

Opening Hours:

Garden: 7 days a week from sunrise to sunset

Community Nursery and NRC:

Monday by appointment

Tuesday 9am - 4.30pm

Wednesday 9am - 12.30pm

Thursday 9am - 4.30pm

Friday by appointment

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upcoming events and workshops

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**Government
of South Australia**

Northern and Yorke
Landscape Board



**Barossa
Plant Collection**



The Barossa Council

The Barossa Bushgardens was established, firstly as a seed orchard, as only 2% of native vegetation was left in the Barossa. The BBG was a meaning to not only restore, but also save, some of the local plants from disappearing completely.

There are more than 400 species of native vegetation in the Barossa and the BBG showcase about 130, some of which are rare or threatened.

Planting endangered species on properties or even in home gardens, can help bring the numbers up and save them from extinction. It also increases the genetic biodiversity of each species and makes them more resilient towards future threats.

Threats

Climate change

Drought and severe weather – including the threat of long-term climatic change which may be linked to global warming and other severe climatic/weather events e.g. droughts, temperature extremes, storms and flooding.

Weed invasion

European colonisation introduced many new species of plants to the Australian landscape. Many weed species impact or have the potential to impact on the growth, recruitment and survival of native plants of the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges because of their ability to:

- invade and spread rapidly within native vegetation
- persist for long periods of time (including seeds in the soil)
- out-compete native plant species
- suppress the growth and germination of native plants
- change soil chemistry
- alter habitats

They may also alter hydrological cycles, fire regimes and soil pH and nutrient levels.

Water management and use



The regulation of rivers and diversion of water for urban supplies, industry and agricultural production have significantly altered flow regimes. Plant species requiring wet or moist conditions, and with narrow habitat requirements will be most impacted by water management and use. Impacts will likely be more pronounced during dry seasons and extended drought periods where human use tends to exacerbate already low levels.

Inappropriate fire regimes



Whilst fire is a natural part of the landscape, changes to factors such as fire frequency, season and intensity can change habitat suitability for flora.

Grazing and disturbance by stock



Grazing of stock can have positive and negative effects on habitats. Positive effects include stimulation of growth in native grasses and controlling weed abundance. Negative effects include changes to vegetation structure and composition and changes to the physical and chemical properties of the soil.

Vulnerable plants displayed in the Barossa Bushgardens include:

Dianella longifolia – Pale Flax-lily



Olearia pannosa ssp. pannosa – Silver-leaved Daisy



Callistemon teretifolius – Flinders Ranges Bottlebrush

