

Banksia integrifolia

COMMON NAME

banksia

FAMILY

Proteaceae

AUTHORITY

Banksia integrifolia L.f.

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Exotic

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

NVS CODE

BANINT

HABITAT

Terrestrial. Threat to well drained sites, e.g.. sand dunes.

FEATURES

Large shrub or small tree to about 10 m high. Leaves narrowly elliptic with densely serrate margins. Deep shining green above and white beneath. Inflorescence mostly 9-12 cm long, erect, forming a broadly cylindrical cone, pale green or pale greenish yellow. Fruiting cone woody, with brown felty indumentum persisting in lower part, valves opening widely to expose seed. Cones may persist on the tree a long time after flowering.

SIMILAR TAXA

Banksia species are quite distinctive within the Proteaceae, as the flower spikes consist of hundreds of tubular flowers arranged in rows. There are several *Banksia* species in New Zealand, *B. integrifolia* can be identified by the yellow-greenish yellow inflorescences and the obovate leaves 4-10 cm long, woolly underneath.

FLOWERING

May, June, July

FLOWER COLOURS

Green, Yellow

YEAR NATURALISED

1990

ORIGIN

Australia (Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and northern Tasmania)

ETYMOLOGY

banksia: Named after Sir Joseph Banks, 1st Baronet, GCB, PRS (24 February 1743 - 19 June 1820) was an English naturalist, botanist and patron of the natural sciences.



Banksia integrifolia tree. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Banksia integrifolia tree. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Reason For Introduction

Horticultural.

Life Cycle Comments

Long-lived tree

Reproduction

Spreads by seed.

Seed

Many seeds are produced, may require fire for mass germination.

Dispersal

People, Gravity, possibly expulsion during fire

Tolerances

Tolerant of a wide range of habitats and conditions from saline soils and estuaries, through dune field to subalpine tussock grassland

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/banksia-integrifolia/>