

Attracting pollinators to your garden in the Mount Alexander Region



The unsung heroes of our ecosystems – the pollinators – do a great deal of the heavy lifting in the environmental services department. Our native pollinators have evolved over millions of years alongside native plant species to provide healthy ecosystem function through pollination.

A healthy natural environment means a wide range of pollinators supporting native plants. Locally in the Mount Alexander region the biggest threat to our native pollinators is the fragmented landscape and lack of diverse indigenous plant species.

We can encourage native pollinators to thrive by taking local on-ground action and planting native pollinator attracting plants in our gardens and on our properties. Pollinators are essential to our healthy landscape and provide vital pollination services to native flora, local gardens and agriculture production across our region.

This guide provides 20 local indigenous plants that can help transform your garden into a pollinator hub, that provides the ability for them to move freely across our region. The species have been carefully selected to provide a mix of shrubs, herbs and grasses, and will add color, style and function to any garden, no matter how big or small.



Pollination Reservoirs

Pollination reservoirs are areas featuring a high diversity of native plant species that provide nectar, pollen and habitat sites for pollinators throughout the year.

It is important to pick a variety of shrubs, herbs and grasses, that flower at different at different times of the year, to create pollinator reservoirs in your garden.

Pollination reservoirs are beneficial for primary production, as well as local flora and fauna, as they provide ideal habitat for a variety of pollinators.

20 INDIGENOUS POLLINATOR PLANTS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Flower	Form
Sweet Bursaria	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>	cream	shrub
Gorse Bitter-pea	<i>Daviesia ulicifolia</i>	yellow/orange	shrub
Bushy Needlewood	<i>Hakea decurrens</i>	cream	shrub
Austral Indigo	<i>Indigofera australis</i>	purple	shrub
Wax Flower	<i>Philotheca verrucosa</i>	white/pink	shrub
Dusty Miller	<i>Spyridium parvifolium</i>	cream	shrub
Gold-dust Wattle	<i>Acacia acinacea</i>	yellow	small shrub
Bitter Cryptandra	<i>Cryptandra amara</i>	white	small shrub
Running Postman	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>	red	prostrate shrub
Stinking Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle laxiflora</i>	yellow	creeping herb
Lemon Beauty-heads	<i>Calocephalus citreus</i>	yellow	herb
Clustered Everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	yellow	herb
Yam Daisy	<i>Microseris walteri</i>	yellow	herb
Austral Storks-bill	<i>Pelargonium australe</i>	white/purple	herb
Showy Podolepis	<i>Podolepis jaceoides</i>	yellow	herb
Bluebells	<i>Wahlenbergia sp.</i>	purple	herb
Late-flower Flax-lily	<i>Dianella tarada</i>	purple	tussock
Kangaroo Grass	<i>Themeda triandra</i>	green	tussock
Black Bottlewashers	<i>Enneapogon nigricans</i>	green	small tussock
Common Wheat-grass	<i>Anthosachne scabra</i>	green	small tussock



Sweet Bursaria

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Gorse Bitter-pea

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Yam Daisy

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Gold-dust Wattle

6



Bushy Needlewood

7



Running Postman

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Getting started

- Pick plants from the list and source from your local indigenous nurseries.
- Plant in late Autumn, to ensure the best chance of survival.
- Try and connect your planting with existing habitat to help provide connectivity across the landscape.
- Encourage neighbours and friends to plant for pollinators and create connections across your landscape.

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