

Mornington Peninsula Wine Region

Native plant community lists

Information compiled by Dr Mary Retallack, April 2023

This 'quick guide' can help get you started on your property planning project. It provides details of the native plant community lists found in the Mornington Peninsula Wine Region and tools to assist you in determining your local ecological vegetation classes.

The Mornington Peninsula Shire provides an interactive map to help you find a local native plant list for your property, visit <https://www.mornpen.vic.gov.au/Environment/Natural-Environment/Biodiversity/Local-Native-Plants-Guide>

Bioregions and EVC benchmarks

Bioregions are a landscape-scale approach to classifying the environment using a range of attributes such as climate, geomorphology, geology, soils, and vegetation. There are 28 bioregions identified within Victoria.

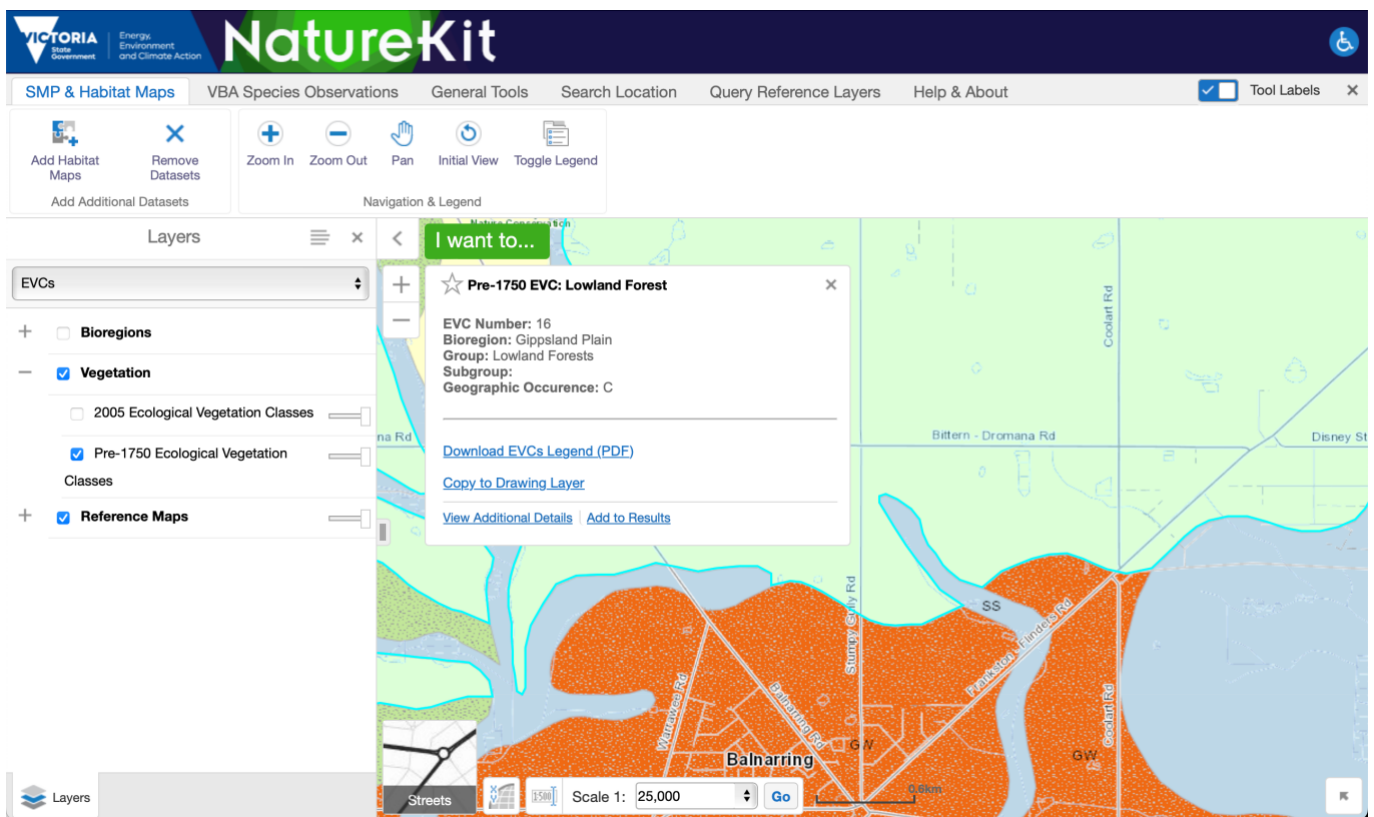
Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVCs) are the standard unit for classifying vegetation types in Victoria.

Step #	Instructions
Step 1	Visit https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/bioregions-and-evc-benchmarks
Step 2	Select EVC Benchmarks - Gippsland Plain bioregion and download the Ecological Vegetation Classes https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0033/48696/GipP_EVCs_combined.pdf
Step 3	A list of all the EVCs can be downloaded here https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Data/EVCsLegend_NatureKit.pdf
Step 4	To determine the EVCs for your property visit NatureKit and follow the instructions below.



NatureKit

Step #	Instructions
Step 1	Visit https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Html5viewer/index.html?viewer=NatureKit
Step 2	Click on Vegetation on the left-hand side and turn on the Pre-1750 Ecological Vegetation later
Step 3	Click on an area on the map where EVC data is present or go to search location tab at the top of the page and enter the address in the search window
Step 4	Note the EVC number and cross reference with the EVC file above. https://maps2.biodiversity.vic.gov.au/Data/EVCsLegend_NatureKit.pdf NB: In the example below the EVC corresponds with 16: Lowland forest



Please refer to the plant community lists below (they relate the location of the region's EcoVineyards demonstration sites) or enter your details into **NatureKit** and follow the process above to access a plant list for your property. Alternatively, visit the VVB website to determine the EVC for your property.



Visualising Victoria's Biodiversity (VVB)

This report tool summarises information for a selected area from the spatial datasets compiled in the VVB and from the Atlas of Living Australia.

Step #	Instructions
Step 1	Visit https://www.vvb.org.au/vvb_map.php
Step 2	Zoom/pan to area of interest
Step 3	Select vegetation and habitat (from the layers menu)
Step 4	Select EVC – Port Phillip pre-1750
Step 5	Select a point on the map for more information about EVC details and bioregion

Visualising Victoria's Biodiversity

Visualising Victoria's Biodiversity (VVB) - a place to discover and share spatial information on Victoria's environmental values, conservation activities and research.

VVB is a community resource and welcomes your **feedback**, input and contribution. VVB brings together existing environmental datasets and information created and managed by government agencies, organisations, community groups and individuals.

We encourage anyone wishing to share spatial information on biodiversity values from anywhere in Victoria to contact us to explore options for visualising your data on VVB.

Currently, VVB provides tools to:

- generate a report with lists of environmental features, such as flora and fauna records, for a selected area of interest
- view map layers of environmental features and observations in any area of Victoria
- share information about your environmental project or research.

VVB is a Centre for eResearch and Digital Innovation (CeRDI) initiative and is a partner site of the State Wide Integrated Flora and Fauna Teams (SWIFFT) network. VVB is supported by the Helen Macpherson Smith Trust.

For further information please contact us [here](#)

For terms and conditions please click [here](#)

CeRDI Federation University Australia SWIFFT Helen Macpherson Smith Trust

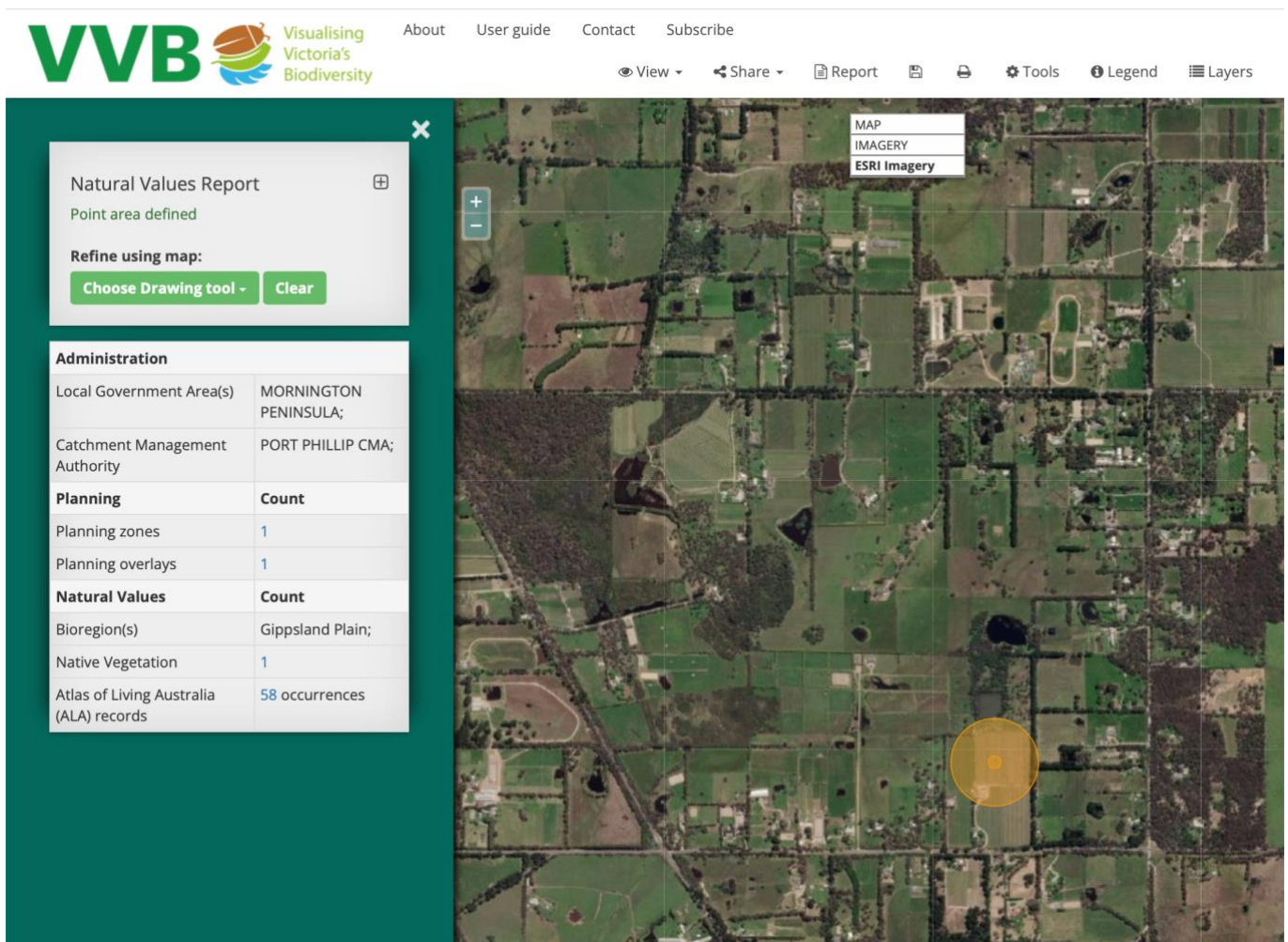
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Natural values report

Step #	Instructions
Step 1	Visit https://www.vvb.org.au/vvb_map.php
Step 2	Zoom/pan to area of interest or go to tools and enter an address in the address search window
Step 3	Select choose a drawing tool (polygon, buffered line, or buffered point) from the top left tab >
Step 4	Click on map to define area - double click to finish
Step 5	Select 'Generate Report (report results will be loaded and displayed in the panel window)
Step 6	Click on individual results (blue text) for more information and lists of result including native vegetation EVCs. NB: In this example the EVC corresponds with 16: Lowland Forest



VVB Visualising Victoria's Biodiversity

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View Share Report Tools Legend Layers

Natural Values Report
Point area defined

Refine using map:
Choose Drawing tool - Clear

Administration	
Local Government Area(s)	MORNINGTON PENINSULA;
Catchment Management Authority	PORT PHILLIP CMA;
Planning	Count
Planning zones	1
Planning overlays	1
Natural Values	Count
Bioregion(s)	Gippsland Plain;
Native Vegetation	1
Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) records	58 occurrences



Background information

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

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

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

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

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



Mornington Peninsula Wine Region

EVC 16: Lowland forest

Description: Eucalypt forest to 20 m tall on relatively fertile, moderately well-drained soils in areas of relatively high rainfall. Characterised by the diversity of life forms and species in the understorey including a range of shrubs, grasses, and herbs.¹

EcoVineyards sites: Quealy Winemakers, Bittern Dromana Rd, Balnarring, Port Phillip Estate and Kooyong Wines, Hunts Road, Tuerong, VIC

A lowland forest plant list can be downloaded here <https://www.mornpen.vic.gov.au/files/assets/public/new-website-documents/your-property/environment/flora-amp-fauna/docs/evc-profiles/lowland-forest-evc-16.pdf>

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Aboriginal name ^s	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
						Pollen	Nectar					
Tree	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>melanoxyton</i> [^]	Australian blackwood	Burnalook	yes	¹ yes	12 to 15	5	moderately sensitive	yellow	winter to spring
	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>marginata</i> [^]	silver banksia	Woorike	yes	yes	2 to 8	1 to 5	resistant	yellow	spring to autumn
Shrub	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>myrtifolia</i> [^]	myrtle wattle		yes	¹ yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>stricta</i> [^]	hop wattle		yes	¹ yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow	autumn to spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>verticillata</i> [^]	prickly moses		yes	¹ yes	2 to 5	3 to 5	moderately sensitive	yellow	winter to summer
	Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia</i>	<i>aculeata</i> [^]	common cassinia		yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	white	spring to summer
	Ericaceae	<i>Epacris</i>	<i>impressa</i> [^]	common heath		yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5	resistant	pink	autumn to 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

¹ Department of Sustainability and Environment (2007) EVC/Bioregion Benchmark for Vegetation Quality Assessment - Gippsland Plain bioregion. Victorian Government, Melbourne, Victoria https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0033/48696/GipP_EVCs_combined.pdf



EVC 16: Lowland forest

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Aboriginal names [§]	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
						Pollen	Nectar						
Shrub	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>mysinoides</i> [^]	silky tea-tree		yes	yes	1 to 4	1 to 4	resistant	white		spring
	Asteraceae	<i>Olearia</i>	<i>lirata</i> [^]	snow daisy bush		yes	yes	2 to 4	2 to 3	moderately sensitive	white		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	<i>Ozothamnus</i>	<i>ferrugineus</i> [^]	tree everlasting		yes	yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	resistant	white		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
	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelia</i>	<i>humilis</i> [^]	small rice-flower		yes	yes	0.5	0.3	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>gunnii</i> [^]	golden bush-pea		yes	yes	1	1	resistant	red	yellow	spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Platylobium</i>	<i>obtusangulum</i> [^]	common flat-pea		yes	yes	0.5	1	moderately sensitive	orange		spring
Ground cover	Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum</i>	<i>apiculatum</i> [^]	yellow buttons		yes	yes	0.3	0.5 to 1	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	Asteraceae	<i>Coronidium</i>	<i>scorpioides</i> [^]	button everlasting		yes	yes	0.3	0.3	resistant	yellow		spring to autumn
	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra</i>	<i>repens</i>	kidney weed		yes	yes	0.1 to 0.3	1 to 5	resistant	yellow	green	spring to summer
	Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus</i>	<i>tetragynus</i> [^]	common raspwort		yes	yes	0.3	0.5	resistant	green		all year
	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>geniculata</i> [^]	bent goodenia		yes	yes	0.3	0.5	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Microlaena</i>	<i>stipoides</i> ^{^*}	weeping grass		yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Poa</i>	<i>labillardierei</i> ^{^*}	common tussock grass		yes	no	0.3 to 1	0.3 to 0.7	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Violaceae	<i>Viola</i>	<i>hederacea</i> [^]	native violet		yes	yes	0.2	1 to 4	resistant	white	purple	all year
	Poaceae	<i>Themeda</i>	<i>triandra</i> ^{^*}	kangaroo grass	Buath guyeem	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		all year
	Violaceae	<i>Viola</i>	<i>hederacea</i> [^]	native violet		yes	yes	0.2	1 to 4	resistant	white	purple	all year
	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



EVC 16: Lowland forest

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Aboriginal name [§]	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
						Pollen	Nectar						
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>filiformis</i> [^]	wattle mat rush		yes	yes	0.5	0.5	resistant	cream		spring
	Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>longifolia</i> [^]	spiny-headed mat rush		yes	yes	0.5 to 0.8	1	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	minor <i>subsp. lutea</i> [^]	grass tree		yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.5	resistant	cream		spring
Sedges and rushes	Cyperaceae	<i>Gahnia</i>	<i>sieberiana</i> [^]	ted fruited saw sedge		yes	yes	3	2 to 3	resistant	yellow	brown	spring to summer
Bulbs and lilies	Asparagaceae	<i>Arthropodium</i>	<i>milleflorum</i> [^]	pale vanilla lily		² buzz pollinated	yes	0.3 to 1	0.1 to 0.8	resistant	pink	blue	spring to summer
	Colchicaceae	<i>Burchardia</i>	<i>umbellata</i> [^]	milkmaids		yes		0.3	0.2	moderately sensitive	white		spring
	Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>revoluta</i> [^]	black-anther flax-lily		² buzz pollinated	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 2	resistant	violet		spring to summer
Climber (outside vineyard)	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis</i>	<i>aristata</i> [^]	old man's beard		yes	yes	climber	0.5	moderately sensitive	cream		winter to summer

[^] plants available commercially

* seed available commercially

§ Aboriginal name source <https://www.willumwarrain.org.au/victoria/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Willum-Warrain-plant-list-as-of-June-5th-2022.pdf>

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.



Mornington Peninsula Wine Region

EVC 23: Herb-rich foothill forest

Description: A medium to tall open forest or woodland to 25 m tall with a small tree layer over a sparse to dense shrub layer. A high cover and diversity of herbs and grasses in the ground layer characterise this EVC.²

EcoVineyards site: Ten Minutes by Tractor, Mornington-Flinders Rd, Main Ridge, VIC

A herb-rich foothill forest plant list can be downloaded here <https://www.mornpen.vic.gov.au/files/assets/public/new-website-documents/your-property/environment/flora-amp-fauna/docs/evc-profiles/herb-rich-foothill-forest-ecv-23.pdf>

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Aboriginal name ^s	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
						Pollen	Nectar					
Tree	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>mearnsii</i> [^]	black wattle	Garrong	yes	¹ yes	5 to 15	6 to 10	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring to summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>melanoxylon</i> [^]	Australian blackwood	Burnalook	yes	¹ yes	12 to 15	5	moderately sensitive	yellow	winter to spring
	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>littoralis</i> [^]	black sheoak		yes	no	5 to 12	2 to 6	resistant	insignificant	summer to winter
	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>verticillata</i> [^]	drooping sheoak	Turrum	yes	no	5 to 8	4 to 6	resistant	red	autumn to winter
	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>marginata</i> [^]	silver banksia	Woorike	yes	yes	2 to 8	1 to 5	resistant	yellow	spring to autumn
Shrub	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>paradoxa</i> [^]	kangaroo thorn		yes	¹ yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>stricta</i> [^]	hop wattle		yes	¹ yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow	autumn to spring
	Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria</i>	<i>spinosa</i> [^]	sweet bursaria		yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white	summer to autumn
	Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia</i>	<i>aculeata</i> [^]	common cassinia		yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	white	spring to summer

² Department of Sustainability and Environment (2007) EVC/Bioregion Benchmark for Vegetation Quality Assessment - Gippsland Plain bioregion. Victorian Government, Melbourne, Victoria https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0033/48696/GipP_EVCs_combined.pdf



EVC 23: Herb-rich foothill forest

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Aboriginal name [§]	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
						Pollen	Nectar						
Shrub	Fabaceae	<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>genistifolia</i> [^]	bitter pea		yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	orange	red	spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Dillwynia</i>	<i>cinerascens</i> [^]	grey parrot pea		yes	yes	0.3 to 1.5	0.5 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	orange	red	winter to spring
	Ericaceae	<i>Epacris</i>	<i>impressa</i> [^]	common heath		yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5	resistant	pink		autumn to spring
	Dilleniaceae	<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>riparia</i> [^]	bristly guinea flower		² buzz pollinated	no	0.1 to 0.5	0.3 to 0.8	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>continentale</i> [^]	prickly tea-tree		yes	yes	0.5 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	<i>Ozothamnus</i>	<i>ferrugineus</i> [^]	tree everlasting		yes	yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelia</i>	<i>humilis</i> [^]	small rice-flower		yes	yes	0.5	0.3	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Platylobium</i>	<i>obtusangulum</i> [^]	common flat-pea		yes	yes	0.5	1	moderately sensitive	orange		spring
	Aizoaceae	<i>Tetradlea</i>	<i>ciliata</i> [^]	pink bells		yes	yes	0.5	0.3	resistant	pink		spring
Ground cover	Asteraceae	<i>Coronidium</i>	<i>scorpioides</i> [^]	button everlasting		yes	yes	0.3	0.3	resistant	yellow		spring to autumn
	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra</i>	<i>repens</i>	kidney weed		yes	yes	0.1 to 0.3	1 to 5	resistant	yellow	green	spring to summer
	Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus</i>	<i>tetragynus</i> [^]	common raspwort		yes	yes	0.3	0.5	resistant	green		all year
	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>geniculata</i> [^]	bent goodenia		yes	yes	0.3	0.5	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Kennedia</i>	<i>prostrata</i> [^]	running postman		yes	yes	0.1	1.5 to 4	moderately sensitive	red		winter to spring
	Poaceae	<i>Microlaena</i>	<i>stipoides</i> ^{^*}	weeping grass		yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium</i>	<i>australe</i> [^]	austral stork's bill		yes	yes	0.6	1	resistant	pink		spring to summer
	Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium</i>	<i>graminifolium</i> [^]	grass trigger plant		yes	yes	0.5	0.5	resistant	pink		winter to spring
	Poaceae	<i>Themeda</i>	<i>triandra</i> ^{^*}	kangaroo grass	Buath guyeem	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		all year
Violaceae	<i>Viola</i>	<i>hederacea</i> [^]	native violet		yes	yes	0.2	1 to 4	resistant	white	purple	all year	



EVC 23: Herb-rich foothill forest

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Aboriginal name [§]	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
						Pollen	Nectar						
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>filiformis</i>	wattle mat rush		yes	yes	0.5	0.5	resistant	cream		spring
	Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>longifolia</i> [^]	basket grass		yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia</i>	<i>occidentalis</i> [^]	purple flag		yes	yes	0.5	0.6	resistant	blue	purple	spring to summer
	Xanthorrhoeaceae	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>	<i>minor subsp. lutea</i> [^]	grass tree		yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.5	resistant	cream		spring
Bulbs and lilies	Asparagaceae	<i>Arthropodium</i>	<i>milleflorum</i> [^]	pale vanilla lily		² buzz pollinated	yes	0.3 to 1	0.1 to 0.8	resistant	pink	blue	spring to summer
	Asparagaceae	<i>Arthropodium</i>	<i>strictum</i> [^]	chocolate lily		² buzz pollinated	yes	0.2 to 1	0.1 to 0.8	resistant	pink	mauve	spring to summer
	Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>longifolia</i> [^]	pale flax lily		² buzz pollinated	yes	1.5	0.6	resistant	violet		spring to summer
	Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>revoluta</i> [^]	black-anther flax-lily		² buzz pollinated	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 2	resistant	violet		spring to summer
Climber (outside vineyard)	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis</i>	<i>aristata</i> [^]	old man's beard		yes	yes	climber	0.5	moderately sensitive	cream		winter to summer

[^] plants available commercially

* seed available commercially

§ Aboriginal name source <https://www.willumwarrain.org.au/victoria/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Willum-Warrain-plant-list-as-of-June-5th-2022.pdf>

¹Acacia 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.



Mornington Peninsula Wine Region

Generic list of available native plant species from local nurseries

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Aboriginal name ^s	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
						Pollen	Nectar					
Tree	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>cinerea</i> [^]	bell mimosa		yes	¹ yes	1.5 to 10	2 to 5	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>dealbata</i> [^]	silver wattle	Muyan	yes	¹ yes	1.5 to 10	2 to 5	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>implexa</i> [^]	hickory wattle		yes	¹ yes	5 to 15	4 to 10	moderately sensitive	yellow	summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>mearnsii</i> [^]	black wattle	Garrong	yes	¹ yes	5 to 15	6 to 10	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring to summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>melanoxylon</i> [^]	Australian blackwood	Burnalook	yes	¹ yes	12 to 15	5	moderately sensitive	yellow	winter to spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>verniciflua</i> [^]	varnish wattle		yes	¹ yes	1 to 6	2 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow	winter to spring
	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>littoralis</i> [^]	black sheoak		yes	no	5 to 12	2 to 6	resistant	insignificant	summer to winter
	Casuarinaceae	<i>Allocasuarina</i>	<i>verticillata</i> [^]	drooping sheoak	Turrum	yes	no	5 to 8	4 to 6	resistant	red	autumn to winter
	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>integrifolia</i> [^]	coast banksia		yes	yes	5 to 10	3	moderately sensitive	yellow	autumn
	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>marginata</i> [^]	silver banksia	Woorike	yes	yes	2 to 8	1 to 5	resistant	yellow	spring to autumn
	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>laevigatum</i> [^]	coastal tea-tree		yes	yes	1.5 to 6	1 to 3	resistant	white	winter to spring
	Myrtaceae	<i>Leptospermum</i>	<i>lanigerum</i> [^]	woolly tea-tree		yes	yes	2 to 6	1 to 3	resistant	white	spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>ericifolia</i> [^]	swamp paperbark		yes	yes	4 to 9	2 to 6	resistant	cream	spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	dryland tea-tree		yes	yes	3 to 8	3 to 5	resistant	cream	spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	<i>Melaleuca</i>	<i>squarrosa</i> [^]	scented paperbark		yes	yes	2 to 5	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	cream	spring to summer



Generic list of available native plant species from local nurseries

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Aboriginal name ^s	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	¹ yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>genistifolia</i> [^]	spreading wattle		yes	¹ yes	3	3	moderately sensitive	yellow		summer to spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>myrtifolia</i> [^]	myrtle wattle		yes	¹ yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>paradoxa</i> [^]	kangaroo thorn		yes	¹ yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow		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>stricta</i> [^]	hop wattle		yes	¹ yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow		autumn to spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>suaveolens</i> [^]	sweet wattle		yes	¹ yes	3	2	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>verticillata</i> [^]	prickly moses		yes	¹ yes	2 to 5	3 to 5	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Aotus</i>	<i>ericoides</i> [^]	golden pea		yes	yes	1	1.5	resistant	orange		winter to spring
	Amaranthaceae	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>cinerea</i> [^]	grey saltbush		yes	no	1 to 2	2 to 3	resistant	insignificant		all year
	Amaranthaceae	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>paludosa</i> [^]	marsh saltbush		yes	no	1 to 1.5	1 to 2	resistant	insignificant		all year
	Proteaceae	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>spinulosa</i> [^]	hairpin banksia		yes	yes	2 to 3	2 to 5	resistant	orange		autumn to winter
	Fabaceae	<i>Bossiaea</i>	<i>cinerea</i> [^]	showy bossiaea		yes	yes	1.5	1	sensitive	yellow	brown	winter to spring
	Pittosporaceae	<i>Bursaria</i>	<i>spinosa</i> [^]	sweet bursaria		yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white		summer to autumn
	Myrtaceae	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>sieberi</i> [^]	river bottlebrush		yes	yes	3 to 10	2 to 6	resistant	cream		spring to autumn
	Asteraceae	<i>Cassinia</i>	<i>aculeata</i> [^]	common cassinia		yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	white		spring to summer
	Rutaceae	<i>Correa</i>	<i>alba</i> [^]	white correa		yes	yes	1 to 1.5	1 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	white		autumn to winter
	Rutaceae	<i>Correa</i>	<i>glabra</i> [^]	native fuschia		yes	yes	1 to 1.5	1 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	green		autumn to spring
	Rutaceae	<i>Correa</i>	<i>reflexa</i> [^]	native fuschia		yes	yes	0.5 to 3	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	green		autumn to spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Dillwynia</i>	<i>glaberrima</i> [^]	heath parrot pea		yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
Sapindaceae	<i>Dodonea</i>	<i>viscosa</i> [^]	sticky hop bush		yes	no	2 to 4	2 to 4	resistant	insignificant		spring to autumn	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Enchylaena</i>	<i>tomentosa</i> [^]	ruby saltbush		yes	no	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 1.5	resistant	insignificant		spring to summer	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>maculata</i> [^]	spotted emu bush		yes	yes	1	1	resistant	pink		winter to spring	
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia</i>	<i>pauciflora</i> [^]	southern sea heath		yes	yes	0.5	0.7	resistant	pink		all year	



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						Pollen	Nectar						
Shrub	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>Hakea</i>	<i>nodosa</i> [^]	yellow hakea		yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	resistant	yellow		autmn to spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera</i>	<i>australis</i> [^]	austral indigo		yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 2	resistant	pink		spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	<i>Kunzea</i>	<i>ericoides</i>	white tea-tree	Burgan	yes	yes	2 to 4	2 to 4	resistant	white		summer
	Malvaceae	<i>Lasiopetalum</i>	<i>baueri</i> [^]	slender velvet bush		yes	yes	1.5	1	resistant	pink		winter
	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
	Asteraceae	<i>Leucophyta</i>	<i>brownii</i> [^]	cushion bush		yes	yes	1	0.5	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum</i>	<i>insulare</i> [^]	common boobialla		yes	yes	3 to 5	3 to 5	moderately sensitive	white		spring
	Asteraceae	<i>Olearia</i>	<i>lirata</i> [^]	snow daisy bush		yes	yes	2 to 4	2 to 3	moderately sensitive	white		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	<i>Olearia</i>	<i>ramulosa</i> [^]	twiggy daisy bush		yes	yes	2	1.5	moderately sensitive	white		spring to autumn
	Asteraceae	<i>Ozothamnus</i>	<i>ferrugineus</i> [^]	tree everlasting		yes	yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelia</i>	<i>flava</i> [^]	yellow rice-flower		yes	yes	1.5	0.5	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelia</i>	<i>glauca</i> [^]	smooth rice-flower		yes	yes	0.6	0.3	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Thymelaeaceae	<i>Pimelia</i>	<i>humilis</i> [^]	small rice-flower		yes	yes	0.5	0.3	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Platylobium</i>	<i>formosum</i> [^]	handsome flat-pea		yes	yes	0.5	1	moderately sensitive	orange		spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Platylobium</i>	<i>obtusangulum</i> [^]	common flat-pea		yes	yes	0.5	1	moderately sensitive	orange		spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>gunnii</i> [^]	golden bush-pea		yes	yes	1	1	resistant	red	yellow	spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>hispidula</i> [^]	rusty bush-pea		yes	yes	1	1	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>scabra</i> ^{^*}	rough bush-pea		yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	resistant	orange	yellow	
Lamiaceae	<i>Prostanthera</i>	<i>lasianthos</i> [^]	Victorian Christmas bush	Coranderrk	yes	yes	2 to 10	2 to 5	resistant	white	purple	spring to summer	



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						Pollen	Nectar						
Shrub	Amaranthaceae	<i>Rhagodia</i>	<i>parabolica</i> [^]	fragrant saltbush		yes	no	1.5 to 3	2 to 5	resistant	insignificant		all year
	Amaranthaceae	<i>Rhagodia</i>	<i>spinescens</i> [^]	spiny saltbush		yes	no	1	2	resistant	insignificant		spring to summer
	Pomaderreae	<i>Spyridium</i>	<i>parvifolium</i> [^]	dusty miller		yes	yes	1	1	resistant	white		winter to spring
	Aizoaceae	<i>Tetragonia</i>	<i>implexica</i> [^]	bower spinach		yes	yes	4	1.5	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	Aizoaceae	<i>Tetratheca</i>	<i>ciliata</i> [^]	pink bells		yes	yes	0.5	0.3	resistant	pink		spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Viminaria</i>	<i>juncea</i> [^]	native broom		yes	yes	2.5 to 5	2 to 2.5	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Lamiaceae	<i>Westringia</i>	<i>fruticosa</i> [^]	coastal rosemary		yes	yes	2	2	resistant	white		spring to winter
Ground cover	Asteraceae	<i>Allitia</i>	<i>cardiocarpa</i> [^]	swamp daisy		yes	yes	0.4	0.3	moderately sensitive	white	mauve	winter to
	Amaranthaceae	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>semibaccata</i> [^]	berry saltbush		yes	no	0.4 to 0.8	1.5 to 2	resistant	insignificant		all year
	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa</i>	<i>elegantissima</i> [^]	tall feather grass		yes	no	2	0.8	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa</i>	<i>flavescens</i> [^]	spear grass		yes	no	1.5	0.5	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa</i>	<i>mollis</i> [^]	soft spear grass		yes	no	0.3	1.2	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa</i>	<i>rudis</i> [^]	veined spear grass		yes	no	0.4	1.3	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa</i>	<i>scabra</i> ^{^*}	rough spear grass		yes	no	0.3 to 1	1 to 1.5	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Austrostipa</i>	<i>stipoides</i> [^]	coastal spear grass		yes	no	0.5	0.6	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Bothriochloa</i>	<i>macra</i> ^{^*}	red grass		yes	no	0.5	0.6	resistant	brown		all year
	Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome</i>	<i>basaltica</i> [^]	swamp daisy		yes	yes	0.6	0.6	moderately sensitive	white		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	<i>Brachyscome</i>	<i>multifida</i> [^]	cut leaf daisy		yes	yes	0.4	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	pink	mauve	spring to summer
	Goodeniaceae	<i>Brunonia</i>	<i>australis</i> [^]	blue pincushion		yes	yes	0.4	0.2	moderately sensitive	blue		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	<i>Carpobrotus</i>	<i>rossii</i> [^]	pigface	Karkalla	yes	yes	0.1	2	resistant	pink		winter to summer
	Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum</i>	<i>apiculatum</i> [^]	common everlasting		yes	yes	0.3	0.5 to 1	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocephalum</i>	<i>semipapposum</i> [^]	clustered everlasting		yes	yes	0.3 to 0.8	1 to 3	resistant	yellow		spring to autumn



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Ground cover	Asteraceae	<i>Coronidium</i>	<i>scorpioides</i> [^]	button everlasting		yes	yes	0.3	0.3	resistant	yellow		spring to autumn
	Asteraceae	<i>Craspedia</i>	<i>paludicola</i> [^]	swamp billy buttons		yes	yes	0.7	0.5	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Dichelachne</i>	<i>crinita</i> [^]	longhair plume grass		yes	no	1	0.2	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Convolvulaceae	<i>Dichondra</i>	<i>repens</i> [^]	dichondra		yes	yes	0.2	0.5	moderately sensitive	white	mauve	spring to summer
	Aizoaceae	<i>Disphyma</i>	<i>crassifolium</i> [^]	round leaf pigface		yes	yes	0.2	0.5 to 1	resistant	pink		all year
	Amaranthaceae	<i>Einadia</i>	<i>nutens</i> [^]	nodding saltbush		yes	no	0.5	1	resistant	green		spring to summer
	Apiaceae	<i>Eryngium</i>	<i>ovinum</i> [^]	blue devil		yes	yes	0.5	0.5	resistant	blue		summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Eutaxia</i>	<i>microphylla</i> [^]	small leaved mallee pea		yes	yes	0.3	0.5	resistant	orange	yellow	spring
	Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia</i>	<i>pauciflora</i> [^]	southern sea heath		yes	yes	0.5	0.7	resistant	white		all year
	Haloragaceae	<i>Gonocarpus</i>	<i>tetragynus</i> [^]	common raspwort		yes	yes	0.3	0.5	resistant	green		all year
	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>geniculata</i> [^]	bent goodenia		yes	yes	0.3	0.5	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>humilis</i> [^]	swamp goodenia		yes	yes	0.2	0.5	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Goodeniaceae	<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>ovata</i> prostrate form [^]	goodenia prostrate		yes	yes	0.3	0.8	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	<i>Kennedia</i>	<i>prostrata</i> [^]	running postman		yes	yes	0.1	1.5 to 4	moderately sensitive	red		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Kennedia</i>	<i>rubicunda</i> [^]	dusky coral pea		yes	yes	0.1	1 to 2.5	moderately sensitive	red		spring
	Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha</i>	<i>australis</i> [^]	river mint		yes	yes	0.2 to 0.8	0.3 to 1	resistant	white	mauve	summer to autumn
	Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum</i>	<i>parvifolium</i> [^]	boobialla		yes	yes	0.3	3	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium</i>	<i>australe</i> [^]	austral stork's bill		yes	yes	0.6	1	resistant	pink		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Pentapogon</i>	<i>quadrifidus</i> [^]	five awned spear grass		yes	no	0.6	0.5	resistant	brown		spring to summer
Poaceae	<i>Poa</i>	<i>labillardierei</i> ^{i*}	common tussock grass		yes	no	0.3 to 1	0.3 to 0.7	resistant	cream		spring to summer	



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Ground cover	Poaceae	<i>Poa</i>	<i>morrisii</i> [^]	velvet tussock grass		yes	no	0.3	0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Poa</i>	<i>poiformis</i> [^]	coastal tussock grass		yes	no	0.6 to 1.2	0.5 to 1.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	<i>Pycnosorus</i>	<i>globosus</i> [^]	billy buttons		yes	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>caespitosum</i> ^{^*}	common wallaby grass		yes	no	0.2 to 0.4	0.4	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>duttonianum</i> [^]	brown back wallaby grass		yes	no	0.4 to 0.5	0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>fulvum</i> [^]	copper awned wallaby grass		yes	no	1	0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>geniculatum</i> ^{^*}	kneed wallaby grass		yes	no	0.2	0.2	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>racemosum</i> [^]	wallaby grass		yes	no	0.2	0.2	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>semiannulare</i> [^]	Tasmanian wallaby grass		yes	no	0.3	0.2	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	<i>Rytidosperma</i>	<i>setaceum</i> ^{^*}	bristly wallaby grass		yes	no	0.3	0.4	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Goodeniaceae	<i>Scaevola</i>	<i>albida</i> [^]	fan flower		yes	yes	0.2	0.5 to 1	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Primulaceae	<i>Samolus</i>	<i>repens</i> [^]	creeping brookweed		yes	yes	0.2	0.2	resistant	white		winter to spring
	Stylidiaceae	<i>Stylidium</i>	<i>graminifolium</i> [^]	grass trigger plant		yes	yes	0.5	0.5	resistant	pink		winter to spring
	Poaceae	<i>Themeda</i>	<i>triandra</i> ^{^*}	kangaroo grass	Buath gyeem	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		all year
	Violaceae	<i>Viola</i>	<i>hederacea</i> [^]	native violet		yes	yes	0.2	1 to 4	resistant	white	purple	all year
	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia</i>	<i>communis</i> [^]	tufted bluebell		yes	yes	0.4	0.3	moderately sensitive	blue		spring to autumn
	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia</i>	<i>luteola</i> [^]	bronze bluebell		yes	yes	0.4	0.5	moderately sensitive	blue		spring to autumn
	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia</i>	<i>multicaulis</i> [^]	branching bluebell		yes	yes	0.8	0.5	moderately sensitive	blue		spring to summer
	Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia</i>	<i>stricta</i> [^]	tall bluebell		yes	yes	0.4 to 0.9	0.4	moderately sensitive	blue		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	<i>Xerochrysum</i>	<i>viscosum</i> [^]	sticky everlasting		yes	yes	0.2 to 0.8	0.2 to 0.8	resistant	yellow		spring to autumn



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Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>fluviatilis</i> 'Shara' [^]	shara lomandra		yes	yes	0.5	0.5	resistant	yellow		spring
	Asparagaceae	<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>longifolia</i> [^]	basket grass		yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Iridaceae	<i>Patersonia</i>	<i>occidentalis</i> [^]	purple flag		yes	yes	0.5	0.6	resistant	blue	purple	spring to summer
Sedges and rushes	Cyperaceae	<i>Baumea</i>	<i>juncea</i> [^]	bare twig rush		yes	yes	1	1	resistant	brown		summer
	Cyperaceae	<i>Bolboschoenus</i>	<i>caldwellii</i> [^]	sea club-rush		yes	yes	1.2	1	resistant	brown		summer
	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex</i>	<i>appressa</i> [^]	tall sedge		yes	yes	1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		spring to summer
	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex</i>	<i>fascicularis</i> [^]	tassel sedge		yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 0.8	resistant	brown		spring to autumn
	Cyperaceae	<i>Carex</i>	<i>tereticaulis</i> [^]	basket sedge		yes	yes	1	1	resistant	brown		spring to autumn
	Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>gunnii</i> [^]	flecked flat sedge		yes	yes	0.6	1.5	resistant	brown		spring to autumn
	Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis</i>	<i>acuta</i> [^]	common spike rush		yes	yes	0.6	0.6	resistant	brown		spring to summer
	Cyperaceae	<i>Ficinia</i>	<i>nodosa</i> [^]	knobby club rush		yes	yes	1	0.6	moderately sensitive	brown		winter
	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>amabilis</i> [^]	hollow rush		yes	yes	1.2	0.5	resistant	brown		spring to summer
	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>australis</i> [^]	austral rush		yes	yes	1.2	1	resistant	brown		spring to summer
	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>flavidus</i> [^]	rush		yes	yes	0.4 to 1.2	0.2 to 1	resistant	brown		
	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>gregiflorus</i> [^]	green rush		yes	yes			resistant	brown		
	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>kraussii</i> [^]	sea rush		yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		all year
	Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>usitatus</i> [^]	common rush		yes	yes	0.4 to 1	0.5	resistant	brown		spring to summer
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>subsecundus</i> [^]	finger rush		yes	yes	1	1	resistant	brown		spring to summer	



Generic list of available native plant species from local nurseries

Habit	Family	Genus	Species	Common name	Aboriginal name [§]	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
						Pollen	Nectar						
Bulbs and lilies	Asparagaceae	<i>Arthropodium</i>	<i>strictum</i> [^]	chocolate lily		² buzz pollinated	yes	0.2 to 1	0.1 to 0.8	resistant	pink	mauve	spring to summer
	Asphodelaceae	<i>Bulbine</i>	<i>bulbosa</i> [^]	bulbine lily	Pike	yes	yes	0.5	0.2	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	<i>Microseris</i>	<i>lanceolata</i> [^]	yam daisy		yes	yes	0.5	0.5	resistant	yellow		summer
	Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>amoena</i> [^]	matted flax lily		² buzz pollinated	yes	0.4	0.5	resistant	violet		spring to winter
	Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>admixta</i> [^]	spreading flax lily		² buzz pollinated	yes	0.3 to 0.8	0.5 to 1.5	resistant	violet		winter to autumn
	Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>brevicaulis</i> [^]	coast flax lily		² buzz pollinated	yes	0.3	0.6	resistant	violet		summer
	Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>laevis</i> [^]	flax lily		² buzz pollinated	yes	0.5	0.6	resistant	violet		spring to summer
	Asphodelaceae	<i>Dianella</i>	<i>tasmanica</i> [^]	Tasman flax lily		² buzz pollinated	yes	0.6 to 1.5	0.5 to 2	resistant	violet		spring to summer
Climber (outside vineyard)	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis</i>	<i>aristata</i> [^]	old man's beard		yes	yes	climber	0.5	moderately sensitive	cream		winter to summer
	Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis</i>	<i>microphylla</i> [^]	small leaved clematis	Tarook	yes	yes	climber	0.5	moderately sensitive	cream		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	<i>Hardenbergia</i>	<i>violacea</i> [^]	native coral pea		yes	yes	climber	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	purple		winter to spring
	Passifloraceae	<i>Passiflora</i>	<i>cinnabarina</i> [^]	red passionflower		yes	yes	climber	6	moderately sensitive	red		spring to summer

[^] plants available commercially

* seed available commercially

§ Aboriginal name source <https://www.willumwarrain.org.au/victoria/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Willum-Warrain-plant-list-as-of-June-5th-2022.pdf>

¹Acacia 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>
- Mornington Peninsula Shire plants of the peninsula <https://www.mornpen.vic.gov.au/Environment/Natural-Environment-Biodiversity/Plants-of-the-Peninsula>
- Mornington Peninsula Shire native vegetation map - historical EVC distribution <https://www.mornpen.vic.gov.au/files/assets/public/new-website-documents/your-property/environment/flora-amp-fauna/docs/native-vegetation-map-historic-evc-distribution.pdf>
- Mornington Peninsula Shire Plant lists for common native vegetation types (EVCs) <https://www.mornpen.vic.gov.au/Environment/Natural-Environment-Biodiversity/Plants-of-the-Peninsula>
- Mornington Peninsula Shire native environmental and noxious weeds <https://www.mornpen.vic.gov.au/Environment/Natural-Environment-Biodiversity/Environmental-Noxious-Weeds>
- Mornington Peninsula Shire Food Economy and Agroecology Strategy 2022-2028 <https://www.mpbusiness.com.au/food-economy-and-agroecology-strategy-adopted-by-council/#:~:text=The%20Strategy%20recognises%20the%20huge,build%20natural%20capital%20on%20farms>
- Threatened biodiversity profile search <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/>
- When Bee Foundation <https://www.whenbeefoundation.org.au/our-work/projects/powerful-pollinators/>



Local plant nurseries

Native plant nurseries				
Company	Contact	Address	Contact details	Website
Australian Ecosystems	Todd Miles	Cnr Alan Bird Drive and Thompson Road Bangholme, Vic	T: (03) 9775 0612 M: 0425 818 913 E: nursery@australianecosystems.com.au	https://australianecosystems.com.au/nursery/
Conservation Collective	Kylie Robertson	52 Westernport Highway Somerville, Vic	T: 0457 001 784 E: admin@conservationcollective.com.au	http://www.conservationcollective.com.au/
The Briars		450 Nepean Highway Mt Martha, Vic	T: (03) 5974 8417 E: nursery@mornpen.vic.gov.au	https://www.mornpen.vic.gov.au/Environment/The-Briars/Briars-Nursery
Peninsula Bushworks Indigenous Plant Nursery		16 Hunts Road Bittern, Vic	T: (03) 5983 6633	https://peninsula-bushworks-indigenous-nursery.business.site/?utm_source=gmb&utm_medium=referral
Peninsula Growers wholesale tube stock nursery	Nova	45 Grasslands Rd Boneo VIC	T: 0411 758 838 E: plants@peninsulagrowers.com.au	https://www.facebook.com/PeninsulaGrowers/
Southern Dandenongs Community Nursery		271 Mount Morton Road, Belgrave Heights, Vic	T: (03) 9754 6962 E: sthndandenongscommunitynursery@gmail.com	https://sdcn.org.au/
Willum Warrain Aboriginal Bush Nursery	Angie Roach	10c Pound Road Hastings, Vic	T: (03) 5979 1391 M: 0403 528 034	www.willumwarrain.org.au



Local seed suppliers

Suppliers of native seed and/or sowing services				
Company	Contact	Address	Contact details	Website
Flora Victoria	Kate or Chris		M: Kate 0499 221 997 E: kate@floravictoria.com.au M: Chris 0408 338 081 E: chris@floravictoria.com.au	https://floravictoria.com.au
Seeding Victoria		La Gerche Gully Sawpit Road, Creswick, Vic	T: (03) 5345 2200 E: info@seedbank.com.au	https://www.seedingvictoria.com.au/
Native Seeds Pty Ltd	Darren Vincent	Great Alpine Rd Eurobin, Vic	T: 1300 473 337 E: enquiries@nativeseeds.com.au	www.nativeseeds.com.au

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



Further reading

Articles on functional biodiversity enhancement

- Retallack, M. (2011) **Vineyard biodiversity and insect interactions**. Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation, Adelaide.
<http://www.viti.com.au/pdf/Rmjr0811VineyardBiodiversityandInsectInteractionsBookletFINAL.pdf>
- Retallack, M. (2012) **Enhancing biodiversity in the vineyard**. Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board, Adelaide.
<http://www.viti.com.au/pdf/Enhancing%20Biodiversity%20in%20the%20Vineyard%20%20Workshop%20Notes.pdf>
- Retallack, M.J. (2018) **The importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services in production landscapes**. The Australian and New Zealand Grapegrower and Winemaker. Oct (657), 36 - 43.
<https://winetitles.com.au/gwm/articles/october-657/the-importance-of-biodiversity-and-ecosystem-services-in-production-landscapes/>
- Retallack, M.J. (2018) **The role of native insectary plants and their contribution to conservation biological control in vineyards**. The Australian and New Zealand Grapegrower and Winemaker. Nov (658). <https://winetitles.com.au/gwm/articles/november-658/the-role-of-native-insectary-plants-and-their-contribution-to-conservation-biological-control-in-vineyards/>
- Retallack, M.J. (2018) **Practical examples of ways to establish native insectary plants in and around vineyards**. The Australian and New Zealand Grapegrower and Winemaker. Dec (659), 38-41.
<https://winetitles.com.au/gwm/articles/december-659/practical-examples-of-ways-to-establish-native-insectary-plants-in-and-around-vineyards/>
- Retallack, M.J. (2019) **The functional diversity of predator arthropods in vineyards**. The Australian and New Zealand Grapegrower and Winemaker. Jan (660), 23-26.
<https://winetitles.com.au/gwm/articles/january-660/the-functional-diversity-of-predator-arthropods-in-vineyards/>
- Retallack, M.J. (2019) **Ways to monitor arthropod activity on native insectary plants**. The Australian and New Zealand Grapegrower and Winemaker. Feb (661), 40-43.
<https://winetitles.com.au/gwm/articles/february-661/ways-to-monitor-arthropod-activity-on-native-insectary-plants/>
- Retallack, M.J., Thomson, L.J, and Keller, M.A. (2019) **Native insectary plants support populations of predatory arthropods for Australian vineyards**. 42nd Congress of Vine and Wine, International Organisation of Vine and Wine (OIV), Geneva, Switzerland. https://www.bio-conferences.org/articles/bioconf/abs/2019/04/bioconf-oiv2019_01004/bioconf-oiv2019_01004.html

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

Fact sheets and case studies

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

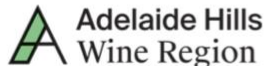
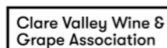
EcoVineyards case studies can be downloaded here <https://ecovineyards.com.au/casestudies/>



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Regional partners



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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.

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