

12. 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 below left).



13. On your left is **Pimelea physodes**, or Qualup Bell, with grey-green foliage close to reddish stems with pendant, green bracts enclosing the small flowers and dark red outer bracts (photo above right). This plant is native to southwestern WA and is considered the most outstanding of the genus.



14. Also on your left is **Chamelaucium uncinatum 'Purple Pride'**, a small bush with needle foliage and deep purple 'wax' flowers (photo above).



15. Still on your left is **Grevillea sericea**, with pink spider flowers on a long-flowering, open bush (photo above). This plant is endemic to NSW, west of Sydney.

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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 take a short walk from the Visitor Centre to the café



1. As you approach the Visitor Centre, low on your right is **Hardenbergia violacea**, a vigorous vine with oblong, leathery leaves and bright purple pea flowers, also known as False Sarsaparilla or Purple Coral Pea (photo above). This plant is native to eastern Australia from Queensland to Tasmania.

2. Also on your right is **Grevillea wilkinsonii**, or Tumut Grevillea (photo next page top left). This plant was first discovered in 1991 near Tumut, NSW, and is listed as endangered in the wild. The Tumut Grevillea has oblong, toothed leaves and mauve to purple toothbrush flowers.



3. On your right near the Visitor Centre is **Tetratheca ciliata** 'Spring Cheer', a small bush with dainty foliage and clusters of mauve bells (photo above right).



4. Look up to your left to see **Pandorea pandorana** 'Golden Showers', a vigorous twining vine with masses of tubular brown and gold flowers (photo above).



5. On your right is **Acacia pubescens**, or Downy Wattle, with gold, ball flowers on fringed foliage (photo above). This endangered wattle is native to the Sydney Basin in central NSW, but much of its habitat has vanished with the growth of Sydney.

6. Also on your right is **Pomaderris walshii**, or Carrington Falls Pomaderris, a large, spreading shrub which is critically endangered and only grows in one location near Carrington Falls in the southern highlands of NSW, near Robertson (photo below). The young stems have silvery to rusty hairs, the foliage is dark green, and the flower heads are cream to yellow.



7. Again on your right is **Grevillea linsmithii**, a spreading shrub, with oblong leaves and small clusters bright red flowers, native to northeastern NSW and southeastern Queensland (photo below).



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



9. In a pot on your right is **Grevillea petrophiloides ssp. remota**, an erect, open shrub with long stems of pink flowers held above the divided foliage, native to southwestern WA (photo below).



10. On your right 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 below).



11. Cross the bridge and walk past the café to see **Pultenaea villosa** on your right, a bush with neat foliage and egg-yolk yellow flowers with red centres, native to the east coast from Brisbane south to Bega (photo below).

