

12. Turn left up the hill and up the steps to see on your left *Xanthorrhoea malacophylla* which occurs in the wild on the New South Wales coast between Wyong and Casino (photo below left). It eventually develops a trunk 2-6 metres in height carrying bright green, soft linear leaves.



13. Further on your left is *Acacia alata* var. *biglandulosa* or Winged Wattle, with flattened, soft, bright green phyllodes and masses of white fluffy ball flowers (photo above right). It is native to the area around Geraldton, Western Australia

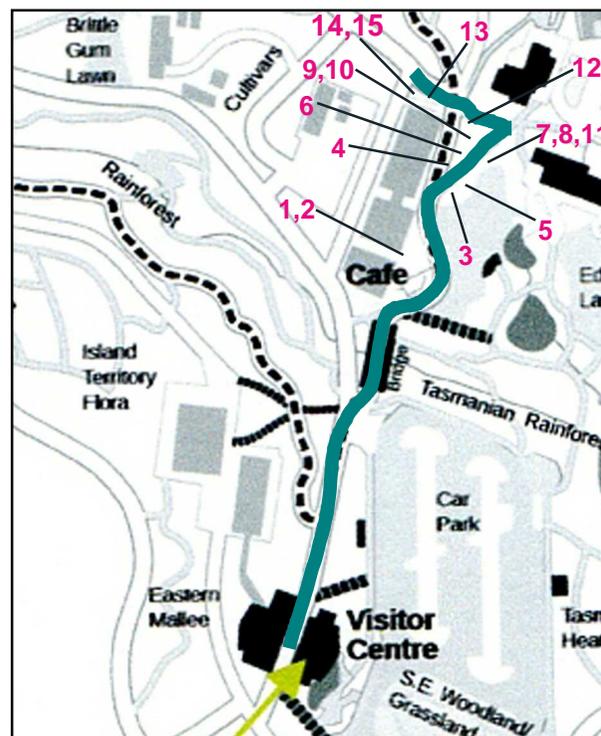
14. *Banksia spinulosa* var. *collina*, on your left, has fine linear foliage and slender, dull gold mature cones (photo below left). This shrub, commonly known as Hill Banksia or Golden Candlesticks, grows along the east coast of Australia in Queensland and New South Wales.



15. Again on your left is *Banksia spinulosa* var. *spinulosa*, or Hairpin Banksia, which is found in open forests and woodlands of the coasts and mountains of New South Wales and Queensland and has large orange cones (photo above right).



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Today we will take a short walk around the environs of the café.

1. On your left as you leave the café is *Correa* 'Dusky Bells', with many dark pink bells hanging from a dense mound of mid-green foliage (photo above). This correa is a probable hybrid of *C. reflexa* and *C. pulchella*. It is thought that it has been cultivated for at least 50 years and is an old favourite in the garden.

2. Also on your left is *Banksia* 'Stumpy Gold' with fine, toothed linear foliage and masses of short gold brushes with rusty red styles (photo next page top left). This plant is a dwarf cultivar of *Banksia spinulosa* var. *collina* that was selected by Richard Anderson of Merricks Nursery in Victoria from material collected on the New South Wales Central Coast.



3. Turn right down the path to see on your right in a pot *Homoranthus thomasi*, a slender bush with fresh green leaves and tiny bells of pink with white tips (photo above right). This plant is found in the wild in central Queensland with one area of occurrence in northern New South Wales.

4. On your left in a pot is *Acacia cognata* 'Limelight' with graceful, weeping bright green foliage (photo below right).



5. On your right is *Banksia conferta* subsp. *pencillata* or Newnes Plateau Banksia, a small tree covered in short green cones with grey ends to the flowers and a velvety brown nose protruding from the top of the flower (photo above left). This plant is found in a restricted area of the Blue Mountains, New South Wales.

6. On your left is *Correa alba* with grey-green leaves with silver backs and white star flowers (photo below left). This correa is a popular and reliable plant in the garden. It is native to eastern coastal regions of Australia from northern NSW to Tasmania and eastern South Australia.



7. *Grevillea* 'Robyn Gordon' is on your right with deeply divided green foliage and red/pink flowers (photo above right). This plant is very popular and has been planted widely in Australia and other countries. It is a chance hybrid from the garden of the late David Gordon of Myall Park, Glenmorgan, Queensland.



8. Behind Grevillea 'Robyn Gordon' is *Correa baeuerlenii* with long green bells and shiny foliage which smells like bubblegum when crushed (photo above). The calyx has an expanded base which looks like a chef's hat, resulting in the shrub's common name, Chef's Cap Correa. It is endemic to southern coastal New South Wales.

9. On your left is *Crowea saligna* 'Rosy Glow', a small neat bush with pink star flowers (photo below).



10. Further on your left is *Callistemon viminalis* 'Hannah Ray' with grey-green weeping foliage and bright red brushes (photo below). This is a long-flowering and reliable cultivar in the garden.



11. On your right is *Corymbia ficifolia* 'Dwarf Orange', a small tree, with brilliant orange, fluffy blooms when in flower and dark green foliage (photo below). This grafted gum, originally from Western Australia, now has large green nuts flushed with red.

