

12. Further on your right is *Prostanthera rotundifolia* or Round-leaved Mint Bush with scented foliage and many purple flowers with darker centres (photo below). This plant occurs widely throughout eastern Australia.



13. Look up to your left to see *Olearia viscidula*, or Wallaby Weed, a large open bush covered in small white daisy flowers with a strong scent (photo below). This plant is native to coastal New South Wales and Victoria.



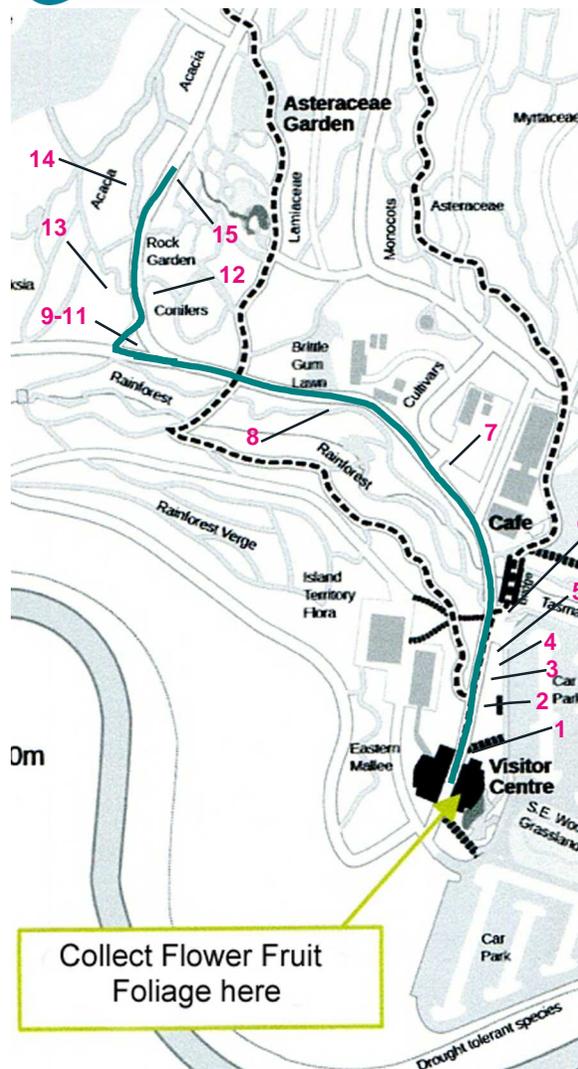
14. On your left is *Acacia longifolia* var. *sophorae* hybrid, or Coastal Wattle, which is widespread along the eastern and southeastern coast of Australia (photo below left). The lemon rod flowers are well displayed on leathery dark green phyllodes.



15. On your right is *Acacia cognata*, a graceful weeping tree with fine green linear leaves and lemon ball flowers (photo above right)..This plant is known as Bower Wattle and grows in the wild in southeastern 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 Visitor Centre up the hill behind the café to the Acacia Section



1. As you leave the Visitor Centre on your right, in a pot, is *Banksia coccinea*, or Scarlet Banksia, with short, bright red flowers and toothed, dark green foliage with paler undersides (photo above). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.

2. Further on your right is *Epacris impressa* 'Bega', a small bush with red tubular flowers (photo next page top left). This plant is found in southern New South Wales, near Bega.



3. Also on your right is **Anigozanthos 'Bush Blitz'** (PBR name 'Ramboblitz') with dark orange flowers with burgundy highlights (photo above right). This cultivar flowers a little later than other Bush Gems but has an outstanding, long lasting display.



4. Still further on your right is **Grevillea 'Scarlet King'** an attractive cultivar with dark red toothbrush flowers contrasting with white stems and grey-green divided foliage (photo above).



5. Again on your right, in a pot, is **Banksia baxteri**, or Bird's Nest Banksia, with tall spires of stiff, triangular pink-tipped foliage and many growing tips of red, furry leaves (photo above). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia between Albany and Esperance.

6. Still on your right is **Xanthorrhoea glauca subsp. angustifolia** a large grass tree with rippling, grey-green, linear foliage (photo below). The new flowers are brown and the old flowers are covered in seeds. This plant is found in the wild in Victoria, New South Wales



7. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your right **Grevillea rosmarinifolia 'Rosy Posy'**, a compact bush with linear foliage and pendant racemes of pink and cream flowers (photo below).



8. Further up the hill on your left is **Leionema elatius subsp. beckleri** with shiny dark green leaves and clusters of white scented flowers (photo below). This plant is threatened in the wild and grows near rainforest on the escarpment of northern New South Wales and Queensland.



9. In the triangular bed at the top of the hill is **Acacia leprosa 'Scarlet Blaze'** on your right with weeping green foliage and many striking reddish fluffy balls of flowers (photo below). The cultivar 'Scarlet Blaze' has attracted attention because of a flower colour unique among wattles. The cultivar arose from a single red-flowered specimen discovered by bushwalkers in a Victorian state forest north east of Melbourne. The original plant has since died.



10. Also on your right is **Epacris calvertiana var. calvertiana**, with cream bells on dark green foliage, native to coastal New South Wales (photo below).



11. Turn right along the road to see on your right **Chamelaucium 'Cascade Brook'**, or Geraldton Wax, which is endemic to coastal areas of Western Australia between Perth and Geraldton (photo below). This plant is an open airy bush with masses of purplish-pink 5 petalled flowers with darker centres.

