

12. On your left is ***Banksia media***, or Southern Plains Banksia, with broad toothed leathery leaves and bright yellow flowers with brown tips (photo below left). This plant is native to the south coast of Western Australia.



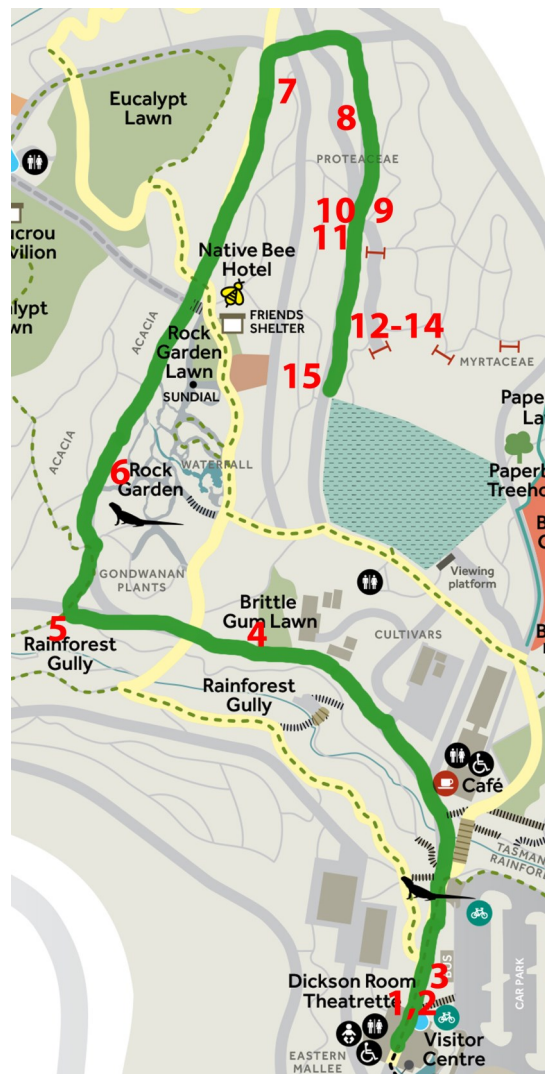
13. Behind on your left is ***Banksia sceptrum***, or Sceptre Banksia, with oblong green leaves and yellow flowers including the pistils (photo above right). This plant is native to the area near Geraldton, Western Australia.

14. Further on your left is ***Banksia sphaerocarpa* var. *dolichostyla***, with the largest golden flowers of the varieties of *Banksia sphaerocarpa* (photo below left). This plant is native to a small area east of Hyden, Western Australia.



15. On your right is ***Banksia aemula*** or Wallum Banksia, a small gnarled tree with knobby bark and large squat green cones (photo above right). This plant is native to Queensland and New South Wales, from Bundaberg to Sydney, in coastal, heath, and sandy soil areas.

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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 hill behind the café, along the road above the Rock Garden, then back towards the café



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your right, in a pot, is ***Eremophila hygrophana***, a low spreading shrub with grey leaves covered in tiny hairs and large purple bell flowers (photo above). This plant is native to arid regions of central WA, northern SA and southern NT. The name means change of colour which refers to the colour of the flower as it dries.

2. Also on your right, in a pot, is ***Keraudrenia hermannifolia***, a small bush of dark green foliage with purple flowers showing prominent gold stamens (photo next page top left). This plant is native to the western coast of Western Australia.





3. Further on your right is **Corymbia 'Summer Red'**, a grafted eucalypt with dark green leathery foliage, attractive new red foliage, red fluffy flowers and beautiful bud formations (photo above right).



4. 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).



5. As you turn right along the road above the Rock Garden, look to your left to see **Banksia aquilonia**, a tree to 8 metres tall, with long green leaves and tan young flowers that develop into pale yellow brushes (photo above). This plant is native to northern coastal Queensland.

6. On your right is **Grevillea 'Mason's Hybrid'**, a spreading bush with large spider blooms of pink, red and orange (photo below). This hybrid arose from seed collected from an upright glaucous form of *Grevillea bipinnatifida* while the other parent is presumed to be *G. banksii*.



7. Further on your right is **Grevillea triloba**, a spreading shrub with grey-green foliage and white starburst flowers (photo below). This grevillea is native to the Geraldton area in Western Australia.



8. Turn right down the hill, then right again, to see on your right **Banksia neoanglica**, or New England Banksia, with silver backed dark green foliage and thin, young green cones developing into gold brushes held upright (photo below). This shrub is native to the eastern tablelands of Queensland and New South Wales.



9. On your left is **Grevillea 'Coconut Ice'** with large pink/orange spider flowers with long red styles (photo below left). This hybrid plant was grown from seed collected from *G. bipinnatifida* and the male parent was *G. banksii* (white flowered form). The seedling was raised by Mr. M. Hodge of Queensland.



10. On your right is **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.



11. Also on your right, in a pot, is **Isopogon asper**, a shrub that is endemic to the southwest botanical province of Western Australia, and was first described by botanist Robert Brown in 1830 (photo above). This small shrub has daisy like yellow flowers with pink centres aging to dark pink.