

12. In the same area on your left is *Grevillea speciosa*, a shrub which is endemic to the Sydney region of New South Wales (photo below left). This plant has bright red terminal clusters of flowers on a neat bush.



13. Further on your left is *Grevillea barklyana* subsp. *barklyana*, or Gully Grevillea, a large bush with pink toothbrush flowers (photo above right). This plant is found in a restricted area of Victoria along the upper Bunyip River.



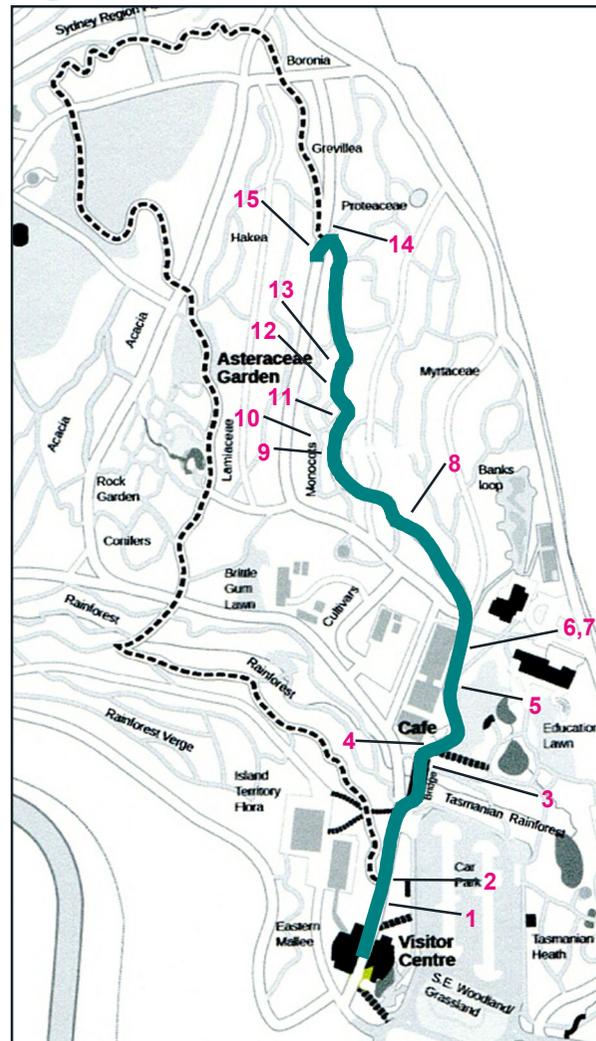
14. On your right as you reach the road is *Grevillea flexuosa* or Zig-Zag Grevillea with green, prickly divided foliage and large cream rods of flower which are sweetly scented (photo above). This endangered shrub is found only in a small area east of Perth in Western Australia.



15. Turn back to the left towards the Visitor Centre to see on your right *Hakea rostrata*, also known as Beaked Hakea or Turkey Gobblers (photo above). This medium sized shrub has pointed green foliage and white axillary flowers and is native to South Australia and western Victoria in the Wimmera and Grampians regions.



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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 Main Path to see Waratahs and Gymea Lilies in flower



1. As you leave the Visitor Centre look to your right to see *Daviesia arborea*, also known as Golden Pea Tree or Bitterleaf Pea, a small tree with drooping, green, shiny foliage and masses of yellow pea flowers (photo above). This plant is found in northeastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland.

2. Further on your right, in a pot, is *Boronia repanda*, or Granite Rose, Repand Boronia or Border Boronia, a small plant with green aromatic foliage with prominent oil dots and mauve flowers (photo next page top left). This plant is endangered in the wild and is endemic to an area near the eastern border between New South Wales and Queensland.



3. As you walk over the bridge towards the café look to your left to see *Dicksonia antarctica* or Soft Tree Fern, with magnificent, bright green ferny foliage unfurling from the chocolate brown hairy base (photo above right). This iconic plant is native to southeastern Australia, including Tasmania.



4. Further on your left on the bridge is *Nothofagus cunninghamii*, or Myrtle Beech, an evergreen rainforest tree which is found in southern Victoria and Tasmania (photo above). This tree has neat, hard, dark green foliage which shows contrasting bronze new growth.



5. Go past the café to see on your right *Boronia* 'Purple Jared' with green foliage and deep purple bell flowers (photo above). This plant is a cross between *Boronia megastima* and *B. heterophylla*. For those of you (75%) who can smell boronias, it has a glorious scent.

6. Still on your right is *Alyogyne* 'Blue Heeler', a low mound of textured green foliage with purple 'hibiscus' flowers that bloom over a long period (photo below).



7. Again on your right is *Alyogyne huegelii* 'Misty', a very attractive selection of *A. huegelii* with pale mauve flowers with maroon centres and green foliage (photo below).



8. Bear left up the Main Path to see on your right in a pot *Melaleuca megacephala* with fresh green foliage and clusters of large creamy white flowerheads with gold tipped stamens (photo below). This plant is native to the central west coast of Western Australia.



9. At the top of the hill as you bear right on your left is *Xanthorrhoea glauca* subsp. *glauca*, a large grass tree with rippling grey-green linear foliage just beginning to bloom and attracting much attention from birds and insects (photo below). This plant is found in the wild in mostly coastal New South Wales and Queensland.



10. Further on your left is the imposing *Doryanthes excelsa* or Gynea Lily (photo below). This plant is indigenous to the coastal areas of New South Wales near Sydney, and has sword-like leaves more than a metre long and flower spikes 2-4 metres high.



11. Again on your left is *Telopea* 'Canberry Gem', a cross between *Telopea speciosissima* and *T. mungaensis*, which forms a spectacular display of bright pink/red waratah flowers covering a large bush with dark green foliage (photo below).

