

12. Turn right downhill to see, on your right, ***Grevillea wilsonii x tripartita***, a tall, rangy bush with prickly foliage, white buds and large, pink spider flowers with red styles (photo below left).



13. Also on your right is ***Grevillea asteriscosa*** or Star-leaf Grevillea with small, dark green, prickly foliage and lipstick red flowers with long styles (photo above right). This plant is native to southwestern WA.

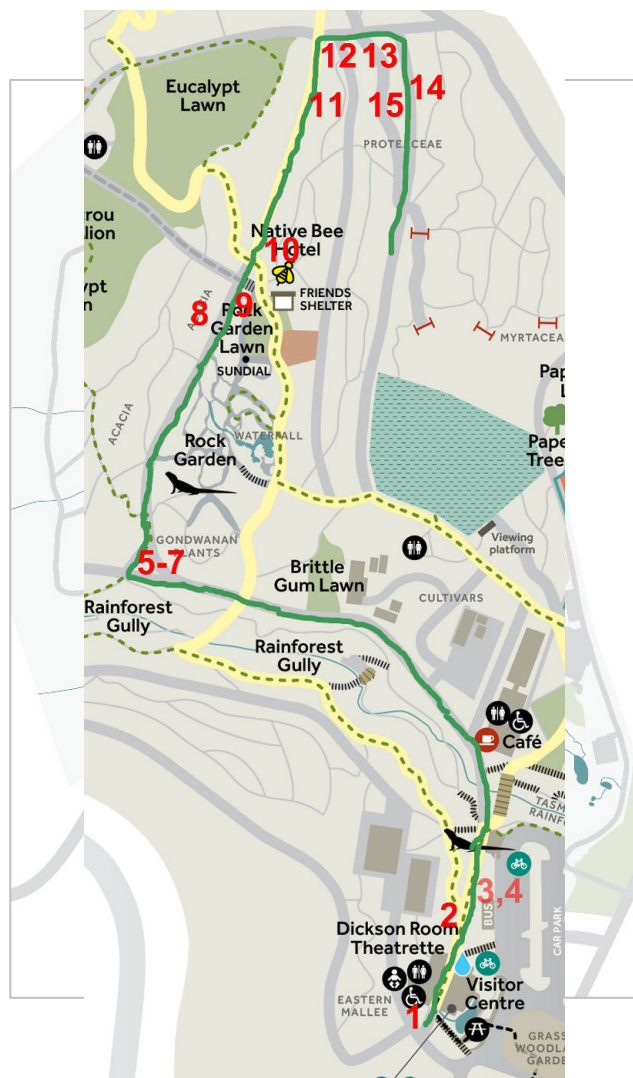
14. Turn right along the next road to see, on your left, ***Grevillea* 'Sid Reynolds'** which arose as a seedling in the garden of Sid Reynolds and is thought to be a hybrid between *G. pinaster* and *G. commutata* (photo below left). This shrub has fine green foliage and red and yellow spider flowers.



15. On your right is ***Banksia neoanglica***, or New England Banksia, with silver-backed, dark green foliage with gold flowers held upright (photo above right). This shrub is native to the eastern tablelands of Queensland and NSW..



A publication of the
Friends of the Australian
National Botanic Gardens



5 – 18 August 2026

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, along the road above the Rock Garden, returning via the lower road to the café



1. As you approach the Visitor Centre, on your left, in a pot, is ***Eucalyptus caesia* 'Silver Princess'** with large, heart-shaped leaves and dark red stems and new growth (photo above). This ornamental tree has a weeping habit, white buds opening to large red flowers and will develop white branches and minni-ritchi bark with peeling curls.

2. Further on your left, in a pot, is ***Dracophyllum macranthum*** with long, spiky leaves and bright pink flowers (photo next page top left). This plant is native to the north coast of NSW and is listed as vulnerable in the wild.



3. 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 right).



4. Also 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.



5. Bear left behind the café and continue uphill to see, on your right, **Epacris calvertiana var. calvertiana**, with cream bells on dark-green foliage, native to coastal southern NSW near Pigeon House Mountain (photo above).

6. As you turn right along the road above the Rock Garden, on your right is **Chamelaucium 'Cascade Brook'**, or Geraldton Wax, an open airy bush with masses of purplish-pink 5 petalled flowers with darker centres which is endemic to coastal areas of WA between Perth and Geraldton (photo below).



7. Also on your right is **Acacia aphylla**, or Leafless Rock Wattle, with large gold ball flowers on leathery, leafless, grey-green stems (photo below). This plant is native to the area around Perth, WA.



8. On your left is **Acacia barringtonensis**, known as Barrington Wattle, with long, elliptical green phyllodes and gold ball flowers (photo below). This plant is native to northeastern NSW.



9. Further 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 east of an area between Perth and Geraldton, WA.



10. Also on your right is **Hakea archaeoides**, a shrub with oblong leaves and clusters of grey, woody nuts (photo below). This plant is native to the north coast of NSW and is listed as vulnerable in the wild.



11. Again on your right is **Grevillea sp.**, a tangled bush with short, green, needle foliage and clusters of white flowers with yellow buds (photo below).

