

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



13. *Grevillea flexuosa* or Zig Zag Grevillea is on your right with prickly divided foliage and rods of scented cream flowers (photo above right). This plant from Western Australia is endangered in the wild.



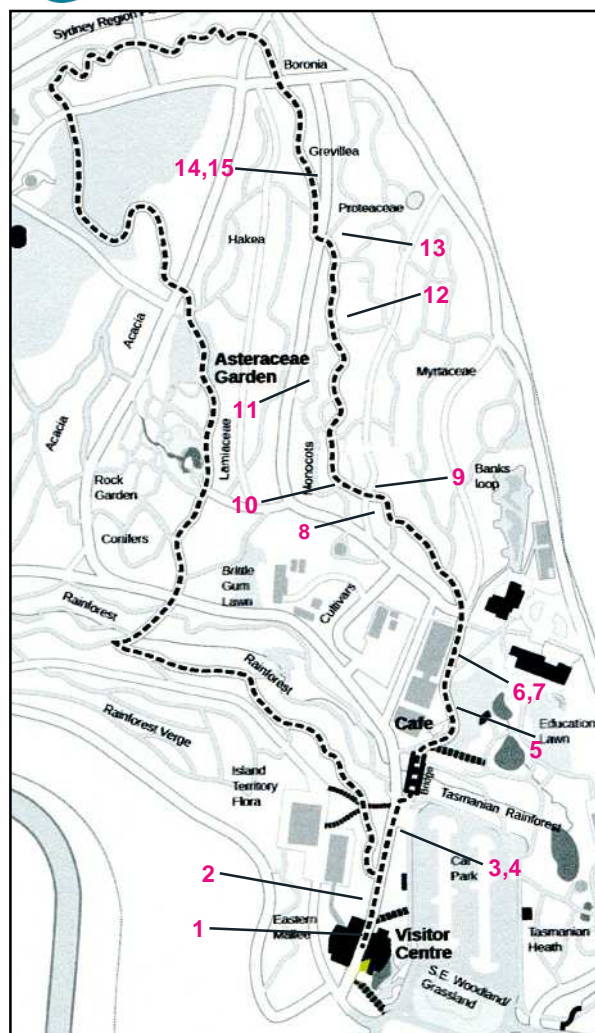
14. On your left is *Grevillea* 'Lady O', a long blooming shrub with red flowers and bright green foliage (photo above). 'Lady O' is a cross between a *Grevillea victoriae* hybrid x *Grevillea rhyolitica* made by local plant breeder Peter Ollerenshaw and named for his mother.



15. Also on the left is *Banksia spinulosa* var. **spinulosa**, or Hairpin Banksia, which is found in open forests and woodlands of the coasts and mountains of New South Wales and Queensland (photo above). It has plenty of yellow-gold spikes and dark green narrow leaves.



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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 from the Visitor Centre along the Main Path to see mostly grevilleas in flower.



1. On the left as you leave the Visitor Centre in a pot is *Pandorea pandorana* Mt. Maroon form, a vine with very shiny green leaves and dark red buds opening to cream bells with maroon throats (photo above). This plant grows in the wild in southeastern Queensland.

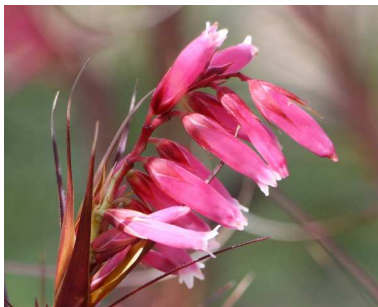
2. *Acacia boormanii*, or Snowy River Wattle, high on your left, has fine needle foliage and masses of golden ball flowers (photo next page top left). It is a medium-sized, suckering, multi-stemmed, copse-forming shrub, with a native range in the alpine country of southeastern Australia.



3. Further on your right is *Acacia pravissima* 'Kuranga Cascade', a weeping or prostrate wattle with triangular grey-green phyllodes and masses of golden ball flowers (photo above right).



4. Also on your right behind the above is *Commersonia magniflora* from central and western Australia, a small sparse bush with oblong grey-green foliage and pink flowers that open from a boxy fused bud (photo above).



5. Continue across the bridge and past the café to see on your right in a pot *Dracophyllum macranthum* with spiky red and green foliage and pink bell flowers (photo above). This plant grows in the wild on the northern coast of New South Wales and is listed as vulnerable.

6. Further on your right is *Phebalium squamulosum* subsp. *lineare*, a medium shrub with dull green needle foliage and yellow star flowers (photo below). It is found in the wild chiefly in upper Hunter Valley of New South Wales.



7. On your left is *Micromyrtis ciliata* or Fringed Heath Myrtle, with arching stems, close green foliage and clusters of small white flowers with maroon centres (photo below). It is native to southeastern mainland Australia.



8. Go up the hill on the Main Path and veer to the right to see on your left *Grevillea speciosa* also known as Red Spider Flower, a shrub which is endemic to New South Wales (photo below). It has bright red terminal clusters of flowers on a neat bush.



9. On your right is *Homoranthus flavescens*, a neat bush with needle foliage, striking orange-red buds and will soon develop bright acid yellow flowers on top of the foliage (photo below). This plant is endemic to New South Wales.



10. *Grevillea monticola*, on your left, has spiky 'holly-like' foliage with many rusty orange buds which open to small white toothbrush flowers (photo below). It is endemic to southwestern Western Australia.



11. *Grevillea* 'Scarlet Sprite' on the left is a cultivar of *G. rosmarinifolia* and has bright pinkish-red spider flowers on prickly green needle foliage (photo below).

