

12.. On your left in a pot is **Lechenaultia formosa** , a small attractive plant with close grey-green foliage and bright red flowers with orange centres (photo below left). The genus Lechenaultia is named after the naturalist Leschenault de la Tour. This plant is found in the wild in southwestern Western Australia.



13. Also on your left is **Alyogyne 'West Coast Gem'** with clear purple 'hibiscus' style flowers which open for a short period only, but are prolific (photo above right). The bush is medium sized with coarse foliage.

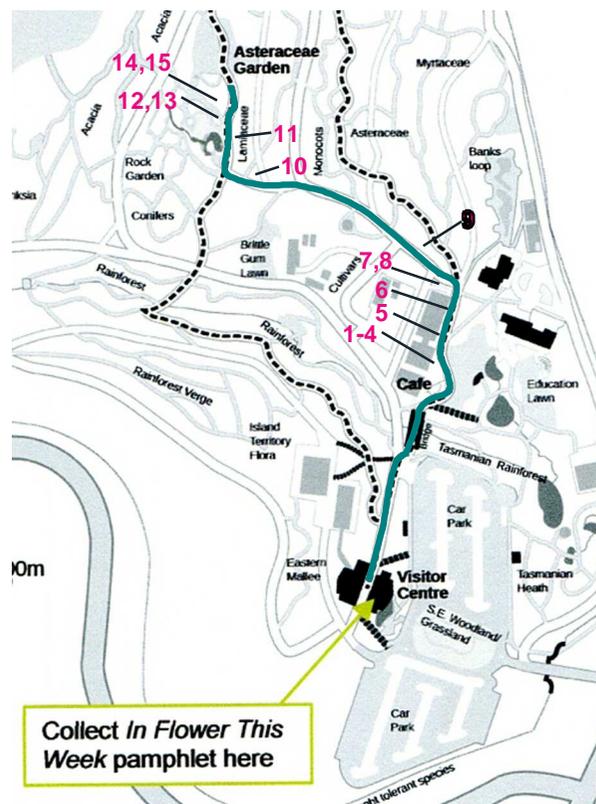
14. Still on your left in a pot is **Scaevola ramosissima** with purple 5-part flowers with white centres and green leaves without stems (photo below left). This plant is found along the eastern coastal areas of Australia as far north as southern Queensland.



15. Also on your left in the same pot is **Grevillea leptobotrys 'Lilac Tangles'** with small racemes of lilac-pink flowers buried in prickly dark green foliage with red new growth (photo above right). *Grevillea leptobotrys* is known as the Tangled Grevillea and is found in the wild in southwestern Western Australia.



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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 café to the entrance of the Rock Garden



1. Walk past the café to see on your left **Banksia 'Stumpy Gold'** with fine, toothed, green linear foliage and masses of short gold brushes with rusty red styles (photo above). This plant is a dwarf cultivar of *Banksia spinulosa* var. *collina* which was selected by Richard Anderson of Merricks Nursery in Victoria from material collected on the New South Wales Central Coast.

2. Further on your left is **Epacris longiflora**, or Native Fuchsia, with thin, tubular red flowers with white tips on a small prickly bush (photo next page top left). This plant belongs to the heath family whose native range extends from the central coast of New South Wales to southern Queensland.



3. High on your left is *Banksia integrifolia*, a small tree with oblong, green, silver-backed leaves and greenish yellow cone flowers (photo above right). This banksia, commonly known as the Coast Banksia, grows along the eastern coast of Australia from Victoria to Queensland.



4. Still on your left is *Epacris longiflora* 'Nectar Pink', a very floriferous small shrub covered in slender pink bells with white tips (photo above).



5. Further on your left is *Banksia spinulosa* 'Coastal Cushion' with pale yellow cones with dark red styles on a prostrate bush of bright green foliage (photo above). This plant is a coastal form of *Banksia spinulosa*.

6. Still on your left is *Banksia spinulosa* 'Honeypots', a medium sized bush with fine, upright toothed foliage and gold cones with red styles and a strong honey fragrance (photo below left). This cultivar was collected from a coastal area in southern Victoria by Rod and Robyn Parsons.



7. On the corner on your left is *Banksia spinulosa* var. *collina* with fine linear foliage and slender, dull gold cones (photo above right). This shrub, commonly known as Hill Banksia or Golden Candlesticks, grows along the east coast of Queensland and New South Wales.



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

9. Further up the hill on your right is a shrub of *Callistemon subulatus* with bright red brushes and a low spreading habit (photo above). This plant is native to the states of New South Wales and Victoria where it grows along the banks of watercourses.



10. Still on your right is *Geijera parvifolia* or Wilga, a small tree with weeping, glossy linear leaves which are aromatic when crushed (photo below). This tree grows in dry inland areas, mainly in New South Wales, but also Queensland, Victoria and South Australia. This tree is used for fodder and shade by sheep. The white flowers yield a dark, strong tasting honey.



11. Turn right in front of the entrance to the Rock Garden to see on your right *Xerochrysum bracteatum* or Paper Daisy with a mass of bright gold and red paper daisies on green linear foliage (photos above). This plant is widespread in various habitats in all states and territories.