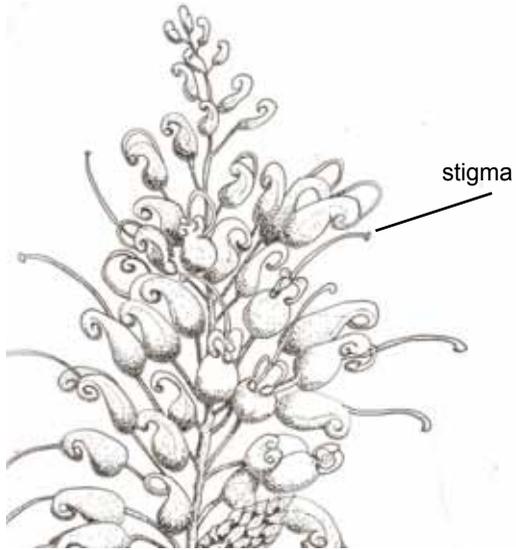


Members of the Proteaceae family are mostly trees or woody shrubs. Lignotubers are often found in shrubs and bark is sometimes thick and corky.

Flowers are frequently in racemes or spikes but sometimes condensed into heads. The style is often long and conspicuous ending in an enlarged stigma [pollen presenter].



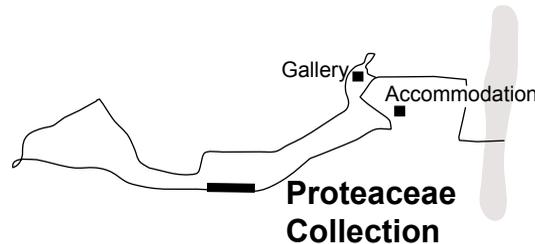
With the exception of a few rainforest species, members of this family usually occur on infertile sandy soils and lateritic gravels. Soils are usually acidic and well drained.

Dryland hakea, banksia, grevillea, dryandra and isopogon species showcase the rich diversity of the Proteaceae family.

Look at each specimen for different adaptations and unusual structural features such as prickly leaves, cones and gnarled fruits. The shape of the flower will determine the method of fertilisation and this can be carried out by bees, birds, butterflies, moths and other insects, and also by microbats and other small invertebrates.

Initially planted during the 1960s by Dave Gordon, this section of the Garden soon became overgrown by those hakeas which readily shed their seeds and by these more vigorous species, hence greatly reducing the variety of species displayed. This restoration celebrates the beauty and form of the family.

Sincere thanks are offered to the **Australian Garden History Society** for support through the part funding of this restoration. This support ensures a further valuable addition to our collection as the honorary directors work tirelessly to increase the understanding of the importance of Australian species in all landscapes.



Myall Park Botanic Garden is owned and led by the Board of Honorary Directors.
Would you like to help? Telephone 07 4665 6705
Email myallparkbotanic@bigpond.com
www.myallparkbotanicgarden.org.au

Proteaceae Collection



The family Proteaceae has fascinated scientists, artists and the general public for over 200 years. Its beauty of leaf, flower and form as well as its lignotubers, fire strategies and unique methods of pollination make this family unique.

Observe the birds and invertebrates as you wander through this collection.



Banksias

There are more than 70 Banksia species. Banksias were named after Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820), who during Captain Cook's 1770 voyage along the east coast of Australia, was the first European to collect specimens of these plants.

Western Australia contains the greatest diversity of banksias, with 60 species recorded. They are also an important part of the flora of Australia's eastern coast. Few banksias are found in the arid regions of Australia or in the rainforests of the eastern coast.

A number of Banksia cultivars has also been developed.

Species you will observe along the walk include:

Banksia ashbyi
Banksia blechnifolia
Banksia burdettii
Banksia caleyi
Banksia dryandroides
Banksia ericifolia
Banksia menziesii
Banksia oblongifolia
Banksia prionotes

Isopogons

Often referred to as 'drumsticks' because of their terminal, globular fruits. Other common names are 'cone flowers' or 'cone bushes'. The Greek isos, equal, and pogon, a bread, referring to the hairs which surround the nut on all sides and are more or less of equal length.

Species you will observe along the walk include:

Isopogon dawsonii
Isopogon formosus
Isopogon mnoraifolius

Grevilleas

Mostly confined to Australia except for a few in Papua New Guinea and islands to Australia's north. The Proteaceae family has more than 340 species of grevilleas. The genus is named for Charles Francis Greville (1749-1809), a founder of the Royal Horticultural Society and friend of botanist Sir Joseph Banks.

The genus Grevillea is probably the most popular and widely cultivated of all Australia's plant genera. Prostrate forms, small to medium shrubs, through to large trees, ensure that there is a grevillea species available for most gardens.

Some species may hybridise readily. Many early hybrids resulted by chance and most of the named cultivars and hybrids available in nurseries originated in this way. However, now the horticulture industry and grevillea specialists are able to choose the parent plants to achieve a desired result. Flower colour and form, plant height and shape, and suitability for climatic conditions can now be manipulated and spectacular results have been achieved.

Species you will observe along the walk include:

<i>Grevillea</i> 'Robyn Gordon'	Graphed Grevilleas on
<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i> include:
<i>Grevillea triloba</i>	<i>Grevillea aurea</i>
<i>Grevillea arenaria</i>	<i>G. beadleana</i>
<i>Grevillea banksia</i> decumbent,	<i>G. decora</i>
red and white	<i>G. flexuosa</i>
<i>Grevillea candelabroides</i>	<i>G. formosa</i>
<i>Grevillea crithmifolia</i>	<i>G. georgeana</i>
<i>Grevillea endlicheriana</i>	<i>G. heliosperma</i>
<i>Grevillea iaspicula</i>	<i>G. intricata</i>
<i>Grevillea hockingsii</i>	<i>G. johnsonii</i>
<i>Grevillea leucopteris</i>	<i>G. leptopoda</i>
<i>Grevillea petrophiloides</i>	<i>G. paradoxa</i>
<i>Grevillea pinaster</i> + compact	<i>G. robusta</i> (variegated)
<i>Grevillea</i> sp.. (Granite Belt)	<i>G. stenomera</i>
	<i>G. tenuiloba</i>
	<i>G. wickhamii</i> subsp. <i>aprica</i>

Hakeas

The name Hakea originated in 1797 when Heinrich Schrader in describing the plant we know as *Hakea teretifolia*, named the genus in honour of Baron Christian Ludwig von Hake, a German patron of botany.

More than 150 species of Hakea are found only in Australia. They occur in a wide range of habitats, from forests and heaths, some swampy, to the arid lands of central Australia. The greatest species diversity occurs in Western Australia which has areas prone to fires. Many have evolved with characteristic lignotubers which enable regrowth and thus avoid species loss.

Leaf shape has adapted to the harsh climate of arid areas, with almost cylindrical leaves reducing moisture loss. Often harsh spines deter browsing animals. The resulting habitat provides a haven for small birds and mammals.

Species you will observe along the walk include:

Hakea bucculenta
Hakea corymbosa
Hakea drupacea
Hakea francisiana
Hakea grammatophylla
Hakea ivoryi
Hakea laurina
Hakea leucoptera subsp. *leucoptera*
Hakea leucoptera subsp. *sericipes*
Hakea lorea subsp. *lorea*
Hakea mitchellii
Hakea multilineata
Hakea orthorrhyncha
Hakea petiolaris
H. preissii
Hakea purpurea
Hakea pycnoneura
H. recurva
Hakea verrucosa