

12. On your left is **Acacia blayana** with stunning grey-green foliage (photo below left). This plant is endangered in the wild and is found only in Wadbilliga National Park near Bega, New South Wales.



13. Turn left towards the Red Centre Garden to see on your left **Acacia oshanesii** which is native to coastal New South Wales and Queensland (photo above right). This tree has fine dark-green divided foliage with pale yellow ball flowers.



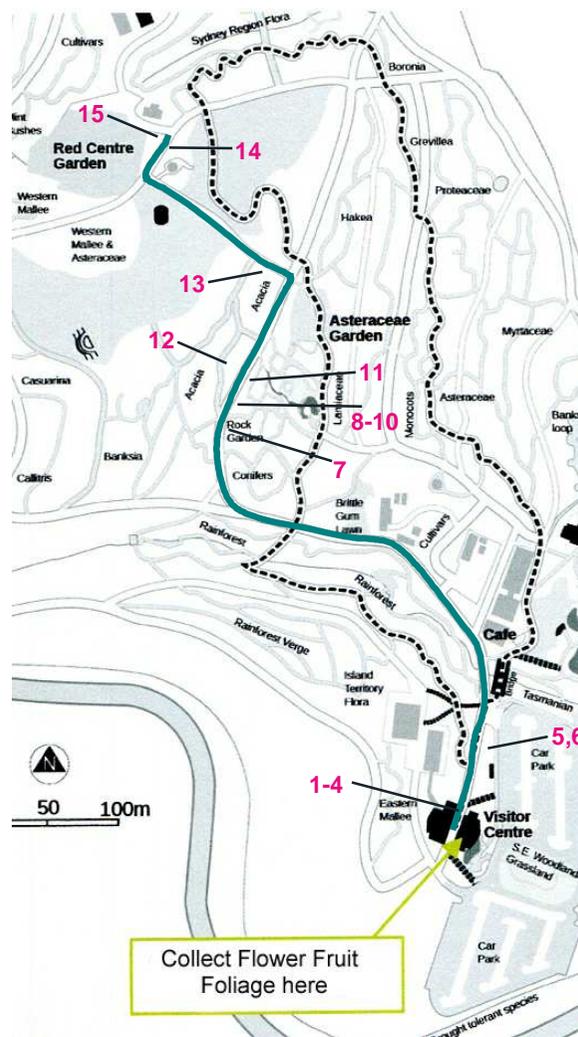
14. Opposite the entrance to the Red Centre Garden is **Swainsona galegifolia** or Darling Pea, a small shrub with divided grey-green foliage and pink 'pea' flowers and prominent seed pods (photo above). This plant grows naturally in inland NSW and Queensland.



15. At the entrance to the Red Centre Garden on the left in a pot is **Solanum sturtianum** or Sturt's Nightshade, with purple flowers with yellow anthers on an open bush of grey green foliage (photo above). The ripe fruit of this plant is reported to be toxic to stressed sheep and cattle.



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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 to the entrance of the Red Centre Garden



1. As you leave the Visitor Centre on the left in a pot is **Banksia media** with broad, toothed leathery leaves and bright yellow flowers (photo above). This plant grows naturally on the south coast of Western Australia.

2. Also on the left in a pot is **Banksia baueri**, or Possum Banksia, with toothed foliage and cream fluffy flowers (photo next page top left). These flowers can be very large when the plant is mature and age to orange. This plant grows naturally on the south coast of Western Australia.



3. On the right in a pot is ***Eremophila warnesii*** with grey furry leaves and purple tubular flowers (photo above right). This plant was discovered growing in inland Western Australia and is named after Ken Warnes, the founder of the Eremophila Study Group of the Australian Native Plants Society of Australia.



4. Also on the right in the same pot is ***Prostanthera spinosa***, known as Spiny Mint-bush, a scrambling plant with mauve flowers (photo above). This plant is listed as vulnerable in the wild and grows in five disjunct regions of southeastern mainland Australia.



5. Further on your right is ***Corymbia 'Summer Beauty'*** with dark green glossy foliage and masses of pink fluffy flowers (photo above).

6. Also on your right is ***Corymbia 'Summer Red'***, another grafted eucalypt with dark green foliage and masses of reddish pink flowers (photo below).



7. Bear left up the hill behind the café, then turn right along the road at the top of the hill to see on your right under the Rock Garden sign ***Grevillea lanigera*** with grey-green foliage and pink and cream flowers on a low bush (photo below). This plant is commonly known as Woolly Grevillea, and is endemic to Victoria and New South Wales.



8. Also on your right is ***Scaevola albida***, a prostrate shrub with mauve fan flowers on light green groundcover foliage which is native to a range of habitats in Queensland, NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia (photo below).



9. Still on your right is ***Grevillea 'Peaches and Cream'*** with deeply divided attractive green leaves and large flower heads of pink and cream (photo below). This hybrid was developed in Queensland by Jan Glazebrook and Dennis Cox and patented in 2006.



10. Further on your right is ***Westringia 'Deeppurple'*** with mauve flowers on a compact green bush (photo below). This useful garden plant is a form of westringia selected from Wild River, in New South Wales.



11. Again on your right is ***Acacia cognata***, a graceful weeping tree with green linear leaves (photo right). This plant is known as Bower Wattle and grows in the wild in southeastern mainland Australia.

