

12. Still on your left is *Xanthorrhoea quadrangulata* with thin linear foliage and spent scapes full of seed. This plant occurs only in South Australia, along St. Vincent's Gulf to the northern Mt. Lofty Ranges.



13. On your right is *Crotalaria eremaea subsp. eremaea*, with prominent grey seed pods and gold pea flowers (photo below). This plant occurs in the dry areas of central Australia. The name *Crotalaria* is from the Greek 'crotalon' meaning a rattle or castanet, referring to the sound the dried seed pods make when shaken.



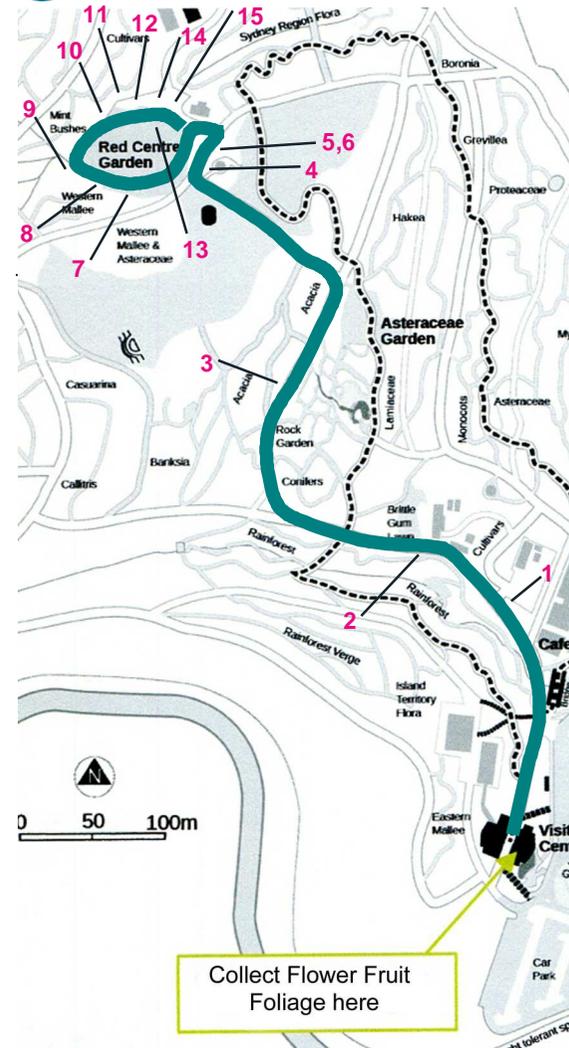
14. On your left is *Acacia ammobia* or Mt. Connor Wattle, a rare wattle from central Australia (photo below left). This plant has short golden spikes of flower and grey-green linear foliage.



15. Also on your left 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.



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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 up the hill behind the café to the Red Centre Garden



1. Starting from the rear of the café and walking up the hill *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* 'Rosy Posy' is on your right, a compact bush with bright green linear foliage and pendant racemes of pink and cream flowers (photo above).

2. On your left is *Plectranthus torrenticola*, with grey, fleshy, silvery and hairy leaves and purple spikes of flowers (photo next page top left). *Plectranthus torrenticola* is listed as endangered and is known only from eight locations in the Sunshine Coast hinterland of southeastern Queensland, from the Blackall Range to Kin Kin.



3. Turn right at the top of the hill to see on your left ***Acacia amoena***, or Boomerang Wattle, a small bush with tough yellow-green leaves and golden balls of flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to New South Wales and northern Victorian tablelands.



4. Turn left up the hill towards the Red Centre Garden, then turn right towards the entrance to the garden to see on your right ***Syzygium***, a tall shub with very shiny leaves (photo above). The edible fruit is a drooping, pear-shaped pink, red or purple berry, known as a Riberry. This plant occurs in coastal regions of Queensland and New South Wales, northwards from Batemans Bay.



5. Further on your right is ***Swainsona galegifolia***, or Darling Pea, a small shrub with divided grey-green foliage and pink 'pea' flowers and prominent red seed pods (photo above). This plant grows naturally in inland New South Wales and Queensland.

6. Again on your right is ***Grevillea baueri subsp. asperula***, a low bush with green shiny foliage and small red flowers (photo below). This plant is endemic to the coastal ranges of southeastern New South Wales.



7. Enter the Red Centre Garden and bear left to see on your left ***Eremophila longifolia*** or Berrigan, a large bush or small tree with long, narrow grey-green leaves, light green fruits and dusty pink tubular flowers (photo below). This plant is found across all the drier areas of mainland Australia.



8. Again on your left is ***Acacia rhodophloia*** or Minni Ritchi, with short gold rods of flower and linear upright grey-green foliage (photo below). This plant is native to central and Western Australia. The common name 'minni ritchi' refers to the peeling bark which leaves the trunk of the tree looking as though it is covered in curls.



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



10. Cross the bridge and go down the steps to see on your left ***Rhagodia spinescens***, a mounded plant with small-leaved grey foliage (photo below). This plant occurs widely across all mainland states of Australia and is moderately palatable to stock.



11. Look to your left to see ***Livistona mariae subsp. rigida***, a palm with long, green fronds and sharp spines (photo below). This plant is endemic to the Finke River system in the Macdonnell Ranges, Northern Territory. The entire range of this palm tree, many of them hundreds of years old, falls within Finke Gorge National Park.

