

12. On your right is *Backhousia citriodora*, or Lemon Ironwood, a small tree with shiny green leaves and large, white, fluffy heads of flower (photo below left). This plant is endemic to the tropical rainforest areas of Queensland between Brisbane and Mackay. The leaves of this plant are strongly lemon scented



13. On your left is *Banksia aquilonia*, a tree to 8 metres tall, with long green leaves and tan young flowers that develop into pale yellow brushes (photo above right). This plant is native to northern coastal Queensland.

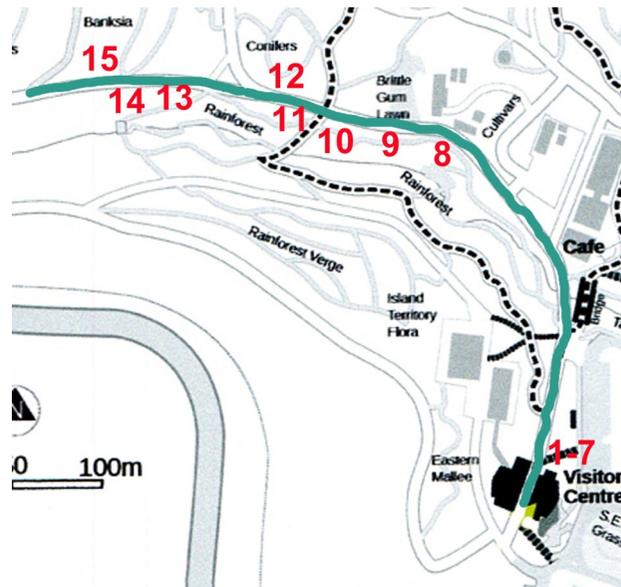
14. Further on your left is *Solanum viridifolium*, Nightshade or Boolally, with shiny green leaves and mauve flowers with prominent yellow anthers (photo below left). This plant is native to the eastern coast of Queensland, continuing into southern New Guinea.



15. On your right is *Banksia oblongifolia*, a small shrub with oblong leaves and yellow flowers (photo above right). This plant grows along the eastern coast of Queensland and New South Wales between Bundaberg and Ulladulla.



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

Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre up the hill behind the café



1. As you leave the Visitor Centre look low on your right to see, in a pot, *Swainsona formosa*, or Sturt's Desert Pea, with pale green leaves and bright red pea flowers with shiny black centres or bosses (photo above). This iconic plant, the floral emblem of South Australia, is named for the English botanist Isaac Swainson and is native to all mainland states except Victoria.

2. Also on your right, in a pot, is *Prostanthera densa*, or Villous Mintbush, a stiff, angular plant with pale green leaves and mauve flowers with orange markings (photo next page top left). This plant, listed as vulnerable, is native to coastal New South Wales, north and south of Sydney.





3. Further on your right is *Epacris impressa*, or Common Heath, a straggly bush with bright red tubular flowers (photo above right). The pink-flowered form is often referred to as Pink Heath, and is the floral emblem of the state of Victoria. This plant is found in southern New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and throughout Tasmania.



4. Still on your right is *Asterolasia 'Lemon Essence'*, a compact shrub with masses of lemon yellow star flowers (photo above). This plant was developed at the ANBG.



5. Low on your right is *Crowea 'Little Rockstar'*, a compact form of *Crowea*, reaching only 60-80cm high, from a seedling variant growing at the ANBG (photo above). This plant has many pink star flowers.

6. On your right, in a pot, is *Actinotus helianthi* or Flannel Flower, with white star flowers with yellow grey centres and silver-grey divided foliage (photo below) These plants are native to the coast and mountains of New South Wales and southern Queensland.



7. Also on your right is *Eremophila nivea*, a small shrub with mauve tubular flowers and striking silver-grey foliage covered in hairs (photo below). This plant is native to the southern west coast of Western Australia



8. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your left *Acronychia littoralis*, an endangered small tree with shiny leaves and strongly scented greenish-cream flowers (photo below). The Scented *Acronychia* or Beach *Acronychia* is native to the northeastern coastal New South Wales and a few areas in adjacent Queensland.



9. Further on your left is *Hibiscus divaricatus*, with pure yellow flowers contrasting with maroon stamens on a straggly bush (photo below). This hibiscus is found in Queensland, the Northern Territory, and in northern parts of Western Australia. Usually a shrub, this plant can reach the size of a small tree, up to about 5 m tall.



10. Also on your left is *Alocasia brisbanensis*, or Spoon Lily or Cunjevoi, with large veined leaves (photo below left). This plant can grow up to 1.5m tall and is found in rainforests of eastern mainland Australia.



11. Again on your left is *Lepidozamia peroffskyana*, or Pineapple Zamia, with long arching stems of shiny, dark green foliage (photo above right). This palm-like cycad is native to the wet open forests of southeastern Queensland and northeastern New South Wales. These plants do not produce flowers but have cones on separate female and male plants.