12. Turn right down the Main Path to see, on your left, in a pot, *Isopogon cuneatus,* an upright shrub with floppy branches of flat bright green leaves, often tinged with red, and large pink heads of drumstick flowers (photo below left). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



13. On your right is *Grevillea rhyolitica subsp. rhyolitica*, or Deua Grevillea, endemic to the south coast of New South Wales near Moruya, a spreading shrub with coral red spider flowers (photo above right).

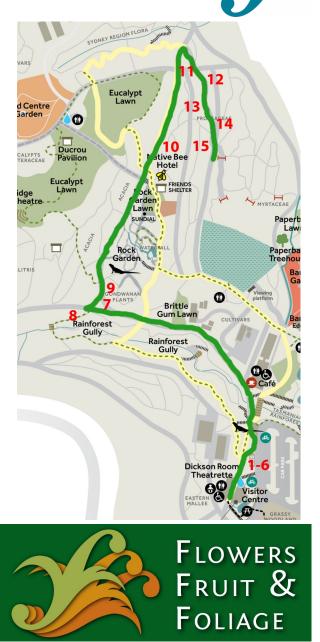


14. On your left is *Grevillea sericea subsp. sericea*, an airy bush with light green foliage and white spider flowers (photo above). This plant is native to the area west of Sydney.



15. On your right is *Banksia ericifolia* 'Red **Clusters**', a small tree with green heath-like foliage and very large orange-red cones (photo above).

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29 Jun - 12 Jul 2022

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 up the hill behind the café, along the road above the Rock Garden and back on the Main Path towards

the Visitor Centre



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your left, in a pot, is *Geleznowia verrucosa* with close grey-green foliage and bright yellow terminal flowers (photo above). This genus was defined by Ukrainian-Russian botanist Nicolai Stepanovitch Turczaninow in 1849 and its only species, *Geleznowia verrucosa*, is native to the west coast of Western Australia north of Perth.

2. 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 next page top left). This plant is native to coastal areas from Sydney to Wollongong in New South Wales and is listed as vulnerable in the wild.





3. Further on your right, both 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 above right). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia and is considered the most outstanding of the genus.



4. Again on your right is *Grevillea* 'Scarlet **King**' an attractive cultivar with dark red toothbrush flowers contrasting with grey-green divided foliage and white stems (photo above).



5. Still on your right is *Grevillea* 'Peaches and **Cream**' with deeply divided green leaves and large flower heads of pink and cream. This hybrid was developed in Queensland by Jan Glazebrook and Dennis Cox and patented in 2006.

6. On your right is *Acacia aphylla*, or Leafless Rock Wattle, with large gold balls of flowers on leathery, leafless, grey-green stems (photo below). This plant is native to the area around Perth, Western Australia.



7. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your right *Epacris calvertiana var. calvertiana,* with cream bells on dark green foliage, native to coastal New South Wales, near Pigeon House Mountain (photo below).



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



9. Turn right along the road above the Rock Garden to see on your right *Chamelaucium* **'Cascade Brook'**, or Geraldton Wax, endemic to coastal areas of Western Australia between Perth and Geraldton, an open airy bush with masses of purplish-pink 5 petalled flowers with darker centres (photo below left).



10. Further on your right is *Hakea obtusa*, a small tree with leathery foliage and dark pink powderpuff flowers along the stems (photo above right). This plant is native to the southwestern coast of Western Australia.



11. Turn right down the hill to see, on your right, *Hakea scoparia subsp. scoparia*, native to southwestern Western Australia. This plant has thin, linear, grey-green foliage and dense cream balls of flowers which fade to dull pink.