

Wax flower



Chamaelaucium uncinatum, the Geraldton waxflower, Geraldton wax, is a flowering plant endemic to Western Australia. It is an erect shrub 0.5 to 4m high, bearing white or pink flowers June–November. The name *uncinatum* means "hooked" in Latin, in reference to the tips of the leaves.

The flowers (somewhat resembling those of the tea tree) last a relatively long time after cutting, making the plant popular in horticulture. It is widely cultivated throughout Australia, both in home gardens and in the cut flower industry. Purple-flowering cultivars have been developed.

Wax is relatively hardy and fairly easy to grow in a Mediterranean climate with well-drained sandy soil and a sunny aspect. It can be grown in areas of higher humidity, such as Sydney, but tends to be short lived. It is also good in pots. It has the tendency to 'fall over' and may need support. It is very drought-tolerant and has aromatic leaves. Many varieties are commercially available, named both for colour and for early/late flowering times. In the wild, Geraldton wax is most commonly white with varying tinges of mauve.

Category: Flowering shrubs

Families: Myrtaceae

Genus: *Chamaelaucium*

Species: *uncinatum*

Geographical Area of Origin: Oceania

Climatic Zones: Sub-tropical, USDA 10 b (Southern Italy and islands)

Habit: Shrub

Leaves: Treadlike filament / Needle-like

Colore Foglie: Verde 

Flowering Period: Febbraio / Marzo / Aprile / Maggio / Dicembre

Flower: Simple flower

Colore Fiori: Giallo  Rosso  Bianco  Rosa  Viola 

Favorite soil: Sub-acid / medium acid / Light sandy

Water needs: Medium



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Light Exposure: Medium shade / Half shade / Full light / Full sun

Form: Grown as shrub / bush

Colore Frutti: Marrone 

Parfumed: yes