

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



13. Turn sharp left along the road to see on your 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 x *Grevillea rhyolitica*.



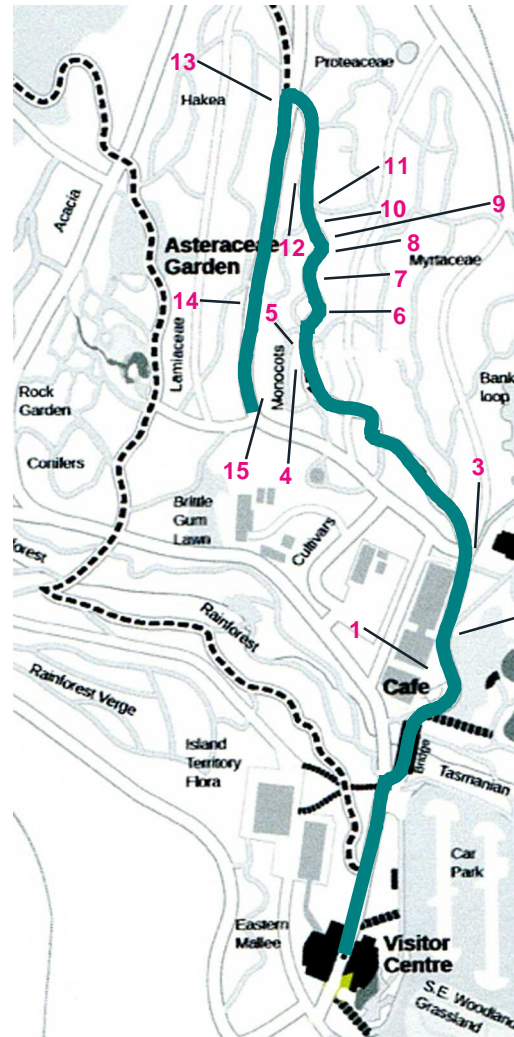
14. Further on your right is *Banksia aemula* or Wallum Banksia, a small gnarled tree with knobby bark and large squat green cones (photo above). This plant can be found in Queensland and New South Wales, in coastal, heath, and sandy soil areas.



15. On your left are two *Xanthorrhoea glauca* subsp. *glauca*, large grass trees with rippling grey-green linear foliage which are found in the wild in coastal New South Wales and Queensland (photo above).



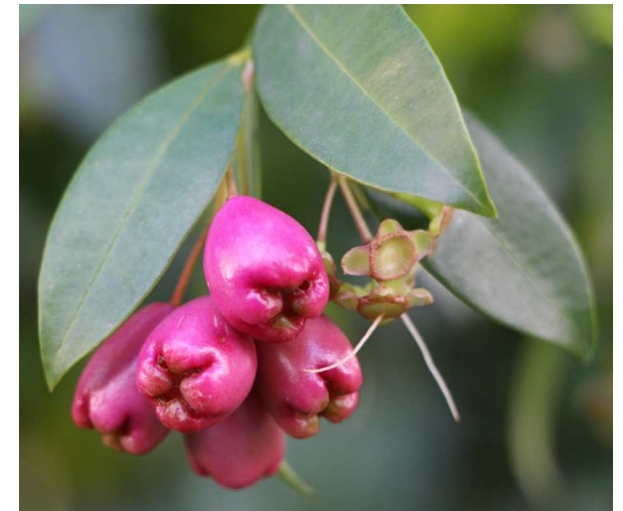
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Today we will walk from the café up the Main Path



1. As you leave the café on your left is *Syzygium australe*, a tall shrub with very shiny leaves and clusters of drooping, pear-shaped, pink berries (photo above). This edible fruit is known as a Riberry.

2. Further on your right is *Thryptomene saxicola* 'Pink Lace' which displays arching sprays of tiny pink flowers on fine green foliage (photo next page top left). The original species of this cultivar is found in the wild on granite outcrops and hills in the south of Western Australia.



3. Still on your right is ***Acacia alata* var. *biglandulosa***, or Winged Wattle, with flattened phyllodes and masses of white, fluffy, ball flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to Western Australia near Geraldton. Bear left up the Main Path.



4. On your left at the top of the hill is ***Banksia ericifolia* subsp. *ericifolia***, a long-flowering, medium-sized shrub with attractive divided foliage and long orange inflorescences (photo above). This plant is native to the central coast of New South Wales.



5. Also on your left is ***Persoonia mollis* subsp. *lediifolia*** (Geebung), a low bush with green foliage and long gold buds which open to small tubular flowers (photo above). This plant is endemic to southeastern New South Wales.

6. On your right is ***Banksia heliantha*** (Dryandra Group), which used to be known as Oak-leaved Dryandra before the 2007 reclassification of all dryandras to banksias (photo below left). This plant has stiff, spiky foliage and a magnificent green bud erupting from a rusty red base which becomes a yellow flower. It is native to southwestern Western Australia near Esperance.



7. Still on your right is ***Banksia spinulosa* 'Honeypots'**, a medium sized bush with fine, upright toothed foliage and many gold cones with red styles and a strong honey fragrance (photo above right). This cultivar was collected from a coastal area in southern Victoria.

8. Again on your right is ***Correa alba* var. *alba* (pink flowered form)**, a small upright bush with pink star flowers and rounded grey-green foliage (photo below). This plant occurs naturally in coastal areas of southeastern Australia.



9. On your right in a pot is ***Banksia hookeriana***, or Hooker's Banksia, with upright, green, toothed foliage and developing orange brushes (photo below). This plant is found in the wild between Perth and Geraldton in Western Australia



10. On your right is ***Banksia integrifolia* subsp. *integrifolia*** or Coast Banksia, a small tree with leathery green leaves and yellow flowers with grey tips (photo below). This plant is widely distributed along the entire east coast of mainland Australia.



11. Nearby is ***Banksia integrifolia* subsp. *integrifolia* prostrate form**, a vigorous groundcover with dark green leaves with silver backs (photo below). There are plenty of upright yellow-green cones on this versatile and hardy plant native to coastal eastern Australia.

