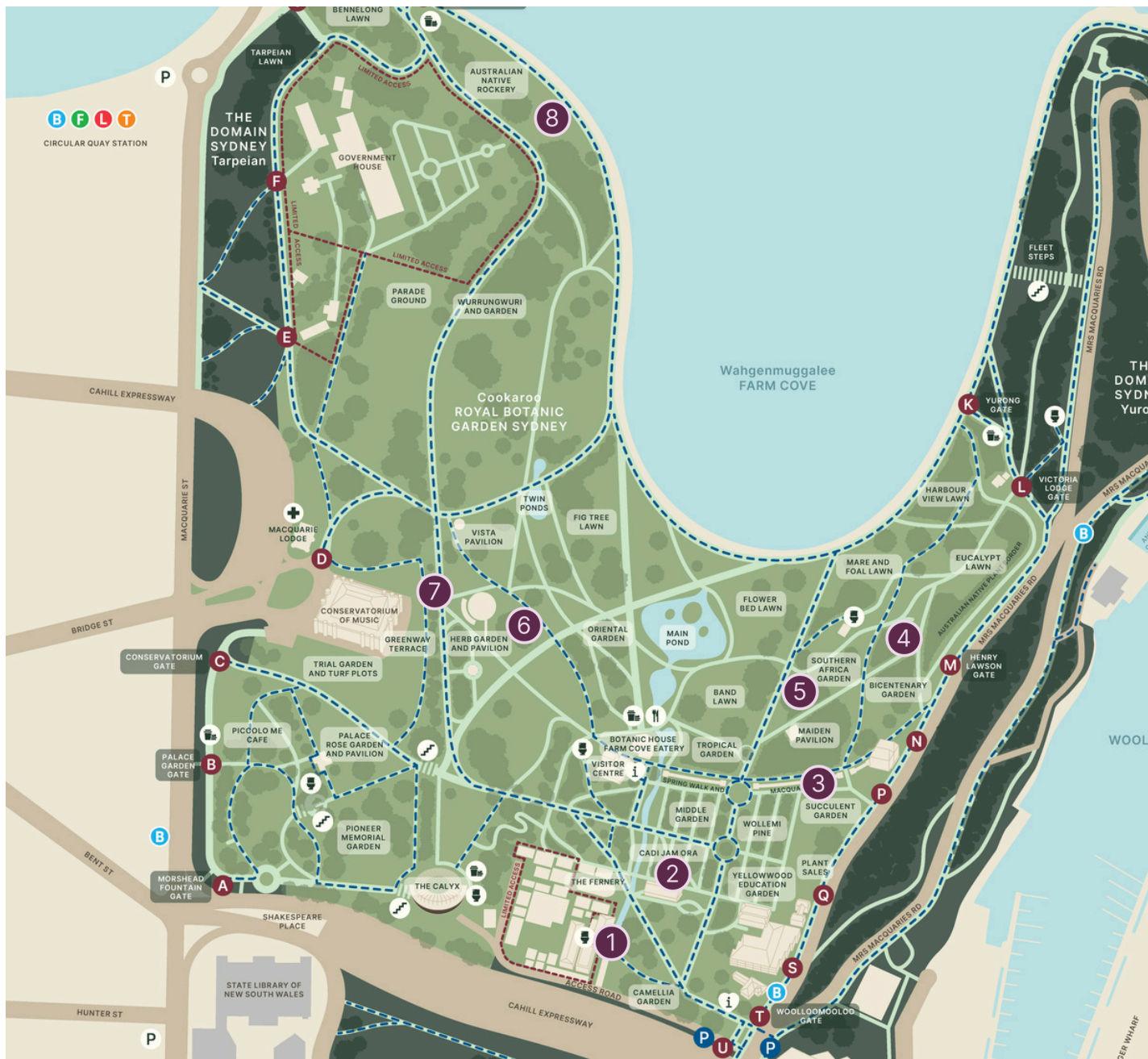
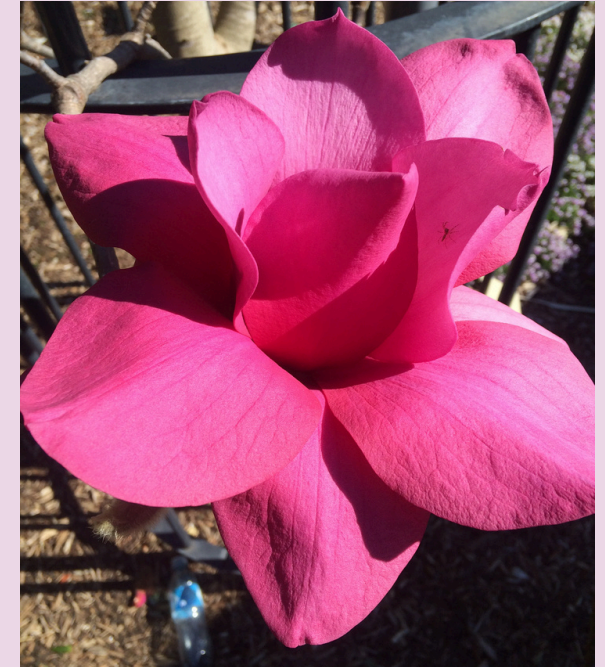




Must See

August 2026



Magnolia 'Vulcan' flowering near the Palace Rose Garden pavilion.

Warm up with a walk in the Garden and discover these plant treasures along the way.

To discover more, join a daily guided walk:
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**BOTANIC
GARDENS
OF SYDNEY**

2 *Xanthorrhoea* sp.
Gulgadya, Grass Tree



This extraordinary plant with its skirt of grass-like leaves is endemic to Australia. It's especially important to the Gadigal, traditional owners and custodians of this site, who call the plant Gulgadya. The 'trunk' (caudex) made from old leaf bases protects the plant's growing tip from fire and also exudes a valuable yellow resin. As the days grow longer the flower spike (scape) is covered with small nectar-rich white flowers attracting birds, insects and mammals. Flowers emerge first on the north side of the spike.

Family: **Asphodelaceae**

3 *Prunus campanulata*
Taiwan Flowering Cherry



This graceful deciduous tree, native to South China, Taiwan, and Vietnam is one of the earliest flowering cherry trees. In winter it delights with a profusion of magenta, bell-shaped flowers in pendulous umbels. These nectar-rich flowers attract pollinating birds and insects. Flowers are followed by small red fruit (drupes) also popular with birds. In spring, bright green foliage appears, turning bronze in autumn.

Family: **Rosaceae**

4 *Macadamia janseni*
Bulberin Nut



This is one of only four macadamia species in the world – all found on Australia's east coast. This small tree is the rarest of the four and is endangered in the wild. It was first described scientifically in 1992, after being discovered by a group of 'bush botanists,' and is named after one of them, Ray Jansen. There are fewer than 100 trees in the wild, growing in a handful of rainforest populations around Bundaberg, Queensland. Its nuts are bitter and inedible.

Family: **Proteaceae**

5 *Veltheimia bracteata*
Forest Lily



To the delight of gardeners and pollinators, the Forest Lily is a winter-flowering bulb producing dusky pink tubular flowers. The succulent, green rippled leaves form a rosette at the top of the bulb. The inflorescence emerges pointing straight upwards, then arching outwards as flowers mature and open. A native of South Africa's Eastern Cape, after blooming they go into a dormant stage in summer ready to emerge again in the cooler months.

Family: **Asparagaceae**

6 *Coffea arabica*
Coffee



This species is native to Ethiopia and plants were first introduced to Australia with the First Fleet in 1788, having been collected en route from Brazil. Trees take about seven years to produce their fruit which ripens from green to bright red amongst the glossy, oblong, green leaves. Inside the mature fruit are the seeds commonly known as 'beans' which are soaked, dried, roasted and finally ground for the much-loved brew.

Family: **Rubiaceae**



7 *Acacia cultriformis*
Knife-leaf Wattle



Collectively, acacias are commonly known as wattles and Australia has over 1000 species including the national floral emblem, *Acacia pycnantha*. The green and gold colours of the foliage and flowers provide the colours for Australia's sporting teams. Like most members of the genus, this species does not have true leaves but has leaf-like flattened stems called phyllodes which in this species are shaped like a knife.

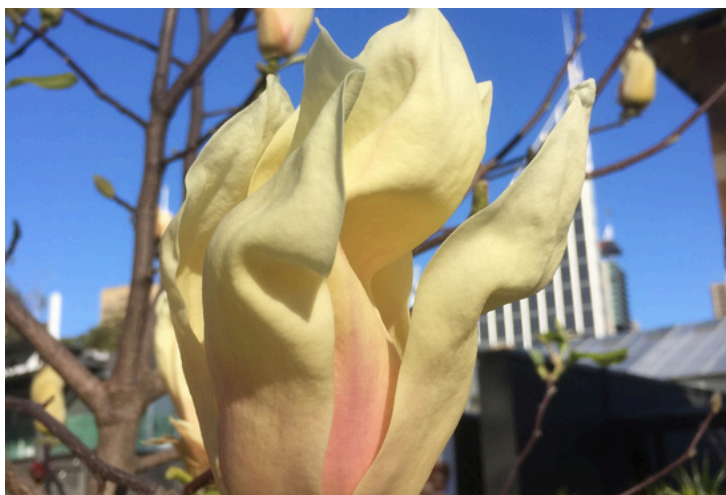
Family: **Fabaceae**

8 *Grevillea* varieties
Spider Flowers



Head to the Australian Native Rockery to see the stunning grevilleas – much admired for their nectar-rich blooms that provide a crucial food source for honeyeaters, lorikeets and native bees, often blooming through winter when other food is scarce. They have brightly coloured, petalless flowers with elongated pollen presenters and receptors called styles, accounting for their common name of Spider Flowers.

Family: **Proteaceae**



Plant of the Month

1 *Magnolia* 'Yellow Lantern'

Magnolias belong to an early lineage of flowering plants, with fossils dating back 100 million years to the Cretaceous period. This was a time before bees were common and magnolia flowers relied on beetles for pollination. Native to East and Southeast Asia, as well as North and Central America, there are over 300 species and many hybrids. Yellow magnolias are especially rare in the wild, making hybrids like 'Yellow Lantern' remarkable for their fragrant, creamy yellow, tulip-shaped flowers that cover these deciduous trees.

Family: **Magnoliaceae**