

12. Turn right on the Main Loop to see on your left *Podocarpus elatus* or Brown or Plum Pine with dark green leaves and lime green new growth (photo below left). These trees do not have cones like the other conifers but instead have a single seed attached by a fleshy stem to the branch. This plant occurs along the coast in northern New South Wales and Queensland.



13. Also on your left is *Athrotaxis laxifolia* with hard, close leaves on drooping limbs and both male and female cones developing (photo above right). This plant is endemic to Tasmania where it grows at an altitude between 1,000 and 1,200 metres.

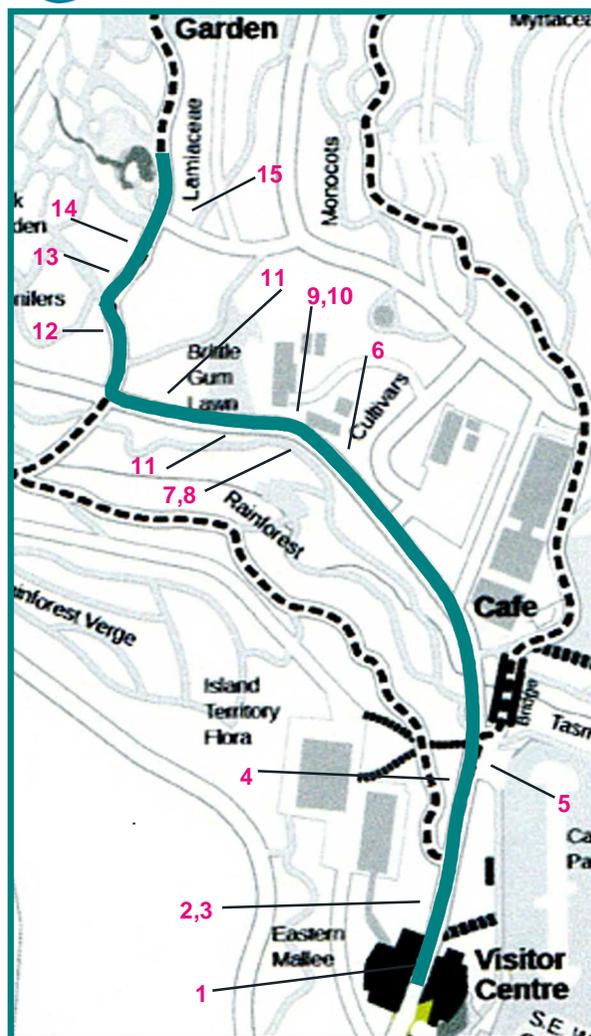
14. Also on your left is *Oxylobium robustum*, or Golden Shaggy Pea, a sparse bush with many gold terminal heads of pea flowers (photo below left). This plant is found along the coast of northern New South Wales and Queensland.



15. On your right, across from the entrance to the Rock Garden, is *Commersonia fraseri*, or Brush Kurrajong, a small open tree with strongly scented white fluffy flowers and broad lobed leaves (photo above right). This plant is found in the rainforest areas of eastern mainland Australia.



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Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre to the entrance of the Rock Garden



1. As you leave the Visitor Centre on the right in a pot is *Prostanthera spinosa*, or Spiny Mintbush, a small scrambling bush with mauve flowers (photo above). This plant is listed as vulnerable in the wild and is native to southeastern Australia.

2. On the left in a pot is *Persoonia chamaepitys* with orange-yellow terminal flowers and bright green rolled leaves (photo next page top left). Prostrate Geebung, Creeping Geebung or Mountain Geebung are common names used for *Persoonia chamaepitys*. This plant is confined to central eastern New South Wales.



3. Look high on your left to see ***Grevillea insignis subsp. insignis***, an open, rather straggly bush with blue-green prickly holly-like leaves and large terminal pink blooms with dark red stamens (photo above right). Native to southwestern Western Australia.



4. Lower on your left is ***Isopogon* 'Little Drumsticks'** a low bushy shrub with well displayed yellow cone flowers (photo above).



5. On your right is ***Thomasia petalocalyx*** or Paper Flower, a small neat bush with mauve bell flowers and soft, furry, green foliage (photo above). It is a native of the drier parts of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

6. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your right ***Leptospermum variable***, a large shrub with many branches, small leaves and numerous white 'tea-tree' flowers (photo below). This plant is native to northern New South Wales and Queensland.



7. Further on your left is ***Callicoma serratifolia***, a small tree with pale green toothed leaves and white fluffy flowers (photo below). This genus has just one representative species and is found in coastal New South Wales and Queensland.



8. Still on your left is ***Hymenosporum flavum*** or Native Frangipani with shiny green leaves and white highly scented flowers fading to yellow (photo below). This tree is native to rainforest areas of New South Wales, Queensland and New Guinea. This genus also has just one representative species.



9. On your right is ***Leptospermum* 'Tickled Pink'** with bright pink flowers with green centres (photo below). It a hybrid between *Leptospermum polygalifolium* 'Cardwell' and *Leptospermum* 'Rhiannon'.



10. Also on your right is ***Leptospermum* 'Outrageous'** with bright red flowers with green centres (photo below). This plant is a hybrid from the same cross as above. Both these leptospermums were developed by Peter Ollerenshaw at Bywong Nursery near Canberra



11. Further on your right is ***Pandorea baileyana***, a vigorous vine with green leaves and terminal sprays of cream trumpet flowers (photo below). This plant grows naturally in northeastern New South Wales and Queensland.

