

12. On the rise on your right is ***Grevillea juncifolia*** or Honeysuckle Spider-flower, with narrow grey upright foliage and long racemes of yellowish-white flowers (photo below left). This grevillea grows in dry inland Australia.



13. On your left is ***Solanum sturtianum*** or Sturt's Nightshade, with purple flowers with yellow anthers on an open bush of grey green foliage (photo above right). The ripe fruit of this plant is reported to be toxic to stressed sheep and cattle.



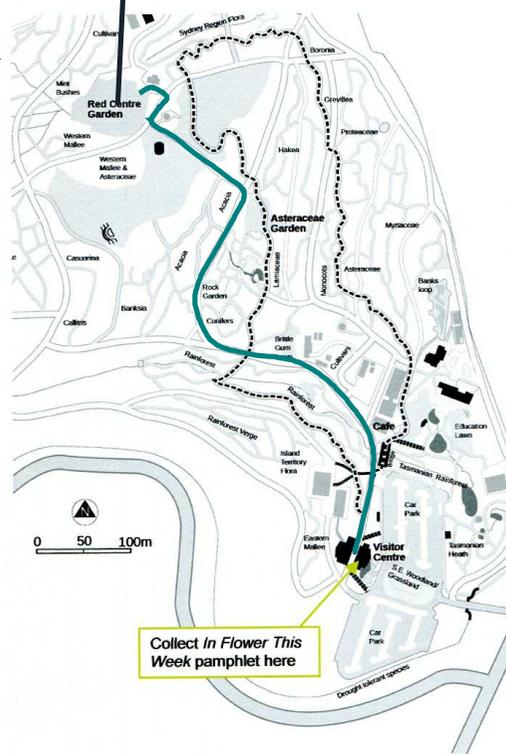
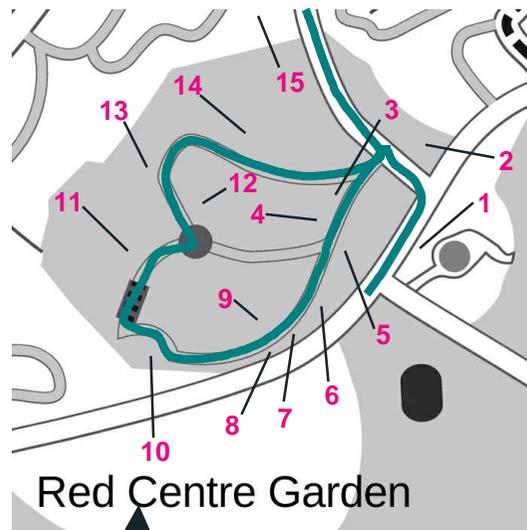
14. Also on your left is ***Acacia minyura*** or Desert Mulga from Central Australia with grey-blue foliage on a small mounded bush with short yellow rods of flowers (photo above). This plant occurs naturally in arid parts of central Australia.



15. Turn left to see ***Acacia desmondii***, a small tree with grey-green foliage, yellow rods of flowers and rough red 'minni ritchi' bark (photo above). This tree is native to a small area in the Northern Territory.



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Today we will visit the Red Centre Garden to enjoy the diversity of plants there.

1. Before you enter the Red Centre Garden across from the entrance is ***Eucalyptus approximans***, or the Barren Mountain mallee, a tree endemic to a small area of northern New South Wales where it is known only from Barren Mountain, largely within New England National Park (photo above). It has dark green leaves and white fluffy flowers and is listed as vulnerable in the wild.
2. As you enter the Red Centre Garden on your right is ***Eucalyptus coolabah***, a eucalypt of riparian zones found throughout Australia from arid inland to coastal regions (photo next page top). The plant is commonly

called coolibah or coolabah, the name being derived from the Indigenous Australian Yuwaaliyaay word, gulabaa. This tree has long, grey-green leaves and green branches.



3. On your right in a pot is **Calandrinia balonensis**, or Broad Leaved Parakeelya, a low bush with purple flowers on wiry stems (photo below). From the seeds of this plant a bread-like food can be made, called "Periculia", and it is from this word that the common name for *C. balonensis* is derived, Broad-Leaved Parakeelya.



ANBG photo

4. Further on your right is **Triodia scariosa**, or Porcupine Grass, which is found across southern inland mainland Australia (photo below left). It forms very prickly hummocks of dark-green, grass-like foliage and has attractive seed heads.



5. On your left is **Maireana sedifolia** or Pearl Bluebush, widespread across central Australia, with outstanding blue-grey foliage (photo above right). Pearl Bluebush is eaten by stock if fresh water is available and has a high protein and salt content.

6. Bear left to see on your right **Acacia kempeana**, also called Witchetty Bush, a small bush with grey-green leaves and yellow rods of flowers (photo below). This plant is found in arid areas of Queensland, Northern Territory, Western and South Australia.



7. On your left is **Eremophila longifolia** or Berrigan, a large bush or small tree with long, narrow grey-green leaves, light green fruits and dusky pink tubular flowers (photo below). This plant is found across all the drier areas of mainland Australia.



8. Further on your left is **Acacia rhodophloia** or Minni Ritchi, with short gold rods of flowers and linear upright grey-green foliage (photo below). This plant is native to central Australia. The common name 'minni ritchi' refers to the peeling bark which leaves the trunk of the tree looking as though it is covered in curls.



9. On your right is **Gossypium sturtianum** or Sturt's Desert Rose, the floral emblem of the Northern Territory (photo below). It is a woody shrub with grey green water-shedding leaves and purple 'hibiscus style' flowers with maroon centres. It is found in the drier inland areas of mainland Australia.



10. On your left is **Acacia aptaneura (Acacia aneura var. tenuis)** or Mulga, with yellowish green foliage and short yellow rods of flowers (photo below). This plant is found in the drier inland areas of mainland Australia.



11. Go down the steps to see on your left **Xanthorrhoea quadrangulata** with thin linear foliage, lots of nectar-rich white flowers and spent scapes full of seed (photo above). This plant occurs only in South Australia, along St. Vincent's Gulf to the northern Mt. Lofty Ranges.