

12. Look right to see *Lasiopetalum macrophyllum*, or Shrubby Velvet Bush, with grey-green leaves with attractive bronze new growth (photo below left). This plant is native to the forests of NSW, Victoria and Tasmania.



13. Further on your right *Grevillea* 'Coconut Ice' has large pink/orange spider flowers with long red styles (photo above right). This hybrid plant is grown from seed collected from *G. bipinnatifida* and the male parent was *G. banksii* (white flowered form). The original seedling was raised by Mr. M. Hodge of Queensland.

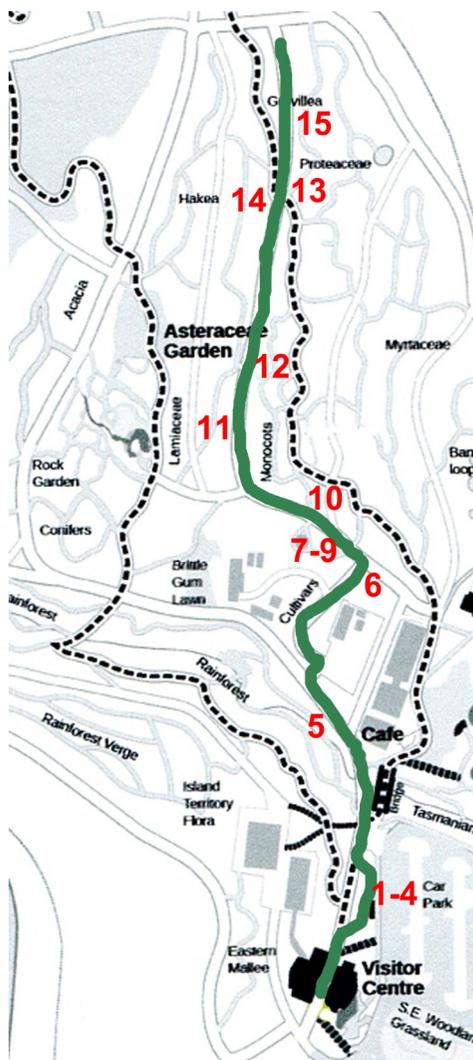
14. On your left is *Grevillea* 'Lady O', a long blooming shrub with red flowers and bright green foliage (photo below left). 'Lady O' is a cross between a *Grevillea victoriae* hybrid and *Grevillea rhyolitica* made by local plant breeder Peter Ollerenshaw and named for his mother.



15. Further on your right is *Lomatia arborescens*, or Tree Lomatia, a small tree with oblong serrated leaves and clusters of white flowers native to the forests of northeastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland (photo above right).



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Today we will walk up the road behind the café into the Lamiaceae Section



1. On your right after you leave the Visitor Centre is *Anigozanthos flavidus*, in pink and green shades (photo above). All kangaroo paws are endemic to Western Australia, and the flowers are bird pollinated.

2. Also on your right, in a pot, is *Grevillea leptobotrys* with small racemes of lilac-pink flowers buried in prickly dark green foliage with red new growth (photo next page top left). *Grevillea leptobotrys* is known as the Tangled Grevillea and is native to southwestern Western Australia.



3. Still on your right is ***Corymbia ficifolia*** 'Precious Pearl' with masses of pink buds which will open to pale pink fluffy flowers (photo above right). This small and compact cultivar of the West Australian flowering gum, *Corymbia ficifolia*, is a grafted form.



4. Again on your right is a deep red ***Anigozanthos flavidus*** (photo above). All kangaroo paws are endemic to Western Australia, and the flowers are bird pollinated.



5. Bear left behind the café to see high on your left ***Clerodendron floribundum*** var. *attenuatum*, or Lolly Bush, a small rainforest tree in full bloom with clusters of strongly scented white bell flowers against dark green foliage (photo above). The green fruits of this tree will develop into black drupes, which appear glossy and succulent, giving rise to the common name. This plant is native across the northern half of Australia.

6. Bear right past the depot to see on your right ***Lomatia myricoides***, a medium shrub to small tree with linear green leaves and white clusters of flowers (photo below). This plant is found in southeastern New South Wales and northeastern Victoria.



7. Bear left up the hill to see on your left ***Callistemon*** 'Little John', a dwarf form of *Callistemon viminalis* (photo below). This plant shows a stunning contrast between deep red bottlebrush flowers and green-blue foliage.



8. Also on your left is ***Baeckea gunniana***, a small bush with tiny green leaves and white flowers with maroon centres (photo below). This plant commemorates both Abraham Baeck (1713-95), a physician and good friend of Linnaeus, and Ronald Campbell Gunn, pioneer botanist of Tasmania. This plant is native to alpine regions of ACT, Victoria and Tasmania.



9. Further on your left is ***Elaeocarpus reticulata*** 'Prima Donna', a small dense tree with shiny green leaves and pink, fringed bell flowers (photo below). Blue berries follow the flowers which are attractive to seed eating birds.



10. Low on your right is ***Myoporum parvifolium***, or Creeping Boobialla, a hardy, spreading groundcover with white flowers (photo below). This plant is found in South Australia, Victoria and southwestern New South Wales.



11. Turn right along the road signposted Family Lamiaceae to see on your left ***Prostanthera lithospermoides***, an open bush with light green leaves and pairs of white flowers (photo below). This plant is native to northern NSW and southeastern Queensland.

