Red-Flowering Gum  
*Corymbia ficifolia*  
Covered by red blossoms, this flowering gum tree is well known as a spectacular street tree in Mediterranean climates. It was thought to be a member of the eucalyptus group until the mid-1990s, when its genus was changed from *Eucalyptus* to *Corymbia*.

**Fun Fact**  
This plant gets its species name of *ficifolia* from the ficus-like leaves it has.

Little Kurrajong  
*Brachychiton bidwillii*  
A rare, small-growing tree from coastal Queensland and New South Wales. Like most brachychitons, this tree flowers before the leaves emerge in the spring.

**Fun Fact**  
Kurrajong translates to “fishing line”—which is what Indigenous Australians used the bark to make.

Red Silky Oak  
*Grevillea banksii*  
A coastal Queensland species with spectacular flowers. This plant has become a parent in the development of new colorful hybrid plants in the nursery trade.

**Fun Fact**  
Grevillea is in the Proteaceae family with fellow Australian natives banksias, hakeas, and the delicious macadamia nut tree.

Wollemi Pine  
*Wollemia nobilis*  
An IUCN Critically Endangered tree with fewer than 100 left in the wild. It is related to other prehistoric coniferous trees such as the Queensland kauri and Norfolk Island pine. Despite its common name, it is not a true pine.

**Fun Fact**  
Once thought to be long extinct, living specimens were found in 1994 in a remote canyon near the Blue Mountains. The discovery was the equivalent to finding a living dinosaur!

Northern Wattle  
*Acacia crassicarpa*  
A fast-growing tree from Queensland, Australia and Papua New Guinea (PNG). It is on the IUCN Red List as a result of intense logging in PNG.

**Fun Fact**  
It has been reported that, in the higher rainfall areas of its range, this tree can reach 15 feet tall in its first year of growth.

Queensland Kauri  
*Agathis robusta*  
An IUCN Red List species from Queensland (Atherton Tableland and Fraser Island). This towering, coniferous species was logged extensively causing it to become threatened.

**Fun Fact**  
Kauris are part of an ancient group of trees once found worldwide. However, these trees disappeared from the Northern Hemisphere around the time dinosaurs became extinct.

Southern Blechnum Banksia  
*Banksia blechnifolia*  
A groundcover banksia from southwest Australia. These small plants are named for their resemblance to *Blechnum* ferns. Many of the groundcover banksias are pollinated by small marsupials.

**Fun Fact**  
All but one species of banksia comes from Australia and of those species over 90% are found growing in the southwestern corner of Australia.

Goldfield’s Blackbutt  
*Eucalyptus lesouefii*  
Native to the gold-mining region of Western Australia, this plant thrives with little water and tolerates salty soils. This species was named in honor of Albert Le Souef, a man with a rich zoological history in Australia.

**Fun Fact**  
A mallee is a shorter-growing type of eucalyptus that has developed ways to survive growing in arid areas with common wildfires. In some cases, a mallee will put out new sprouts after it has burned to the ground.
**Firewood Banksia**  
*Banksia menziesii*

A beautiful, flowering tree that provides nectar to many native birds. The sweet nectar was also used by Indigenous Australians to make delicious beverages for celebrations.

**Fun Fact**

Because they grow in areas of constant wildfires, many banksias use fire to release their seeds. Watch this moment of botanical wonder in the video on the back page.

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**Showy Dryandra**  
*Banksia formosa*

Another splendid banksia from southwest Australia. Flowers from this shrub are often used in the cut flower industry.

**Fun Fact**

Banksias are in the Proteaceae family along with the famous proteas of South Africa.

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**Kangaroo Paw**  
*Anigozanthos sp*

Kangaroo paw plants have exploded in colors and popularity over the last few years. Development of these small flowering plants has led to them being a common sight in Southern California gardens and landscapes.

**Fun Fact**

Southwest Australia, where kangaroo paw comes from, has some of the richest botanical biodiversity on Earth.

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**Silver Princess**  
*Eucalyptus caesia*

A graceful, weeping mallee from southwest Western Australia. Beautiful dangling red flowers are pollinated by insects and birds. The silver coloring of its branches and stems gives this plant its common name.

**Fun Fact**

The most colorful flowering eucalyptus trees come from southwest Australia where pollination is dominated by birds and insects.

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**Gimuy**  
*Ficus albipila*

A towering tree from the Wet Tropics of Queensland. Large buttress roots, up to 15 feet, help secure these trees to the rain forest floor. Some older trees can reach up to 150 feet tall.

**Fun Fact**

Indigenous Australians would cut chunks out of the large buttressed trunks and use the thick bark to make shields, which they decorated with local plants, shells, and rocks.

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**Carnarvon Gorge Macrozamia**  
*Macrozamia moorei*

The largest of all macrozamias, this plant can reach 23 feet tall in its native Queensland. It is on the IUCN Red List and conservation efforts to secure its future are in place.

**Fun Fact**

Cycads are palmlike, but are not palms at all. They are more closely related to conifers in that they are a very old group of plants and produce cones.

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**Exclusive Video**

See a banksia cone burning and opening to release its seeds by visiting this link: [sd.gozaoo.org/banksia](http://sd.gozaoo.org/banksia)

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