

12. On your left is **Melaleuca wilsonii**, or Wilson's Honey Myrtle, an evergreen shrub with narrow leaves and reddish pink flowers in clusters along the stems, native to South Australia and central Victoria (photo below left).



13. On your right is **Grevillea whiteana**, a tall rangy bush with dark green, linear leaves and creamy-white racemes of flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to southeastern Queensland.

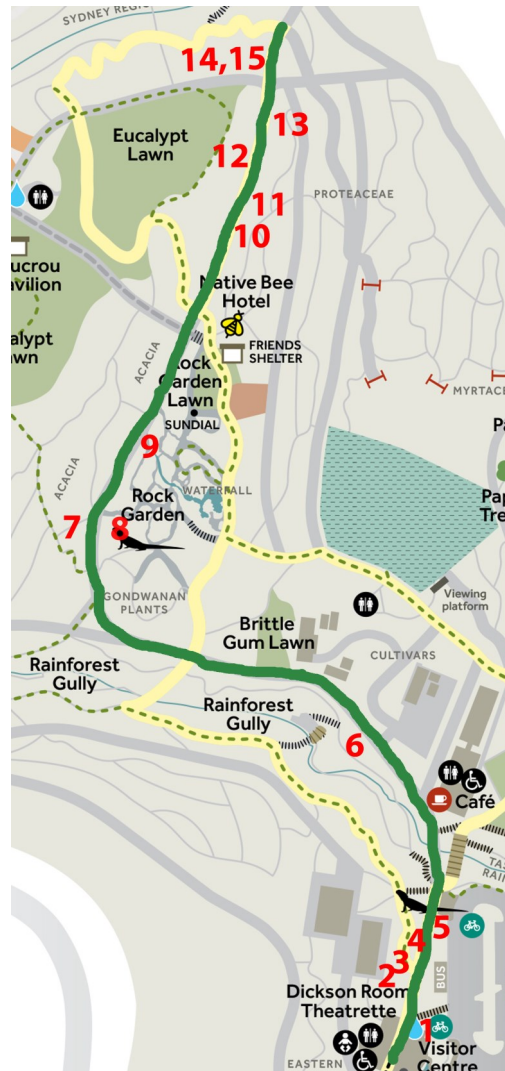


14. On your left is **Jacksonia scoparia**, or Dogwood, a shrub or small tree with leafless, pendulous, grey-green branches and profuse yellow and red pea flowers in spring, native to the coastal NSW and southeastern Queensland (photo above).



15. Also on your left is **Grevillea caleyi**, an open bush of divided grey-green foliage and red toothbrush flowers (photo above). This plant is endangered in the wild as it is native to a very restricted area of Sydney near Mona Vale.

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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 into the Sydney Gully Region



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre look down to your right to see **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.

2. Look up to your left to see **Doryanthes palmeri** or Spear Lily (photo next page top left). This is one of the most spectacular flowers in the Gardens, a huge nodding cluster of bright red flowers much visited by insects and honeyeaters. The rosette of leaves can reach a length of about 3m and the flowers grow on a stalk which may reach m in height. This plant is native to northeastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland.





3. Also on your left is *Prostanthera lasianthos*, with dense, dark-green foliage and white flowers with dark pink centres (photo above right). This plant is native to southeastern Australia, including eastern Tasmania.



4. Down to your left is *Isopogon* 'Little Drumsticks', a low bushy shrub with intricate lobed foliage and well displayed yellow cone flowers (photo above).



5. In a pot, on your right, is *Eremophila mackinlayii* subsp. *spathulata* 'Big John', a large shrub with grey-green leaves and many blue-purple flowers (photo above), thought to be a chimera, when the plant is *Myoporum* on the inside and *Eremophila* on the outside, which gives it extra vigour.

6. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see, high on your left, *Hymenosporum flavum*, a small tree with highly-scented cream flowers aging to gold (photo below). This tree is native to the eastern Australian coast from the Hunter River in New South Wales north to Queensland and extending into New Guinea.



7. Turn right along the road above the Rock Garden to see, on your left, *Callistemon subulatus* with bright red brushes and a dense spreading habit (photo below). This plant is native to New South Wales and Victoria where it grows along the banks of watercourses.



8. Look down to your right to see *Homoranthus flavescens*, a neat bush with fresh green needle foliage and bright acid yellow flowers in layers on top of the foliage (photo below). This plant is native to northern NSW and southeastern Queensland.



9. Again on your right is *Leptospermum rotundifolia* 'Julie Ann' with pink flowers with green centres aging to white (photo below). This cultivar is a prostrate form from the Jervis Bay area of New South Wales.



10. Further on your right is *Hakea commutata*, a small shrub with stiff green foliage and yellow curled flowers with an unpleasant scent (photo below). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



11. Also on your right is *Hakea archaeoides*, a shrub with oblong leaves and pendulous dark red flowers followed by clusters of grey woody nuts (photos below). This plant is native to the north coast of New South Wales and is listed as vulnerable in the wild.

