

12. Turn right downhill, then right along the road to see *Grevillea aspleniifolia*, a large sprawling shrub with long, linear, toothed green foliage and red toothbrush flowers, endemic to southern NSW (photo below left).



13. On your left is *Lambertia formosa*, or Mountain Devil, with red flowers with long stamens and sepals (photo above right). The common name comes from the horned woody seed follicles, which were used to make small devil-figures. This plant is endemic to the coast and ranges of NSW.

14. On your right is *Grevillea* 'Lady O', a long blooming shrub with red flowers and bright green foliage (photo below left). '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.



15. On your left is *Grevillea rhyolitica subsp. rhyolitica*, or Deua Grevillea, a spreading shrub with coral red spider flowers, endemic to the south coast of NSW near Moruya (photo above right).

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Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre, up the hill behind the café, along the road above the Rock Garden, then downhill into the Grevillea section



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

2. Also on your right is *Crowea* 'Little Rockstar', a compact form of *Crowea* from a seedling variant growing at the ANBG (photo next page top left). This plant is covered in pink star flowers.





3. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see, on your left and right, ***Crinum pedunculatum*** with long green strappy leaves and striking terminal clusters of white perfumed flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to the tidal flats of coastal Queensland and NSW.



4. Further on your right is ***Eucryphia moorei*** or Plumwood, a slow-growing tree with dark green, pinnate leaves and fragrant, white, four-petaled flowers, native to southeastern NSW and northeastern Victoria (photo above).



5. Also on your right is ***Leptospermum petersonii*** or Lemon-scented Tea-tree with narrow green foliage with a strong lemon scent and white flowers with green centres, native to the coastal areas of northern NSW and southern Queensland (photo above).

6. Turn right along the road above the Rock Garden to see, on your right, ***Wollemia nobilis***, or Wollemi Pine, which is related to Kauri, Hoop, Norfolk Island and Bunya Pines. Previously thought extinct, this species was discovered in 1994 growing in the Wollemi National Park northwest of Sydney, and can grow up to 40m high with bubbly brown bark (photo below left). Each plant has both male, (brown tassels) and female, (green circular) reproductive cones. Fewer than 100 Wollemi Pines remain in nature and every plant has the same DNA.



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



8. Again on your right is ***Calothamnus tuberosus***, a stiff upright bush endemic to southwestern WA, with spiky grey-green linear foliage and a few bright red fluffy flowers remaining (photo above).

9. Further on your right is ***Hakea constablei***, a small tree with very large, brown, warty nuts which remain unopened on the tree (photo below left). This plant is endemic to the Blue Mountains near Sydney and was named after Ernest Constable, a plant collector for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney.



10. Also on your right is ***Hakea megadenia***, or Autumn Hakea, a bushy shrub to 5m tall with dull green prickly leaves and creamy axillary flowers (photo above right). This plant is endemic to Tasmania where it grows along the east coast and the Furnaux Islands.



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