

12. Also on your right is *Westringia* 'Deeppurple' with mauve, 'hand-shaped' flowers on a compact green bush (photo below left). This plant is a form of *westringia* selected from Wild River, New South Wales.



13. On your left is *Acacia aneura* x *craspedocarpa*, part of the 'mulga complex' of *Acacia aneura* and its relatives (photo above right). These plants occur in central Australia and have upright grey foliage and short yellow rods of flowers.



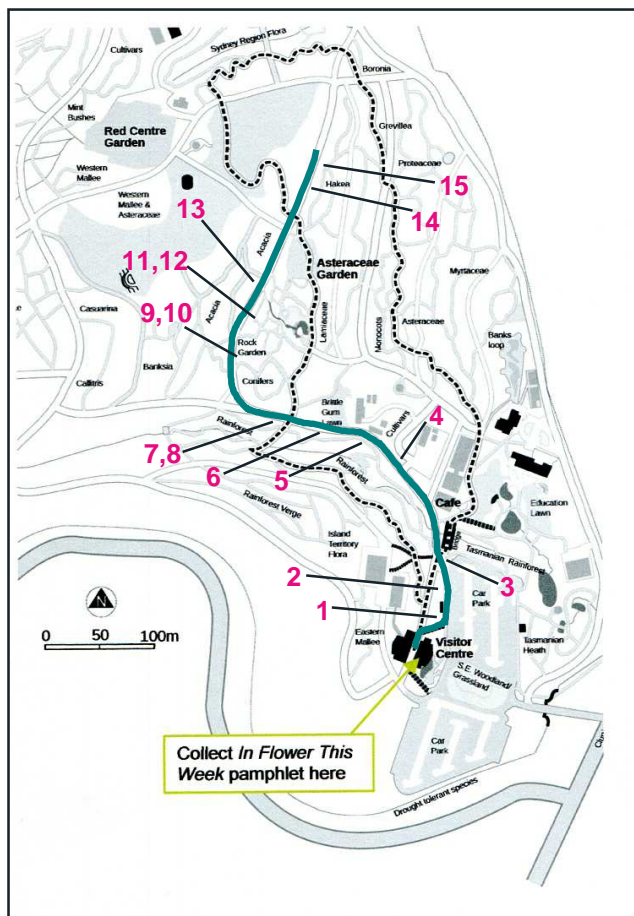
14. On your right is *Hakea petiolaris*, or Sea Urchin Hakea, a tall shrub with veined grey foliage, fluffy white pincushion flowers with red bases and clusters of nuts (photo above). This plant occurs naturally in southwestern Western Australia.



15. *Hakea obtusa*, still on your right, is a small tree with grey-green leathery foliage and deep pink powderpuff flowers along the branches (photo above). It is native to the southwestern coast of Western Australia between Albany and Esperance.



A publication of the Friends of the Australian National Botanic Gardens



10 – 23 May 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 from the bottom of the stairs near the Visitor Centre up the hill behind the café, then turn right along the road at the top of the hill to see the hakeas in flower.

1. On your left is *Allocasuarina littoralis*, or She-oak, with fluffy red blooms on a sparse tree with many cones remaining on the branches (photo above). *Allocasuarina littoralis* is one of the most widespread species in eastern Australia, with a range that extends along the coast south from the tip of Cape York Peninsula in Queensland to southern parts of Tasmania.

2. Further on your left is *Banksia ericifolia* 'Red Clusters', a small tree with green heath-like foliage and very large orange-red cones (photo next page top left).



3. Also on the left in the curved bed is the groundcover *Grevillea nudiflora* with dense, curled, dark green foliage and clusters of red tubular flowers (photo below). This plant occurs in the wild near Albany in southwestern Western Australia.



4. Turn up the hill behind the cafe to see on your right *Grevillea bipinnatifida* 'Jingle Bells', a standard grevillea with deeply divided stiff, prickly foliage and many trusses of pink and orange flowers (photo below left).

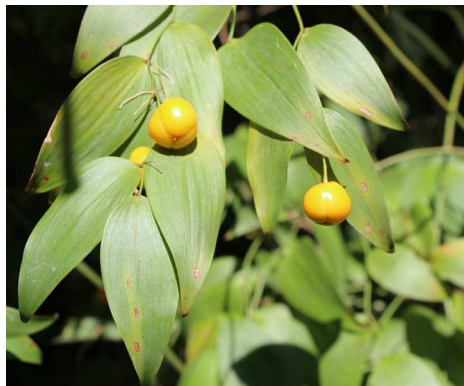


5. On your left is *Correa lawrenceana* var. *glandulifera*, a large shrub with shiny green leaves and long yellow-green bells of flowers (photo above right). It grows on the coast near the New South Wales/Queensland border.

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



7. Also on your left is *Cordyline congesta*, or Narrow-leaved Palm Lily, a rare shrub found in the rainforests of northeastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland (photo above right). It has dark green, shiny, strap-like leaves with small white to purple flowers followed by striking red berries.



8. Behind the cordyline is *Eustrephus latifolius* or Wombat Berry which is found in the dry and wet forests and heaths of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria (photo above). It also occurs in New Guinea and New Caledonia. This plant is a vigorous twining vine with broad leaves and yellow to orange berries full of black seeds.

9. Turn right along the road at the top of the hill to see on your right, under the Rock Garden sign, *Grevillea lanigera* with grey-green foliage and pink and cream flowers on a low bush (photo below left). This plant is commonly known as Woolly Grevillea and is endemic to Victoria and New South Wales.



10. Also on your right is *Grevillea* 'Mason's Hybrid', a spreading bush with large spider blooms of pink, red and orange (photo above right). 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*.



11. Still on your right is *Grevillea* 'Peaches and Cream' with deeply divided attractive green leaves and large flower heads of pink and cream (photo above). This hybrid was developed in Queensland by Jan Glazebrook and Dennis Cox and patented in 2006.