

12. *Epacris calvertiana* var. *calvertiana*, still on your left, with cream bells on dark green foliage, is native to coastal New South Wales (photo below).



13. *Triplarina imbricata*, again on your left, is native to northern coastal New South Wales and is listed as threatened in the wild (photo below). This low bush with close green foliage has rods of small white flowers in pairs.



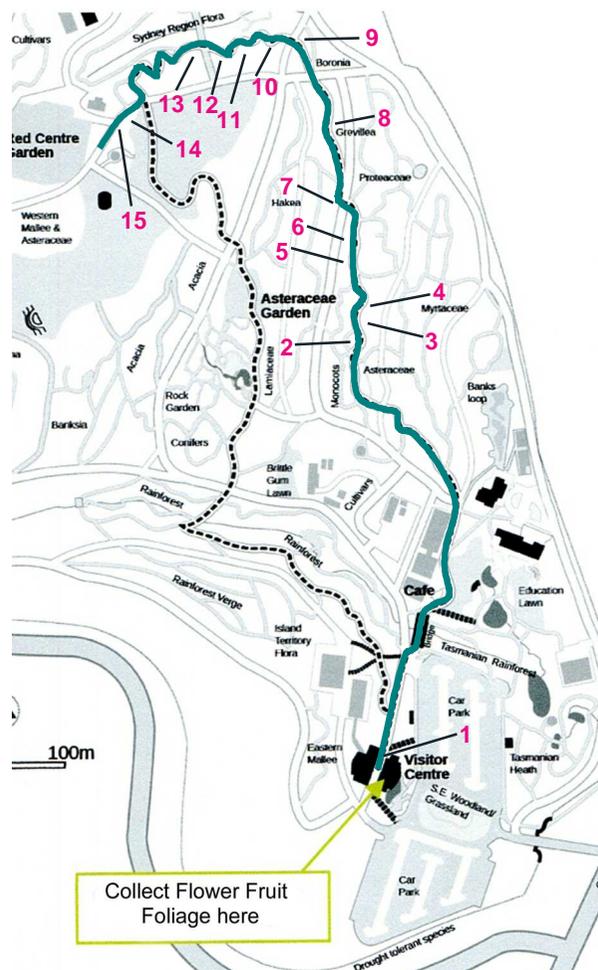
14. Turn right up the hill towards the Red Centre Garden to see on your left *Grevillea baueri* subsp. *asperula*, a low bush with shiny green foliage and small red flowers (photo below left). This plant is endemic to the coastal ranges of southeastern New South Wales.



15. *Swainsona galegifolia*, or Darling Pea, also on your left, is a small shrub with divided grey-green foliage and pink 'pea' flowers and prominent seed pods (photo above right). This plant grows naturally in inland New South Wales and 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 walk from the Visitor Centre, up the Main Path, through the Sydney Region Gully, to the entrance of the Red Centre Garden



1. On your right as you leave the Visitor Centre, in a pot, is *Banksia baueri*, or Possum Banksia, with dark green toothed foliage and grey furry flowers (photo above). These flowers can be very large when the plant is mature and can age to orange. This plant grows naturally on the south coast of Western Australia.

2. Go up the hill on the Main Path to see *Banksia ericifolia* subsp. *ericifolia* on your left, a long-flowering, medium-sized shrub with attractive divided foliage and long orange inflorescences (photo next page top left). This plant is native to the central coast of New South Wales, but has naturalised in small numbers in Victoria.



3. On your right is ***Grevillea acropogon***, a low bush with green foliage and deep red clusters of flowers (photo above right). This plant is endemic to southwestern Western Australia and is threatened in the wild.



4. Also on your right is ***Banksia heliantha*** (Dryandra Group), which used to be known as Oak-leaved Dryandra before the 2007 reclassification of all dryandras to banksias (photo above). This plant has stiff, spiky, mid-green foliage and a yellow cup-shaped flower. It is native to southwestern Western Australia near Esperance.



5. On your left is ***Banksia spinulosa* var. *neoanglica***, or New England Banksia, with silver backed, dark green foliage with yellow/gold brushes held upright (photos above). This shrub grows along the east coast of Queensland and New South Wales.

6. ***Banksia ericifolia*** 'Red Clusters' on your left is a small tree with green heath-like foliage and very large orange-red flowers (photos below).



7. Cross the road to see on your right and left ***Grevillea*** 'Lady O', a long blooming shrub with red flowers and bright green foliage (photo below). 'Lady O' is a cross between a *Grevillea victoriae* hybrid and *Grevillea rhyolitica* made by local plant breeder Peter Ollerenshaw and named for his mother.



8. On your right is ***Grevillea speciosa***, also known as Red Spider Flower, a shrub which is endemic to the Sydney region of New South Wales (photo below). This plant has bright red terminal clusters of flowers on a neat bush.



9. Stay on the Main Path to see on your right ***Correa*** 'Marian's Marvel' with flared pale pink bells with greenish tips (photos below). This beautiful correa is a cross between *C. reflexa* and *C. backhousiana*. It arose in the garden of Marion Beek of Naracoorte, South Australia.



10. ***Epacris sparsa***, on your left, is found near Sydney, New South Wales, and is listed as vulnerable in the wild (photo below). This small shrub has close green foliage and cream bells.



11. ***Epacris longiflora***, also on your left, has long thin tubular white flowers on a straggly light green bush (photo below). This plant is found in the wild along the coast of New South Wales and Queensland.

