

12. On your left, in a pot, is *Isopogon asper*, a shrub that is endemic to the southwest botanical province of Western Australia, and first described by botanist Robert Brown in 1830 (photo below left). This small shrub has daisy like yellow flowers with pink centres aging to pink.



13. On your right is *Grevillea sericea subsp. sericea*, an airy bush with light green foliage and white spider flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to the area west of Sydney.

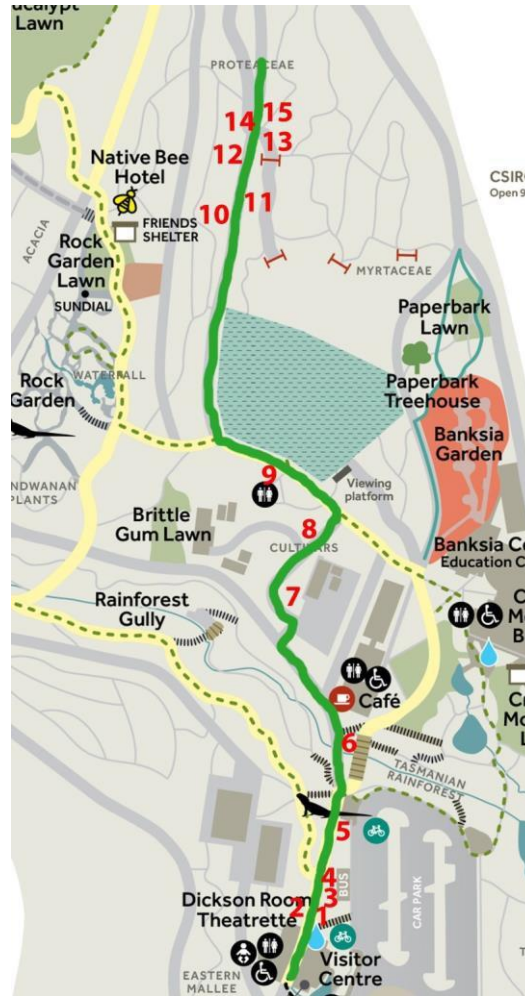


14. On your left is *Banksia neoanglica*, or New England Banksia, with silver backed dark green foliage and gold brushes held upright (photo above). This shrub is native to the eastern tablelands of Queensland and New South Wales.



15. On your right is *Grevillea flexuosa*, or Zig-Zag Grevillea with green, prickly divided foliage and large cream rods of flower which are sweetly scented (photo above). This endangered shrub is found only in a small area east of Perth in Western Australia.

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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 road behind the café, and along the road below the Red Centre Garden



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your right is *Hibbertia circinata*, a critically endangered plant, native to the summit of Mt. Imlay, southwest of Eden, NSW (photo above). This small shrub has dark green, hairy leaves and bright yellow flowers, with five oval petals notched at the base.

2. On your left is *Acacia boormanii*, or Snowy River Wattle, which has fine needle foliage and masses of golden ball flowers (photo next page top left). This shrub is a suckering, multi-stemmed, copse-forming plant, with a native range in the alpine country of southeastern Australia.



3. On your right, in a pot, is ***Banksia calophylla*** with stiff, toothed grey-green foliage and small reddish orange flowers hidden amongst the foliage (photo above right). This plant is endemic to Western Australia and was known as *Dryandra calophylla* until 2007, when all *Dryandra* species were transferred to *Banksia* by research botanists Austin Mast and Kevin Thiele.

4. Further on your right, in a pot and in the ground, is ***Pimelea physodes***, or Qualup Bell, with grey-green foliage close to reddish stems with pendant green bracts enclosing the small flowers and dark red outer bracts (photo below left). This plant is found in southwestern Western Australia and is considered the most outstanding of the genus.



5. Also on your right is ***Acacia leprosa*** 'Scarlet Blaze' with weeping green foliage and many striking reddish fluffy balls of flowers (photo above right). The cultivar 'Scarlet Blaze' has attracted attention because of a flower colour unique among wattles and arose from a single red-flowered specimen discovered by bushwalkers in a Victorian state forest northeast of Melbourne. The original plant has since died.

6. On your right is ***Acacia melanoxylon***, with many white to pale yellow ball flowers and 'eucalypt like' phyllodes or leaves. This tree is widespread in eastern Australia, extending from the Atherton Tableland in northern Queensland, south through to Tasmania and South Australia (photo below left).



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



8. On your left is ***Grevillea*** 'Poorinda Diadem', a tall straggly bush with many butter-scotch yellow flowers with long red styles thought to be a seedling selection from *Grevillea* 'Poorinda Leane' developed by Leo Hodge (photo above).

9. Turn left up the hill to see on your left against the toilet block ***Hardenbergia comptoniana***, or Native Wisteria, a vigorous climbing vine with purple pea flowers and dark green three-lobed leaves (photo below). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



10. Turn right along the road below the Red Centre Garden to see on your left ***Banksia aemula*** or Wallum Banksia, a small gnarled tree with knobby bark and 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.



11. Further on your right is ***Banksia integrifolia* subsp. *compar*** or Coast Banksia, a small tree with long yellow cones and dark green leaves with silver backs (photo above right). This tree is native to the east coast of Queensland.