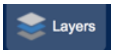
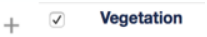
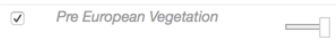
Adelaide Hills Wine Region

NatureMaps 'quick start' guide

Information compiled by Dr Mary Retallack, May 2021

NatureMaps is an online program that can be used to source information for individual properties located in South Australia. This is a 'quick guide' to help get you started on your property planning project and it provides details of the major pre-European plant communities found in the Adelaide Hills Wine Region.

Step #	Instruction
Step 1	To get started open the following link https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps/Pages/default.aspx
Step 2	Select the 'start' button and wait for the program to load
Step 3	Type your details in the 'find your address or location' bar
Step 4	Select the best fit from the ALVS tab and the map will zoom to your address
Step 5	Use the zoom 'in or out' buttons to navigate around the map (toggle out so you can see the region)
Step 6	Select the 'layers' button at the bottom of the screen 
Step 7	Select the 'vegetation' layer  and then select the + button to open the drop down menu.
Step 8	Select 'Pre-European Vegetation' from the drop-down menu 
Step 9	Slide the bar to change the transparency of the layer selected
Step 10	Place your cursor over a coloured area on the map to get more information about the selected layer. Then select 'view additional details' in the white summary box to access further details.
Step 11	Once you have identified the name of your local plant community you can search and download a list of plants here https://www.landscape.sa.gov.au/hf/plants-and-animals/native-plants-animals-and-biodiversity/urban-biodiversity/b4w-native-species

For further info see https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/NatureMaps/Documents/NatureMaps%20Help%20Guide.pdf

Please refer to the plant community lists below (which relate the location of the EcoVineyards demonstration sites) or enter your details into NatureMaps and follow the process above to access a plant list for your local area.

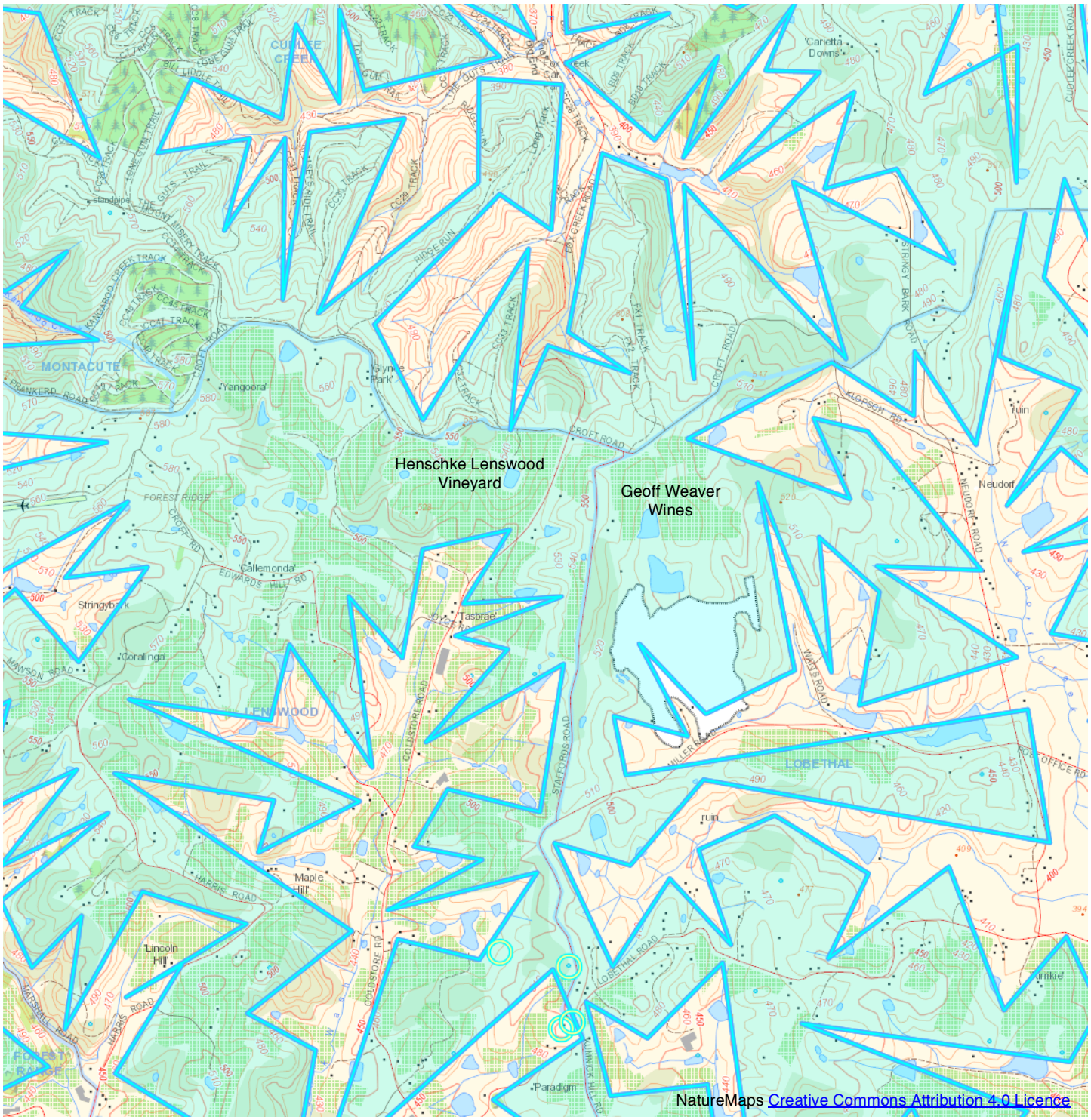
This project is supported by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment through funding from Australian Government's National Landcare Program

Adelaide Hills Wine Region

Stringybark, *Eucalyptus obliqua* open forest (H1) (ML0101PE) plant species list

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

EcoVineyards sites: Henschke Lenswood Vineyard and Geoff Weaver Wines



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Adelaide Hills Wine Region

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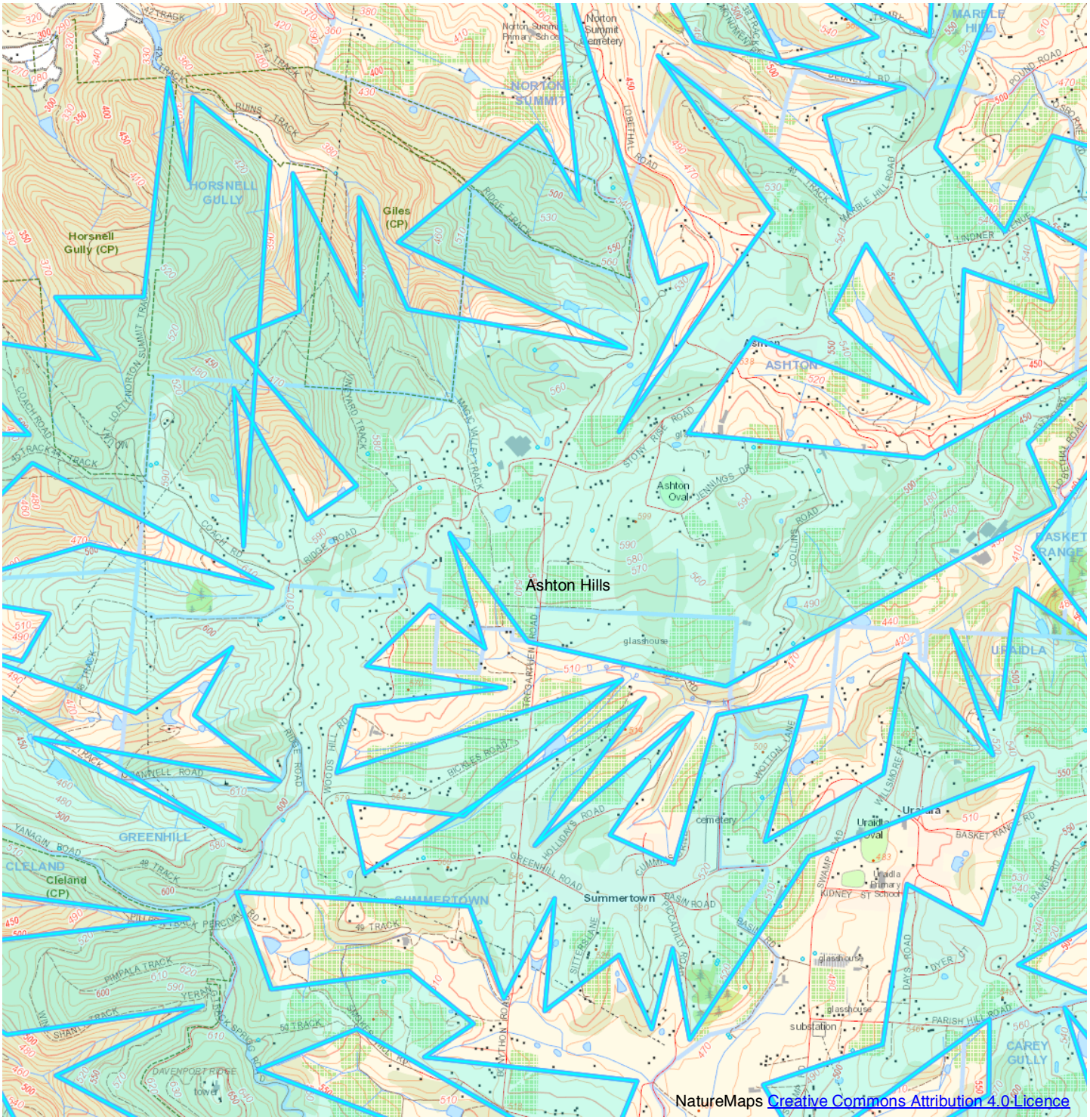
EcoVineyards site: Ashton Hills



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Stringybark, *Eucalyptus obliqua* open forest species list

This list may contain historical scientific or common names and includes plant species that grew naturally in this vegetation association that are commercially available. This information has been summarised from https://www.landscape.sa.gov.au/hf/plants-and-animals/native-plants-animals-and-biodiversity/urban-biodiversity/b4w-native-species https://www.stateflora.sa.gov.au/ and http://plantselector.botanicgardens.sa.gov.au. This information should be used as a guide only.

Habit	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resources		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
				Pollen	Nectar						
Tree	*Acacia*	*melanoxylon*	blackwood	yes	[1]yes	7 to 20	4 to 10	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	Acacia	*pycnantha*	golden wattle	yes	[1]yes	4 to 6	2 to 6	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	Banksia	*marginata*	silver banksia	yes	yes	2 to 8	1 to 5	resistant	yellow		spring to autumn
	Eucalyptus	*cosmophylla*	cap gum	yes	yes	3 to 8	5 to 10	resistant	cream		autumn to winter
	Eucalyptus	*leucoxylon* ssp. leucoxylon	SA blue gum	yes	yes	8 to 30	8 to 25	moderately sensitive	cream	pink	autumn to winter
	Eucalyptus	*obliqua*	messmate	yes	yes	15 to 40	12 to 25	moderately sensitive	white		summer
Shrub	*Acacia*	*gunnii*	ploughshare wattle	yes	[1]yes	0.2 to 0.8	1 to 2	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	Acacia	*myrtifolia*	myrtle wattle	yes	[1]yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Acacia	*verniciflua*	varnish wattle	yes	[1]yes	3 to 5	3 to 5	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to summer
	Allocasuarina	muelleriana *ssp. muelleriana*	common oak-bush / slaty sheoak	yes	no	1 to 3	2 to 3	moderately sensitive	insignificant		spring to summer
	**Bursaria*	*spinosa*	Christmas bush	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white		late spring to late summer
	Daviesia	*brevifolia*	leafless bitter-pea	yes	yes	0.6 to 1.5	0.5 to 1	resistant	orange		spring
	Daviesia	*leptophylla*	narrow-leaf bitter-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	red	orange	spring
	Daviesia	*ulicifolia*	prickly bitter-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	yellow	orange	spring
	Goodenia	*ovata*	hop goodenia	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 3	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Grevillea	*lavandulacea* ssp. lavandulacea	heath grevillea	yes	yes	1 to 1.5	2 to 3	resistant	red		winter to spring
	Hakea	*carinata*	erect hakea	yes	yes	1.5 to 3	1 to 2.5	moderately sensitive	white		spring
	Hibbertia	*exutiacies*	prickly guinea flower	[2]buzz pollinated (pollen only accessible to native bees)	no	0.3 to 0.5	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Ixodia	*achillaeoides* ssp. alata	hills daisy	yes	yes	1	1	moderately sensitive	white		spring to summer
	**Leptospermum*	*continentale*	prickly tea-tree	yes	yes	0.5 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	white		spring to summer
	**Leptospermum*	*myrsinoides*	silky tea-tree	yes	yes	1 to 4	1 to 4	resistant	white		spring
	Platylobium	*obtusangulum*	holly flat pea	yes	yes	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	red	orange	spring to summer
	Pultenaea	*daphnoides*	large-leaf bush pea	yes	yes	1 to 2	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	red	orange	spring
	Tetratheca	*pilosa* ssp. pilosa	hairy pink-bells	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.5	0.2 to 0.5	moderately sensitive	pink		spring to summer

[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.

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

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Australian Government National Landcare Program Wine Grape Council South Australia retallack viticulture wine growing for the future

Stringybark, *Eucalyptus obliqua* open forest species list – continued

Habit	Genus	Species	Common name	Floral resources		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour	Flowering time
				Pollen	Nectar					
Strap leaved	*Lomandra*	*densiflora*	pointed mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.6	0.2 to 0.6	resistant	green	winter to summer
	Lomandra	*multiflora* ssp. Dura	hard mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.8	0.75	resistant	cream	winter to summer
	Xanthorrhoea	*semiplana* ssp. semiplana	grass tree	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	cream	winter to spring
Ground cover	*Austrostipa*	*nodosa*	tall spear grass	yes	no	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	green / brown	spring to summer
	Kennedia	*prostrata*	scarlet runner or running postman	yes	yes	0.1	1.5 to 4	moderately sensitive	red	winter to spring
	Microlaena	*stipoides* var. stipoides	weeping rice-grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream	spring to summer
	**Rytidosperma*	*setaceum*	small-flowered wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.6	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream	spring to summer
	Scaevola	*albida*	pale fan flower	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.6 to 1	resistant	White	all year
	Themeda	*triandra*	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown	frequent
Bulbs and lilies	*Dianella*	*revoluta* var. revoluta	black-anther flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated (pollen only accessible to native bees)	no	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 2	resistant	blue	spring to summer
Climber (outside vineyard)	*Hardenbergia*	*violacea*	native lilac	yes	yes	climber	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	purple	winter to spring

[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.

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 Christmas bush, *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 semibaccata*.

More information?

If you would like to find out more information about individual plants. Visit the Botanic Gardens of SA 'Plant Selector' http://plantselector.botanicgardens.sa.gov.au. Enter your postcode and press search. View the results and export data to retain a copy. The Excel spreadsheet contains detailed notes about each plant and its suggested uses.

The Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board local plant catalogue provides a useful guide when selecting plants http://plantselector.naturalresources.sa.gov.au

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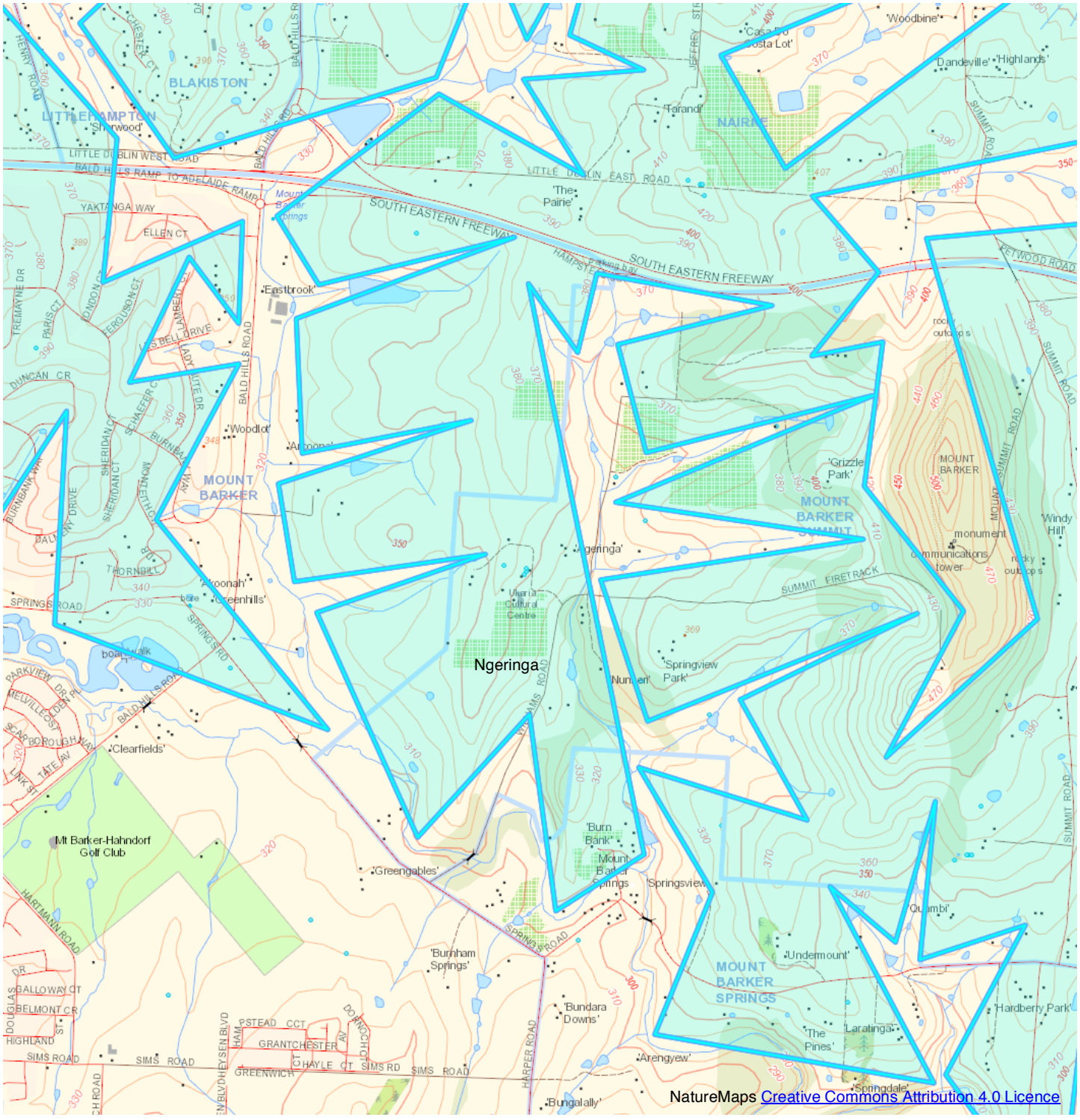
Adelaide Hills Wine Region

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

Description: Eucalyptus *leucoxylon* ssp. leucoxylon woodland over a grassy and herbaceous understorey and sparse cover of shrubs (eg. *Cheilanthes austrotenuifolia*, *Themeda triandra*, *Lomandra multiflora* ssp dura, *Dodonaea viscosa* ssp. spathulata, *Acacia paradoxa*, and *Gonocarpus elatus*)

EcoVineyards site: Ngeringa



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

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Habit	*Genus*	Species	Common name	Floral resources		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
				Pollen	Nectar						
Tree	*Acacia*	*pycnantha*	golden wattle	yes	[1]yes	4 to 6	2 to 6	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	Allocasuarina	*verticillata*	drooping sheoak	yes	no	5 to 8	4 to 6	resistant	red		autumn to winter
	Banksia	*marginata*	silver banksia	yes	yes	2 to 8	1 to 5	resistant	yellow		spring to autumn
	Eucalyptus	*camaldulensis* ssp. camaldulensis	river red gum	yes	yes	20 to 30	10 to 15	resistant	white		summer
	Eucalyptus	*fasciculosa*	pink gum	yes	yes	5 to 18	5 to 12	moderately sensitive	cream		summer to autumn
	Eucalyptus	*leucoxylon* ssp. leucoxylon	SA blue gum	yes	yes	8 to 30	8 to 25	moderately sensitive	cream	pink	autumn to winter
	Eucalyptus	*microcarpa*	grey box	yes	yes	6 to 20	8 to 20	resistant	cream		summer to winter
	Eucalyptus	*viminalis* ssp. cygnetensis	rough barked manna gum	yes	yes	6 to 20	8 to 20	moderately sensitive	white		summer to autumn
	Pittosporum	*angustifolium*	native apricot	yes	yes	4 to 8	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	cream		spring
Shrub	*Acacia*	*acinacea*	wreath wattle	yes	[1]yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	resistant	yellow		winter to spring
	Acacia	*cupularis*	coastal umbrella bush	yes	[1]yes	2 to 3	2 to 3	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	Acacia	*paradoxa*	prickly wattle	yes	[1]yes	2 to 4	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	**Bursaria*	*spinosa*	Christmas bush	yes	yes	2 to 4	1 to 3	resistant	white		late spring to late summer
	Daviesia	*leptophylla*	narrow-leaf bitter-pea	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	red	orange	spring
	Dodonaea	*viscosa* ssp. spatulata	sticky hop bush	yes		2 to 4	2 to 4	resistant	insignificant		spring to autumn
	Eutaxia	microphylla	mallee bush-pea	yes	yes	0.5 to 2	2 to 2	moderately sensitive	brown	yellow	spring
	Goodenia	*amplexans*	clasping goodenia	yes	yes	0.5 to 1.2	0.5 to 1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Grevillea	*lavandulacea* ssp. lavandulacea	heath grevillea	yes	yes	1 to 1.5	2 to 3	resistant	red		winter to spring
	Hakea	*carinata*	erect hakea	yes	yes	1.5 to 3	1 to 2.5	moderately sensitive	white		spring
	Hakea	*rugosa*	dwarf hakea	yes	yes	1 to 2	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	white		winter to spring
	Hibbertia	*riparia*	bristly guinea flower	[2]buzz pollinated	no	0.1 to 0.5	0.3 to 0.8	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring
	**Leptospermum*	*myrsinoides*	silky tea-tree	yes	yes	1 to 4	1 to 4	resistant	white		spring
	Olearia	*ramulosa*	twiggy daisy-bush	yes	yes	1 to 1.15	1 to 2	resistant	white	pink	spring to summer
	Pultenaea	*largiflorens*	twiggy bush-pea	yes	yes	1 to 1.5	0.5 to 1.5	moderately sensitive	white		winter to spring
	Thomasia	*petalocalyx*	paper flower	[2]buzz pollinated	no	0.6	0.6 to 1	moderately sensitive	pink	purple	spring to summer

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SA blue gum, *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* ssp. leucoxylon woodland species list - continued

Habit	*Genus*	Species	Common name	Floral resources		Height (m)	Width (m)	Tolerance to frost	Flower colour		Flowering time
				Pollen	Nectar						
Strap leaved	*Lomandra*	*densiflora*	pointed mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.6	0.2 to 0.6	resistant	green		winter to summer
	Lomandra	*micrantha*	small-flower mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.8	0.2 to 0.9	resistant	white		autumn to spring
	Lomandra	*multiflora* ssp. dura	hard mat-rush	yes	yes	0.2 to 0.8	0.75	resistant	cream		winter to summer
	Xanthorrhoea	*quadrangulata*	Mount Lofty grass tree	yes	yes	1 to 2.5	0.5 to 1.5	resistant	cream		autumn to winter
	Xanthorrhoea	*semiplana* ssp. semiplana	grass tree	yes	yes	1 to 3	1 to 2	moderately sensitive	cream		winter to spring
Sedges and rushes	*Juncus*	*pauciflorus*	loose-flower rush	yes	no	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		summer
Ground cover	Aristida	behriana	brush wire-grass	yes	no	0.15 to 0.3	0.2 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Austrostipa	*elegantissima*	elegant spear grass	yes	no	1	1	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Austrostipa	*nodosa*	tall spear grass	yes	no	0.5 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	green	brown	spring to summer
	Chloris	*truncata*	windmill grass	yes	no	0.3 to 0.5	0.2 to 0.5	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Goodenia	*blackiana*	native primrose	yes	yes	0.1 to 0.2	0.2 to 0.5	moderately sensitive	yellow		winter to spring
	Goodenia	*pinnatifida*	cut-leaf goodenia	yes	yes	0.4	0.1	moderately sensitive	yellow		spring to summer
	Kennedia	*prostrata*	scarlet runner or running postman	yes	yes	0.1	1.5 to 4	moderately sensitive	red		winter to spring
	Microlaena	*stipoides* var. stipoides	weeping rice-grass	yes	no	0.1 to 0.7	0.2 to 1	moderately sensitive	cream		spring to summer
	Poa	*labillardieri*	common tussock-grass	yes	no	0.5 to 1	0.3 to 0.7	resistant	green		spring to summer
	Pultenaea	*pedunculata*	matted bush-pea	yes	yes	0.1	1 to 3	moderately sensitive	yellow	orange	winter to spring
	**Rytidosperma*	*auriculatum*	lobed wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.7	0.1 to 0.2	resistant	cream		spring
	**Rytidosperma*	*caespitosum*	common wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.8	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring
	**Rytidosperma*	*setaceum*	small-flowered wallaby grass	yes	no	0.2 to 0.6	0.1 to 0.3	resistant	cream		spring to summer
	Scaevola	*albida*	pale fan flower	yes	yes	0.3 to 0.6	0.6 to 1	resistant	white		All year
	Themeda	*triandra*	kangaroo grass	yes	no	0.4 to 1	0.5 to 1	resistant	brown		frequent
Bulbs and lilies	*Dianella*	*longifolia*	pale flax-lilly	[2]buzz pollinated	no	0.5 to 0.8	0.5 to 1	resistant	blue		spring to summer
	Dianella	*revoluta* var. revoluta	black-anther flax-lily	[2]buzz pollinated	no	0.3 to 1	0.5 to 2	resistant	blue		spring to summer
Climber (outside vineyard)	*Hardenbergia*	*violacea*	native lilac	yes	yes	climber	3 to 4	moderately sensitive	purple		winter to spring

[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.

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

[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.

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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 Christmas bush, *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 semibaccata*.

More information?

If you would like to find out more information about individual plants. Visit the Botanic Gardens of SA 'Plant Selector' http://plantselector.botanicgardens.sa.gov.au. Enter your postcode and press search. View the results and export data to retain a copy. The Excel spreadsheet contains detailed notes about each plant and its suggested uses.

The Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Natural Resources Management Board local plant catalogue provides a useful guide when selecting plants http://plantselector.naturalresources.sa.gov.au

Useful links

Native plant nurseries				
Company	**Contact**	**Address**	**Contact details**	**Website**
Goolwa to Wellington Local Action Planning Association	Ben Simon	Kessell Rd (next to council depot), Goolwa, SA	M: 0418 828 949 E: ben.simon@gwlap.org.au	http://www.gwlap.org.au/what-we-do/alexandrina- community-nursery/
Barossa Bushgardens	Pam Payne	635 Research Rd, Nuriootpa, SA	M: 0448 676 348 (Tues or Thurs) T: (08) 8563 8330 (Tues or Thurs) E: bushgardens@barossa.sa.gov.au	https://barossabushgardens.com.au/community-nursery
Future Generation Natives	Kate Constable	Mount Torrens, SA	M: 0418 844 240 E: kate@futurenatives.com.au	www.futurenatives.com.au
Kersbrook Landcare Nursery	Heidi Pitman	176 South Para Rd Williamstown, SA	M: 0431 989 397 E: klg@landcaregroup.org.au	www.kersbrook.landcaregroup.org.au
State Flora Belair		In Belair National Park (free entry - instructions at main gate), SA	T: (08) 8278 7777 E: denrstatelfora@sa.gov.au	www.stateflora.sa.gov.au
Trees for Life Westwood Nursery	Brett Oakes	5-7 May Terrace, Brooklyn Park (Cnr Sir Donald Bradman Dr & May Tce), SA	T: (08) 8406 0500 E: info@treesforlife.org.au	https://treesforlife.org.au
Suppliers of native seeds and/or native grass sowing services				
Company	**Contact**	**Address**	**Contact details**	**Website**
Blackwood Seeds	Phil Druce	Inman Valley, SA	M: 0427 588 288 E: bwseeds@activ8.net.au	N/A
Native Seeds Pty Ltd	Darren Vincent	Great Alpine Rd Eurobin, Vic	T: 1300 473 337 E: enquiries@nativeseeds.com.au	www.nativeseeds.com.au
Seeding Natives Incorporated	Andrew Fairney	Mount Pleasant, SA	M: 0477 307 577 E: andrew@seedingnatives.org.au	www.seedingnatives.org.au

You can find a local native plant grower from this native plant nurseries list.

This project is supported by the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment through funding from Australian Government's National Landcare Program

Continue your search for useful information here

- Australian National Botanic Gardens https://www.anbg.gov.au/search/index.html
- Backyards4Wildlife https://www.landscape.sa.gov.au/hf/plants-and-animals/native-plants-animals-and-biodiversity/urban-biodiversity/b4w-native-species
- Botanic Gardens of SA plant selector http://plantselector.botanicgardens.sa.gov.au
- Butterfly Conservation South Australia Inc. https://butterflyconservationsa.net.au/butterflies/attract/find-plants/
- Kersbrook Landcare Group 'Focus on Flora' book http://kersbrook.landcaregroup.org.au/articles/about_book.html
- Natural Resources Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges Native grasses: A regional guide https://www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/files/sharedassets/adelaide_and_mt_lofty_ranges/land/native-grasses-2017.pdf
- Seeds of South Australia https://spapps.environment.sa.gov.au/SeedsOfSA/scientificsearch.html
- State Flora catalogue https://www.stateflora.sa.gov.au/buy-plants/how-to-order/catalogue

Thank you to our project partners!

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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.

The Peramangk and Kaurna people are the traditional custodians of the Adelaide Hills region and have an ongoing connection to the land.

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For more info about the EcoVineyards project see https://www.wgcsa.com.au/ecovineyards.html

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