

12. Cross the road to see on your right *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 (photo below left). It has gold flowers with orange or red styles.



13. On your left is *Grevillea manglesii* subsp. *ornithopoda* or Birdsfoot Grevillea, a large open bush with terminal pincushion white flower heads and tripartite 'birdsfoot' foliage (photo above right). It is native to the area around Perth, Western Australia.

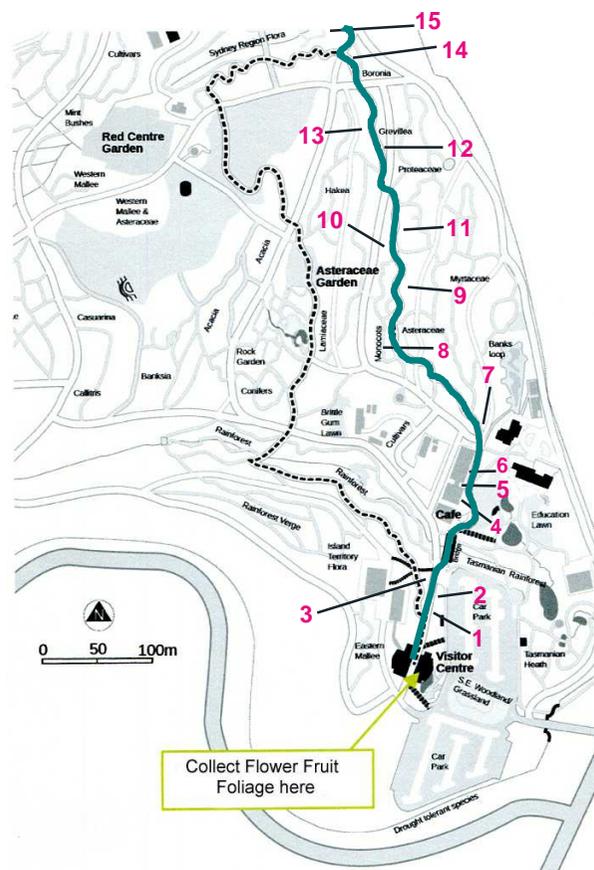
14. Cross the road to see on your right *Correa* 'Marian's Marvel' with flared pale pink bells with greenish tips (photo below left). This reliable correa is a cross between *C. reflexa* and *C. backhousiana*. It arose in the garden of Marion Beek of Naracoorte, South Australia.



15. As you go into the Sydney Region gully on your left is *Epacris sparsa*, a small plant with green foliage and many cream tubular flowers, listed as vulnerable in the wild (photo above right). This plant is found in a small area west of Sydney, New South Wales.



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Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre to the Sydney Region Gully along the Main Path

1. On your right in a pot is *Banksia vincentia* with grey-green upright leaves and gold brushes with red styles (photo above). *Banksia vincentia* is possibly Australia's rarest banksia, confined to a single small population near Jervis Bay, New South Wales. This plant is considered critically endangered and was only found in 2008 and formally described in 2014.

2. On your right is *Epacris impressa*, a straggly bush with bright pink tubular flowers (photo next page top left). The pink-flowered form seen here is often referred to as Pink Heath, and is the floral emblem of the state of Victoria. It is found in southern New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and throughout Tasmania.



3. On your left is ***Prostanthera phyllicifolia*** or Spiked Mint-bush, which has masses of small mauve flowers on a lax bush which scrambles down a bank (photo above right). It grows naturally in eastern mainland Australia.



4. Cross the bridge and go in front of the café to see on your left ***Syzygium australe***, a tall shrub with very shiny leaves and edible fruit maturing into a drooping pear-shaped red or purple berry, known as a Riberry (photo above). This plant is found in rainforests of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland.



5. Also on your left 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.

6. Continuing on your left is ***Banksia 'Stumpy Gold'*** with fine, toothed linear foliage and masses of short gold brushes with rusty red styles (photo below 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.



7. Further on your right 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.



8. Further up the hill on your left in a pot is ***Eremophila warnesii*** with soft, silver-grey foliage and large purple flowers (photo above). This plant is named after Ken Warnes, the first leader of the Eremophila Study Group of the Australian Native Plants Society, Australia (ANPSA). This plant comes from the arid regions of western central Western Australia.

9. Continue on the Main Path to see on your right ***Correa alba* var. *alba*** (pink flowered form), a small upright bush with pink star flowers and grey-green foliage with silver backs (photo below). It occurs naturally in sandy or rocky coastal areas of southeastern Australia



10. Further on your left is ***Banksia spinulosa* var. *neoanglica***, or New England Banksia, with silver backed dark green foliage with yellow/gold brushes held upright (photo below left). It is a shrub that grows along the east coast of Queensland and New South Wales.



11. Further on your right is ***Banksia paludosa***, a small tree with many spent cones and some new greenish gold brushes (photo above right). This plant grows naturally in the open forests and woodlands of central and southeastern New South Wales with an outlying population on the north coast near Kempsey.