

12. On your right is *Hypocalymma zanthopetalum*, a small shrub with oval green leaves and yellow cup flowers along the stems (photo below left). This plant is native to the west coast of Western Australia between Geraldton and Perth.



13. Also on your right is *Westringia glabra*, or Violet Westringia, a small bush with grey-green leaves and mauve flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to New South Wales and Victoria.

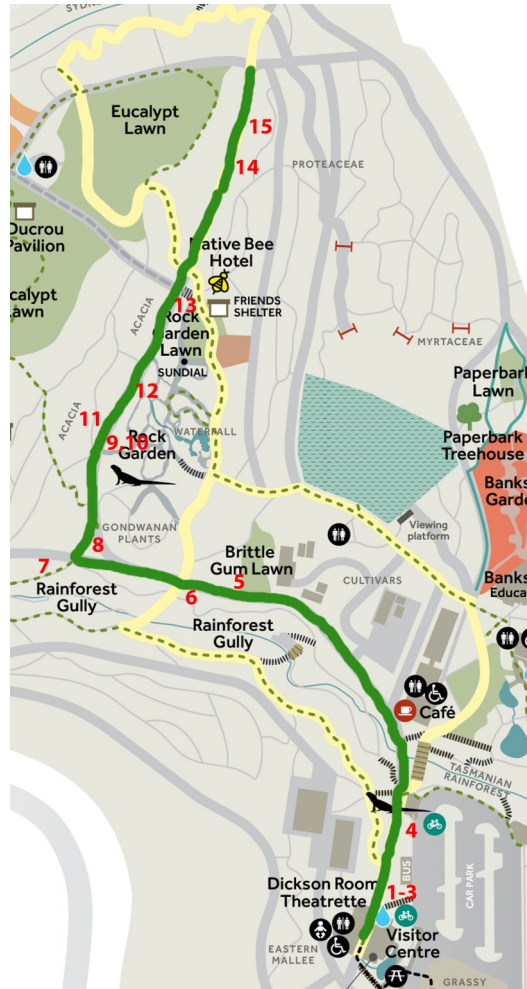


14. Further on your right is *Hakea varia*, with hard, prickly, drooping variable foliage and small white starburst flowers (photo above). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



15. Still on your right is *Grevillea triloba*, a spreading shrub with three lobed grey-green foliage and white spider flowers (photo above). This grevillea is native to the Geraldton area in Western Australia.

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Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre, up the hill behind the café, and along the road above the Rock Garden



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre on your right, in a pot, is *Banksia vincentia*, a recently described species from Jervis Bay, NSW that belongs to the *Banksia spinulosa* species complex, with affinities to *Banksia neoanglica*, two species which are native to areas several hundred kilometres to the north (photo above). This small shrub has linear green foliage and yellow flowers with maroon to black styles.

2. Low on your right is *Correa 'Snowbelle'*, a small spreading shrub with grey-green foliage and white flowers with curled petals, developed by Peter Ollerenshaw at Bywong Nursery near Canberra. (photo next page top left).



6. On your left is *Hibiscus divaricatus* with pure yellow flowers contrasting with maroon stamens on a straggly bush (photo below left). This hibiscus is found in Queensland, the Northern Territory, and in northern parts of Western Australia. Usually a shrub, this plant can reach the size of a small tree, up to about 5m high.

3. Also on your right is *Epacris exserta*, or South Esk Heath, a small erect bush with white flowers with maroon stamens (photo above right). This riparian plant is endemic to northern Tasmania along three rivers, South Esk, North Esk and Supply and is considered threatened in the wild.

4. Still on your right is *Acacia beckleri*, or Barrier Range Wattle, with hard, elliptical grey-green foliage and yellow ball flowers on stalks (photo below left). This plant is native to the Barrier Range of NSW, near Cobar and Jerilderie.



7. On your left is *Banksia aquilonia*, a tree to 8m high, with long green leaves and tan young flowers that develop into pale yellow brushes (photo above right). This plant is native to northern coastal Queensland.



8. Turn right along the road above the Rock Garden to see on your right, *Chamelaucium* 'Cascade Brook', or Geraldton Wax, which is endemic to coastal areas of Western Australia between Perth and Geraldton. This plant forms an open airy bush with masses of purplish-pink 5 petalled flowers with darker centres (photo above).

9. Also on your right is *Grevillea lanigera* with grey-green foliage and pink and cream flowers on a low bush (photo below). This plant, commonly known as Woolly Grevillea, is endemic to Victoria and New South Wales.



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



11. *Acacia amoena*, or Boomerang Wattle, on your left, is a small bush with tough yellow-green leaves and golden ball flowers (photo below). This plant is native to New South Wales and northern Victorian tablelands.



5. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your right, *Banksia spinulosa* var. *spinulosa*, or Hairpin Banksia, with long orange flowers, which is native to the coasts and mountains of New South Wales and Queensland (photo above right).