

12. Also on your right is *Olearia astroloba* or Marble Daisy Bush, a small dense shrub of silver-grey foliage with many mauve daisy flowers. It is restricted to a small area (around 40 hectares) in the East Gippsland area of Victoria, near the Tambo Valley, called Marble Gully (photo below left). This is the origin of the common name 'Marble Daisy Bush'. The species is listed as rare, and in the wild consists of a single population of fewer than 1000 individuals.



13. On your left is *Brachyscome multifida* var. *alba*, a small daisy with fine green foliage and white flowers with gold centres (photo above right). This plant comes from southeastern mainland Australia. Many of the *Brachyscome* species and cultivars make excellent garden plants.

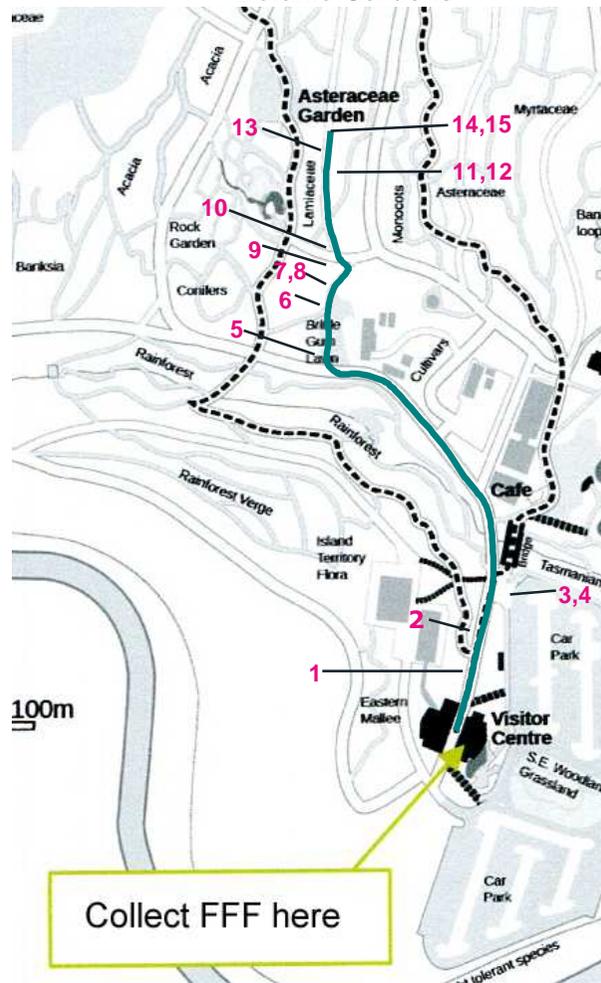
14. Further on your left in a pot is *Xerochrysum bracteatum* 'Lemon Monarch', a paper daisy with large lemon heads with gold centres and soft green foliage (photo below left).



15. On your right in a pot is *Olearia rhizomatica* with tangled silver-grey foliage, which grows in *Eucalyptus pauciflora* woodland and alpine herbfields in the Brindabella and Tinderry Ranges of southeastern New South Wales (photo above right).



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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 Visitor Centre to the Asteraceae Garden

1. On your left is *Acacia cognata* 'Green Mist', a weeping shrub with attractive green linear leaves. It is a dwarf form of the Bower Wattle (photo above).

2. Also on your left is another plant with stunning foliage, *Dicksonia antarctica* or Soft Tree Fern, with bright green ferny foliage which unfurls from the chocolate brown hairy base (photo next page top left). This iconic plant is native to southeastern Australia, including Tasmania.



3. On your right is *Thryptomene denticulata* with pink flowers along arching stems of close grey-green foliage (photo above right). It grows naturally in southwestern Western Australia.



4. Also on your right is *Commersonia magniflora subsp. magniflora*, with pink cup flowers with darker centres on a small bush of arching grey-green, furry foliage (photo above). This plant is from central and western Australia.



5. Bear left up the hill behind the café, then turn right into the Brittle Gum Lawn. 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 (photo above).

6. Also on your left is *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 below). It is commonly known as Antarctic Beech and is an important Gondwana relict of the rainforests of the southern hemisphere.



7. Continuing on your left is *Wollemia nobilis* or Wollemi Pine with lime green new growth which matures to yellowish green linear leaves arranged spirally around the stem, but twisted into flattened sprays. The trunk is dark brown and knobby in appearance (photo below left). *Wollemia* was only known through fossil records until the Australian species *Wollemia nobilis* was discovered in 1994 in a rainforest wilderness area of the Wollemi National Park in New South Wales. The genus is named for the National Park and the species for David Noble who discovered it.



8. Still on your left is *Grevillea 'Robyn Gordon'* 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.

9. Turn left up the hill to see on your left *Plectranthus argentatus* or Silver Plectranthus, with textured grey-green leaves and spikes of mauve flowers (photo below). It is found in the wild in New South Wales and Queensland.



10. Now turn right towards the Daisy Garden to see on your left *Geijera parviflora* or Wilga, from the dry inland parts of eastern mainland Australia (photo below). This small tree has thin drooping leaves which are scented when crushed. These trees can be used to feed livestock as they can contain nutrients that may be deficient in native grasses.



11. On your right is *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* with grey-green foliage and bright gold button heads of flower (photo below). This plant is a perennial herb which is found in all states and territories in Australia in a wide range of environments.

