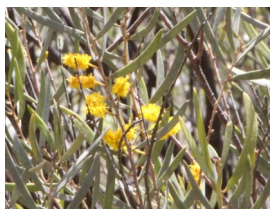


12. On your left is **Acacia craspedocarpa**, or Hop Mulga, a bush with yellow rod flowers and grey foliage native to south-central Western Australia (photo below left).



13. Turn right down the Main Path to see, on your right, **Melaleuca nesophila**, an upright shrub with purplish-pink pom-pom flowers fading to white, giving it a two-tone appearance (photo above right). This plant is native to the area near Albany, Western Australia.

14. Also on your right is **Callistemon comboynensis**, or Cliff Bottlebrush, with bright red flowers (photo below). This plant is native to coastal southern Queensland and northern New South Wales.



15. Go past the waterfall to see, on your left, **Babingtonia 'Howie's Feathertips'** a large bush of dense light green foliage with masses of tiny creamy-white flowers (photo below).



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Today we will walk up the hill behind the café, along the road above the Rock Garden and finish at the waterfall at the lower entry to the Rock Garden



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your right, in a pot, is **Eremophila cuneifolia x E. fraseri**, the most spectacular of all the *E. cuneifolia* hybrids, forming a shrub 2m high and wide with large green leaves, purple flowers with spotted throats, and very large pink sepals (photo above).
2. Further on your right, also in a pot, is **Banksia robur** (purple leaf form), or Swamp Banksia, with long egg-shaped leaves which are shiny on top and dull underneath (photo next page top left). The flowers are bluish-green when young, developing into yellow-green and then rusty-brown with age. The new leaf growth is velvety reddish purple. This plant is native to the eastern mainland coast of Australia usually in sandy or swampy conditions.



3. Still on your right is ***Banksia serrata***, a small tree with very large greenish flowers, ovate serrated leaves and a wrinkled trunk (photo above right). The trunk wrinkles more with age leading to its common name of Old Man Banksia. *Banksia serrata* is a widespread species in eastern Australia, extending from southern Queensland to Victoria's south coast, across to northern Tasmania. The plant occurs as far inland as the Great Dividing Range.

4. Again on your right is ***Spyridium burragorang***, a long-flowering shrub with unusual white bracts surrounding a central cluster of flowers (photo below left). This plant is native to the Lake Burragorang district in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales and it is considered rare in the wild.



5. Still on your right, in a pot, is ***Grevillea leptobotrys***, or Tangled Grevilla, with small racemes of lilac-pink flowers buried in prickly dark green foliage with red new growth (photo above right). *Grevillea leptobotrys* is native to southwestern Western Australia.

6. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see, on your right, ***Crinum pedunculatum*** with long green strappy leaves and striking terminal clusters of white perfumed flowers (photo below left). This plant is native to the tidal flats of coastal Queensland and New South Wales.



7. On your left is ***Hibiscus divaricatus***, with pure yellow flowers contrasting with maroon centres and stamens on a straggly bush (photo above right). This hibiscus is found in Queensland, the Northern Territory, and in northern parts of Western Australia. Usually a shrub, this plant can reach the size of a small tree, up to about 5m tall.



8. Further on your left is ***Doryanthes palmeri*** or Spear Lily (photo above). 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 5m in height. This plant is found in northeastern New South Wales and southeastern Queensland.

9. On your right is ***Leptospermum subglabratum*** with masses of 5-petalled white star flowers on small green foliage (photo below). This plant is native to Budawang Range, southeastern NSW.



10. Also on your right as you turn right along the road above the Rock Garden, is ***Anigozanthos 'Landscape Pink Pastel'*** one of the 'Landscape Line' bred by Angus Stewart from *Anigozanthos flavidus*, or Tall Kangaroo Paw, which come in many colours (photo below). All Kangaroo Paws are native to Western Australia and the flowers are bird pollinated.



11. Still on your right is ***Anigozanthos flavidus*** or Tall Kangaroo Paw in rusty orange and yellow shades (photo below).

