

12. *Thelychiton speciosus*, also on your left, is a popular and widely grown orchid previously known as *Dendrobium speciosum* (photo below left). The Rock Lily or Rock Orchid has racemes of showy cream flowers and dark-green leaves. This orchid can grow on rocks or trees and is found along the eastern coast of New South Wales and Queensland.



13. On your right is *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* 'Rosy Posy', a compact bush with linear foliage and pendent racemes of pink and cream flowers (photo above right).

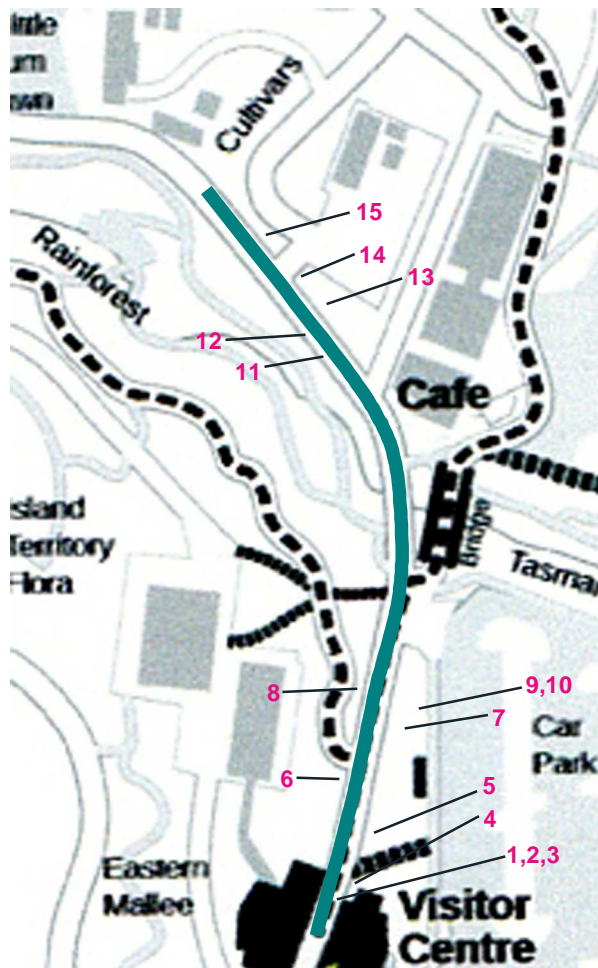
14. Also on your right is *Pimelea cremnophila* with bright green leaves and many small pale yellow flowers (photo below left). This plant is confined to the gorge rims in the southern part of Oxley Wild Rivers National Park, 40 km E of Walcha in New South Wales. It is critically endangered, known in the wild only from fewer than 100 individuals.



15. Further on your right is *Telopea speciosissima* 'Corroboree', a tall shrub with upright habit with bright red/pink 'waratah' flowers (photo above right). This cultivar was selected in 1974 by Nanette Cuming from seedlings of *Telopea speciosissima* purchased from Breakoday Nursery, Box Hill, Victoria.



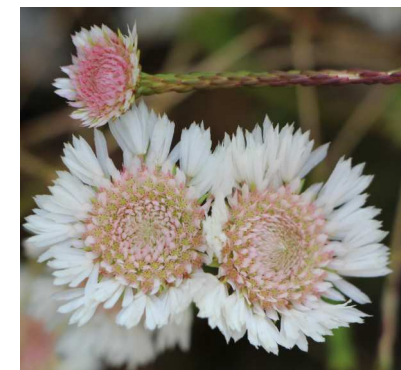
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Featuring the plants of the Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra, ACT written and illustrated by Friends Rosalind and Benjamin Walcott

Today we will not have to walk far to see many interesting plants in flower



1. As you leave the Visitor Centre on your left in a pot is *Actinodium cunninghamii*, or Albany Daisy, with stem-clasping green foliage and pink 'daisy' flowers with darker pink centres (photo above). The centres are fertile while the lighter flowers around the circumference are sterile. This plant is superficially similar to a daisy, however it is not a daisy but a member of the myrtle family from southwestern Western Australia.

2. Also in a pot on your left is *Hibbertia stellaris*, or Orange Stars, with masses of orange 'star' flowers on wiry foliage (photo next page top left). This brilliantly flowering ground cover from southern Western Australia grows naturally in swamps.



3. On your right in a pot is ***Prostanthera magnifica*** which has shiny green lance-shaped leaves and tubular mauve flowers with prominent dark purple calyces (photo above right). This plant grows in the western coast and inland of Western Australia



4. On your right is ***Zieria prostrata***, a multi-stemmed, prostrate, mat-forming shrub with pink to white 'star' flowers in profusion (photo above). This species has a very restricted distribution near Coffs Harbour in northeastern New South Wales. This plant is known only from four headlands and is listed as endangered in the wild.



5. ***Philotheca myoporoides subsp. acuta*** on the right has masses of pale pink to white flowers from darker pink buds on a neat bush (photo above). It grows naturally in western New South Wales around Lockhart.

6. On your left is ***Acacia cognata 'Green Mist'***, a weeping shrub with green linear leaves and yellow balls of flower (photo below). This plant is a dwarf form of the Bower Wattle.



7. ***Epacris longiflora*** on your right has long thin tubes of white flowers on a straggly bush with light green foliage (photo below). This plant belongs to the heath family whose native range extends from the central coast of New South Wales to southern Queensland.



8. ***Hibbertia empetrifolia***, on your left, has bright gold coin flowers on a small scrambling groundcover with wiry stems (photo below). Also known as Tangled Guinea-flower, this plant grows in southeastern Australia, including Tasmania.



9. On your right is ***Asterolasia 'Lemon Essence'*** a small bush with dark green leaves and lemon-yellow 'star' flowers (photo below). It is thought to be a variant of *Asterolasia correifolia*



10. ***Boronia megastima 'Virtuoso'*** a small neat bush with reddish-brown bell flowers which open to yellow (photo below). This plant has a magnificent scent for the 75% of people who are able to smell it.



11. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your left ***Thelychiton falcrostrus***, or Beech Orchid, with many heads of white flowers (photo below). This plant grows on the coast of New South Wales north of Sydney to southeastern Queensland.

