

12. Turn right along the road to see on your right *Hakea varia*, with hard, prickly, drooping variable foliage and small white starburst flowers (photo below left). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



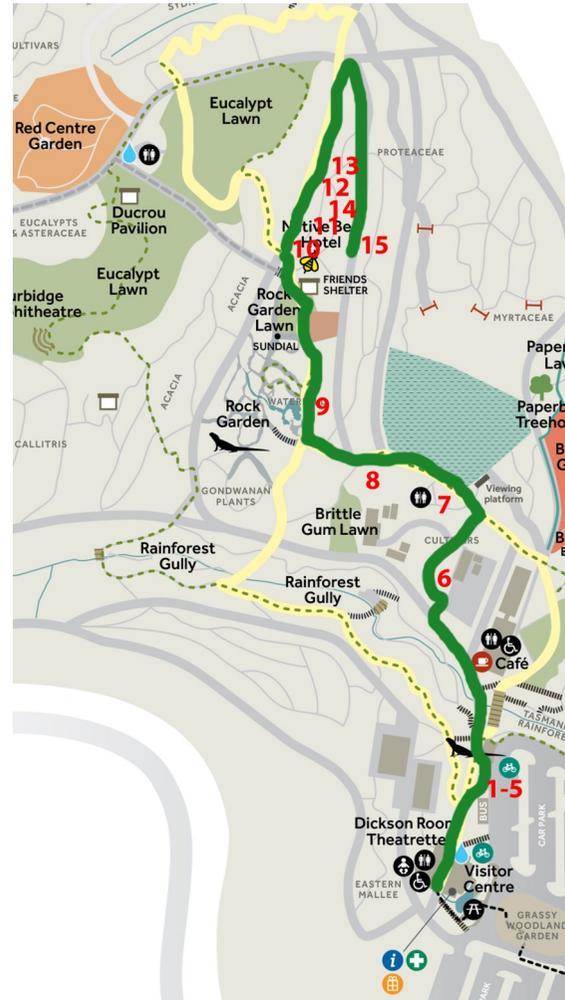
13. Turn right down the hill, then right again to see on your right *Banksia paludosa subsp. paludosa*, or Marsh Banksia, with young ginger coloured flowers which develop into gold brushes (photo above right). This plant is native to central and southeastern New South Wales, with an outlying population on the north coast near Kempsey.

14. On your right is *Banksia aemula* or Wallum Banksia, a small gnarled tree with knobby bark and large squat green cones (photo below left). This plant is native to Queensland and New South Wales, from Bundaberg to Sydney, in coastal, heath, and sandy soil areas.



15. On your left is *Banksia media*, or Southern Plains Banksia, with broad, toothed, leathery leaves and bright yellow flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to the south coast of Western Australia.

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Today we will walk up the hill behind the café then follow the Main Path



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your right, is *Epacris impressa*, or Common Heath, a straggly bush with bright red tubular flowers (photo above). The pink-flowered form of this plant, often referred to as Pink Heath, is the floral emblem of the state of Victoria. This plant is endemic to southern New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

2. Again on your right is *Asterolasia* 'Lemon Essence', a compact shrub with masses of lemon yellow star flowers (photo next page top left). This plant was developed at the ANBG.



3. Still on your right is **Corymbia 'Summer Beauty'**, a small bushy tree with dark green glossy foliage, attractive bud formations and spectacular pink fluffy flowers (photo above right).



4. On your left is **Eremophila nivea**, a small shrub with mauve tubular flowers and silky, silver-grey foliage covered in hairs (photo above). This plant is native to the southern west coast of Western Australia.



5. On your right is **Acacia beckleri**, or Barrier Range Wattle, with hard, elliptical grey-green foliage and yellow ball flowers on stalks (photo above). This plant is native to the Barrier Range of NSW, near Cobar and Jerilderie.

6. Bear left up the hill behind the café, then right, to see on your right, **Banksia spinulosa**, a medium sized bush with large pale yellow flowers 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.



7. Turn left up the hill to see on your left **Cordyline stricta**, or Narrow-leaved Palm Lily, with long sprays of shiny black berries (photo above right). The glossy green foliage is linear and up to half a metre long. This plant is native to the coast of northeastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland.



8. On your left is **Plectanthus argentatus**, or Silver Plectranthus, with textured grey-green leaves and spikes of mauve flowers (photo above). This plant is native to NSW and Queensland.

9. Bear right along the Main Path to see on your right, **Guichenotia ledifolia**, a small shrub with grey green foliage covered in drooping, dusty pink 5-petalled flowers with maroon centres. This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



10. Further on your right is **Hakea drupacea** commonly known as Sweet Hakea, an open tree or shrub with green, sharp-pointed leaves and white pincushion flowers (photo below). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



11. Look down to your right to see **Hakea propinqua** with dark green needle foliage, red stems and pale yellow flowers in rows (photos below). The exceptionally knobby nuts are large and dark brown. This hakea is native to heathlands near Sydney.

