

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



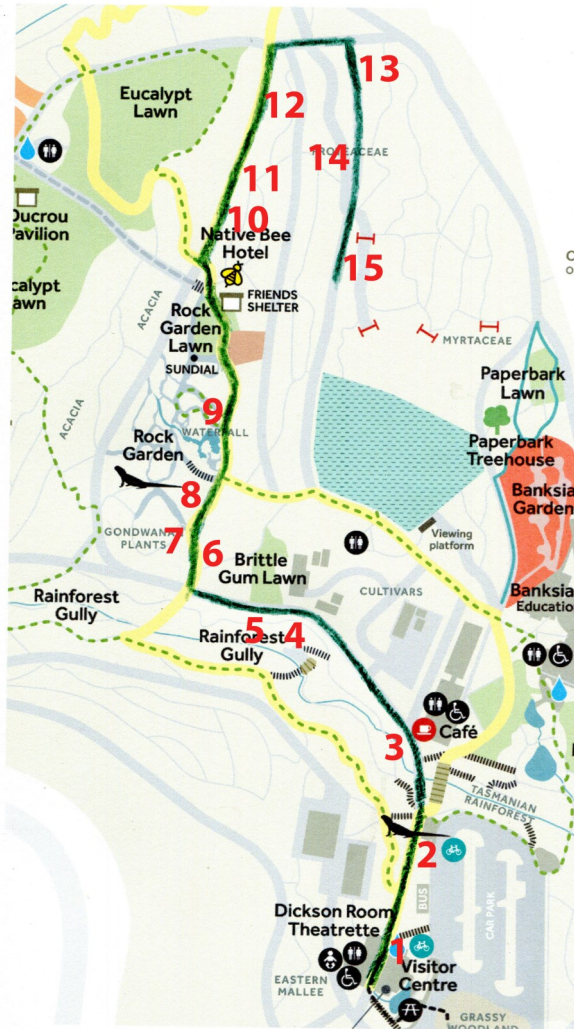
13. Turn right downhill, then right again, to see on your left *Banksia spinulosa*, a bush with pale yellow flowers held upright on toothed linear grey-green foliage (photo above right). Sometimes known as the Hairpin Banksia, this plant is native to the three eastern states extending along the coast from Victoria to Cairns.

14. On your right is *Banksia neoanglica*, or New England Banksia, with silver backed dark green foliage and gold brushes held upright (photo below left). This shrub is native to the eastern tablelands of Queensland and New South Wales.



15. On your left is *Banksia ericifolia* 'Red Clusters', a small tree with green heath-like foliage and very large orange-red flowers (photo above right).

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Today we will walk up the hill behind the café, turn right onto the Main Path, then along the road above the Rock Garden, before returning towards the café



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your right is *Grevillea* 'Peaches and Cream' with deeply divided green leaves and large flower heads of pink and cream (photo above). This hybrid was developed in Queensland by Jan Glazebrook and Dennis Cox and patented in 2006.

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



3. Bear left uphill behind the café to see on your left **Elaeodendron australe var. australe**, or Red Olive Berry, a small tree with reddish orange fruits and shiny green leaves (photo above right). This plant is native to the coast from Moruya in southern New South Wales to the central coast of Queensland.



4. Still on your left is **Asplenium australasicum**, or Birds Nest Fern, a clump of long light green leaves with a prominent midrib that can reach 3 metres in diameter (photo above). The spores on the back of the leaves are in parallel rows. This plant is native to coastal areas from central NSW to Cape York, Queensland.



5. Again on your left is **Notelaea lloydii** (photo above). This small light bush has linear leathery leaves with small clusters of yellow bell flowers. Lloyd's Olive is only known from eight sites at five locations within southeastern Queensland and is listed as vulnerable.

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



7. On your left is **Athrotaxis laxifolia**, an evergreen coniferous tree which is endemic to Tasmania, where it grows to 10–20 metres high at 1,000–1,200 metres altitude, lives up to 1300 years and grows very slowly (photo above right). The green clusters of male and female cones are found on the same tree and the main method of seed dispersal is by wind.

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



9. On your left past the waterfall is **Eucalyptus macrocarpa**, or Mottlecah, with magnificent silver-grey sword like foliage and when in flower, pinkish-red fluffy flowers with yellow stamens, the largest of all eucalypt flowers (photo below). This sprawling mallee is native to southwestern Western Australia.



10. Turn right along the road above the Rock Garden to see, on your right, **Hakea obtusa**, a rounded shrub with blunt elliptical leaves and bright pink powderpuff flowers along the stems (photo below). This plant is native to the Ravensthorpe area of southwestern WA.



11. Further on your right is **Hakea drupacea**, commonly known as Sweet Hakea, an open tree with green, sharp-pointed leaves and white pincushion flowers (photo below). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.

