

12. Further on your right is *Hakea constablei*, a bushy shrub or small tree with very large brown nuts (photo below left). This plant is endemic to the Blue Mountains near Sydney and was named after Ernest Constable, a plant collector for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney



13. Again on your right is *Hakea pachyphylla*, with soft green foliage and tiny cream axial flowers which are followed by woody fruits (photo above right). This plant is found only in the upper Blue Mountains of New South Wales.



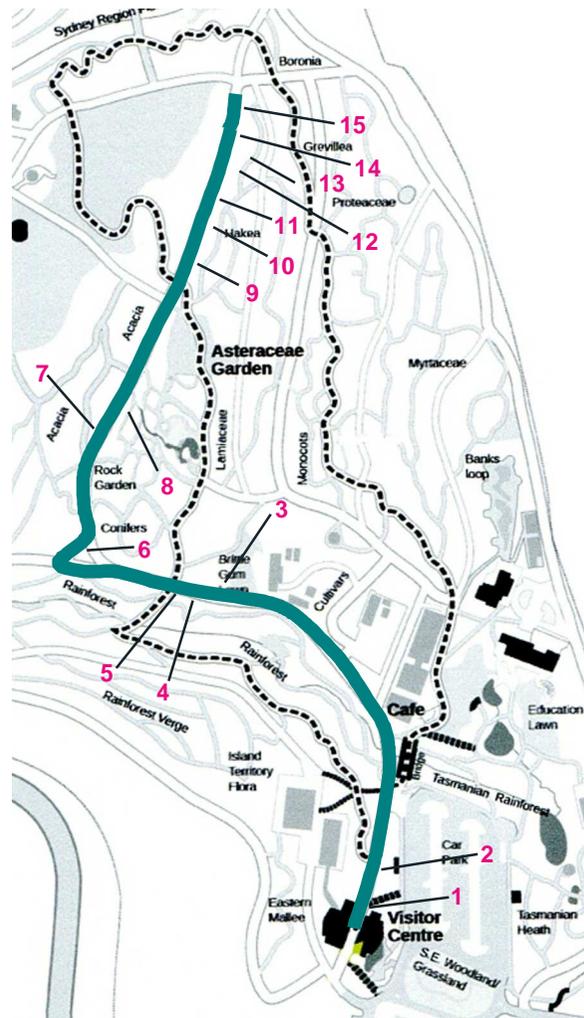
14. Still on your right is *Grevillea tripartita* subsp. *macrostylis*, an open, rangy plant with dark green, prickly, three lobed foliage and large red and cream flowers with long showy red styles (photo above). This plant is native to southern Western Australia, near Esperance.



15. *Grevillea vestita*, nearby on the right, is a large open bush with many starbursts of white flowers (photo above). This shrub is endemic to southwestern Western Australia.



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FLOWERS
FRUIT &
FOLIAGE



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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 path behind the café to see some hakeas in flower



1. As you leave the Visitor Centre on your right, in a pot, is *Eremophila warnesii* with grey furry leaves and purple tubular flowers (photo above). This plant was discovered growing in inland Western Australia and is named after Ken Warnes, the founder of the Eremophila Study Group of the Australian Native Plants Society of Australia.

2. Further on your right, also in a pot, is *Pimelea physodes*, or Qualup Bell, with grey-green foliage close to reddish stems and pendant green bracts enclosing the small flower with dark red outer bracts (photo next page top left). This plant is found in southwestern Western Australia and is considered the most beautiful of the genus.



3. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your right ***Banksia spinulosa* var. *spinulosa***, or Hairpin Banksia, with long orange flowers (photo above right). This plant is found in the wild in open forests and woodlands of the coasts and mountains of New South Wales and Queensland.

4. Look up to your left to see ***Stenocarpus sinuatus***, or Fire Wheel Tree, a tall tree with leathery lobed leaves and bright red 'wheel' flowers (photo below left). This plant is native to the coastal rainforest regions of New South Wales and Queensland north of Nambucca River.



5. Nearby on your left is ***Doryanthes palmeri***, or Spear Lily, with a large bud, not yet open (photo above right). This is one of the most spectacular flowers in the Gardens, a huge nodding cluster of bright red flowers. The plant grows in a rosette and the leaves can reach the length of about 3 m. The flowers grow on a stalk which may reach 5 m in height. This plant occurs along the coast of eastern mainland Australia.

6. Continue up the hill, then turn right along the road above the Rock Garden 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 forms an open airy bush with masses of purplish-pink 5 petalled flowers with darker centres.



7. Further on your left is ***Acacia amoena***, or Boomerang Wattle, a small bush with tough yellow-green leaves and golden balls of flowers (photo below). This plant is native to New South Wales and northern Victorian tablelands.



8. On your right is ***Westringia 'Deeppurple'*** with mauve flowers on a compact green bush (photo below). This plant is a form of westringia selected from Wild River, New South Wales.



9. Again on your right is ***Hakea recurva***, a large shrub with fearsomely prickly, grey-green needle foliage and many pinkish-yellow fragrant flowers (photo below). This plant is native to a band east from the area between Perth and Geraldton in Western Australia.



10. Further on your right is ***Hakea obtusa***, a small tree with leathery foliage and dark pink powderpuff flowers along the stems (photo below). This plant is native to the southwestern coast of Western Australia.



11. Still on your right is ***Hakea purpurea***, a slender bush with green spiky leaves and bright pinkish-purple flowers growing in clusters from the leaf axils (photo below). These flowers are followed by woody seed pods. This plant is found in open forest in southeastern and central Queensland, extending across the border into New South Wales.

