

12. Further on your right is *Bertya rosmarinifolia*, a bushy, heath-like shrub with attractive silvery foliage (photo below). This plant is found in hilly areas of New South Wales, Queensland and possibly Victoria.



13. On your left is *Westringia brevifolia* var. *raleighii* or Native Rosemary with tiny grey-green foliage and mauve flowers (photo below left). This plant is endemic to Tasmania.



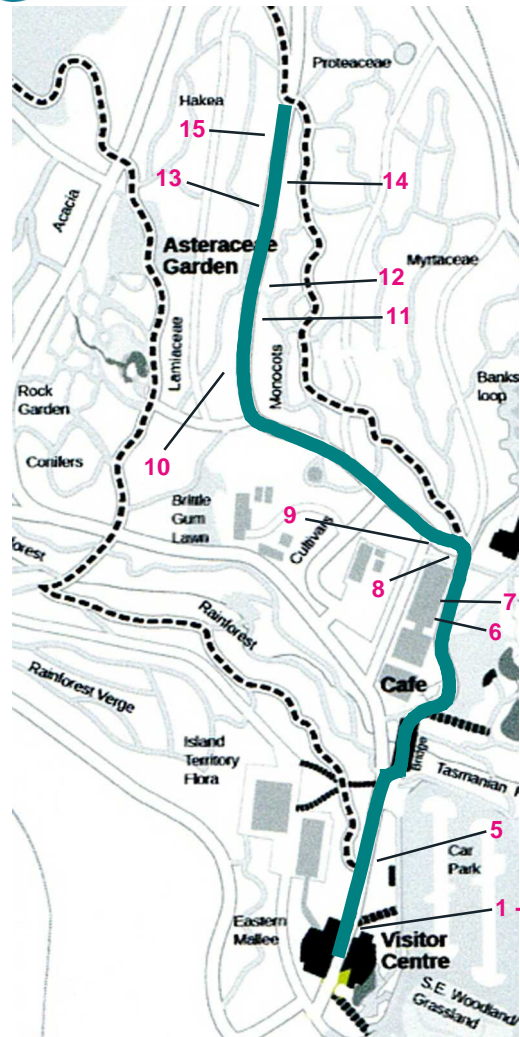
14. On your right is *Brachychiton populneus*, or Kurrajong, with neat, pointed green foliage (photo above right). This small to medium drought-tolerant tree is found in a diversity of habitats in the eastern states, Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria.



15. On your left is *Banksia aemula* or Wallum Banksia, a small gnarled tree with knobby bark and large squat green brushes (photo above). This plant can be found in Queensland and New South Wales, from Bundaberg to Sydney, in coastal, heath, and sandy soil areas.



A publication of the Friends of the Australian National Botanic Gardens



24 Apr - 7 May 2019

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, pass in front of the café, then up the hill to the Lamiaceae Family (the Mint family) section.



1. As you leave the Visitor Centre look to your right to see, in a pot, *Banksia sphaerocarpa* var. *caesia* with attractive bluish foliage and shaggy, golden flowers (photo above). This plant is found in southwestern Western Australia.

2. Further on your right, in a pot, is *Eremophila warnesii* with grey furry leaves and purple tubular flowers (photo next page top left). This plant was discovered growing in inland Western Australia and is named after Ken Warnes, the founder of the Eremophila Study Group of the Australian Native Plants Society of Australia.



3. In that same pot is *Prostanthera spinosa*, known as Spiny Mint-bush, a scrambling plant with long-lasting mauve flowers (photo above right). This plant is listed as vulnerable in the wild and grows in five disjunct regions of southeastern mainland Australia.



4. Still on your right, in a pot, is *Swainsona formosa*, or Sturt's Desert Pea, with pale green leaves and bright red pea flowers with shiny black centres or bosses (photo above). This iconic plant is named after English botanist Isaac Swainson and is the floral emblem of South Australia. It occurs in all mainland states except Victoria.



5. Further on your right is *Epacris impressa* 'Bega', a small prickly bush with showy red tubular flowers (photo above). This plant is found in southern New South Wales, near Bega.

6. Cross the bridge and pass the front of the café to see on your left *Banksia* 'Stumpy Gold' with fine, toothed linear foliage and masses of short gold brushes with rusty red styles (photo below). This plant is a dwarf cultivar of *Banksia spinulosa* var. *collina*.



7. Still on your left is *Epacris longiflora* 'Nectar Pink', a very floriferous small shrub covered in slender pink bells with white tips (photo below).



8. Further on your left is *Banksia spinulosa* var. *collina*, with fine linear foliage and slender, dull gold flowers (photo below). This shrub, commonly known as Hill Banksia or Golden Candlesticks, grows along the east coast of Australia in Queensland and New South Wales.



9. Turn left up the hill to see on your left *Banksia spinulosa* var. *spinulosa*, or Hairpin Banksia, with long orange flowers (photo below). This plant is found in open forests and woodlands of the coasts and mountains of New South Wales and Queensland.



10. Continue up the hill and turn right at the Family Lamiaceae sign to see on your left *Westringia sericea* with grey-green foliage and mauve flowers (photo below). This plant grows north of Grafton in New South Wales into southeastern Queensland.



11. On your right is *Correa alba* with grey-green leaves with silver backs and white star flowers (photo below). This correa is a popular and reliable plant in the garden and its leaves were used as 'tea' by the early settlers. It is native to eastern coastal regions of Australia from northern New South Wales to Tasmania and eastern South Australia.

