



Hakea salicifolia

Common Name(s):

Willow-leaved hakea

Current Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

Habitat:

Terrestrial. A coastal and lowland plant (Timmins & MacKenzie 1995). The plant is found at sites with low fertility (Timmins & MacKenzie 1995). A plant confined to very poor soils (Timmins & MacKenzie 1995). The plant is found in low forest, scrub and forest margin, shrubland and fernlands (Timmins & MacKenzie 1995).

Features:

Large erect shrub or small tree, glabrous except for silky hairs on very young shoots and leaves. Shoots angular. Leaves sessile to shortly petiolate, flattened, 60-110 x 5-15mm, narrowly elliptic-oblong or narrow-elliptic, entire, coriaceous; base attenuate; apex acute, not spiny. Flowers in fascicles of up to about 20. Pedicels 3-7mm long. Perianth white, < pedicel; limb curled back against tube. Ovary sessile; style glabrous; stigma cone large, oblique. Fruit 2-2.7 x 1.3-1.6cm, tuberculate; beak curved. Seed 15-20 x 5-7mm (including wing), black; wing extending down 1 side. (Webb et. al., 1988)

Flowering:

August,
September,
October,
November

Fruiting:

Fruit are always present because follicles persist on tree (Timmins & MacKenzie 1995).

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=4048



Caption: Coromandel
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



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