FLAP RIGHT

Encouraging pollinators on your property

Create pollination reservoirs

Pollination reservoirs are areas of native plant species that provide floral resources for pollinators. They can be new plantings or existing habitat, such as shelterbelts or remnant vegetation. A high diversity of plant species is essential to provide nectar, pollen and nesting sites throughout the year. Pollination reservoirs need to be close enough to crops to ensure that pollinators can fly easily to them.

Use existing habitat

Protect and improve existing habitat where possible. Roadsides, shelterbelts, dam margins, woodlands, grasslands, rocky areas, river and creek edges can all be important pollinator-attracting areas, bringing valuable pollination services to your property.

Native vegetation stands provide habitat for pollinators, and special attention should be paid to enhance and protect these areas.

Get to know your local flora

Each property and region will have distinct populations of insects, based on the plants and climate. Identifying and understanding the insects in your area will help you develop better plantings.

The plants growing in nearby bush will be well suited to the climate and soils in your region. Local community groups and specialist native nurseries can provide useful information and usually produce local plant species.

Plant trees, shrubs and groundcovers

Planting a variety of species of groundcovers, shrubs and trees on your property will further attract pollinators to your area. Use a combination of direct seed sowing and planting tube stock to establish new vegetation. Initial watering and protection from grazing will improve the success rate of young plants. Wildflowers, including our native pea species, are excellent at attracting a diverse range of native pollinators.

Connectivity counts

Insect pollinators benefit from greater connectivity of habitat in a landscape, which allows them to forage over a wider radius and increase in numbers in a local area. Encourage neighbours and other landholders to plant for pollinators and create connections across your landscape.

Utilise ecotones

Ecotones are the margins between two different habitats. Ecotones often contain a more diverse mixture of pollinator species because they are inhabited by pollinators from both habitats. Protect and utilise ecotones such as the transition zones between woodland and grassland, or heath and shrubland, to create highly diverse floral and insect communities.

Amplify the flower signal

Plants have evolved large flowers or clusters of smaller flowers which attract more pollinator visits. Large, colourful and diverse plantings attract more pollinators. Ideally, plant in groups that contain different vegetation layers — combine a species-rich mixture of wildflowers, groundcovers, herbs, lilies, rushes, climbers, shrubs and trees.

Plant for the future

When establishing pollinator habitat, consider including species that are indigenous to your area and can tolerate increasingly warmer and drier (or wetter) conditions, to improve resilience to climate change. Rehabilitate weedy areas into managed pollination reservoirs by introducing lots of flowering plant diversity. Be careful not to plant invasive or listed weeds, and look for suitable replacements.

Double the crop value

Plants that are pollinator-attracting may be commercially viable crop species in their own right and can be used to diversify farm production. Bush foods such as Wirilda (Acacia) seed, Pig Face, Muntries and many more are in high demand for use in fresh and manufactured products. Native plant seed is also needed for revegetation projects. Farmers can also support beekeepers by hosting beehives to increase pollinator numbers on a farm.

Reduce chemical use

Insecticides, fungicides and herbicides all affect the health of bees, bee colonies and native pollinators. Herbicides can impact pollinators by reducing the availability and diversity of flora and removing vegetation that helps support insect life. Some herbicides can also harm the beneficial microbes in the insect gut. In many circumstances, beneficial insects will, in healthy numbers, help control pest insects, ultimately reducing the need for insecticide use.

When chemical pest control is unavoidable, select products that are least harmful for pollinators and apply insecticides in the evening or at night when pollinators are not active.

Always use according to directions, especially for withholding periods, and notify beekeepers a few days before spraying chemicals so beehives can be safely relocated away from harm.

Be a citizen scientist and do some detective work to discover local pollinators on your property. Visit **inaturalist.ala.org.au** to be involved.

Safeguard the bees? The best way to 'save the bees' and protect our pollinators is to create an abundance of diverse habitat — from the ground up! There is much interest in keeping a beehive to promote pollinators, but there are serious legal and biosecurity responsibilities that must be considered, and that the introduction of a beehive does not displace existing native pollinators and insects. Be a friend of pollinators and say it with flowers!

BACK

Buzz pollination

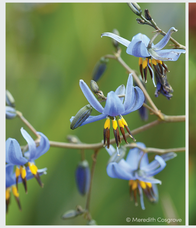
Some flowers do not produce any nectar; they specifically target pollen-collecting bees, and only offer pollen rewards. To limit pollen loss and ensure effective pollination, some plants produce flowers with specialised, tubular anthers, that only open at the tip. To extract pollen, bees use vibrations to 'buzz' the pollen grains out of the pores of these anthers. Many crops are buzz pollinated, including tomatoes, potatoes, eggplants, capsicum, chillies, tomatillo and cranberries.

European honey bees are unable to buzz pollinate flowers, but several native bees, such as the blue-banded bee, teddy bear bee (*Amegilla* sp.) and carpenter bee (*Xylocopa* sp.) are exceptionally good large buzz pollinators, and have evolved to pollinate native plants such as flax lilies (*Dianella* sp.). Many of our smaller, ground nesting bees utilise vibration to help them excavate their burrows, and they also use that skill to buzz pollen from the anthers of native plants.

Planting buzz-pollinated species will encourage populations of buzz pollinators for successful pollination of food crops and ensure seed set in native plants. Many small ground nesting bees also buzz pollinate native flowers.

Nectar feeding

Grevillea flowers and other tubular flowers are often adapted to be successfully pollinated by birds. Pollen is 'presented' on a floral stigma that extends outside the flower. When birds feed on the nectar, pollen is deposited on their beaks or heads. Bees, also attracted to the sugary nectar, crawl into the side of the flower and feed on the nectar without encountering the pollen-laden stigma. The plant doesn't receive the pollination benefit from the insect, but flowers such Grevillea species can be a very useful source of nectar for insects in the cooler months.



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Nurseries

Most of the plants shown in the planting guide will be available at nurseries that have a good stock of native plants. But if your local nursery doesn't stock the plant you're after, ask them to order it in. For a list of nurseries that stock all the plants shown in the planting guide, plus other useful resources, visit the Wheen Bee Foundation website or scan the QR code.

SCAN ME

WheenBeeFoundation.org.au/our-work/powerful-pollinators

Wheen Bee Foundation

Powerful Pollinators Planting Guides are produced by Wheen Bee Foundation. We fund vital strategic research and education initiatives that strengthen bees, improve pollination efficiency, and protect our food security and ecosystem health. Visit the website for more information.

WheenBeeFoundation.org.au

Far left: The spreading flax lily, *Dianella revoluta*, is buzz pollinated.

Left: This European honey bee is 'side-working': feeding on the nectar-rich flowers without coming into contact with the plant's pollen.

Front cover:
1. *Megachile aurifrons* (male) bee on *Boronia* sp. flower. (Photo: Jean and Fred Hort)
2. Southern Yorke coastline. (Photo: Hannah Ling)
3. European honey bees, *Apis mellifera*. (Photo: Kirrily Hughes)

FRONT

Southern Yorke: South Australia

Powerful pollinators

Encouraging insect pollinators in rural and urban landscapes

Supported by:

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WHEEN BEE FOUNDATION

Pollinators are an essential component of healthy, biodiverse landscapes and provide critical pollination services to native flora and agriculture production across the country.

This guide provides information on ways to encourage a diverse range of insect pollinators across all properties, and includes a planting calendar to help select plants to support diverse pollinators throughout the year.

WHEEN BEE FOUNDATION

FLAP LEFT

The power of pollinators

Pollinators – mostly insects, but also birds and mammals – assist the production of seeds and fruit in many plant species by visiting flowers in search of food (nectar and/or pollen). Whilst foraging they transfer pollen from one flower to another, facilitating fertilisation, which results in fruits and seeds.

Honey bees, native bees and other native insects like hoverflies, wasps and butterflies provide essential pollination services for native plants, pastures, crops, fruits and vegetables.

© Ely Pratt

Native vegetation supports pollinators by providing food and nesting sites. Nearby crops and pastures will benefit from the increased abundance and diversity of pollinators in the landscape.

Pollinators and food security

Without insect pollinators, the quantity and diversity of food grown for humans in contemporary agricultural systems would be severely restricted. Many of the food crops we eat, as well as pasture and fodder crops, benefit from pollination by insects.

Pollinator-dependent crops include faba beans, lentils and lupins, as well as many crops grown for seed production, such as canola.

The quantity and diversity of insect pollinators are key drivers of production as they influence both crop yields and quality. Under-pollination results in smaller and misshapen fruit or seed that isn't viable.

Grazing enterprises can also suffer from a reduction in the abundance or diversity of pollinators, due to the role these insects play in the persistence of nitrogen-fixing pasture legumes such as clover.

A diverse and healthy community of pollinators generally provides more effective and consistent pollination than relying on any single species.

Insect populations are in decline worldwide due to land clearing, intensive or monocultural agriculture, pesticide use, pollution, colony disease, increased urbanisation and climate change. Low pollinator numbers mean not all flowers are pollinated, leading to low fruit or seed set. This in turn reduces fruit and vegetable harvest yields, and decreases food supply.

© Sustainable Farms

Under-pollination results in smaller, misshapen fruit such as this strawberry.

Healthy ecosystems

Pollinators are both essential to, and depend upon, healthy ecosystems. A growing human population and increasing demand for food puts pressure on ecosystems, while declining ecosystem function will in turn negatively impact food production.

Insect pollinators are a prime example of this — without healthy ecosystems and the presence of patches of native vegetation to support insect populations, pollination will decline. This will threaten both crop productivity and the persistence of native, pollinator-dependent flowering plants.

Pollinators require habitat that contains year-round food sources, breeding resources and nesting sites. The presence of pollinator habitat adjacent to food crops has been shown to improve food production by enabling a greater variety and number of pollinators to persist year-round, providing pollination services when required.

Turn to the centre of this brochure for a guide to planting for pollinators.

Diapause or diet? Where are the insects?

Many insect pollinators undergo a diapause during colder winter months. Diapause is a period of suspended development during unfavourable environmental conditions, and during this period insect pollinators do not need flowers. Birds and other small mammals will continue to benefit from available pollen and nectar during this time.

If there are low numbers of insect pollinators in your local area, it is important to determine whether this is because of diapause, or because of an inadequate availability of nectar and pollen, creating a 'food desert' where insect pollinators cannot survive.

There are still many unknowns about insect pollinators in Australia. Take part in Australian Pollinator Week or in the annual Australian Pollinator Count to learn more about pollinators in your area – visit: **AustralianPollinatorWeek.org.au** and **AustralianPollinatorCount.au**

A guide to planting for pollinators for the Southern Yorke region, South Australia

Healthy populations of insect pollinators are important for crop yields, orchard production and thriving native vegetation.

This planting guide will help you choose plant species to attract and keep pollinators on your property throughout the year.

The Southern Yorke subregion comprises the southern half of Yorke Peninsula, south of the line Maitland to Ardrossan, South Australia. It has a Mediterranean climate with hot, dry summers, cool winters and winter rains. The region is primarily agricultural, but also includes important areas of remnant vegetation, and is recognised as an important bird area. The area supports coastal dune shrublands, temperate coastal saltmarsh, and patches of dry, open woodland. Because climate change will affect plant survival, heat and drought tolerance should be considered in plant selection.

The plants listed in this Guide will help supply rewards to pollinators, with an emphasis on species that are indigenous and suited to local climates.

The eucalypt species in the chart have been selected as high quality honey production species. Most eucalypts do not flower every year, so choosing diverse species will help create continuously flowering habitat.

WHEEN BEE FOUNDATION

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The pollinator plant list

To create pollinator-attracting plantings, use the Guide to choose a selection of plants with a variety of flower colours, different growth habits and a range of flowering seasons.

For each species, the planting Guide lists:

- life-form/'habit' (climber, herb, shrub or tree) and height (m).
- the vegetation type in which they naturally occur
- flower colour and flowering season
- growth requirements (sun/shade, moist/dry)
- insect groups that may visit each plant and the floral reward (pollen and/or nectar).

The coloured bars indicate the flowering months for each species. Darker shading denotes the peak flowering period, with a lighter shading for non-peak flowering months. Flowering dates may differ between regions and seasons, particularly for non-peak times, if your local climate is consistently warmer or cooler than average, with earlier or later flowering.

Sourcing plants

Most of the plant species listed are available from retail or wholesale nurseries or native plant growers, and local environment groups. If you can't source these plants at your local garden centre, or indigenous nursery, ask them to contact the local nursery suppliers and plant growers listed online. See the reverse of the Guide for details.

Lifeform	Common name	Scientific name	Family	Vegetation type	Height	Flower colour	Flowering	Aspect	Soil moisture	Pollinator reward		Visitation by pollinator							
							Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec			Pollen	Nectar	Native bees	Honey bees	Hoverflies	Wasps	Butterflies	Moths	Beetles	Flies
Crop plants																			
Forb	Canola	*Brassica napus*	Brassicaceae	Broadacre Cropping	1.5 m	Yellow		Sun	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Forb	Lupin	*Lupinus albus*	Fabaceae	Broadacre Cropping	0.5 m	Purple, Pink, White		Sun	Moist		●	●	●			●			●
Forb	Field Pea	*Pisum sativum*	Fabaceae	Pasture / Fodder	0.3–1 m	Pink		Sun	Dry to moist		●		●			●			
Forb	Faba Bean	*Vicia faba*	Fabaceae	Broadacre Cropping	0.5–1.8 m	White and Black		Sun	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●						●
Forb	Lentil	*Vicia lens*	Fabaceae	Broadacre Cropping	0.7 m	White		Sun	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●						●
Forb	Vetch	*Vicia sp.*	Fabaceae	Pasture / Fodder	0.8 m	White, Purple, Mauve		Sun	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●		●				●
Indigenous plants																			
Climber	Sweet Apple Berry	*Billardiera cymosa*	Pittosporaceae	Scrub, Mallee, Woodland	1–2 m	Mauve or Blue		Sun to part shade	Dry to moist	●*		●							
Climber	Love Creeper	*Comesperma volubile*	Polygalaceae	Forest and Heathland	3 m	Blue		Part shade	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●						
Climber	Native Lilac	*Hardenbergia violacea*	Fabaceae	Open Woodland	1.2–3 m	Purple or Mauve		Sun to part shade	Moist	●	●	●	●	●					●
Climber	Twining Fringe Lily	*Thysanotus patersonii*	Asparagaceae	Sandy Heaths, Mallee	0.8 m	Purple		Sun	Dry	●*									
Forb	Nodding Chocolate Lily	*Arthropodium fimbriatum*	Asparagaceae	Wood and Grassland	0.8 m	Pink		Sun to part shade	Dry	●*									
Forb	Chocolate Lily	*Arthropodium strictum*	Asparagaceae	Wood and Grassland	1 m	Blue		Sun to part shade	Dry to moist	●*			●						
Forb	Garland Lily	*Calostemma purpureum*	Amaryllidaceae	Sclerophyll Woodland	0.4–0.6 m	Red, Cream		Sun to part shade	Dry to moist	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Forb	Karkalla	*Carpobrotus rossii*	Aizoaceae	Coastal Dunes and Cliffs	0.2 m	Pink		Sun to part shade	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Forb	Blue Squill	*Chamaescilla corymbosa*	Asphodelaceae	Sclerophyll Woodland	0.2 m	Blue		Sun to part shade	Moist	●			●	●	●	●			●
Forb	Clustered Finger Flower	*Cheiranthera alternifolia*	Pittosporaceae	Heath, Grassland, Woodland	0.5 m	Purple		Sun to part shade	Dry to moist	●*			●						
Forb	Common Everlasting	*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*	Asteraceae	Woodland, Grassland	0.3 m	Yellow		Sun	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Forb	Rosemary Dampiera	*Dampiera rosmarinifolia*	Goodeniaceae	Woodland, Grassland	0.2–0.5 m	Blue		Sun	Dry to moist	●	●	●							
Forb	Coastal Flax-Lily	*Dianella brevicaulis*	Asphodelaceae	Coastal Cliffs, Dunes, Scrub	0.3–0.5 m	Purple		Sun to shade	Dry to moist	●*									
Forb	Black Anther Flax-Lily	*Dianella revoluta*	Asphodelaceae	Dry Woodland	0.3–1 m	Blue		Sun to part shade	Dry to moist	●*									
Forb	Round-Leaved Pig Face	*Disphyma crassifolium*	Aizoaceae	Coastal Dunes, Samphire Flats	0.1 m	Pink		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Forb	Austral Trefoil	*Lotus australis*	Fabaceae	Grassy Woodland	0.3–0.6 m	White, Pink		Sun	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●						●
Forb	Australian Hollyhock	*Malva preissiana*	Malvaceae	Open Wood and Grassland	1–2 m	White, Mauve, Pink		Sun	Dry to moist	●			●			●	●		●
Forb	Yam Daisy (Murnong)	*Microseris walteri*	Asteraceae	Open Wood and Grassland	0.2–0.5 m	Yellow		Sun to part shade	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Forb	Austral Storksbill	*Pelargonium australe*	Geraniaceae	Open Wood and Grassland	0.3–0.7 m	Pink		Sun to part shade	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Forb	Grey Copper Wire Daisy	*Podolepis canescens*	Asteraceae	Open Wood and Grassland	0.5 m	Yellow		Sun to part shade	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Forb	Coast Swainson-Pea	*Swainsona lessertiifolia*	Fabaceae	Coastal Dunes, Cliffs, Woodland	0.5 m	Purple		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●				●
Forb	Common Bluebell	*Wahlenbergia stricta*	Campanulaceae	Dry Woodland	0.4 m	Blue		Sun	Dry to moist	●				●	●	●			●
Shrub	Common Fringe Myrtle	*Calytrix tetragona*	Myrtaceae	Woodland, Heathland	0.5–1.7 m	Pink		Sun to part shade	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub	Salmon Correa	*Correa pulchella*	Rutaceae	Rocky Hills, Heath, Woodland	0.5–1 m	Pink or Orange		Sun to shade	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●		●			●	●
Shrub	Spiny Bitter-Pea	*Daviesia devita*	Fabaceae	Mallee, Open Woodland	0.3–0.7 m	Red		Sun to part shade	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●						●
Shrub	Red Parrot-Pea	*Dillwynia hispida*	Fabaceae	Open Woodland, Mallee	0.2–0.6 m	Orange and Red		Sun to part shade	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●						●
Shrub	Rough Emu-Bush	*Eremophila behriana*	Scrophulariaceae	Semi-Arid Plains, Mallee	0.6 m	Purple		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●			●	●		
Shrub	Mallee Bush-Pea	*Eutaxia microphylla*	Fabaceae	Foothills	0.2–0.3 m	Yellow, Orange, Red		Sun	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub	Sticky Goodenia	*Goodenia varia*	Goodeniaceae	Woodland, Mallee	0.1–1 m	Yellow		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●			●	●		
Shrub	Holly Grevillea	*Grevillea ilicifolia*	Proteaceae	Woodland, Mallee Heath	0.1–2 m	Red and Green		Sun	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub	Mallee Blue-Flower	*Halgania cyanea*	Boraginaceae	Sand Plains and Mallee	0.2–0.4 m	Blue		Sun to part shade	Dry	●*									
Shrub	Twiggy Guinea Flower	*Hibbertia virgata*	Dilleniaceae	Heath & Woodland, Mallee	0.1–0.8 m	Yellow		Sun to part shade	Dry	●*									
Shrub	Muntries	*Kunzea pomifera*	Myrtaceae	Coastal Cliffs, Footslopes, Plains	0.5–1 m	White		Sun to part shade	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub	Coast Velvet Bush	*Lasiopetalum discolor*	Malvaceae	Coastal Cliffs, Footslopes, Plains	0.5–1 m	Pink		Sun	Dry to moist	●*									
Shrub	Native Flax	*Linum marginale*	Linaceae	Grassy Woodland	0.6 m	Blue		Sun to shade	Dry to moist	●				●	●				●
Shrub	Creeping Boobialla	*Myoporum parvifolium*	Scrophulariaceae	Woodland	0.2 m	White and Mauve		Sun to part shade	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub	Small-Leaved Mintbush	*Prostanthera serpyllifolia*	Lamiaceae	Semi-Arid Plains	0.5 m	Red		Sun to part shade	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub	Bristly Bush-Pea	*Pultenaea acerosa*	Fabaceae	Woodland, Mallee	0.3–0.6 m	Yellow and Red		Part shade	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●			●	●		●
Shrub	Narrow-Leaf Bush-Pea	*Pultenaea tenuifolia*	Fabaceae	Dry Sclerophyll Forests	0.2–0.8 m	Yellow or Orange		Part shade	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●			●	●		●
Shrub	Desert Heath Myrtle	*Rinzia orientalis*	Myrtaceae	Mallee Scrub, Sand Plains	1.2–0.75 m	Pink		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub	Cushion Fan Flower	*Scaevola crassifolia*	Goodeniaceae	Coastal Dunes, Cliffs, Plains	1.5 m	Blue		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub	Spiny Fan Flower	*Scaevola spinescens*	Goodeniaceae	Dry Hillsides	0.7–2 m	White		Sun	Dry						●	●	●	●	●
Shrub	Cassia	*Senna artemisioides*	Fabaceae	Semi-Arid Plains	1–3 m	Yellow		Sun	Dry	●*									●
Shrub	Fuzzy New Holland Daisy	*Vittadinia cuneata*	Asteraceae	Wood and Grasslands	0.4 m	Mauve and Yellow		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub / Small Tree	Grey Mulga	*Acacia brachybotrya*	Fabaceae	Woodland and Mallee	2–4 m	Yellow		Sun	Dry	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub / Small Tree	Coast Golden Wattle	*Acacia leiophylla*	Fabaceae	Plains and Hills	2.5 m	Yellow		Sun	Dry to moist	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub / Small Tree	Umbrella Bush	*Acacia ligulata*	Fabaceae	Woodland, Coastal Plains	2–4 m	Yellow		Sun	Dry	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub / Small Tree	Nealie	*Acacia rigens*	Fabaceae	Woodland and Mallee	2–3 m	Yellow		Sun	Dry	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub / Small Tree	Christmas Bush	*Bursaria spinosa*	Pittosporaceae	Sclerophyll Woodland	2–4 m	White		Sun	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub / Small Tree	Berrigan	*Eremophila longifolia*	Scrophulariaceae	Semi-Arid Plains	6 m	Pink, Red		Sun	Dry	●	●	●				●	●		
Shrub / Small Tree	Desert Hakea	*Hakea mitchellii*	Proteaceae	Semi-Arid Plains	1–4 m	White		Sun	Dry	●	●	●			●	●	●		●
Shrub / Small Tree	Dune Tea-Tree	*Leptospermum coriaceum*	Myrtaceae	Mallee, Sand Dunes	1–3 m	White		Sun	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub / Small Tree	Coast Beard-Heath	*Leucopogon parviflorus*	Ericaceae	Dunes, Coastal Flats	2–4 m	White		Sun	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub / Small Tree	Mallee Honey Myrtle	*Melaleuca acuminata*	Myrtaceae	Mallee Woodland	2–4 m	Cream		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub / Small Tree	Slender Honey Myrtle	*Melaleuca gibbosa*	Myrtaceae	Coastal Slopes, Sandy Plains	2 m	Mauve		Sun	Dry to moist	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Shrub / Small Tree	Boobialla	*Myoporum insulare*	Scrophulariaceae	Dunes, Coastal Cliffs	3–5 m	White		Sun to part shade	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tree	Drooping Sheoak	*Allocasuarina verticillata*	Casuarinaceae	Open Forest	4–10 m	Red-Brown		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tree	SA Coastal White Mallee	*Eucalyptus diversifolia*	Myrtaceae	Mallee	2–10 m	Cream		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tree	Yorrell	*Eucalyptus gracilis*	Myrtaceae	Mallee	7–9 m	White		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tree	Narrow-Leaf Red Mallee	*Eucalyptus leptophylla*	Myrtaceae	Mallee	3–8 m	White		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tree	Kingscote Mallee	*Eucalyptus rugosa*	Myrtaceae	Mallee	4–8 m	Cream		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tree	Red Mallee	*Eucalyptus socialis*	Myrtaceae	Mallee	4–8 m	Cream		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tree	Dryland Tea Tree	*Melaleuca lanceolata*	Myrtaceae	Open Woodland	3–8 m	Cream		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Tree	Quandong	*Santalum acuminatum*	Santalaceae	Semi-Arid and Coastal Plains	4–5 m	Green and Brown		Sun	Dry	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

*Buzz Pollinated

Know your pollinators

European honey bees have two pairs of wings and long, segmented antennae. They are daytime-flying and feed on nectar and pollen. They are generalist pollinators and provide the bulk of pollination services for horticulture and crop plants. Honey bees and native bees are both essential to functioning ecosystems and food security in Australia.

Honey bees have become an important part of the Australian landscape. Honey bees live as colonies, and have a long history of coexistence with humans, including in domestic gardens.

Australian native bees comprise more than 2000 species, which provide essential pollination services. Native bees are generally solitary and live in nests in the ground or in hollow stems, old borer holes and other cracks and crevices, and some have evolved to pollinate particular native flowers through 'buzz pollination'. Although many Australian native bees are generalist foragers, some species have co-evolved with native plants and adapted to be the most effective pollinators of their flowers. Many native plant species, such as *Dianella* and *Grevillea* require specially adapted insects to access their nectar and enable the transfer of pollen to the stigma. Most native bees are solitary, but some species found in northern Australia (*Tetragonula* sp. and *Austroplebeia* sp.) are social bees and are used for commercial pollination of crops like macadamia nuts.

Fly species number up to 30,000 in Australia, and can be identified by having only one pair of flight wings. A second set of wings are modified into club-shaped paddles that allow flies to hover and stabilise their flight. Unlike bees and wasps, many flies (Brachycera) have very small, clubbed antennae at the front of their head. Flies, including blowflies, are often attracted to flowers that smell like carrion. Some flower-flies, have hairy bodies that easily collect pollen while they are feeding. Flies provide a range of services in the garden, including pollination, decomposition and predation.

Hoverflies are a type of fly, distinguishable by their large eyes, short antennae, bright black and yellow abdomen and their hovering flight behaviour. Adult hoverflies are nectar and pollen feeders. Hoverfly larvae feed on pests such as aphids, thrips and leafhoppers and are excellent biocontrol agents.

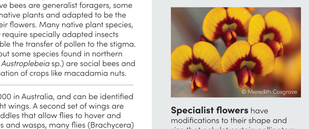
Beetles have hard outer wings that form their distinctive beetle shape. Their outer wings form a T-shape where they join at the top, unlike bugs where the outer wings make an X- or Y-shape. Some beetles feed on nectar and pollen, usually by crawling over flower surfaces. There are around 30,000 species of beetles in Australia, with many yet to be formally described.

Butterflies have wings covered in tiny scales. They have clubbed antennae and hold their wings upright when at rest. They are day-flying and have long tongues that they can use to feed on nectar in flowers with deep tubes. Butterflies are usually brightly coloured, with approximately 600 species found in Australia.

Moths also have wings covered in tiny scales and tend to be subtle in colour. They have antennae without clubs and hold their wings flat when at rest. They are generally dusk- and night-flying but there are some exceptions: the grapevine moth is a commonly seen day-flying moth. Moths feed on nectar. Australia has a high diversity of moth species, with up to 22,000 species thought to exist across the continent.

Flower forms

Generalist flowers can be pollinated by many different insects and animals. They are typically saucer shaped with many stamens and have a surface that insects can walk on. *Eucalyptus* flowers and daisy flowers are generalist flowers — they can be pollinated by bees, flies, beetles and butterflies.



Specialist flowers have modifications to their shape and size that only let certain pollinators access the nectar and pollen. These flowers might have deep flower tubes or narrow entry points so that only a select group of pollinators can access them. The advantage of specialisation is that pollination is very targeted and efficient, with accurate pollen placement made possible by co-evolution between flowers and insects. The disadvantage is that if the correct pollinator isn't there, the flowers aren't pollinated. Often, nectar is produced at the base of the flower, forcing pollinators to enter the flower fully and in the process, become covered in pollen.

Pollinator rewards

Nectar is a sugary solution, rich in carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals, produced by flowers and sometimes by glands on leaves or stems (called extra-floral nectaries). Nectar is attractive to insects, and provides an immediate energy source needed for tasks such as hunting pest insects, laying eggs in decomposing organic matter, collecting pollen, or parasitising other insects.

Carbohydrates alone don't support everything needed for health and growth, so insects also need pollen.

Pollen is rich in protein, fats and nutrients. Bees are vegetarian, and need to collect pollen to feed their offspring.