

12. Turn right again toward the café to see on your right *Pomaderris obcordata*, a small shrub with creamy balls of flowers. This plant is found in the wild in southeastern South Australia (photo below).



13. *Boronia* 'Purple Jared' on your right has green foliage and deep purple bell flowers (photo below). This plant is a cross between *Boronia megastima* and *B. heterophylla*. For those of you (75%) who can smell boronias, it has a glorious scent.



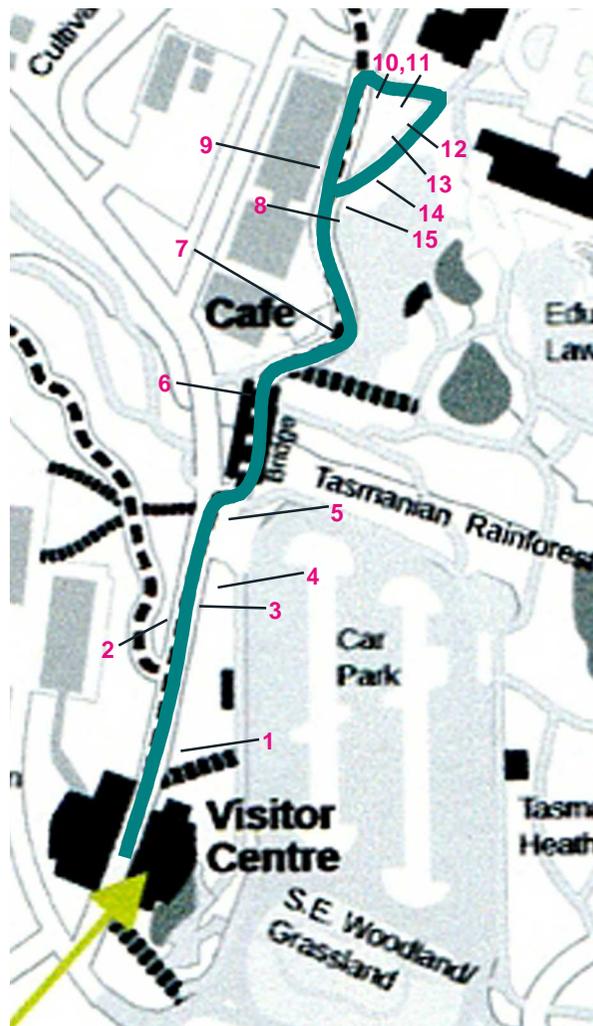
14. *Hardenbergia violacea*, low on your left, is a vigorous vine with oblong leathery leaves and bright purple pea flowers (photo below left). It is also known as False Sarsaparilla, or Purple Coral Pea. This plant is found in eastern Australia from Queensland to Tasmania.



15. On your left, in a pot, is *Dracophyllum macranthum* with long spiky leaves and bright pink tubular flowers (photo above right). This plant occurs on the north coast of New South Wales and is listed as vulnerable in the wild.



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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 across the bridge to the café and its surrounding area



1. On your right is *Phebalium daviesii* or St. Helens Wax Flower, a small shrub with bright green leaves and creamy yellow star flowers (photo above). This plant is native to Tasmania, and found only in a small area near the George River on Tasmania's northeast coast. It is listed as critically endangered.

2. On your left is *Hibbertia empetrifolia*, a small scrambling shrub with green leaves and wiry stems ending in bright yellow flowers (photo next page top left). Also known as Tangled Guinea-flower, it is native to southeastern Australia.



3. Low on your right is **Zieria prostrata**, a multi-stemmed, prostrate, mat-forming shrub with pink star flowers aging to white (photo above right). This species has a very restricted distribution near Coffs Harbour in northeastern New South Wales. It is known only from four headlands and is listed as endangered in the wild.



4. On your right is **Eremophila nivea**, a small shrub with striking silvery-grey foliage covered in hairs and mauve tubular flowers (photo above). This plant is found in the wild on the southern west coast of Western Australia.



5. On your right, in a pot, is **Bauera rubioides**, or Dog Rose, a small bush covered in white flowers (photo above). *B. rubioides* is widespread throughout coastal regions and in moist mountain areas in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.

6. As you cross the bridge to the café look to your left to see **Richea dracophylla**, with creamy spires of flowers with pink bracts on spiky clumps of linear foliage (photo below). This plant is endemic to central and southern Tasmania.



7. As you pass in front of the café look to your left to see **Daviesia horrida** with grey spiky linear foliage, yellow buds and small pea flowers of orange and red (photo below). This shrub is endemic to southwestern Western Australia.



8. Further on your right is **Phebalium squamulosum subsp. lineare**, a medium shrub with dull green, needle foliage and yellow star flowers (photo below). This plant is found in the wild in the upper Hunter Valley of New South Wales.



9. On your left is **Micromyrtis ciliata**, or Fringed Heath Myrtle, with arching stems, close green foliage and clusters of small white flowers with maroon centres (photo below). This plant is native to southeastern mainland Australia.



10. Turn down to your right to see on your right **Logania albiflora** named after James Logan, an Irish-born American botanist of the 17-18th Century (photo below). This plant has strongly scented white rods of flowers on weeping, dark green, needle like-foliage. It grows naturally in Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.



11. Also on your right is **Philotheca myoporoides**, or Long-leaf Waxflower, a neat bush with dull green foliage, pink buds and white star flowers endemic to southeastern Australia (photos below).

