

12. Again on your right is *Acacia covenyi*, commonly known as Blue Bush, which has magnificent silver-grey foliage and masses of contrasting bright-lemon ball flowers (photo below left). This plant is rare in the wild and is confined to Deua National Park in southeastern NSW.



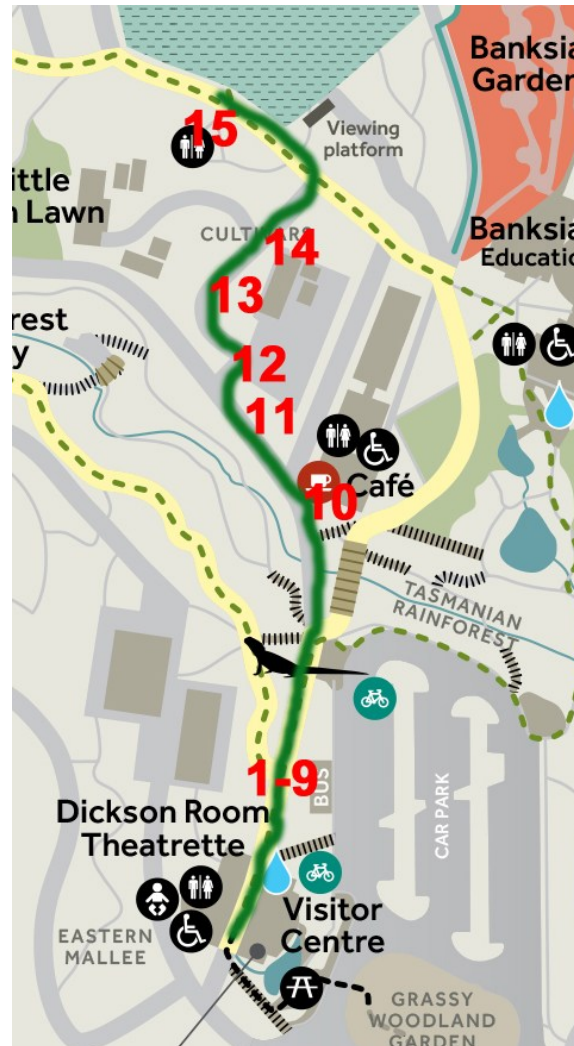
13. Low on your right is *Grevillea iaspicula*, also known as Wee Jasper Grevillea, an endangered shrub with dense, mid-green foliage and pink and cream flowers, endemic to southern NSW (photo above right).

14. Further on your right is *Philothea myoporoides* beloved by bees and hover flies, forming a neat bush with dull green foliage, pink buds and white star flowers, endemic to southeastern Australia (photo below left).



15. Turn left uphill to see, on your left, covering the toilet block, *Hardenbergia comptoniana*, or Native Wisteria, a vigorous, climbing vine with purple pea flowers and dark green three-lobed leaves (photo above right). This plant is native to southwestern WA.

A publication of the
Friends of the Australian
National Botanic Gardens



17 - 30 September 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 take a short walk up the hill at the rear of the café and behind the depot



1. After you leave the Visitor Centre on your right is *Coronidium sp.*, commonly known as the White Paper Daisy or Tall Everlasting, a compact shrub with silvery leaves and many white paper daisies with gold centres, native to open forests in eastern Australia (photo above).

2. Further on your right, in a pot, is *Asterolasia elegans*, an open shrub with lance-shaped leaves and prominent white flowers, native to an area north of Sydney, growing on Hawkesbury sandstone (photo next page top left).



3. Still 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. Far on your right is **Grevillea 'Scarlet King'**, an attractive cultivar with dark red, toothbrush flowers contrasting with white stems and grey-green divided foliage (photo above).



5. On your left, in a pot, is **Dracophyllum macranthum** with long spiky leaves and bright pink flowers (photo above). This plant is native to the north coast of NSW and is listed as vulnerable in the wild.

6. On your far right is **Acacia leprosa 'Scarlet Blaze'** with weeping green foliage and many striking, reddish, fluffy ball flowers (photo below left). The cultivar 'Scarlet Blaze' attracts attention because of its flower colour unique 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.



7. Low on your right is **Chorizema cordatum**, or Heart-leaved Flame Pea, a showy plant with vivid pink and orange flowers on a weeping shrub with bright-green, prickly foliage, native to moist southwestern WA (photo above right).



8. On your right, in a pot, is **Lechenaultia formosa**, a small, attractive plant with close grey-green foliage and bright orange flowers, native to southwestern WA (photo above).

9. Still on your right is **Acacia myrtifolia**, an unusual wattle with bright-red new growth and stems, green elliptical phyllodes and globular cream flower clusters, often called the Red-stemmed Wattle or Myrtle Wattle (photo below left). This wattle is native to all six Australian states.



10. Bear left uphill, behind the café, to see, on your right, **Blechnum neohollandicum** (was *Doodia aspera*), or Prickly Rasp Fern, a small fern with pink new growth (photo above right). This plant is native to coastal eastern mainland states.



11. Still on your right is **Acacia cognata**, a graceful, weeping tree with green linear leaves and lemon globular flowers (photo above). This plant is known as Bower Wattle and is native to southeastern mainland Australia.