

12. On your left is *Eucalyptus macrocarpa* or Mottlecah, with striking silver-grey foliage which grows naturally in southwestern Western Australia (photo below left)



13. Also on your left is *Alyogyne huegelii* 'West Coast Gem' with clear purple 'hibiscus' style flowers which open for a short period only, but are prolific (photo above right). The bush is medium sized with coarse green foliage.



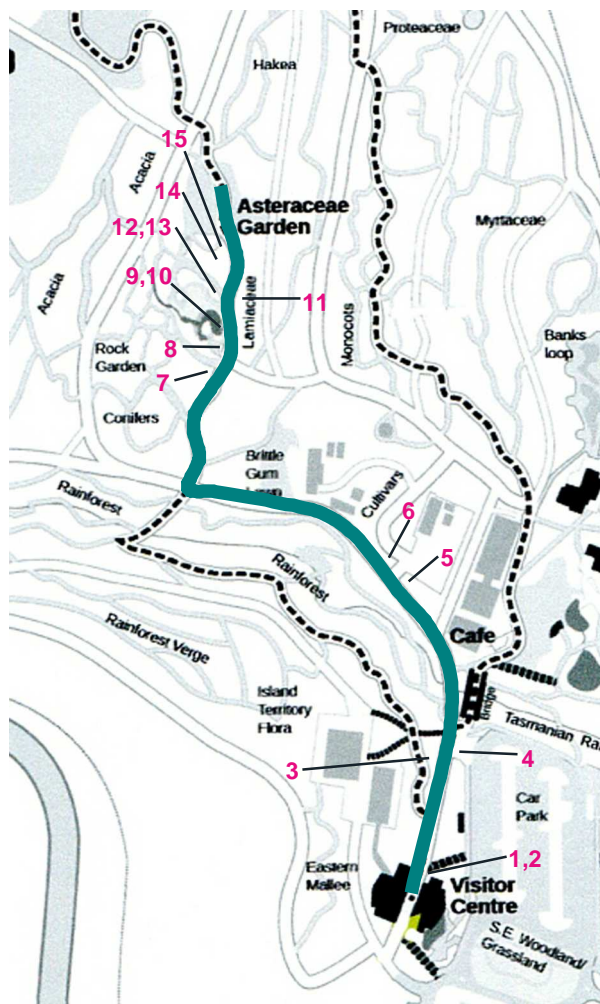
14. Still on your left is *Jacksonia lehmannii*, a tall 'broom-like' bush with bright yellow flowers and grey-green stems (photo above). This plant occurs in the wild along the southern west coast of Western Australia.



15. Further on your left is *Kunzea pulchella*, a medium sized bush with grey-green foliage and spectacular deep red 'bottlebrush' flowers (photo above). This plant is endemic to southwestern Western Australia, where it occurs on granite outcrops and slopes.



A publication of the Friends of the Australian National Botanic Gardens



21 Nov. - 4 Dec. 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 Visitor Centre, up the hill behind the café, past the Rock Garden



1. As you leave the Visitor Centre on your right is an interesting display of *Stylidium* species in pots. One of these is *Stylidium dichotomum*, or Pins and Needles, with yellow four-part flowers with red spots in the centre (photo above). This plant is found in the wild in southwestern Western Australia.

2. Also on your right, in a pot, is *Prostanthera magnifica*, or Magnificent Mintbush, with pink to mauve flowers and showy purple to red calyces and green shiny leaves with wavy margins (photo next page top left). This plant is found on the central western coast of Western Australia.



3. On your left is *Persoonia chamaepitys* or Creeping Geebung, with orange flowers on light green needle foliage that drapes attractively over the edge of the pot (photo above right). This plant is found in the wild only in eastern New South Wales.



4. On your right is *Lechenaultia biloba* or Blue Lechenaultia, a small bush with brilliant blue flowers and soft blue-green foliage (photos above). This plant is named after French botanist Leschenault de la Tour, (1773 – 1826), and is found in southwestern Western Australia.



5. Bear left up the hill behind the café to see on your right *Homoranthus papillatus*, or Mouse Bush, a compact shrub with fine green foliage and heads of pale yellow-green flowers (photo above). This plant is listed as vulnerable in the wild and occurs only in the Granite Belt of Queensland north of Brisbane.

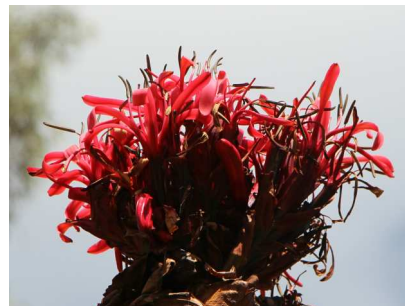
6. Also on your right is *Grevillea bipinnatifida* 'Jingle Bells', a standard grevillea with deeply divided stiff, prickly foliage and many trusses of pink and orange flowers (photo below). Turn right to follow the Main Path towards the Rock Garden.



7. On your left is *Hibbertia serpyllifolia*, or Hairy Guinea Flower, showing very fine, light green foliage with 5-petalled bright lemon flowers in profusion (photos below). This plant grows on the eastern coast of Australia, including Tasmania.



8. Still on your left is *Doryanthes excelsa* or Gynea Lily (photo below). This plant is indigenous to the coastal areas of New South Wales near Sydney, and has sword-like leaves more than a metre long and flower spikes 2-4 metres high.



9. Further on your left in front of the waterfall is *Eremophila dalyana* with grey foliage covered in pinkish-white tubular flowers (photo below). This long-lived plant was named after Sir Dominick Daly, a 19th century Governor of South Australia and occurs in the wild in southern Northern Territory, northern South Australia and Queensland.



10. Again on your left is *Eremophila drummondii*, a small bush with sticky green foliage and mauve tubular flowers which is found in southwestern Western Australia (photo below).



11. On your right is *Callistemon recurvus*, or Tinaroo Bottlebrush, which has bright red brushes and can have leaves with the edges curved under (photo below). This plant is endemic to coastal northern Queensland.

