eucalyptus globulus* dry forest and woodland
- Non-eucalypt forest and woodland
  - (DRI) *Eucalyptus risdonii* forest and woodland
  - (NBA) *Bursaria - Acacia* woodland
- Native grassland
  - (GCL) Lowland grassland complex
- Modified land
  - (FRG) Regenerating cleared land, Notable tree description (EV) *E. viminalis*

Additional local plant lists information can be found here:

- Richmond/Campania plant list
- Clarence municipality plant list
- Southern Midlands plant list

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(DAM) *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, black peppermint forest on mudstone

Description: Dry forest dominated by *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, black peppermint typically associated with mudstone-derived soils. The understorey may include native shrubs, grasses, herbs and ground covers adapted to relatively dry conditions. These communities can provide habitat and food resources for native wildlife and beneficial insects.[1]

EcoVineyards site: Tolpuddle Vineyard, Coal River Valley, Tasmania

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Pollen	Nectar	Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*mucronata*^*	narrow-leaf wattle	yes	[1]yes	2–5	2–4	resistant	yellow	winter–spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*myrtifolia*^*	myrtle wattle	yes	[1]yes	1–2	1–2	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria*	*spinosa*^*	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2	1–3	resistant	white	summer–autumn
	Asteraceae	*Cassinia*	*aculeata*^*	dolly bush	yes	yes	1–3	1–2	moderately sensitive	white	spring–summer
	Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus*	*ferrugineus*^*	tree everlasting	yes	yes	2–5	2–4	resistant	white	spring–summer
Ground cover	Poaceae	*Poa*	*labillardierei*^*	silver tussock grass	yes	no	0.3–1	0.3–0.8	resistant	green / brown	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*caespitosum*^*	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2–0.8	0.1–0.4	resistant	cream	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*setaceum*^*	small-flowered wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2–0.6	0.1–0.3	resistant	cream	spring–summer
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*filiformis*^*	wattle mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2–0.6	0.3–0.6	resistant	cream	spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*longifolia*^*	spiny-headed mat-rush	yes	yes	0.5–1	0.5–1.5	resistant	cream / yellow	winter–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.

[1] Kitchener, A. and Harris, S. (2013). From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation. Edition 2. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania. https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/from-forest-to-fjaeldmark-descriptions-of-tasmanias-vegetation

(DGL) *Eucalyptus globulus*, Tasmanian blue gum dry forest and woodland

Description: Dry forest or open woodland dominated by *Eucalyptus globulus*, blue gum, generally occurring in relatively dry settings. The canopy provides habitat and foraging resources for birds and other wildlife, while the understorey can support native grasses, flowering herbs and shrubs where it remains intact.[2]

EcoVineyards site: Tolpuddle Vineyard, Coal River Valley, Tasmania

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Pollen	Nectar	Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
Tree	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina*	*littoralis*^*	black sheoak	yes	no	5–12	2–6	resistant	insignificant	summer–winter
	Proteaceae	*Banksia*	*marginata*^*	silver banksia	yes	yes	2–8	1–5	resistant	yellow	spring–autumn
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*dealbata*^*	silver wattle	yes	[1]yes	5–15	4–10	resistant	yellow	winter–spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*mucronata*^*	narrow-leaf wattle	yes	[1]yes	2–5	2–4	resistant	yellow	winter–spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*myrtifolia*^*	myrtle wattle	yes	[1]yes	1–2	1–2	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria*	*spinosa*^*	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2–4	1–3	resistant	white	summer–autumn
	Asteraceae	*Cassinia*	*aculeata*^*	dolly bush	yes	yes	1–3	1–2	moderately sensitive	white	spring–summer
	Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus*	*ferrugineus*^*	tree everlasting	yes	yes	2–5	2–4	resistant	white	spring–summer
Ground cover	Poaceae	*Poa*	*labillardierei*^*	silver tussock grass	yes	no	0.3–1	0.3–0.8	resistant	green / brown	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*caespitosum*^*	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2–0.8	0.1–0.4	resistant	cream	spring–summer
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*filiformis*^*	wattle mat-rush	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.2–0.6	0.3–0.6	resistant	cream	spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*longifolia*^*	spiny-headed mat-rush	yes	yes	0.5–1	0.5–1.5	resistant	cream / yellow	winter–spring
Bulbs and lilies	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*revoluta*^*	spreading flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.3–1	0.5–2	resistant	blue / violet	spring–summer

^ 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 spp.* and *Dianella* spp. are buzz pollinated.

[2] Kitchener, A. and Harris, S. (2013). From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation. Edition 2. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania. https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/from-forest-to-fjaeldmark-descriptions-of-tasmanias-vegetation

(DRI) *Eucalyptus risdonii*, Risdon peppermint forest and woodland

Description: Forest and woodland characterised by the locally restricted *Eucalyptus risdonii,* Risdon peppermint, associated with particular geological and soil conditions in southeastern Tasmania. Because of its restricted distribution and conservation significance, confirm local occurrence and seek specialist advice before undertaking planting or vegetation management intended to support this community.[3]

EcoVineyards site: Tolpuddle Vineyard, Coal River Valley, Tasmania

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Pollen	Nectar	Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
Tree	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina*	*littoralis*^	black sheoak	yes	no	5–12	2–6	resistant	insignificant	summer–winter
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*mucronata*^	narrow-leaf wattle	yes	[1]yes	2–5	2–4	resistant	yellow	winter–spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*myrtifolia*^	myrtle wattle	yes	[1]yes	1–2	1–2	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria*	*spinosa*^	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2	1–3	resistant	white	summer–autumn
Ground cover	Poaceae	*Poa*	*labillardierei*^	silver tussock grass	yes	no	0.3–1	0.3–0.8	resistant	green / brown	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*caespitosum*^*	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2–0.8	0.1–0.4	resistant	cream	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*setaceum*^*	small-flowered wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2–0.6	0.1–0.3	resistant	cream	spring–summer
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*filiformis*^	wattle mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2–0.6	0.3–0.6	resistant	cream	spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*longifolia*^	spiny-headed mat-rush	yes	yes	0.5–1	0.5–1.5	resistant	cream / yellow	winter–spring
Bulbs and lilies	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*revoluta*^	spreading flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.3–1	0.5–2	resistant	blue / violet	spring–summer

^ 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.

[3] Kitchener, A. and Harris, S. (2013). From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation. Edition 2. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania. https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/from-forest-to-fjaeldmark-descriptions-of-tasmanias-vegetation

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Bursaria - Acacia woodland

Description: Open woodland characterised by prickly box (Bursaria spinosa) and native wattles (Acacia species). Flowering shrubs can provide pollen, nectar and habitat for insects, including beneficial arthropods. The mix of shrubs and open spaces can also support birds and other native fauna.[4]

EcoVineyards site: Tolpuddle Vineyard, Coal River Valley, Tasmania

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Pollen	Nectar	Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*mucronata*^	narrow-leaf wattle	yes	[1]yes	2–5	2–4	resistant	yellow	winter–spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*myrtifolia*^	myrtle wattle	yes	[1]yes	1–2	1–2	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria*	*spinosa*^	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2	1–3	resistant	white	summer–autumn
	Asteraceae	*Cassinia*	*aculeata*^	dolly bush	yes	yes	1–3	1–2	moderately sensitive	white	spring–summer
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia*	*ovata*^	hop goodenia	yes	yes	1–2.5	1–3	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring–summer
	Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus*	*ferrugineus*^	tree everlasting	yes	yes	2–5	2–4	resistant	white	spring–summer
	Fabaceae	*Pultenaea*	*juniperina*^	prickly beauty	yes	yes	0.5–2	0.5–1.5	moderately sensitive	yellow / orange	spring
Ground cover	Poaceae	*Poa*	*labillardierei*^	silver tussock grass	yes	no	0.3–1	0.3–0.8	resistant	green / brown	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*caespitosum*^*	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2–0.8	0.1–0.4	resistant	cream	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*setaceum*^*	small-flowered wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2–0.6	0.1–0.3	resistant	cream	spring–summer
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*filiformis*^	wattle mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2–0.6	0.3–0.6	resistant	cream	spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*longifolia*^	spiny-headed mat-rush	yes	yes	0.5–1	0.5–1.5	resistant	cream / yellow	winter–spring
Bulbs and lilies	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*revoluta*^	spreading flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.3–1	0.5–2	resistant	blue / violet	spring–summer

^ 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.

[4] Kitchener, A. and Harris, S. (2013). From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation. Edition 2. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania. https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/from-forest-to-fjaeldmark-descriptions-of-tasmanias-vegetation

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(GCL) Lowland grassland complex

Description: Lowland grassland dominated by native tussock grasses, particularly Rytidosperma, Austrostipa and Poa species, with kangaroo grass (Themeda triandra) sometimes prominent. These grasslands occur mainly in the Tasmanian Midlands, Derwent Valley and east coast, often on valley floors and lower slopes. They can support diverse native herbs, insects and other wildlife. Some areas have developed following the clearing or disturbance of former grassy woodland.[5]

EcoVineyards site: Tolpuddle Vineyard, Coal River Valley, Tasmania

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Pollen	Nectar	Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
Shrub	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia*	*ovata*^	hop goodenia	yes	yes	1–2.5	1–3	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring–summer
Ground cover	Asteraceae	*Chrysocephalum*	*apiculatum*^	common everlasting	yes	yes	0.1–0.4	0.3–0.8	resistant	yellow		winter–spring
	Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra*	*repens*^*	tom thumb	yes	yes	0.05–0.15	0.5–2	resistant	greenish	white	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Microlaena*	*stipoides*^*	weeping grass	yes	no	0.1–0.7	0.2–1	moderately sensitive	cream	green	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Poa*	*labillardierei*^	silver tussock grass	yes	no	0.3–1	0.3–0.8	resistant	green	brown	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*caespitosum*^*	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2–0.8	0.1–0.4	resistant	cream		spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*setaceum*^*	small-flowered wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2–0.6	0.1–0.3	resistant	cream		spring–summer
	Violaceae	*Viola*	*hederacea*^	native violet	yes	yes	0.05–0.2	0.5–2	resistant	white	purple	most of year

^ 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 spp.* and *Dianella* spp. 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.

[5] Kitchener, A. and Harris, S. (2013). From Forest to Fjaeldmark: Descriptions of Tasmania's Vegetation. Edition 2. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania. https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/from-forest-to-fjaeldmark-descriptions-of-tasmanias-vegetation

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Tasmania: Coal River Valley

Generic list of available native plant species from local nurseries

This regional shortlist draws on species recorded in Tasmanian supplier/plant-list resources. It is designed as a starting point for southern Tasmanian winegrowers, not a universal recommendation for every site. Species outside the immediate local vegetation context require provenance and suitability checks.

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Pollen	Nectar	Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
Tree	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*verticillata*	prickly moses	yes	[1]yes	2–8	2–4	resistant	yellow	winter–spring
	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina*	*littoralis*^	black sheoak	yes	no	5–12	2–6	resistant	insignificant	summer–winter
	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina*	*verticillata*	drooping sheoak	yes	no	4–10	3–8	resistant	insignificant	spring–autumn
	Proteaceae	*Banksia*	*marginata*^	silver banksia	yes	yes	2–8	1–5	resistant	yellow	spring–autumn
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*genistifolia*	spreading wattle	yes	[1]yes	1–3	1–2	resistant	yellow	winter–spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*gunnii*	ploughshare wattle	yes	[1]yes	0.3–1.5	1–2	resistant	yellow	winter–spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*mucronata*^	narrow-leaf wattle	yes	[1]yes	2–5	2–4	resistant	yellow	winter–spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*myrtifolia*^	myrtle wattle	yes	[1]yes	1–2	1–2	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*suaveolens*	sweet wattle	yes	[1]yes	1–3	1–2	moderately sensitive	cream	winter–spring
	Fabaceae	*Bossiaea*	*cinerea*	showy bossia	yes	no	1–3	1–2	resistant	yellow/red	spring
	Fabaceae	*Bossiaea*	*riparia*	leafless bossia	yes	no	0.5–2	1–2	resistant	yellow/red	spring
	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria*	*spinosa*^	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2	1–3	resistant	white	summer–autumn

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Generic list of available native plant species from local nurseries

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Pollen	Nectar	Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
Shrub	Asteraceae	*Cassinia*	*aculeata^*	dolly bush	yes	yes	1–3	1–2	moderately sensitive	white	spring–summer
	Rutaceae	*Correa*	*reflexa*	common correa	yes	yes	0.5–2	1–2	moderately sensitive	red / green	autumn–winter
	Fabaceae	*Daviesia*	*ulicifolia*	leafy spiky bitter-pea	yes	yes	1–3	1–2	resistant	yellow/red	spring
	Sapindaceae	*Dodonaea*	*viscosa*	broadleaf hopbush	yes	no	2–5	2–4	resistant	green	spring
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia*	*ovata^*	hop goodenia	yes	yes	1–2.5	1–3	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring–summer
	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum*	*lanigerum*	woolly tea-tree	yes	yes	2–6	2–4	resistant	white	spring–summer
	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum*	*scoparium*	common tea-tree / manuka	yes	yes	1–4	1–3	resistant	white / pink	spring–summer
	Myrtaceae	*Melaleuca*	*pallida*	lemon bottlebrush	yes	yes	1–3	1–2	moderately sensitive	yellow / cream	spring–summer
	Scrophulariaceae	*Myoporum*	*insulare*	common boobialla	yes	yes	1–5	2–4	resistant	white	spring–summer
	Asteraceae	*Olearia*	*hookeri*	crimson-tip daisybush	yes	yes	1–3	1–2	resistant	white	spring–summer
	Asteraceae	*Olearia*	*myrsinoides*	silky daisybush	yes	yes	0.5–2	1–2	resistant	white	spring–summer
	Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus*	*ferrugineus^*	tree everlasting	yes	yes	2–5	2–4	resistant	white	spring–summer
	Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus*	*obcordatus*	yellow everlasting bush	yes	yes	0.5–2	0.5–1.5	resistant	yellow	spring–summer
	Fabaceae	*Pultenaea*	*juniperina^*	prickly beauty	yes	yes	0.5–2	0.5–1.5	moderately sensitive	yellow / orange	spring
Ground cover	Asteraceae	*Brachyscome*	*aculeata*	hill daisy	yes	yes	0.1–0.5	0.2–0.5	resistant	mauve / white	spring–summer
	Asteraceae	*Brachyscome*	*rigidula*	cut-leaf daisy	yes	yes	0.1–0.4	0.2–0.5	resistant	mauve / purple	spring–summer
	Asteraceae	*Calocephalus*	*citreus*	lemon beauty heads	yes	yes	0.2–0.6	0.3–0.6	resistant	yellow	spring–summer
	Asteraceae	*Calocephalus*	*lacteus*	milky beauty heads	yes	yes	0.1–0.5	0.2–0.5	resistant	cream	spring–summer

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Generic list of available native plant species from local nurseries

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Pollen	Nectar	Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
Ground cover	Aizoaceae	*Carpobrotus*	*rossii*	native pigface	yes	yes	0.1–0.3	1–2	resistant	pink/purple	spring–summer
	Asteraceae	*Chrysocephalum*	*apiculatum*^	common everlasting	yes	yes	0.1–0.4	0.3–0.8	resistant	yellow	winter–spring
	Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra*	*repens*^*	tom thumb	yes	yes	0.1–0.2	0.5–2	resistant	green / white	spring–summer
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia*	*lanata*	trailing native-primrose	yes	yes	0.1–0.5	0.5–1.5	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring–summer
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia*	*prostrata*	prostrate guinea flower	[2]buzz pollinated	no	0.1–0.4	0.5–1.5	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring–summer
	Fabaceae	*Kennedia*	*prostrata*	running postman	yes	yes	0.1–0.3	1–2	resistant	red	spring–summer
	Campanulaceae	*Lobelia*	*pedunculata*	matted lobelia	yes	yes	0.1–0.2	0.5–1.5	resistant	blue	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Microlaena*	*stipoides**	weeping grass	yes	no	0.1–0.7	0.2–1	moderately sensitive	green / cream	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Poa*	*labillardierei*^	silver tussock grass	yes	no	0.3–1	0.3–0.8	resistant	green / brown	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Poa*	*rodwayi*	velvet tussock grass	yes	no	0.3–0.8	0.3–0.6	resistant	green / cream	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Poa*	*sieberiana*	velvet tussock grass	yes	no	0.3–0.8	0.3–0.8	resistant	green / cream	spring–summer
	Amaranthaceae	*Ptilotus*	*spathulatus*	pussy tails	yes	yes	0.1–0.4	0.2–0.5	resistant	pink	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*caespitosum*^	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2–0.8	0.1–0.4	resistant	cream	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*setaceum*^	small-flowered wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2–0.6	0.1–0.3	resistant	cream	spring–summer
	Goodeniaceae	*Scaevola*	*hookeri*	creeping fan-flower	yes	yes	0.3	1	resistant	white / blue	spring–summer
	Poaceae	*Themeda*	*triandra*	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.3–1	0.3–0.8	resistant	green / cream	spring–autumn
	Violaceae	*Viola*	*hederacea*^	native violet	yes	yes	0.1–0.2	0.5–2	resistant	white / purple	most of year
	Asteraceae	*Vittadinia*	*muelleri*	narrowleaf New-Holland-daisy	yes	yes	0.1–0.5	0.2–0.6	resistant	mauve / purple	spring–summer

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Generic list of available native plant species from local nurseries

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Pollen	Nectar	Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
Strap-leaved	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*filiformis*^	wattle mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2–0.6	0.3–0.6	resistant	cream		spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*longifolia*^	spiny-headed mat-rush	yes	yes	0.5–1	0.5–1.5	resistant	cream		winter–spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*nana*	dwarf mat-rush	yes	yes	0.1–0.3	0.2–0.5	resistant	cream		spring
Sedges and rushes	Cyperaceae	*Baumea*	*juncea*	bare twig sedge	yes	no	0.3–1.2	0.3–1	resistant	brown		spring–summer
	Cyperaceae	*Carex*	*longebrachiata*	drooping sedge	yes	no	0.3–1	0.3–1	resistant	brown		spring–summer
	Cyperaceae	*Carex*	*tasmanica*	curly sedge	yes	no	0.2–0.6	0.2–0.5	resistant	brown		spring–summer
	Cyperaceae	*Carex*	*tereticaulis*	hollow sedge	yes	no	0.5–1.5	0.5–1	resistant	brown		spring–summer
	Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis*	*acuta*	common spike sedge	yes	no	0.2–0.8	0.2–0.6	resistant	brown		spring–summer
	Cyperaceae	*Ficinia*	*nodosa*	knobby club sedge	yes	no	0.3–1	0.3–0.8	resistant	brown		spring–summer
	Juncaceae	*Juncus*	*amabilis*	gentle rush	yes	no	0.3–0.8	0.3–0.8	resistant	brown		spring–summer
	Juncaceae	*Juncus*	*filicaulis*	Sickle leaf rush	yes	no	0.3–1	0.3–0.8	resistant	brown		spring–summer
	Juncaceae	*Juncus*	*pallidus*	small head rush	yes	no	0.5–1.5	0.5–1	resistant	brown		spring–summer
Bulbs and lilies	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*brevicaulis*	short-stem flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.2–0.6	0.3–0.8	resistant	blue	violet	spring–summer
	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*revoluta*^	spreading flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.3–1	0.5–2	resistant	blue	violet	spring–summer
Climber (outside vineyard)	Ranunculaceae	*Clematis*	*gentianoides*	ground clematis	yes	no	0.3–2	1–2	resistant	white	cream	spring
	Fabaceae	*Hardenbergia*	*violacea*	purple coral-pea	yes	yes	1–3	1–3	moderately sensitive	purple		winter–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 spp.* and *Dianella* spp. are buzz pollinated. These plants have the capacity to boost biodiversity and support populations of native bees, but their pollen resources may not be readily available to predatory arthropods.

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Continue your search for useful information here:

- Australian Plants Society Tasmania nursery directory: https://www.apstas.org.au/nurseries
- Clarence municipality native plant list: https://cdn.prod.website-files.com/672243c44cdf8c74d8491412/68b8f26ad87f11fbeb008d4e_Clarence.pdf
- EcoVineyards fact sheets: Practical information on native insectary plants, vineyard ground covers and functional biodiversity. https://ecovineyards.com.au/knowledge-hub/fact-sheets/
- From Forest to Fjaeldmark – vegetation descriptions: Read the full description for mapped communities, including diagnostic species, structure, substrate and management notes. https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/from-forest-to-fjaeldmark-descriptions-of-tasmanias-vegetation
- Landcare Tasmania – revegetation resources: Nursery directory and practical revegetation guidance, including LISTmap resources. https://www.landcaretas.org.au/revegetation
- LISTmap: https://maps.thelist.tas.gov.au/listmap/app/list/map
- Natural Values Atlas: https://www.nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/development-planning-conservation-assessment/natural-values-atlas
- Richmond/Campania native plant list: https://www.potn.com.au/plant_list_Richmond.html
- Southern Midlands native plant list: https://cdn.prod.website-files.com/672243c44cdf8c74d8491412/68b8f3528bd0aedd7119cc26_Southern%20Midlands.pdf
- Tasmanian Plant Identification Key – University of Tasmania: Check botanical identification, synonyms and distribution. https://dicotkey.utas.edu.au/
- Threatened native vegetation communities: https://nre.tas.gov.au/conservation/threatened-species-and-communities/threatened-native-vegetation-communities
- Understorey Network – municipality plant lists: Use lists for West Tamar, George Town, Launceston, Northern Midlands and Meander Valley, as relevant to the property. https://www.understorey-network.org.au/nursery-folder/muncipality-plant
- Understorey Network – Tasmanian Native Plant Database: Filter by municipality, growth form, height, habitat and soil tolerance; includes propagation information. https://database.understorey-network.org.au/
- Wheen Bee Foundation https://www.wheenbeefoundation.org.au/our-work/projects/powerful-pollinators/
- Wildseed Tasmania nursery and seed: https://www.wildseedtasmania.com.au/nursery.php and plant index: https://www.wildseedtasmania.com.au/plant_index.php

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Local plant nurseries

Native plant nurseries				
Nursery / organisation	**Contact details**	**Address / location**	**Website**	**Notes**
Leslie Vale Nursery	Mark Watson: 0408 574 119; leslievalenursery1@bigpond.com	645 Leslie Road, Leslie Vale TAS 7054; also Salamanca Market stall	https://www.leslievalenursery.com.au/	Stocks Tasmanian and Australian native plants; confirm availability and local provenance.
Plants of Tasmania Nursery	Phone: (03) 6397 3400; website contact form	65 Hall Street, Ridgeway TAS 7054	https://www.potn.com.au/	Specialist Tasmanian flora nursery. Ask about local provenance, bulk quantities and contract growing.
Redbreast Plants – Margate	(03) 6267 2871; general enquiries: redbreast.plants@gmail.com	1709 Channel Highway, Margate TAS 7054	https://www.redbreastplants.com/	Tasmanian native plant specialist; ask about species, quantity and bulk orders.
Silver Banksia Nursery	0428 343 399; jonathanesling@bigpond.com.au	Margate TAS 7054; wholesale/trade by appointment	https://www.silverbanksia.com.au/	Wholesale native plants, provenance sourcing and contract growing; suited to larger projects. Not a general public retail nursery.
Scented Grove Nursery	(03) 6266 4396 or 0418 501 397; scentedgrove@dodo.com.au	259 Crabtree Road, Crabtree TAS 7109	Contact by phone/email	Southern Tasmanian nursery; confirm current operation, native species range and opening arrangements before visiting.
Understorey Network Nursery	0461 577 624; understorey@landcaretas.org.au	Tolosa Park, 298 Tolosa Street, Glenorchy TAS 7010	https://www.understorey-network.org.au/nursery-folder/the-nursery	Tasmanian native understorey, grasses, sedges, groundcovers and shrubs. Stock varies; enquire in advance.
Wildseed Tasmania Native Seed and Plant Nursery	Helenka: 0438 318 797; Andrew: 0429 851 500; info@wildseedtasmania.com.au; (03) 6265 2651	91 Weston Hill Road, Sorell TAS 7172	https://www.wildseedtasmania.com.au/	Seed and tubestock; provenance growing; grasses, sedges, wetland plants, shrubs and revegetation. Visits by appointment; contact before visiting.

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.

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Local seed suppliers

Suppliers of native seed and/or sowing services				
Supplier	**Seed / service focus**	**Contact details**	**Website**	**Notes**
**Flora Victoria	Native seed and/or sowing services; confirm whether the required Tasmanian species and provenance are available.	Kate: 0499 221 997; kate@floravictoria.com.au Chris: 0408 338 081; chris@floravictoria.com.au	https://floravictoria.com.au	Victoria-based supplier. Confirm shipping to Tasmania, species availability and suitability of seed provenance for the site.
**Native Seeds Pty Ltd (Victoria)	Native seed supplier; confirm current species range, quantities and any sowing services.	Darren Vincent; Great Alpine Road, Eurobin VIC; 1300 473 337; enquiries@nativeseeds.com.au	https://www.nativeseeds.com.au/	Victoria-based supplier. Confirm shipping to Tasmania and prioritise seed of appropriate Tasmanian provenance where available.
Sustainable Timber Tasmania – Nursery and Seed Centre	Forest seedlings and seed-grown Tasmanian eucalypts, acacias and selected other native species; provenance matching where possible.	Perth Nursery: (03) 6398 7000; nursery@sttas.com.au	https://sttas.com.au/nursery-and-seed-centre/	Primarily supports forestry/reforestation orders; confirm whether species and quantities are available for biodiversity plantings.
Tasmanian Eucalypt & Native Seeds	Native seed supplier, including Tasmanian eucalypt seed; confirm current species list and order quantities.	20 Elderslie Road, Brighton TAS 7030; (03) 6268 0459; additional number listed: 0409 977 443	Contact by phone; confirm current website/contact details	Verify provenance, collection locality, seed-lot details and current availability before ordering.
Understorey Network Growers Scheme	Community propagation scheme and advice on growing Tasmanian native plants from seed.	understorey@landcaretas.org.au 0461 577 624	https://www.understorey-network.org.au/	Not a commercial seed supplier; useful for propagation advice and community-grown local species.
Wildseed Tasmania	Tasmanian native seed and tubestock; grasses, sedges, wetland and revegetation species; single- or mixed-species orders.	Helenka: 0438 318 797; Andrew: 0429 851 500; info@wildseedtasmania.com.au (03) 6265 2651	https://www.wildseedtasmania.com.au/nursery.php	Ask about seed provenance, cleaning, quantities, viability, lead times and sowing advice.

****Purchasing seed from interstate suppliers:** Before purchasing or importing native seed from Victoria or elsewhere on mainland Australia, confirm that the supplier is approved under Tasmania's Small-weight Seed Imports program, or that you are an approved importer. For eligible seed lots of 1 kg or less per seed line, submit the required Notice of Intention to Import at least 24 hours before importation. Seed must meet all applicable Tasmanian biosecurity requirements, including restrictions relating to declared weeds, prohibited plants and restricted seed. Additional requirements may apply to particular species, including **Myrtaceae** seed sourced from areas affected by myrtle rust. Check the latest Biosecurity Tasmania plant and plant-product requirements before ordering. Prioritise seed of verified local Tasmanian provenance wherever possible, as mainland provenance may not be genetically or ecologically appropriate for the planting site.

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Further reading

Articles on functional biodiversity enhancement

Retallack, M. 2025. EcoVineyards: demonstrating the benefits of under-vine ground cover. Grapevine management guide 2024/25, NSW DPIRD.

Retallack M.J. 2024. EcoVineyards best practice management guide on functional biodiversity in Australian vineyards. Retallack Viticulture Pty Ltd, Crafers West, South Australia.

Retallack, M.J., Pettigrew, S., Killoran, J., and Chivers, I. 2024. EcoVineyards best practice management guide on ground covers in Australian vineyards. Retallack Viticulture Pty Ltd, Crafers West, South Australia.

Retallack, M.J. 2024. EcoVineyards fact sheet: Vineyard hydroseeding Q&A. Retallack Viticulture Pty Ltd, Crafers West, South Australia.

Retallack, M.J. 2019. The functional diversity of predator arthropods in vineyards. The Australian and New Zealand Grapegrower and Winemaker. Jan (660), 23-26.

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.

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.

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).

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.

Retallack, M. 2011. Vineyard biodiversity and insect interactions. Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation, Adelaide.

Retallack, M. 2012. Enhancing biodiversity in the vineyard. Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board, Adelaide.

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

Fact sheets and case studies

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

EcoVineyards case studies can be downloaded here https://ecovineyards.com.au/knowledge-hub/case-studies/

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The EcoVineyards: Living vineyards Tasmania program is supported by the Tasmanian Government in association with Wine Tasmania and delivered by Retallack Viticulture Pty Ltd with support from local communities.

Acknowledgement of country

EcoVineyards proudly acknowledges the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, and their ongoing cultural and spiritual connection to this ancient land on which we work and live. As the Traditional Custodians we recognise their wealth of ecological knowledge and the importance of caring for Country. We pay our respects to Elders past and present and extend this respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples.

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