

12. Again on your left is *Prostanthera crocodyloides*, a small shrub with short green foliage and mauve flowers (photo below). This plant grows in the southeastern region of New South Wales.



13. Still on your left is *Grevillea 'Scarlet King'* an attractive cultivar with dark red toothbrush flowers contrasting with white stems and grey-green divided foliage (photo below).



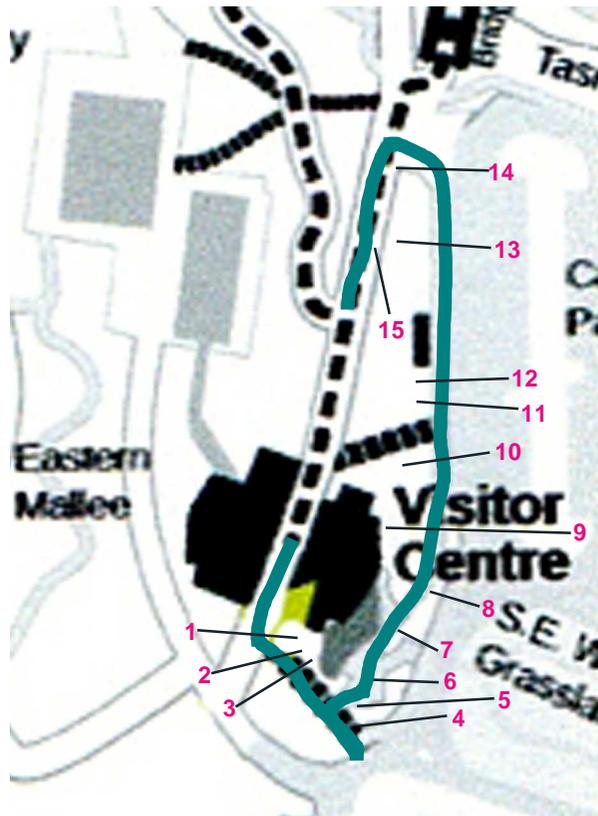
14. Bear left up the path to see on your left *Chorizema cordatum*, or Heart-leaved Flame Pea, a showy plant with vivid red flowers on a weeping shrub with bright green prickly foliage (photo below left). This plant grows naturally in the moist southwestern parts of Western Australia.



15. Walk back towards the Visitor Centre to see on your left *Zieria prostrata*, a multi-stemmed, prostrate, mat-forming shrub with pink star flowers aging to white (photo above right). This species has a very restricted distribution near Coffs Harbour in northeastern New South Wales and is listed as endangered in the wild.



A publication of the Friends of the Australian National Botanic Gardens



25 Sept - 8 Oct 2019

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

Today we will take a short walk around the Visitor Centre



1. Just before you reach the Visitor Centre turn down the steps beside the Friends Cascades to see on your left *Bossiaea grayii*, an erect small shrub with flattened winged foliage and red and yellow flowers (photo above). This plant is found in southeastern New South Wales and northeastern Victoria and is threatened in the wild.

2. Further on your left is *Bertya ingramii*, a small shrub with green needle foliage and pinkish yellow flower buds (photo next page top left). This plant occurs in northeastern New South Wales and is endangered in the wild.



3. Still on your left is ***Acacia menzeli***, a small spreading shrub with arching sprays of gold flowers (photo above right). This plant is endemic to South Australia and occurs from the northern Flinders Ranges to Murray Bridge and is threatened in the wild.



4. Still on your left is ***Micrantheum hexandrum***, a small bush with dense, dark green foliage and pale yellow clusters of flowers (photo above). This plant grows in the southeastern areas of Australia, in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.



5. At the bottom of the steps on your left is ***Phebalium squamulosum subsp. lineare***, a medium shrub with dull green, needle foliage and yellow star flowers (photo above). This plant is found in the wild in the upper Hunter Valley of New South Wales.

6. Turn back up the steps and walk in front of the Visitor Centre to see on your right ***Pomaderris obcordata*** or Wedge-leaved Pomaderris, or Pimelea Pomaderris, with pink buds and white flower clusters (photo below). This plant occurs in coastal areas west of Melbourne in Victoria to Adelaide, South Australia.



7. On your right is ***Homoranthus papillatus***, or Mouse Bush, a compact shrub with fine green foliage and pale yellow-green flowers (photo below). This plant is listed as vulnerable in the wild and occurs only in the Granite Belt of Queensland north of Brisbane.



8. Still on your right is ***Homoranthus flavescens***, a neat bush with grey-green needle foliage and bright acid yellow flowers on top of the foliage (photo below). This plant is endemic to northern New South Wales.



9. On your left is ***Acacia ingramii***, a large bush or small tree with fine linear foliage and masses of gold flower balls (photo below). This plant grows in the wild near Armidale in northern New South Wales.



10. On your left is ***Anigozanthus* hybrid 'Bush Inferno'**, a compact kangaroo paw with long lasting rusty-red flowers and buds (photo below).



11. Still on your left is ***Asterolasia* 'Lemon Essence'**, a compact shrub with masses of lemon yellow star flowers (photo below). This plant was developed at the ANBG.

