

12. Continue along the road and on your left is *Acacia Ingramii*, a small tree with fine linear foliage and masses of gold flower balls (photo below left). This plant grows in the wild near Armidale in northern New South Wales.



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



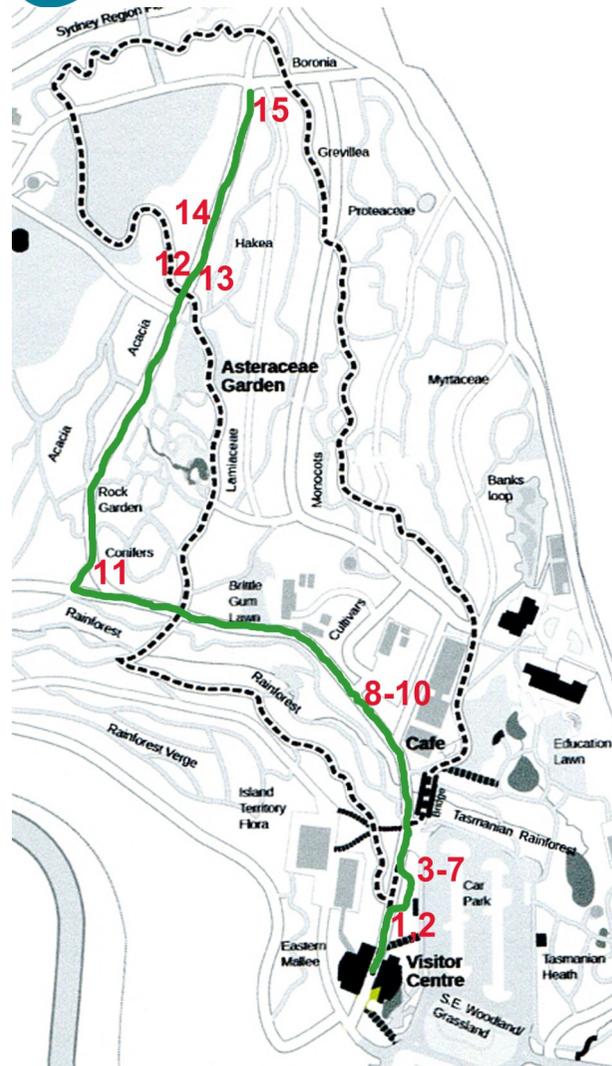
14. *Acacia cardiophylla*, or West Wyalong Wattle, on your left, has ferny, light green bipinnate foliage and masses of yellow balls of flowers (photo above). This plant occurs in the wild in central and southern New South Wales.



15. *Grevillea vestita*, further on your 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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Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre up the hill behind the café and along the road above the Rock Garden



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre look down the steps to your right to see *Grevillea* 'Peaches and Cream' with deeply divided green leaves and large flower heads of pink and cream (photo above). This hybrid was developed in Queensland by Jan Glazebrook and Dennis Cox and patented in 2006.

2. Low on your right is *Guichenotia ledifolia*, a small shrub with grey green foliage covered in drooping, dusty pink 5-petalled flowers with maroon centres (photo next page top left). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



3. Still on your right is *Epacris longiflora*, with long thin tubular white flowers on a straggly light green bush (photo above right). This plant is found in the wild along the coast of New South Wales and Queensland.



4. To the rear on your right is *Epacris exserta*, or South Esk Heath, a small erect bush with white flowers with maroon stamens (photo above). This riparian plant is endemic to northern Tasmania along three rivers, South Esk, North Esk and Supply and is considered threatened in the wild.



5. Again on your right is *Epacris impressa* 'Bega', a small bush with vivid red tubular flowers (photo above). This plant is found in southern New South Wales, near Bega.

6. On your right, in a pot and in the ground, is *Pimelea physodes* or Qualup Bell with grey-green foliage, reddish stems and pendant green bracts enclosing a small flower with dark red outer bracts (photo below). This plant is found in southwestern Western Australia and is considered the most beautiful of the genus.



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



8. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your right *Leptospermum variable*, a large shrub with many branches, small leaves and numerous white 'tea-tree' flowers (photo below). This plant is native to northern NSW and Queensland.



9. *Hardenbergia violacea*, low on your right, is a vigorous vine with oblong leathery leaves and bright purple pea flowers (photo below). This plant is also known as False Sarsaparilla, or Purple Coral Pea and is found in eastern Australia from Queensland to Tasmania.



10. Again on your right is *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* 'Rosy Posy', a compact bush with linear foliage and pendent racemes of pink and cream flowers (photo below).



11. Continue up the hill then turn right along the road above the Rock Garden to see on your right *Chamelaucium* 'Cascade Brook', a form of Geraldton Wax, which is endemic to coastal areas of Western Australia between Perth and Geraldton (photo below). This plant is an open airy bush with masses of purplish-pink 5 petalled flowers with darker centres.

