

Distinguishing between Grevilleas and Hakeas

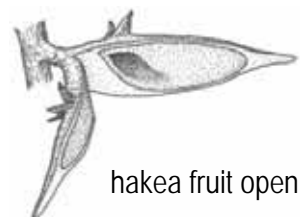
Grevilleas and hakeas belong to the Proteaceae family and are very closely related.

Please use the illustrations and text to assist you to identify grevilleas and hakeas as you explore our Garden.

The more obvious differences between the two groups (genera) are noted below.

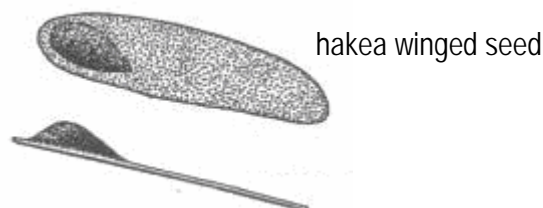
1. Grevilleas have thin-walled or leathery fruits opening along the curved margin. The fruits do not remain on the plant long, but are shed once opened. *Grevillea glauca* is an exception, having large woody fruit. You can see *Grevillea glauca* growing at the Western Walk.

Hakeas have woody fruits opening at the end. The fruits remain on the plant for many seasons, even after they have opened and released the seeds.



2. Grevillea seeds either have no wing or a membranous wing surrounding the seed.

Hakeas usually have seeds with a membranous wing spreading from one side.



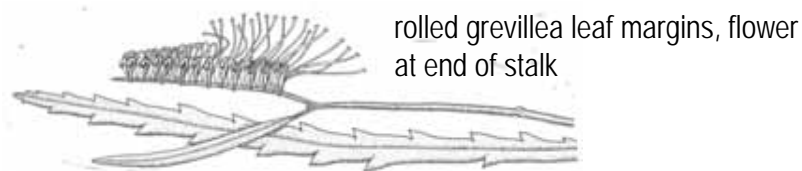
3. Grevilleas have leaves usually turned down or rolled under at the margins and the under-surface is usually hairier, or of a different colour or venation.

Hakeas have leaves that are either circular in cross-section or, when flat, are similar in their covering and venation on both sides.

4. Grevilleas have flowers most frequently borne at the end of stems.

Hakeas have flowers most frequently found along the stem.

circular hakea leaves, flowers along stem



hairy grevillea underside

