Yarra Valley 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 Yarra Valley Wine Region and tools to assist you in determining your local ecological vegetation classes.

Bioregions and EVC benchmarks

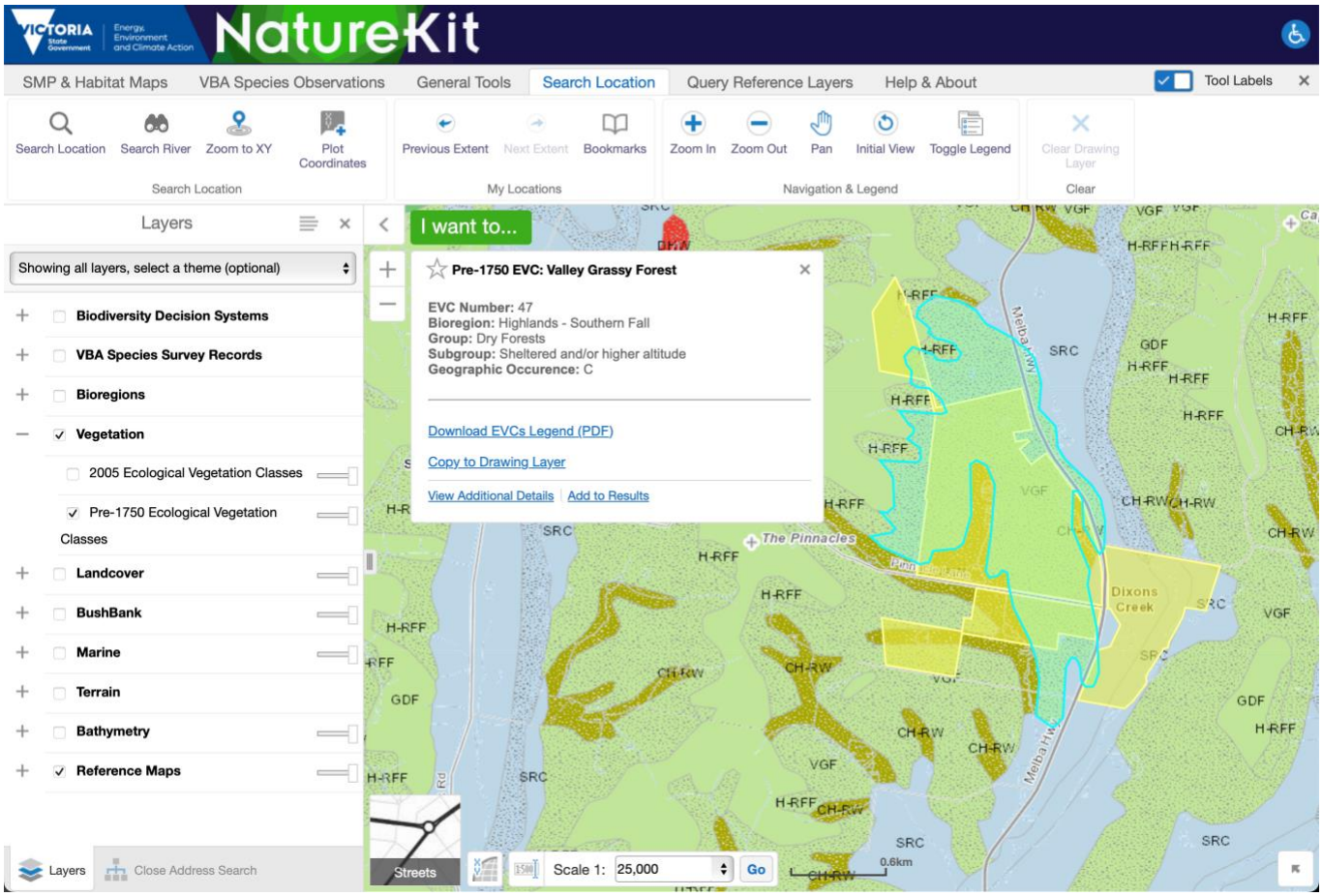
Bioregions are a landscape-scale approach to classifying the environment using a range of attributes such as climate, geomorphology, geology, soils, and vegetation. There are 28 bioregions identified within Victoria.

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 47: Valley grassy forest



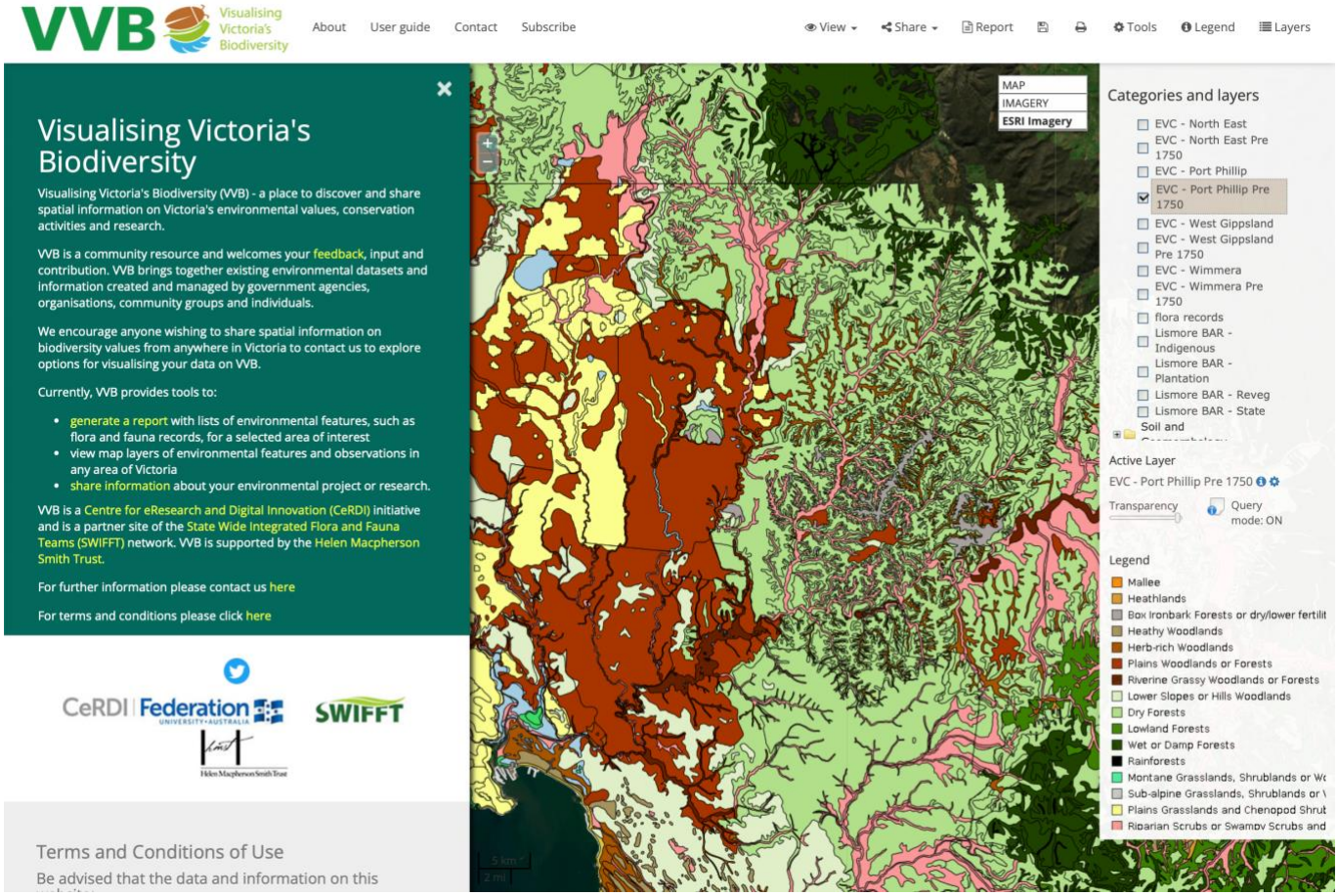
Please refer to the plant community lists below (they relate the location of the region's EcoVineyards demonstration sites) or enter your details into **NatureKit** and follow the process above to access a plant list for your property.

Alternatively, visit the VVB website to determine the EVC for your property.

Visualising Victoria's Biodiversity (VVB)

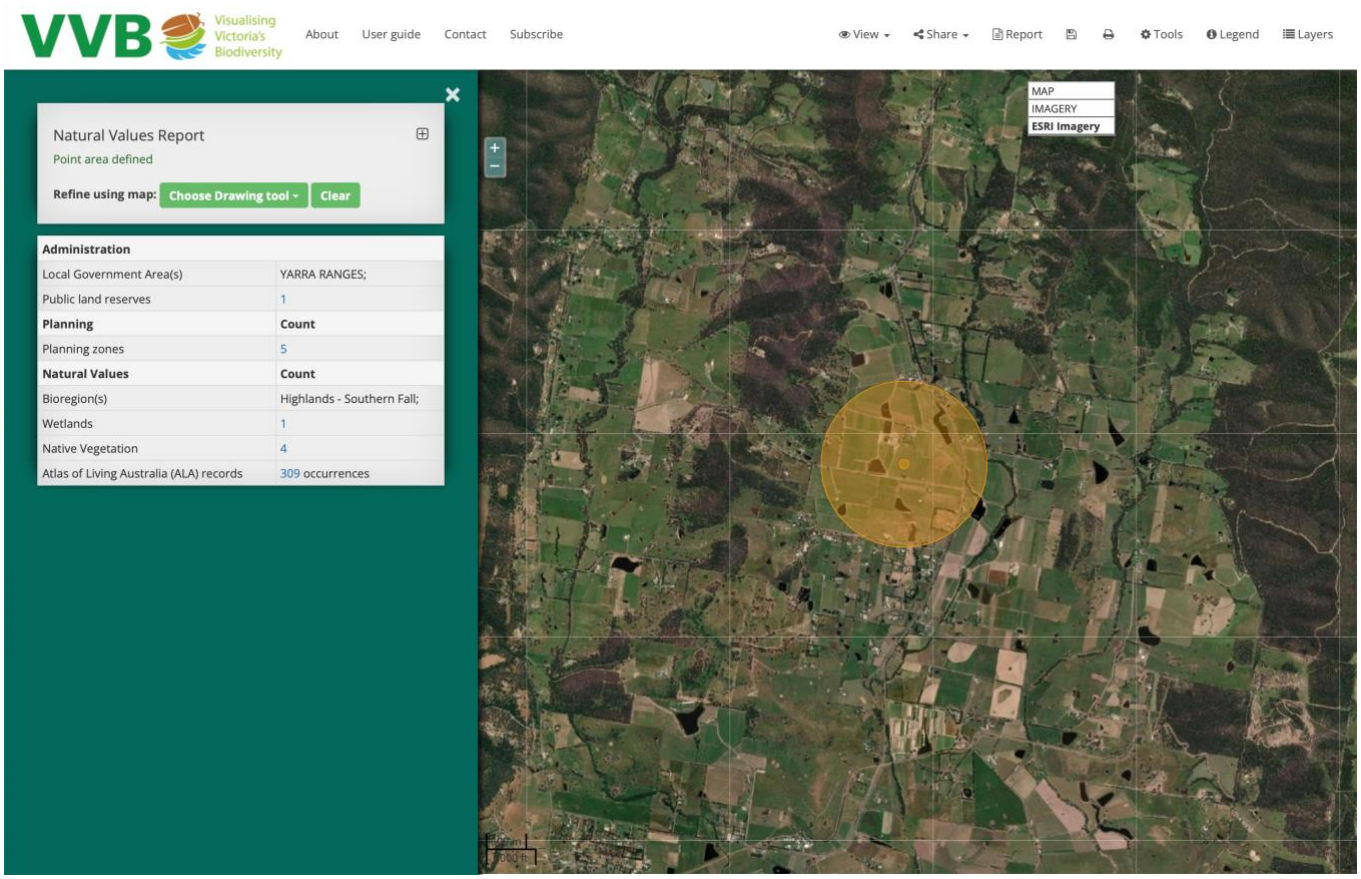
This report tool summarises information for a selected area from the spatial datasets compiled in the VVB and from the Atlas of Living Australia.

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



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 report and 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 47: Valley grassy forest



The Yarra Valley Ranges Council also provides further details about major plant communities https://www.yarraranges.vic.gov.au/PlantDirectory/Plant-Communities

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.

Yarra Valley Wine Region

EVC 23: Messmate herb-rich foothill forest

Description: A medium to tall open forest to 25m high with a mixture of eucalypts, usually including *Eucalyptus obliqua*, messmate and *E. radiata*, narrow-leaf peppermint and sometimes *E. baxteri*, brown stringybark and *E. dives*, broad-leaf peppermint. A middle storey of large shrubs or understorey trees up to 7m high has a sparser medium shrub layer. A dense and diverse storey of herbs and grasses characterises this vegetation community.[1]

EcoVineyards site: Centare Vineyard, Healesville-KooWeeRup Road, Healesville, Vic

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Tree	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*melanoxylon*^	Australian blackwood	yes	[1]yes	5 to 30	4 to 15	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*mucronata* ssp. longifolia^	narrow-leaf wattle	yes	[1]yes	2 to 6	2 to 5	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*stictophylla*^	cinnamon wattle	yes	[1]yes	2 to 6	2 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*stricta*^	hop wattle	yes	[1]yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow		autumn to spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*verticillata*^	prickly moses	yes	[1]yes	2 to 10	3 to 5	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to summer
	Proteaceae	*Banksia*	*marginata*^	silver banksia	yes	yes	1 to 3	0.5 to 2	resistant	yellow		summer to winter
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*genistifolia*^	spreading wattle	yes	[1]yes	1 to 3	1 to 3	moderately sensitive	yellow		summer to spring
	Cunoniaceae	*Bauera*	*rubioides*^	wiry bauera	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	pink	white	spring to summer
	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria*	*spinosa*^	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white		spring to autumn
	Asteraceae	*Cassinia*	*aculeata*^	common cassinia	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 2	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Cassinia*	*sifton*^	drooping cassinia	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	resistant	white		spring to autumn
	Rutaceae	*Correa*	*reflexa*^	native fuchsia	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	1	resistant	red	orange	summer to spring
	Fabaceae	*Daviesia*	*leptophylla*^	narrow-leaf bitter-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	red	orange	spring to summer

[1] Yarra Ranges Council (2023) Messmate herb-rich foothill forest https://www.yarraranges.vic.gov.au/PlantDirectory/Plant-communities/17-Messmate-Herb-rich-Foothill-Forest-EVC-23

EVC 23: Messmate herb-rich foothill forest

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Dillwynia*	*cinerascens*^	grey parrot pea	yes	yes	0.3 to 1.5	0.5 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	orange	red	winter to spring
	Fabaceae	*Dillwynia*	*sericea*^	showy parrot pea	yes	yes	0.6 to 1.5	0.5 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	orange	red	winter to summer
	Ericaceae	*Epacris*	*impressa*^	common heath	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5	resistant	pink		summer to spring
	Fabaceae	*Gompholobium*	*huegelii*^	common wedge-pea	yes	[1]yes	0.3 to 1	0.3 to 1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia*	*ovata*^	hop goodenia	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 3	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Proteaceae	*Grevillea*	*alpina*^	mountain grevillea	yes	yes	0.8 to 2	0.8 to 2	resistant	red	yellow	winter to summer
	Dilleniaceae	*Hibbertia*	*empetrifolia*^	scrambling guinea flower	[2]buzz pollinated	no	0.6 to 1	2	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to summer
	Fabaceae	*Indigofera*	*australis*^	native indigo	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 2	resistant	pink		spring
	Myrtaceae	*Kunzea*	*leptospermoides*^	yarra burgan	yes	yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	resistant	white		summer
	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum*	*continentale*^	prickly tea-tree	yes	yes	1 to 4	1 to 2	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Olearia*	*lirata*^	snow daisy bush	yes	yes	2 to 4	2 to 3	moderately sensitive	white		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Olearia*	*phlogopappa* var. phlogopappa^	dusty daisy bush	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	white		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Olearia*	*rugosa*^	wrinkled daisy bush	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	white		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus*	*ferrugineus*^	tree everlasting	yes	yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelea*	*linifolia*^	rice flower	yes	yes	1.5	1	moderately sensitive	white	pink	spring
	Fabaceae	*Platylobium*	*infecundum*^	famine flat-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2	2	moderately sensitive	orange		winter to summer
	Fabaceae	*Platylobium*	*obtusangulum*^	common flat-pea	yes	yes	0.5	1	moderately sensitive	orange		spring
	Apiaceae	*Platysace*	*lanceolata*^	shrubby platysace	yes	yes	0.6 to 1.5	0.5 to1	moderately sensitive	white		summer
	Rhamnaceae	*Pomaderris*	*elliptica*^	smooth pomaderris	yes	yes	1.5 to 4	1 to 3	moderately sensitive	cream		spring
	Fabaceae	*Pultenaea*	*forsythiana*^	prickly bush pea	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	red	orange	spring
	Fabaceae	*Pultenaea*	*gunnii* ssp. gunnii^	golden bush pea	yes	yes	0.5 to 2	0.5 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	red	yellow	spring
	Pomaderreae	*Spyridium*	*parvifolium*^	dusty miller	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	white		winter to spring

EVC 23: Messmate herb-rich foothill forest

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Ground cover	Poaceae	*Austrostipa*	*rudis*^	veined spear grass	yes	no	0.4	1.3	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Goodeniaceae	*Brunonia*	*australis*^	blue pincushion	yes	yes	0.4	0.2	moderately sensitive	blue		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Chrysocephalum*	*leucopsideum*^	satin everlasting	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.5	0.6	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Coronidium*	*scorpioides*^	button everlasting	yes	yes	0.3	0.3	resistant	yellow		spring to autumn
	Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra*	*repens*	kidney weed	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.3	1 to 5	resistant	yellow	green	spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Euryomyrtus*	*ramosissima ssp.*^	rosy baeckea	yes	yes	0.6	0.3 to 1	resistant	pink		spring to summer
	Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus*	*tetragynus*^	common raspwort	yes	yes	0.3	0.5	resistant	green		all year
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia*	*geniculata*^	bent goodenia	yes	yes	0.3	0.5	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Lagenophora*	*gracilis*^	slender lagenifera	yes	yes	0.3	0.1	moderately sensitive	white	mauve	spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Lagenophora*	*stipitata*^	common lagenifera	yes	yes	0.3	0.1	moderately sensitive	white	mauve	spring to summer
	Linaceae	*Linum*	*marginale*^	native flax	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.7	0.3	moderately sensitive	blue		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Microlaena*	*stipoides*^*	weeping grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelia*	*humilis*^	small rice-flower	yes	yes	0.5	0.3	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Poa*	*labillardierei*^*	common tussock grass	yes	no	0.3 to 1	0.3 to 0.7	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Poa*	*morrisii*^	velvet tussock grass	yes	no	0.3 to 1	0.3 to 0.9	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Poa*	*sieberiana* var. sieberiana^	grey tussock grass	yes	no	0.3 to 1	0.4	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Phyllanthaceae	*Poranthera*	*microphylla*^	small poranthera	yes	yes	0.1	0.1	moderately sensitive	cream		winter to autumn
	Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus*	*lappaceus*^	common buttercup	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.6	0.2	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Pittosporaceae	*Rhytidosporum*	*procumbens*^	white marianth	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.5	0.3 to 0.6	moderately sensitive	white		winter to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*pallidum*^	red anther wallaby grass	yes	no	0.3	0.5 to 1	resistant	cream		spring to summer

EVC 23: Messmate herb-rich foothill forest

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Ground cover	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*racemosum*^	wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2	0.2	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*setaceum*^*	bristly wallaby grass	yes	no	0.3	0.4	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Celastraceae	*Stackhousia*	*monogyna*^	creamy stackhousia	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.3	0.1 to 0.3	moderately sensitive	cream		winter to summer
	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium*	*armeria* ssp. armeria^	common trigger plant	yes	yes	0.2 to 1.1	0.2 to 0.3	resistant	pink		winter to spring
	Aizoaceae	*Tetratheca*	*bauerifolia*^	heath pink bells	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.4	0.2 to 0.3	resistant	pink		spring
	Aizoaceae	*Tetratheca*	*ciliata*^	pink bells	yes	yes	0.5	0.3	resistant	pink		spring
	Poaceae	*Themeda*	*triandra*^*	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		all year
	Plantaginaceae	*Veronica*	*plebeia*^	trailing speedwell	yes	yes	prostrate	0.2	moderately sensitive	blue		spring to summer
	Violaceae	*Viola*	*hederacea*^	native violet	yes	yes	0.2	1 to 4	resistant	white	purple	all year
	Violaceae	*Viola*	*betonicifolia* ssp. betonicifolia^	showy violet	yes	yes	0.2	0.3	resistant	white	purple	spring to summer
	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia*	*stricta* ssp. stricta^	tall bluebell	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	blue		frequent
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*filiformis*^	wattle mat rush	yes	yes	0.5	0.5	resistant	cream		spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*longifolia*^	basket grass	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*multiflora*^	many-flowered mat-rush	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	< 0.5	resistant	cream		winter to summer
	Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Xanthorrhoea*	*minor* subsp. lutea^	grass tree	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.5	resistant	cream		spring

EVC 23: Messmate herb-rich foothill forest

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Sedges and rushes	Cyperaceae	*Gahnia*	*radula*^	thatched saw sedge	yes	yes	1 to 2	0.5 to 2	resistant	yellow	brown	spring to summer
	Cyperaceae	*Gahnia*	*sieberiana*^	red fruited saw sedge	yes	yes	3	2 to 3	resistant	yellow	brown	spring to summer
Bulbs and lilies	Asparagaceae	*Arthropodium*	*strictum*^	chocolate lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.2 to 1	0.1 to 0.8	resistant	pink	mauve	spring to summer
	Fabaceae	*Bossiaea*	*prostrata*^	creeping bossiaea	yes	yes	prostrate	1	sensitive	yellow	brown	spring
	Colchicaceae	*Burchardia*	*umbellata*^	milkmaids	yes		0.3	0.2	moderately sensitive	white		spring
	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*longifolia*^	pale flax lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	1.5	0.6	resistant	violet		spring to summer
	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*revoluta*^	black-anther flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 2	resistant	violet		spring to summer
	Asparagaceae	*Thysanotus*	*patersonii*^	twining fringe-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.2 to 0.5		resistant	violet		winter to spring
Climber (outside vineyard)	Ranunculaceae	*Clematis*	*aristata*^	old man's beard	yes	yes	climber	0.5	moderately sensitive	cream		winter to summer
	Fabaceae	*Hardenbergia*	*violacea*^	native coral pea	yes	yes	climber	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	purple		winter to spring

^ plants available commercially

* seed available commercially

[1]*Acacia* flowers do not produce nectar. However, the leaf and phyllode glands do secrete a nectar or sugary substance which bees, butterflies and other insects have been observed feeding on.

[2] Buzz pollination: Some native bees use a special pollination technique called 'buzz pollination' (sonication) i.e., the blue-banded bee, bangs its head on the flower's anthers 350 times a second to release the pollen. Plants from the Solanaceae (nightshade) family (tomatoes, capsicums, and eggplants) and many Australian native plants including *Hibbertia* ssp. and *Dianella* ssp. are buzz pollinated. These plants have the capacity to boost biodiversity and support populations of native bees, but their pollen resources may not be readily available to predatory arthropods.

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

Yarra Valley Wine Region

EVC 47: Yellow box valley grassy forest – middle yarra

Description: Woodland or open forest to 20m high with an upper storey of mixed eucalypts including *Eucalyptus melliodora*, yellow box, *E. rubida*, candlebark, *E. polyanthemos,* redbox and *E. macrorhyncha*, red stringybark. A sparse, low middle storey of wattles, heaths and peas grows over a ground layer of tussock grasses with other grass species and a rich diversity of herbs, lilies, and sedges, especially in moist seasons. In drier seasons or in drier sections the species level may be sparser and less diverse.[2]

EcoVineyards sites: DeBortoli Yarra Valley, Pinnacle Lane, Dixons Creek; Chandon, Maroondah Highway Coldstream, Vic

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Tree	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*dealbata*^	silver wattle	yes	[1]yes	1.5 to 10	2 to 5	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*mearnsii*^	black wattle	yes	[1]yes	5 to 15	6 to 10	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*melanoxylon*^	Australian blackwood	yes	[1]yes	12 to 15	5	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*mucronata* ssp. longifolia^	narrow-leaf wattle	yes	[1]yes	2 to 6	2 to 5	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*genistifolia*^	spreading wattle	yes	[1]yes	3	3	moderately sensitive	yellow		summer to spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*paradoxa*^	kangaroo thorn	yes	[1]yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*stricta*^	hop wattle	yes	[1]yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow		autumn to spring
	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria*	*spinosa*^	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white		summer to autumn
	Asteraceae	*Cassinia*	*aculeata*^	common cassinia	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	white		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	*Daviesia*	*leptophylla*^	narrow-leaf bitter-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	orange	red	spring to summer
	Fabaceae	*Dillwynia*	*cinerascens*^	grey parrot pea	yes	yes	0.3 to 1.5	0.5 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	orange	red	winter to spring
	Fabaceae	*Gompholobium*	*huegelii*^	common wedge-pea	yes	[1]yes	0.3 to 1	0.3 to 1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer

[2] Yarra Ranges Council (2023) Yellow box valley grassy forest – middle Yarra https://www.yarraranges.vic.gov.au/PlantDirectory/Plant-Communities/38-Yellow-Box-Valley-Grassy-Forest—-Middle-Yarra-EVC-47

EVC 47: Yellow box valley grassy forest – middle yarra

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Indigofera*	*australis*^	native indigo	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 2	resistant	pink		spring
	Myrtaceae	*Kunzea*	*leptospermoides*^	yarra burgan	yes	yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	resistant	white		summer
	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum*	*continentale*^	prickly tea-tree	yes	yes	1 to 4	1 to 2	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Olearia*	*myrsinoides*^	silky daisy bush	yes	yes	0.3 to 1.5	1 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	white		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus*	*ferrugineus*^	tree everlasting	yes	yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	*Pultenaea*	*gunnii* ssp. gunnii^	golden bush pea	yes	yes	0.5 to 2	0.5 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	red	yellow	spring
Ground cover	Poaceae	*Austrostipa*	*mollis*^	soft spear grass	yes	no	0.3	1.2	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Austrostipa*	*rudis*^	veined spear grass	yes	no	0.4	1.3	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Goodeniaceae	*Brunonia*	*australis*^	blue pincushion	yes	yes	0.4	0.2	moderately sensitive	blue		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Chrysocephalum*	*semipapposum*^	clustered everlasting	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.8	1 to 3	resistant	yellow		spring to autumn
	Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra*	*repens*^	dichondra	yes	yes	0.2	0.5	moderately sensitive	white	mauve	spring to summer
	Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus*	*tetragynus*^	common raspwort	yes	yes	0.3	0.5	resistant	green		all year
	Fabaceae	*Kennedia*	*prostrata*^	running postman	yes	yes	0.1	1.5 to 4	moderately sensitive	red		winter to spring
	Asteraceae	*Lagenophora*	*stipitata*^	common lagenifera	yes	yes	0.3	0.1	moderately sensitive	white	mauve	spring to summer
	Lamiaceae	*Mentha*	*australis*^	river mint	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.8	0.3 to 1	resistant	white	mauve	summer to autumn
	Poaceae	*Microlaena*	*stipoides*^*	weeping grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelia*	*humilis*^	small rice-flower	yes	yes	0.5	0.3	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Poa*	*labillardierei*^*	common tussock grass	yes	no	0.3 to 1	0.3 to 0.7	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Poa*	*morrisii*^	velvet tussock grass	yes	no	0.3 to 1	0.3 to 0.9	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Poa*	*sieberiana* var. sieberiana^	grey tussock grass	yes	no	0.3 to 1	0.4	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Phyllanthaceae	*Poranthera*	*microphylla*^	small poranthera	yes	yes	0.1	0.1	moderately sensitive	cream		winter to autumn
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*caespitosum*^*	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.4	0.4	resistant	cream		spring to summer

EVC 47: Yellow box valley grassy forest – middle yarra

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar					
Ground cover	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*fulvum*^	copper awned wallaby grass	yes	no	1	0.5	resistant	cream	spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*geniculatum*^*	kneed wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2	0.2	resistant	cream	spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*laeve*^	wallaby grass	yes	no	0.4	0.4	resistant	cream	spring to summer
	Stylidiaceae	*Stylidium*	*armeria* ssp. armeria^	common trigger plant	yes	yes	0.2 to 1.1	0.2 to 0.3	resistant	pink	winter to spring
	Poaceae	*Themeda*	*triandra*^*	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown	all year
	Plantaginaceae	*Veronica*	*plebeia*^	trailing speedwell	yes	yes	prostrate	0.2	moderately sensitive	blue	spring to summer
	Campanulaceae	*Wahlenbergia*	*stricta* ssp. stricta^	tall bluebell	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	blue	frequent
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*filiformis*^	wattle mat rush	yes	yes	0.5	0.5	resistant	cream	spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*longifolia*^	basket grass	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	yellow	spring to summer
	Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Xanthorrhoea*	*minor* subsp. lutea^	grass tree	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.5	resistant	cream	spring
Sedges and rushes	Cyperaceae	*Carex*	*appressa*^	tall sedge	yes	yes	1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown	spring to summer
	Cyperaceae	*Carex*	*breviculmis*^	short-stem sedge	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.3	0.2 to 0.4	resistant	brown	spring to summer
	Cyperaceae	*Gahnia*	*radula*^	thatched saw sedge	yes	yes	1 to 2	0.5 to 2	resistant	brown	spring to summer
	Juncaceae	*Juncus*	*gregiflorus*^	green rush	yes	yes			resistant	brown	
	Juncaceae	*Juncus*	*pallidus*^	pale rush	yes	yes	0.5 to 2.2	0.3 to 1	resistant	brown	spring to summer

EVC 47: Yellow box valley grassy forest – middle yarra

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Bulbs and lilies	Asparagaceae	*Arthropodium*	*strictum*^	chocolate lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.2 to 1	0.1 to 0.8	resistant	pink	mauve	spring to summer
	Fabaceae	*Bossiaea*	*prostrata*^	creeping bossiaea	yes	yes	prostrate	1	sensitive	yellow	brown	spring
	Asphodelaceae	*Bulbine*	*bulbosa*^	bulbine lily	yes	yes	0.5	0.2	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*amoena*^	matted flax lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.4	0.5	resistant	violet		spring to winter
	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*longifolia*^	pale flax lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	1.5	0.6	resistant	violet		spring to summer
	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*revoluta*^	black-anther flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 2	resistant	violet		spring to summer
	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*tasmanica*^	Tasman flax lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.6 to 1.5	0.5 to 2	resistant	violet		spring to summer
	Asparagaceae	*Thysanotus*	*patersonii*^	twining fringe-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.2 to 0.5		resistant	violet		winter to spring
Climber (outside vineyard)	Ranunculaceae	*Clematis*	*microphylla*^	small leaved clematis	yes	yes	climber	0.5	moderately sensitive	cream		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	*Hardenbergia*	*violacea*^	native coral pea	yes	yes	climber	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	purple		winter to spring

^ plants available commercially

* seed available commercially

[1]*Acacia* flowers do not produce nectar. However, the leaf and phyllode glands do secrete a nectar or sugary substance which bees, butterflies and other insects have been observed feeding on.

[2] Buzz pollination: Some native bees use a special pollination technique called 'buzz pollination' (sonication) i.e., the blue-banded bee, bangs its head on the flower's anthers 350 times a second to release the pollen. Plants from the Solanaceae (nightshade) family (tomatoes, capsicums, and eggplants) and many Australian native plants including *Hibbertia* ssp. and *Dianella* ssp. are buzz pollinated. These plants have the capacity to boost biodiversity and support populations of native bees, but their pollen resources may not be readily available to predatory arthropods.

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

Yarra Valley Wine Region

EVC 55: Plains grassy woodland

Description: An open, eucalypt woodland to 15 m tall occurring on several geologies and soil types. Occupies poorly drained, fertile soils on flat or gently undulating plains at low elevations. The understorey consists of a few sparse shrubs over a species-rich grassy and herbaceous ground layer. [3]

EcoVineyards site: Chandon, Maroondah Highway Coldstream, VIC

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Tree	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina*	*littoralis*^	black sheoak	yes	no	5 to 12	2 to 6	resistant	insignificant		summer to winter
Shrub	Myrtaceae	*Kunzea*	*ericoides*	white tea-tree	yes	yes	2 to 4	2 to 4	resistant	white		summer
	Thymelaeaceae	*Pimelia*	*humilis*^	small rice-flower	yes	yes	0.5	0.3	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
Ground cover	Convolvulaceae	*Dichondra*	*repens*^	dichondra	yes	yes	0.2	0.5	moderately sensitive	white	mauve	spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Microlaena*	*stipoides*^*	weeping grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Phyllanthaceae	*Poranthera*	*microphylla*^	small poranthera	yes	yes	0.1	0.1	moderately sensitive	cream		winter to autumn
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*filiformis*^	wattle mat rush	yes	yes	0.5	0.5	resistant	cream		spring
Sedges and rushes	Cyperaceae	*Carex*	*breviculmis*^	short-stem sedge	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.3	0.2 to 0.4	resistant	brown		spring to summer
Bulbs and lilies	Fabaceae	*Bossiaea*	*prostrata*^	creeping bossiaea	yes	yes	prostrate	1	sensitive	yellow	brown	spring

[3] 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

Yarra Valley Wine Region

EVC 128: Grassy forest

Description: Woodland or low forest to 20m high with an upper storey *of Eucalyptus rubida*, candlebark and *E. radiata*, narrow-leaf peppermint. A sparse middle storey of *Acacia mearnsii*, black wattle, *A. melanoxylon*, blackwood and *Allocasuarina littoralis*, black sheoak and some small shrubs still occur in some remnants. The ground layer is dominated by grasses, sedges and herbs and can be quite rich in its diversity.[4]

EcoVineyards site: Yarra Yering, Briarty Rd, Gruyere, Vic

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar					
Tree	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*mearnsii*^	black wattle	yes	[1]yes	5 to 15	6 to 10	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring to summer
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*melanoxylon*^	Australian blackwood	yes	[1]yes	12 to 15	5	moderately sensitive	yellow	winter to spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*stictophylla*^	cinnamon wattle	yes	[1]yes	2 to 6	2 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring to summer
	Casuarinaceae	*Allocasuarina*	*littoralis*^	black sheoak	yes	no	5 to 12	2 to 6	resistant	insignificant	summer to winter
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*paradoxa*^	kangaroo thorn	yes	[1]yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow	spring
	Fabaceae	*Acacia*	*stricta*^	hop wattle	yes	[1]yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow	autumn to spring
	Pittosporaceae	*Bursaria*	*spinosa*^	sweet bursaria	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white	summer to autumn
	Asteraceae	*Cassinia*	*aculeata*^	common cassinia	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	white	spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Cassinia*	*sifton*^	drooping cassinia	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	resistant	white	spring to autumn

[4] Yarra Ranges Council (2023) Caldelbark grassy forest https://www.yarraranges.vic.gov.au/PlantDirectory/Plant-Communities/31-Candlebark-Grassy-Forest-EVC-128

EVC 128: Grassy forest

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Shrub	Fabaceae	*Daviesia*	*leptophylla*^	narrow-leaf bitter-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	red	orange	spring to summer
	Fabaceae	*Dillwynia*	*cinerascens*^	grey parrot pea	yes	yes	0.3 to 1.5	0.5 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	orange	red	winter to spring
	Ericaceae	*Epacris*	*impressa*^	common heath	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5	resistant	pink		autumn to spring
	Fabaceae	*Indigofera*	*australis*^	austral indigo	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 2	resistant	pink		spring to summer
	Myrtaceae	*Kunzea*	*leptospermoides*^	yarra burgan	yes	yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	resistant	white		summer
	Myrtaceae	*Leptospermum*	*continentale*^	prickly tea-tree	yes	yes	1 to 4	1 to 2	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Ozothamnus*	*ferrugineus*^	tree everlasting	yes	yes	2 to 5	2 to 4	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	*Platylobium*	*infecundum*^	famine flat-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2	2	moderately sensitive	orange		winter to summer
	Fabaceae	*Platylobium*	*obtusangulum*^	common flat-pea	yes	yes	0.5	1	moderately sensitive	orange		spring
Ground cover	Poaceae	*Austrostipa*	*rudis*^	veined spear grass	yes	no	0.4	1.3	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Haloragaceae	*Gonocarpus*	*tetragynus*^	common raspwort	yes	yes	0.3	0.5	resistant	green		all year
	Ranunculaceae	*Ranunculus*	*lappaceus*^	common buttercup	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.6	0.2	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia*	*geniculata*^	bent goodenia	yes	yes	0.3	0.5	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia*	*humilis*^	swamp goodenia	yes	yes	0.2	0.5	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Goodeniaceae	*Goodenia*	*ovata* prostrate form^	goodenia prostrate	yes	yes	0.3	0.8	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Fabaceae	*Kennedia*	*prostrata*^	running postman	yes	yes	0.1	1.5 to 4	moderately sensitive	red		winter to spring
	Fabaceae	*Kennedia*	*rubicunda*^	dusky coral pea	yes	yes	0.1	1 to 2.5	moderately sensitive	red		spring
	Lamiaceae	*Mentha*	*australis*^	river mint	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.8	0.3 to 1	resistant	white	mauve	summer to autumn
	Poaceae	*Microlaena*	*stipoides*^*	weeping grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Scrophulariaceae	*Myoporum*	*parvifolium*^	boobialla	yes	yes	0.3	3	resistant	white		spring to summer
	Geraniaceae	*Pelargonium*	*australe*^	austral stork's bill	yes	yes	0.6	1	resistant	pink		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Pentapogon*	*quadrifidus*^	five awned spear grass	yes	no	0.6	0.5	resistant	brown		spring to summer

EVC 128: Grassy forest

Habit	Family	*Genus*	*Species*	Common name	Floral resource		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
					Pollen	Nectar						
Ground cover	Poaceae	*Poa*	*labillardierei*^*	common tussock grass	yes	no	0.3 to 1	0.3 to 0.7	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Poa*	*morrisii*^	velvet tussock grass	yes	no	0.3	0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Asteraceae	*Pycnosorus*	*globosus*^	billy buttons	yes	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*pallidum*^	red anther wallaby grass	yes	no	0.3	0.5 to 1	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*penicillatum*^	slender wallaby grass	yes	no	0.3	0.6	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Rytidosperma*	*racemosum*^	wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2	0.2	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Poaceae	*Themeda*	*triandra*^*	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		all year
Strap leaved	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*filiformis*^	wattle mat rush	yes	yes	0.5	0.5	resistant	cream		spring
	Asparagaceae	*Lomandra*	*longifolia*^	basket grass	yes	yes	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	yellow		spring to summer
	Xanthorrhoeaceae	*Xanthorrhoea*	*minor* subsp. lutea^	grass tree	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.5	resistant	cream		spring
Sedge	Cyperaceae	*Gahnia*	*radula*^	thatched saw sedge	yes	yes	1 to 2	0.5 to 2	resistant	yellow	brown	spring to summer
Bulbs and lilies	Asparagaceae	*Arthropodium*	*strictum*^	chocolate lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.2 to 1	0.1 to 0.8	resistant	pink	mauve	spring to summer
	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*amoena*^	matted flax lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.4	0.5	resistant	violet		spring to winter
	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*longifolia*^	pale flax lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	1.5	0.6	resistant	violet		spring to summer
	Asphodelaceae	*Dianella*	*revoluta*^	black-anther flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 2	resistant	violet		spring to 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* 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,* twiggy bush-pea, *Pultenaea largiflorens*, blue-rod, *Stemodia florulenta*, fairy fan-flower*, Scaevola aemula*, as well as species of *Acacia* ssp., *Eucalyptus* ssp., and *Lomandra* ssp. that may be suited to a particular site. Other plants previously identified for their insectary benefits in vineyards include straw wallaby grass, *Rytidosperma richardsonii*, windmill grass, *Chloris truncata*, and creeping saltbush, *Atriplex semibacca*

Continue your search for useful information here:

- Australian National Botanic Gardens https://www.anbg.gov.au/search/index.html
- Ecological Vegetation Community (EVC) https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/biodiversity/bioregions-and-evc-benchmarks
- Threatened biodiversity profile search https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/threatenedspeciesapp/
- Yarra Valley Ranges Council major plant communities https://www.yarraranges.vic.gov.au/PlantDirectory/Plant-Communities
- Wheen Bee Foundation https://www.wheenbeefoundation.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/
Friends of Helmeted Honeyeater		1217 Macclesfield Road Yellingbo, VIC	M: 0438 038 702 E: plantnursery@helmetedhoneyeater.org.au	https://www.helmetedhoneyeater.org.au/nursery/
Candlebark Nursery		Corner of Hull Road and Taylor Road Mooroolbark, Vic	T: (03) 9727 0594 E: info@candlebark.org.au	http://candlebark.org.au/
Edendale Community Nursery		30 Gastons Road Eltham, Vic	T: 9433 3703 E: Nursery.edendale@nillumbik.vic.gov.au	https://www.edendale.vic.gov.au/Nursery
Southern Dandenongs Community Nursery		271 Mount Morton Road, Belgrave Heights, Vic	T: (03) 9754 6962 E: sthndandenongscommunitynursery @gmail.com	https://sdcn.org.au/
Yarra View Nursery		136 York Rd Mount Evelyn, Vic	T: (03) 9737 0400	https://yvn.com.au/home/
Suppliers of native seed and/or sowing services				
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/

EcoVineyards
GROWING RESILIENCE NATURALLY

Program partners

Regional partners

Supporting partners

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

Acknowledgement of country

The EcoVineyards project acknowledges Aboriginal people as the First Peoples and Nations of the lands and waters we live and work upon and we pay our respects to their Elders past, present, and emerging. We acknowledge and respect the deep spiritual connection and the relationship that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have to Country.

Disclaimer

The information contained in the native plant community lists is provided for information purposes only. Wine Australia and Retallack Viticulture Pty Ltd give no representations or warranties in relation to the content of the native plant community lists including without limitation that it is without error or is appropriate for any particular purpose. No person should act in reliance on the content of the native plant community lists without first obtaining specific, independent professional advice having regard to their site(s). Wine Australia and Retallack Viticulture Pty Ltd accept no liability for any direct or indirect loss or damage of any nature suffered or incurred in reliance on the content of the native plant community lists.

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