12. On your right is *Acacia cardiophylla*, or West Wyalong Wattle, with ferny, light green bipinnate foliage and masses of yellow ball flowers (photo below left). This plant is native to central and southern New South Wales.





- **13.** On your left is **Acacia williamsonii** with yellow green linear foliage and yellow ball flowers (photo above right). Whirrakee Wattle is native to southern New South Wales and Victoria.
- **14.** Go carefully across the road to see on your left *Hardenbergia violacea*, a vigorous vine with oblong leathery leaves and bright purple pea flowers, also known as False Sarsaparilla or Purple Coral Pea (photo below left). This plant is found in eastern Australia from Queensland to Tasmania.

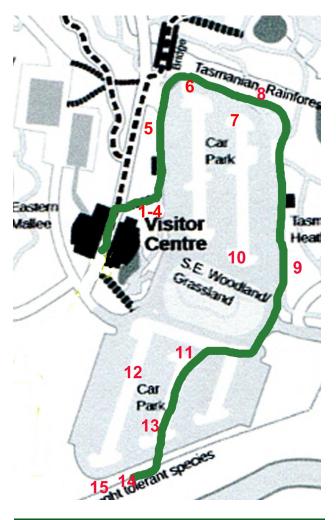




15. Also on your left, intertwined with *Hardenbergia violacea*, is *Pomaderris intermedia*, a large open shrub with smooth green foliage and striking yellow heads of flowers (photo above right). This plant grows in eastern Australia from Tasmania to northern New South Wales.



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

Today we will walk around the car parks near the Visitor Centre to see some wattles in flower



- **1.** As you leave the Visitor Centre go down the steps to your right, to see on your right *Philotheca myoporoides* 'Winter Rouge', a small shrub with green aromatic foliage, bright pink buds and white star flowers (photo above).
- **2.** Also on your right is *Acacia ingramii*, a large bush or small tree with fine linear foliage and masses of gold ball flowers (photo next page top left). This wattle grows in the wild near Armidale in northern New South Wales.





3. Still on your right is Anigozanthos 'Bush Pearl'. a hybrid Kangaroo Paw with long-blooming bright pink flowers developed by Angus Stewart (photo

above right).



4. At the botton of the steps, on your right, is Xerochrysum bracteatum **'Dargan** Monarch', a magnificent yellow paper daisy with gold centres and green foliage (photo above). Xerochrysum 'Dargan Hill Monarch' is a herbaceous form of the well known Everlasting or Straw flower which was found growing about one mile inland from Cunningham's Gap in southern Queensland in May 1961.



5. Turn left along the path to see on your left Grevillea 'Scarlet King' an attractive cultivar with dark red toothbrush flowers contrasting with white stems and grey-green divided foliage (photo above)

6. Cross the road and bear right down the path to see on your right Rhodanthe anthemoides also known as Chamomile Sunray, a mound of grey-green foliage almost covered with white daisy flowers with gold centres (photo below). This plant is widespread on the mainland but listed as rare in Tasmania.



7. On your right is Thryptomene saxicola making a strong display with airy arching sprays of tiny pink flowers on fine green foliage (photo below). This plant is found in granite outcrops and hills in southern Western Australia.



8. On your left is Leptecophylla juniperina subsp. parvifolia, a bush with dense, hard, prickly green leaves and tubular white bell flowers with a strong scent (photo below). This plant occurs in alpine and subalpine areas of Tasmania and this particular subspecies has shorter leaves than the other subspecies.



9. Zieria smithii x cytisoides, also on the left, has masses of tiny white flowers with pinkish centres (photo below).



10. On your right is Acacia filicifolia or Fernleaf Wattle (photo below). This large tree has dark-green ferny foliage and pale yellow ball flowers and occurs naturally in southern Queensland and New South Wales. Cross at the zebra crossing and turn right up the hill, then left into the middle carpark.



On your left is Acacia hakeoides, or Hakea Wattle, a small tree with linear green foliage, reddish stems, and clusters of large yellow flower balls (photo below). This plant is native to southern Australia.

