



Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Description	Growing, distribution information	Beneficial Attributes A - Aboriginal uses B - Butterfly plant	Specific location issues	Riparian, wetlands xx = plants ok wet feet	Coastal plain	Mallee plains	Grassland Grassy woodlands <450-500mm	Grassland Grassy woodlands >450-500mm	High rain heathy woodlands
Ground layer plants												
<i>Atriplex semi-baccata</i>	Berry Saltbush	H: 0.2m W: 1-1.5m first year & later <1m	A good groundcover forming a mat of small leaves. Small flowers in summer & autumn and red fruit/berries.	Grows quickly in first year then less in later years. All parts of region except high rainfall/acid soils.	B - Caterpillar and nectar food plant		X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Atriplex suberecta</i>	Lagoon Saltbush	H: 0.3m W: 1-3m & later <1m	A fast growing groundcover forming a mat of small leaves. Small flowers in summer & autumn. Brown fruit/berries.	Grows quickly in first year, smaller in later years. Good plants for drier plains, also in floodplains	B - Caterpillar and nectar food plant	rain<500	X	X	X	X		
<i>Einadia nutans</i>	Climbing Saltbush	H: 0.1-1m or more if climbing W: 1-1.5m	A good groundcover with green shield shaped leaves. Small, edible, red berries in summer and autumn.	Grows aggressively in first year then has reduced spread in later years. OK in dry areas and in shade.	B - Caterpillar food plant		X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa (prostrate form)</i>	Ruby Saltbush	H: 0.1m W: 0.4-0.8m	A hardy groundcover forming an open mat of small succulent leaves. Flowers in summer/autumn with succulent red fruit/berries.	Much less woody than upright variety. Long lived in most conditions. Tolerates shade.	A - Used for body paint for children. Ate the seeds and sweet fruits. Fruit soaked in water to make a drink. Birds, insects eat fruit and disperse the seed.			X	X	X	X	

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Ground layer plants - continued												
<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	Running Postman	H: ground cover W: to 2m diameter	Attractive red flowers in spring among the green leaves. Brown seed pods form which throw seeds when they dry and break open.	Don't like too much competition - best to grow away from shading plants. Grow well in most soils including sand.		rain>400		X	X	X	X	X
<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Creeping Boobialla	H: ground cover W: to 2m diameter	A hardy groundcover. Small white flowers in spring.	Will grow in most areas and covers ground completely. Used as a commercial species.			X	X	X			
<i>Threlkeldia diffusa</i>	Coast Bonefruit	H: ground cover W: to 2m diameter	A quick growing groundcover with succulent green foliage with a purple tint.	Found near the coast and adjacent plains. Open or semi shade is suitable.			X	X	X			
Grasses												
<i>Austrostipa curticola</i>	Short-crest Spear-grass	H: 0.4-1m W: 0.4m	Tufted perennial grass. Rusty orange coloured seed in spring	Adaptable species that will thrive in lower rainfall. Adelaide Plains in open or shaded areas. Seed not an issue in clothes, for animals.	B - Caterpillar food plant. Food source for kangaroos and other grazing animals			X	X	X	X	
<i>Austrostipa elegantissima</i>	Elegant Spear Grass	H: 0.3-0.4m W: 0.4m	Tufted perennial grass. Flowers heads are silvery white in spring/summer turning to grey when mature	Adaptable species that will thrive in high and lower rainfall and in open or shaded areas. Best local spear grass for seed that does not stick in socks etc.	B - Caterpillar food plant. Food source for kangaroos and other grazing animals			X	X	X	X	

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Grasses - continued												
<i>Austrostipa eremophila</i>	Rusty Spear Grass	H: 0.4-0.8m W: 0.4m	Tufted perennial grass. Rusty orange coloured seed in spring	Adaptable species that will thrive in high and lower rainfall conditions, most soils and in open or shaded areas. Seed not an issue in clothes, for animals.	B - Caterpillar food plant. Food source for kangaroos and other grazing animals			X	X	X	X	
<i>Austrostipa nitida</i>	Balcarra Spear-grass	H: 0.4-0.8m W: 0.4m	Tufted perennial grass. Rusty coloured seed in spring	Ideal species in lower rainfall Adelaide Plains, in open and shaded areas.	B - Caterpillar food plant. Food source for kangaroos and other grazing animals			X	X	X	X	
<i>Bothriochloa macra</i>	Redleg grass	H: 0.2-1m W: 0.2m	Vigorous perennial tussock grass with reddish colour in stems (and leaves in winter dormancy). Flowers in spring/summer.	Ensure that thatch does not become too dense. Slashing or mowing can make a good lawn. Good stock feed.		rain>400			X	X	X	
<i>Cymbopogon ambiguus</i>	Lemon grass	H: 0.5-1m W: 0.2m	Attractive blue-green clump of long arching, thin leaves. Leaves have a strong lemon scent when crushed.	Keep thatch from building up. Most soil types but mainly wetter areas	A - Important Aboriginal medicine plant (linament & inhalent). Food for birds and lizards	rain>450	X			X	X	X
<i>Cymbopogon obtectus</i>	Silky Lemon grass	H: 0.5-1m W: 0.2m	Attractive blue-green clump of long arching, thin leaves. Leaves have a strong lemon scent when crushed.	Keep thatch from building up. Most soil types but mainly wetter areas	A - Important Aboriginal medicine plant (linament & inhalent). Food for birds and lizards	rain>450				X	X	X

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Grasses - continued												
<i>Dichanthium sericeum</i>	Silky Blue-grass	H: 0.3-0.8m W: 0.1-0.2m	Erect, perennial tussock grass with flat, bluish-purple leaves. Flowers in spring-summer. Slash thatch buildup in tussocks	Wetter areas - 450mm rainfall or more. Often seen on road sides where water runs off. Remove thatch to promote new growth.	B - Possible food plant for butterflies	rain>450	x			x	x	
<i>Enneapogon nigricans</i>	Black-heads	H: 0.2-0.4m W: 0.1m	Tufted grass with black heads in spring and summer - turning to whitish brown when mature. Light green-grey leaves, erect with erect flower spikes.	A very tough grass that occurs throughout the region. Avoid too much shade.	B - Caterpillar food plant			x	x	x	x	
<i>Enteropogon acicularis</i>	Curly Windmill grass	H: 0.2-0.3m W: 0.3m	Grass with windmill-shaped flower heads from spring to autumn. Purplish-green, flat leaves with twisted brown tips	Found across the Adelaide plains, around Gawler and parts of foothills.		rain<500	x	x	x	x		
<i>Poa crassicaudex</i>	Thick-stem Tussock-grass	H: 0.8m W: 0.2-0.3m	Vigorous perennial tussock grass with darker leaves. Flowers in spring-summer.	Wetter areas - 425mm rainfall or more.	B - Caterpillar food plant	rain>425	x		x	x	x	x
<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	Tussock grass	H: 1m W: 0.2-0.3m	Vigorous perennial tussock grass with bluish green leaves. Flowers in spring-summer.	Wetter areas - 450mm rainfall or more.	B - Caterpillar food plant	rain>450	x			x	x	x

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Grasses - continued												
<i>Rytidosperma auriculatum</i>	Lobed Wallaby grass	H: 0.2-0.3m W: 0.1m	Tufted perennial grass. Small bunched flowers heads in spring/summer turn to white tops when mature	Wallaby grasses are winter active but will also respond to summer rain.	B - Caterpillar food plant. Food source for wallabies, kangaroos and other grazing animals	rain>450				X	X	X
<i>Rytidosperma caespitosum</i>	Common Wallaby grass	H: 0.2-0.9m W: 0.1m	Tufted perennial grass. Flowers heads in spring/summer turning to white tops when mature	A very adaptable species that will thrive in high and lower rainfall conditions.	B - Caterpillar food plant. Food source for wallabies, kangaroos and other grazing animals		X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Rytidosperma setaceum</i>	Small-flower Wallaby grass	H: 0.2-0.5m W: 0.1m	Tufted perennial grass. Flowers heads are brownish green in spring/summer turning to light brown tops when mature	A very adaptable species that will thrive in high and lower rainfall conditions.	B - Caterpillar food plant. Food source for wallabies, kangaroos and other grazing animals		X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Setaria constricta</i>	Knotty butt setaria, Pigeon grass	H: 0.2-0.3m W: 0.3m	Low tussock grass which flowers in summer and has a more solid seed than most local grasses	Adelaide Plains and foothills in both sand and clay soils.	Seed provides good food for finches & smaller birds in summer and autumn.		X	X	X	X	X	

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Grasses - continued												
<i>Setaria jubiflorum</i>	Warrego summer grass	H: 0.6-0.9m W: 0.5m	Tall tussock grass which flowers in summer and has a more solid seed than most local grasses	Wetter areas only, including creek beds. A good stock food in higher rainfall areas.	Seed provides good food for finches & smaller birds in summer and autumn.	rain>425	x				x	x
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo grass	H: 0.8-1.5m W: 0.5m	Attractive tufted, perennial grass with green/grey/bluish leaves that change to orange/brown in autumn. Flowers in spring & summer, producing large red/brown spikelets.	Needs about 400mm average rain but also ok in drainage areas in low rainfall. Ensure that thatch does not become too dense or plant dies in centre.	A - Aborgines ground the seeds to make damper. Leaf and stem fibres used to make string and string bags. B - Caterpillar food. Excellent habitat for birds and insects	rain>400	x	x	x	x	x	x
Small herbaceous plants												
<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	Lemon Beauty-heads	H: 0.2m W: 0.1m	Small hardy perennial daisy with silvery green foliage. Lemon coloured flower heads in November-December.	Dies back each year in autumn and regrows each year from roots. Daisies appreciate sunny conditions.	B - Caterpillar food plant	rain>400			x	x	x	x
<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Common Everlasting Daisy	H: 0.2-0.3m W: 0.3-0.5m	Small hardy perennial daisy with bluish green foliage. Bright yellow flower heads in spring	Can form groups of plants based on growth from roots. Enjoy plenty of sun.	B - Caterpillar and nectar food plant (Painted lady butterfly)	rain>400	x	x	x	x	x	x

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Small herbaceous plants - continued												
<i>Chrysocephalum semi-papposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting Daisy	H: 0.3-0.4m W: 0.2-0.3m	Small hardy perennial daisy with light bluish green foliage. Small bunched yellow flower heads in spring	Tend to die back in autumn. Hardy plants but like plenty of sun.	B - Caterpillar food plant (Painted lady butterfly)	rain>400			x	x	x	x
<i>Convolvulus remotus</i>	Grassland Convolvulus	H: 0.2m plus W: 0.2m plus	Colourful twiner with green leaves which can be seen in large clumps on fences. Spring-summer flowers are pale to bright pink	Grow mainly in open grassy areas.	B - Food source for butterflies and insects				x	x	x	
<i>Goodenia pinnafitida</i>	Cut-leaf Goodenia	H: 0.2m W: 0.2m	Small perennial plant with basal serrated leaves. Pale yellow flowers in spring.	Hardy plants which die back in drier months but drought tolerant with a tuberous root system.	B - Caterpillar and nectar food plant				x	x	x	x
<i>Helichrysum leucopsideum</i>	Satin Everlasting Daisy	H: 0.3-0.4m W: 0.2m	Perennial daisy with soft green/grey leaves. White flowers in spring which have a somewhat paper-daisy character.	Hardy daisy plants which die back in drier months but drought tolerant with a tuberous root system. Most areas.	B - bugs like it		x	x	x	x	x	
<i>Lotus australis</i>	Austral Trefoil, Native Clover	H: 0.3-0.4m W: 0.4-0.5m	Attractive white to light pink or purpler flowers in spring among bright green leaves. Thin brown seed pods throw seeds out when dry.	Suited to both plains and foothills including floodplains. Formerly common but susceptible to grazing.	A - Aborigines ate the seeds and roots. B - Caterpillar food plant including for Common Grass Blue (Clover Blue)	rain>400	x	x	x	x	x	

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Small herbaceous plants - continued												
<i>Microseris lanceolata</i>	Yam Daisy	H: 0.3-0.4m W: 0.2m	Perennial daisy with soft dark green leaves. Large yellow flowers in spring. Die back by autumn. Large juicy underground bulbs	Recorded from coast to hills mostly in well drained soils.	A - Tubers were roasted and eaten. B - Nectar food plant		X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	Showy Copper-wire Daisy	H: 0.3-0.4m W: 0.2m	Perennial daisy with soft dark green leaves. Large yellow flowers in spring. Die back by autumn.	Recorded only in Gawler and Freeling areas .	B - Nectar food plant	rain>400			X	X	X	
<i>Ptilotus spathulatus</i>	Pussy tails	H: 0.1m W: 0.2m	Small soft-leaved, sprawling herb. Shortish spoon shaped leaves and yellowish white flowers in spring.	Longlived but die back somewhat in autumn and re-shoot in winter	B - Possible food plant for butterflies			X	X	X	X	
<i>Rhodanthe corymbiflora</i>	Paper Everlasting, White Sunray	H: 0.1-0.2m W: 0.2m	Perennial daisy with soft grey green leaves. White flowers in spring. Regrow from roots each year	Grows on Adelaide Plains but becoming quite rare. In open woodland - happy to be partly shaded.		rain<475		X	X	X	X	
<i>Vittadinia australasicum</i>	Sticky New Holland Daisy	H: 0.2-0.3m W: 0.3-0.5m	Green leaves. Masses of blue/violet flowers, in all seasons especially in spring forming dense creamy seed clusters.	Most solid bushy appearance of New Holland daisies. Like sun. Grow in most soil types.	B - Nectar food plant			X	X	X	X	X
<i>Vittadinia blackii</i>	Narrow leaf New Holland daisy	H: 0.2-0.3m W: 0.2-0.3m	Small blue/violet flowers, in all seasons but especially in spring forming creamy seed clusters.	Very narrow-leaved. Most areas - often seen on roadside cuttings. Likes sun.	B - Nectar food plant			X	X	X	X	X

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Small herbaceous plants - continued												
<i>Vittadinia cervicularis</i>	Waisted New Holland daisy	H: 0.2-0.3m W: 0.2-0.3m	Small blue/violet flowers, in all seasons but especially in spring forming creamy seed clusters.	Well adapted to the lower rainfall and coastal areas of the Adelaide Plains.	B - Nectar food plant			X	X	X	X	?
<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	Woolly New Holland daisy	H: 0.2-0.3m W: 0.3-0.5m	Hairy grey green leaves. Masses of blue/violet flowers, in all seasons but especially in spring forming dense creamy seed clusters.	Most common of these New Holland daisies. Like sun. Grow in most soil types.	B - Nectar food plant		X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Xerochrysum bracteatum</i>	Golden Everlasting Daisy	H: 0.3-0.4m W: 0.1-0.2m	Very attractive daisy with large flower heads and colourful green leaves	Only found in hills in region but also found in arid areas where moisture available	Attracts a lot of insects including some that eat the seeds	suggest >450mm rain	X			X	X	X
Perennial tussock like plants												
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Black-anthered Flax lily	H: 0.5-1m W: 0.4 - 0.6m	Green, strappy foliage. Blue flowers with yellow to black anthers. Don't dieback at all - form solid clumps which gradually spread.	Very widespread coverage of all soil types from coast to high rainfall hills. Can be used as a good edge plant for paths etc.	A - Aborigines used the leaves in basketry and ate the slightly tart fruits and roots; Food source for birds and lizards		X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Lomandra densiflora</i>	Soft Tussock Mat-rush	H: 0.2-0.3m W: 0.3 - 0.4m	Soft greenish yellow leaves which form a solid tussock/clump. Small flowers and seed on base of plant. Don't dieback at all. Separate male and female plants	Widespread across region. Drought tolerant once established. Can live for hundreds of years.	B - Caterpillar food plant (rare White spot rush skipper); seed are eaten by lizards				X	X	X	X

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Perennial tussock like plants - continued												
<i>Lomandra micrantha ssp micrantha</i>	Small-flower Mat-rush	H: 0.3-0.4m W: 0.3 - 0.3m	Hard greenish brown narrow leaves which form an open tussock/clump. Small flowers and seed on spikes in centre of plant. Don't dieback at all. Separate male and female plants.	Not common across region. Drought tolerant once established. Can live for hundreds of years.	B - Caterpillar food plant (rare White spot rush skipper); seed are eaten by lizards				x	x	x	x
<i>Lomandra multiflora ssp dura</i>	Stiff Iron-grass	H: 0.3-0.5m W: 0.3 - 0.5m	Hard greenish brown broad leaves which form a solid clump. Small flowers and seed on spikes in centre of plant. Don't dieback at all. Separate male and female plants.	Widespread across region. Drought tolerant once established. Can live for hundreds of years.	B - Caterpillar food plant (rare White spot rush skipper); seed are eaten by lizards			x	x	x	x	x
Lilies dying back over summer												
<i>Arthropodium fimbriatum</i>	Nodding Vanilla lily	H: 0.6-0.8m W: 0.1-0.2m	Small perennial grass-like herb with soft green leaves. Violet flowers with a delightful vanilla/chocolate aroma in late spring to early summer.	Typical lilies dying back over summer and autumn.	A - Aborigines ate the starchy tubers. B. Butterfly attracting.	rain>400			x	x	x	x
<i>Arthropodium strictum</i>	Common Vanilla lily	H: 0.8m W: 0.1-0.2m	Small perennial grass-like herb with soft green leaves. Violet flowers with a delightful vanilla/chocolate aroma in early spring	Typical lilies dying back over summer and autumn.	A - Aborigines ate the starchy tubers. B. Butterfly attracting.		x	x	x	x	x	x

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Lilies dying back over summer - continued												
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine Lily	H: 0.3-0.5m W: 0.1m	Small perennial grass-like herb with soft cylindrical green leaves. Bright yellow flowers in early spring	Typical lilies dying back over summer and autumn.	A - Aborigines ate the starchy tubers. B. Butterfly attracting.				X	X	X	X
<i>Calostemma purpureum</i>	Purple Bells or Garland Lily	H: 0.2-0.4 W: 0.2m	An attractive plant. Small tube-shaped flowers grow in a cluster giving a stunning display of red, pink or white after rain. Bright green leaves grow after fruit set	Flowers appear in late summer to early autumn after opening rain and die back after a few weeks. First flowers appear in second or third year. All areas.	A - The bulb was probably eaten B - Nectar food plant			X	X	X	X	X
<i>Chamaescilla corymbosa</i>	Blue Squill	H: 0.2 W: 0.1m	Small perennial grass-like herb with soft green leaves. Bright blue flowers in spring	Typical lilies dying back over summer and autumn.	A - Aborigines ate the starchy tubers. B. Butterfly attracting.						X	X
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	Pale Flax-lily	H: 0.6-0.9 W: 0.2- 0.4m	Softer leaves than <i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Flowers in spring and dies back in summer. Bright purple fruit	B. An important nectar source for many butterflies and other insects because of its summer flowering.					X	X	X

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Sedges - wetland plants												
<i>Cyperus gymnocaulis</i>	Spiny Flat-sedge	H: 0.4-0.8m W: 0.2-0.4m	Green cylindrical stems in open clumps. Small flowers appear in spring at the top of stems. Fruit/seed is brown and can spread by wind or water	Wetland plant growing on the edge of creeks and dams and in damp areas. Common across the region.	A - Aborigines used the stems for weaving baskets and other items.		xx	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Ficinia (Isolepis) nodosa</i>	Knobby Club-rush	H: 0.4-0.8m W: 0.2-0.4m	Bright green cylindrical stems in open clumps. Small flowers appear in spring at the side of stems. Round brown seed heads 1cm across.	Wetland plant growing on the edge of creeks and dams and in damp areas. Generally in coastal areas or in the foothills			xx	x			x	x
<i>Juncus krausii</i>	Sea Rush	H: 0.4-0.8m W: 0.3-0.4m	Dark green cylindrical stems with sharpish tips in open clumps. Small flowers appear in spring at the side of stems. Fruit/seed is dark brown to black.	As its common name suggests it is well adapted to salty areas and is most common in coastal wetlands and in local creeks eg Light River and North Para.			xx	x		creeks	creeks	
<i>Juncus subsecundus</i>	Finger Rush	H: 0.4-0.8m W: 0.3-0.4m	Bluish green round stems in open clumps. Small flowers appear in spring neat top of stems. Fruit/seed is brown and can spread by wind or water	Wetland plant growing on the edge of creeks and dams and in damp areas. More common in foothills			xx		x	x	x	x

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Shrubs - small size												
<i>Clematis microphylla</i>	Old Man's Beard	H: up to 2m W: to 0.5m	Climber with pale green leaves in groups of three. Masses of creamy flowers in spring. Feathery seeds.	Occurs throughout region in most soil types.	A - Aborigines rubbed leaves over skin sores or sore muscles. The leaves and tubers are also edible. Fluffy seeds used as ceremony decoration (also nesting birds).		x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Enchylaena tomentosa</i>	Ruby Salt bush	H: 0.5-0.8m W: 0.6-1m	A hardy shrub with small succulent leaves. Flowers in summer/autumn with succulent fruit/berries that vary from yellow, orange and red.	Pruning this species is a good idea to maintain new growth. Tends to get a bit woody otherwise.	Edible fruit. Attract many bugs.		x	x	x	x	x	
<i>Eutaxia microphylla</i>	Common Eutaxia	H: 0.3-0.4m W: 0.4-0.6m	A hardy shrub with tiny leaves. Flowers in spring - yellow, orange and red coloured.	Mainly found in foothills but most well-drained soils ok.	Pollen and nectar from flowers			x	x	x	x	x
<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Native Lilac	H: 1m but will climb to 3m. W: 1m	Wiry, twining shrub that spreads over the ground or climbs up with support. Shiny, dark green, oval-shaped leaves. Dark purple (some times white) pea flowers winter-summer	Grows in a wide range of soils. Will climb if given a chance but if it does leaves and flowers concentrate at higher level. Best appearance and flowers if kept at ground level.	A - Leaves were boiled to make a slightly sweet drink. B - Caterpillar and nectar food plant. Excellent habitat due to density allowing animals to hide	rain>400	x		x	x	x	x

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Shrubs - small size - continued												
<i>Leiocarpa tomentosa</i>	Woolly Plover daisy	H: 0.3-0.5m W: 0.3-0.5m	Bushy perennial daisy with hairy greyish green leaves. Small yellow flowers most of year especially when pruned lightly.	Tolerate a fair bit of shade - seem to do well with limited winter sun. Rare plant in Gawler area. Worth trying in rock garden.		rain>400				X	X	
<i>Maireana trichoptera</i>	Hairy-fruit Bluebush	H: 0.3-0.4m W: 0.2-0.3m	Upright shrub with masses of attractive white yellow and pink fruit spring/summer	Grows on Adelaide Plains but fairly rare. In open woodland - happy to be partly shaded or no shade				X	X			
<i>Thomasia petalocalyx</i>	Paper-flower	H: 0.4-0.6m W: 0.5-0.8m	Bushy perennial soft green leaves. Pretty purple/pink flowers in spring.	Tolerates shade - needs well drained soils. Now mainly found in higher rainfall hills.		rain>425			X			X
Shrubs - medium size												
<i>Acacia cupularis</i>	Cup Wattle	H: 1.5-2m W: 1m	Shrub with narrow bluish green leaves. Clusters of yellow ball-shaped flowers. Short seed pods, orange seeds	All parts of region and range of soils. Has a very compact shape and needs no maintenance.	A - Seeds were roasted and eaten. B - Nectar food plant. Provides habitat for foraging birds			X	X		X	
<i>Acacia ligulata</i>	Umbrella Bush	H: 1.5-2m W: 1-2m	Spreading shrub with green leaves. Clusters of yellow ball-shaped flowers. Short seed pods, orange seeds.	All parts of region and range of soils. Has fairly dense foliage and shade.	A - Seeds were roasted and eaten. B - Nectar food plant. Provides habitat for foraging birds	mostly rain <500		X	X		X	
<i>Acacia notabilis</i>	Notable Wattle	H: 1-1.2m W: 1m	Shrub with broad green leaves. Clusters of yellow ball-shaped flowers. Masses of brown seed pods, black seeds.	Adelaide plains. Compact shape and needs no maintenance.	A - Seeds were roasted and eaten. B - Nectar food plant. Provides habitat for foraging birds			X	X			

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Description	Growing, distribution information	Beneficial Attributes A - Aboriginal uses B - Butterfly plant	Specific location issues	Riparian, wetlands xx = plants ok wet feet	Coastal plain	Mallee plains	Grassland Grassy woodlands <450-500mm	Grassland Grassy woodlands >450-500mm	High rain heathy woodlands
Shrubs - medium size - continued												
<i>Acacia victoriae</i>	Elegant Wattle	H: 1.5-2m W: 1m	Shrub with narrow bluish green leaves. Clusters of yellow ball-shaped flowers. Short seed pods, orange seeds. Can be a bit prickly.	Plains region, range of soils. Has a compact shape and needs no maintenance.	A - Seeds were roasted and eaten. B - Nectar food plant. Provides habitat for foraging birds	mostly rain <500		X	X	X		
<i>Atriplex cinera</i>	Coast Saltbush	H: 1-2m W: 1-2m	A vigorous hardy shrub with grey leaves. Flowers in summer/autumn. Fruit is not succulent like many other saltbushes.	Pruning this species is a good idea to maintain new growth. May get a bit woody otherwise. Salt tolerant and usually close to coast - planted on NEXY		rain<400		X				
<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	Sweet bursaria, Christmas Bush	H: 2-2.5m W: 1.5-2m canopy	A hardy shrub with dull green leaves but has bright white flowers in December and orange brown seed pods which are an autumn feature	Well adapted to most soil types and grows in open and shady sites. Frost and drought tolerant.	B. A very important nectar source for many butterflies and other insects because of its summer flowering.			X	X	X	X	X
<i>Callistemon seiberi</i>	River bottle brush	H: 1.5-2.5m W: 1-1.5m	Shrub with narrow bright green leaves. Clusters of cream or sometimes pinkish flowers.	Naturally only grows in wet creeklines but will grow in a range of soils with sufficient water.	B - Nectar food plant. Provides habitat for foraging birds	rain>500	xx				?	X
<i>Cullen australasicum</i>	Tall Scurf pea	H: 1.0-1.5m W: 1m	Open shrub with spikes of pinkish pea flowers in spring and autumn. Only live a few years but spread well from seed.	Good idea to prune these plants to form a more solid trunk. Prune also to avoid getting too woody.	B - Caterpillar and nectar food plant; Bird Pollinated	rain>400	X			X	X	?

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Description	Growing, distribution information	Beneficial Attributes A - Aboriginal uses B - Butterfly plant	Specific location issues	Riparian, wetlands xx = plants ok wet feet	Coastal plain	Mallee plains	Grassland Grassy woodlands <450-500mm	Grassland Grassy woodlands >450-500mm	High rain heathy woodlands
Shrubs - medium size - continued												
<i>Dodonea baueri</i>	Crinkled Hop-bush	H: 0.7-1m W: 0.8-1.2m	Smaller spreading shrub with green leaves. Small flowers in spring. Fruit is bright reddish brown and can be quite dense and showy	Ocurring with 300mmm plus rainfall. Adapted to most soil types. Grows in open and shady sites. Only found on more northern plains and foothills		rain>400				x	x	
<i>Dodonea viscosa ssp. angustissima</i>	Narrow-leaf Hop-bush	H: 1.5-2m W: 1-2m	Upright shrub with narrow green leaves. Inconspicuous flowers in spring. Fruit is reddish green to brown	Ocurring with 400mmm plus rainfall. Most soil types. Occurs in coastal and drier plains mostly.		rain>300			x	x		
<i>Dodonea viscosa ssp spatulata</i>	Sticky hop bush	H: 1.5-2m W: 1-1.5m	Upright shrub with green leaves which are brighter when fresh. Inconspicuous flowers in spring. Fruit is bright reddish green to brown and very showy for a few weeks	Ocurring with 400mmm plus rainfall. Adapted to most soil types. Grows in open and shady sites.		rain>425	x		?	?	x	x
<i>Maireana brevifolia</i>	Small-leaved Bluebush	H: 0.5-1m W: 0.4-0.8m	A hardy shrub with small succulent leaves. Flowers in summer-autumn. Small fruit/berries with a brown turning to grey papery surround	Pruning this species is a good idea to maintain new growth. Tends to get a bit woody otherwise.	Great habitat plant which produces rapidly	rain<550		x	x	x	x	
<i>Malva behriana</i>	Australian Holly-hock	H: 1-2m W: 0.8-1m	Shrub with light green leaves. Flowers in spring - pale with blue or pink hues	Usually grows near creeklines but will grow in a range of soils with sufficient water.		rain>450	x				x	

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Description	Growing, distribution information	Beneficial Attributes A - Aboriginal uses B - Butterfly plant	Specific location issues	Riparian, wetlands xx = plants ok wet feet	Coastal plain	Mallee plains	Grassland Grassy woodlands <450-500mm	Grassland Grassy woodlands >450-500mm	High rain heathy woodlands
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Shrubs - medium size - continued

<i>Olearia pimeleoides</i>	Pimelea Daisy-bush	H: 0.8-1m W: 0.8-1m	Smaller hardy shrub with grey-green foliage. Lots of white flowers in spring	More common in Barossa and areas to the north.					X	X	X	
<i>Rhagodia parabolica</i>	Fragrant saltbush	H: 1- 1.2m W: 1.5-2m	A fairly dense hardy shrub with grey leaves. Flowers in summer-autumn. Small red or pink fruit/berries.	Pruning this species is a good idea to maintain new growth. Tends to get a bit woody otherwise.	Small birds like the fruit	rain<475		X	X	X	X	
<i>Senna artemisioides ssp coreacea</i>	Broad-leaf Desert Senna	H: 1-2.5m W: 1-1.5m	Upright open shrub with small green leaves. Yellow flowers most of year especially in late winter to summer	Good compact shrub. Readily pruned into a medium height hedge.	A - Aborigines ate the edible grubs found in the roots, leaves are medicinal. B - Caterpillar food plant			X	X		X	
<i>Senna artemisioides ssp. petiolaris</i>	Flat-stalk Senna	H: 1-2.5m W: 1-1.5m	Upright open shrub with narrow green leaves. Yellow flowers most of year especially in late winter to summer	Good compact shrub. Readily pruned into a medium height hedge.	A - Aborigines ate the edible grubs found in the roots, leaves are medicinal. B - Caterpillar food plant			X	X		X	

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Description	Growing, distribution information	Beneficial Attributes A - Aboriginal uses B - Butterfly plant	Specific location issues	Riparian, wetlands xx = plants ok wet feet	Coastal plain	Mallee plains	Grassland Grassy woodlands <450-500mm	Grassland Grassy woodlands >450-500mm	High rain heathy woodlands
Trees small / shrubs tall												
<i>Eucalyptus phenax</i>	White Mallee	H: 3-5m W: 3-5m canopy	Flowers are white/pale yellow in spring and summer. Bark covers only lower parts of tree trunks.	Widely occurring on Adelaide Plains - common mallee species in all well-drained soils.	A - Aborigines crushed the leaves for medicines and obtained water from roots; B - Nectar food plant; Attracts birds			X	X			
<i>Eucalyptus socialis</i>	Red Mallee	H: 3-5m W: 3-5m canopy	Dull green leaves. Flowers are white/pale yellow in spring and summer. Bark covers only lower parts of tree trunks.	Widely occurring on Adelaide Plains - common mallee species in all well-drained soils.	A - as for <i>E. phenax</i> ; B - Nectar food plant; Attracts birds	Adelaide plains, foothills rain <500		X	X			
<i>Pittosporum angustifolium</i>	Native Apricot	H: 3-4m W: 2-3m	Tall shrub with drooping light green leaves. Clusters of small creamy flowers and distinct seed pods which display orange seeds for many months.	Slow growing but longlived. Adapted to a range of soils and a hardy species once established.	Fruit not edible unless treated		X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping Sheoak	H: 2.5-4m W: 1-2m	Tall shrub with drooping dark green "leaves". Males plants have rusty coloured flowers in spring. Female plants produce seed cones.	Slow growing but longlived. Adapted to a range of soils. Need protection from grazing, rabbits when young.		rain > 400			X	X	X	X

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Description	Growing, distribution information	Beneficial Attributes A - Aboriginal uses B - Butterfly plant	Specific location issues	Riparian, wetlands xx = plants ok wet feet	Coastal plain	Mallee plains	Grassland Grassy woodlands <450-500mm	Grassland Grassy woodlands >450-500mm	High rain heathy woodlands
Trees - medium size												
<i>Eucalyptus gracilis</i>	Yorrell	H: 4-6m W: 3-5m canopy	Flowers are cream/white in spring and summer. Bark covers only lower parts of tree trunks.	Widely occurring on Adelaide Plains - common mallee species in all well-drained soils. Good in drier conditions				X	X			
<i>Eucalyptus odorata</i>	Peppermint Box	H: 4-10m W: 4-8m canopy	Medium sized tree with dull, olive green leaves. White flowers in autumn to spring. Grey/brown fruits. Dark coloured bark covers all of main trunk.	Widely occurring on Adelaide Plains and foothills (especially from near Sandy Creek and through the Barossa).	A - Aborigines crushed the leaves for medicines and made bowls & shields from the bark; B - Nectar food plant; Attracts birds				X	X	X	
<i>Eucalyptus porosa</i>	Mallee Box	H: 4-10m W: 4-6m canopy	Bright green leaves. Flowers are white/pale yellow in spring and summer. Grey/brown bark covers all of main trunk.	Widely occurring on Adelaide Plains and foothills (especially near Gawler and south to Salisbury).	A - as for E. odorata. B - Nectar food plant; Attracts birds				X	X	X	X

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size	Description	Growing, distribution information	Beneficial Attributes A - Aboriginal uses B - Butterfly plant	Specific location issues	Riparian, wetlands xx = plants ok wet feet	Coastal plain	Mallee plains	Grassland Grassy woodlands <450-500mm	Grassland Grassy woodlands >450-500mm	High rain heathy woodlands
Trees - tall												
<i>Eucalyptus largiflorens</i>	River Box	H: 5-15m W: 4-12m canopy	Dull green leaves. Flowers are white/pale yellow on the ends of branchlets in spring and summer. Grey/brown bark covers all of main trunk. Heavier soils.	Mainly found in heavier soils in the Willaston - Roseworthy - Wasleys - Hamley Bridge area and on the Gawler River floodplain.	A - Aborigines crushed the leaves for medicines and made bowls & shields from the bark; B - Nectar food plant; Attracts birds	Plains in floodplain & heavy soils			x	x	x	
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp leucoxylon</i>	South Australian Blue gum	H: 10 - 20m W: 8- 12m canopy	Larger sized tree with white/grey trunk above lower trunk bark. Juvenile leaves are quite blue then turning greener. Cream flowers usually in spring. Grey fruits.	Rainfall above 500mm usually required. Generally south of North Para/Gawler.	A - Leaves collected for steam baths to heal various illnesses. Gum used to seal burns and cuts. Bark fibre used to make string. Seeds and sap were eaten. B - Nectar food plant; Attracts birds	rain>450,					x	x
<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon ssp pruinosa</i>	Inland SA Blue gum	H: 5 - 15m W: 4- 10m canopy	Medium sized tree with white/grey trunk above lower trunk bark. Juvenile leaves are quite blue then turning greener and hairy. Cream flowers usually in spring. Grey fruits.	Rainfall between 400-600mm usually. Generally north of North Para/Gawler.	A - as above. B - Nectar food plant; Attracts birds	Rain 400-600, N of Gawler				x	x	

Some of the species listed will be in limited numbers and orders may need to be varied. The information supplied about plants for butterfly and caterpillar use is not complete. Use by Aboriginal people -- check before eating or using anything. Additional information will be added as available. We suggest planting 2 or 3 plants for smaller species will produce best results. It makes the plants easy to identify & covers possible loss of a plant. Garden designers will say it usually produces better design effects