

12. Go into the Red Centre Garden and bear right to see on your left *Triodia scariosa*, or Porcupine Grass, which is found across southern inland mainland Australia (photo below left). It forms very prickly hummocks of dark-green, grass-like foliage and has attractive seed heads.



13. On your right is *Allocasuarina decaisneana* or Desert Oak, an iconic tree of central Australia (photo above right). The young trees are often called 'feather-dusters' because of their shape.



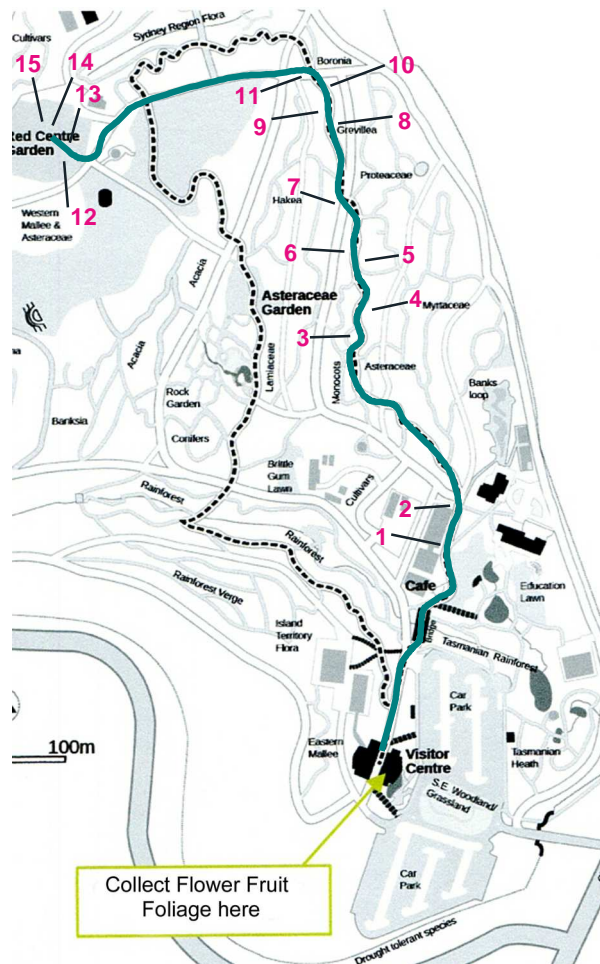
14. Still on your right is *Acacia ammobia*, or Mt. Connor Wattle, a rare wattle from central Australia (photo above). This plant has short golden spikes of flower and grey-green linear foliage.



15. Still on your right is *Acacia minyura*, or Desert Mulga, from Central Australia with grey-blue foliage on a small mounded bush (photo above). This plant occurs naturally in arid parts of central and 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 up the Main Path finishing in the Red Centre Garden



1. On your left is *Banksia 'Stumpy Gold'* with fine, toothed 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* that was selected from material collected on the New South Wales Central Coast.

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



3. Take the Main Path up the hill to see on your left ***Banksia ericifolia subsp. ericifolia***, a long-flowering, medium-sized shrub with attractive divided foliage and long orange inflorescences (photo above right). This plant is native to the central coast of New South Wales, but has naturalised in small numbers in Victoria.



4. On your right is ***Grevillea acropogon***, a low bush with green foliage and deep red clusters of flowers (photo above). This plant is endemic to southwestern Western Australia and is threatened in the wild.



5. Further on your right is ***Correa alba* (pink flowered form)**, a small upright bush with pink star flowers and grey-green foliage (photo above). It occurs naturally in sandy or rocky areas in coastal areas of southeastern Australia.

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



7. Cross the road to see on both your left and right ***Grevillea 'Lady O'***, a long blooming shrub with red flowers and bright green foliage (photo above right). 'Lady O' is a cross between a *Grevillea victoriae* hybrid and *Grevillea rhyolitica* made by local plant breeder Peter Ollerenshaw and named for his mother.

8. Further on your right is ***Grevillea speciosa***, also known as Red Spider Flower, a shrub which is endemic to the Sydney region of New South Wales (photo below). This plant has bright red terminal clusters of flowers on a neat bush.



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



10. On your right is ***Grevillea wilsonii x tripartita***, a tall, rangy bush with prickly foliage and large pink and cream spider flowers with red styles (photo below).



11. Bear left up the hill to see on your left ***Grevillea corrugata***, a shrub with deeply lobed leaves endemic to southwestern Western Australia (photo below). This bush has prominent white buds which will open to white flowers August to September.

