

12. On your right is *Hakea lissocarpa*, or Honeybush, a small shrub with intricate foliage covered in buds which will develop into sweet-scented white or pale pink flowers, native to southwestern WA (photo below left).



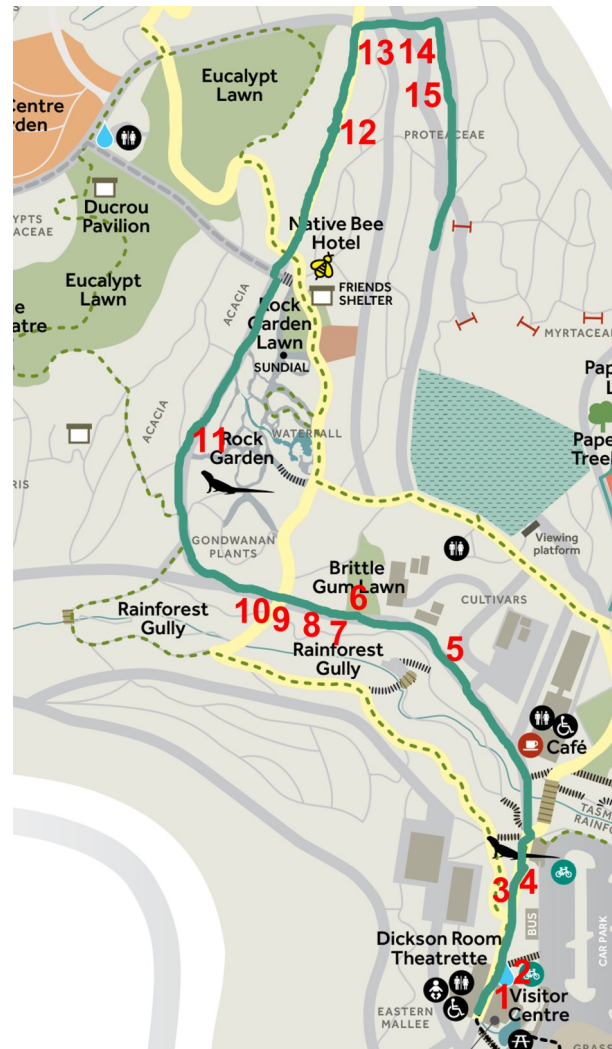
13. Further on your right is *Grevillea triloba*, a spreading shrub with grey green foliage and white starburst flowers (photo above right). This grevillea is native to the Geraldton area in WA.

14. Turn right downhill to see, on your right, *Grevillea corrugata*, a shrub with deeply lobed leaves endemic to southwestern WA (photo below left). This bush has prominent white buds which will soon open to white flowers.



15. Turn right at the next road to see, on your right, *Banksia neoanglica*, or New England Banksia, with silver-backed, dark green foliage and gold flowers held upright (photo above right). This shrub is native to eastern tablelands of Queensland and NSW.

A publication of the
Friends of the Australian
National Botanic Gardens



1 - 14 April 2026

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 from the Visitor Centre, uphill behind the café, along the road above the Rock Garden, returning towards the café again



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your right, in a pot, is *Crowea saligna*, a small shrub with large pink flowers and aromatic foliage (photo above). Native bees and butterflies are attracted to this plant which is native to the central coast of NSW.

2. Down the steps, on your right is *Grevillea* 'Peaches and Cream' with deeply divided green leaves and large flower heads of pink and cream (photo next page top left). This hybrid was developed in Queensland by Jan Glazebrook and Dennis Cox and patented in 2006.



3. On your left is *Epacris longiflora* 'Nectar Pink', a very floriferous small shrub covered in slender pink bells with white tips (photo above right).



4. 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).



5. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see, on your right, *Banksia ericifolia* 'Bird Song', a small hybrid banksia with fine, bright green foliage and large orange flowers (photo above).

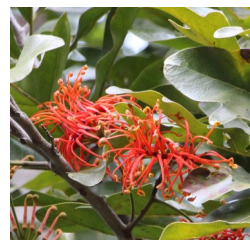
6. Further on your right is *Syzygium paniculatum* 'Backyard Bliss', a fast growing, dense, evergreen shrub with dark green, glossy leaves and red new growth that shades to bronze (photo below). The flowers are cream and borne terminally and the berries are pink to red.



7. On your left is *Acronychia littoralis*, an endangered small tree with shiny leaves and strongly scented greenish-cream flowers mobbed by butterflies (photo below). The Scented Acronychia or Beach Acronychia is native to northeastern coastal NSW and a few areas in adjacent Queensland.



8. Look up to your left to see *Stenocarpus sinuatus*, or Fire Wheel Tree, a tall tree with leathery, lobed leaves and bright red 'wheel' flowers (photo below). This plant is native to the coastal rainforest regions of NSW and Queensland, north of Nambucca River.



9. Also on your left is *Davidsonia jerseyana*, or Davidson's Plum, a rainforest tree native to the northern NSW coast and listed as endangered (photo below left). This tree has pinkish flowers along the trunk followed by edible, sour, dark-burgundy fruit. This tree has hairy, compound leaves with red new growth and the fruit can be made into jams and tarts.



10. Still on your left is *Hibiscus divaricatus* with pure yellow flowers contrasting with maroon centres and stamens on a straggly bush (photo above right). This hibiscus is native to Queensland, the NT and northern parts of WA.



11. Turn right along the road above the Rock Garden to see, on your right, *Grevillea* 'Mason's Hybrid', a spreading bush with large spider blooms of pink, red and orange (photo above). This hybrid arose from seed of an upright glaucous form of *Grevillea bipinnatifida* with the other parent presumed to be *G. banksii*.