















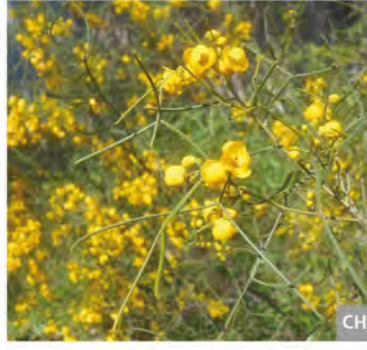





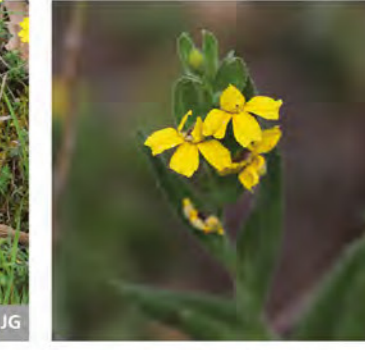


Native plants of the Hills and Fleurieu

Identification chart




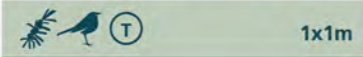





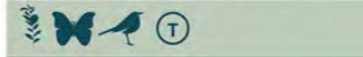

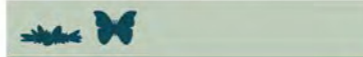







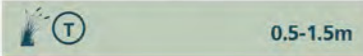





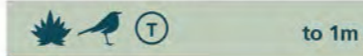









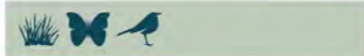

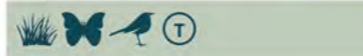
Local native plants belong to unique ecosystems comprising different layers of trees, shrubs, climbers, grasses, reeds/sedges and ground covers. This chart provides a selection of plants from these different habitat layers and is not intended as a complete list.

Habitat is the term used to describe where wildlife lives, with plants providing the necessary food, shelter and breeding areas. Our sense of place and oneness with the planet are enhanced when we co-exist with the local native plants which have evolved in our landscape over millions of years.

<p>River Red Gum <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i></p>  <p>SA's largest gum; habitat heaven for many birds, possums, koalas, insects, bees. Tree hollows are homes for wildlife.</p> <p>to 30m</p>	<p>Grey Box <i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i></p>  <p>Tall tree; fibrous grey bark. Habitat heaven for birds, possums, insects, koalas eat leaves. Hollows are homes for wildlife.</p> <p>to 20m</p>	<p>Mallee Box <i>Eucalyptus porosa</i></p>  <p>Mallee or single-trunked tree. Greyish-brown rough bark. Hollows are homes for wildlife.</p> <p>4-10m</p>	<p>South Australian Blue Gum <i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i> ssp. <i>leucoxylon</i></p>  <p>Tall tree, smooth bark. Rich wildlife habitat. Wine glass-shaped gumnuts. Lerp on leaves provide food for insect-eating birds.</p> <p>to 25m, often less</p>	<p>Southern Cypress-pine <i>Callitris gracilis</i></p>  <p>Native pine, grows in a formal symmetrical shape. Australia's Christmas tree. The dense foliage is favoured habitat for many bird species.</p> <p>to 15m</p>	<p>Drooping Sheoak <i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i></p>  <p>Shady tree with segmented needle-like branchlets. Adelaide Rosellas and finches glean the tiny winged seeds from the woody seed cones.</p> <p>5-8m</p>	<p>Silver Banksia <i>Banksia marginata</i></p>  <p>Shrub/small tree, long leathery leaves. Birds seek out the nectar in the large blossoms and Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoos feed on the seed.</p> <p>1-7m</p>	<p>Quandong <i>Santalum acuminatum</i></p>  <p>Small tree with edible fruit; favoured by rare Wood White Butterfly for breeding. Its roots need a host plant.</p> <p>to 5m</p>
<p>Golden Wattle <i>Acacia pycnantha</i></p>  <p>Tall bush/small tree; mass of yellow flowers in spring. Wattle Blue Butterfly caterpillars feed on young leaves. Australia's floral emblem.</p> <p>3-6m</p>	<p>Gold-dust Wattle <i>Acacia acinacea</i></p>  <p>Small/medium shrub; slender long branchlets, round yellow flowers in spring. Ants help spread seed by taking it underground.</p> <p>to 1.5m</p>	<p>Native Apricot <i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i></p>  <p>Distinctive small tree, weeping foliage. Honeyeaters and wattlebirds seek out bright red sticky seeds.</p> <p>3-7m</p>	<p>Dryland Tea-tree <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i></p>  <p>Long-lived, hardy tall shrub/tree; cream-white flowers. Host plant for Melaleuca Mistletoe which provides food for Satin Azure Butterfly larva.</p> <p>4-10m</p>	<p>River Bottlebrush <i>Callistemon sieberi</i></p>  <p>Shrub with creamy white flowers. Occurs naturally on riverbanks and in riverbeds. Nectar source for birds.</p> <p>2-4m</p>	<p>Sweet Bursaria, Christmas Bush <i>Bursaria spinosa</i></p>  <p>Upright shrub, cream flowers Nov/Dec. Ideal habitat for insects such as butterflies, beetles and native wasps.</p> <p>1-3m</p>	<p>Tea-trees <i>Leptospermum</i> species</p>  <p>Shrubs or small trees; most species need moist areas. Flowers attract native wasps, bees and flies which keep tea-trees healthy.</p> <p>to 5m</p>	<p>Mount Lofty Grass-tree, Yacca <i>Xanthorrhoea quadrangulata</i></p>  <p>A bush ballerina with its leafy skirt and vertical flower stem. Refuge for small mammals, lizards. Long-lived.</p> <p>to 2m</p>
<p>Hakeas <i>Hakea</i> species</p>  <p>Dense shrubs, mainly with needle-like leaves. Provides shelter for many birds. Woody seeds are sought after by Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoos.</p> <p>1-3m</p>	<p>Sennas, Cassias, Puntly Bushes <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subspecies</p>  <p>Hardy rounded shrubs, yellow flowers late spring. Food plant for the Small Grass Yellow Butterfly. Three subspecies.</p> <p>to 2m</p>	<p>Sticky Hop-bush <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spatulata</i></p>  <p>Tall spreading shrub; shiny green leaves. Black seeds sought after by parrots and native pigeons.</p> <p>to 4m</p>	<p>Correas <i>Correa</i> species</p>  <p>Small shrubs; dark shiny leaves. Winter nectar supply for honeyeaters e.g. Eastern Spinebill. Prefers some shade.</p> <p>to 1m</p>	<p>Lavender Grevillea <i>Grevillea lavandulacea</i></p>  <p>Spreading shrub, pink to red flowers. Nectar provides food for birds and insects.</p> <p>to 1m</p>	<p>Twiggy Daisy-bush <i>Olearia ramulosa</i></p>  <p>Aromatic bushy shrub. Food plant for a range of butterflies, larvae and moths e.g. Crested Tea-tree Moth caterpillars.</p> <p>to 1.5m</p>	<p>Guinea Flowers <i>Hibbertia</i> species</p>  <p>Small shrubs with small leaves and bright yellow flowers. Seeds are spread by ants and other insects.</p> <p>to 50cm</p>	<p>Clasping Goodenia <i>Goodenia aplexans</i></p>  <p>Distinctive yellow flowers, strong-smelling leaves. Attracts the native Blue-banded Bee which pollinates this useful sprawling shrub.</p> <p>to 1m</p>

Native plants of the Hills and Fleurieu

Identification chart

<p>Nodding Saltbush <i>Einadia nutans</i></p>  <p>Delicate groundcover or scrambler. Tiny edible red, yellow or orange berries. Butterfly-attracting! Prefers growing at base of a tree.</p> 	<p>Ruby Saltbush <i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i></p>  <p>Vigorous small shrub, also occurs as groundcover. Silvery-grey and White-plumed Honeyeaters eat the red, yellow or green berries.</p> 	<p>Fragrant Saltbush <i>Rhagodia parabolica</i></p>  <p>Spreading shrub, pale grey-green foliage. Superb Fairywrens eat the fleshy round red fruit.</p> 	<p>Native Lilac <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i></p>  <p>Vigorous scrambling climber with purple or white flowers in winter/spring. Food plant for Common Grass-blue Butterfly.</p> 	<p>Small-leaved Clematis, Old Man's Beard <i>Clematis microphylla</i></p>  <p>Delicate climber; naturally scrambles up other plants. Distinctive cream flowers and fluffy seed clusters; great nesting material for birds!</p> 	<p>Running Postman <i>Kennedia prostrata</i></p>  <p>Prostrate runner; showy lipstick-red pea flowers. Food source for Long-tailed Pea-blue Butterfly larva. Prefers well-drained sunny site.</p> 	<p>Everlastings <i>Chrysocephalum</i> species</p>  <p>Perennial herb; silvery-grey leaves, distinctive yellow flowers. Food plant for the Australian Painted Lady Butterfly.</p> 	<p>Harlequin Mistletoe <i>Lysiana exocarpi</i></p>  <p>Native parasite, grows on host plants such as sheoaks and Native Cherry but not eucalypts; seed spread by Mistletoebirds.</p> 
<p>Flat-sedges <i>Cyperus</i> species</p>  <p>Large clumped sedges found in wet areas. Frog heaven! <i>C. gymnocaulos</i> is suitable for weaving. Habitat for pond and river wildlife.</p> 	<p>Knobby Club-rush <i>Ficinia nodosa</i></p>  <p>Large clumped rush; distinctive brown knobby seed heads. Frogs such as the Spotted Marsh Frog use rushes for shelter.</p> 	<p>Rushes <i>Juncus</i> species</p>  <p>Clumped rushes, with clusters of seeds on upright stalks. Habitat for water birds. Found in wet areas.</p> 	<p>Stiff Mat-rush <i>Lomandra multiflora</i> ssp. <i>dura</i></p>  <p>Symmetrical rounded tussocks. Lizards eat seeds; Phigalia Skipper Butterfly caterpillars eat the leaves. Hardy.</p> 	<p>Black-anther Flax-lily <i>Dianella revoluta</i></p>  <p>Dense hardy clumps of long strappy leaves. Electric blue flowers on long stalks. Bluetongue lizards eat ripe fruit. Good border plant.</p> 	<p>Notched Onion-orchid <i>Microtis arenaria</i></p>  <p>Several tiny greenish flowers, with a fragrant perfume. Leaf is green, narrow and tubular like a chive or onion.</p> 	<p>New Holland Daisies <i>Vittadinia</i> species</p>  <p>Daisy; pink, purple or white flowers. Prolific fluffy seedheads typically cover the plant.</p> 	<p>Tall Bluebell <i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i></p>  <p>Stunning delicate wildflower with blue flowers in spring; attracts a range of pollinating insects such as Hoverflies.</p> 
<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees Larger shrubs Understorey plants/smaller shrubs Climbing plants Ground covers Grasses Saltbush Reeds/sedges Butterfly-attracting Bird-attracting Traditional use 			<p>Wallaby-grass <i>Rytidosperma</i> species</p>  <p>Many varieties of small/medium tussocky grasses; food plant for several butterfly species. Prefers semi-shade.</p> 	<p>Spear-grass <i>Austrostipa</i> species</p>  <p>Many varieties of larger tussocky grasses, food plant for many varieties of butterfly. Prefers semi-shade.</p> 	<p>Kangaroo Grass <i>Themeda triandra</i></p>  <p>Tussocky grass with tall seedstalk to 1m with copper-red to brown seedhead. Food plant for butterflies. Prefers full sun.</p> 		

This chart is not intended as a planting guide. For a guide more specific to your postcode, please visit plantselector.botanicgardens.sa.gov.au

Many thanks to the following who kindly supplied photographs: Jeremy Gramp (JG), Chris Hall (CH), Jason Tyndall (JT), Rob Wallace (RW) and Trees For Life (TFL).

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