

12. Low on your right is *Banksia blechnifolia* with fishbone foliage showing attractive yellow green new growth in contrast to the older dark green leaves (photo below right). This ground hugging banksia occurs in the wild in a small area of southern Western Australia near Gibson.



13. On your left is *Grevillea whiteana*, a tall rangy bush with dark green linear leaves and creamy white racemes of flowers (photo above left). It occurs in the wild in southeastern Queensland.

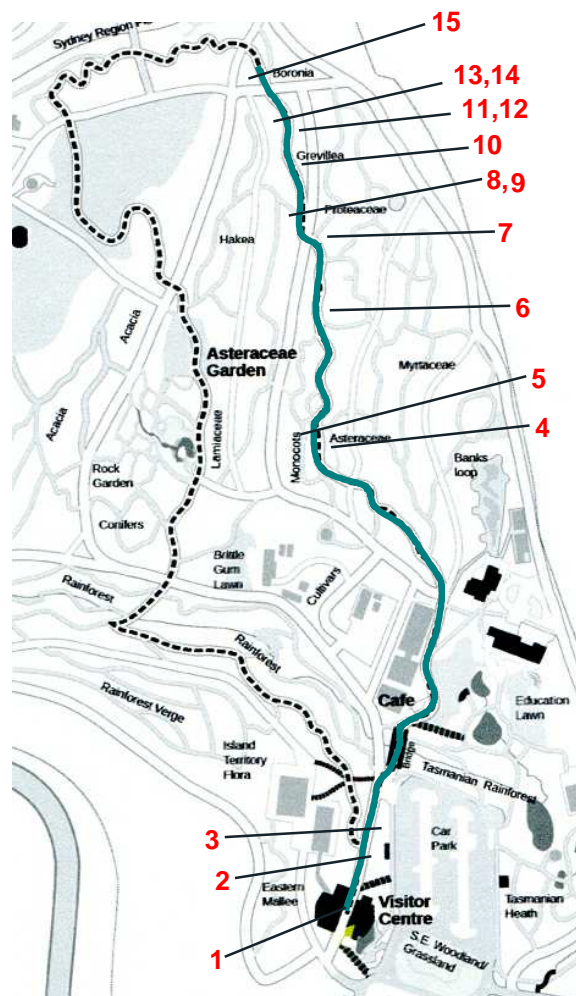
14. Also on your left is *Grevillea tripartita* subsp. *macrostylis*, an open, rangy plant with dark green, prickly, three lobed foliage and large single red and cream flowers with long showy red styles (photo below right). It is native to southern Western Australia.



15. Cross the road towards the Sydney Region to see on your left *Medicosma cunninghamii*, a rainforest tree, called Pinkheart or Bonewood (photo above left). This tree, with dark green foliage and white star flowers, is found in northern coastal New South Wales and southeastern Queensland.



A publication of the Friends of the Australian National Botanic Gardens



4 to 17 January, 2017

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



Today we will walk up the Main Path to the entrance of the Sydney Region

1. As you leave the Visitors Information Centre look to your left to see in a pot *Blandfordia grandiflora* or Christmas Bells with large fluted red bells tipped with yellow on thin wiry stems above linear foliage (photo above). This plant is native to southeastern Australia.

2. Further on the right is a group of *Banksia serrata*, a small tree with very large greenish brushes, ovate serrated leaves and a wrinkled trunk (photo next page top left). The trunk wrinkles more with age leading to its common name of Old Man Banksia. *Banksia serrata* is a widespread species in eastern Australia, extending from southern Queensland to Victoria's south coast. There is also a population across Bass Strait in northern Tasmania. The plant occurs as far inland as the Great Dividing Range.



3. Also on the right is **Corymbia 'Summer Red'** a spectacular small eucalypt with magnificent orange/red new growth (photo above right).

4. Cross the bridge and bear left up the Main Path to see on your right a group of **Anigozanthos** or Kangaroo Paws bred by Angus Stewart (photo below). This 'Landscape Line' is bred from **Anigozanthos flavidus** or Tall Kangaroo Paw and comes in many colours. Shown in the photo is 'Landscape Orange', with bright orange/yellow blooms much beloved by spinebills. Other colours in this group are lilac, pink, lime and yellow.



5. Further on your left is **Sannantha pluriflora** or Tall Baeckea, a tall shrub or small tree with dark green foliage and bright white flowers with green centres (photo below). It is found in the wild along the coasts of New South Wales and Victoria.



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



7. Also on your right is **Grevillea 'Coconut Ice'** with large pink/orange spider flowers with long red styles (photo above right). It is a hybrid plant grown from seed collected from *G. bipinnatifida*. The male parent was *G. banksii* (white flowered form). The seedling was raised by Mr. M. Hodge of Queensland.



8. Cross the road to see on your left **Banksia caleyi**, a small shrub with toothed green leaves and pendent red cones (photo above). This plant grows in the wild near the south coast of Western Australia from South Stirling to the West River. This plant is named after George Caley (1775-1829), an English botanist who collected plants in New South Wales from 1800-1810.

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



10. On your right is **Persoonia acerosa**, or Needle Geebung, with gold spiky flowers at the ends of bright green foliage (photo below). This plant grows in the wild near Sydney.



11. Further on your right is **Grevillea caleyi**, an open bush of divided grey-green foliage and red toothbrush flowers (photo below). This plant is endangered in the wild as it comes from a restricted area of northern Sydney. This plant is also named for George Caley.

