12.. Still on your right is *Banksia spinulosa* 'Honeypots', a medium sized bush with fine, upright, toothed foliage, many gold cones with red styles and a strong honey fragrance (photo below left). This cultivar was collected from a coastal area in southern Victoria by Rod and Robyn Parsons.





- **13.** Continuing on your right is *Grevillea manglesii subsp. ornithopoda*, or Birdsfoot Grevillea, a large open bush with pincushion white flower heads all along the stems (photo above right). This plant is native to Western Australia near Perth.
- **14.** Further on your right in a pot is *Acacia pterocaulon*, a much-branched, intricate shrub with tough, green, flattened foliage (photo below left). This plant is found in the wild in Western Australia near Geraldton.

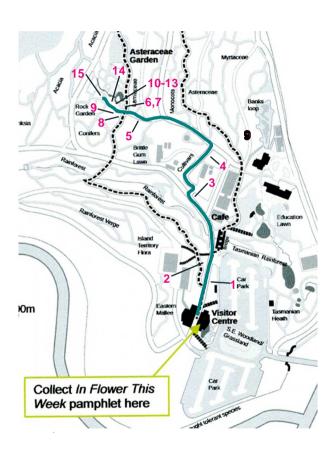




15. Still on your right is *Verticordia pennigera*, a very small shrub showing bright pink terminal clusters of fringed flowers on tiny grey-green foliage (photo above right). Verticordia in Latin means 'turner of hearts'. This beautiful genus comes mostly from southwestern Western Australia.



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6 - 19 June 2018

Featuring the plants of the Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra, ACT written and illustrated by Friends Rosalind and Benjamin Walcott

Today we will walk from the Information Centre to the Rock Garden



- 1. On the right in a pot is *Pimelea physodes* or Qualup Bell, with grey-green foliage close to reddish stems and pendant green bracts with dark red outer bracts enclosing the small flower (photo above). This plant is found in southwestern Western Australia and is considered the most beautiful of the genus.
- **2.** On the left is *Prostanthera phylicifolia* or Spiked Mint-bush, which has masses of small mauve flowers on a loose bush which scrambles down a bank (photo next page top left). This plant grows naturally in eastern mainland Australia.





3. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your right *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* 'Rosy Posy', a compact bush with linear green foliage and pendant racemes of pink and cream flowers (photo above right).



4. Now bear right past the Depot to see on your right *Banksia spinulosa*, a medium sized bush with large pale yellow flowers with red styles held upright on toothed linear grey-green foliage (photo above). Sometimes known as the Hairpin Banksia, it is native to three eastern states extending along the coast from Victoria

to Cairns.

5. Turn left up the hill to see on your left *Correa alba*, or White Correa, with creamy-white bell flowers on dull green foliage with silver backs (photo above). This shrub is found in the wild in the coastal regions from northern New South Wales to eastern South Australia and Tasmania.

6. On your right in front of the waterfall is *Eremophila oldfieldii subsp angustifolia*, with fresh green linear foliage and bright orange-pink tubular bells with prominent green sepals (photo below). This shrub occurs naturally in southwestern Western Australia.



7. Also on your right is **Banksia spinulosa** 'Birthday Candles' forming a mound of green linear foliage with masses of gold cones with rusty red styles (photo below).



8. Now go up the steps into the Rock Garden to see on your left *Hibbertia serpyllifolia*, or Hairy Guinea Flower, showing very fine light green foliage with 5-petalled bright lemon flowers in profusion (photo below). This plant grows down the eastern coast of Australia, including Tasmania.



9. Further on your left is *Grevillea lanigera* with grey-green foliage and pink and cream flowers on a low bush (photo below). Commonly known as Woolly Grevillea, this plant is endemic to eastern Victoria and New South Wales.



10. On your right is *Corymbia ficifolia* 'Dwarf Orange', a small tree with dark green foliage showing red and orange new growth and greenish brown nuts (photos below). This grafted gum, originally from Western Australia, is most spectacular when in full flower.





11. On your right again is *Correa* 'Ivory Bells' with creamy bell flowers on darker green foliage with silver backs (photo below). This very floriferous correa originated in San Francisco, USA and is said to have *C. alba* and *C. backhousiana* as its parents.

