

12. On your right is *Hibbertia pedunculata* with bright yellow flowers and fine creeping foliage (photo below left). The species name 'pedunculata' refers to the flower having a peduncle or long stalk. This plant grows in the wild in coastal NSW and eastern Victoria.



13. On your left is *Dianella caerulea* with short grass-like foliage and pale blue sheaths of flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to the eastern states of Australia including Tasmania.

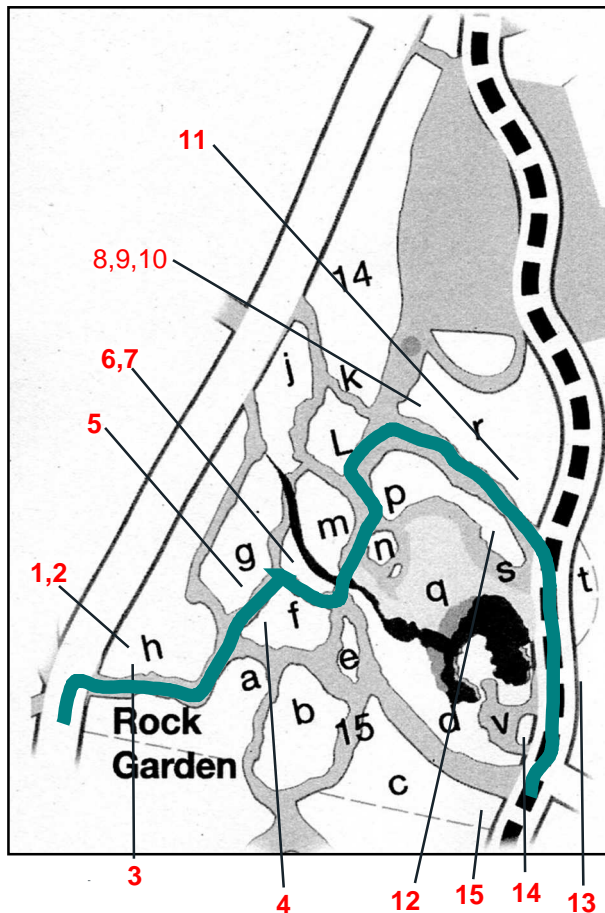
14. On your right in front of the waterfall is *Eremophila christopheri* with mauve bells on a small bush with bright green leaves (photo below). It is found in the wild in southern Northern Territory. It is named after Christopher Giles who first collected this species.



15. Also on your right is the striking *Doryanthes excelsa* or Gynea Lily (photo below). This plant is indigenous to the coastal areas of New South Wales near Sydney. It has sword-like leaves more than a metre long and flower spikes 2-4 metres high.



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Today we will visit the Rock Garden, starting at the top and working our way down the hill.

1. On your left as you enter the Rock Garden from the top is *Scaevola albida*, a prostrate shrub native to a range of habitats in Queensland, NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia (photo above). It is a groundcover with mauve fan flowers on light green foliage.

2. Also on your left is *Anigozanthos flavidus*, or Tall Kangaroo Paw, with rusty orange paw flowers on thin stems above tall clumps of strappy green foliage (photo next page top left). All kangaroo paws are native to Western Australia and the flowers are bird pollinated.



3. Still on your left is **Grevillea 'Mason's Hybrid'**, a spreading bush with large spider blooms of pink, red and orange (photo above right). This hybrid arose from seed collected from an upright glaucous form of *Grevillea bipinnatifida*. The other parent is presumed to be *G. banksii*.

4. Bear left to see on your right **Xanthorrhoea johnsonii** or Grass Tree which has been burned to stimulate new growth (photo below left). The spikes are covered with many tiny white flowers whose nectar is attractive to birds and insects. The trunk of this Grass Tree can grow up to 5 metres tall and the plant is found in Queensland and New South Wales.



5. On your left is **Prostanthera cuneata** or Alpine Mint Bush, a small shrub with wedge-shaped, dark green aromatic foliage and white trumpet flowers (photo above right). This plant occurs in southeastern Australia, including Tasmania.

6. On your right is **Verticordia galeata**, a showy plant with small, bright yellow, honey scented flowers in profusion (photo below). It is found naturally near Geraldton, Western Australia.



7. Also on your right is **Pileanthus vernicosus**, or Copper-cups, an erect small shrub with tiny light-green foliage and salmon flowers (photo above). It can be found naturally in Western Australian coastal heathlands, sand dunes and plains between Geraldton and Carnarvon.

8. Bear left across the plank bridge to see on your right **Grevillea plurijuga** in a pot with fresh green upright foliage and long stems ending in purplish pink flowers (photo below). It grows naturally near Esperance, Western Australia.



9. Turn right down the steps to see on your left in a pot **Hakea victoria** or Royal Hakea with stem-clasping, green veined foliage with prickly edges (photo below). This remarkable foliage develops different colours of cream, yellow, orange and red. This plant is found in a restricted area on the south coast of Western Australia.



10. Further on your left is **Verticordia pennigera** in a pot showing bright pink terminal clusters of fringed flowers on tiny grey-green foliage (photo below left). Verticordia in Latin means 'turner of hearts'. This beautiful genus comes mostly from southwestern Western Australia.



11. Also on your left is **Alyogyne huegelii 'Misty'**, a very attractive selection of *A. huegelii* with pale mauve flowers with maroon centres and coarse green foliage (photo above right).