

Convolvulus fractosaxosa

COMMON NAME

shingle convolvulus

SYNONYMS

None

FAMILY

Convolvulaceae

AUTHORITY

Convolvulus fractosaxosa Petrie

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lianes & Related Trailing Plants - Dicotyledons

NVS CODE

CONFRA

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: DP, Sp

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: Sp

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon

2004 | Sparse

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. Eastern South Island from Marlborough (upper Awatere) south to Central Otago (Kawerau Gorge)

HABITAT

Montane in dry open, short-tussock grassland usually in or near rock outcrops, also on semi-stable scree and outcrops at the head of screes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Rhizomatous, shortly creeping to lianoid, perennial herb arising from stout, fleshy, root stock. Stems slender up to 300 mm long. Petioles slender, 10–25 mm long, silky hairy. Leaves heterophyllous, 5–50 x 1–10 mm, green, yellow-green, grey-green, to silvery-grey; densely to sparsely silky hairy, deltoid, deltoid-ovate, broad-oblong, oblong to hastate some at least with filiform or linear terminal lobe and smaller basal lobes. Flowers axillary, solitary, peduncles filiform. Bracts paired, narrow linear. Sepals unequal, 5–7 mm, broad-ovate, covered with appressed hairs, apex obtuse. Corolla white or pink, 20 x 20 mm, when open, mid-petalline band pink. Capsule 7 mm diam., globose. Seeds black finely reticulate, reticulation made of short, narrow ridges.

SIMILAR TAXA

Convolvulus verecundus Allan and C. waitaha (Sykes) Heenan, Molloy et de Lange, from which *C. fractosaxosa* differs by its lianoid stems being up to 300 mm long, and by its heterophyllous foliage, with at least some lamina possessing a filiform or linear terminal lobes and smaller basal lobes.



Convolvulus fractosaxosa in Elliot Stream.
Photographer: Alice Shanks, Licence: CC BY-SA.



Convolvulus fractosaxosa in Elliot Stream.
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FLOWERING

November - February

FLOWER COLOURS

Red/Pink, White

FRUITING

January - March

LIFE CYCLE

Seeds are wind dispersed (Thorsen et al., 2009).

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Has not been successfully cultivated.

THREATS

As far as is known not threatened but not common either. It appears to be a naturally uncommon, biologically sparse species.

ETYMOLOGY

convolvulus: From Latin convolvere, which means to twine around

fractosaxosa: From the Latin fractos 'broken' and saxum 'rock', meaning found on broken rocks.

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by P.J. de Lange for NZPCN (1 June 2013)

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Thorsen, M. J.; Dickinson, K. J. M.; Seddon, P. J. 2009. Seed dispersal systems in the New Zealand flora. Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics 11: 285-309

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/convolvulus-fractosaxosa/> (Date website was queried)

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/convolvulus-fractosaxosa/>