

12. Turn right down the Main Path to see on your right, in a pot, ***Grevillea leptobotrys*** 'Lilac Tangles' with small racemes of lilac-pink flowers buried in prickly, dark green foliage with red new growth (photo below). *Grevillea leptobotrys* is known as the Tangled Grevillea and is found in the wild in southwestern Western Australia.



13. In front of the waterfall on your right is ***Eremophila drummondii***, a small bush with sticky green foliage and mauve tubular flowers (photo below left). This plant is found in southwestern Western Australia.



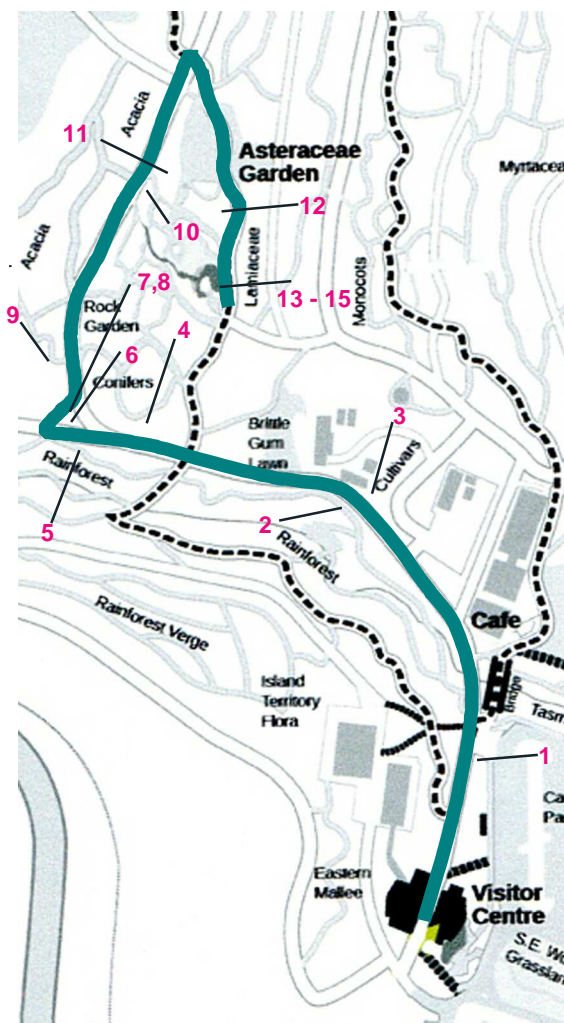
14. Still on your right is ***Eremophila oldfieldii* subsp. *angustifolia*** with fresh green linear foliage and bright salmon-pink tubular bells with prominent green sepals (photo above right). This shrub occurs naturally in southwestern Western Australia.



15. Also on your right is ***Eremophila dalyana*** with grey foliage covered in pinkish-white tubular flowers (photos above). This long-lived plant was named after Sir Dominick Daly, a 19th century Governor of South Australia and occurs in the wild in southern Northern Territory, northern South Australia and Queensland.



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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 hill behind the café, along the road, then turn down the Main Path



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your right, in a pot, is ***Banksia baxteri***, or Bird's Nest Banksia, with upright, stiff, triangular pink-tipped foliage and green flowers (photo above). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia between Albany and Esperance.

2. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your left ***Cordyline stricta***, or Narrow-leaved Palm Lily, with long sprays of violet buds opening into white flowers (photo next page top left). The glossy green foliage is linear and up to half a metre long. This plant is found along the coast of northeastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland.



3. On your right is *Melaleuca linariifolia* 'Snowstorm', a small tree with twisted branches, fine green foliage and white fluffy flowers (photo above right).



4. Further up the hill on your right is *Grevillea robusta* or Silky Oak, a large tree with divided foliage and long brushes of golden-yellow flowers dripping with nectar (photo above). This plant occurs in the wild in northeastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland.

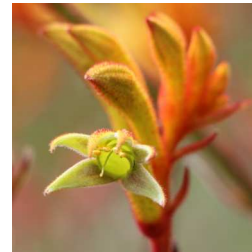
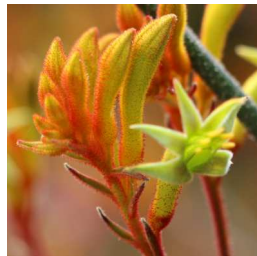


5. On your left is *Callistemon montanus*, with bright red brushes with gold tips (photo above). This plant is a haven for both birds and butterflies and is native to northern New South Wales and southern Queensland.

6. On your right is *Anigozanthos flavidus* in rusty orange and green shades (photo below). All Kangaroo Paws are native to Western Australia and the flowers are bird pollinated.



7. Turn right along the road to see on your right Kangaroo Paws bred by Angus Stewart (photos below). This 'Landscape Line' is bred from *Anigozanthos flavidus* or Tall Kangaroo Paw and comes in many colours. The first photo is 'Landscape Orange', with bright orange-yellow blooms much beloved by spinebills.



8. The second photo shows *Anigozanthos flavidus* 'Landscape Pastel Pink' (photos below).



9. On your left is *Veronica derwentiana* subsp. *derwentiana* with terminal sprays of white flowers on lacy, bright green foliage (photo below). This plant occurs in the wild along the coast of eastern Australia from Queensland to South Australia, including Tasmania.



10. Further on your right is *Hakea pulvinifera*, or Lake Keepit Hakea, with stiff, prickly grey-green foliage and white flowers (photo below). This plant is found only on one rocky hillside near Gunnedah, New South Wales. The species was first described in 1962, believed extinct in 1971 and rediscovered in 1988. The entire species may be of only one genetically unique individual.

ANBG has propagated 110 plants to return to the wild so far.



11. Still on your right is *Grevillea sericea* subsp. *sericea*, an airy bush with light green foliage and white spider flowers (photos below). This plant occurs naturally west of Sydney.

