

####	common name	latin name	spring	summer	autumn	winter
trees						
*	Blackwood	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>				
	Drooping She-oak	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>				
*	Silver Banksia	<i>Banksia marginata</i>				
*	River Red Gum	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>				
*	Pink Gum	<i>Eucalyptus fasciculosa</i>				
*	SA Blue Gum	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>				
*	Grey Box	<i>Eucalyptus microcarpa</i>				
	Eucalypts	<i>Eucalyptus spp</i>				
	Short-leaf Honey-myrtle	<i>Melaleuca brevifolia</i>				
	Dryland Tea-tree	<i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i>				
small trees						
	Wattle species	<i>Acacia sp.</i>				
	Quandong	<i>Santalum acuminatum</i>				
larger shrubs						
*	Sweet Bursaria	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>				
*	Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon sp.</i>				
	Common Fringe-myrtle	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>				
*	Tall Scurf-pea	<i>Cullen australasicum</i>				
	tar bush	<i>Eremophila glabra</i>				
	Clasping Goodenia	<i>Goodenia amplexans</i>				
	Holly-leaf Grevillea	<i>Grevillea ilicifolia</i>				
*	Hakea/Needlewood	<i>Hakea sp.</i>				
	Slender Velvet-bush	<i>Lasiopetalum baueri</i>				
	Prickly Tea-tree	<i>Leptospermum continentale</i>				
	Silky Tea-tree	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>				
	Heath Tea-tree	<i>Leptospermum myrsinoides</i>				
*	Sticky Boobialla	<i>Myoporum petiolatum</i>				
	Downy Mintbush	<i>Prostanthera behriana</i>				
*	Large-leaf Bush Pea	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>				
	Twiggy Bush-pea	<i>Pultenaea largiflores</i>				
	Flat-stalk Senna	<i>Senna artemisioides</i>				
	Cut-leaf Kangaroo-apple	<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>				
*	Grey Germander	<i>Teucrium racemosum</i>				
	Paper-flower	<i>Thomasia petalocalyx</i>				
small shrubs and higher plants						
*	Common Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>				
	White Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum baxteri</i>				
	Correa	<i>Correa spp.</i>				
	Billy-buttons	<i>Craspedia glauca</i>				
	Dampiera sp	<i>Dampiera spp.</i>				
*	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea	<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>				
*	Other Bitter-peas	<i>Daviesia spp</i>				
*	Parrot-peas	<i>Dillwynia spp.</i>				
*	Common Eutaxia	<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>				
*	White Goodenia	<i>Goodenia albiflora</i>				
	Spider-flower	<i>Grevillea lavandulacea</i>				
	Button Everlasting	<i>Helichrysum scorpioides</i>				
	Guinea-flowers	<i>Hibbertia species</i>				
*	Austral Indigo	<i>Indigofera australis</i>				
	Common Beard-heath	<i>Leucopogon virgatus</i>				
*	Austral Trefoil	<i>Lotus australis</i>				
	Australian Malva	<i>Malva behriana</i>				
	Austral Stork's-bill	<i>Pelargonium australe</i>				
	Holly Flat-pea	<i>Platylobium obtusangulum</i>				
*	Matted Bush-pea	<i>Pultenaea pedunculata</i>				
	Swainson-pea	<i>Swainsona spp.</i>				
	Hairy Pink-bells	<i>Tetratheca pilosa</i>				
monocots						
	Common Vanilla-lily	<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>				
	Blue Squill	<i>Chamaecilla corymbosa</i>				
	Hand-flower	<i>Cheiranthra alternifolia</i>				
	Flax-lily	<i>Dianella spp.</i>				
	Twining Fringe-lily	<i>Thysanotus patersonii</i>				
	Yacca/Grass-tree	<i>Xanthorrhoea sp.</i>				
ground cover						
	Australian Bugle	<i>Ajuga australis</i>				
	Milkmaids	<i>Burchardia umbellata</i>				
*	Pigface	<i>Carpobrotus rossi</i>				
	southern sea heath	<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i>				
	Rough Halganina	<i>Halgania cyanea</i>				
*	muntries	<i>Kunzea pomifera</i>				
	Yam Daisy	<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>				
*	Creeping Boobialla	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>				
*	Pale Fanflower	<i>Scaevola albida</i>				
	Groundsels	<i>Senecio spp</i>				
	New Holland Daisies	<i>Vittadinia spp.</i>				
*	Native Bluebell	<i>Wahlenbergia stricta</i>				
climbers						
*	Mistletoe	<i>Amyema spp.</i>				
*	Mistletoe	<i>Lysiana spp.</i>				

legend

pollen only

pollen + nectar

buzz pollinated plant (see below)

star bee plant

**How many flowers do bees need?**

The more the merrier!

As a guideline, aim for the abundant flowering of three sources of pollen and three sources of nectar at any time.

**Why pollen and nectar?**

Bees need nectar for energy and pollen for protein. Without this they cannot reproduce.

**When do bees need food?**

Different species are active at different times of the year.

Expect bees to be present in your garden between late winter and late autumn.

**Why native plants?**

More than half of the ~ 300 local native bee species do not use introduced plants.

All bees will use native plants, and local native plants are best.

**Buzz pollinated plants for native bees**

Many native bees can get pollen out of buzz pollinated plants. But introduced honey bees cannot handle the flowers, so by planting these plants, you provide pollen exclusively for native bees.

However, buzz pollinated plants provide pollen only, so make sure to have nectar sources available as well.

**Blue banded bees**

Are generalists and will visit buzz pollinated plant species, vegetables such as tomato and introduced garden plants like salvia, borage and basil, the long-flowering, buzz pollinated *Solanum rantonetti* and *Hibbertia scandens*, as well as the nectar producing *Duranta erecta* and English lavender.

**Grasses...**

Grasses do not provide any food for bees. However, native grasses can attract butterflies to your garden.