

Hakea ulicina



Hakea ulicina. H & A Wapstra.

FAMILY: PROTEACEAE

BOTANICAL NAME: *Hakea ulicina*, R.Br.,
Prodr. Suppl. 1: 29 (1830)

COMMON NAME: Furze hakea

COMMONWEALTH STATUS: (*EPBC Act*)
Not Listed

TASMANIAN STATUS: (*TSP Act*) vulnerable

Description

A dense shrub up to 1.5 m tall. The branchlets and young leaves are covered with hairs. **Leaves:** This species is easily recognisable by its flattened, linear, sharp pointed leaves that spread widely. The leaves are between 3-10 cm long and 2-3 mm wide. **Flowers:** The flowers are nearly stalkless and arranged in short clusters where leaves arise from the stem. The flowers are white or pinkish tubes approximately 3 mm long. Flowering occurs in spring. **Fruit:** The fruit is brown, woody, and broadly cone shaped, growing to between 12-18 mm long and 8-12 mm wide. The fruit has a short beak, which is straight or rarely turned upward. The valves are thick and almost smooth. The seeds are flat and black with translucent wings (description from Cochrane *et al.* 1980, Curtis 1967). Most herbarium specimens have been collected between September and December.

Distribution and Habitat

On the mainland this species occurs in New South Wales and Victoria. The Tasmanian distribution is restricted to the heaths and scrubs of the Furneaux Group in Tasmania (Curtis 1967, Kirkpatrick 1991).

Key Sites and Populations

Key sites for *Hakea ulicina* include Flinders Island and Cape Barren Island.

Known Reserves

This species is reserved in the Clarke Island Nature Reserve, Darling Range Conservation Area and the Wingaroo Nature Reserve.

Ecology and Management

Hakea ulicina will regenerate after fire. However, as it is not known whether it will resprout after damage, frequent firing should be avoided to allow fruiting between fires. In Tasmania, *Phytophthora cinnamomi* (root rot) and land clearance are the major threats to *Hakea ulicina* (Kirkpatrick 1991, Underwood 1998).

Insects are the most likely pollination vector for this species (A. Hingston pers. comm.).

Conservation Status Assessment

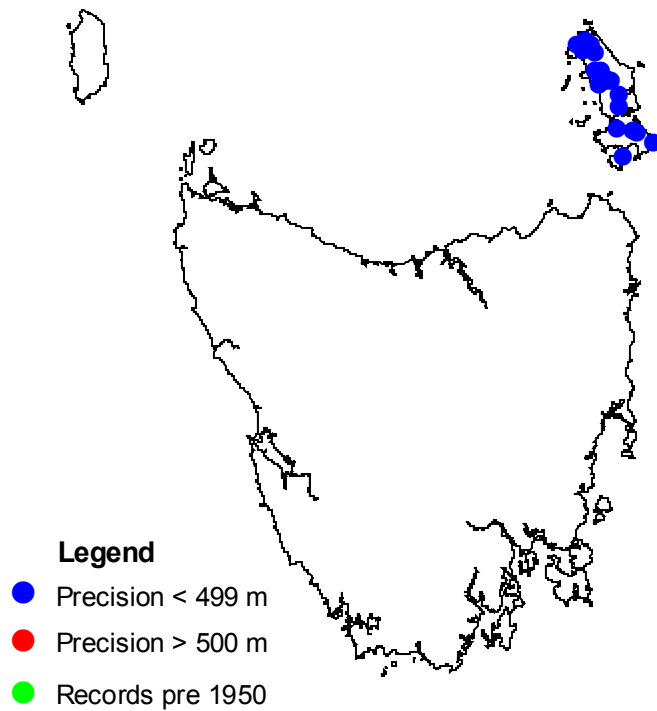
There is no immediate need for reassessment of *Hakea ulicina*.

Further Information

- Barker, PCJ 1994, *Phytophthora cinnamomi: The Susceptibility and Management of Selected Tasmanian Rare Species*, Forestry Tasmania & Australian Nature Conservation Agency, Hobart.
- 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.
- Strickland, K & P 1994, *Peninsular Plants*, Volume Two, Kareelah Bush Nursery, Melbourne.
- Underwood, S 1998, *Synecology & Conservation of Vegetation on Aeolian Calcarenite, Flinders Island, Bass Strait*, BAppSc thesis, University of Tasmania.

Tasmanian Distribution

(As per Threatened Species Unit records, June 2003)



1:25 000 Map Sheets

Anderson, Fisher, Leventhorpe, Logan, Memana, Palana, Passage, Puncheon, Tanner, Thirsty, Wingaroo.

Date last modified: 03/09/03