12. Turn right in front of the waterfall to see on your left *Lythrum salicaria* or Purple Loosestrife, with terminal spikes of purple flowers on light green foliage with red stems (photo below left). This interesting species is native not only to southeastern Australia but widespread in Europe, Asia and North America.





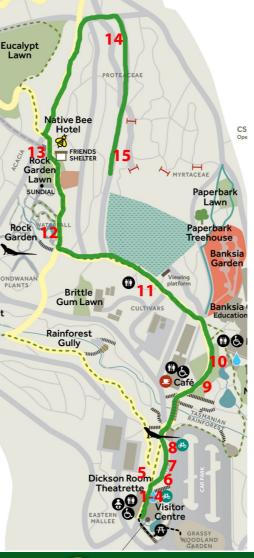
- **13.** On your left as you reach the road is **Westringia glabra**, or Violet Westringia, a small bush with grey-green leaves and mauve flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to New South Wales and Victoria.
- **14.** Turn right downhill, then right again to see on your right **Stenocarpus angustifolius**, a medium sized bush with clusters of cream umbel flowers opening from green buds in attractive contrast to the lance-shaped light green foliage (photo below left). This plant is native to the Townsville area of coastal Queensland.





15. Further on your left is *Banksia canei*, commonly known as the Mountain Banksia, a species endemic to southeastern NSW and eastern Victoria (photo above right). This shrub has narrow leaves, attractive smooth bark and cream to yellow flowers.

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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, across the bridge, past the café and up the hill towards the Rock Garden, then along the road above, then back towards the Visitor's Centre



- 1. High on your left as you leave the Visitor Centre is *Pandorea jasminoides* covered in scented pink trumpet flowers with attractive mid-green foliage (photo above). This woody vine, also known as Bower of Beauty, is native to New South Wales and Queensland, and forms large pointed pods filled with papery seeds.
- 2. On your right, in a pot, is *Blandfordia nobilis*, or Christmas Bells, with large fluted red bells, tipped with yellow, on thin stems above linear foliage (photo next page top left). Named blandfordia after George Spencer-Churchill (1766 -1840), Marquis of Blandford, this plant is native to the sandstone country of southeastern NSW.



3. Further on your right, in a pot, Is *Eremophila cuneifolia x E. fraseri*, the most spectacular of all the *E. cuneifolia* hybrids, forming a shrub 2m high and wide with large green leaves, purple flowers with spotted throats, and very large pink sepals (photo above right).

4. Down the steps to your right is *Grevillea* 'Peaches and Cream' with deeply divided attractive green leaves and large flower heads of pink and cream (photo above). This hybrid was patented in 2006 by Jan Glazebrook and Dennis Cox



5. On your left is *Corymbia ficifolia* 'Dwarf Orange', a small tree with dark green foliage, pink buds, brilliant orange, fluffy blooms and very attractive gumnuts (photo above). This grafted gum is one of the most spectacular when in full flower.

6. On your right, in a pot, is *Grevillea leptobotrys* with small racemes of lilac-pink flowers buried in prickly dark green foliage with red new growth (photo below). *Grevillea leptobotrys* is known as the Tangled Grevillea and is native to southwestern Western Australia.



7. Still on your right is *Corymbia ficifolia* 'Precious Pearl' with masses of pink buds opening to pale pink fluffy flowers mobbed by bees (photo below). This small and compact cultivar is a grafted form of the West Australian flowering gum, *Corymbia ficifolia*.



8. Corymbia ficifolia 'Dwarf Crimson', a small tree, with dark red fluffy blooms and dark green leathery foliage (photo below).



9. Cross the bridge to the café and bear right, to see on your right, *Callistemon subulatus* 'Brogo Overflow' with bright red brushes and a low spreading habit (photo below).



10. Also on your right is *Scaevola* 'Sitting **Pretty**', with a spreading habit, green leaves and pink fan flowers, bred by Peter Abell (photo below).



11. Turn left up the hill to see on your left *Melaleuca nesophila* 'Narrow Ness', an upright shrub with purplish-pink pom-pom flowers fading to white, giving it a two-tone appearance (photo below). The narrow habit makes it suitable for smaller gardens.

