

12. Also on your right is **Chamelaucium 'Cascade Brook'**, or Geraldton Wax which is endemic to coastal areas of Western Australia between Perth and Geraldton, an open airy bush with masses of purplish-pink 5 petalled flowers with darker centres (photo below).



13. Further on your left is **Acacia baileyana var purpurea** or Cootamundra Wattle, with fringed grey-green foliage with a purple tinge and yellow racemes of flower (photo below left). This plant is endemic to a small area of southern New South Wales around Cootamundra.



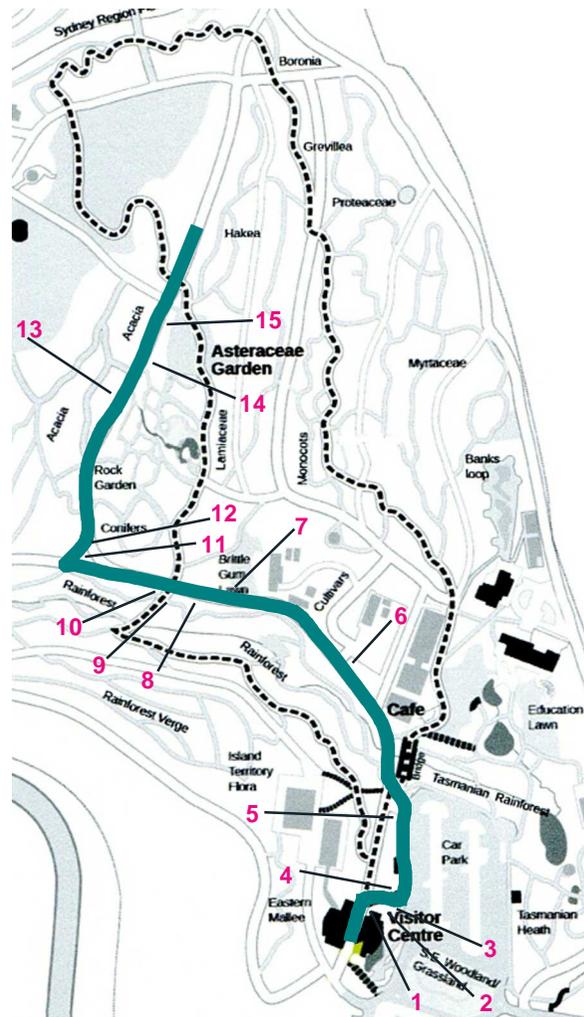
14. On your right is **Xanthorrhoea johnsonii** or Grass Tree with many small, nectar-rich white flowers on a trunk which can grow up to 5 metres tall (photo above right). This plant is found in eastern parts of Queensland and New South Wales.



15. Also on your right is **Cryptandra aridicola**, a small bush with tiny leaves and white flowers (photo above). This plant is found in southwestern Western Australia near Kalgoorlie.



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Today we will walk up the hill behind the café to see one of the first wattles in flower



1. On the right, after leaving the entrance to the Visitor Centre, is **Eucalyptus caesia 'Silver Princess'** with large heart-shaped leaves and dark red stems and new growth (photo above). This ornamental tree has a weeping habit, and will develop white branches, minni-ritchi bark with peeling curls and large red flowers

2. Take the stairs down to your right to see on your right **Philotheca myoporoides 'Winter Rouge'**, a small shrub with green aromatic foliage, bright pink buds and white star flowers (photo next page top left).



3. Also on your right is **Anigozanthos 'Bush Pearl'**, a hybrid Kangaroo Paw with long-blooming bright pink flowers developed by Angus Stewart (photo above right).



4. On your left is **Allocasuarina littoralis** with fluffy red blooms on a sparse tree with many cones remaining on the branches (photo above). *Allocasuarina littoralis* is one of the most widespread species in eastern Australia, with a range that extends along the coast south from the tip of Cape York Peninsula in Queensland to southern parts of Tasmania.



5. Turn left at the bottom of the stairs past the Bus Shelter to see on your left **Grevillea 'Scarlet King'**, an attractive cultivar with dark red toothbrush flowers contrasting with white stems and grey-green divided foliage (photo above).

6. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your right **Grevillea rosmarinifolia 'Rosy Posy'** a compact bush with linear foliage and pendant racemes of pink and cream flowers (photo below).



7. Further on your right is **Banksia spinulosa var. spinulosa**, or Hairpin Banksia, with long orange flowers, which is found in open forests and woodlands of the coasts and mountains of New South Wales and Queensland (photo below).



8. 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). This plant is native to the coastal rainforest regions of New South Wales and Queensland north of Nambucca River.



9. Turn left along the path to the Rainforest Gully to see on your left **Livistona australis**, or Cabbage-tree Palm, with light green fans of leaves and viciously thorned stems (photo below left). In the wild it grows further south than any other palm in Australia and is found along coastal areas of Victoria, New South Wales and Queensland.



10. As you return to the road, also on your left, is **Lepidozamia peroffskyana**, or Pineapple Zamia, with long arching stems of shiny, dark green foliage (photo above right). This palm-like cycad is native to the wet open forests of southeastern Queensland and northeastern New South Wales. These plants do not produce flowers but have cones on separate female and male plants.



11. Turn right along the road above the Rock Garden to see on your right **Epacris calvertiana var. calvertiana** with cream bells on dark green foliage (photo above). This plant is native to coastal New South Wales.