

12. On your right is a bush of *Banksia neoanglica*, or New England Banksia, with silver backed dark green foliage with yellow brushes held upright (photo below left). This shrub is native to the east coast of Queensland and New South Wales.



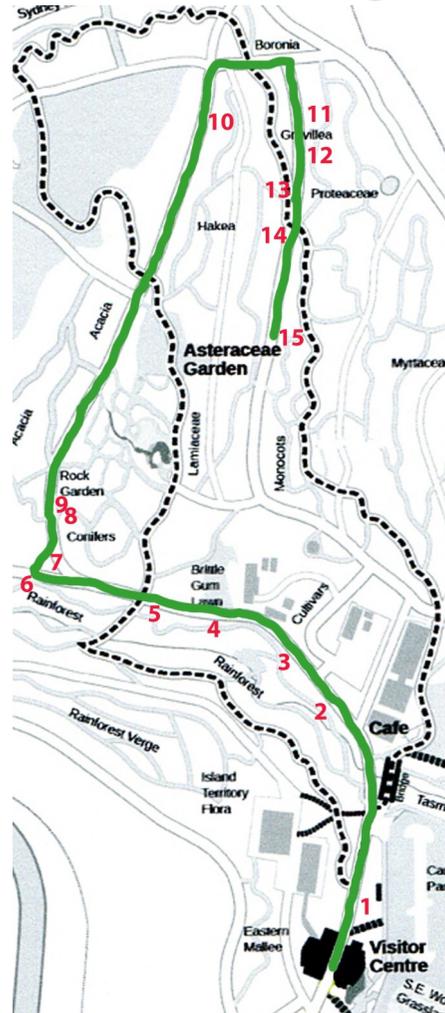
13. Further on your right is *Isopogon anemonifolius*, or Broad-leaved Drumsticks, an upright bush of bright green foliage with brown nuts (photo above right). This plant is native to eastern New South Wales.

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



15. On your left is *Banksia ericifolia* 'Red Clusters', a small tree with green heath-like foliage and very large orange-red cones (photo above right).

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Today we will walk up the hill behind the café, along the top of the Rock Garden, then down the hill back towards the café



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre on your right is *Eucalyptus morrisbyi*, or Morrisby's Gum, a rare and endangered eucalypt which grows only in southeastern Tasmania (photo above). The bluish green juvenile leaves are rounded and unstalked, arranged in opposite pairs, while the long adult leaves are stalked and arranged alternately.

2. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your left *Asplenium australasicum*, or Birds Nest Fern, with a clump of light green leaves with a prominent midrib that can reach 3m long (photo next page top left). The spores on the back of the leaves are in parallel rows. This plant is native to the east coast of Australia, from central NSW to Cape York, Queensland.





3. Also on your left is ***Eucalyptus grandis***, or Flooded Gum, native to the east coast of mainland Australia, north from Newcastle (photo above right). This tall tree, up to 50m high, with smooth bark, rough at the base, has white flowers followed by conical, pear- or cone-shaped fruit.

4. Still on your left is ***Alocasia brisbanensis***, or Spoon Lily or Cunjevoi, with veined green leaves and large seed pods (photo below left). This plant can grow up to 1.5m tall and is found in rainforests of eastern mainland Australia.



5. Again on your left is ***Lepidozamia (Macrozamia) peroffskyana***, or Pineapple Zamia, with long arching stems of shiny, dark green foliage up to 3m long (photo above right). This palm-like cycad is native to the wet open forests of southeastern Queensland and northeastern New South Wales. These plants do not produce flowers but have cones on separate female and male plants.

6. On your left is ***Leptospermum amboinense*** showing masses of small white 'tea tree' flowers with maroon centres on weeping foliage (photo below). This plant is native to northern Queensland and also southeast Asia.



7. On your right is ***Chamelaucium 'Cascade Brook'***, or Geraldton Wax, which is endemic to coastal areas of Western Australia between Perth and Geraldton, an open airy bush with masses of purplish-pink 5 petalled flowers with darker centres (photo below).



8. Further on your right is ***Grevillea 'Mason's Hybrid'***, a spreading bush with large spider blooms of pink, red and orange (photo below). This hybrid arose from seed collected from an upright glaucous form of *Grevillea bipinnatifida* - the other parent is presumed to be *G. banksii*.



9. Again on your right is ***Scaevola albida***, a prostrate shrub native to a range of habitats in Queensland, NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia, with mauve fan flowers on light green groundcover foliage (photo below).



10. ***Grevillea vestita***, on the right, is a large open bush with many starbursts of white flowers (photo below left). This shrub is endemic to southwestern Western Australia.



11. Turn right down the hill, then right again along the road, to see on your left ***Banksia spinulosa***, a bush with many young cones which will develop into large pale yellow flowers held upright on toothed linear grey-green foliage (photo above right). Sometimes known as the Hairpin Banksia, this plant is native to the three eastern states extending along the coast from Victoria to Cairns.