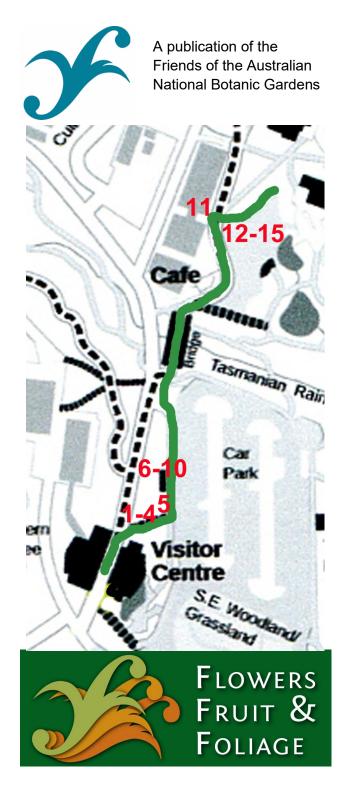
**12.** Bear right down the edge of the café lawn to see on your left **Correa bauerlenii** with long green bells and shiny aromatic foliage (photo below left). The calyx has an expanded base which looks like a chef's hat, resulting in the shrub's common name, Chef's Cap Correa. This plant is endemic to southern coastal New South Wales.



- **13.** Also on your left is **Banksia pencillata**, or Newnes Plateau Banksia. a small tree covered in short green cones with grey ends to the flowers and a velvety brown nose protruding from the top of the flower (photo above). This plant is native to a restricted area of the Blue Mountains, NSW.
- **14.** Still on your left is *Grevillea* 'Robyn Gordon' with deeply divided green foliage and red/pink flowers (photo below left). This popular plant has been planted widely in Australia and other countries and is a chance hybrid from the garden of the late David Gordon of Myall Park, Glenmorgan, Queensland and named for his daughter.

**15.** Again on your left is *Gymnostoma australianum*, or Daintree Pine, a small, conical pine tree with bright green ferny foliage, tiny red flowers and prickly brown fruit (photo above right). This plant is native to the tropical rainforest of northern Queensland and dates back 300 million years to the Gondwanan period.





## 21 Apr - 4 May 2021

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

Today we will take a short walk, down the steps from the Visitor Centre, across the bridge, ending on the café lawn



- 1. On your right, after leaving the Visitor Centre, is *Eucalyptus caesia* 'Silver Princess' with dark green heart-shaped leaves and red stems and new growth (photo above). This ornamental tree has a weeping habit, and is developing white branches and minni-ritchi bark with peeling curls.
- 2. Turn right down the steps to see on your left, *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. Again on your left is **Banksia spinulosa** 'Birthday Candles', a dense, bright green bush with attractive needle foliage and short yellow cones with rusty red styles (photo above right). 'Birthday Candles' is a dwarf cultivar of **Banksia spinulosa var. spinulosa** developed by Bill Molyneux of Austraflora Nurseries in Montrose, Victoria.

**4.** On your right is *Grevillea* 'Peaches and Cream' with deeply divided green leaves and large flower heads of pink and cream (photo above). This hybrid was developed in the Queensland garden of Jan Glazebrook and Dennis Cox and patented in 2006.

ented in 2006.

**5.** At the bottom of the steps on your left is *Allocasuarina littoralis* with fluffy red blooms on a sparse tree with many cones remaining on the branches (photo above). *Allocasuarina littoralis* is one of the most widespread species in eastern Australia, with a range that extends along the coast south from the tip of Cape York Peninsula in Queensland to southern parts of Tasmania.

**6**. Turn left towards the café to see on your left *Melaleuca nesophila*, an upright shrub with purplish-pink flowers with gold tips fading to white, giving it a two-tone appearance (photo below). This plant is native to the area near Albany, Western Australia.



7. Also on your left is *Doodia aspera*, or Prickly Rasp Fern, a small fern with pink new growth. This plant is found along the coast in eastern mainland states and the genus is named for Samuel Doody, curator of the Chelsea Physic Garden in England (photo below).



**8.** Again on your left is *Blechnum nudum*, or Fishbone Water Fern, with light green pinnate fronds and upright green new growth with dark stems (photo below). This fern can develop a small black fibrous trunk and is native to eastern Australia.



**9.** Up to your left is *Prostanthera magnifica*, or Magnificent Mintbush, with pink to mauve flowers and showy purple to red calyces and green shiny leaves with wavy margins (photo below). This plant is found on the central western coast of Western Australia.



**10.** Still on your left is *Leucophyta brownii* with cushions of silver foliage which will develop yellow button flowers (photo below). This plant is native to the southern coast of mainland Australia and the northern coast of Tasmania.

11. Cross the bridge, go past the café to see on your left *Banksia* 'Stumpy Gold' with fine, toothed linear foliage and masses of short gold brushes with rusty red styles (photo below). This plant is a dwarf cultivar of *Banksia spinulosa var. collina* that was selected by Richard Anderson of Merricks Nursery in Victoria from material collected on the New South Wales central coast.