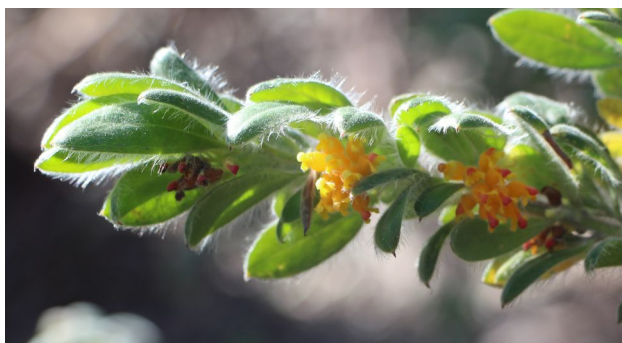


14. *Grevillea ripicola* on the left, commonly known as Collie Grevillea, is a shrub endemic to south-west Western Australia. It forms a dense bush with large orange-red spider flowers with red styles.



*Grevillea ripicola*

15. *Grevillea contrastigma* on your right, is a small bush with soft lush green foliage fringed with white hairs. Pendent hard yellow/orange flowers open from greenish buds. It is endemic to the southwestern Western Australia.



*Grevillea contrastigma*

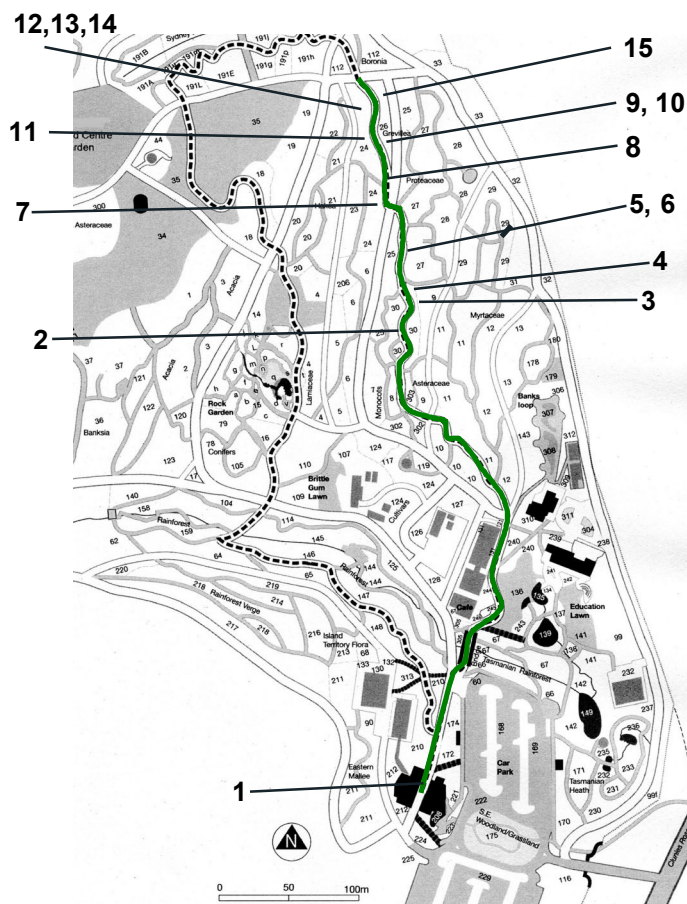


17 - 30 August, 2016

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



*Hakea* 'Winter Burgundy'



Today we will walk from the Visitors Information Centre (VIC) up the Main Path to see the winter-flowering

1. Look left as you leave the VIC to see in a pot *Homoranthus thomasi* a small bush with grey-green leaves, dark red stems and tiny red bell flowers with white tips. This plant is found mainly in inland central Queensland with one area of occurrence in northern New South Wales.

2. Go across the bridge, past the café and up the hill on the Main Path to see on your left *Acacia baileyana* (prostrate form) or Cootamundra Wattle with bright gold balls of flower on drooping grey-green fringed foliage. This plant is endemic to New South Wales.



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3. Further on your right is ***Homoranthus flavescens*** with acid yellow blooms layered on a small neat bush. There is a pretty contrast between the yellow blooms and the fresh green needle foliage. (See photo below)



4. Low on your right is ***Grevillea acropogon***, a low bush with green foliage and deep red clusters of flower. It is endemic to southwestern Western Australia and is threatened in the wild.

5. ***Grevillea saccata*** in a pot on your right has weeping branches with bright green upright leaves and pinkish orange flowers. *Grevillea saccata* is commonly known as Pouched Grevillea, and is a shrub endemic to southwestern Western Australia.



*Grevillea* 'Lady O' (left) *Grevillea saccata* (right)

6. *Grevillea sericea* subsp. *sericea* on your right is an airy bush with light green foliage and white spider flowers. This plant occurs naturally west of Sydney.

7. ***Grevillea* 'Lady O'** across the road on the left and right, is a long blooming shrub with red flowers and bright green foliage. 'Lady O' is a cross between a *Grevillea victoriae* hybrid x *Grevillea rhyolitica* made by local plant breeder Peter Ollerenshaw and named for his mother.

8. On your right is ***Hakea* 'Winter Burgundy'** [Section 26], a tall upright bush with grey-green leaves and bright burgundy blooms.



*Grevillea lavandulacea* (left) *Grevillea speciosa*

9. ***Grevillea lavandulacea*** also on your right, commonly known as Lavender Grevillea, is endemic to south-eastern South Australia and western and central Victoria. The shrub shows a pleasing contrast between the grey foliage and dark red flowers.

10. ***Grevillea speciosa*** on your right, also known as Red Spider Flower, is a shrub which is endemic to New South Wales. It has bright red terminal clusters of flowers on a neat bush



*Grevillea manglesii* subsp. *manglesii*

11. ***Grevillea manglesii* subsp. *manglesii*** or Birdfoot Grevillea on your left is a large open bush with pincushion white flower heads all along the stems. It is native to Western Australia.



*Grevillea wilsonii* X *tripartita*

12. ***Grevillea wilsonii* x *tripartita*** is on your left, a tall, rangy bush with prickly green foliage and large red and cream spider flowers with red styles.



*Grevillea tripartita* subsp. *macrostylis*

13. ***Grevillea tripartita* subsp. *macrostylis*** on the left, is an open, rangy plant with dark green, prickly, three lobed foliage and large single pink and cream flowers with long showy red styles. It is native to southern Western Australia.