

12. Now turn right to see on your left **Banksia ericifolia**, a long-flowering, small tree or large shrub, with fine heath-like foliage and long orange inflorescences (photo below left). The Heath-leaved Banksia is one of the best known members of the genus, having been in widespread cultivation for many years. It is native to New South Wales, but has naturalised in small numbers in Victoria.



13. On your right is **Crowea saligna** 'Rosy Glow' a small neat bush with pink star flowers (photo above right).



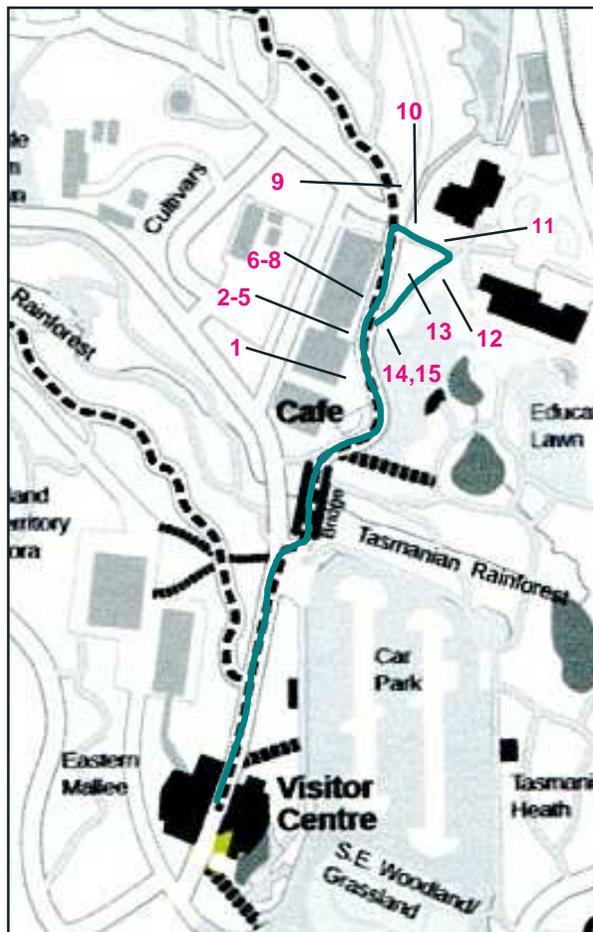
14. On your left, in a pot, is **Dracophyllum macranthum**, only known from Lansdowne State Forest on the central coast of New South Wales (photo above). This species is threatened in the wild. The plant has curved slender foliage, which is reddish when young.



15. Also on your left, in a pot, is **Homoranthus thomasii**, a slender bush with fresh green leaves and tiny bells of pink with white tips (photo above). This plant is found in the wild in central Queensland.



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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 take a short walk around the Ellis Rowan Garden near the café

1. On your left is **Syzygium australe** 'Sunset', a smaller version of **Syzygium australe** with notable new pink foliage (photo above). The parent plant is found in rainforests of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland.

2. Also on your left is **Correa baeuerlenii** with long green bells and shiny foliage which smells like bubblegum when crushed (photo next page top left). 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 NSW.



3. Continuing on your left is ***Blechnum nudum***, or Fishbone Water Fern, showing coarse green divided foliage from creeping rhizomes, sometimes forming a black trunk to one metre high in older plants (photo above right). This fern is common and widespread, often forming colonies along creek banks in southeastern Australia, from Queensland to South Australia, including Tasmania.



4. Still on your left is ***Calochlaena dubia***, or Common Ground Fern, with sprays of fine green ferny foliage (photo above). This plant is widespread in open forest from Queensland to Tasmania.



5. Again on your left is ***Banksia* 'Stumpy Gold'** with fine, toothed linear foliage and masses of short gold brushes with rusty red styles (photo above). 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.

6. On your left is ***Epacris longiflora***, a prickly bush with red tubular flowers with white tips (photo below). This plant belongs to the heath family whose native range extends from the central coast of New South Wales to southern Queensland.



7. Still on your left is ***Blechnum cartilagineum*** or Gristle Fern, with 'backbone-like' coarse green foliage (photo below). This fern is widespread in forests from Queensland to Tasmania.



8. Down to your left is ***Banksia spinulosa* 'Coastal Cushion'** with gold cones with red styles on a prostrate bush of bright green foliage (photo below). This is a coastal form of *Banksia spinulosa*.



9. As you turn down to your right, 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 below). It is native to the area around Geraldton, Western Australia.



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



11. On your right is ***Banksia integrifolia* var. *integrifolia* (prostrate form)**, or Coast Banksia, a vigorous mound of foliage and flowers, with dark green leaves with silver backs and short greenish-yellow cones (photo below). It grows naturally along the coast of eastern mainland Australia.

