

12. *Stylidium laricifolium* or Larch-leaf Trigger Plant, on your right in a pot, has lilac flowers held well above the fine linear green foliage (photo below). It is found mostly on the east coast of Australia from Queensland to Victoria.



13. *Pandorea* sp. Mt. Maroon, on your right in a pot, is a small trailing plant with cream bells with maroon centres and markings. It is found in southeastern Queensland.

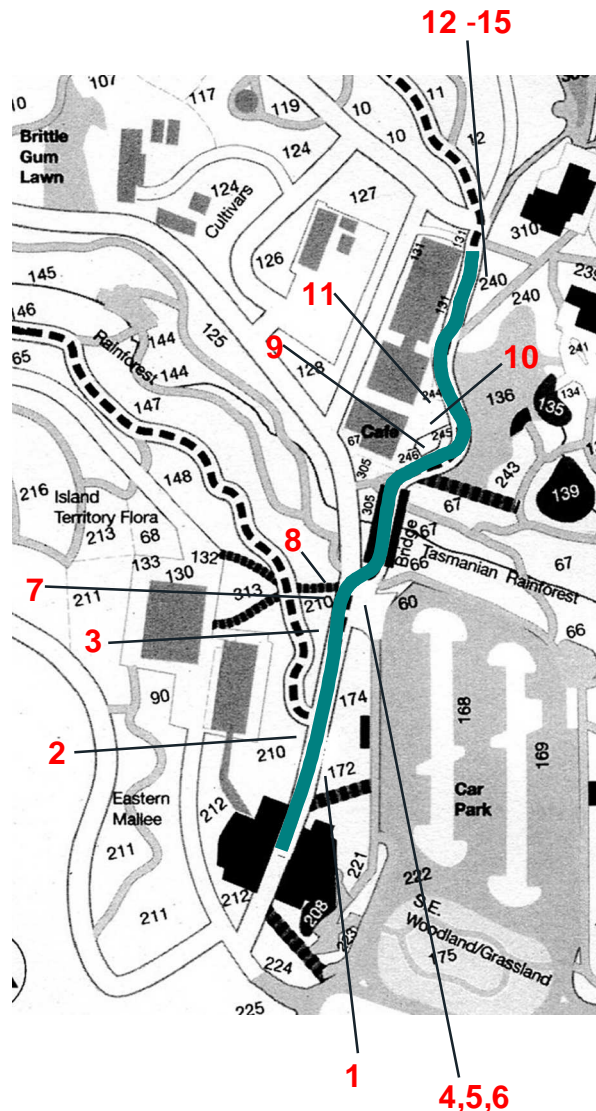
14. *Boronia* 'Purple Jared' on your right has green foliage and deep purple bell flowers. This plant is a cross between *Boronia megastima* and *B. heterophylla*. For those of you (75%) who can smell boronias, it has a glorious scent.



15. *Phebalium squamulosum* subsp. *lineare* on your right is a tall bush with dark green foliage almost covered by masses of fluffy yellow flowers (photo above). It occurs in eastern New South Wales and Victoria.



A publication of the Friends of the Australian National Botanic Gardens



28 September - 11 October, 2016

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



Alyogyne 'West Coast Gem'

Today we walk from the Visitors Information Centre (VIC) across the bridge in front of the café and are spoiled for choice by the numbers of plants in flower

1. On your right after you leave the VIC is *Philotheca myoporoides* subsp. *acuta* showing masses of white star flowers with pink buds on a neat bush (photo next page top left). This plant is native to central west New South Wales. It is mobbed by bees.

2. *Acacia cognata* 'Green Mist' on the left is a weeping shrub with green linear leaves and yellow balls of flower (photo next page top right). It is a dwarf form of the Bower Wattle and is used in the garden mostly for its attractive foliage.



3. *Alyogyne* 'West Coast Gem' high on your left has clear purple 'hibiscus' style flowers which open for a short period only but are prolific (photo first page). The bush is medium sized with coarse foliage.

4. *Chorizema cordatum* or Heart-leaved Flame Pea on the right in a pot is a showy plant with vivid red flowers on a weeping shrub with bright green prickly foliage (photo below). It grows naturally in the moist southwestern parts of Western Australia.



5. *Hovea asperifolia* subsp. *asperifolia* in a pot on your right has grey-green linear foliage close to the stem and small purple flowers with darker centres (photo above). This plant occurs in far southeastern NSW, in the ACT, and in eastern Victoria east from Daylesford

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



7. *Cordyline obteca* on your left has heads of green leaves on long thin trunks. This plant is endemic to Norfolk Island and was first described by Graham in 1827 (photo below). On Norfolk Island there are believed to be only 818 mature individuals and thus the species has been listed as vulnerable.



8. *Triglochin procerum* or Water Ribbons, on your left, is an aquatic plant with trailing foliage and a spike of white flowers opening from the bottom up (photo next page top left). This plant is found in the eastern mainland states and South Australia.



9. Cross the bridge towards the café to see on your left *Daviesia horrida* with extremely prickly grey foliage and bright orange/red pea flowers (photo above right). This shrub is endemic to southwestern Western Australia.

10. On your left in the triangular bed is *Grevillea sericea* subsp. *sericea*, an airy bush with light green foliage and white spider flowers (photo below). This plant occurs naturally west of Sydney.



11. Also on your left is *Libertia paniculata*, with light green strappy foliage and small white flowers held high (photo below). These plants occur naturally on the coast and adjacent ranges from southeastern Queensland to eastern Victoria.

