

12. As you enter the Red Centre Garden on your left in a pot is ***Solanum sturtianum***, or Sturt's Nightshade, with purple flowers with yellow anthers on an open bush of grey green foliage (photo below left). The ripe fruit of this plant is reported to be toxic to stressed sheep.



13. Bear right to see on your left ***Triodia scariosa***, or Porcupine Grass which is found across southern inland mainland Australia (photo above right). This plant forms very prickly hummocks of dark-green, grass-like foliage and has attractive seed heads.



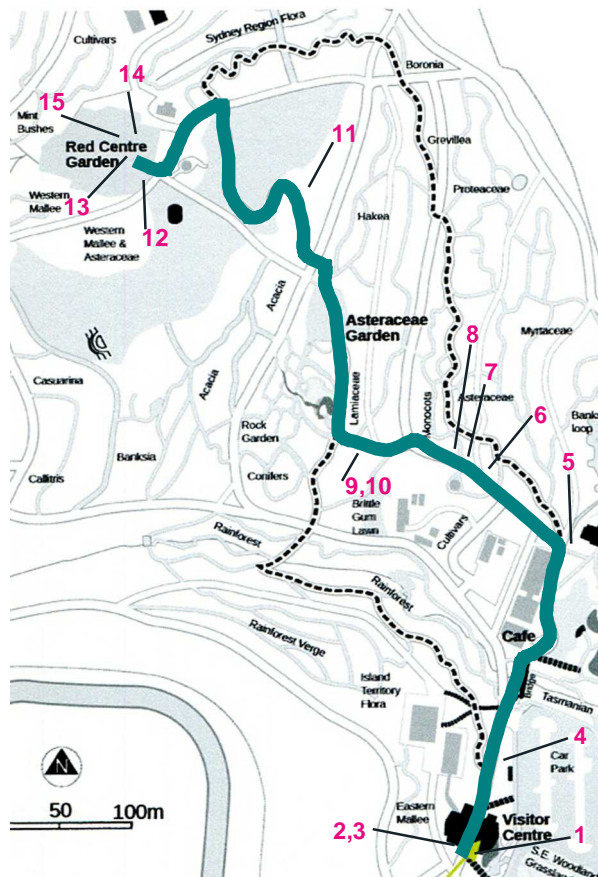
14. On your right is ***Allocasuarina decaisneana*** or Desert Oak, an iconic tree of central Australia (photo above). The young trees are often called 'feather-dusters' because of their shape.



15. On your left is ***Ptilotus obovata***, or Silvertails, or Cotton Bush, with attractive silver foliage (photo above). This plant is widespread over the central part of Australia.



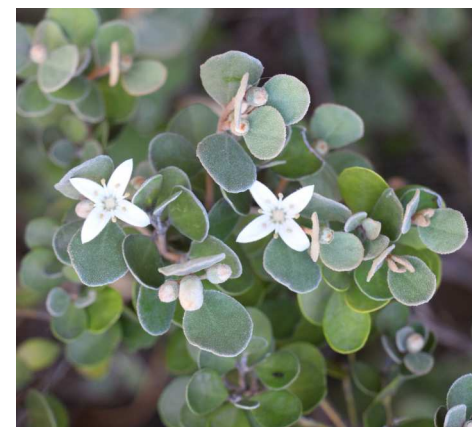
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Featuring the plants of the Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra, ACT written and illustrated by Friends Rosalind and Benjamin Walcott

Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre to the Red Centre Garden



1. As you leave the Visitor Centre look to your left to see ***Correa alba*** showing grey-green leaves with silver backs and white star flowers (photo above). This correa is a popular and reliable plant in the garden and is native to eastern coastal regions of Australia from northern New South Wales to Tasmania and eastern South Australia.

2. Turn back to see on your left ***Rhododendron viriosum*** with magnificent coral bells on shiny dark green leaves (photo next page top left). This is one of the few representatives of this genus in Australia and is found in the high mountains of tropical northern Queensland.



3. Also on your left is *Prumnopitys ladei*, or Mt. Spurgeon Black Pine, which is found in the rainforest of the Atherton Tablelands in northern Queensland (photo above right). This plant is a slow growing conifer with glossy green, stiff, fern-like foliage. Male and female cones are found on separate plants and the fleshy blue seed may be found throughout the year.



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



5. Cross the bridge and pass in front of the café to see *Callistemon viminalis* on your right, a medium-sized tree with drooping foliage and brilliant red brushes (photo above). This plant is known as Weeping Bottlebrush and grows along watercourses in its native New South Wales and Queensland.

6. Turn left up the road to see on your right *Brachychiton rupestris*, or Queensland Bottle Tree, a small tree with a trunk swollen with water, endemic to central Queensland and northern New South Wales (photo below).



7. Also on your right is *Myoporum parvifolium*, or Creeping Boobiella, a hardy, spreading groundcover with white flowers (photo below). This plant is found in South Australia, Victoria and southwestern New South Wales.



8. Still on your right is *Eremophila decipiens ssp. decipiens*, a small shrub with red tubular flowers which occurs in southwestern Western Australia (photo below).



9. Continue up the hill towards the Rock Garden to see on your left *Callistemon brachyandrus* with grey linear foliage and red flowers with gold tipped stamens (photo below). Its common name is Prickly Bottlebrush and it is found in western New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.



10. Also on your left is *Callistemon subulatus* with bright red brushes and a low spreading habit (photo below). This plant is native to the states of New South Wales and Victoria where it grows along the banks of watercourses.



11. Turn right in front of the waterfall and continue up the Main Path towards the Red Centre Garden. On your right is *Podolobium aciculiferum* with gold 3-part flowers with sharply pointed, dark green foliage (photo below). This plant grows naturally in coastal New South Wales and Queensland.

