

Angophora hispida– Dwarf Apple

Family:

Myrtaceae

Distribution:

Only found in the central coast region of NSW between the Woronora Plateau and Gosford region. In HSC; Community DF (15.5 ha), C (638.4 ha), F (1289.6 ha), G (657.7 ha) & H (18.8 ha). Occurs on ridgetops most commonly in heath and open woodland.

Common Name:

Dwarf Apple.

Derivation of Name:

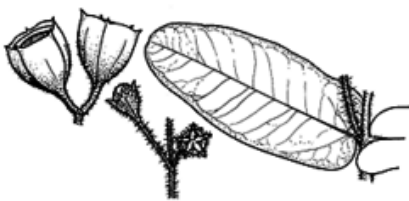
Angophora; from Greek angos, a jar or vessel and phorus, to bear, referring to the cup-shaped fruits. ***hispida***, Latin, hispid, stiff hairs.

Conservation Status:

Adequately conserved. Threats in HSC include inappropriate fire regimes– which can affect recruitment rates of seedlings and the threat of Cinnamon Fungus disease (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) since this is a known pathogen on *A.costata*.

Description:

Tree to 7 m high in HSC, although is generally a multi trunked large shrub in HSC; bark rough/fibrous and often spongy in texture at the base, grey to brown in colour, extending to smaller branches. Adult leaves oppositely arranged, broad, ovate shaped 5cm to 10cm in length, 3cm to 4.5cm wide dull green in colour. Fresh growth is red coloured and covered in a cloak of thick coarse hairs. The white flowers occur in early summer in conspicuous large terminal clusters at the ends of the branches generally on post fire regrowth. These are followed by large, ribbed, cup-shaped fruits– largest of the local *Angophoras* in HSC.



Longevity:

Up to 100 years. Resprouts well after wildfire.

Horticultural Merit and uses:

A useful tree for street scapes can be trained as a single trunked street tree or grown as a multi trunked large shrub. Very hardy once established. Pruning can help maintain and encourage fresh growth from which flowering occurs.

Fauna Value:

Nectar a source of food for many species including a dynamic range of invertebrates and honey eating birds.











