

12. Turn right in front of the waterfall to see, on your left, ***Eucalyptus macrocarpa***, or Mottlecah, with magnificent silver-grey, sword-like foliage (photo below left). This sprawling mallee is native to southwestern Western Australia.



13. Again on your left is ***Callistemon comboyensis***, or Cliff Bottlebrush, with bright red flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to coastal southern Queensland and northern New South Wales.

14. Turn left, then right uphill towards the Red Centre Garden to see, on your right ***Backhousia myrtifolia***, or Grey Myrtle, a rainforest tree with cream star flowers and cinnamon scented leaves, native to subtropical rainforests of eastern Australia (photo below left).



15. Look straight ahead to see ***Swainsona formosa***, or Sturt's Desert Pea, with pale green leaves and bright red pea flowers with shiny black centres or bosses (photo above right). 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.

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Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre up the hill behind the depot towards the Red Centre Garden



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your right is ***Corymbia 'Summer Red'***, a grafted eucalypt with dark green leathery foliage, attractive new red foliage, red fluffy flowers with yellow centres and beautiful bud formations (photo above).

2. Bear left up the hill behind the café, to see on your left, ***Alocasia brisbanensis***, or Spoon Lily or Cunjevoi, with large, veined leaves and bunches of green rounded fruits (photo next page top left). This plant can grow up to 1.5m tall and is native to rainforests of eastern mainland Australia.



3. Bear right behind the depot to see, low on your right, **Scaevola 'Pink Fusion'**, a low-growing, wide-spreading, cushion-like plant with many pink, fan flowers over a long period (photo above right).



4. Turn left up the hill to see, on your left, **Westringia fruticosa 'Wunderbar'** or 'Double Wonder', a small dense shrub with grey-green foliage and pale mauve or pink semi-double flowers (photo above).



5. Also on your left is **Grevillea 'Legacy Flame'**, a small grevillea, bred locally by Bywong Nursery, which commemorates 100 years of Legacy Australia with flame-like, orange-red flowers which resemble the Legacy torch (photo above).

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



7. Also on your left is **Grevillea 'Bloodline'**, a plant bred at Bywong Nursery by Peter Ollerenshaw, like the long flowering variety **Grevillea 'Lady O'**, but with a slightly arching habit (photo below).



8. Still on your left is **Cordyline stricta**, or Narrow-leaved Palm Lily, with long sprays of shiny black berries (photo below). The glossy green foliage is linear and up to half a metre long. This plant is native to the coast of north-eastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland.



9. Again on your left is **Grevillea 'Metal Red'**, a hardy shrub with metallic-red flowers held above soft, divided green foliage. a hybrid between **G. banksii 'prostrate'** x **G. 'Bronze Rambler'** (photo below left).



10. Once more on your left is **Phebalium woombye**, a bushy shrub with slender leaves, silver on the reverse, and clusters of starchy, pink flowers, native to southeastern Queensland and northeastern NSW coastal regions (photo above right).



11. Further on your left is **Correa alba**, commonly known as White Correa, with grey-green leaves with silver backs and white star flowers (photo above). This correa is a popular and reliable plant in the garden, native to eastern coastal regions of Australia from northern NSW to Tasmania and eastern South Australia. This species was first formally described by Henry Cranke Andrews in 1798.