

# Brachyglottis elaeagnifolia

## BIOSTATUS

Native – Endemic taxon

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2023 | Not Threatened

[Jump to previous conservation statuses](#)

## CATEGORY

Vascular

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

## SIMPLIFIED DESCRIPTION

Leathery bushy subalpine small tree. Leaves leathery, oval, dark green, fuzzy brown underneath. Twigs furry, grooved. Bark of loose thin flakes. Flowers a white furry body with a yellowish-orange tip in loose clusters at tips of twigs.

## FLOWER COLOURS

Yellow

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Shrub up to 3 (-5) m tall. Branches grooved; branchlets, petioles and inflorescence-branchlets clad in pale buff to whitish woolly tomentum. Leaves 60-90 × 30-50 mm, on grooved petioles up to 50 mm long; coriaceous, obovate to lanceolate-oblong, obtuse; glabrous and shining above with evident veins, clad in buff to whitish silvery appressed tomentum below. Panicle sub-pyramidal to sub-racemose, up to 150 mm long; capitula campanulate to sub-cylindric, discoid, up to 10 mm diameter, on stout woolly-tomentose pedicels; phyllaries coriaceous, oblong, obtuse, densely woolly tomentose on back (usually tan to brownish-orange). Female flower 0-3, disk-florets numerous. Achenes 1-2 mm long, angled, oblong, rough-pubescent to nearly glabrous; pappus-hairs stiff, sordid-white, up to 5 mm long, barbellate, especially towards tips.

## SIMILAR TAXA

Similar to *B. buchananii*, which has leaves that are a different shape (elliptic, narrowed towards apex and base); more open inflorescence panicle (laxly branched), which is usually larger (250 mm).

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. North, South and Stewart Islands. Widespread in the North Island mountains, including Mount Taranaki; in the South Island mostly found in mountainous areas north and west of the main divide.

## HABITAT

Upper montane forest and scrub.

## GENUS

Brachyglottis

## FAMILY

Asteraceae

## AUTHORITY

*Brachyglottis elaeagnifolia* (Hook.f.) B.Nord.

## SYNONYMS

*Senecio elaeagnifolius* Hook.f.



Dawson Falls, Egmont National Park. Jan 2012.  
Photographer: Colin C. Ogle, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Upper Otira Valley, Canterbury. Photographer:  
Jesse Bythell, Licence: CC BY-NC.

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## FLOWERING

December-February

## FRUITING

December-February

## WETLAND PLANT INDICATOR STATUS RATING

FACU: Facultative Upland

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

## ETYMOLOGY

**brachyglottis**: Name comes from the Greek words brachus meaning “short” and glottis meaning “the vocal apparatus of the larynx”

**elaegnifolia**: Eleagnus leaf

## NVS CODE

BRAELA

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 60

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2017 | Not Threatened

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

[Jump to current conservation status](#)

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Allan HH. 1961. Flora of New Zealand, Volume I. Indigenous Tracheophyta: Psilopsida, Lycopsidea, Filicopsida, Gymnospermae, Dicotyledones. Government Printer, Wellington, NZ. 1085 p.

## ATTRIBUTION

Description adapted by M. Ward from Allan (1961).

Some of this factsheet information is derived from [Flora of New Zealand Online](#) and is used under a [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand](#) licence.

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/brachyglottis-elaegnifolia/>

## PDF DATE

25 May 2026