

Banksia integrifolia subsp. *integrifolia*



FAMILY: PROTEACEAE

BOTANICAL NAME: *Banksia integrifolia*
subsp. *integrifolia*, L.f., *Suppl. Pl.* 127 (1782)

COMMON NAME: Coast banksia

COMMONWEALTH STATUS: (*EPBC Act*)
Not listed

TASMANIAN STATUS: (*TSP Act*) presumed
extinct

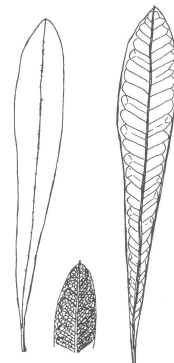
Banksia integrifolia var. *integrifolia*. J. O'Connell.

Description

A tree that closely resembles the common silver banksia (*Banksia marginata*). The young branches and leaves are covered in soft hairs, the new leaves in spring are often golden or red-bronze in colour. **Leaves:** The adult leaves are usually oblong to wedge-shaped (between 6-10 cm long and 15-25 mm wide) with a bluntly pointed tip. The lower leaf surface is conspicuously covered in white hairs. The upper leaf surface is green and leathery in texture. **Flowers:** The pale yellow flowers are arranged in a cone shaped spike that is approximately 8 - 16 cm long and covered with silky hairs. The elongated female flower part (style) is less slender than that of *Banksia marginata*. Flowering occurs from January to June (Flora of Victoria). **Fruit:** The fruiting cone contains woody capsules (description from Cochrane 1980, Curtis, 1967). **This species was previously known as *Banksia integrifolia* or *Banksia integrifolia* var. *integrifolia*.**

Distribution and Habitat

On the mainland this species occurs in Victoria, New South Wales and south-east Queensland. In Tasmania, wild *Banksia integrifolia* subsp. *integrifolia* was recorded from calcareous soils in areas exposed to salt spray on King Island and also from the ridgeline of Long Island in the Hogan Group between Deal Island and Wilsons Promontory. Here a solitary tree was located, however on a subsequent visit it was found to be dead (A. Buchanan pers. comm., Curtis 1867, Kirkpatrick 1991). No other subspecies of *Banksia integrifolia* occur in Tasmania.



Banksia integrifolia.
G. Davies.

Key Sites and Populations

Banksia integrifolia subsp. *integrifolia* is presumed extinct in Tasmania.

Known Reserves

This species is not currently known from any reserve.

Ecology and Management

Banksia integrifolia subsp. *integrifolia* is protected from fire by thick bark and tough, woody cones that contain the seed. However, it has been suggested that the combination of heavy grazing and burning probably caused the extinction of this species in Tasmania (Kirkpatrick 1991). Birds are the most likely pollination vector for this species (A. Hingston pers. comm.).

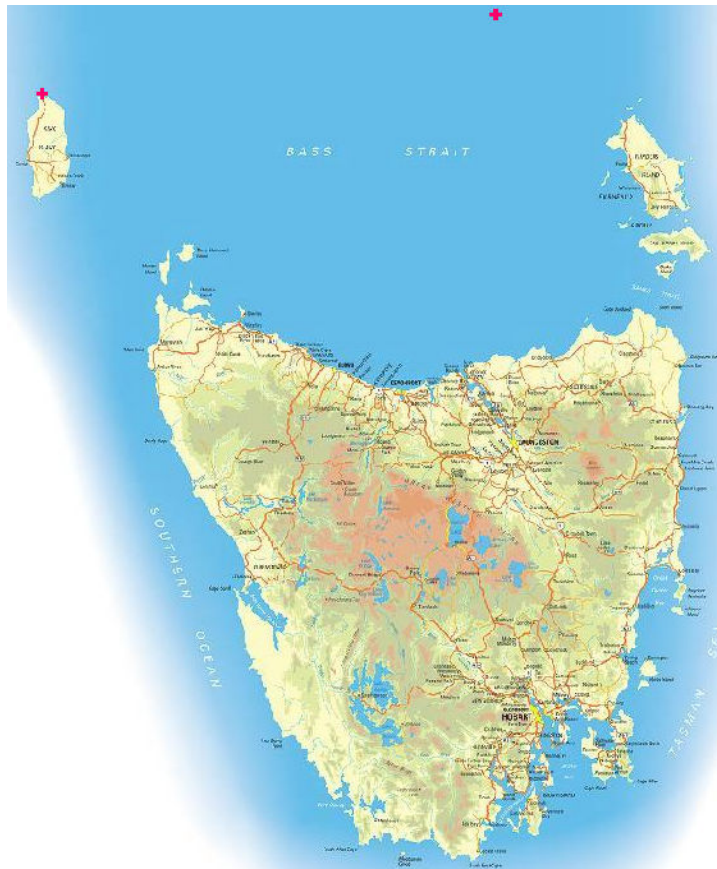
Ecology and Management

There is no immediate need for reassessment of this taxon.

Further Information

- Cochrane, GR, Fuhrer, BA, Rotherman, J, Rotherman M & Willis, JH 1980, *Flowers and Plants of Victoria and Tasmania*, Reed, Sydney.
- Curtis, WM 1967, *The Student's Flora of Tasmania*, Part 3, Government Printer, Hobart.
- Kirkpatrick, JB 1991, *Tasmanian Native Bush: A Management Handbook*, Tasmanian Environment Centre, Hobart.
- Whinray, JS 1974, Coast Banksia in Tasmania. *The Launceston Naturalist* 7(5), 2-4.

Tasmanian Distribution



Date last modified: 17/5/2011.