

12.. Turn right down the road to see on your right ***Banksia squarrosa subsp. squarrosa*** (formerly *Dryandra*) with bright yellow flowers (photo below left). This plant is native to the southwest of Western Australia.



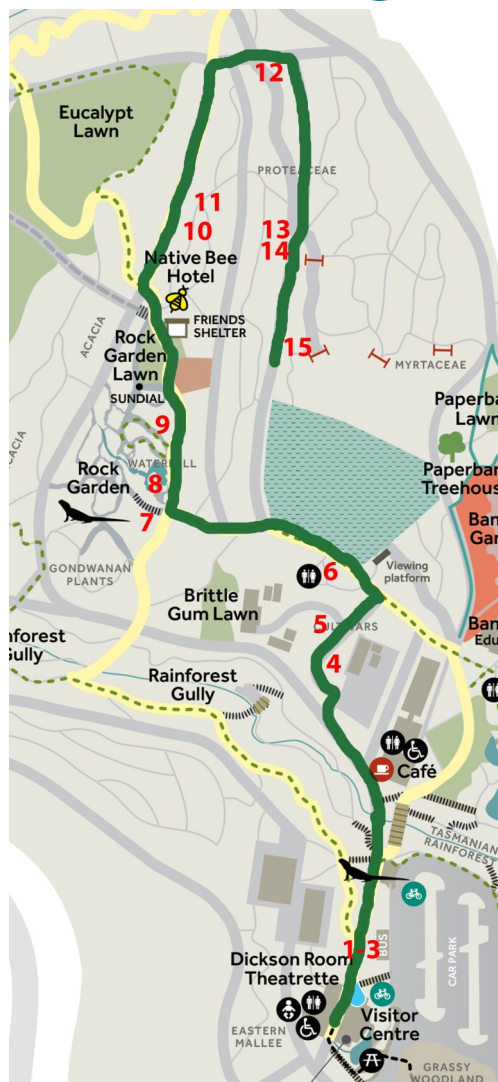
13. Turn right at the road and further down to see on your right ***Grevillea 'Lady O'***, a long blooming shrub with red flowers and bright green foliage (photo above right). 'Lady O' is a cross between a *Grevillea victoriae* hybrid x *Grevillea rhyolitica* made by local plant breeder Peter Ollerenshaw and named for his mother.

14. Also on your right, in a pot, is ***Isopogon asper***, a shrub endemic to southwestern 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



15. Further on your left is ***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 above right). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.

A publication of the  
Friends of the Australian  
National Botanic Gardens



12 - 25 July 2023

Featuring the plants of the Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra, ACT. Written and illustrated by ANBG Friends Rosalind and Benjamin Walcott

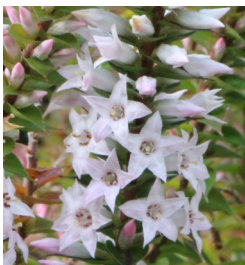
Today we walk up the hill past the Café, right above the lower Depot then left up the hill to the waterfall, go right along the road and then right again.



1. On your right as you leave the Visitor's Centre in a pot is ***Banksia vincentia*** with grey-green upright leaves and gold brushes with red styles (photo above). *Banksia vincentia* is possibly Australia's rarest banksia, confined to a single small population near Jervis Bay, New South Wales. This plant is considered critically endangered and was only found in 2008 and formally described in 2014.

2. Further on your right is ***Epacris purpurascens var. purpurascens***, a sparse, drooping bush with close, prickly red leaves and white flowers with red centres (photo next page top left). This plant is found in coastal areas from Sydney to Wollongong in New South Wales and is listed as vulnerable in the wild.





3. Also on your right is ***Pimelea physodes*** or Qualup Bell, with small flowers enclosed by large pendent greenish bracts with dark red basal bracts (photo above right). This plant is native to the south coast of Western Australia.



4. Bear left up the hill then right by the depot 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 above). Sometimes known as the Hairpin Banksia, this plant is native to the three eastern states extending along the coast from Victoria to Cairns.



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

6. Turn left up the hill to see on your left ***Crowea 'Little Rockstar'***, a compact form of *Crowea*, reaching only 60-70cm high, from a seedling variant growing at the ANBG (photo below left). This plant has many pink flowers.



7. At the top of the hill on your left is ***Grevillea lanigera*** with grey-green foliage and pink and cream flowers on a low bush (photo above right). It is commonly known as Woolly Grevillea and is endemic to Victoria and New South Wales.

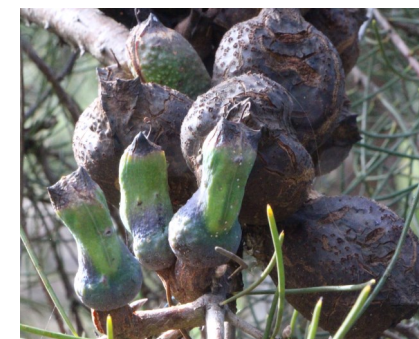


8. Turn right and on your left is ***Banksia spinulosa 'Birthday Candles'*** a dense bright green bush with attractive needle foliage and short yellow cones with rusty red styles (photo above). 'Birthday Candles' is a dwarf cultivar of *Banksia spinulosa* var. *spinulosa* developed by Bill Molyneux of Austraflo Nurseries in Montrose, Victoria.

9. Further on the left in a pot is ***Epacris impressa***, a straggly bush with bright pink tubular flowers (photo below left). The pink-flowered form seen here is often referred to as Pink Heath and is the floral emblem of the state of Victoria. This plant is found in southern New South Wales (NSW), Victoria, South Australia (SA) and throughout Tasmania.



10. Turn right at the road to see on your right ***Hakea obtusa***, a rounded shrub with blunt elliptical leaves and bright pink powderpuff flowers along the stems (photo above right). This plant is native to the Ravensthorpe area of southwestern WA



11. Further on the right is ***Hakea constablei***, a shrub with green linear foliage and large dark, round, hard nuts (photo above). This plant is only found in the Blue Mountains and is named after Ernie Constable (1903-1986) who collected widely for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney. This plant is rare in the wild and its status is threatened.