

12. Turn downhill to your right 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 Main Path Loop to see, in a pot on your left, *Isopogon cuneatus*, an upright shrub with floppy branches of flat bright green leaves, often tinged with red, and large pink heads of drumstick flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.

14. Low on your left is *Grevillea baueri subsp. asperula*, a spreading bush with shiny green foliage and small red flowers (photo below left). This plant is endemic to the coastal ranges of southeastern NSW.



15. Still on your left is *Isopogon asper*, a shrub that is endemic to southwestern Western Australia, first described by botanist Robert Brown in 1830 (photo above right). This small shrub has daisy-like yellow flowers with pink centres aging to pink.

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Today we will walk up the hill behind the café, along the road above the Rock Garden, and return via the Main Path Loop



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your right, in a pot, is *Commersonia (Rulingia) magniflora* native to central and western Australia, a small, sparse bush with oblong, grey-green foliage and pink flowers that open from a boxy, fused bud (photo above).

2. On your left is *Epacris longiflora* 'Nectar Pink', a very floriferous small shrub covered in slender pink bells with white tips (photo next page top left)



3. On your right is *Rhodanthe anthemoides*, also known as Chamomile Sunray, a mound of grey-green foliage almost covered with maroon buds opening to white daisy flowers with gold centres (photo above right). This plant is widespread on the mainland but listed as rare in Tasmania.

4. Further on your right is *Acacia leprosa* 'Scarlet Blaze' with weeping green foliage and many striking, reddish, fluffy balls of flower (photo below left) The cultivar 'Scarlet Blaze' attracts attention because of a unique flower colour among wattles. This cultivar arose from a single, red-flowered specimen discovered by bushwalkers in a Victorian state forest northeast of Melbourne. The original plant has since died.



5. Bear left up the hill behind the café, then right along the road above the Rock Garden, to see on your left *Acacia filicifolia* or Fern-leaf Wattle (photo above right). This large tree has dark-green ferny foliage with pale-yellow ball flowers and is native to southern Queensland and New South Wales.

6. On your right is *Acacia pycnantha* or Golden Wattle, the floral emblem of Australia (photo below). This small tree has curved green phyllodes with large yellow ball flowers and is native to southeastern mainland Australia.



7. Further on your right is *Spyridium obovatum* var. *obovatum* with oval, grey leaves and dull yellow fluffy flowers (photo below). This plant is native to eastern Tasmania.



8. Again on your right is *Hakea recurva*, a large shrub with fearsomely prickly grey-green needle foliage and many pinkish-yellow fragrant flowers (photo below). This plant is native to the east of an area between Perth and Geraldton.



9. On your left is *Acacia cardiophylla*, or West Wyalong Wattle, with ferny, light-green, bipinnate foliage and masses of yellow ball flowers (photo below). This plant is native to central and southern NSW.



10. On your right is *Hakea macraeana*, or Needlewood, a small tree with fine, drooping foliage and white flowers along the stems, native to eastern mainland Australia (photo below).



11. Also on your right is *Grevillea triloba*, a spreading shrub with grey-green foliage and white starburst flowers (photo below). This grevillea is native to the Geraldton area in Western Australia.

