

## Seeding Natives

Seeding Natives Incorporated is a not for profit organisation, specialising in the ecological restoration of native grasslands and associated ecosystems.

They use the several sites in the Bushgardens to grow grasses and herbaceous plants and collect seed as part of their vision to lead a return of the lost richness of native grasslands and grassy woodlands.



## Restoration Action

Woodlands and grasslands are precious habitat and important steppingstones for wildlife to move across cleared landscapes.



Fencing off existing areas and trees, linking and revegetating them, will greatly improve important habitat for an abundance of animals.

### 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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Follow us online for information to upcoming events and workshops

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Government  
of South Australia

Northern and Yorke  
Landscape Board



Land management  
and Restoration at the  
Barossa Bushgardens



The Barossa Council



Pre European settlement, Nuriootpa and the Barossa Valley in general, was considered a popular meeting place for three Aboriginal nations.

Despite most Aboriginal Peoples being nomadic, the floodplains of the Barossa provided a continuous food and water source with its springs and mediterranean climate.

Our understanding about the vegetation associations and traditional farming methods has since increased and many modern landholders, farmers and agriculturists are adapting those methods and increasingly use them again.

Revegetation has also become a part of modern life as many landholders are looking to create habitat for native flora and fauna that has been lost in the past due to extensive clearing.



The Barossa Bushgardens showcases several sites where land management and restoration practices can be observed.

## The Shelterbelt Demonstration Site

Shelterbelts are vegetative barriers, designed to reduce the impact of high speed winds on the leeward side (away from the wind) to protect crops, livestock and the home. It also helps with the reduction of soil erosion, salinity control and the improvement of biodiversity.



The density of the shelterbelt determines the difference in air pressure build up on the windward side and decrease on the leeward side. It is this difference in pressure that drives the shelter effect.

## The North Garden

The North Garden was established in 2013 and is just one example of how revegetation can happen on a small scale. There are several sites in the Barossa Bushgardens where native plants can be seen used for gardening. Small spaces can still make a difference as they can be used by native animals as stepping stones that connect habitat.



## The Micro-restoration Site

Micro-restoration is where tree regeneration is facilitated in the immediate vicinity (<30m radius) of an existing scattered tree.

In the BBG this is shown with the understory plantings around The Old Gum Tree, where in 2001, students planted native vegetation, known to have previously grown underneath Red Gums.

This and the removal of grazing livestock has improved the condition of the tree and increased its habitat value.

## Blue Gum Woodland

A Blue Gum Woodland has been established in the south east corner of the Bushgardens and covers about 1 hectare of the site.

The *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* sp. were planted as tubestock and 'eyes' of grasses around them. The idea is, that over time, the eyes around each tree self seed and start connecting with each other.



This method is a form of natural revegetation and takes longer than direct seeding grass and herbaceous plant species, but is more cost effective.