

12. On your right is *Grevillea rhyolitica subsp. rhyolitica*, or Deua Grevillea, endemic to the south coast of New South Wales near Moruya, a spreading shrub with coral red spider flowers (photo below left).



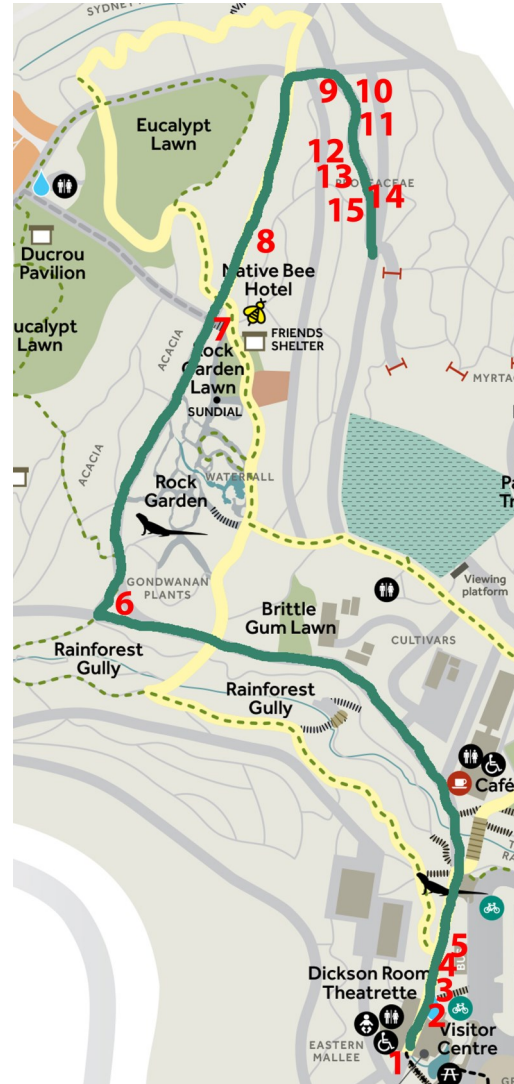
13. Also on your right is *Hakea decurrens subsp. platytaenia*, a small, shrubby tree, with needle-like foliage and white curled flowers, native to southeastern NSW, eastern Victoria and Bass Strait islands, in windswept heath (photo above right).

14. On your left is *Grevillea jephcottii*, or Green Grevillea, a rounded plant with small leaves and green flowers in clusters over a long period (photo below left). These plants are native to a few areas near the Burrowa-Pine Mountains region of northeastern Victoria.



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

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Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre, up the hill behind the café, along the road above the Rock Garden, returning via the Main Path



1. Across from the Visitor Centre, on your left, is *Prumnopitys ladei*, or Mt. Spurgeon Black Pine, which is native to the rainforest of the Atherton Tablelands in northern Queensland (photo above). This plant is a slow growing conifer with glossy green, stiff, fern-like foliage. Male and female cones are found on separate plants and the fleshy blue seed may be found throughout the year.

2. On your right, in a pot, is *Acacia aphylla*, or Leafless Rock Wattle, with large gold balls of flowers on leathery, leafless, grey-green stems (photo next page top left). This plant is native to the area around Perth, WA.



3. On your right, in a pot and in the ground, is *Epacris purpurascens* var. *purpurascens*, a sparse bush with prickly reddish leaves and showy mauve-white flowers with red centres (photo above right). This plant is native to coastal areas from Sydney to Wollongong in New South Wales and is listed as vulnerable in the wild.

4. Also on your right, in a pot and in the ground, is *Pimelea physodes*, or Qualup Bell, with grey-green foliage close to reddish stems with pendant green bracts enclosing the small flowers and dark red outer bracts (photo below left). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia and is considered the most outstanding of the genus.



5. Still 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 above right). 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.

6. Bear left up the hill behind the café, to see on your right as you turn right along the road above the Rock Garden, *Epacris calvertiana* var. *calvertiana*, with cream bells on dark green foliage, native to southern coastal New South Wales near Pigeon House Mountain (photo below).



7. Further on your right is *Hakea recurva*, a large shrub with fearsomely prickly, grey-green needle foliage and many pinkish-yellow fragrant flowers (photo below). This plant is native to a band east from the area between Perth and Geraldton.



8. Still on your right is *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.



9. Turn right down the hill to see on your right, *Grevillea oxyantha* subsp. *oxyantha*, with dull green, oval leaves and terminal red-orange flowers (photo below). This plant is native to the colder mountainous regions of NSW and rarely Victoria.



10. Turn right along the Main Path to see on your left *Grevillea wilsonii* x *tripartita*, a tall, rangy bush with prickly foliage and large pink spider flowers with red styles (photo below).



11. Also on your left, in a pot, is *Isopogon cuneatus*, an upright shrub with floppy branches of flat bright green leaves, often tinged with red, and large pink heads of drumstick flowers (photo below). This plant is native to southwestern WA.

