12. Further on your right is *Leptospermum rotundifolia* ‘Julie Ann’ with pink flowers with green centres (photo below left). This cultivar is a prostrate form from the Jervis Bay area of New South Wales.

13. On your right is *Hakea constablei*, a bushy shrub or small tree with very large brown nuts and white clusters of flowers at the end of the branches (photo above right). 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.

14. Also on your right is *Hakea arachnoidea*, a bushy shrub with oblong leaves and pendulous red flowers (photo below left). This plant is found on the north coast of New South Wales and is listed as vulnerable in the wild.

15. On your left is *Melaleuca fulgens*, a small bush with narrow grey leaves and salmon pink ‘bottlebrush’ flowers that grows on the west coast and in the southwest of Western Australia as well as in parts of South Australia and the Northern Territory (photo above right).

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**Flowers Fruit & Foliage**

6—19 Nov 2019

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 road behind the café to see some tea trees and hakeas in flower.

1. Just before you cross the bridge to the café bear left to see on your right *Olearia argophylla* or Native Musk, a tall shrub or small tree with felted grey leaves and many heads of white, strongly scented ‘daisy’ flowers with gold centres (photo above). This plant grows on the east coast in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.

2. On your left is *Grevillea barklyana subsp. barklyana*, or Gully Grevillea, a large bush with pink toothbrush flowers (photo next page top left). This plant is found in a restricted area of Victoria along the upper Bunyip River.
3. On your right is *Leptospermum variabile*, a large shrub with many branches, small leaves and numerous white ‘tea-tree’ flowers with green centres (photo above right). This plant is native to northern New South Wales and Queensland.

4. Further on your right is *Telopea speciosissima ‘Corroboree’*, a tall shrub with upright habit and bright red/pink ‘waratah’ flowers (photo above). This cultivar was selected in 1974 by Nanette Cum- ing from seedlings of *Telopea speciosissima* purchased from Breakoday Nursery, Box Hill, Victoria.

5. Also on your right is *Callistemon ‘Howie’s Fire Glow’* a tall shrub or small tree with fiery red flowers with gold tipped stamens (photo above).

6. On your right is *Leptospermum ‘Tickled Pink’* showing masses of pink ‘tea-tree’ flowers with green centres (photo below left). This plant is one of the cultivars developed at Bywong Nursery, Bungendore, New South Wales and is a hybrid between *Leptospermum polygalifolium ‘Cardwell’* and *Leptospermum ‘Rhiannon’*.

7. On your left is *Doryanthes palmeri* or Spear Lily (photo above right). This is one of the most spectacular flowers in the Gardens, a huge nodding cluster of bright red flowers much visited by insects and honeyeaters. The rosette of leaves can reach a length of about 3 m and the flowers grow on a stalk which may reach 5 m in height. This plant is native to coastal northern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland.

8. Bear right at the top of the hill to see on your left *Olearia megalophylla* with heads of white ‘daisy’ flowers with yellow centres carrying a strong scent (photo above). The large leaves are dark green above and woolly underneath. The plant is native to southern New South Wales and Victoria.

9. Also on your left is *Leptospermum brevipes*, or SlenderTea-tree, a small tree with grey-green foliage and white flowers found in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria (photo below left).

10. On your right is *Grevillea ‘Mason’s Hybrid’*, a spreading bush with large spider blooms of pink, red and orange (photo above right). This hybrid arose as a seedling from seed collected from an upright glaucous form of *Grevillea bipinnatifida*. The other parent is presumed to be *G. banksii*.

11. Also on your right is *Homoranthus montanus*, or Mountain Mouse Bush, with dense green foliage and pink buds opening to lemon flowers, which is found in a small area in southeastern Queensland and is considered vulnerable in the wild (photo above).