

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



13. On your right is *Hibbertia pedunculata* with bright yellow flowers on fine creeping foliage (photo above right). The species name 'pedunculata' refers to the flower having a peduncle or long stalk.



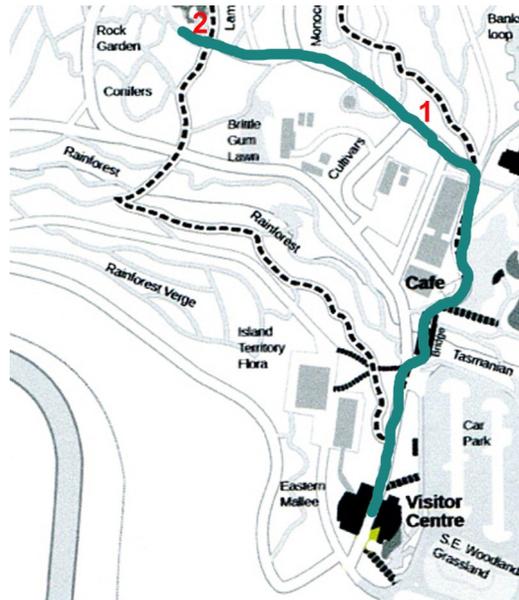
14. At the bottom of the steps on your left is *Callistemon recurvus*, or Tinaroo Bottlebrush, with bright red brushes and occasionally leaves with the edges curved under (photo above). This plant is endemic to northern coastal Queensland.



15. On your left is *Callistachys lanceolata*, a small tree with green leaves and orange pea flowers with red accents (photo above). Commonly known as the Wonnich or Native Willow, this plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



A publication of the
Friends of the Australian
National Botanic Gardens



FLOWERS
FRUIT &
FOLIAGE



18 Nov - 1 Dec 2020

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

Today we will visit the Rock Garden



1. Go past the café and turn left up the road towards the Brittle Gum Lawn to see on your right *Callistemon subulatus* with bright red brushes and a low spreading habit (photo above). This plant is native to New South Wales and Victoria where it grows along the banks of watercourses.

2. Continue up the hill towards the Rock Garden, enter and walk up the steps to see on your right and left *Doryanthes excelsa*, or Gynea Lily (photo next page top left). 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.



3. On your left is *Eremaea pauciflora* var. *pauciflora*, a small sprawling shrub with bright orange flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



4. On your right is *Verticordia plumosa* var. *plumosa*, or Plumed Feather-flower, a small plant with many pink-purple flowers (photo above). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



5. Turn right to see on your right *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii*, or Grass Tree, which has been burned to stimulate new growth (photo above). This plant is found in eastern parts of Queensland and New South Wales and the trunk can grow up to 5 metres tall.

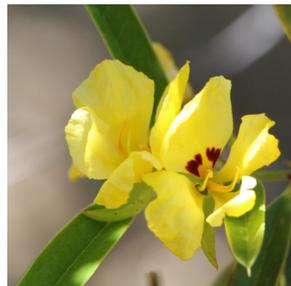
6. Turn right to see on your right *Verticordia galeata* with bright gold, honey scented flowers in profusion (photo below). This plant occurs naturally near Geraldton, Western Australia.



7. Go left across the plank bridge to see on your right *Grevillea whiteana*, a tall rangy bush with dark green linear leaves and creamy-white racemes of flowers (photo below). This plant occurs in the wild in southeastern Queensland.



8. Turn right down the steps to see on your left *Labichea lanceolata* subsp. *lanceolata*, a large bush with bright green foliage and yellow flowers with a red throat (photo below). This plant is found in southwestern Western Australia, and is named after Jean Jacques Labiche (1748-1819), a second lieutenant on Freycinet's voyage around the world 1817-20.



9. On your left, in a pot, is *Verticordia pennigera*, showing bright pink terminal clusters of fringed flowers on tiny grey-green foliage (photo below). *Verticordia* in Latin means 'turner of hearts'. This beautiful genus comes mostly from southwestern Western Australia.



10. On your left is *Alyogyne huegelii* 'West Coast Gem' with clear purple 'hibiscus' style flowers which open for a short period only, but are prolific (photo below). The bush is medium sized with coarse foliage.



11. Also on your left is *Eremophila bignoniiflora* x *E. polyclada* with linear green foliage and large tubular lilac-tinged white flowers with spotted throats (photo below).

