

12. Further on your right is *Grevillea rhyolitica*, 'Deua Flame', a shrub with arching stems of glossy green foliage and coral red spider flowers (photo below left).



13. Still on your right is *Telopea* 'Essie's Gift', with long green leaves and spectacular dark pink flowers (photo above right). 'Essie's Gift' is a new selection of waratah and is named in honour of the late Essie Huxley who was devoted to the genus *Telopea*.



14. On your left, in a pot, is *Verticordia chrysantha*, or Golden Feather Flower, a slow-growing, small shrub with bright yellow flowers, native to southwestern WA (photo above).



15. Low on your right is *Epacris breviflora*, or Drumstick Heath, endemic to southeastern Australia (photo above). This erect shrub has egg-shaped leaves with a sharp-pointed tip and clusters of white flowers near the end of the branches.

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Just a short walk today from the Visitor Centre across the bridge then past the café



1. High on your left after you leave the Visitor Centre is *Doryanthes palmeri* or Spear Lily (photo above). This is one of the most spectacular flowers in the Gardens, a huge nodding cluster of bright red flowers much visited by insects and honeyeaters. The rosette of leaves can reach a length of about 3m and the flowers grow on a stalk which may reach 5m in height. This species is native to northeastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland.

2. On your right is *Pimelea ferruginea* 'Magenta Mist' with bright pink heads of flower on neat green foliage (photo next page top left).



3. Also on your right is *Melaleuca fulgens*, a small bush with narrow grey leaves and reddish-orange 'bottlebrush' flowers with gold stamens, which is native to the west coast and southwest of Western Australia, as well as parts of South Australia and the Northern Territory (photo above right).



4. On your left is *Orthrosanthus multiflorus*, or Morning Iris, a clumping plant with grass-like foliage and true blue flowers (photo above). Each flower lasts only a day but they are produced in profusion during spring and summer. This plant is native to coastal southern and western Australia.



5. Also on your left is *Vesselowskya rubifolia*, a large shrub with serrated green leaves and fluffy cattails of pink and cream (photo above). This plant is a rainforest species with a restricted distribution in north-eastern New South Wales. The common name is Mountain Marara or Dorrigo Southern Marara.

6. Walk across the bridge and past the café to see on your left *Libertia paniculata*, with light green strappy foliage and small white flowers held high (photo below). These plants are native to the coast and adjacent ranges from southeastern Queensland to eastern Victoria.



7. Also on your left is *Blechnum cartilagineum* or Gristle Fern, an erect fern with broad pinnate fronds arising from a central clump (photo below). The new fronds are pink, maturing to pale green. This fern is native to eastern Australia.



8. On your right is *Alyogyne huegelii* 'White Gem', a bee and butterfly-attracting rounded shrub with 'hibiscus-like' white flowers and deep green lobed foliage (photos below).



9. Also on your right is *Carpobrotus rossii* or Native Pigface, a fast-growing succulent groundcover, with vivid pink flowers over a long period and edible leaves and fruit (photo below). This plant is native to southern Australia.



10. Still on your right is *Grevillea* 'Loopy Lou', a compact shrub with divided foliage and large flowers in shades of peach, yellow and pink (photo below).



11. Again on your right is *Alyogyne* 'Aussie Purple' a hybrid between *Alyogyne huegelii* and *A. hakeifolia*, with bright purple flowers over a long period (photo below).

