

12. On your left is *Banksia ericifolia* 'Red Clusters', a small tree with green heath-like foliage and very large orange-red cones (photo below left).



13. On your right is *Stenocarpus sinuatus*, or Firewheel Tree, a small tree with 'tropical' dark green glossy foliage from the rainforests of northern New South Wales and eastern Queensland (photo above right).

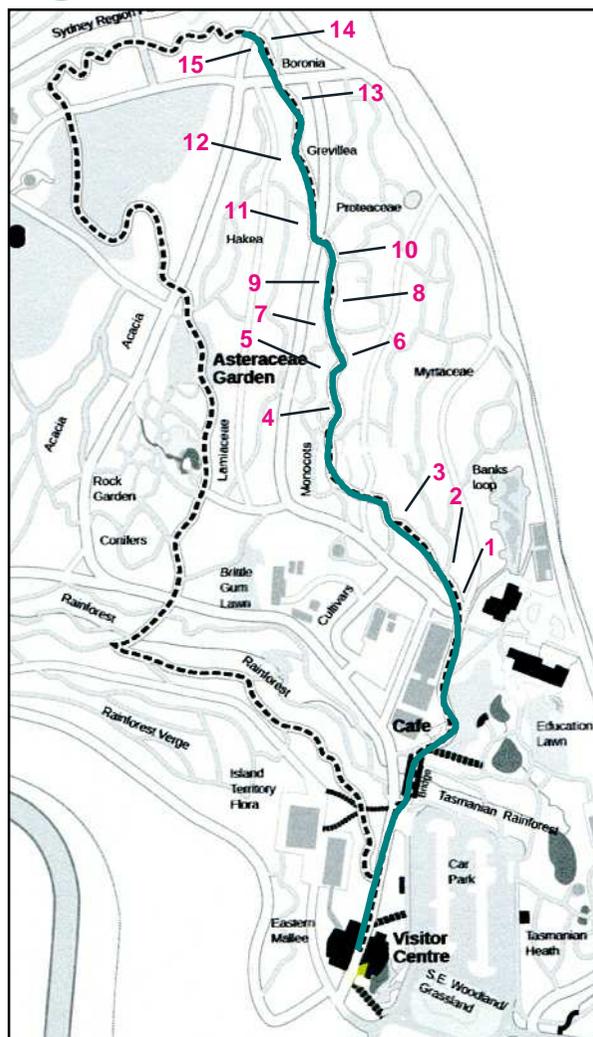
14. Cross the road and walk almost to the Sydney Region Gully to see on your right *Correa* 'Marian's Marvel' with flared pale pink bells with greenish tips (photo below left). This beautiful correa is a cross between *C. reflexa* and *C. backhousiana*. It arose in the garden of Marion Beek of Naracoorte, South Australia.



15. On your left is *Acacia buxifolia*, or Box-leaf Wattle, an open bush with red stems, small grey-green upright foliage and acid yellow buds (photo above right). It is native to eastern Australia.



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Today we will walk from the café up the Main Path almost to the Sydney Region Gully to see mostly banksias and grevilleas in flower



1. Past the Ellis Rowan garden on your right is *Acacia alata* var. *biglandulosa* or Winged Wattle, with flattened, soft, bright green phyllodes and masses of white fluffy ball flowers (photo above). It is native to the area around Geraldton, Western Australia.

2. Also on your right in a pot is *Banksia victoriae* or Woolly Orange Banksia, with attractive grey-green toothed foliage and very large orange cones (photo next page top left). This plant is found between Geraldton and Perth in Western Australia.



3. Take the Main Path up the hill to see on your right *Thryptomene sp.*, an airy bush with a graceful, arching habit covered in clusters of tiny pink flowers with darker centres on close neat green foliage (photo above right).



4. Bear right at the top of the hill to see *Banksia ericifolia subsp. ericifolia* on your left, a long-flowering, medium-sized shrub with attractive divided foliage and long orange inflorescences (photo above). The Heath Banksia is native to New South Wales, but has naturalised in small numbers in Victoria.



5. *Grevillea diminuta*, also on your left, has hanging clusters of orange-red buds and flowers on a neat, medium-sized bush (photo above). It is native to New South Wales and the ACT. It was first formally described by Lawrie Johnson in 1962.

6. On your right is *Grevillea acropogon*, a low bush with green needle foliage and deep red clusters of spider flowers (photo below). It is endemic to southwestern Western Australia and is threatened in the wild.



7. On your left is *Banksia spinulosa* 'Birthday Candles', a dense bright green bush with attractive needle foliage and short yellow candles with rusty red styles (photo below).



8. On your right is *Banksia integrifolia subsp. integrifolia* or Coast Banksia, a small tree with yellow cones with grey tips (photo below). It grows along the eastern coast of mainland Australia.



9. On your left is *Banksia spinulosa var. neanglica*, or New England Banksia, with silver-backed dark green foliage with yellow/gold brushes held upright (photo below). It is a shrub that grows along the east coast of Queensland and New South Wales.



10. Further on your left is *Banksia conferta subsp. pencillata*, or Newnes Plateau Banksia, a small tree covered in short green cones with grey ends to the flowers (photo below left). This plant is found in a restricted area of the Blue Mountains, New South Wales.



11. On your right 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 right). This plant has large orange cones with prominent reddish black styles.