

- (P) (N)** *Backhousia citriodora* - Lemon-Scented Myrtle
Small Tree. Flowers from Dec to March
- (P) (N)** *Banksia ericifolia* - Heath Banksia
Shrub. Flowers from April to August
- (P) (N)** *Banksia marginata* - Silver Banksia
Shrub. Flowers from September to May
- (P) (N)** *Banksia serrata* - Old Man Banksia
Small Tree. Flowers from December to April
- (P) (N)** *Banksia spinulosa* - Hairpin Banksia
Shrub. Flowers from April to August
- (P) (N)** *Bursaria spinosa* - Sweet Bursaria
Shrub. Flowers from October to March
- (P) (N)** *Callistemon salignus* - Willow Bottlebrush
Small Tree. Flowers from September to October
- (P) (N)** *Callistemon subulatus* - Dwarf Bottlebrush
Shrub. Flowers from October to January
- (P) (N)** *Callistemon viminalis* - Weeping Bottlebrush
Small Tree. Flowers from October to February
- (P) (N)** *Corymbia citriodora* - Lemon-Scented Gum
Tree. Flowers from June to September
- (P) (N)** *Corymbia eximia* - Yellow Bloodwood
Tree. Flowers from August to October
- (P) (N)** *Corymbia ficifolia* - Red Flowering Gum
Small Tree. Flowers from December to May
- (P) (N)** *Corymbia maculata* - Spotted Gum
Tree. Flowers from January to August
- (P) (N)** *Dodonaea viscosa* - Sticky Hopbush
Shrub. Flowers from September to February
- (P) (N)** *Eucalyptus blakelyi* - Blakely's Red Gum
Tree. Flowers from October to January
- (P) (N)** *Eucalyptus bridgesiana* - Apple Box
Tree. Flowers from January to April
- (P) (N)** *Eucalyptus dealbata* - Tumbledown Red Gum
Tree. Flowers from September to December

- (N)** *Eucalyptus melliodora* - Yellow Box
Tree. Flowers from September to February
- (P) (N)** *Eucalyptus pauciflora* - Snow Gum
Small Tree. Flowers from October to January
- (N)** *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* - Red Ironbark
Tree. Flowers from January to October
- (P) (N)** *Grevillea Bronze Rambler* - Prostrate Grevillea
Groundcover. Flowers most of the year
- (P) (N)** *Grevillea Gaudi Chaudi* - Prostrate Grevillea
Groundcover. Flowers from September to April
- (P) (N)** *Grevillea Royal Mantle* - Prostrate Grevillea
Groundcover. Flowers from July to October
- (P) (N)** *Grevillea juniperina* - Juniper Grevillea
Shrub. Flowers from September to February
- (P) (N)** *Hardenbergia violacea* - Happy Wanderer
Climber. Flowers from May to October
- (P) (N)** *Leptospermum polygalifolium* - Jelly Bush
Shrub. Anti-microbial properties. Flowers from September to December
- (P) (N)** *Leptospermum scoparium* - Manuka
Shrub. Anti-microbial properties. Flowers from October to February
- (P) (N)** *Melaleuca linariifolia* - Snow in Summer
Small Tree. Flowers from October to December
- (P) (N)** *Melia azedarach* - White Cedar
Small Tree. Flowers from September to October
- (P) (N)** *Myoporum parvifolium* - Creeping Boobialla
Groundcover. Flowers from September to February
- (P) (N)** *Pelargonium rodneyanum* - Magenta Storksbill
Groundcover. Flowers from November to May
- (P) (N)** *Scaevola aemula* - Fan Flower
Shrub. Flowers from August to April
- (P) (N)** *Thryptomene saxicola* - Thryptomene
Shrub. Flowers from May to October
- (N)** *Tristaniopsis laurina* - Water Gum
Small Tree. Flowers from December to January



Native Plants for Bees & Honey



Bees & Honey

Who doesn't love honey!?! Spread on toast, a spoonful in tea, or drizzled over fruit, honey is sought after worldwide for its delicious sweetness and other useful properties.



BEES & HONEY

Bee populations globally are on the decline due to increased use of pesticides and other environmental factors. In addition to producing honey, bees play a crucial role in the pollination of many plant species so the loss of our bee colonies is a cause for concern.

Whether you are looking at producing your own honey or just wish to create a bee friendly garden, here are a few tips on creating a bee friendly environment on your property.



CREATING HABITAT

- Don't use pesticides. Most pesticides are not selective. By using pesticides, one risks killing off the beneficial insects along with the pests. If you must use a pesticide, start with the least toxic one and follow the label instructions to the letter.
- Use local native plants. Many native plants are very attractive to honeybees. They are also usually well adapted to your growing conditions and can thrive with minimum attention.
- Use a range of colours. Bees have good colour vision to help them find flowers and the nectar and pollen they offer. Flower colours that particularly attract bees are blue, purple, violet, white and yellow.

- Plant flowers in clumps. Flowers clustered into clumps of one species will attract more pollinators than individual plants scattered through the habitat patch.
- Include flowers of different shapes. Open or cup-shaped flowers provide the easiest access and shorter floral tubes are important for honeybees. Other pollinators, including native bees, butterflies and birds, benefit from differing flower shapes.
- Have a diversity of plants, flowering all season. A varied diet is essential for the well-being of honeybees and other pollinators.
- Provide accessible water. Bees need access to water. Provide easy access, either through wet sand or pebbles; do not drown the bees.
- Shelter from wind is important. Bees do not like working in windy conditions, although it is important to keep bee plants in open, sunny positions to allow the bees better access.
- Late winter and early spring flowering is important to provide pollen and nectar for bees. The colonies begin to build their numbers during this time and therefore require an increased food supply, having depleted their winter stores.

NATIVE PLANTS FOR BEES

P = Great for pollen **N** = Great for nectar

p = Good for pollen **n** = Good for nectar

- P** *Acacia implexa* - Lightwood
Small Tree. Flowers from December to March
- P** **N** *Angophora costata* - Smooth-Barked Apple
Tree. Flowers from October to February
- P** **N** *Angophora floribunda* - Rough-Barked
Apple
Tree. Flowers from December to February