

12. Also on your left is *Grevillea australis* 'Cara Lynn', a tall bush with fine green foliage and masses of small white flowers with a strong honey scent (photo below left).



13. *Grevillea flexuosa* or Zig-Zag Grevillea is on the right with green, prickly divided foliage and large cream rods of flower which are sweetly scented (photo above right). It is an endangered shrub which is found only in a small area east of Perth in Western Australia.

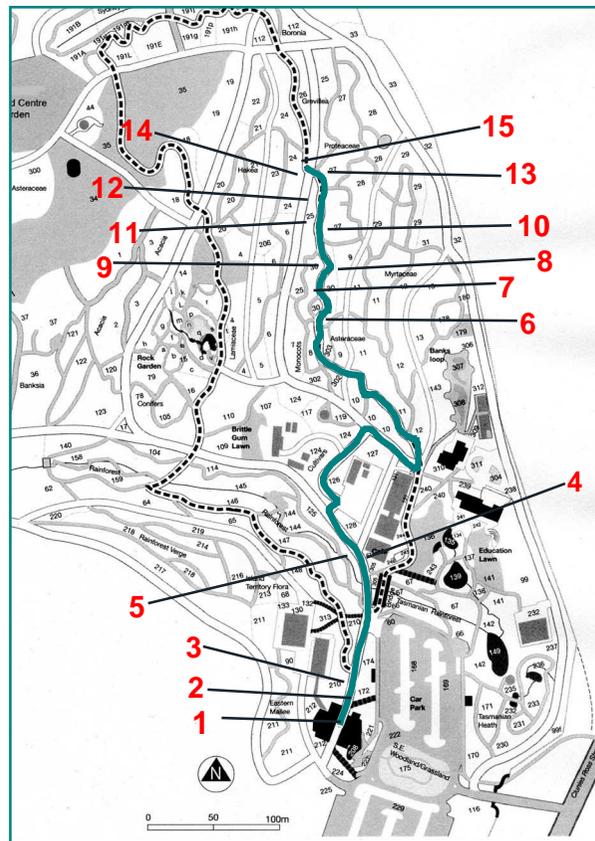
14. Across the road on your left *Hakea rostrata*, or Beaked Hakea is a tall rangy bush with hard, green, linear foliage and small white flowers along the reddish stems (photo below). It is found in the wild in southern South Australia across to the Grampians in western Victoria.



15. Low on your left is *Grevillea aspleniifolia* 'Hunter Beauty', with long green leaves and red toothbrush flowers (photo above). It may be a hybrid between *G. aspleniifolia* and *G. laurifolia* as it has characteristics of both these species.



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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 from the Visitors Information Centre (VIC) behind the café and up the Main Path to see some of the grevilleas in flower.

1. *Swainsona formosa* is on the right in a pot as you leave the VIC. Commonly known as Sturt's Desert Pea it has pale green leaves and bright red pea flowers with shiny black centres or bosses (photo above). It is the state flower of South Australia and occurs in the wild in the arid inland regions of mainland Australia.

2. *Chorizema cordatum* or Heart-leaved Flame Pea further 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 left). It grows naturally in the moist southwestern parts of Western Australia.



3. **Hibbertia empetrifolia** on your left scrambling over the bank is a groundcover with small green leaves and wiry stems ending in yellow flowers from southeastern New South Wales (photo above right).

4. **Doodia aspera** on the right is a small fern with glorious pink new growth (photo below). It is found in eastern mainland states The genus is named for Samuel Doody, curator of the [Chelsea Physic Garden](#).



5. **Thelychiton speciosus** on your left, is a popular and widely grown orchid previously known as *Dendrobium speciosum* (photo below). The Rock Lily or Rock Orchid has racemes of showy cream flowers and dark-green leathery leaves. This orchid can grow on rocks or trees.



6. Continue behind the café to the Main Path and walk uphill. At the top of the hill on the right in a pot is **Anigozanthos manglesii** with striking red and green paw flowers on furry red stems (photo below left). It is the state flower of Western Australia and grows in the wild along the southwestern coast of WA.



7. Further on your left is **Grevillea speciosa**, also known as Red Spider Flower, a shrub which is endemic to New South Wales (photo above right). It has bright red terminal clusters of flowers on a neat bush.



8. On your right is **Homoranthus flavescens**, a neat layered bush with needle foliage and bright acid yellow flowers forming from red buds on top of the foliage (photo above). The flowers have a honey scent.

9. **Micromyrtus ciliata** on your left has graceful arching sprays of very fine close foliage and masses of tiny white flowers opening from pink buds (photo below). It is native to southeastern mainland Australia.



10. **Grevillea acropogon** on your right is a low bush with green foliage and deep red clusters of flower (photo below). It is endemic to southwestern Western Australia and is threatened in the wild.



11. **Grevillea monticola**, on your left has prickly 'holly-like' foliage with many rusty orange buds which open to small white toothbrush flowers (photo below). It is endemic to southwestern Western Australia.

