

12. On your right is **Correa 'Ivory Bells'**, with creamy bell flowers on darker green foliage with silver backs (photo below left). This very floriferous correa originated in San Francisco, USA and is said to be a hybrid of *C. alba* and *C. backhousiana*.



13. Also on your right is **Banksia spinulosa 'Honeypots'**, a small bush with fine upright toothed foliage and chunky orange flowers with red styles and a strong honey fragrance (photo above right). This cultivar was collected from a coastal area in southern Victoria by Rod and Robyn Parsons.

14. Still on your right is **Grevillea manglesii subsp. ornithopoda**, or Birdsfoot Grevillea, a large bush with frothy white terminal clusters of flowers and tripartite 'birdsfoot' foliage (photo below left). This plant is native to Western Australia near Perth.



15. Further on your right is **Eucalyptus gillii** or Silver Mallee, a small, shrubby mallee with decorative silvery foliage and many pale yellow flowers, native to inland areas of Australia (photo above right).

A publication of the
Friends of the Australian
National Botanic Gardens



26 Jun - 9 Jul 2024

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 up into the Rock Garden which at present is much visited by honeyeaters



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre on your right, just coming into flower, 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). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia and is considered the most outstanding of the genus.

2. On your left, in a pot, is **Dracophyllum macranthum** with long spiky leaves and bright pink flowers (photo top left next page). This plant is native to the north coast of New South Wales and is listed as vulnerable in the wild.



3. Bear left up the hill 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, which grows along the coast from Moruya in southern New South Wales to the central coast of Queensland (photo above right).

4. Turn right behind the depot to see, on your right, *Banksia spinulosa*, a bush with large pale yellow flowers held upright on toothed linear grey-green foliage (photo below left). Sometimes known as the Hairpin Banksia, this plant is native to the three eastern states extending along the coast from Victoria to Cairns.



5. On your left is *Grevillea 'Poorinda Diadem'* is a tall straggly bush with many butterscotch yellow flowers with long red styles, thought to be a seedling selection from *Grevillea 'Poorinda Leane'* developed by Leo Hodge (photo above right).

6. Also on your left is *Correa 'Cane's Hybrid'*, an upright shrub with hairy leaves and long pink bells with pale green tips (photo below).



7. As you turn left up the hill on the corner is *Westringia fruticosa 'Wunderbar'* or 'Double Wonder', a small dense shrub with grey-green foliage and pale mauve or pink semi-double flowers (photo below).



8. Also on your left is *Crowea 'Little Rockstar'*, a compact form of *Crowea*, reaching only 60-80cm high, from a seedling variant growing at the ANBG (photo below). This plant has many pink star flowers.



9. Again on your left is *Trochocarpa montana*, known as Mountain Tree Heath, a much-branched shrub or small tree with egg-shaped leaves, racemes of creamy-brown, tube-shaped flowers, and purple to black drupes (photo below). This plant is endemic to high altitude northeastern New South Wales.



10. As you enter the Rock Garden, on your left is *Grevillea sp.*, a tall shrub with blunt green foliage and many pink and cream spider flowers (photo below).



11. Also on your left is *Banksia integrifolia subsp. integrifolia* or Coast Banksia, a vigorous mound of foliage and flowers, with dark green leaves with silver backs and plenty of short greenish-yellow cones (photo below). This plant is native to the coast of eastern mainland Australia

