

12. On your right is *Correa reflexa x pulchella* with small shiny leaves and pink tubular flowers with yellow tips (photo below left).



13. On your right is *Correa backhousiana* with shiny green leaves and large yellow bells (photo above right). The species is native to coastal southern Australia, including Tasmania and is named for James Backhouse, who collected the type specimen at Cape Grim in Tasmania in 1833.



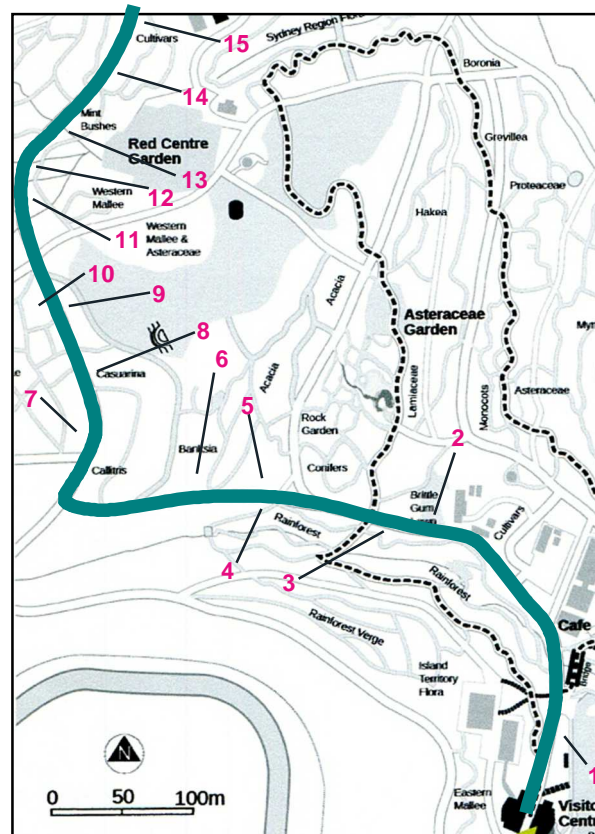
14. On your right is *Correa lawrenciana* var. *cordifolia* with shiny green leaves and green tubular flowers (photo above). This plant is native to southern coastal New South Wales and northern Victoria.



15. On your right is *Babingtonia virgata* 'Howie's Sweet Midget', a compact plant with tiny foliage and very small white flowers with maroon centres forming umbels at the ends of the foliage (photos above).



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Featuring the plants of the Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra, ACT written and illustrated by Friends Rosalind and Benjamin Walcott

Today we will walk up the hill behind the café and above the Red Centre Garden to see correas in flower



1. After leaving the Visitor Centre look to your right to see *Corymbia ficifolia* 'Wildfire', a small tree with bright red fluffy blooms and dark green leathery foliage (photo above). This grafted gum, originally from Western Australia, is one of the most spectacular when in full flower.

2. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your right *Banksia spinulosa* var. *spinulosa*, or Hairpin Banksia, with long orange flowers (photo next page top left). This plant is found in open forests and woodlands of the coasts and mountains of New South Wales and Queensland.



3. Look up on your left to see ***Stenocarpus sinuatus***, or Fire Wheel Tree, a tall tree with leathery, lobed leaves and bright red 'wheel' flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to the coastal rainforest regions of New South Wales and Queensland north of Nambucca River.



4. Further up the hill on your left is ***Banksia aquilonia***, a tree to 8 metres tall, with long green leaves and tan young cones which develop into pale yellow flowers (photo above). This plant is native to north Queensland.



5. On your right is ***Crowea 'Festival'*** said to be a hybrid between *C. exalata* and *C. saligna* selected from seedlings that arose in the garden of Mr and Mrs Cooper in Turramurra, New South Wales in 1980 (photo above).

6. Continue straight up the hill to see on your right ***Banksia oblongifolia***, a small shrub with oblong leaves and green new cones developing into yellow flowers (photo below). This plant grows along the eastern coast of Queensland and New South Wales between Bundaberg and Ulladulla.



7. Turn right towards Black Mountain Gate to see on your left ***Brachychiton rupestris***, or Queensland Bottle Tree, a small tree with a trunk swollen with water, endemic to central Queensland and northern New South Wales (photo below).



8. Further on your right is ***Allocasuarina torulosa***, or Rose She-oak or Forest Oak, a tree with fissured corky bark and small ovoid cone fruits, which grows in rainforest areas of New South Wales and Queensland (photo below). The drooping foliage is covered in brown pollen.



9. On your right is ***Callistemon comboyensis***, or Cliff Bottlebrush, with bright red brushes and soft pink new foliage (photo below). This plant is native to coastal southern Queensland and northern New South Wales



10. On your left is ***Auranticarpa rhombifolia***, known as White Holly or Diamond-leaf Pittosporum, a small tree with boat-like, rhomboidal green leaves and large clusters of bright orange berries (photo below). This plant is native to northern coastal New South Wales and Queensland.



11. On your right is ***Correa bauerlenii*** with long green bells and shiny aromatic foliage (photo below). The calyx has an expanded base which looks like a chef's hat, resulting in the shrub's common name, Chef's Cap Correa. This plant is endemic to southern coastal New South Wales.

