

12. On your right is **Anigozanthos 'Landscape Yellow'**, a late-blooming Kangaroo Paw with yellow-green flowers and red stems (photo below left). This 'Landscape Line' is bred by Angus Stewart from **Anigozanthos flavidus**, or Tall Kangaroo Paw, and comes in many colours. Other colours in this group are lilac, pink, lime and yellow.



13. On your right is **Banksia spinulosa 'Honey Pots'**, a medium-sized bush with fine, upright toothed foliage and many gold cones with red styles and a strong honey fragrance (photo above right). This cultivar was collected from a coastal area in southern Victoria by Rod and Robyn Parsons.

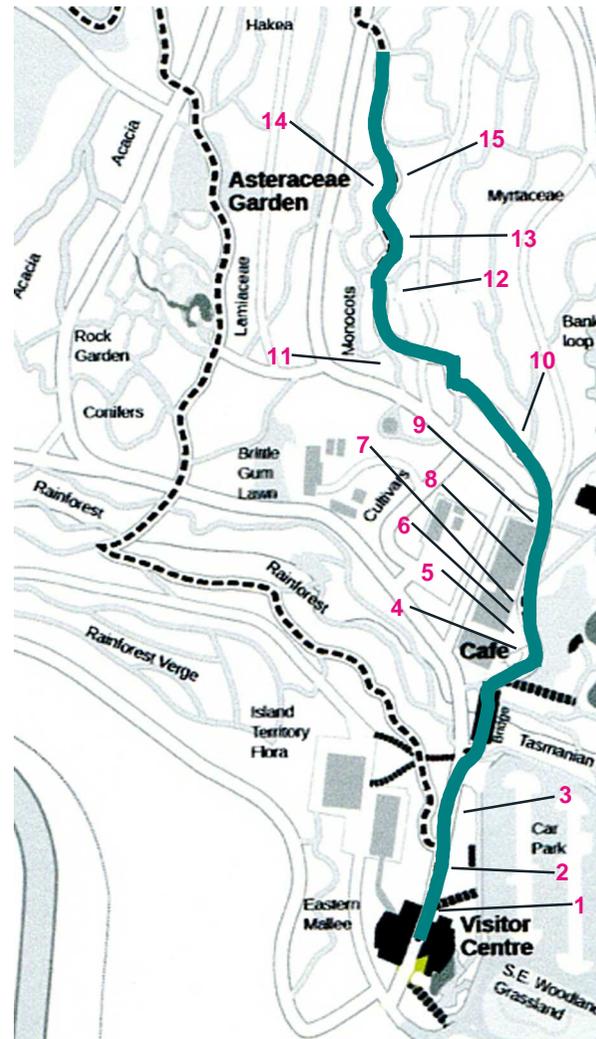
14. On your left is **Grevillea 'Coconut Ice'** with large pink/orange spider flowers featuring long red styles (photo below left). This is a hybrid plant grown from seed collected from *G. bipinnatifida*. The male parent was *G. banksii* (white flowered form). The seedling was raised by Mr. M. Hodge of Queensland.



15. On your right is **Banksia integrifolia subsp. integrifolia** or Coast Banksia, a small tree with leathery green leaves and yellow flowers with grey tips (photo above right). This plant is widely distributed along the entire east coast of mainland Australia.



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Featuring the plants of the Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra, ACT written and illustrated by Friends Rosalind and Benjamin Walcott

Today we will walk up the Main Path starting at the Visitor Centre



1. **Swainsona formosa**, or Sturt's Desert Pea, on your right in a pot, is the iconic, shiny, red and black flower of central Australia and is the floral emblem of South Australia (photo above). Sturt's Desert Pea is protected in South Australia. The flowers and plants must not be collected on private land without the written consent of the owner and collection on Crown land is illegal without a permit.

2. Further on your right, also in a pot, is **Banksia robur**, or Swamp Banksia, with long egg-shaped leaves which are shiny on top and dull underneath (photo next page top left). This plant grows along the eastern mainland coast of Australia usually in sandy or swampy conditions. The new growth is velvety purplish-red.



3. Also on your right is ***Corymbia* 'Summer Red'**, a grafted eucalypt with dark green foliage and masses of showy reddish-pink flowers (photo above right).



4. Cross the bridge and go past the café to see on your left ***Banksia spinulosa* 'Birthday Candles'**, showing yellow brown brushes on a mound of green, divided foliage (photo above). This cultivar was developed from *Banksia spinulosa* var. *spinulosa* by Bill Molyneux of Australfora Nurseries in Montrose, Victoria.



5. Also on your left is ***Banksia* 'Stumpy Gold'** with fine, toothed, linear foliage and masses of short gold brushes with rusty red styles (photo above). This plant is a dwarf cultivar of *Banksia spinulosa* var. *collina* that was selected by Richard Anderson of Merricks Nursery in Victoria from material collected on the New South Wales central coast.

6. Still on your left is ***Epacris longiflora***, a prickly bush with red, tubular flowers with white tips (photo below). This plant belongs to the heath family whose native range extends from the central coast of New South Wales to southern Queensland.



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



8. Continuing on your left is ***Babingtonia virgata***, a shrub with masses of tiny white flowers with maroon centres and weeping green foliage (photo below). This plant grows along coastal northern New South Wales and southern Queensland.



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



10. Bear left up the Main Path to see on your right ***Eucalyptus ?cinerea x pulverulenta*** with magnificent silver foliage (photo above right). *Eucalyptus cinerea*, or Argyle Apple, is a small to medium-sized tree with soft, bluish foliage native to southeastern New South Wales and northeastern Victoria. *Eucalyptus pulverulenta*, or Silver-leaved Mountain Gum, is unusual in that it retains its juvenile, round silver foliage into maturity. This tree is found in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales.



11. On your left is ***Eremophila maculata* subsp. *maculata***, a small bush with light green foliage and yellow tubular flowers (photo above). This plant is found in the drier inland areas of all mainland states of Australia.