

12.. Still further on your right is **Hakea horrida** with extremely prickly, intricate needle foliage (photo below left). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



13. Continuing on your right is **Hakea varia** with hard, prickly, variable foliage which droops and small white starburst flowers (photo above right). This plant grows naturally in southwestern Western Australia.



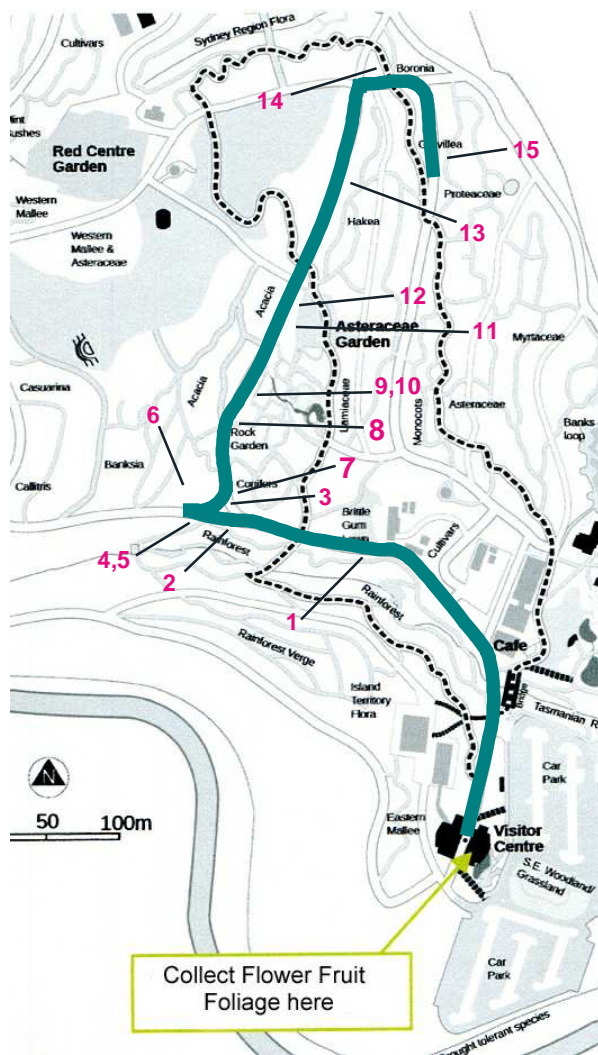
14. Turn down to your right to see on your left **Correa 'Canberra Bells'**, a low spreading bush with red bells with white tips (photo above). This plant was bred by local plant breeder Peter Ollerenshaw to mark the Centenary of Canberra.



15. Turn right again to see on your left **Banksia spinulosa var. spinulosa**, or Hairpin Banksia, with long orange flowers; it is found in open forests and woodlands of the coasts and mountains of New South Wales and Queensland (photo above).



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Today we will walk up the hill behind the café, go along the road, then turn downhill again near the entrance to the Sydney Gully Region



1. Go up the hill behind the café past the Seed Bank to see on your left **Stenocarpus sinuatus**, or Fire Wheel Tree, a tall tree with leathery lobed leaves and bright red 'wheel' flowers (photo above). This plant is native to the coastal rainforest regions of New South Wales and Queensland north of Nambucca River.

2. Further on your left is **Callistemon montanus** with bright red new growth (photo next page top left). This plant is a haven for both birds and butterflies when in flower and is native to northern New South Wales and southern Queensland.



3. On your right is *Epacris calvertiana* var. *calvertiana* with cream bells on dark green foliage which; it is native to coastal New South Wales (photo above right).



4. On the left is *Acmena (Syzygium) smithii*, a small tree with a dense crown of shiny green leaves covered in clusters of cream berries (photo above). *Acmena smithii* is the best known member of the lilly pillies and is widespread in east coast rainforests from north Queensland to Victoria. It is also found on King Island.



5. Just behind *Acmena smithii*, also on your left, is *Banksia aquilonia*, a tree to 8 metres tall, with long green leaves and tan young cones that develop into pale yellow flowers (photo above). This plant is native to north Queensland.

6. Now turn back to see on your left *Crowea 'Festival'* (photos below). This plant is said to be a hybrid between *C. exalata* and *C. saligna* and was selected from a number of seedlings that arose in the garden of Mr and Mrs Cooper in Turramurra, NSW in 1980.



7. On your right is *Chamelaucium 'Cascade Brook'*, or Geraldton Wax, which is endemic to coastal areas of Western Australia between Perth and Geraldton (photo below). This airy bush is now opening to masses of purplish-pink 5 petalled flowers with darker centres.



8. Walk along the road to see on your right *Grevillea lanigera* with grey-green foliage and pink and cream flowers on a low bush (photos below). This plant is commonly known as Woolly Grevillea, and is endemic to Victoria and New South Wales.



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



11. Further on your right is *Grevillea sericea* subsp. *Sericea*, a small bush with light green foliage and white fluffy flowers (photo below). This plant occurs west of Sydney.

