12. On your right is *Hakea commutata*, a small shrub with stiff green foliage and yellow curled flowers with an unpleasant scent (photo below left). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.

13. Still on your right is *Hakea archaeoides*, a bushy shrub with oblong leaves and pendulous red flowers followed by clusters of grey woody nuts (photo above right). This plant is native to the north coast of New South Wales and is listed as vulnerable in the wild.
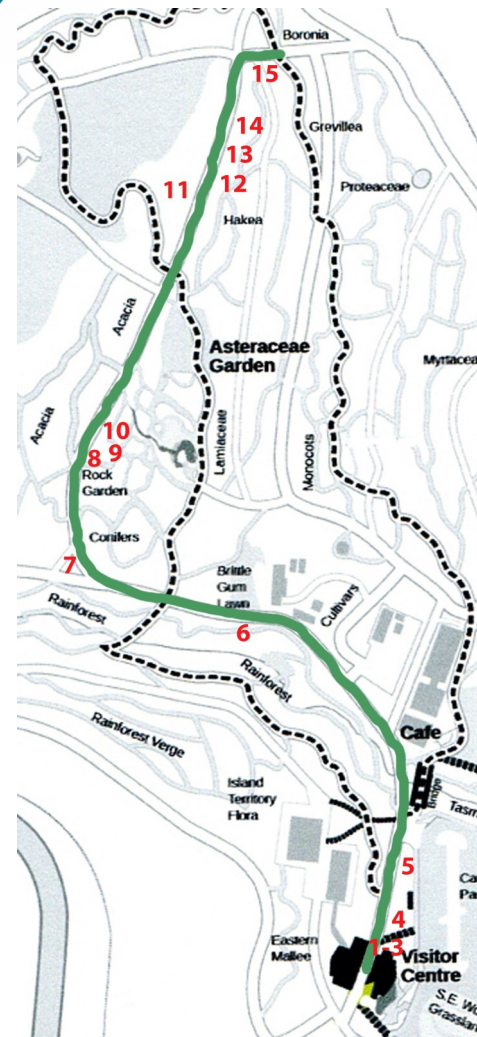
14. Also on your right is *Grevillea whiteana* **Hundubbera form**, a tall rangy bush with dark green linear leaves and creamy-white racemes of flowers (photo below left). This plant is native to southeastern Queensland.

15. Turn right down the hill to see on your right *Grevillea wilsonii x tripartita*, a tall, rangy bush with prickly foliage and large pink spider flowers with red styles (photo above right).

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

Today we will walk from the Visitor Centre up the hill behind the café, then along the road above the Rock Garden

1. After you leave the Visitor Centre, on your right, in a pot, is *Stylidium dichotomum*, or Pins and Needles, with yellow four-part flowers with red spots in the centre (photo above). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.

2. Also on your right, in a pot, is *Stylidium rhynchocarpum*, or Black-beaked Trigger Plant, a many branched perennial with white four-part flowers native to southwestern Western Australia (photo next page top left).

3. Further on your right, in a pot, is ***Prostanthera spinosa***, known as Spiny Mint-bush, a scrambling plant with long-lasting mauve flowers (photo above right). This plant is listed as vulnerable in the wild and is native to five disjunct regions of southeastern mainland Australia.

4. Further along in a pot on your right is ***Actinotus helianthi,*** or Flannel Flower, with white star flowers with yellow grey centres and silver-grey divided foliage (photo above). These plants are native to the coast and mountains of New South Wales and southern Queensland.

5. Still on your right is ***Melaleuca fulgens***, a small bush with narrow grey leaves and reddish-orange 'bottlebrush' flowers which is native to the west coast and southwest of Western Australia, as well as parts of South Australia and the Northern Territory (photo above)..

6. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your left ***Cuttsia viburnea,*** or Native Elderberry, a bushy tropical shrub or tree with toothed, shiny green leaves and heads of white fragrant flowers (photo below left) This plant is native to the coastal regions of northern New South Wales and Queensland and can be a useful indoor plant when young.
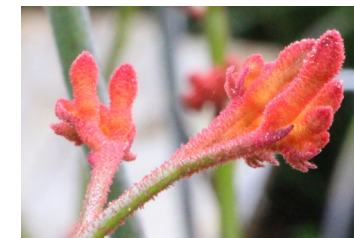

7. Bear right along the road above the Rock Garden to see on your left ***Chamelaucium ciliatum,*** an erect or spreading shrub with linear, aromatic leaves and small, white or pink circular flowers which age to a deeper pink colour (photo above right). This plant is native to southwestern Western Australia.

8. Further on your right is ***Scaevola albida***, a prostrate shrub native to a range of habitats in Queensland, NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia (photo above). This plant has mauve fan flowers on light green groundcover foliage.

9. Again on your right is ***Anigozanthos flavidus***, or Tall Kangaroo Paw, in rusty orange shades (photo below). All Kangaroo Paws are native to Western Australia and the flowers are bird pollinated.

10. Still on your right is ***Grevillea 'Mason's Hybrid'***, a spreading bush with large spider blooms of pink, red and orange (photo below). This hybrid arose from seed collected from an upright glaucous form of *Grevillea bipinnatifida*. The other parent is presumed to be *G. banksii*.

11. On your left is ***Homoranthus biflorus***, an erect shrub with cylinder-shaped leaves and tiny yellow flowers. This plant is native to the northern tablelands of NSW.