

12. Further on your left is ***Banksia spinulosa*** 'Birthday Candles' a dense bright green bush with attractive needle foliage and short yellow cones with rusty red styles (photo below left). 'Birthday Candles' is a dwarf cultivar of *Banksia spinulosa* var. *spinulosa*.



13. Turn right down the steps to see on your right ***Stenocarpus angustifolius***, a medium sized bush with clusters of interesting green seedpods hanging from the lance-shaped light green foliage (photo above right). This plant is native to the Atherton Tableland of northern Queensland.

14. Also on your right is ***Eucalyptus macrocarpa***, or Mottlecah, with magnificent silver-grey sword like foliage (photo below left). This sprawling mallee is native to south-western Western Australia.



15. Still on your right is ***Lagostrobos franklinii***, or Huon Pine, a slow-growing, but long-lived tree with some living specimens in excess of 2,000 years old, native to the wet southwestern corner of Tasmania (photo above right). This tree has arching branches and pendulous branchlets, with spirally arranged scale-like leaves.

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Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre up to the Rock Garden



1. On your right after you leave the Visitor Centre is ***Guichenotia ledifolia***, a small shrub with grey green foliage covered in drooping, dusty pink 5-petalled flowers with maroon centres (photo above). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.

2. Bear left up the hill behind the café, then turn right to follow the Main Path, to see on your left ***Athrotaxis laxifolia***, an evergreen coniferous tree which is endemic to Tasmania, where it grows to 10–20m high at 1,000–1,200m altitude, lives up to 1300 years and grows very slowly (photo next page top left). The green clusters of male and female cones are found on the same tree and the main method of seed dispersal is by wind.



3. Also on your left is **Casuarina glauca prostrate form** or Swamp Oak (photo above right). This plant has hard, long, green foliage which can fall attractively to soften edges in the garden and is a prostrate form of the common she-oak growing throughout eastern Australia mainly around moist gullies, streams and waterways.



4. Turn left into the Rock Garden to see on your left **Grevillea lanigera** with grey-green foliage and pink and cream flowers on a low bush (photo above). This plant, commonly known as Woolly Grevillea, is endemic to Victoria and New South Wales.



5. Also on your left is **Grevillea sp.**, a tall shrub with blunt green foliage and pink and cream spider flowers (photo above).

6. Further on your left is **Banksia integrifolia subsp. integrifolia** or Coast Banksia, a vigorous mound of foliage and flowers, with dark green leaves with silver backs and plenty of short greenish-yellow cones (photo below left). This plant is native to the coast of eastern mainland Australia.



7. On your right is **Correa 'Ivory Bells'**, with creamy bell flowers on darker green foliage with silver backs (photo above right). This very floriferous correa originated in San Francisco, USA and is said to be a hybrid of *C. alba* and *C. backhousiana*.



8. Also on your right is **Banksia spinulosa 'Honey Pots'**, a small bush with fine, upright, toothed foliage and chunky orange cones with red styles and a strong honey fragrance (photo above). This cultivar was collected from a coastal area in southern Victoria by Rod and Robyn Parsons.

9. Still on your right is **Grevillea manglesii subsp. ornithopoda**, or Birdsfoot Grevillea, a large bush with frothy white terminal clusters of flowers and tripartite 'birdsfoot' foliage (photo below left). This plant is native to Western Australia near Perth



10. Continue up the hill, then bear right, to see on your right **Banksia repens**, or Creeping Banksia, a spreading prostrate shrub with horizontal branches, bronze woolly new growth and fern-like dark green foliage, native to the south coast of WA (photo above right).



11. Also on your right is **Grevillea diminuta** with dark green foliage and hanging clusters of orange-red flowers, native to NSW and the ACT, first formally described by Lawrie Johnson in 1962.