

12. Also on your right is *Hakea horrida* with extremely prickly, intricate needle foliage in clumpy heads with many pink flower buds (photo below left). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



13. *Hakea obtusa*, still on your right, is a small tree with grey-green leathery foliage and dark pink powderpuff flowers along the branches (photo above right). It is native to the southwestern coast of Western Australia between Albany and Esperance.

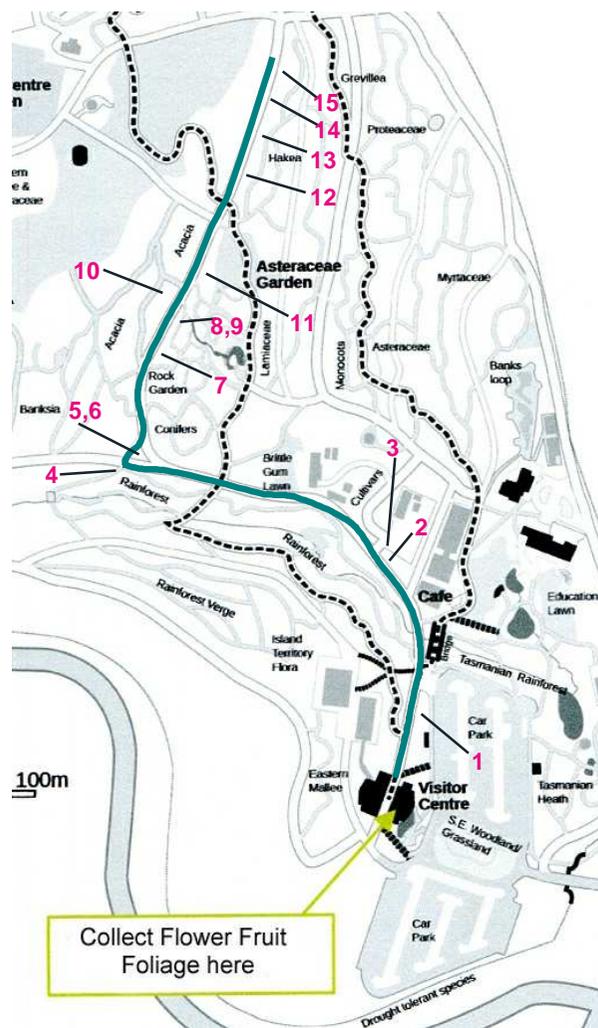
14. Continuing on your right is *Hakea constablei*, a small shrub with green linear foliage and large dark, round, hard nuts (photo below left). This plant is only found in the Blue Mountains and is named after its collector Ernie Constable (1903-1986) who collected widely for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney. This plant is rare in the wild and its status is threatened.



15. *Hakea varia*, again on your right, has hard, prickly, drooping foliage and small white starburst flowers (photo above right). It grows naturally in southwestern Western 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 hill behind the café to see some interesting foliage, nuts and flowers



1. After leaving the Visitor Centre on your right is *Thryptomene denticulata* with pink flowers along arching stems of close grey-green foliage (photo above). It grows naturally in southwestern Western Australia.

2. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your right *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* 'Rosy Posy', a compact bush with green linear foliage and pendent racemes of pink and cream flowers (photo next page top left).



3. Also on your right near the entrance to the depot is ***Acacia coriacea subsp. pendens***, or Weeping Wirewood, a subspecies of *Acacia coriacea* (River Jam) that is endemic to Western Australia (photo above right). This tree has a bushy crown of pendulous branches of wiry 'bootlace' foliage and occurs in northwestern Western Australia between the Gascoyne and De Grey Rivers.



4. As you turn right at the top of the hill on your left is ***Acmena (Syzygium) smithii***, a small tree with a dense crown of shiny green leaves covered in clusters of pink berries (photo above). *Acmena smithii* is the best known member of the lilly pillies and is widespread in east coast rainforests from north Queensland to Victoria. It is also found on King Island.



5. On your right is ***Epacris calvertiana var. calvertiana***, a small bush native to coastal New South Wales, with cream bells on dark green foliage (photo above).

6. Also on your right is ***Chamelaucium 'Cascade Brook'***, a form of Geraldton Wax, an open airy bush with masses of shiny pink buds on green needle foliage (photo below). This plant is endemic to Western Australia.



7. Further on your right is ***Acacia cognata***, or Bower or River Wattle, a small tree with drooping fine green foliage, native to southeastern mainland Australia (photo below).



8. ***Acacia leprosa 'Scarlet Blaze'*** on your right has weeping green foliage with many large flower buds showing (photo below). The cultivar 'Scarlet Blaze' has attracted attention because its red flower colour is unique among wattles. The cultivar arose from a single red-flowered specimen discovered by bushwalkers in a Victorian state forest northeast of Melbourne. The original plant has since died.



9. Also on your right is ***Acacia pravissima 'Kuranga Cascade'***, a weeping or prostrate wattle with triangular grey-green phyllodes and plenty of flower buds (photo below).



10. On your left is ***Acacia baileyana 'Purpurea'*** with striking silver-grey fringed foliage contrasting with plenty of dull yellow flower buds (photo below). This showy acacia is very fast growing and tough.



11. On your right is ***Calothamnus tuberosus***, a stiff upright bush with spiky grey-green linear foliage and plenty of small grey nuts along the stems (photo below). It is endemic to southwestern Western Australia.

