

Angophora floribunda- Rough barked Apple

Family:
Myrtaceae

Distribution:
Southern, central and north coast of New South Wales, inland on western side of Great Divide, found in open forest on soils of higher fertility. In HSC; Community BG2 (14.0 ha), RF1 (5.9 ha), TI (295 ha), Q1 (271.1 ha), Q2 (6.6 ha) & SG (0.7 ha). Usually on lower slopes to edge of water in deep alluvial soils or sporadically found across broad plateaux with heavy clay soils.

Common Name:
Rough barked Apple.

Derivation of Name:
Angophora, from Greek angos, a jar or vessel and phorus, to bear, referring to the cup-shaped fruits. ***floribunda***, Latin, floribundus, profusely flowering.

Conservation Status:
Poorly conserved state wide. Threatened in HSC since the majority of the vegetation communities it is located in are poorly represented in conservation reserves themselves. Often exists as isolated trees in the streetscape and urban parks where it is not being replaced due to lack of natural recruitment and/or no replacement plantings. An easily overlooked and misidentified tree.



Description:
Tree to 15 m high in HSC, although may get considerably larger outside of HSC; bark rough/fibrous and often spongy in texture, grey to brown in colour, extending to smaller branches. Trunk may take on a gnarled appearance with age. Adult leaves oppositely arranged, broad, lanceolate to 12cm in length, 2cm to 3cm wide. The white flowers occur through summer in conspicuous terminal clusters at the ends of the branches. These are followed by thin walled, ribbed, cup-shaped fruits- smallest of the local Angophoras.

Longevity:
Over 100 years.

Horticultural Merit and uses:
A worthwhile stately tree for inclusion in parks or street scapes. Generally short trunked with low branches when grown out in the open. Not prone to limb drop, however does not like to be pruned heavily since this will encourage poor branch attachment. Develops an interesting branching habit with age- becoming gnarled and twisted like *A.costata*.

Fauna Value:
Nectar a source of food for many species including numerous invertebrates, flying foxes (Grey Headed and Little Red locally) and seed eaten by parrots. Foliage foraged upon by insectivorous birds. May develop hollow logs with age which are utilised by a wide range of fauna.









