

## ***Banksia integrifolia*- Coast Banksia**

**Family:**

Proteaceae

**Distribution:**

Southern, central and north coast of New South Wales (a separate sub species occurs on the Great Divide). In HSC; Communities Q1 (271.1 ha), Q2 (6.6 ha), S (62.3 ha) & T (283.7 ha). Almost exclusively found on lower slopes to edge of water on soils derived from Narrabeen group geology. Rarely extending up slopes onto Hawkesbury sandstone (Community T).

**Common Name:**

Coast Banksia.

**Derivation of Name:**

***Banksia***; in honour of Joseph Banks, named by Carl von Linne'. ***integrifolia***, whole-leaved.

**Conservation Status:**

Although much of Coast Banksia's habitat is conserved in HSC, it is still threatened by rising sea levels from climate change.



**Description:**

Tree to 10 m high in HSC, although may get considerably larger outside of HSC; bark rough – coarsely tessellated and grey to brown in colour, extending to larger branches. May be a multi trunked tree in certain situations. Adult leaves are stiff & arranged in whorls with entire margins to 20cm in length, 1cm to 3.5cm wide, juvenile leaves are toothed on margins. Leaves of Coast Banksia have a silvery underside. The pale yellow flowers occur through autumn and are followed by woody cones shedding seed in late spring early summer. Spot flowering can occur most months of the year.

**Longevity:**

Over 100 years.

**Horticultural Merit and uses:**

Widely used tree in horticultural applications. Good ornamental fast growing tree, generally a narrow upright tree that is tolerant of a wide range of soil types. Long lived, it can be pruned making it a useful low maintenance street tree. Drought and frost resistant. It has excellent resistance to *Phytophthora cinnamomi* dieback.

**Fauna Value:**

Abundant flowers provide nectar and pollen to a wide range of bird species and arboreal mammals as well as many insects. Fruit also provide a seed source for cockatoos.







