

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



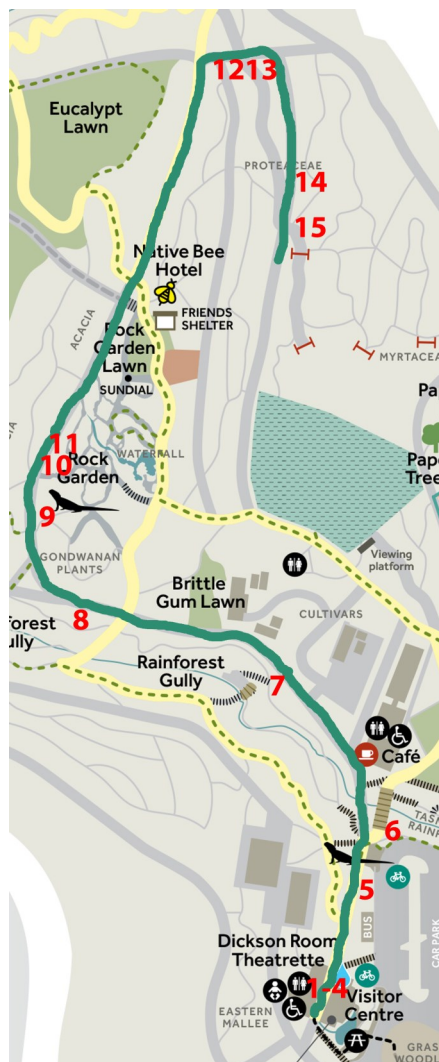
13. Turn right along the road to see, on your right, ***Grevillea asteriscosa*** or Star-leaf Grevillea with small, dark green, prickly foliage and lipstick red flowers with long styles (photo above right). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.

14. Further 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.



15. Also on your left is ***Grevillea* 'Coconut Ice'** with large pink and orange spider flowers with long red styles (photo above right). This hybrid plant was grown from seed collected from *G. bipinnatifida* and the male parent was *G. banksii* (white flowered form). The seedling was raised by Mr. M. Hodge of Queensland.

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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, then back towards the café



1. As you leave the Visitor Centre, look left to see the vine ***Jasminum simplicifolium ssp. suavissimum***, or Forest Jasmine, with five starry white petals and a delicate scent (photo above). This plant is native to northeastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland.

2. Turn back towards the café to see, on your left, ***Pandorea jasminoides*** covered in scented pink trumpet flowers with attractive mid-green foliage (photo next page top left). This woody vine, also known as Bower of Beauty, is native to New South Wales and Queensland, and forms large pointed pods filled with papery seeds.





3. On your right is ***Decaspermum struckoilocum***, or Mount Morgan Myrtle, a small tree with shiny olive-green leaves and many tiny white flowers (photo above right). This plant is considered endangered in the wild and occurs in only a very few localities near Mount Morgan in southeastern Queensland.



4. On your left is ***Dietes robinsoniana***, or Wedding Lily, with long strappy foliage and sweetly scented white flowers, with a gold fleck in the centre, held high on wiry stems (photo above). This plant is endemic to Lord Howe Island where it grows on cliff faces, often in exposed situations.



5. On your right is ***Alyogyne 'Aussie Purple'*** a hybrid between *Alyogyne huegelii* and *A. hakeifolia*, with bright purple flowers over a long period (photo above).

6. Also on your right, in a pot, is ***Anigozanthos 'Bush Pearl'***, a hybrid Kangaroo Paw with long-lasting bright pink flowers, developed by Angus Stewart (photo below left).



7. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see, on your left, ***Cuttsia viburnea***, a bushy tropical tree to 15m high which has toothed, shiny green leaves and flat clusters of strongly scented white flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to northeastern NSW and southeastern Queensland. *C. viburnea* is the only species assigned to the genus *Cuttsia*.



8. Also on your left is ***Doryanthes palmeri*** or Spear Lily (photo above). This is one of the most spectacular cluster 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 5m in height. This plant is native to northeastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland.

9. Bear right along the road above the Rock Garden to see, on your right, ***Melaleuca armillaris***, or Bracelet Honey Myrtle, a tall shrub with spirally arranged leaves and white 'bottlebrush' flowers, native to South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania (photo below).



10. Further on your right is ***Grevillea 'Mason's Hybrid'***, a spreading bush with many spider blooms of pink, red and orange (photo below). This hybrid arose from seed collected from an upright glaucous form of *Grevillea bipinnatifida* with the other parent presumed to be *G. banksii*.



11. Still low on your right is ***Scaevola albida***, a prostrate shrub native to a range of habitats in Queensland, NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia (photo below). This plant has mauve fan flowers on light green groundcover foliage.

