

12. Also on your right is *Hakea drupacea* commonly known as Sweet Hakea, an open tree or shrub with green, sharp-pointed leaves and white pincushion flowers (photo below left) This plant is native to southwestern WA.



13. Again on your right is *Hakea varia* with hard, prickly, drooping variable foliage and small white starburst flowers (photo above right). This plant is native to southwestern WA.



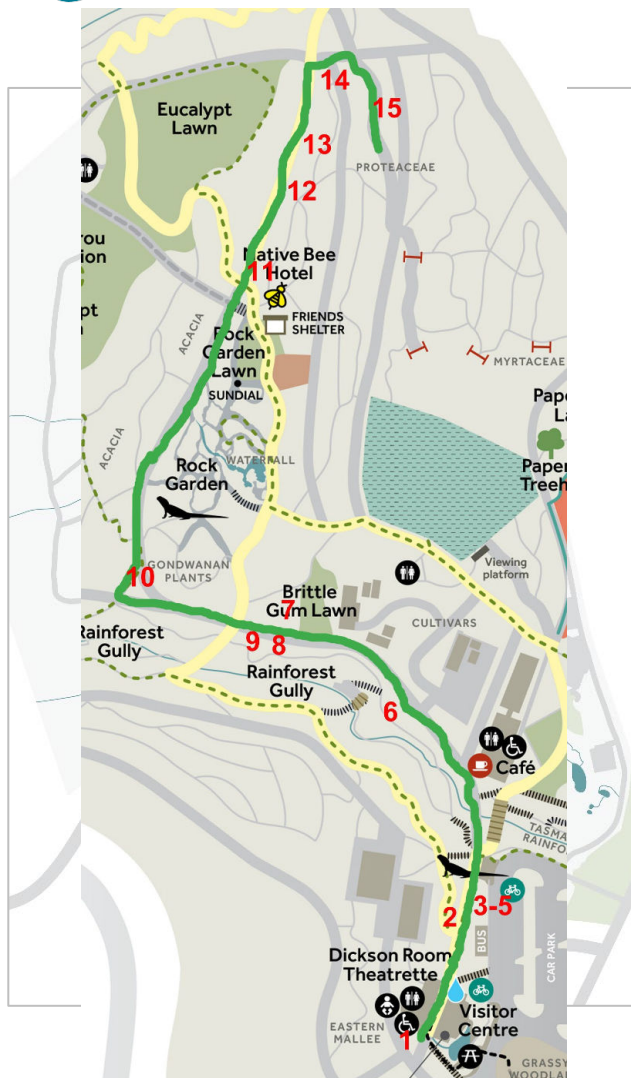
14. Turn right downhill to see, on your right, *Grevillea manglesii* subsp. *ornithopoda*, or Birdsfoot Grevillea, a large bush with frothy, white terminal clusters of flowers and tripartite 'birdsfoot' foliage (photo above). This plant is native to WA near Perth.



15. Turn right down the Main Path to see, on your left, *Banksia tenuis* var. *reptans*, a lax bush with tough lobed leaves and yellow brown flowers, native to the south coast of WA (photo above).



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Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre, up the hill behind the café, along the road above the Rock Garden, returning via the Main Path



1. As you approach the Visitor Centre on your left is *Acacia binervia* 'Sterling Silver', a hardy mounding plant, tolerant of windy sites and almost any well-drained soil, with beautiful silver-grey foliage (photo above).

2. After the Visitor Centre, on your left, is *Correa* 'Catie Bec' a small shrub with pink flowers over a long period which will grow in a wide range of soil types and is frost hardy and drought tolerant (photo next page top left).



3. On your right 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 also Flinders Ranges, SA.



4. Also 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.



5. Again on your right is **Grevillea 'Peaches and Cream'** with deeply-divided green leaves and large flower heads of pink and cream (photo above). This hybrid was developed in Queensland by Jan Glazebrook and Dennis Cox and patented in 2006.

6. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see, on your left, **Crinum pedunculatum** with long green strappy leaves and clusters of large green seed pods (photo below). This plant is native to the tidal flats of coastal Queensland and NSW.



7. Further up the hill, on your right is **Syzygium (Acmena) smithii**, or Lilly Pilly, a small tree with a dense crown of shiny green leaves covered in clusters of pinkish berries (photo above). *Syzygium smithii* is the best-known member of the lilly pillies and is widespread in east coast rainforests from north Queensland to Victoria, also found on King Island.



8. On your left is **Acronychia littoralis**, an endangered small tree with shiny leaves and strongly scented greenish-cream flowers much visited by butterflies (photo above). The Scented Acronychia or Beach Acronychia is native to northeastern coastal NSW and a few areas in adjacent Queensland.

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



10. On your right as you turn right along the road above the Rock Garden is **Epacris calvertiana var. calvertiana**, with cream bells on dark green foliage, native to coastal NSW near Pigeon House Mountain (photo below).



11. On your right is **Hakea nodosa**, or Yellow Hakea, a shrub with yellow flowers and green needle-like leaves, native to south eastern South Australia, Victoria and northeastern Tasmania in swampy areas and heath (photo below).

