12. On your right is *Alyogyne huegelii* '**Misty**', a very attractive selection of *A. huegelii* with pale mauve flowers with maroon centres and green foliage (photo below left).





13. On your left is *Homoranthus papillatus*, or Mouse Bush, a compact shrub with fine green foliage and pale yellow-green flowers (photo above right). This plant is listed as vulnerable in the wild and occurs only in the Granite Belt of Queensland, north of Brisbane.



14. Still on your left is *Melaleuca thymifolia*, a small bush with close blue-green foliage and purple 'claw' flowers (photo above). This plant is found in the wild in coastal New South Wales and southern Queensland.

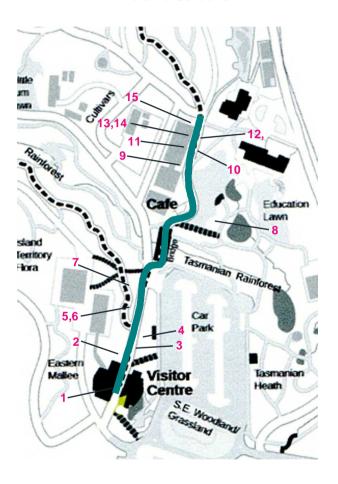




15. *Pimelea ferruginea* 'Bonne Petite' on your left has pale pink heads of flowers on neat foliage (photos above). This cultivar was selected from *P. ferruginea* in southwestern Western Australia.



A publication of the Friends of the Australian National Botanic Gardens







5 - 18 December 2018

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

Today we will go for a short walk from the Visitor Centre, across the bridge, then past the café to the Ellis Rowan Garden.



- 1. As you leave the Visitor Centre on your left is *Pandorea jasminoides* covered in pink flowers with a faint sweet scent and attractive mid-green foliage (photo above). This woody vine, also known as Bower of Beauty, is native to New South Wales and Queensland, and forms large pointed pods filled with papery seeds
- **2.** Further toward the cafe on your left is *Dietes robinsoniana*, or Wedding Lily, with long strappy foliage and sweetly scented white flowers, with a gold fleck in the centre, held high on wiry stems (photo next page top left). This plant is found in the wild only on Lord Howe Island where it grows on cliff faces, often in exposed situations.





3. On your right in a pot is *Banksia robur*, or Swamp Banksia, with long egg-shaped leaves which are shiny on top and dull underneath (photo above right). This plant grows along the eastern mainland coast of Australia usually in sandy or swampy conditions. The new growth

is velvety red.



4. Callistemon viminalis 'Dawson River Weeper' on your right is a small tree with drooping foliage and brilliant red brushes originally sourced from the Dawson River area of central Queensland (photo above). This species is also known as Weeping Bottlebrush, and often grows along watercourses in its native New South Wales and Queensland.



5. *Isopogon* 'Little Drumsticks' on your left is a low bushy shrub with well displayed yellow cone flowers (photo above).

6. Also on your left, in a pot, is *Homoranthus prolixus* showing an attractive contrast between the layered blue-green foliage and acid yellow flowers (photo below). This plant is listed as vulnerable in the wild and only occurs in areas near Inverell and Bendemeer, New South Wales.



7. Still on your left is *Orthrosanthus multiflorus*, or Morning Iris, a clumping plant with grass-like foliage and true blue flowers (photo below). Each flower only lasts a day but they are produced in profusion during spring

and summer.



8. Cross the bridge and look down the lawn to your right to see *Melaleuca linariifolia* 'Seafoam' (photo below). This paperbark has many frothy white flowers and green needle foliage.



9. On your left in the Ellis Rowan garden is *Hibbertia pedunculata* with bright yellow flowers and fine creeping foliage (photo below). The species name 'pedunculata' refers to the flower having a peduncle or long stalk.

10. On your right in a pot is **Verticordia galeata** with small, bright gold, honey scented flowers in profusion (photo below). This plant occurs naturally near Geraldton, Western

Australia.



11. On your left is *Callistemon* 'Little John', a dwarf form of *Callistemon viminalis* (photo below). This plant shows a stunning contrast between deep red bottlebrush flowers and blue-green foliage.

