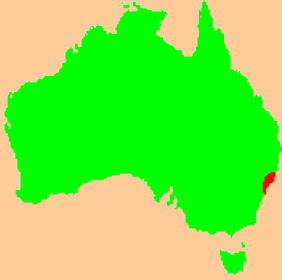


# Grevillea buxifolia



- Family:** Proteaceae
- Distribution:** Woodland and open forest along the central coast of New South Wales and adjacent ranges.
- Common Name:** Grey spider flower.
- Derivation of Name:** *Grevillea*...after Charles Francis Greville, co-founder of the Royal Horticultural Society  
*buxifolia*... From Latin *folium*, a leaf, and the genus *Buxus*, a reference to the appearance of the foliage.
- Conservation Status:** Not considered to be at risk in the wild.

## General Description:

*Grevillea buxifolia* is typical of the "spider-flower grevilleas where the individual flowers are arranged in a more or less globular arrangement. It is generally a small to medium sized, rounded shrub between 1 and 2.5 metres high. Leaves are oval to elliptical in shape about 10 mm in length. They are generally glossy green on the upper surface and greyish below with short hairs. The grey, hairy flowers occur in clusters at the ends of the branches and are seen in late winter and spring.

There are three recognised subspecies (subsp. *buxifolia*, subsp. *ecorniculata*, subsp. *phylicoides*) which differ in the shape and features of the pollen presenter.



***Grevillea buxifolia***

Photo: Brian Walters

*Grevillea buxifolia* subsp. *buxifolia* and subsp. *phylicoides* are both well known in cultivation and are generally reliable and attractive shrubs for well drained soils in sunny

or semi-shaded situations. They withstand extended dry periods once established and are tolerant of at least moderate frosts. Subsp. *ecorniculata* has not been cultivated to any great extent but would be expected to perform similarly to the other two subspecies.

Propagation may be carried out from seed, preferably after 'nicking' the hard seed coat to slightly expose the embryo. Cuttings of firm, current seasons growth can also succeed but the strike rate may be low and misting should be minimised because of the hairy stems and leaves which can be affected by fungus.