

12. Cross the plank bridge, bear right, then left, then right down the steps to see on your left, *Acacia trigonophylla*, an interesting wattle with flattened phyllodes and gold balls of flowers blooming on the stem (photo below left). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



13. Down the steps on your right, is *Eucalyptus macrocarpa*, or Mottlecah, with magnificent silver-grey sword like foliage (photo above right). This sprawling mallee is native to southwestern Western Australia. When in bloom its stunning red flowers with prominent yellow stamens attract hummingbirds when grown in USA

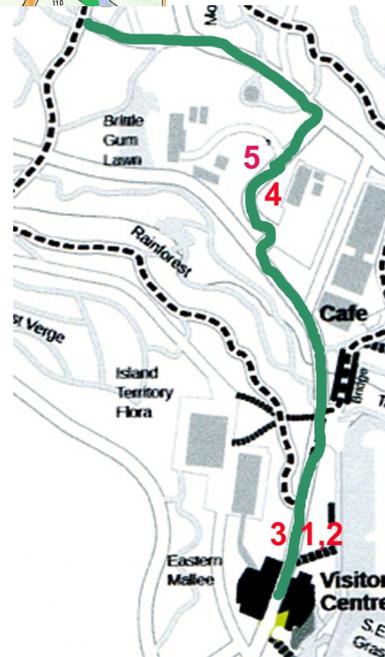
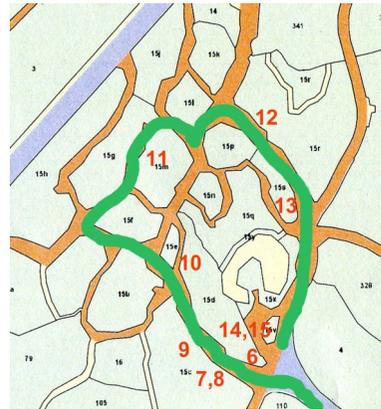
14. Turn right at the base of the steps, to see on your right, *Eremophila oldfieldii* subsp. *angustifolia* with fresh green linear foliage and bright salmon-pink tubular bells with prominent green sepals (photo below left). This shrub is native to southwestern Western Australia.



15. Also on your right 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 Australfora Nurseries in Montrose, Victoria.



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Today we will walk up the hill to the Rock Garden



1. As you leave the Visitor Centre, on your right, in a pot, is *Epacris purpurascens* var. *purpurascens*, a sparse bush with prickly reddish leaves and mauve-white flowers with red centres (photo above). This plant is found in coastal areas from Sydney to Wollongong in New South Wales and is listed as vulnerable in the wild.

2. Also on your right is *Epacris impressa*, or Common Heath, a straggly bush with bright red tubular flowers (photo next page top left). The pink-flowered form of this plant is often referred to as Pink Heath, and is the floral emblem of the state of Victoria. This plant is endemic to southern New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.



3. Low on your left is *Epacris longiflora* 'Nectar Pink', a very floriferous small shrub covered in slender pink bells with white tips.

4. Bear left up the hill then right behind the café to see, on your right, *Banksia spinulosa*, a medium sized bush with large yellow flowers with red styles held upright on toothed linear grey-green foliage (photo below left). Sometimes known as the Hairpin Banksia, this plant is native to the three eastern states extending along the coast from Victoria to Cairns.



5. On your left is *Grevillea* 'Poorinda Diadem', a tall straggly bush with many butterscotch yellow flowers with long styles (photo above right). This plant is a seedling selection from *Grevillea* 'Poorinda Leane' bred by L. Hodge.

6. Turn left up the hill to see, on your right as you enter the Rock Garden, *Rhodanthe anthemoides*, also known as Chamomile Sunray, a mound of grey-green foliage almost covered with maroon buds opening to white daisy flowers with gold centres (photo below). This plant is widespread on the mainland but listed as rare in Tasmania.



7. On your left is *Grevillea lanigera* with grey-green foliage and pink and cream flowers on a low bush (photo below). This plant, commonly known as Woolly Grevillea, is endemic to Victoria and New South Wales



8. Further on your left is *Grevillea* sp., an upright, medium-sized bush with bright green foliage and many dark pink and cream flowers (photo below).



9. Again on your left is *Banksia integrifolia* subsp. *integrifolia*, a vigorous groundcover with dark green leaves with silver backs and upright yellow-green cones on a versatile and hardy plant native to coastal eastern Australia (photo below left).



10. On your right is *Banksia spinulosa* 'Honeypots', a bush with fine upright toothed foliage and chunky orange cones with red styles and a strong honey fragrance (photo above right). This cultivar was collected from a coastal area in southern Victoria by Rod and Robyn Parsons.



11. Turn right to see, on your right, *Grevillea oxyantha* subsp. *oxyantha*, with dull green oval leaves and terminal red-orange flowers (photo above). This plant is native to the colder mountainous regions of NSW and rarely Victoria.