

12. *Banksia spinulosa* 'Birthday Candles' on your left is just coming into flower, showing yellow brown brushes on a mound of bright green needle foliage (photo below left). This cultivar was developed from *Banksia spinulosa* var. *spinulosa* by Bill Molyneux of Austraflo Nurseries in Montrose, Victoria.



13. *Beaufortia decussata* on your right is a small shrub with red fluffy flowers with green centres and neat, stiff foliage (photo above right). The species name 'decussata' refers to the leaf arrangement where each pair of leaves is arranged at right angles to the previous pair on the stems.



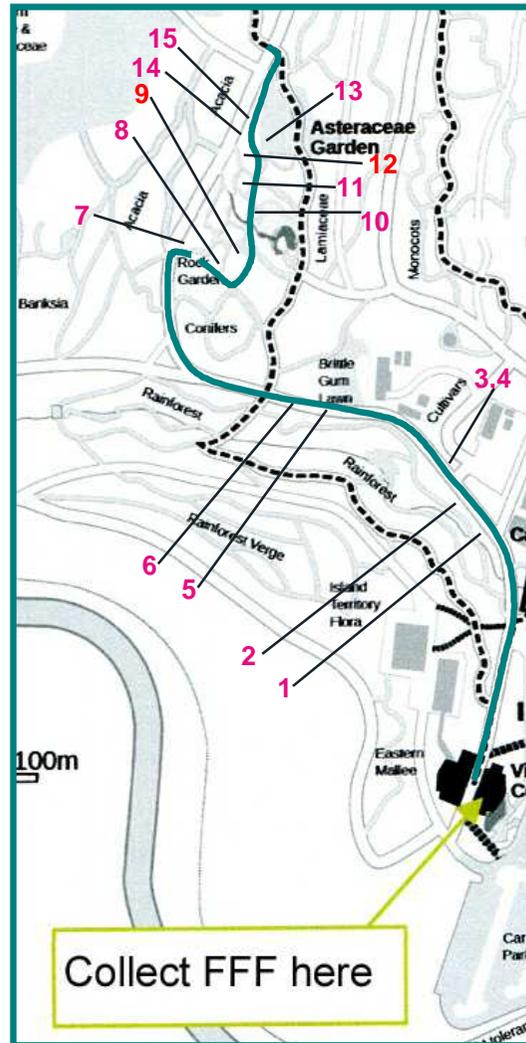
14. *Grevillea* 'Bush Carpet' on your left is a vigorous groundcover with pinkish red toothbrush flowers (photo above).



15. Further on your left is *Grevillea* sp. scrambling over a rock with dark green foliage and dainty red toothbrush flowers (photo above).



A publication of the Friends of the Australian National Botanic Gardens



15 to 28 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 begin behind the café, walk up the hill, and finish by walking through the top of the Rock Garden.

1. On your right behind the café is *Crinum pedunculatum* with long green strappy leaves and terminal clusters of perfumed white flowers (photo above). This plant is found on tidal flats in coastal Queensland and New South Wales.
2. On your left is *Clerodendrum floribundum* var. *attenuatum* or Lolly Bush, a small rainforest tree at the moment showing decorative red fleshy calyces with green centres against dark green foliage (photo next page top left). These green fruits will develop into black drupes, which appear glossy and succulent, giving rise to the common name. This plant is native across the northern half of Australia.



3. Further on your right is ***Grevillea* 'Poorinda Royal Mantle'** a fast-growing and vigorous groundcover with bright red toothbrush flowers (photo above right). This plant can cover large areas very quickly.



4. Also on your right is ***Grevillea bipinnatifida* 'Jingle Bells'**, a standard grevillea with deeply divided stiff, prickly foliage and many trusses of pink and orange flowers (photo above).



5. On your left is ***Cuttsia viburnea***, or Native Elderberry, a bushy shrub or tree with toothed shiny green leaves and green fruits (photo above). It is native to the coastal regions of northern New South Wales and Queensland.

6. Along the side of the road on your left is ***Plectranthus alloplectus*** with coarse ovate foliage and long sprays of mauve flowers mobbed by bees (photo below).



7. Continue up the hill and bear right until you see the Rock Garden sign. As you go down the steps on your left is ***Grevillea* 'Mason's Hybrid'** a spreading bush with large spider blooms of pink, red and orange (photo below). This hybrid arose as a seedling from seed collected from an upright glaucous form of *Grevillea bipinnatifida*. The other parent is presumed to be *G. banksii*.



8. ***Calocephalus lacteus*** or Milky Beauty-heads is on your left with small white heads of flower on a grey green groundcover. It occurs naturally in south eastern New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia (no photo).

9. Also on your left is ***Grevillea albiflora*** or White Spider Flower, a large bush with long needle-like grey-green foliage and smooth, velvety furred pinkish-beige fruits (photo below). This plant is native to the drier inland parts of Australia and can be found in two distinct regions, one near Ayers Rock and the other near the Queensland/New South Wales border near Bourke.



10. Cross the plank bridge and bear left to see on your left ***Acacia aneura* var. *aneura***, an open bush with needle-like foliage and short fluffy yellow rods of flowers (photo below left). This plant is commonly known as Mulga which is believed to live as long as 400 years. It occurs naturally in the dry inland areas of Australia.



11. Turn left to see on your left ***Muehlenbeckia axillaris*** forming a wiry mat of tiny rounded leaves with masses of small yellow-green flowers with red centres (photo above right). This plant is native to New Zealand, as well as Tasmania, New South Wales and Victoria.