

12. Also on your right is *Blechnum nudum*, or Fishbone Water Fern, with light green pinnate fronds and dark green new growth and can develop a small black fibrous trunk (photo below left). This fern is native to eastern Australia.



13. Still on your right is *Crinum pedunculatum* with long green strappy leaves and striking terminal clusters of white perfumed flowers with pink anthers (photo above right). This plant is native to the tidal flats of coastal Queensland and New South Wales.

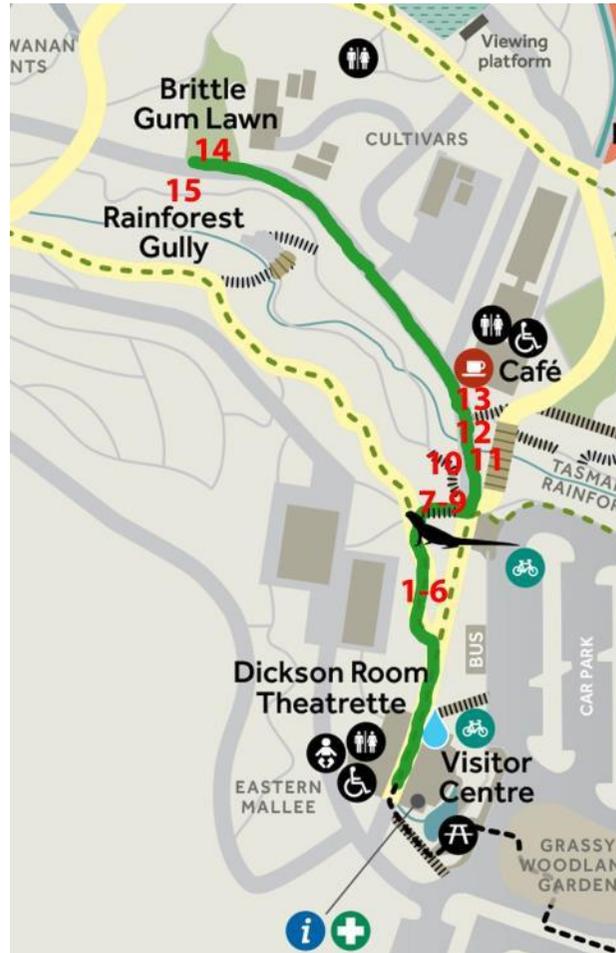


14. Further on your right, at the entrance to the Brittle Gum Lawn, is *Syzygium paniculatum* 'Backyard Bliss', a fast growing, dense, evergreen shrub with dark green, glossy leaves with red new growth that shades to bronze (photo above). The flowers are cream and borne terminally.



15. On your left is *Lepiderema pulchella*, or Fine Leaved Tuckeroo, native to the edges of rainforest from southeastern Queensland to the Tweed River, NSW (photo above). This plant has glossy light green leaves with pink new growth.

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Today we will take a short walk from the Visitor Centre, up the hill behind the café to the Brittle Gum Lawn



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre bear left up the hill to see on your left, in a pot, *Scaevola humilis* 'Purple Passion' a mat forming groundcover with fresh green foliage and mauve flowers (photo above).

2. On your right is *Backhousia citriodora*, or Lemon Ironwood, a small tree with shiny green leaves and large, white, fluffy heads of flower with prominent bracts (photo next page top left). This plant is endemic to the tropical rainforest areas of Queensland between Brisbane and Mackay. The leaves of this plant are strongly lemon scented.



3. Also on your right is **Casuarina glauca** prostrate form, or Swamp Oak, (photo above right). This plant has hard, long, green foliage which can fall attractively to soften edges in the garden and is a prostrate fine leaf form of the common she-oak seen growing throughout eastern Australia mainly around moist gullies, streams and waterways.

4. Still on your right is **Hibbertia kaputarensis**, with green lance-shaped leaves and yellow flowers, native to Mount Kaputar, NSW (photo below left). *Hibbertia kaputarensis* was first formally described in 1990 by Barry Conn in the journal *Muelleria* from specimens collected near the entrance to Mount Kaputar National Park in 1976.



5. On your left is **Correa glabra**, a neat bush with fresh green foliage and many green bell flowers (photo above right). The leaves have a strong lemon scent when crushed. This plant is native to southeastern Australia.

6. Again on your left is **Eucryphia wilkiei**, a rainforest shrub native to a restricted area on mountain tops in northeastern Queensland and listed as vulnerable (photo below). The white cup flowers have prominent pale yellow stamens. In 1970 Jack (John H.) Wilkie (1902–1997), orchid expert and botanical explorer, was the first European–Australian person to scientifically discover this species.



7. Turn right down the steps to see on your left **Cyathea australis**, or Rough Tree Fern (photo below left). Old specimens can have trunks to 10 metres high. This fern is native to wet forests and rainforests of all eastern states.



8. Also on your left is **Blechnum cartilagineum**, or Gristle Fern, an erect fern with broad pinnate fronds arising from a central clump (photo above right). The new fronds are pink, maturing to pale green. This fern is native to eastern Australia.

9. On your left at the bottom of the steps is **Livistona australis**, or Cabbage Palm, with light green fans of leaves and viciously thorned stems (photo below). In nature it grows further south than any other palm in Australia and is native to coastal areas of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.



10. Also on your left is **Asplenium australasicum**, or Birds Nest Fern, with a clump of long light-green leaves with a prominent midrib that can reach 3 metres in diameter (photo below left). The spores on the back of the leaves are in parallel rows. This plant is native to coastal areas from central NSW to Cape York, Queensland.



11. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your right **Nothofagus cunninghamii**, or Myrtle Beech, an evergreen rainforest tree native to southern Victoria and Tasmania (photo above right). The neat, hard, dark green foliage shows contrasting bronze new growth.