

Hakea salicifolia

COMMON NAME

willow-leaved hakea

FAMILY

Proteaceae

AUTHORITY

Hakea salicifolia (Vent.) B.L.Burtt

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Exotic

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

NVS CODE

HAKSLC

CONSERVATION STATUS

Not applicable

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).

WETLAND PLANT INDICATOR STATUS RATING

FACU: Facultative Upland

Occasionally is a hydrophyte but usually occurs in uplands (non-wetlands).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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)

SIMILAR TAXA

Large erect shrub or tree, without hair except for silky hairs on very young shoots and leaves. Not prickly. Leaves flattened and elliptic (rounded at both ends, widest in the middle) to 110 mm long. Capdule woody with beak t 1.6 cm long, seed winged down one side. Flowers August-November. Can be distinguished from downy hakea and needlebush (prickly hakea) as it is flat leaved and not prickly. Could be confused with phyllode bearing wattles e.g. Sydney golden wattle (*Racosperma longifolia*) (DOC, 1998).

FLOWERING

August, September, October, November



Hakea salicifolia. Photographer: Richard Hursthouse, Licence: CC BY.



Paraparaumu. (Planted?). Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken: 08/10/2006, Licence: CC BY.

FLOWER COLOURS

Cream, White

FRUITING

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

LIFE CYCLE

Perennial. Perennial. Seeds. No vegetative reproduction. Seed production is approximately 25 000 seeds at 15-20cm d.b.h. A seed bank is formed on trees not soil. Seed is dispersed by gravity and wind.

YEAR NATURALISED

1908

ORIGIN

Eastern Australia

REASON FOR INTRODUCTION

Ornamental

TOLERANCES

The plant is slightly tolerant of shade, highly tolerant of drought and intolerant of poor drainage. At the adult stage the plant is slightly intolerant to frost. The plant does not resprout from the base after physical damage. Fire kills the plant but serotonous seed capsules release seed if fire not severe.

ETYMOLOGY

salicifolia: From the Latin Salix 'willow' and -folia 'leaf', meaning 'willow-leaved'

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/hakea-salicifolia/>