

Galium propinquum

COMMON NAME

māwe

FAMILY

Rubiaceae

AUTHORITY

Galium propinquum A.Cunn.

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Herbs - Dicotyledons other than Composites

NVS CODE

GALPRO

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 22

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened | Qualifiers: SO

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

WETLAND PLANT INDICATOR STATUS RATING

FACU: Facultative Upland

Occasionally is a hydrophyte but usually occurs in uplands (non-wetlands).

FLOWER COLOURS

Cream, White

LIFE CYCLE

Mericarps are dispersed by attachment and possibly also wind (Thorsen et al., 2009).

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easily grown from fresh seed and rooted pieces. Does well in full sun - best suited to cultivation in a pot as easily lost within a garden.

ETYMOLOGY

galium: From the Greek galo 'milk', the leaves of Galium verum being used in the past to curdle milk

propinquum: Very like the next species

CULTURAL USE/IMPORTANCE

Most past records from Australia now refer to another newly described Australian endemic species. Galium propinquum has been found on Australia at a site where it is assumed to have been a failed naturalisation.



Kennedy Bay, April. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Kennedy Bay, April. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.

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

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/galium-propinquum/>