

12. On your left is *Hakea aenigma* with upright grey-green foliage which is linear, hard and spiky (photo below left). This rare plant, also known as the Enigma Hakea, is found only on the western end of Kangaroo Island in South Australia.



13. Further on your left is *Grevillea manglesii* subsp. *ornithopoda*, or Birdsfoot Grevillea, a large open bush with pincushion white flower heads all along the stems (photo above right). It is native to Western Australia.



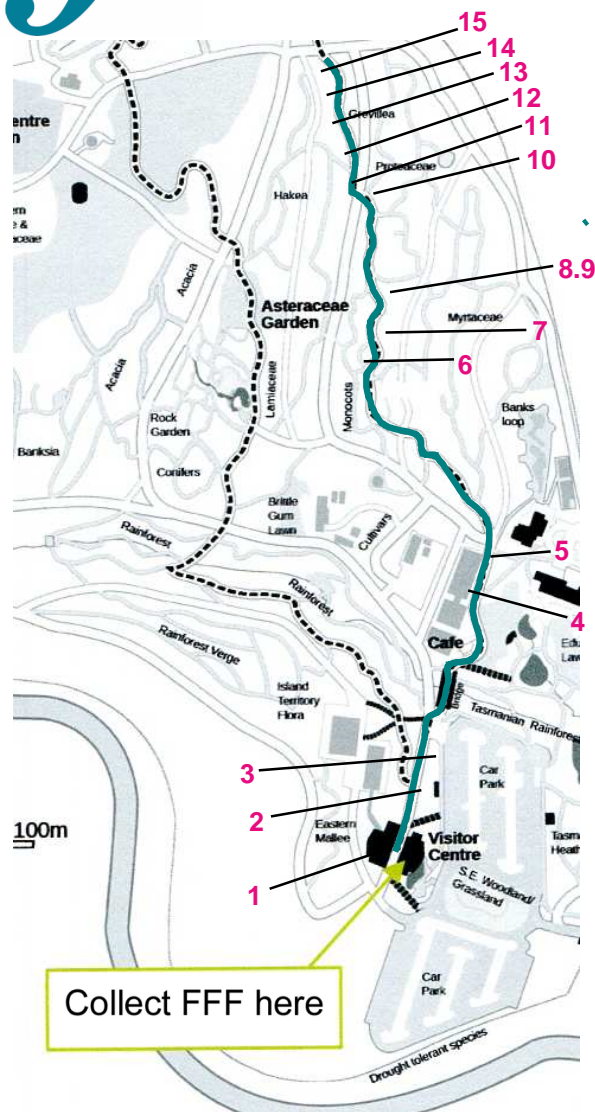
14. Also on your left is *Banksia ericifolia* 'Red Clusters', a small tree with green heath-like foliage and new yellow-brown cones (photo above).



15. On your left is *Hakea petiolaris*, or Sea Urchin Hakea, a tall shrub with veined grey foliage and large clusters of nuts (photos above). This plant occurs naturally in southwestern Western Australia.



A publication of the Friends of the Australian National Botanic Gardens



1 to 14 February, 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 along the Main Path looking at flowers, fruit and foliage still beautiful in this very hot weather.

1. Look up and left as you leave the Visitors Information Centre to see *Pandorea jasminoides* covered in pink flowers and attractive mid-green foliage (photo above). This woody vine also known as Bower of Beauty is native to New South Wales and Queensland, and forms large pointed pods filled with papery seeds.

2. Further on your right is *Correa glabra*, a neat bush of fresh green foliage and many green bell flowers (photo next page top left). The leaves have a strong lemon scent when crushed. This plant is found across southeastern Australia.





3. Also on your right is *Macrozamia moorei* with a very thick trunk and many dark green fronds. This plant is the tallest of Australia's cycads, also known as the Springsure Zamia, is confined to the Springsure to Carnarvon Range district of central Queensland, where it is locally abundant in open dry woodland, on shallow, rocky, usually poor soils. The seed cones are ovoid, 40-80 cm long.

4. Cross the bridge and go past the café to see on your left *Syzygium australe* 'Sunset', a tall shrub with very shiny leaves and powderpuff white flowers (photo below left). The edible fruit matures from December to February, being a pear shaped red or purple berry, known as a Riberry.



5. Further on your right is *Callistemon viminalis*, a medium sized tree with drooping foliage and brilliant red brushes (photo above right). This plant, also known as Weeping Bottlebrush, often grows along watercourses in its native New South Wales and Queensland.

6. Turn up the hill along the Main Path to see on your left *Banksia serrata*, a small tree with very large greenish brushes, ovate serrated leaves and a wrinkled trunk (photo below 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.



7. Low on your right is *Grevillea* 'Bronze Rambler' which is a popular groundcover with divided foliage and red toothbrush flowers. *Grevillea* 'Bronze Rambler' originated in cultivation in the garden of W and L Wilson, Moe South, Victoria. It is said to be a cross between *G. rivularis* and *G. 'Poorinda Peter'*.

8. On your right, in a pot, is a young *Banksia hookeriana* or Hooker's Banksia with upright, slender, green toothed foliage (photo below). This plant is found in the wild between Perth and Geraldton in Western Australia.



9. Also on your right in a pot is *Banksia ashbyi* subs. *ashbyi* with bold toothed foliage (photo below). This plant grows in the wild on the central west coast of Western Australia and develops showy terminal bright orange flowers.



10. Further on your right is *Grevillea* 'Coconut Ice' with large pink/orange spider flowers with long red styles (photo below). 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.



11. Cross the road to see on your right and left *Grevillea* 'Lady O', a long flowering shrub with red flowers and bright green foliage (photo below). 'Lady O' is a cross between a *Grevillea victoriae* hybrid x *Grevillea rhyolitica* made by local plant breeder Peter Ollerenshaw and named for his mother.

