

12. On your right is **Grevillea 'Scarlet King'**, an attractive cultivar with dark red toothbrush flowers contrasting with white stems and grey-green divided foliage (photo below left).



13. Again on your right is one of the 'Landscape Line' of Kangaroo Paws, bred by Angus Stewart from **Anigozanthos flavidus**, or Tall Kangaroo Paw (photo above right). Shown here is 'Landscape Orange', with bright orange-yellow blooms much beloved by spinebills.

14. On your right is **Banksia paludosa**, or Marsh Banksia, with young ginger coloured cones which develop into gold brushes (photo below left). This plant is native to central and southeastern New South Wales with an outlying population on the north coast near Kempsey.



15. Still on your right is **Correa alba**, commonly known as White Correa, with grey-green leaves with silver backs and white star flowers (photo above right). This correa is a popular and reliable plant in the garden, native to eastern coastal regions of Australia. This species was first formally described by Henry Cranke Andrews in 1798.

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Today we will take a short walk around the block containing the Visitor Centre



1. On your left, as you leave the Visitor Centre, in a pot, is **Pilidiostigma rhytispermum**, or Small-leaved Plum Myrtle, a medium woody shrub with small leaves and cream cup flowers (photo above). The black fruits are attractive to many fruit eating birds. This plant is native to the coast of southeastern Queensland.

2. On your right, in a pot, is **Prostanthera spinosa**, or Spiny Mint-bush, a scrambling plant with long-lasting mauve flowers (photo next page top left). This plant is listed as vulnerable in the wild and is native to five disjunct regions of southeastern mainland Australia.





3. Also on your right, in a pot, is **Acacia aphylla**, or Leafless Rock Wattle, with striking leathery, leafless, grey-green stems (photo above right). This plant is native to the area around Perth, Western Australia.



4. Still on your right, in a pot, is **Keraudrenia hermanniifolia**, a small bush with dark green foliage and purple flowers with prominent gold stamens (photo above). This plant is native to the western coast of Western Australia.



5. Further on your right is **Epacris longiflora**, or Native Fuchsia, with thin tubular white flowers on a small prickly bush (photo above). This plant belongs to the heath family whose native range extends from the central coast of New South Wales to southern Queensland.

6. On your right, **Corymbia 'Summer Red'** is a grafted eucalypt with dark green leathery foliage, attractive new red foliage and beautiful bud formations (photo below).



7. On your left is **Eremophila nivea**, a small shrub with mauve tubular flowers and striking silver-grey foliage covered in hairs (photo below). This plant is native to the southern west coast of Western Australia



8. On your right is **Grevillea 'Peaches and Cream'** with deeply divided attractive green leaves and large flower heads of pink and cream (photo below). This hybrid was developed in Queensland by Jan Glazebrook and Dennis Cox and patented in 2006.



9. On your left, in a pot, is **Eremophila calorhabdos**, an upright spindly shrub with serrated green leaves, which are evenly spaced along the branches, and bright pink flowers (photo below left). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia



10. Again on your left, in the same pot, is **Eremophila glabra 'Kalbarri Carpet'**, a vigorous, low growing form with silver-grey foliage and yellow bird attracting flowers (photo above right).



11. On your right, as you round the corner, is **Banksia spinulosa 'Birthday Candles'** a dense bright green bush with attractive needle foliage and short yellow cones with rusty red styles (photo above). 'Birthday Candles' is a dwarf cultivar of *Banksia spinulosa* var. *spinulosa* developed by Bill Molyneux of Austraflora Nurseries in Montrose, Victoria.