

12. Further on your left is a young *Ficus macrophylla* or Moreton Bay Fig, which grows into a large spreading tree with a buttressed trunk (photo below left). It has shiny green oval leaves with rusty undersides, and is found along the coast of New South Wales and southern Queensland.



13. On your right is *Syzygium (Acmena) smithii* or Lilly Pilly, which is found along the eastern coast of mainland Australia (photo above right). It is a small dense tree with glossy green leaves.

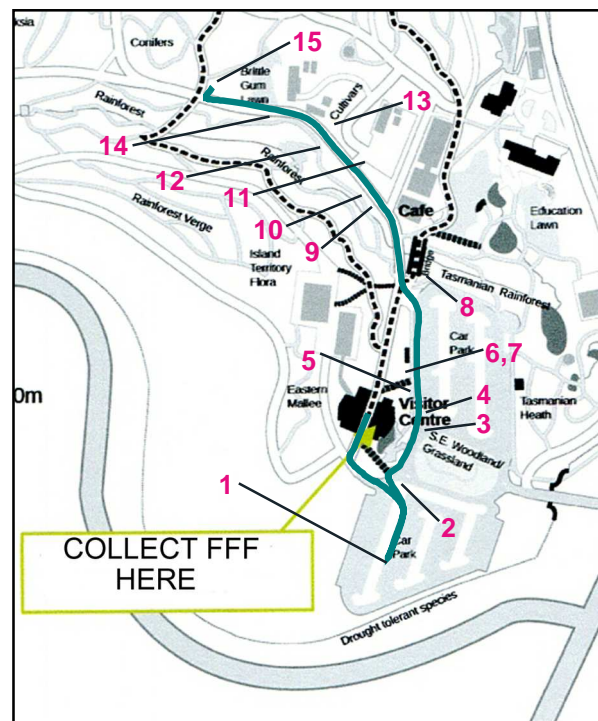
14. On your left is *Acronychia littoralis*, an endangered small tree with shiny leaves and strongly scented greenish cream flowers (photo below left). The Scented Acronychia or Beach Acronychia grows naturally in north eastern coastal New South Wales and a few areas in adjacent Queensland.



15. Turn right into the Brittle Gum Lawn to see on your left *Nothofagus moorei*, which has flat sprays of glossy dark green leaves and is found in the cool temperate rainforest areas of New South Wales and Queensland between Sydney and Brisbane (photo above right). It is commonly known as Antarctic Beech and is an important Gondwana relict of the rainforests of the southern hemisphere.



A publication of the Friends of the Australian National Botanic Gardens



15 - 28 March, 2017

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



Today, in keeping with Tree Week, we will walk from the upper carpark to the Brittle Gum Lawn looking mostly at trees.

1. In the upper carpark to the right as you face the Visitor Information Centre is *Corymbia peltata* or Rustyjacket on your right, a small tree with smooth grey-green leaves and many round white balls of scented flowers mobbed by insects (photo above). This tree is found around Cairns in Queensland.

2. Also on your right just before you reach the road is *Eucalyptus pulverulenta*, or Silver-leaved Mountain Gum, with striking grey foliage clasping the stems (photo next page top left). This plant is unusual for an eastern Australian eucalypt as it retains its juvenile leaves into maturity. It is also a

rare plant with a restricted distribution, with one population in the Blue Mountains, west of Sydney and the other in the Southern Tablelands of New South Wales.



3. Cross to the path on the left, then cross to your right on the pedestrian crossing to see on your right ***Eucalyptus mannifera* subsp. mannifera** native to the southeastern corner of mainland Australia (photo above right). The main feature of this gum is the smooth white bark mottled with patches of rough grey bark and its dull green leaves.

4. ***Angophora costata* subsp. costata**, on your right further along the parking lot, is a large tree with a dimpled, pinkish trunk and graceful hanging green foliage (photo below left). It is found in the wild along the coast of New South Wales and southern Queensland. Cross back to the path.



5. Further on your left is ***Coprosma prisca*** or Goatwood which is endemic to Lord Howe Island (photo above right). This dense shrub has very shiny bright green leaves.

6. ***Myoporum turbinatum***, also on the left, has tiny white star flowers in high contrast to the dark linear foliage (photo below). It is native to Western Australia and is threatened in the wild.



7. Below the above plant is ***Zieria prostrata***, a multi-stemmed, prostrate, mat-forming shrub (photo below). This species has a very restricted distribution near Coffs Harbour in northeastern New South Wales. It is known only from four headlands and is listed as endangered in the wild.



8. Just before the bridge on your right is ***Nothofagus cunninghamii***, an evergreen rainforest tree which is found in southern Victoria and Tasmania (photo below). It has neat, hard, dark green foliage which shows contrasting bronze new growth. Its common name is Myrtle Beech.



9. Bear left up the road behind the café to see on your left ***Livistona australis***, or Cabbage-tree Palm, with light green fans of leaves and viciously thorned stems (photo below). In the wild it grows further south than any other palm in Australia and is found along coastal areas of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.



10. ***Clerodendron floribundum* var. attenuatum** or Lolly Bush, a small rainforest tree further on your left, is at the moment showing decorative red fleshy calyces with green centres against dark green foliage (photo below 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.



11. On your right at the opening to the depot is ***Acacia coriacea* subsp. pendens**, or Weeping Wirewood, a subspecies of ***Acacia coriacea*** (River Jam) that is endemic to Western Australia (photo above right). This tree has a bushy crown of pendulous branches of wiry foliage and occurs in northwestern Western Australia between the Gascoyne and De Grey Rivers.