Encouraging beneficial insects
through planting indigenous shelterbelts

A list of plants compatible with integrated pest and disease management programs for horticulture in Victoria

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Principles of plant selection

A horticultural ecosystem with many links in the food web has more stable predator–prey dynamics and is better equipped to cope with seasonal changes.

Planting indigenous windbreaks and shelterbelts in orchards and vineyards encourages beneficial insect, bird, and bat populations, which assist in pest management.

This guide provides a list of plants indigenous to Victoria for producers to use when considering how to increase beneficial populations in their orchard or vineyard.

Beneficial insects often have a complex lifecycle – they are predatory or parasitic during part of their lifecycle and feed on pollen and nectar at other times. Cultural methods such as mowing every second inter-row sward will encourage populations of insects to establish and maintain themselves.

Planting suitable species in windbreaks and shelterbelts will provide both a habitat and refuge from which insects can re-establish after disruption.

Beneficial insects include:

- **Predatory mites** feed on pest mites and thrips – able to feed on pollen when there are low numbers of prey. (For example, *Typhlodromus spp.*, *P. persimilis,* and other native species)
- **Parasitic wasps** in their larval stage feed on moth larvae and eggs, woolly aphid, mealybugs, but also need a source of nectar and pollen in the adult stages. (For example, *Trichogramma spp.*, *Aphelinusmali*, and other native and naturalised wasps.)
- **Generalist predators** feed on a range of insects including aphids, mealybugs, scale insects, mites, moth eggs. They also supplement their food with nectar, pollen and fungi. (For example, lacewings, hoverflies, ladybirds.)
- **Native bees** (pollinators) are solitary bees and are more efficient pollinators than the introduced honey bee – and they provide the service for free. However, to avoid pollination competition, select plant species which do not flower when the crop flowers.

To encourage beneficials, a structurally complex habitat is ideal. Layered vegetation, comprising several species chosen to provide pollen and nectar all year round, will deliver suitable habitat for beneficial insects and birds.

Small insectivorous birds prefer dense and/or spikey vegetation, in which they cannest and take refuge from predators. They often supplement their diet with nectar and/or seeds.

Insectivorous bats are common throughout Victoria and can eat up to half their body weight in insects per night. In general, they require old trees with hollows for nestingsites. Birds of prey also utilise hollows in tall trees as nesting sites, or take over abandoned nests.

Different flower types attract different pollinators. Some common examples include:

- **Daisies** (including crown, umbelliferous and composite types): daisy flowers are not specialised, and therefore suit a large number of insects including flies, caterpillars, capsid bugs, beetles, green lacewings, bush crickets, ichneumonflies, parasitic wasps, social wasps and solitary bees.

- **Deep Tubular Flowers**: suit long tongued flies and honey eating birds.
- **Shallow Drab Flowers**: Short tongued flies.
- **Pea Flowers** (especially family Papilionaceae): specialised for pollination by bees.
- **Heaths and Heathers** (family Epacridaceae): chief pollinators are bees.

Plant selection is based on species indigenous to Victoria. Distribution data was obtained from the Flora of Victoria database.

The selection procedure also eliminated plant species which harbour problem insects or birds. For instance, species which are a food plant for light brown apple moth *(Epiphysas posttivana*) have been excluded, as have all plants with berries which attract frugivorous (fruit-eating) birds. Many species of Eucalypts have also been excluded because of their prolific nectar production, which may attract lorikeets.

Key to abbreviations

SHAPE	
	Shrub with foliage to ground level. Generally, these will be as wide as they are high
	Tree or shrub with some clear trunk. Higher than they are wide, most of these are useful windbreak trees or ornamental
	Trees with a clear trunk and round crown
	Tree with wide crown and clear trunk, usually as high as they are wide
	Multi-stemmed tree (usually mallee)
	Columnar tree, with foliage to ground level
BIRD/BEE ATTRACTING PLANTS	
Nectar	Plants providing nectar
Seeds	Plants providing seeds
HHH	Habitat for Helmeted Honeyeater. The HH is a locally threatened bird species
Bees	Attract bees for pollination
BUTTERFLY/WASP ATTRACTING PLANTS	
Food	Food plant for caterpillar
Nectar	Nectar plant for butterfly or moth
SUN	
Full sun	Requires or tolerates full sun
Partial sun	Prefers partial sun or dappled shade
Shade	Prefers or tolerates full shade
All	Will cope with all aspects
SCREEN OR WINDBREAK PLANTS	
Screen	Screen
Windbreak	Will tolerate reasonable wind force and protect less sturdy plants

SOIL AND DRAINAGE	
Dry	Dry, well-drained soils – may be sandy, clayey, or stony soils which do not accumulate water
Moist	Moist, well-drained soils – never dry out, holding water for short periods only
Swampy	Moist, swampy soils – poorly drained, includes areas subject to periodic inundation which may dry out in summer.
Wet	Wet, boggy or waterlogged soils – remain wet all year. Includes semi-aquatic plants.
COMMENTS	
P&D	Relates to known pests and diseases of the plant
Genus P&D	Indicates that information listed applies to the genus, and not necessarily the particular species listed

Plant suggestions

DRY SITES – NORTH FACING SLOPES

Trees	Shrubs
**Eucalyptus goniocalyx*	**Bursaria spinosa*
**Eucalyptus dives*	*Epacris impressa*
**Acacia implexa (Lightwood)*	*Goodia lotifolia*
**Eucalyptus radiata*	*Hakea decurrens*
**Bursaria spinosa*	*Hakea sericea*
**Eucalyptus baxteri*	*Hakea ulicina*
	Indigofera australis

COOL &/OR SHELTERED SITES

Trees	Shrubs
**Eucalyptus yarrensis*	**Bursaria spinosa*
** Acacia meloxylon*	*Epacris impressa*
**Acacia implexa (Lightwood)*	*Goodia lotifolia*
** Acacia verticulata*	**Hakea nodosa*
**Bursaria spinosa*	**Melaleuca ericifolia*
**Eucalyptus baxteri*	*Hakea ulicina*
Eucalyptus cypellocarpa	*Indigofera australis*
**Eucalyptus dives*	
**Eucalyptus radiata*	
**Eucalyptus viminalis*	

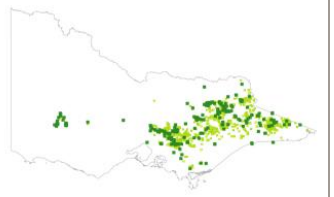
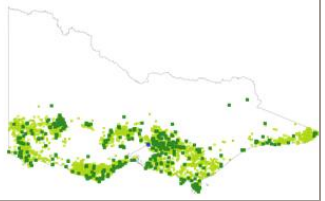
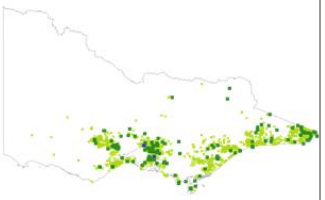
WET AREAS, SWAMPS, CREEK MARGINS

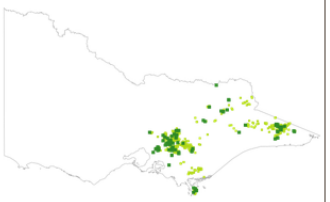
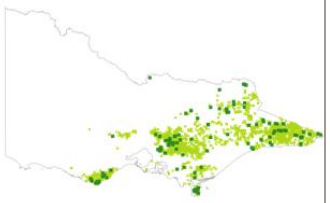
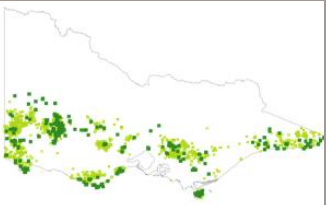
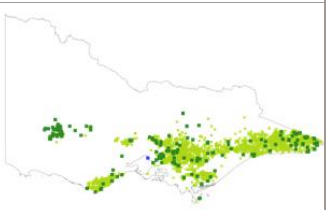
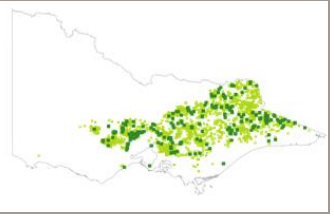
Trees	Shrubs
Acacia verticulata	*Leptospermum continentale*
**Eucalyptus ovata*	**Leptospermum grandifolium*
**Eucalptus viminalis*	**Leptospermum lanigerum*
**Eucalyptus yarrensis*	*Melaleuca squarrosa*
**Leptospermum grandifolium*	
**Leptospermum lanigerum*	

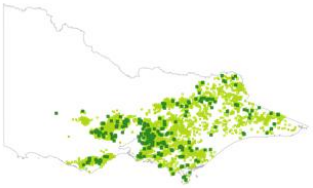
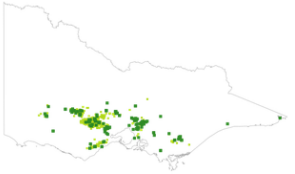
DAMS

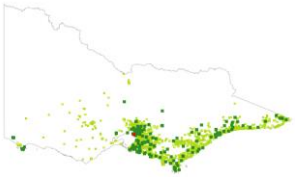
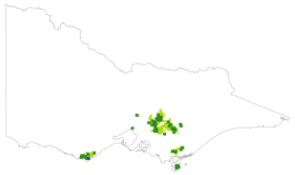
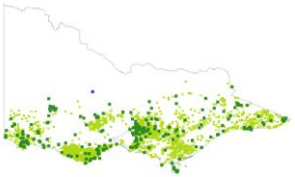
**Melaleuca ericifolia*	Slow growing trees

Trees

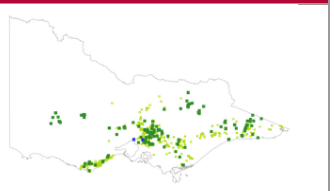
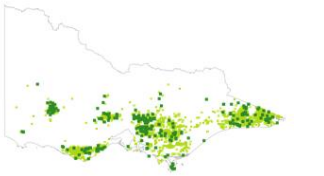
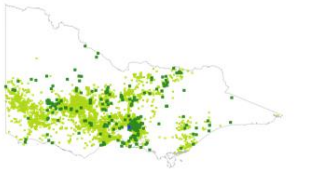
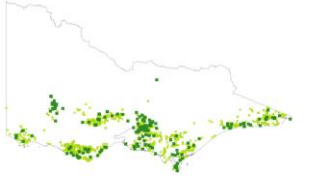
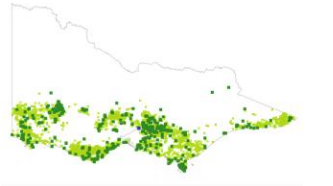
Botanical name	Common name	Shape	Size	Flower	Bird / Bees	Butterfly / wasp	Aspect	Screen / Windbreak	Drainage	Comments	Distribution
***Acacia implexa*	Lightwood		5–15m x 4–7m	Dec–Mar	Seed		Full sun; Partial shade	Screen	Dry, Moist	Imperial blue butterfly. Timber prized for furniture.Fire retardant. Long lived. P&D: Uromycladium Gall.	
***Acacia melanoxylon*	Blackwood		5–30m x 4–15m	July–Oct	Seed	Pollen (food)	Full sun; Partial shade	Screen Windbreak	Moist	Fire Retardant. Long lived, hardy. Excellent timberfor furniture making. P&D: Uromycladium Gall.	
Acacia obliquinervia	Mountain Hickory Wattle										
***Acacia verticillata*	Prickly Moses		2–6m x3–5m	June–Dec	Seed		Partial shade		Moist, Swampy	Thorny, tolerates most conditions, including alkalinesoils. Pruning whilst young encourages bushy habit. Useful bird refuge.	
Allocasuarina littoralis	Black she-oak		4–8m x 2–5m	Mar–June	Seed		Full sun; Partial shade	Windbreak	Dry	Dry. Pests: Brown Stick Insect, Casuarina Galls,Twig Girdling Longicorn	

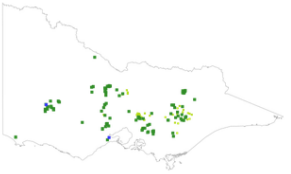
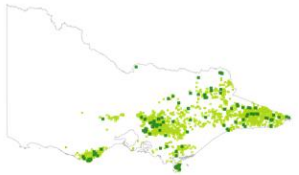
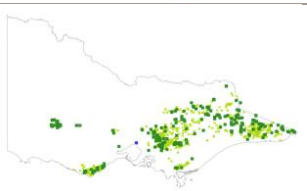
Botanical name	Common name	Shape	Size	Flower	Bird / Bees	Butterfly / wasp	Aspect	Screen / Wind break	Drainage	Comments	Distribution
Atherosperma moschatum	Southern Sassafras		10–25m x 2–5m	Mar–July		Pollen (food)	Shade, Partial shade		Moist	Slow growing tree. Pendant creamy, perfumedflowers	
Bedfordia arborescens	Blanket Leaf		3–7m x 2–4 m	Oct–Jan			Shade, Partial shade		Moist	Small yellow daisy flower heads. Roots need to be kept cool.	
***Eucalyptus baxteri*	Brown Stringybark		3–40m x 4–20m	Dec–April	Nectar Seed Bees	Pollen (food)	Full sun; Partial shade	Windbreak	Dry, Moist	Good shelter and shade tree. Timber is used for buildings, poles and fuel. Size of tree determined by quality of soil. Also smaller in exposed areas.	
***Eucalyptus cypellocarpa*	Mountain Grey Gum		10–65m x 12–30m	Dec–July	Nectar Seed	Pollen (food)	Full sun; Partial shade		Moist	Prefers moist deep soils, however is adaptable to most conditions, but growth is stunted in drier soils. Provides timber for building industry, produces honey and has potential for broadacre planting.	
***Eucalyptus dives*	Broad Leaved Peppermint		8–25m x 6–15m	Sept–Dec	Nectar, seed, HHH Bees	Pollen (food)	Full sun; Partial shade	Windbreak Screen	Dry, Moist	Sensitive to *Phytophora cinnmomi*. Adaptable to all but wetsoils, tolerating dry and stony conditions. Shade.	

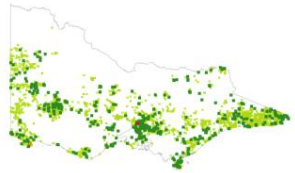
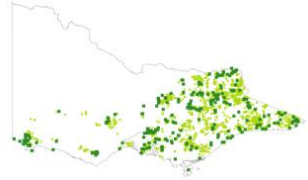
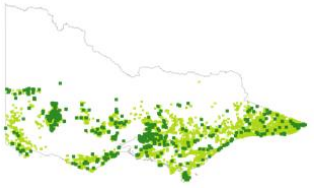
Botanical name	Common name	Shape	Size	Flower	Bird/ Bees	Butterfly / wasp	Sun	Screen / Wind break	Drainage	Comments	Distribution
***Eucalyptus goniocalyx*	Long Leaved Box		8–20m x 6–15m	Mar–Aug	Nectar Seed Bees	Nectar Pollen (food)	Full sun; Partial shade	Windbreak	Dry	Resistant to *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. Fast growing.	
***Eucalyptus ovata*	Swamp Gum		8–30m x 8–20m	Mar–June	Nectar, seed HHH Bees	Nectar Pollen (food)	Full sun; Partial shade	Windbreak, Screen	Swampy	Highly resistant to *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. Leaveseaten by koalas. P&D: Steel-blue Sawfly	
***Eucalyptusradiata*	Narrow leaved Peppermint		10–30m x 6–20m	Oct–Jan	Nectar Seed HHH Bees	Pollen (food)	Full sun; Partial shade	Windbreak	Dry, Moist	Susceptible to lerp infestation which attracts Bell Miners colonies. Shade tree. Susceptible to *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. P&D: bubble gall, gum scale	
Eucalyptus sieberi	Silver-top Ash		25–35m high	Sept–Dec	Bees					Fairly fire resistant.	
***Eucalyptus viminalis*	Manna Gum		10–50m x 8–15m	Jan–May	Nectar Seed HHH Bees	Pollen (food)	Full sun	Windbreak	Moist	Resistant to *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. Fast growing, very adaptable. Used for timber, pulp and honey. Koala food tree.	
***Eucalyptus yarrensis*	Yarra Gum		10–20m x 5–10m	Jan	Nectar Seed Bees	Pollen (food)	Full sun	Windbreak, Screen	Moist, S	Good shade tree. Grows on river Flats.	

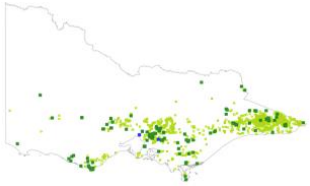
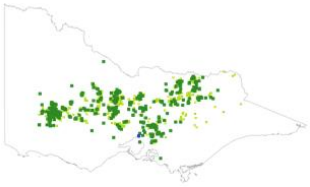
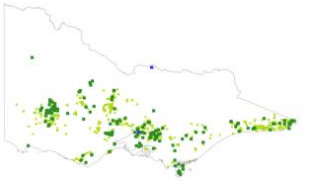
Botanical name	Common name	Shape	Size	Flower	Bird / Bees	Butterfly / wasp	Aspect	Screen / Wind break	Drainage	Comments	Distribution
***Leptospermum grandifolium*	Mountain Tea-tree		1.5–6m high	Oct–Jan	Bees	Nectar	Full sun; Partial shade	Screen	Swampy, Wet	Large white flowers borne at the end of side branches. Adaptable.	
***Leptospermum lanigerum*	Woolly Tea-tree		2–6m x 1–3m	Sept–Jan	Bees	Nectar	Full sun; Partial shade	Screen	Swampy	Good bird habitat. Masses of white flowers.Resistant to *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.	
***Melaleuca ericifolia*	Swamp Paperbark		2–9m x 3m	Oct–Nov	Nectar Bees	Nectar	Full sun; Partial shade	Screen, Windbreak	Moist, Swampy	Masses of terminal short cream brushes. Clumping habit.	
Nothofagus cunninghamii	Myrtle Beech		8–35m high	Nov–Jan					Moist	Slow growing. Very attractive tree. Found in highrainfall areas on sheltered slopes or gullies	
Ozothamnus Ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting		2–6m x 1–3m	Nov–Feb			Full sun; Partial shade		Moist	Daisy flowers. Masses of broad white flowerheads at the ends of branches.	
Pomaderris aspera	Hazel Pomaderris		3–12m x 2–4m	Oct–Dec		Pollen (food)	Partial shade, Shade		Moist	Frequent small holes in the leaves are caused by caterpillars of geometrid moths and the Yellow-spot Jewel butterfly. Masses of flowers in terminalsprays.	

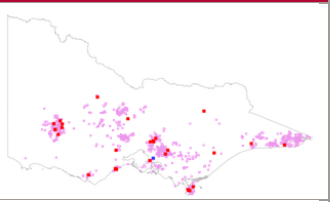
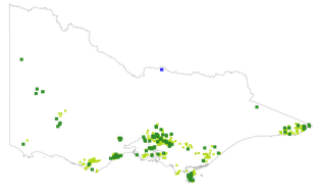
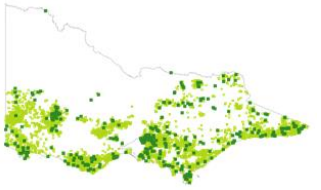
Shrubs

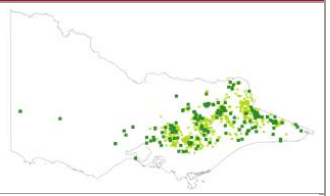
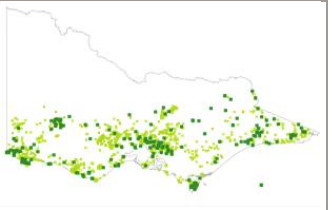
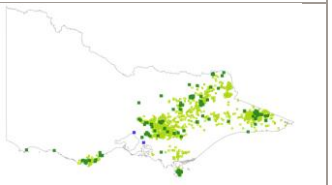
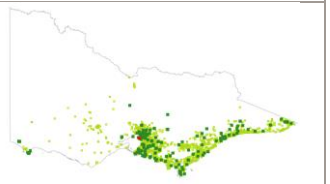
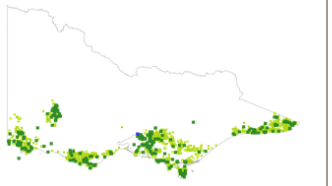
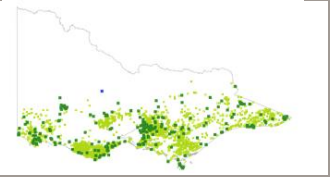
Botanical name	Common name	Shape	Size	Flower	Bird/ Bees	Butterfly / wasp	Aspect	Screen / Wind break	Drainage	Comments	Distribution
Acacia leprosa	Cinnamon wattle		3–12m x 2–6m	Aug–Dec	Seed		Partial shade, Shade	Screen	Moist	Thorny, fast growing & attractive. Excellent tall screening plant. Masses of scented flowers	
Acacia mucronata	Narrow-leaf wattle		2–6m x 2–5m	Aug–Oct	Seed		Full sun, Partial shade	Screen	Dry, Moist	Good screen plant but requires pruning. Variablehabitat. May sucker, esp. after fire.	
Acacia paradoxa	Hedge wattle		2–4m x 3–5m	Aug–Nov	Seed		Full sun, Partial shade	Screen Windbreak	Dry	Thorny. Fast growing, ornamental. Refuge for birds. Will adapt to any situation. P&D: Uromycladium Galls	
Acacia stricta	Hop wattle		2–5m x 2–4m	May–Oct	Seed		All aspects	Windbreak	Dry	A quick growing low windbreak ideal for planting under existing trees. Drought hardy. Reliable &attractive	
***Acacia verticulata*	Prickly Moses		2–6m x 3–5m	June–Dec	Seed		Partial shade		Moist, Swampy	Thorny, tolerates most conditions, including alkaline soils. Pruning whilst young encourages bushy habit. Useful bird refuge	

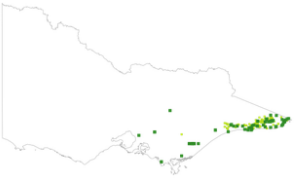
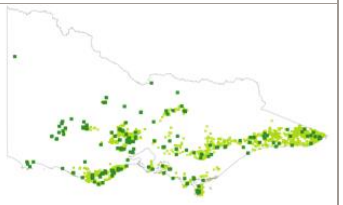
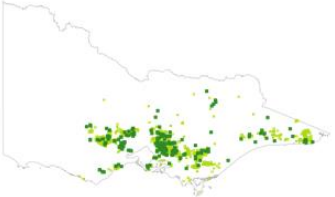
Botanical name	Common name	Shape	Size	Flower	Bird / Bees	Butterfly / wasp	Aspect	Screen / Windbreak	Drainage	Comments	Distribution
Baeckea ramosissima	Rosy Baeckea				Bees						
***Bursaria spinosa*	Sweet Bursaria		2–6m x 2–3m	Dec–Mar		Nectar Food	Full sun, Partial shade	Screen	Dry, Moist	Shiny leaves & sweetly scented cream flowers are a haven for nectar feeding insects, esp beetles, butterflies and wasps, including Trichogramma. Harbours wasp that attacks pasture pests. P&D: Chinese Wax Scale, White WaxScale, moths	
Bedfordia arborescens	Blanket Leaf		3–7m x 2–4m	Oct–Jan			Partial shade, Shade		Moist	Small yellow daisy flower heads. Roots need to bekept cool.	
Comesperma ericinium	Heath Milkwort		0.5–1.5m x 1–2m	Oct–Feb			Partial shade		Dry, Moist	Adaptable. Pea-like flowers. Profuse terminal racemes of small pink flowers	
Correa lawrenciana	Mountain Correa		1–8m high	Winter – Spring						Slender straight stemmed shrub – small tree.	

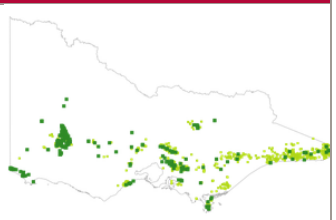
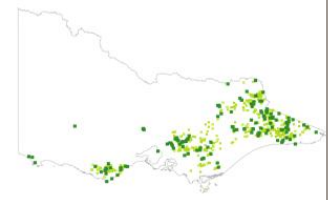
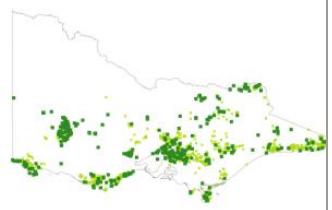
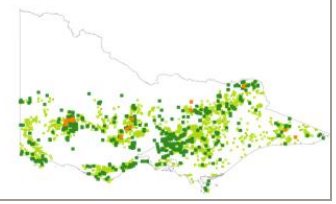
Botanical name	Common name	Shape	Size	Flower	Bird / Bees	Butterfly / wasp	Aspect	Screen / Wind break	Drainage	Comments	Distribution
Correa reflexa	Common Correa		0.3–2m x 1–2m	Mar–Sept	Nectar		All aspects		Dry, Moist	Honeyeaters. An excellent plant for dry shady positions, establishing well under existing trees. Large green or red bell-shaped flowers	
Daviesia latifolia	Hop Bitter Pea		1–3m x 1–2m	Sept–Dec		Pollen (food)	Full sun, Partial shade		Dry, Moist	Dense racemes of fragrant yellow & cream pea like flowers. Genus P&D: Seed eating caterpillars	
Daviesia leptophylla	Narrow-leaf Bitter Pea		1–2m x 1–2m	Jul–Nov		Pollen (food)	Full sun, Partial shade		Dry	Stiff, tangled prickly shrub with pea like flowers in leaf axils. Genus P&D: Seed eating caterpillars	
Dillwynia cinerascens	Grey Parrot-pea		0.6–1.5m x 0.5–1.5m	Jul–Nov		Pollen (food)	Partial shade		Dry	Terminal clusters of yellow and orange pea-like flowers. Attractive, adaptable shrub for a shadysituation. P&D: Seed eating caterpillars	
***Epacris impressa*	Common Heath		0.5–1.5m x 0.2–0.6m	Mar–Nov	Nectar HHH Bees		Partial shade		Dry, Moist	Pollinated by birds such as the Eastern Spinebill, attracts honeyeaters. Masses of white, pink or redflowers	

Botanical name	Common name	Shape	Size	Flower	Bird/ Bees	Butterfly / wasp	Sun	Screen / Windbreak	Drainage	Comments	Distribution
***Goodia lotifolia*	Golden tip		1.5m x1.5m	Sept–Dec	Seed	Pollen (food)	Full sun, Partial shade		Dry, Moist	Fast growing, attractive shrubs with masses of fragrantyellow pea flowers. Resistant to *Phytophthora cinnamoni.* Genus P&D: Leaf Miner, Seed eating caterpillars	
Grevillia alpina	Mountain Grevillia		1–2.5m x 1–2m	Aug–Dec	Nectar		Partial shade		Dry, Moist	Sensitive to *Phytophthora. Cinnamomi*. Does best as understorey shrub. Showy. P&D: Root lesion nematodes	
***Hakea decurrens*	Bushy Needlewood		Medium to large	Winter	Nectar		Full sun, Partial shade		Dry, Moist	Prickly, hardy shrub with white – pink flowers. Provide food and habitat for small birds (wrens, thornbills and fantails, silvereyes and honeyeaters). Black cockatoos eat Hakea seeds and also wood boring larvae from Eucalypts and Acacias.	
***Hakea nodosa*	Yellow Hakea		1–3m x 1–2m	April–Aug	Nectar HHH		All aspects	Screen	Moist, Swampy	Tolerant to *Phytophthora cinnomomi*. Masses of fragrantyellow flowers along stem, quick growing shrub provides a good low screen. Same as H. *decurrens*(above)	

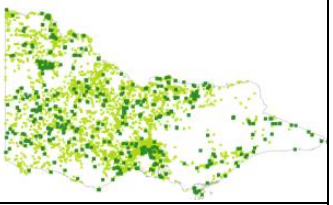
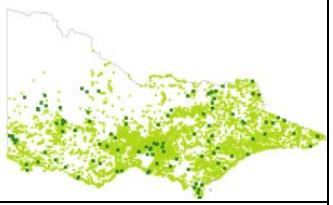
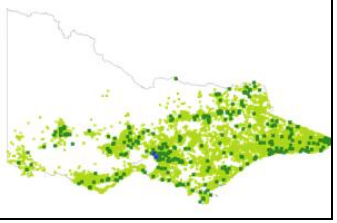
Botanical name	Common name	Shape	Size	Flower	Bird/ Bees	Butterfly / wasp	Sun	Screen / Windbreak	Drainage	Comments	Distribution
***Hakea sericea*	Bushy Needle-wood		2–5m x 1–3m	May–Dec	Nectar	Nectar	Full sun, Partial shade		Dry	Fast growing. Stiff prickly needles. Masses of white/pink flowers. Adaptable to all conditions. As for *H. decurrens* (above).	
***Hakea ulicina*	Furze Hakea		1–3m x 1–2m	Jul–Nov	Nectar		Full sun, Partial shade		Dry, Moist	Hardy, with cream flowers. As for *H. decurrens* (above).	
Hovea linearis	Common Hovea		0.3–0.6m x 0.3m	Aug–Oct			Partial shade, Shade		Dry, Moist	Good under Eucalypts. Pea Flowers. Sensitive to *Phytophora cinnamomi*. Genus P&D: seed eating caterpillars	
***Indigofera australis*	Australian Indigo		1–2m x 1–2m	Sept–Dec		Pollen	All aspects		Dry, Moist	Adaptable and attractive in flower. Sprays of white,pink or mauve pea flowers. Resistant to *Phytophora cinnamomi*. Genus P&D: seed eating catepillars	
***Leptospermum continentale*	Prickly Tea-tree		1–4m x 1–2m	Oct–Mar	Bees	Nectar	Full sun, Partial shade		Moist, Swampy	Prickly, houses spiders camouflaged as flower buds. Masses of white flowers. Hardy.	

Botanical name	Common name	Shape	Size	Flower	Bird/ Bees	Butterfly / wasp	Sun	Screen / Windbreak	Drainage	Comments	Distribution
***Leptospermum grandifolium*	Mountain Tea-tree		1.5–6m high	Oct–Jan	Bees	Nectar	Full sun, Partial shade	Screen	Swampy, Wet	Adaptable. Large white flowers borne at the end of side branches.	
***Leptospermum lanigerum*	Woolly Tea-tree		2–6m x 1–3m	Sept–Jan	HHH Bees	Nectar	Full sun, Partial shade	Screen	Swampy	Ornamental, with attractive green grey foliage andmasses of white flowers. Grows along streams. Resistant to *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.	
Lomatia fraseri	Tree Lomatia		2–7m x 1–4m	Dec–Feb			Full sun, Partial shade		Dry	Slow growing. Attractive shrub with loose terminal oraxillary racemes of creamy spider flowers.	
***Melaleuca ericifolia*	Swamp Paperbark		2–9m x 3m	Oct–Nov	N Bees	Nectar	Full sun, Partial shade	Screen Windbreak	Moist, Swampy	Masses of terminal cream brushes. Adaptable, but may sucker.	
***Melaleuca squarrosa*	Scented Paperbark		2–5m x 1–2m	Sept–Feb	Nectar HHH Bees	Nectar	Full sun, Partial shade		Swampy Wet	Attractive, fast growing shrub with profuse terminalspikes of scented cream – yellow flowers.	
Ozothamnus ferrugineus	Tree Everlasting		2–6m x 1–3m	Nov–Feb			Full sun, Partial shade	Screen	Moist	Broad clusters of white daisy flowerheads at the endsof branches.	

Botanical name	Common name	Shape	Size	Flower	Bird/ Bees	Butterfly / wasp	Sun	Screen / Windbreak	Drainage	Comments	Distribution
Platylobium formosum	Handsome Flat-pea		0.3–1.5m x 1–1.5m	Sept–Dec	Bees		Full sun, Partial shade		Moist	Shady place. Large yellow and red pea flowers.Genus P&D: Seed eating Caterpillars	
Platylobium obtusangulum	Common Flat Pea		0.6m x 1m	Spring	Bees		Full sun, Partial shade		Dry	Bee pollinated. Genus P&D: Seed eating Caterpillars	
Pomaderris aspera	Hazel Pomaderris		3–12m x 2–4m	Oct–Dec		Pollen (food)	Partial shade, Shade		Moist	Middle storey shrub with masses of green yellow flowers in terminal sprays	
Pultenaea daphnoides	Large-leaf Bush-pea		1–3m x 0.5–2m	Aug–Nov	Bees		All		Moist	Large yellow & brown pea flowers in terminal heads. Resistant to *Phytophthora*	
Pultenaea gunnii	Golden Bush-pea		0.5–1.5m x 0.5m	Sept–Oct	Bees	Pollen (food)	Full sun, Partial shade		Dry, Moist	Spectacular in flower. Grows well under established trees. Bee pollinated. P&D: Flower Galls. Genus P&D: *Phytophthora*	

Botanical name	Common name	Shape	Size	Flower	Bird/ Bees	Butterfly / wasp	Sun	Screen / Windbreak	Drainage	Comments	Distribution
Pultenaea scabra	Rough Bush-pea		1–2m x 0.5–1.5m	Sept–Nov	Bees	Pollen (food)	Partial shade		Moist	Masses of orange yellow flowers in loose terminal clusters. Genus P&D: *Phytophthora*	
Pultenaea forsythiana			Medium		Bees					Pea flowers. Genus P&D: *Phytophthora*	
Spyridium parvifolium	Dusty Miller		1–3m x 1–2m	Jul–Nov			Partial shade, Shade		Dry, Moist	Provides a light screen in dry, shady areas.	
Tetratheca ciliata	Pink Bells		0.3–0.6m x 0.3– 0.6m	Jul–Dec			Partial shade, Shade		Dry	Fragrant mauve pink or white flowers hang from shortstalks. Genus P&D: *Phytophthora*, Grey mould, Common White Fly	

Grasses and groundcovers

Botanical name	Common name	Shape	Size	Flower	Bird/ Bees	Butterfly / wasp	Aspect	Screen / Windbreak	Drainage	Comments	Region
Rytidosperma caespitosum	Wallaby grass					Nectar				Attract Trichogramma wasps which feed on caterpillar pests (moths)	
Dichondra repens	Kidney weed									Good ground cover in sheltered areas	
Lomandra longifolia	Spiny headed Mat-rush					Nectar				Attract Trichogramma wasps which feed on caterpillar pests (moths)	

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Appendix A: Definition of pest and disease terms (P&D)

Caterpillar	The larvae of a moth, butterfly or sawfly
Gall	An abnormal growth of plant tissues induced by the presence of a foreign animal or plant. Most commonly caused by tiny wasps.
Leaf miner	An insect which lives in and feeds upon the leaf cells between theupper and lower surfaces of a leaf
Looper	A moth caterpillar lacking 2 or more of its prolegs; it crawls by looping its body.
Borers	Insects that bore holes and tunnels through the heartwood and sapwoodof plants. A range of insects are involved, mostly beetles and their larvae, but also large moth larvae.
Lerps	Small sap-sucking insects which attack the leaves. Lerps are as speciesof psyllid, the active nymphs construct a waxy scale like covering, beneath which they shelter and feed.
Scales	Sucking insects which conceal themselves beneath waxy, leathery or cottony shells or secretions.
White fly	also called snow flies, are small sucking insects in the family Aleyrodidae. The adults are winged and covered with fine whitepowder, giving rise to the common name.
Nematodes	thread-like microscopic worms, some of which are parasitic onanimals or plants.
Phytophthora cinnamomi	also known as Cinnamon Fungus, it is a vigorous plantpathogen which kills a wide range of plants by attacking the root system.
Grey mould	Grey mould (*Botrytis cinerea*) may grow on the foliage of many native plants when the conditions are still and very humid or drizzly. Most attacks of grey mould are of a transient nature and cause little damage. In humid growing regions, it is a common storage problem of apples and pears

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