12. Telopea 'Canberry Gem' on your left forms a spectacular display of bright red waratah flowers on a large bush with dark green foliage (photo below left). This plant is a cross between $T$. speciosissima and $T$. mongaensis.

13. Telopea mongaensis, Braidwood or Monga Waratah also on your left, has deep pinkish-red flowers held upright above an open bush of dull green foliage (photo above right). It grows at high altitude near Braidwood in southeastern New South Wales.

14. Also on your left is Grevillea speciosa known as Red Spider Flower, a shrub which is endemic to the Sydney region of New South Wales (photo above). It has bright red terminal clusters of flowers on a neat bush.

15. Further on your right is Grevillea 'Bronze Rambler' which is a popular low groundcover with divided foliage and red toothbrush flowers (photo above). Grevillea 'Bronze Rambler' originated in the garden of W and L Wilson, Moe South, Victoria. It is possibly a cross between Grevillea. rivularis and Grevillea 'Poorinda Peter'.


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## 25 Oct-7 Nov 2017

Featuring the plants of the Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra, ACT written and illustrated by Friends Rosalind and Benjamin Walcott
Today we will join the Main Path, after skirting behind the café, to enjoy some spectacular telopeas in bloom amongst others


1. Daviesia arborea is on your right, a shrub which eventually forms a small tree with drooping shiny green foliage and masses of yellow pea flowers with brown centres (photo above). This plant is found in the wild in northern New South Wales and southern Queensland.
2. On your right in a pot is Banksia coccinea with short, bright red cones and grey-green foliage with toothed margins (photo next page top left). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.

3. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your left Grevillea barklyana subsp. barklyana, or Gully Grevillea, which is a large bush with pink toothbrush flowers (photo above right). This plant is endemic to an area near the Tarago River headwaters in west Gippsland, Victoria.

4. Further on your left is Olearia argophylla or Native Musk, a tall shrub or small tree with felted grey leaves and white, strongly scented flowers (photo above). It is an east coast plant which grows naturally in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.

5. Further on your right, on the corner as you bear right is Philotheca myoporoides, a neat bush with dull green foliage, pink buds and white star flowers, which is endemic to southeastern Australia (photo above).
6. Turn left up the hill to see on your right Kunzea parvifolia, a small bush with green foliage and mauve globular heads of fluffy pinkish-mauve flowers (photo below). It is found in the wild in western Victoria and coastal New South Wales.

7. Bear right towards the Main Path, then left up the hill to see on your right Homoranthus sp. aff. flavescens, a neat bush with soft green needle foliage and bright acid yellow flowers on top of the foliage (photo below). This plant is endemic to northern New South Wales.

8. Also on your right is Melaleuca orbicularis which has pink 'pom-pom' blossoms with gold-tipped stamens and is endemic to southwestern Western Australia (photo below).

9. Melaleuca radula or Graceful Honeymyrtle, further on your right has purple brushes on fine green foliage and is endemic to southwestern Western Australia (photo below).

10. Look up to your left to see Doryanthes excelsa or Gymea Lily. This plant is indigenous to the coastal areas of New South Wales near Sydney (photo below). It has sword-like leaves more than a metre long and flower spikes 2-4 metres high.

11. On your right in a pot is Anigozanthos manglesii or Red and Green Kangaroo Paw which is found in the wild on the southwestern coast of Western Australia (photo below). This plant was made the floral emblem of Western Australia in 1960.

