

12. Still on your left is *Banksia conferta*, an attractive, tall bush with elliptical leaves and yellow-green flowers, native to the Lamington Plateau and Glasshouse Mountains in Queensland and adjacent northeastern NSW (photo below left).



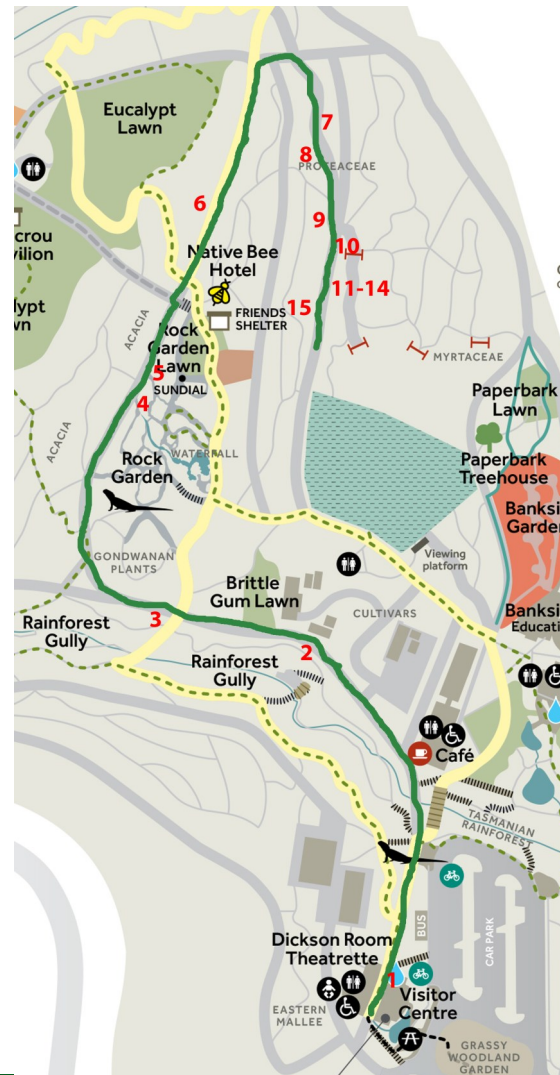
13. Again on your left is *Banksia canei*, or Mountain Banksia, a species endemic to south-eastern NSW and eastern Victoria (photo above right). This shrub has narrow leaves, attractive smooth bark and cream to yellow flowers.

14. On your left is *Banksia integrifolia* subsp. *compar* or Coast Banksia, a small tree with long yellow flowers and dark green leaves with silver backs (photo below left). This tree is native to the east coast of Queensland



15. On your right is *Banksia aemula* or Wallum Banksia, a small, gnarled tree with knobby bark and large squat green cones (photo above right). This plant is native to Queensland and New South Wales, from Bundaberg to Sydney, in coastal, heath, and sandy soil areas.

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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 back by the Main Path



1. As you leave the Visitor Centre look right to see, in a pot, *Crowea saligna*, a small shrub with large pink flowers and aromatic foliage (photo above). Native bees and butterflies are attracted to this plant, which is native to the central coastal area of NSW.

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





3. Also on your left is **Macrozamia communis** or Burrawang, with arching, shiny, yellow-green foliage (photo above right). The Burrawang is a cycad native to the east coast of New South Wales.



4. Turn right along the road above the Rock Garden to see, on your right, **Beaufortia sparsa**, a small bush with neat, green foliage and luminous red/orange 'bottlebrush' flowers, native to the extreme southwestern corner of Western Australia (photo above).



5. Further on your right is **Calothamnus tuberosus**, a stiff upright bush with spiky grey-green linear foliage and bright red fluffy flowers (photo above). This plant is endemic to southwestern Western Australia.

6. Further on your left is **Acacia fulva**, Velvet or Soft Wattle, named for its velvety, young leaves and seed pods, with rods of yellow ball flowers (photo below). This plant is rare and native from Gloucester to Mt. Yengo in Howes Valley, NSW.



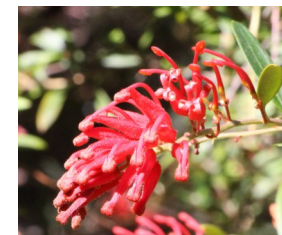
7. Turn right downhill, then bear right again along the Main Path to see, on your left, in a pot, **Grevillea leptobotrys**, or Tangled Grevilla, with small racemes of lilac-pink flowers buried in prickly, dark green foliage with red new growth (photo below). *Grevillea leptobotrys* is native to southwestern Western Australia.



8. Further on your right is **Grevillea manglesii subsp. ornithopoda**, or Birdsfoot Grevillea, a large bush with frothy, white terminal clusters of flowers and tripartite 'birdsfoot' foliage (photo below). This plant is native to Western Australia near Perth.



9. Again on your right is **Grevillea 'Lady O'**, a long-blooming shrub with red flowers and bright green foliage (photo below). 'Lady O' is a cross between a *Grevillea victoriae* hybrid x *Grevillea rhyolitica* made by local plant breeder Peter Ollerenshaw and named for his mother.



10. Turn right along the road to see, on your left, **Grevillea 'Coconut Ice'** with large pink/orange spider flowers with long red styles (photo below). 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.



11. Also on your left is **Banksia robur**, or Swamp Banksia, with long egg-shaped leaves which are shiny on top and dull underneath (photo below). This plant is native to the eastern mainland coast of Australia usually in sandy or swampy conditions. The flowers are bluish green when young, developing into yellow green and then rusty brown as they age.

