

12. Further on your right is ***Grevillea vestita***, a large open bush with many starbursts of white flowers (photo below). This shrub is endemic to the southwestern Western Australia



13. Turn right down the hill to see, on your right, ***Grevillea corrugata***, a shrub with deeply lobed leaves endemic to southwestern Western Australia (photo below). This bush has prominent white buds which open to white flowers August to September.



14. Turn right along the Main Path to see on your left, in a pot, ***Isopogon cuneatus***, an upright shrub with floppy branches of flat bright green leaves, often tinged with red, and large pink heads of drumstick flowers (photo below left). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



15. Further on your right is ***Grevillea rhyolitica subsp. rhyolitica***, or Deua Grevillea, endemic to the south coast of New South Wales near Moruya, a spreading shrub with coral red spider flowers. (photo above right)

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Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre, up the hill behind the café, then mostly along the Main Path back towards the café



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your right, is ***Guichenotia ledifolia***, a small shrub with grey green foliage covered in drooping, dusty pink 5-petaled flowers with maroon centres (photo above). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.

2. On your left is ***Acacia boormanii***, or Snowy River Wattle, with fine needle foliage and masses of golden ball flowers (photo next page top left). This shrub is a suckering, multi-stemmed, copse-forming plant, with a native range in the alpine country of southeastern Australia.





3. On your right is *Pimelea physodes*, or Qualup Bell, with grey-green foliage close to reddish stems with pendant green bracts enclosing the small flowers and dark red outer bracts (photo above right). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



4. On your left, in a pot, is *Dracophyllum macranthum* with long spiky leaves and bright pink flowers (photo above). This plant is native to the north coast of New South Wales and is listed as vulnerable in the wild.



5. On your right is *Acacia leprosa* 'Scarlet Blaze' with weeping green foliage and many striking reddish fluffy balls of flower (photo above). The cultivar 'Scarlet Blaze' has a flower colour unique among wattles and arose from a single red-flowered specimen discovered by bushwalkers in a Victorian state forest northeast of Melbourne. The original plant has since died.

6. Bear left up the hill behind the café, then turn right along the Main Path to see on your left *Athrotaxis laxifolia*, an evergreen coniferous tree which is endemic to Tasmania, where it grows to 10–20 metres high at 1,000–1,200 metres altitude, lives up to 1300 years and grows very slowly (photo below). The green clusters of male and female cones are found on the same tree and the main method of seed dispersal is by wind.



7. Further on your left is *Rhodanthe anthemoides*, also known as Chamomile Sunray, a mound of grey-green foliage almost covered by maroon buds opening to white daisy flowers with gold centres. (photo below) This plant is widespread on the mainland but listed as rare in Tasmania.



8. On your left is *Banksia spinulosa* 'Birthday Candles' a dense bright green bush with attractive needle foliage and short yellow cones with rusty red styles (photo below).



9. On your left is *Indigofera australis*, or Austral Indigo, a small straggly bush with pinnate blue-green leaves and pink flowers (photo below). This member of the pea family is native from northern Queensland to Tasmania and also from South Australia to Western Australia.



10. Turn right along the road to see on your left *Acacia cardiophylla*, or West Wyalong Wattle, with ferny bipinnate foliage and masses of yellow balls of flowers (photo below). This plant is native to central and southern New South Wales.



11. On your right is *Hakea macraeana*, or Needle-wood, a small tree with fine drooping foliage and white flowers along the stems native to eastern Australia (photo below).

