



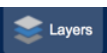

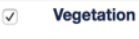
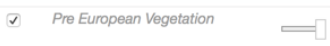
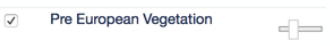


Riverland Wine Region

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 Riverland 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  (107) ALVS LOXTON, 5333 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.

You may also be interested in using **nrmFarm**, a web based farm management tool which allows you to create and save a map of your farm including property boundaries, paddocks and infrastructure via secure login. It also allows you to record information like chemical applications, sowing dates, yield data, livestock movements, soil test results, and weed sightings. The nrmFarm is available for the following regions. The nrmFarm program can be accessed here <https://www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/samurraydarlingbasin/land-and-farming/tools-for-land-managers/nrm-farm>

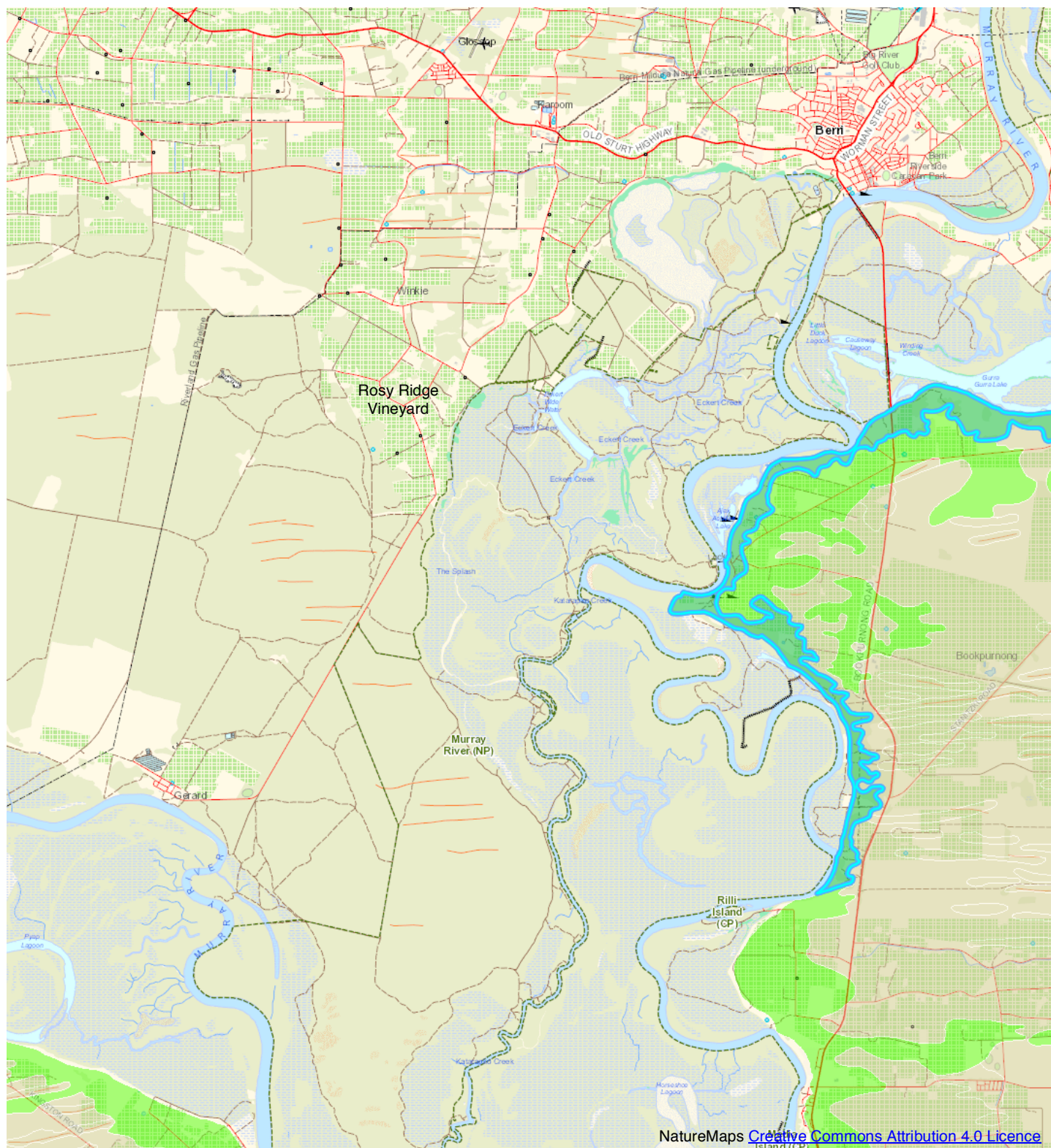


Riverland Wine Region

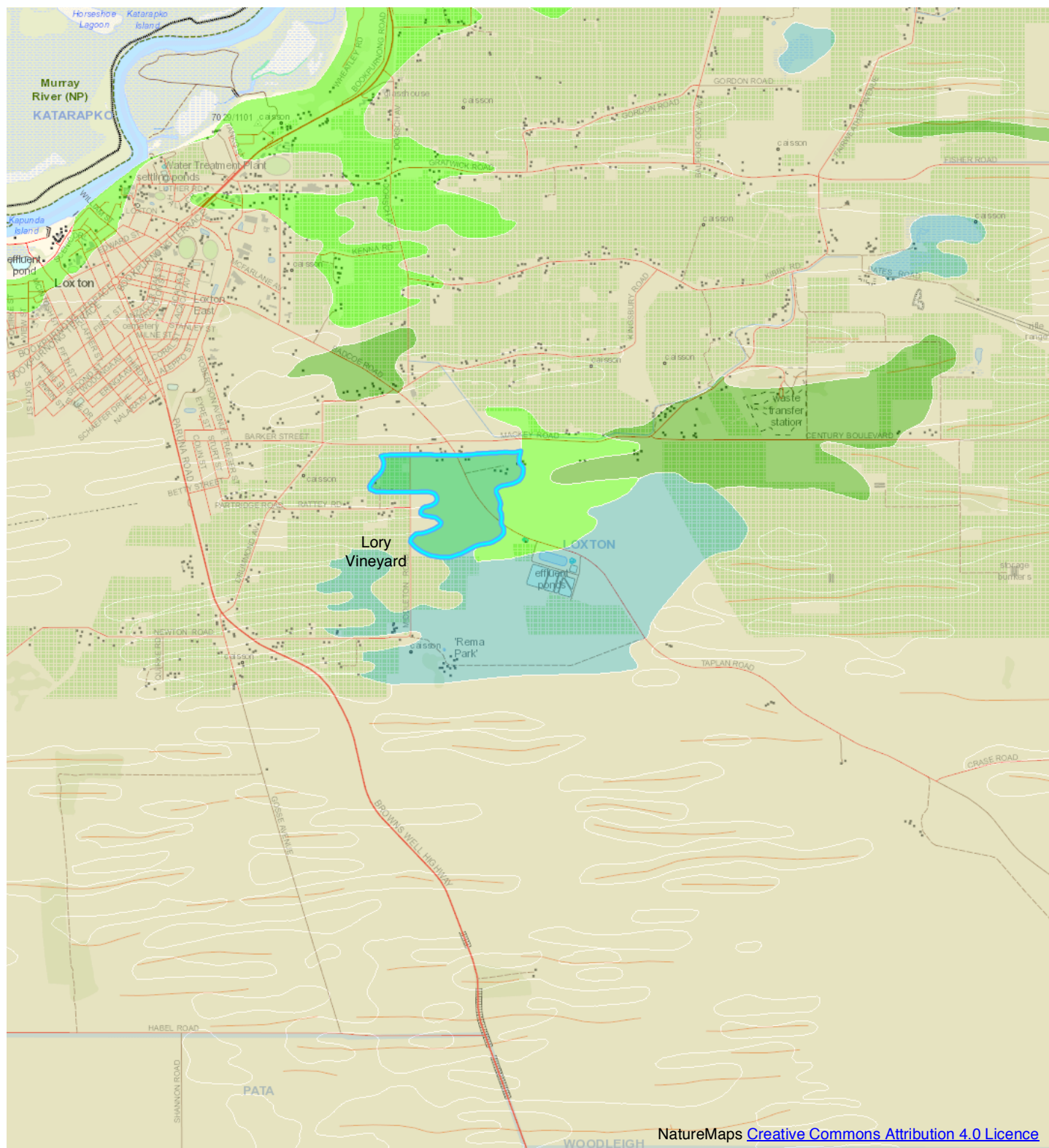
Southern cypress pine, *Callitris gracilis* low open forest (H7) (MN0010PE) plant species list

Description: *Callitris gracilis* low open forest typically over an open grassy and herbaceous understorey on shallow sandy areas

EcoVineyards site: Rosy Ridge Vineyard



EcoVineyards site: Lory Vineyard



Southern cypress pine, *Callitris gracilis* low 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>. Information is also presented about each plant's potential to provide nectar and/or pollen to nourish predatory arthropods. This information should be used as a guide only.

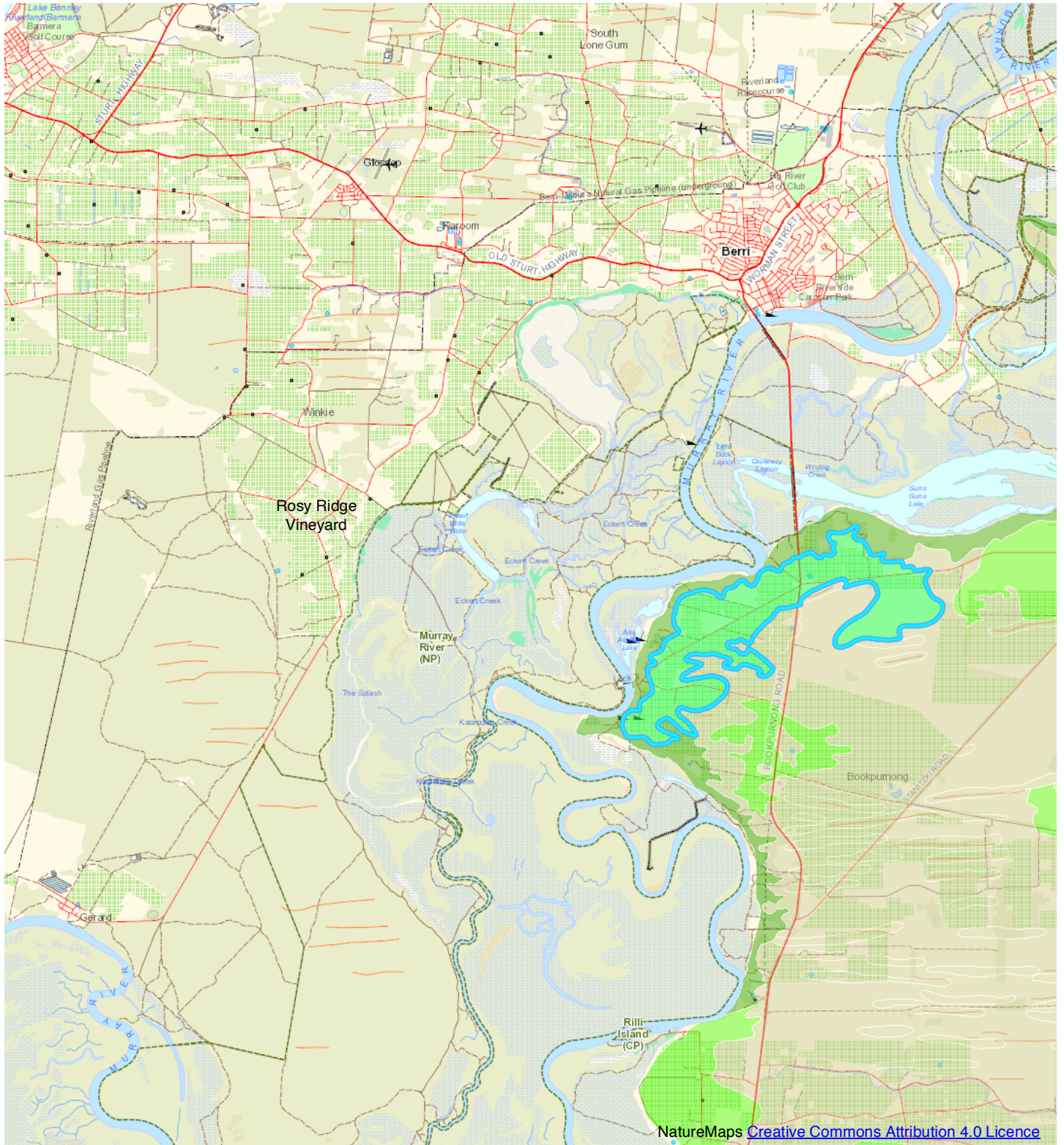
| Habit | Genus | Species | Common name | Floral resources | | Height (m) | Width (m) | Tolerance to frost | Flower colour | | Flowering time |
|--------------|----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|------------------|-------------|------------|----------------------|---------------|-------|----------------------------|
| | | | | Pollen | Nectar | | | | | | |
| Tree | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>pyncnantha</i> | golden wattle | yes | ¹ yes | 4 to 6 | 2 to 6 | moderately sensitive | yellow | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Allocasuarina</i> | <i>verticillata</i> | drooping sheoak | yes | no | 5 to 8 | 4 to 6 | resistant | red | | autumn to winter |
| | <i>Callitris</i> | <i>gracilis</i> | southern cypress pine | yes | no | 7 to 14 | 3 to 6 | resistant | N/A | | N/A |
| Shrub | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>ligulata</i> | umbrella dust wattle | yes | ¹ yes | 2 to 4 | 4 to 6 | resistant | yellow | | spring |
| | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>myrtifolia</i> | myrtle wattle | yes | ¹ yes | 1 to 2 | 1 to 2 | moderately sensitive | yellow | | spring |
| | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>paradoxa</i> | prickly wattle | yes | ¹ yes | 2 to 4 | 3 to 4 | moderately sensitive | yellow | | spring |
| | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>rupicola</i> | rock wattle | yes | ¹ yes | 0.5 to 2 | 1 to 2 | resistant | yellow | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>spinescens</i> | spiny wattle | yes | ¹ yes | 1 to 2.5 | 1 to 2.5 | resistant | yellow | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Allocasuarina</i> | <i>muelleriana</i> ssp. <i>muelleriana</i> | common oak-bush / slaty sheoak | yes | no | 1 to 3 | 2 to 3 | moderately sensitive | insignificant | | spring to summer |
| | <i>*Bursaria</i> | <i>spinosa</i> | Christmas bush | yes | yes | 2 to 4 | 1 to 3 | resistant | white | | late spring to late summer |
| | <i>Calytrix</i> | <i>tetragona</i> | fringe myrtle | yes | yes | 1 to 2 | 1 to 2 | resistant | pink | | spring |
| | <i>Daviesia</i> | <i>brevifolia</i> | leafless bitter-pea | yes | yes | 0.6 to 1.5 | 0.5 to 1 | resistant | orange | | spring |
| | <i>Dodonaea</i> | <i>viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spatulata</i> | sticky hop bush | yes | no | 2 to 4 | 2 to 4 | resistant | N/A | | spring to autumn |
| | <i>Enchylaena</i> | <i>tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> | ruby saltbush | yes | | 0.3 to 1 | 0.5 to 1.5 | resistant | insignificant | | spring to summer |
| | <i>Grevillea</i> | <i>lavandulacea</i> ssp. <i>lavandulacea</i> | heath grevillea | yes | yes | 1 to 1.5 | 2 to 3 | resistant | red | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Thomasia</i> | <i>petalocalyx</i> | paper flower | ² buzz pollinated (pollen only accessible to native bees) | no | 0.6 | 0.6 to 1 | moderately sensitive | purple | pink | spring to summer |
| Strap leaved | <i>Lomandra</i> | <i>micrantha</i> | small-flower mat-rush | yes | yes | 0.2 to 0.8 | 0.2 to 0.9 | resistant | white | | autumn to spring |
| | <i>Lomandra</i> | <i>multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i> | hard mat-rush | yes | yes | 0.2 to 0.8 | 0.75 | resistant | cream | | winter to summer |
| | <i>Xanthorrhoea</i> | <i>semiplana</i> ssp. <i>semiplana</i> | grass tree | yes | yes | 1 to 3 | 1 to 2 | moderately sensitive | cream | | winter to spring |
| Ground cover | <i>Aristida</i> | <i>behriana</i> | brush wire-grass | yes | no | 0.15 to 0.3 | 0.2 to 0.3 | resistant | cream | | spring to summer |
| | <i>Austrostipa</i> | <i>elegantissima</i> | feather spear-grass | yes | no | 1 | 1 | resistant | green | brown | winter to spring |
| | <i>Goodenia</i> | <i>blackiana</i> | native primrose | yes | yes | 0.1 to 0.2 | 0.2 to 0.5 | moderately sensitive | yellow | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Kennedia</i> | <i>prostrata</i> | scarlet runner or running postman | yes | yes | 0.1 | 1.5 to 4 | moderately sensitive | red | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Kunzea</i> | <i>pomifera</i> | muntries | yes | yes | 0.2 | 2 to 4 | moderately sensitive | cream | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Scaevola</i> | <i>albida</i> | pale fan flower | yes | yes | 0.3 to 0.6 | 0.6 to 1 | resistant | white | | all year |

Riverland Wine Region

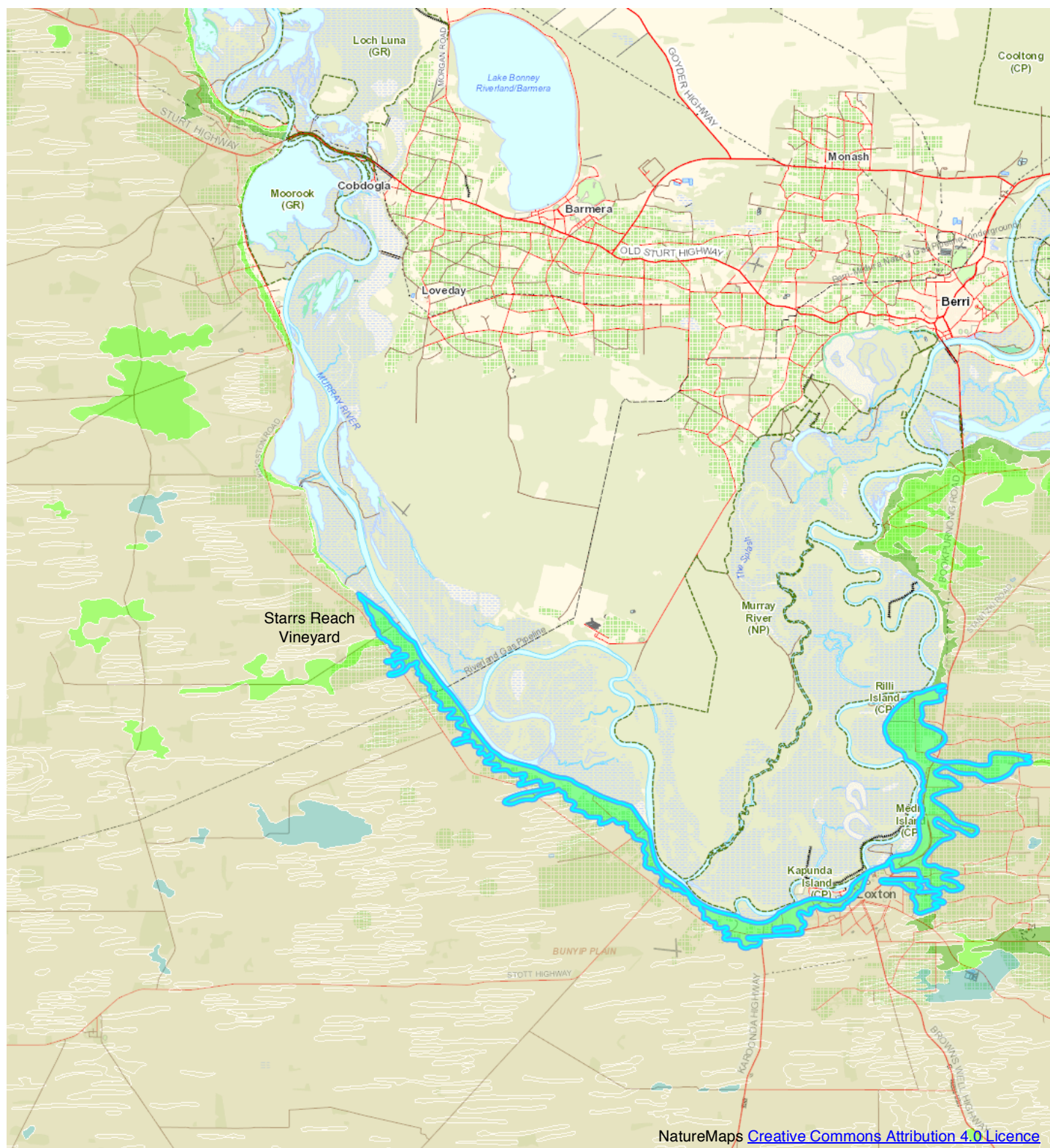
Sugarwood, *Myoporum platycarpum* ssp. *platycarpum* low woodland (MM3801PE) plant species list

Description: *Myoporum platycarpum* ssp. *platycarpum* low woodland over an open shrub understorey

EcoVineyards site: Rosy Ridge Vineyard



EcoVineyards site: Starrs Reach Vineyard



Sugarwood, *Myoporum platycarpum* ssp. *platycarpum* low woodland 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 | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>aneura</i> | mulga | yes | ¹ yes | 4 to 10 | 3 to 6 | resistant | yellow | | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Callitris</i> | <i>glaucophylla</i> | northern cypress pine | yes | no | 8 to 14 | 4 to 7 | moderately sensitive | insignificant | | | |
| | <i>Callitris</i> | <i>gracilis</i> | southern cypress pine | yes | no | 7 to 14 | 3 to 6 | resistant | insignificant | | | |
| | <i>Casuarina</i> | <i>pauper</i> | black oak | yes | no | 6 to 15 | 4 to 8 | resistant | red | | | summer |
| | <i>Eucalyptus</i> | <i>dumosa</i> | white mallee | yes | yes | 4 to 8 | 4 to 5 | resistant | yellow | | | winter to summer |
| | <i>Eucalyptus</i> | <i>gracilis</i> | yorrell | yes | yes | 3 to 9 | 3 to 8 | moderately sensitive | white | | | autumn to spring |
| | <i>Eucalyptus</i> | <i>leptophylla</i> | narrow-leaved red mallee | yes | yes | 2 to 6 | 3 to 8 | resistant | cream | | | autumn to spring |
| | <i>Eucalyptus</i> | <i>oleosa</i> ssp. <i>oleosa</i> | red mallee | yes | yes | 3 to 12 | 3 to 12 | moderately sensitive | white | | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Eucalyptus</i> | <i>socialis</i> ssp. <i>socialis</i> | red mallee | yes | yes | 4 to 8 | 4 to 8 | resistant | cream | | | spring to summer |
| | <i>Melaleuca</i> | <i>lanceolata</i> | dryland tea-tree | yes | yes | 3 to 8 | 3 to 5 | resistant | cream | | | spring to summer |
| | <i>Pittosporum</i> | <i>angustifolium</i> | native apricot | yes | yes | 4 to 8 | 3 to 4 | moderately sensitive | cream | | | spring |
| Shrub | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>ligulata</i> | umbrella dust wattle | yes | ¹ yes | 2 to 4 | 4 to 6 | resistant | yellow | | | spring |
| | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>oswaldii</i> | umbrella wattle | yes | ¹ yes | 3 to 5 | 3 to 5 | resistant | yellow | | | summer |
| | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>nyssophylla</i> | | yes | ¹ yes | 2 to 3 | 3 to 4 | resistant | yellow | | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>rigens</i> | neilie | yes | ¹ yes | 2 to 4 | 2 to 4 | resistant | yellow | | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>victoriae</i> ssp. <i>victoriae</i> | elegant wattle | yes | ¹ yes | 2 to 5 | 2 to 5 | resistant | yellow | | | spring to summer |
| | <i>Dodonaea</i> | <i>viscosa</i> ssp. <i>angustissima</i> | narrow-leaved hop bush | yes | no | 2 to 4 | 2 to 4 | resistant | insignificant | | | spring to autumn |
| | <i>Enchylaena</i> | <i>tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> | ruby saltbush | yes | | 0.3 to 1 | 0.5 to 1.5 | resistant | insignificant | | | spring to summer |
| | <i>Eremophila</i> | <i>alternifolia</i> | native honeysuckle | yes | yes | 2 to 3 | 2 to 3 | moderately sensitive | pink | red | orange | winter to spring |
| | <i>Eremophila</i> | <i>longifolia</i> | berrigen | yes | yes | 2 to 6 | 1.5 to 4 | moderately sensitive | pink | brown | | winter to summer |
| | <i>Eremophila</i> | <i>oppositifolia</i> | twin-leaf emu bush | yes | yes | 1.5 to 4 | 1 to 3 | resistant | pink | cream | | winter to summer |
| | <i>Eremophila</i> | <i>coparia</i> | broom emu bush | yes | yes | 1 to 5 | 1 to 1.5 | resistant | purple | | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Hakea</i> | <i>leucoptera</i> ssp. <i>leucoptera</i> | needle bush | yes | yes | 2 to 5 | 2 to 4 | moderately sensitive | white | | | spring |
| | <i>Maireana</i> | <i>brevifolia</i> | short-leaf bluebush | yes | yes | 0.5 to 1 | 0.5 to 1.5 | resistant | insignificant | | | |
| | <i>Myoporum</i> | <i>platycarpum</i> | false sandalwood | yes | yes | 3 to 6 | 2 to 4 | moderately sensitive | white | | | spring |
| | | <i>Senna</i> | <i>artemisioides</i> ssp. <i>artemisioides</i> | silver cassia | ² buzz pollinated (pollen only accessible to native bees) | no | 1 to 2.5 | 1 to 2.5 | moderately sensitive | yellow | | |

Sugarwood, *Myoporum platycarpum* ssp. *platycarpum* low woodland species list – continued

| Habit | Genus | Species | Common name | Floral resources | | Height (m) | Width (m) | Tolerance to frost | Flower colour | | Flowering time |
|--------------|----------------------|---------|---------------|------------------|--------|------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|-------|------------------|
| | | | | Pollen | Nectar | | | | | | |
| Ground cover | <i>Atriplex</i> | ssp. | saltbush | yes | | < 0.6 | 1 to 2 | resistant | insignificant | | all year |
| | <i>Austrostipa</i> | ssp. | spear-grass | yes | no | 1 | 1 | resistant | green | brown | winter to spring |
| | <i>*Rytidosperma</i> | ssp. | wallaby grass | yes | no | 0.2 to 0.8 | 0.1 to 0.3 | resistant | cream | | 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.

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)

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. 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 satereioides*, 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?

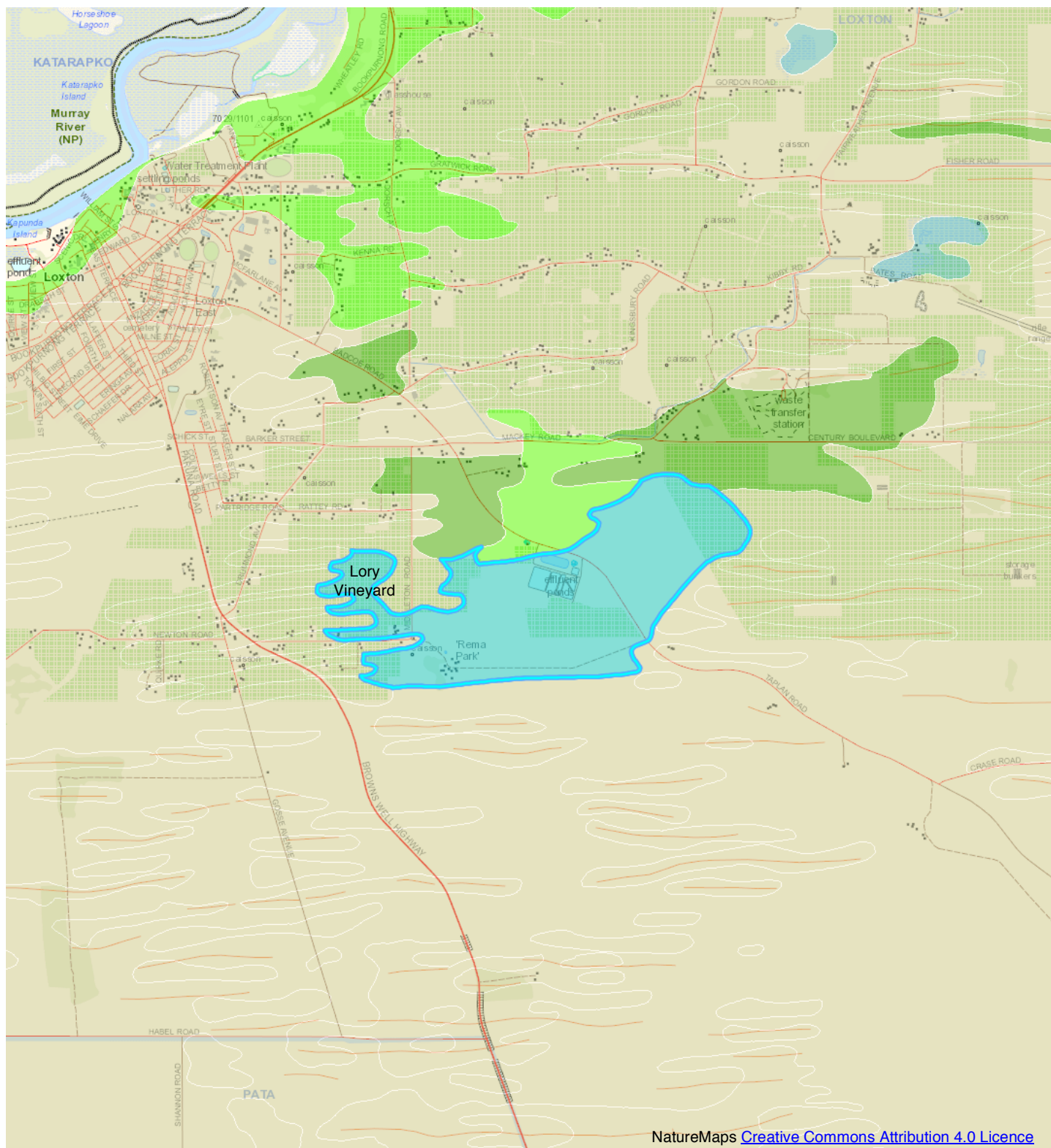
If you would like to find out more information about individual plants. Visit the Botanic Gardens of SA 'Plant Selector' <http://plantselector.botanicgardens.sa.gov.au>. Enter your postcode and press search. View the results and export data to retain a copy. The Excel spreadsheet contains detailed notes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

Riverland Wine Region

Bullock bush, *Alectryon oleifolius* ssp. *canescens* tall shrubland MM4001PE plant species list

EcoVineyards site: Lory Vineyard



Bullock bush, *Alectryon oleifolius* ssp. *canescens* tall shrubland 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 | <i>Alectryon</i> | <i>oleifolius</i> ssp. <i>canescens</i> | bullock bush | yes | | 9 | | | cream | | summer |
| | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>aneura</i> | mulga | yes | ¹ yes | 4 to 10 | 3 to 6 | resistant | yellow | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Callitris</i> | <i>glaucophylla</i> | northern cypress pine | yes | no | 8 to 14 | 4 to 7 | moderately sensitive | insignificant | | |
| | <i>Callitris</i> | <i>gracilis</i> | southern cypress pine | yes | no | 7 to 14 | 3 to 6 | resistant | insignificant | | |
| | <i>Casuarina</i> | <i>pauper</i> | black oak | yes | no | 6 to 15 | 4 to 8 | resistant | red | | summer |
| | <i>Eucalyptus</i> | <i>gracilis</i> | yorrell | yes | yes | 3 to 9 | 3 to 8 | moderately sensitive | white | | autumn to spring |
| | <i>Eucalyptus</i> | <i>oleosa</i> ssp. <i>oleosa</i> | red mallee | yes | yes | 3 to 12 | 3 to 12 | moderately sensitive | white | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Eucalyptus</i> | <i>socialis</i> ssp. <i>socialis</i> | red mallee | yes | yes | 4 to 8 | 4 to 8 | resistant | cream | | spring to summer |
| | <i>Melaleuca</i> | <i>lanceolata</i> | dryland tea-tree | yes | yes | 3 to 8 | 3 to 5 | resistant | cream | | spring to summer |
| | <i>Pittosporum</i> | <i>angustifolium</i> | native apricot | yes | yes | 4 to 8 | 3 to 4 | moderately sensitive | cream | | spring |
| Shrub | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>nyssophylla</i> | | yes | ¹ yes | 2 to 3 | 3 to 4 | resistant | yellow | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>oswaldii</i> | umbrella wattle | yes | ¹ yes | 3 to 5 | 3 to 5 | resistant | yellow | | summer |
| | <i>Acacia</i> | <i>victoriae</i> ssp. <i>victoriae</i> | elegant wattle | yes | ¹ yes | 2 to 5 | 2 to 5 | resistant | yellow | | spring to summer |
| | <i>Enchylaena</i> | <i>tomentosa</i> var. <i>tomentosa</i> | ruby saltbush | yes | | 0.3 to 1 | 0.5 to 1.5 | resistant | insignificant | | spring to summer |
| | <i>Maireana</i> | <i>brevifolia</i> | short-leaf bluebush | yes | yes | 0.5 to 1 | 0.5 to 1.5 | resistant | insignificant | | |
| | <i>Myoporum</i> | <i>platycarpum</i> | false sandalwood | yes | yes | 3 to 6 | 2 to 4 | moderately sensitive | white | | spring |
| | <i>Olearia</i> | <i>pimeleoides</i> | showy daisy-bush | yes | | 0.5 to 1 | 0.5 to 1 | moderately sensitive | white | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Rhagodia</i> | <i>parabolica</i> | fragrant saltbush | yes | | 1 to 2 | 1 to 2 | resistant | insignificant | | winter to spring |
| | <i>Senna</i> | <i>artemisioides</i> ssp. <i>artemisioides</i> | silver cassia | ² buzz pollinated (pollen only accessible to native bees) | no | 1 to 2.5 | 1 to 2.5 | moderately sensitive | yellow | | all year |
| Ground cover | <i>Atriplex</i> | ssp. | saltbush | yes | | < 0.6 | 1 to 2 | resistant | insignificant | | All year |
| | <i>Austrostipa</i> | ssp. | spear-grass | yes | no | 1 | 1 | resistant | green | brown | winter to spring |
| | <i>*Rytidosperma</i> | ssp. | wallaby grass | yes | no | 0.2 to 0.8 | 0.1 to 0.3 | resistant | cream | | 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.

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.

Useful links

| Native plant nurseries | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--|---|---|
| Company | Contact | Address | Contact details | Website |
| 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 |
| 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/ |
| 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 |
| Riverland Native Plants | Tim and Nicole Field | 143 Anderson Road, Loxton North, SA | M: 0499 362 581 E: riverlandnativeplants@gmail.com | https://riverlandnativeplants.com.au |
| State Flora Belair | | In Belair National Park (free entry - instructions at main gate), SA | T: (08) 8278 7777 E: denrstateflora@sa.gov.au | www.stateflora.sa.gov.au |
| State Flora Murray Bridge | | Bremer Rd, Murray Bridge, SA | T: (08) 8539 2105 E: dewnrstateflora@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](#).

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!



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.

Meru country, where the Eriwarung, Moorundi, Barmerara, Maru and Narwij jerook groups all lived is known as the Riverland.

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