

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



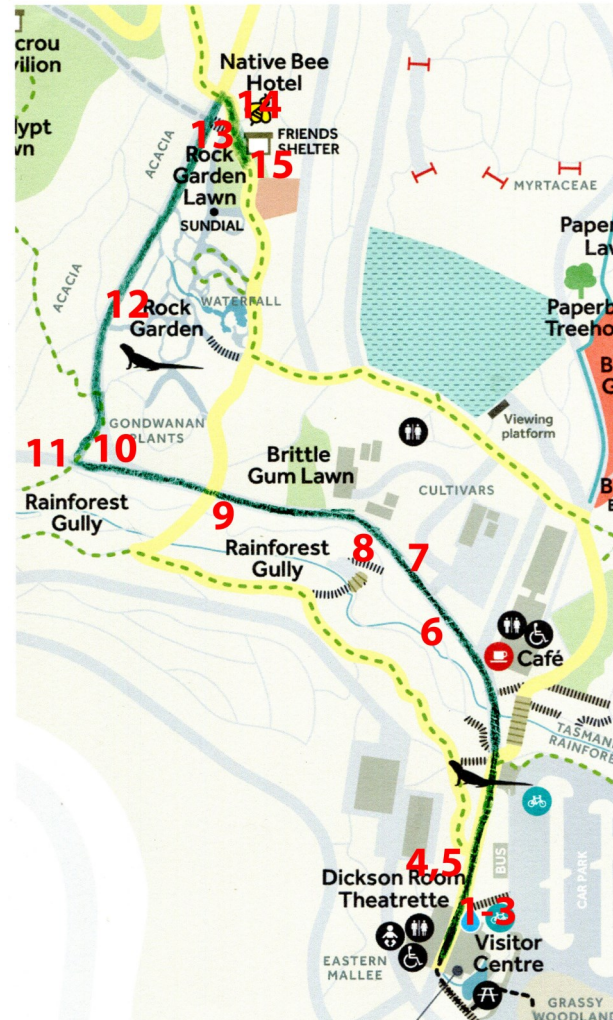
13. On your right is **Westringia glabra**, or Violet Westringia, a small bush with grey-green leaves and mauve flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to New South Wales and Victoria.

14. Turn down to your right, along the Main Path, to see on your left **Hakea nodosa** or Yellow Hakea, a shrub with many yellow flowers and green needle-shaped leaves, native to southeastern South Australia, Victoria and northeastern Tasmania in swampy areas and heath (photo below left).



15. Also on your left is **Hakea drupacea** or Sweet Hakea, an open tree or shrub with green, sharp-pointed leaves and scented white pincushion flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.

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Today will walk from the Visitor Centre, up the road behind the café, along the road above the Rock Garden, then return via the Main Path



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your right, in a pot, is **Swainsona formosa**, or Sturt's Desert Pea, with pale green leaves and bright red pea flowers with shiny black centres or bosses (photo above). This iconic plant, the floral emblem of South Australia, is named for the English botanist Isaac Swainson and is native to all mainland states except Victoria.

2. Nearby on the right, in a pot, is **Crowea saligna**, a small shrub with large pink flowers and aromatic foliage (photo next page top left). Native bees and butterflies are attracted to this plant which is native to the central coastal area of NSW.



3. Look down to your right to see **Grevillea 'Peaches and Cream'** with deeply divided green leaves and large flower heads of pink and cream (photo above right). This hybrid was developed in Queensland by Jan Glazebrook and Dennis Cox and patented in 2006.



4. Further on your left is **Correa 'Catie Bec'** a small shrub with curled pink flowers over a long period (photo above). This plant, developed at Bywong Nursery by Peter Ollerenshaw, grows in a wide range of soil types and is frost hardy and drought tolerant.



5. Also on your left is **Epacris longiflora 'Nectar Pink'** a very floriferous spiky shrub covered in slender pink bells with white tips (photo above).

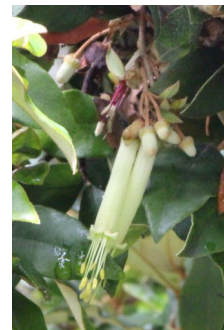
6. Bear left uphill behind the café to see on your left **Elaeodendron australe var. australe**, or Red Olive Berry, a small tree with reddish orange fruits and shiny green leaves (photo below). This plant is native to the coast from Moruya in southern New South Wales to the central coast of Queensland.



7. Further on your right is **Banksia ericifolia 'Bird Song'**, a small banksia with fine, bright green foliage and large orange brushes (photo below).



8. On your left is **Correa lawrenceana var. glandulifera**, a large shrub or small tree with shiny green leaves and yellow-green bells, native to the coast near the NSW/Queensland border (photos below).



9. Again on your left is **Lepidozamia peroffskyana**, or Pineapple Zamia, one of the tallest cycads, with long arching stems of shiny, dark green foliage (photo below left). This palm-like cycad is native to the wet open forests of southeastern Queensland and northeastern New South Wales. These plants do not produce flowers but have large cones on separate female and male plants.



10. On your right is **Epacris calvertiana var. calvertiana**, with cream bells on dark green foliage, native to coastal New South Wales near Pigeon House Mountain (photo above right).



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