



Must See

July 2026



Aloes are still flowering in the Succulent Garden

It may be the middle of winter, but flowers can be found in every corner of the Garden.

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**BOTANIC
GARDENS
OF SYDNEY**

1 *Camellia* hybrids and cultivars Camellia Garden



Camellias are the stars of winter, with many species, cultivars and hybrids currently in flower, showcasing an impressive range of colours and forms found in this genus. This is achieved through hybridisation which involves carefully cross-pollinating selected plants to combine desirable traits such as unusual flower colours, fragrance, longer flowering periods and improved climate tolerance. Lookout for *Camellia* 'Kogane Nishiki' (pictured), a hybrid of *Camellia japonica* 'Betty Foy Sanders' and *Camellia nitidissima*.
Family: Theaceae

3 Cadi Jam Ora Storyline Gadigal Country



Cadi Jam Ora shares stories led by Country, culture and 65,000 years of knowing the plants and place of Gadigal Country. The stories shared arose from a deeply collaborative creative process between Gadigal traditional Custodians, elders and knowledge holders, and the Botanic Gardens Team, including First Nations Educators. These stories come from a place of responsibility for caring for Country and the reciprocal and intimate relationships with land, sky and sea.

4 *Euphorbia pulcherrima* 'Henrietta Eck' Poinsettia



Native to Mexico and Central America, where the Aztecs used its colourful bracts to make dyes and its sap for medicinal purposes. The plant was named after Joel Roberts Poinsett, the first US ambassador to Mexico, who introduced it to the United States of America in 1825. 'Henrietta Eck' is a distinctive cultivar developed by the Eck family, renowned poinsettia breeders whose work transformed poinsettias into one of the world's most popular Christmas plants with festive red bracts.
Family: Euphorbiaceae

5 *Corymbia abergiana* Range Bloodwood



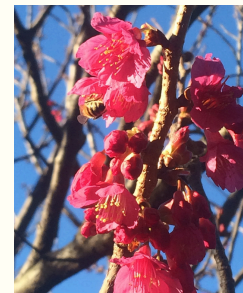
Buds of this medium-sized tree, from north Queensland are bursting open, attracting possums, flying foxes, European and native bees to fragrant, nectar-rich, creamy-gold flowers. Flowers smell of honey early in the morning when the flowers are still full of nectar. It is one of many 'Gum Tree' species, including, *Eucalyptus*, *Angophora* and *Corymbia*, that thrive in this part of our Garden.
Family: Myrtaceae

6 *Anneslea fragrans* Spitting Tree



This attractive flower ensures that its pollen is transferred via an inbuilt trigger (spitting) mechanism. The swollen base of this spire-like flower has slits in it to allow the flowers' perfume to escape. Bees and other insects are attracted to the scent and when they knock the protruding floral parts, a blob of pollen fires out of the top of the flower. The now pollen-coated bee moves to another older, open flower to successfully pollinate.
Family: Pentaphragaceae

7 *Prunus* 'Yvonne Matthies' Millennium Cherry

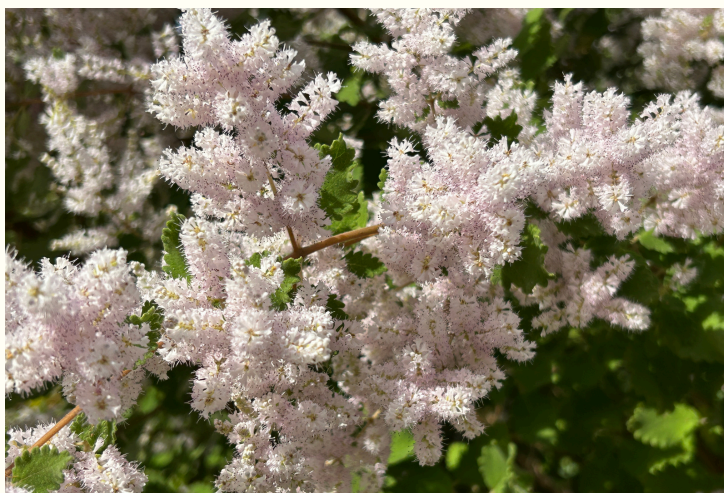


These trees with their spectacular fuchsia-coloured blossoms are hybrids of the Wild Cherry, (*Prunus avium*) and Taiwanese Cherry, (*Prunus campanulata*) and are named for the mother of Judyth McLeod, academic, garden historian and nurserywoman. This cultivar was bred to create a flowering cherry for warm-climate gardens. 'Prunus' refers to a diverse genus of trees and shrubs in the rose family that includes some of the world's most popular fruit and ornamental trees.
Family: Rosaceae

8 *Aeonium canariense* Canary Island Aeonium



Aeoniums are fleshy succulents native to Madeira, the Canary Islands and North Africa. Yellow, star-shaped flowers appear on mature plants, borne in cone-shaped clusters at the end of the stems. The leaf rosettes die back after flowers are finished. Situated near the amphitheatre – these sculptural succulents are highly attractive to pollinators and thrive in full sun.
Family: Crassulaceae



Plant of the Month

2 *Tetradenia riparia* Misty Plume Bush



Native to Southern and Eastern Africa, Misty Plume Bush is cultivated for its showy winter flowers, coloured white to lilac, borne in spikes at the end of branches. The flower display differs according to whether the plant is male or female. Male flowers create a misty effect; female spikes are more compact. Its former name, *Iboza riparia*, derives from a Zulu word. Iboza, describing aromatic and medicinal qualities of the plant's heart-shaped leaves, which have a pungent gingery smell. Plants are semi-succulent and drought tolerant, and respond well to pruning after flowering.
Family: Lamiaceae