

12.. Turn right down the hill, then right again, to see on your right ***Banksia neoanglica***, or New England Banksia, with silver backed dark green foliage with gold brushes held upright (photo below left). This shrub is native to the eastern tablelands of Queensland and New South Wales.



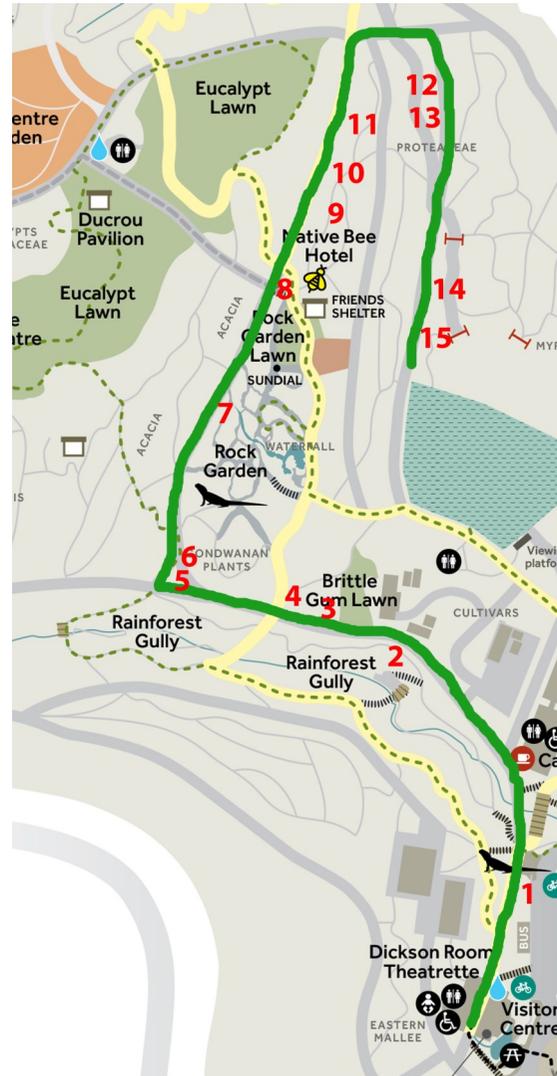
13. Again on your right is ***Grevillea sericea subsp. sericea***, an airy bush with light green foliage and white spider flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to the area west of Sydney.

14. Further on your left is ***Banksia media***, or Southern Plains Banksia, with broad toothed leathery leaves and bright yellow flowers with brown tips (photo below left). This plant is native to the south coast of Western Australia.



15. Again on your left is ***Banksia pencillata***, or Newnes Plateau Banksia, a small tree covered in short green cones with grey ends to the flowers and a velvety brown nose protruding from the top of the flower (photo above right). This plant is found in a restricted area of the Blue Mountains, NSW.

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Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre, along the road above the Rock Garden, then return along the Main Path towards the café



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your right is ***Acacia beckleri***, or Barrier Range Wattle, with hard, elliptical grey-green foliage and yellow ball flowers on stalks (photo above). This plant is native to the Barrier Range of NSW, near Cobar and Jerilderie.

2. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see, on your left, ***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 next page top 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.



3. Further on your right is *Banksia spinulosa* var. *spinulosa*, or Hairpin Banksia, with long orange flowers, native to the coasts and mountains of New South Wales and Queensland (photo above right).



4. Still 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 just coming into flower (photo above). This plant is endemic to the tropical rainforest areas of Queensland between Brisbane and Mackay. The leaves of this plant are strongly lemon scented.



5. Turn right along the road above the Rock Garden to see, on your right, *Epacris calvertiana* var. *calvertiana*, with cream bells on dark green foliage (photo above), native to coastal New South Wales near Pigeon House Mountain.

6. Also 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).



7. 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* while the other parent is presumed to be *G. banksii*.



8. Still on your right is *Westringia glabra*, or Violet Westringia, a small bush with grey-green leaves and mauve flowers (photo below). This plant is native to New South Wales and Victoria.



9. Look down to your right to see *Hakea drupacea*, commonly known as Sweet Hakea, an open shrub with green, sharp-pointed leaves and white pincushion flowers (photo below). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



10. Again on your right is *Hakea pachyphylla*, with soft green foliage and tiny cream axial flowers which are followed by woody fruits (photo below). This plant is native to the upper Blue Mountains of New South Wales.



11. Further on your right is *Hakea varia* with hard, prickly, drooping variable foliage and small white starburst flowers (photo below) This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.

