

12. Also on your left is *Banksia spinulosa* 'Birthday Candles' a dense, bright-green bush with attractive needle foliage and short yellow cones with reddish styles (photo below).



13. Again on your left is *Eucalyptus macrocarpa*, or Mottlecah, with silver-grey sword-like foliage (photo below left). This sprawling mallee is native to southwestern Western Australia.

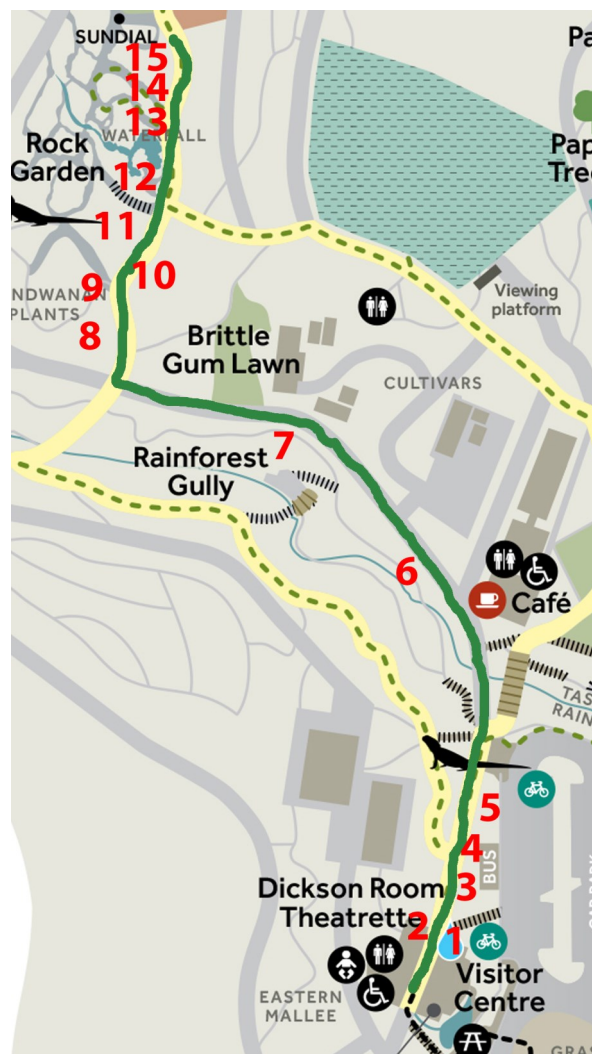


14. On your left, in a pot, is *Templetonia retusa* or Cockies Tongues with rounded greyish-green leaves and red pea flowers (photo above right). These plants, named after John Templeton, an 18th century botanist, are native to the coastal borders of SA and WA and Flinders Ranges, SA.



15. Still on your left is *Callistemon comboynensis*, or Cliff Bottlebrush, with bright red flowers (photo above). This plant is native to coastal southern Queensland and northern NSW.

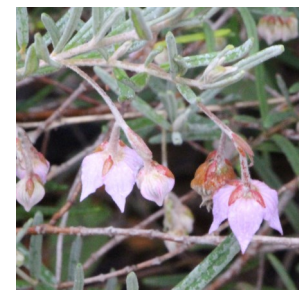
A publication of the
Friends of the Australian
National Botanic Gardens



11 - 24 June 2025

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, then along the Main Path to the entrance to the Rock Garden



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your right is *Guichenotia ledifolia*, a small shrub with grey green foliage covered in drooping, dusty pink 5-petalled flowers with maroon centres (photo above). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.

2. On your left is *Macrozamia johnsonii*, one of the largest of the Macrozamia, often confused with *Macrozamia moorei*, which is endangered and endemic to northeastern NSW (photo next page top left). This plant resembles a short-trunked palm with many stiff, bluish-green, glossy fronds up to 3m long. Female plants, seen here, have large cylindrical cones on stout stems, which enclose many red seeds. Male cones are smaller, spindle-shaped and more numerous.



3. On your right is ***Asterolasia*** 'Lemon Essence', a compact shrub with masses of lemon-yellow star flowers (photo above right). This plant was developed at the ANBG.



4. Also on your right, in a pot, is ***Diplolaena grandiflora***, a shrub with woolly grey leaves and large orange to red flower heads surrounded by green bracts. (photo above) This plant is native to WA, between Geraldton and North-West Cape.

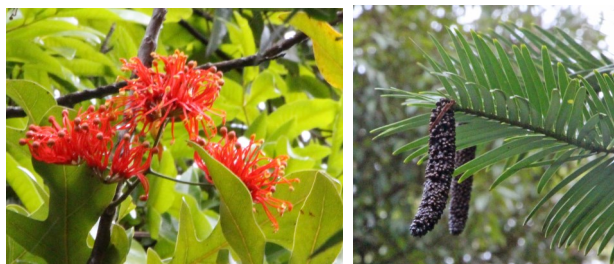


5. Again on your right is ***Acacia beckleri***, or Barrier Range Wattle, with hard, elliptical grey-green foliage and yellow ball flowers on stalks (photo above). This plant is native to the Barrier Range of NSW, near Cobar and Jerilderie.

6. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see, on your left, ***Elaeodendron australe*** var. ***australe***, or Red Olive Berry, a small tree with reddish orange fruits and shiny green leaves (photo below). This plant is native to the east coast from Moruya in southern NSW to the central coast of Queensland.



7. Look high on your left to see ***Stenocarpus sinuatus***, or Fire Wheel Tree, a tall tree with leathery lobed leaves and bright red 'wheel' flowers (photo below left). This plant is native to the coastal rainforest regions of NSW and Queensland, north of Nambucca River.



8. Turn right along the Main Path, to see, on your left, ***Wollemia nobilis***, or Wollemi Pine, which is related to Kauri, Hoop, Norfolk Island and Bunya Pines. (photo above right) Previously thought extinct, this species was discovered in 1994 growing in the Wollemi National Park northwest of Sydney. Each plant has both male, (brown tassels seen here) and female, (green circular) reproductive cones. Fewer than 100 Wollemi Pines remain in the wild and every plant has the same DNA.

9. Also on your left is ***Podocarpus elatus***, or Brown Pine, a dense tree native to rainforest areas of northeastern Queensland to southeastern NSW (photo below left). The leaves are dark, shiny green with coppery new growth and the flowers are tiny on separate male and female trees. The fruit seen here is a glaucous purple black.



10. On your right is ***Araucaria cunninghamii*** or Hoop Pine native to the dry rainforests of northern NSW, Queensland and New Guinea. (photo above right) The scientific name honours Allan Cunningham, who collected the first specimens in the 1820s. These conical trees can live up to 450 years and grow to a height of 60 metres.



11. On your left is ***Casuarina glauca prostrate form*** or Swamp Oak (photo above). This plant has hard, long, green foliage and is a prostrate fine leaf form of the common she-oak seen growing throughout eastern Australia.