

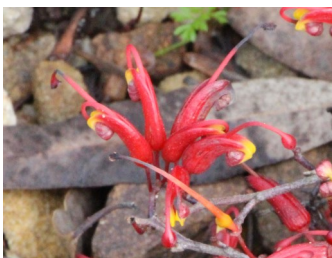
12. On your right and left is **Grevillea 'Scarlet King'**, an attractive cultivar with dark red toothbrush flowers contrasting with white stems and grey-green divided foliage (photo below left).



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



14. Still 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, NSW near Cobar and Jerilderie.



15. Down to your right is **Grevillea nudiflora**, a prostrate, spreading shrub with linear leaves and curled red flowers often with a yellow limb (photo above). This plant is native to the south coast of Western Australia.



A publication of the
Friends of the Australian
National Botanic Gardens



14 - 27 July 2021

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 towards the café



1. As you leave the Visitor Centre look right to see **Acacia aphylla**, or Leafless Rock Wattle, with large gold balls of flowers on leathery, leafless, grey-green stems (photo above). This plant is native to the area around Perth, Western Australia.

2. **Guichenotia ledifolia**, low on your right, is a small shrub with grey-green foliage covered in drooping, dusty pink 5-petalled flowers with maroon centres (photo next page top left). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.



3. Again on your right is ***Grevillea caleyi***, an open bush of divided grey-green foliage with red toothbrush flowers (photo above right). This plant is listed as endangered in the wild and comes from a restricted area of Sydney near Mona Vale.



4. Look up high on your left to see ***Buckinghamia celsissima***, or Ivory Curl, a small tree with fragrant, dense, terminal clusters of cylindrical ivory flower spikes (photo above). These trees are native to the wet tropics rainforest areas of northeastern Queensland.



5. Further on your right is ***Spyridium burragorang***, a long-flowering, medium-sized shrub with unusual white bracts surrounding a central cluster of flowers (photo above). This plant is native to the Lake Burragarang district in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales and it is considered rare in the wild.

6. Again on your right is ***Cyathostemon tenuifolius***, a small shrub native to the south coast of Western Australia, with short green linear foliage and small white flowers with dark pink centres (photo below left).



7. Still on your right is ***Epacris exserta***, or South Esk Heath, a small erect bush with white flowers with maroon stamens (photo above right). This riparian plant is endemic to northern Tasmania along three rivers, South Esk, North Esk and Supply and is considered threatened in the wild.



8. Again on your right is ***Epacris impressa***, or Common Heath, a straggly bush with bright red tubular flowers (photo above). The pink-flowered form of this plant is often referred to as Pink Heath, and is the floral emblem of the state of Victoria. This plant is endemic to southern New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

9. On your right, in a pot, is ***Epacris purpurascens* var. *purpurascens***, a sparse bush with prickly, reddish leaves and mauve-white flowers with red centres (photo below left). This plant is native to coastal areas from Sydney to Wollongong in New South Wales and is listed as vulnerable in the wild.



10. Further on your right, in a pot and in the ground, 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 found in southwestern Western Australia and is considered the most outstanding of the genus.

11. Still on your right is ***Eremophila nivea***, a small shrub with mauve tubular flowers and striking silver-grey foliage covered in hairs (photo below). This plant is native to the southern west coast of Western Australia.

