12. On your left is *Lambertia formosa*, or Mountain Devil, with red flowers with long stamens and sepals (photo below left). 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 New South Wales.
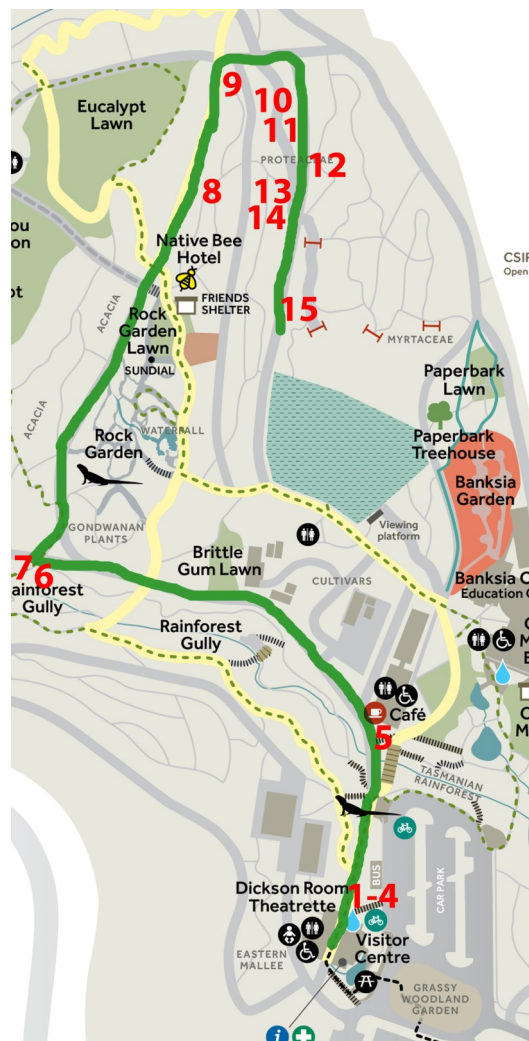

13. On your right is *Isopogon anemonifolius*, or Broad-leaved Drumsticks, a bush of upright, bright green foliage with large knobby fruits (photo above right). This plant is native to eastern New South Wales.

14. Again 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 *Banksia canei*, commonly known as the Mountain Banksia, a species endemic to southeastern NSW and eastern Victoria (photo above right). This shrub has narrow leaves, attractive smooth bark and cream to yellow flowers.

FLOWERS FRUIT & FOLIAGE

7 - 20 February 2024

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, up the hill behind the café, along the road above the Rock Garden, then back towards the café

1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your left, is *Epacris longiflora* '**Nectar Pink'**, a very floriferous small shrub covered in slender pink bells with white tips (photo above).

2. On your right, in a pot, is *Grevillea* **'Wendy Sunshine',** a small shrub with fine, divided, grey-green foliage and many pinkish-red spider flowers (photo next page top left). This plant, a hybrid between *Grevillea bipinnatifida* (Chittering Valley) x *Grevillea thyrsoides ssp. pustulata* was developed by Neil Marriott and is a native bird and bee attractor.

3. Still on your right is **Corymbia 'Summer Red'**, a small bushy tree with dark green glossy foliage and attractive bud formations (photo above right).

4. Again on your right is **Eremophila nivea**, a small shrub with mauve tubular flowers and silky, silver-grey foliage covered in hairs (photo above). This plant is native to the southern west coast of Western Australia.

5. 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). This plant is native to the tidal flats of coastal Queensland and New South Wales.

6. Further on your left is **Leptospermum amboinense** showing masses of small white 'tea tree' flowers with maroon centres on weeping foliage (photo below). This plant is native to northern Queensland and also southeast Asia.

7. As you turn right along the road above the Rock Garden, look to your left to see **Banksia aquilonia**, a tree to 8 metres tall, with long green leaves and tan young flowers that develop into pale yellow brushes (photo below). This plant is native to northern coastal Queensland.

8. On your right is **Hakea constablei**, a bushy shrub or small tree with very large brown nuts (photo below). 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.

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

10. Turn right down the hill, then right along the road to see, on your right, **Grevillea sericea subsp. sericea**, an airy bush with light green foliage and white spider flowers (photo below). This plant is native to the area west of Sydney.

11. Again on your right is **Grevillea irrasa subsp. didymochiton**, a tall rangy bush with oblong green foliage and red spider flowers, native to the Moruya and Pambula areas of southeastern NSW (photo below).