

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



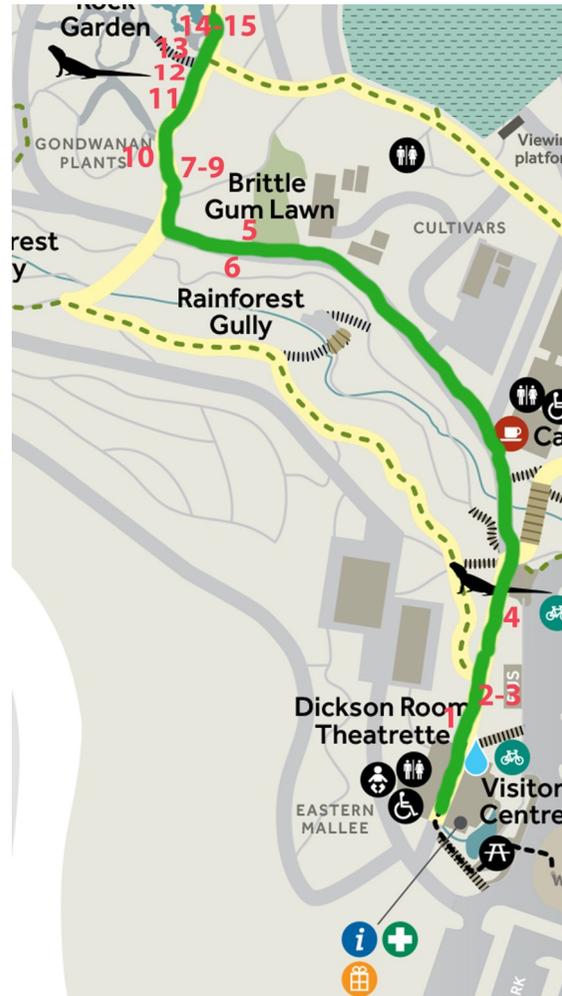
13. Again on your left is *Rhodanthe anthemoides*, also known as Chamomile Sunray, a mound of grey-green foliage almost covered with maroon buds opening to white daisy flowers with gold centres (photo above right). This plant is widespread on the mainland but listed as rare in Tasmania.

14. Low on your left is *Lechenaultia formosa*, a small attractive plant with close grey-green foliage and bright red flowers with orange centres (photo below left). The genus *Lechenaultia* is named after the naturalist Leschenault de la Tour. This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



15. Also on your left 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).

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Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre up the hill behind the café to the waterfall in front of the Rock Garden



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre *Acacia boormanii*, or Snowy River Wattle, on your left, has fine needle foliage and masses of golden ball flowers (photo above). This shrub is a suckering, multi-stemmed, copse-forming plant, with a native range in the alpine country of southeastern Australia.

2. On your right and left, in a pot and in the ground, is *Epacris purpurascens* var. *purpurascens*, a sparse bush with prickly reddish leaves and showy 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. 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 above right). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia and is considered the most outstanding of the genus.

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



5. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your right *Banksia spinulosa* var. *spinulosa*, or Hairpin Banksia, with long orange flowers, native to the coasts and mountains of New South Wales and Queensland (photo above right).

6. On your left is *Acronychia littoralis*, an endangered small tree with shiny leaves and strongly scented greenish-cream flowers (photo below left). The Scented Acronychia or Beach Acronychia is native to northeastern coastal New South Wales and a few areas in adjacent Queensland.



7. Turn right along the Main Path to see on your right, *Leucopogon lanceolatus*, a bushy shrub with lance-shaped leaves and green buds on red stems which develop into racemes of small, white flowers with hairy lobes (photo above right). This plant is native to eastern coastal Australia from southeastern Queensland to South Australia, including Tasmania



8. Also on your right is *Acrothamnus spathaceus*, or Mountain Beard-heath, a shrub or small tree known from two populations in montane rainforests and their margins, one in tropical Queensland and the other in the McPherson Range on the border with NSW (photo above). These plants have fresh green foliage and tiny white bell flowers in clusters.

9. Also on your right is *Araucaria cunninghamii* or Hoop Pine native to the dry rainforests of northern New South Wales, Queensland and New Guinea (photo below left). The scientific name honours the botanist and explorer Allan Cunningham, who collected the first specimens in the 1820s. These conical trees can live up to 450 years and grow to a height of 60 metres. The bark is rough, splits naturally, and peels easily and the branches are whorled with fine spiky foliage.



10. On your left is *Athrotaxis laxifolia*, an evergreen coniferous tree which is endemic to Tasmania, where it grows to 10–20 metres high at 1,000–1,200 metres altitude, lives up to 1300 years and grows very slowly (photo above right).



11. On your left is *Casuarina glauca prostrate* form or Swamp Oak (photos above). This plant has hard, long, green foliage which can fall attractively to soften edges in the garden and is a prostrate fine leaf form of the common she-oak seen growing throughout eastern Australia.