

Brachyglottis perdicioides

COMMON NAMES

raukumara

BIOSTATUS

Native – Endemic taxon

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2023 | Threatened – Nationally Critical | Qualifiers: Sp, DPT, RR

[Jump to previous conservation statuses](#)

CATEGORY

Vascular

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

SIMPLIFIED DESCRIPTION

Rare small shrub inhabiting coastal scrub of the southern East Cape and Mahia. Leaves 2–5 cm long, pale green, paler underneath, margin roughly toothed and wavy. Flowers daisy-like with a few yellow, radiating petals, in loose clusters.

FLOWER COLOURS

Yellow

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Aromatic shrub 1–2 × 1 m. **Trunk** stout, bark pale to dark grey, peeling in small stringy flakes or shards. **Branchlets** numerous, spreading, slender and “twiggy”. **Leaf buds** resinous and sticky, finely covered in “cobwebbed” hairs. **Petioles** slender, 10–15 mm long. **Leaves** (10)–25–50–(70) × (15)–20–(25) mm, oblong to elliptic-oblong, finely crenate-serrate, dark green, to yellow-green with paler undersides, glabrescent with undersides usually covered in sparse “cobwebbed” hairs. **Inflorescence** a crowded corymb. **Captitula** (5)–12–20–(30), turbinate, borne on pubescent, somewhat resinous and sticky pedicels. **Ray florets** 1–3–(5), ligules oblong, yellow, 6–8 mm, apex sometimes bidentate. **Phyllaries** oblong, pale grey green, with a pubescent midrib, margins scarious. **Seed** a cypsela, pubescent or glabrescent, 2–2.5 mm, pappus-hairs stiff, 5 mm, finely barbellate.

SIMILAR TAXA

Brachyglottis pentacopa, which differs by the more numerous ray-florets (usually 5), and smaller, rounder leaves. However, there is some indication that these species intergrade, with some of the more southerly populations of *B. perdicioides* very similar to *B. pentacopa*. Accordingly some botanists informally treat *B. pentacopa* as a variety or subspecies of *B. perdicioides*, while others regard it as an absolute synonym. Further research into the matter is required.

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. New Zealand: North Island (scattered sites from East Cape (Hicks Bay) to Mahia Peninsula).

HABITAT

Coastal shrubland and forest - usually in open ground. Often forming cohorts within scrub.

THREATS

Habitat loss appears to be main threat. However, recruitment appears limiting in some sites, possibly as a consequence of weeds which now often form a permanent ground cover in the places where seedlings would normally germinate. Established plants do not appear to be browsed by livestock, thus mature plants can persist in rough pasture.



Hicks Bay. Photographer: Peter J de Lange, Date taken: 01/01/2013, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Photographer: Melissa Hutchison, Date taken: 05/04/2020, Licence: CC BY-NC.

GENUS

Brachyglottis

FAMILY

Asteraceae

AUTHORITY

Brachyglottis perdicioides (Hook.f.) B.Nord.

SYNONYMS

Senecio perdicioides Hook.f., Senecio multinerve Colenso, Senecio distinctus Colenso, Senecio perdicioides var. distinctus (Colenso) Kirk., Brachyglottis perdicioides var. distincta (Colenso) B.Nord., Senecio tripetaloides Colenso

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

FLOWERING

(October)–November–April–(May)

FRUITING

(December)–January–April–(May)

LIFE CYCLE AND DISPERSAL

Pappate achenes are dispersed by wind (Thorsen et al., 2009).

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easy from fresh seed and semi-hardwood cuttings. A very hardy shrub which is tolerant of a wide range of habitats, soils types and moisture regimes.

CULTIVATION

Occasionally available from some specialist native plant nurseries.

ETYMOLOGY

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

perdicioides: Like perdicium, a groundsel from Chile

NVS CODE

BRAPER

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 60

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2017 | Threatened – Nationally Critical | Qualifiers: DP, RR, Sp

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: Sp

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: CD

2004 | Gradual Decline

[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.

Thorsen MJ, Dickinson KJM, Seddon PJ. 2009. Seed dispersal systems in the New Zealand flora. *Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics* 11: 285–309. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ppees.2009.06.001>.

ATTRIBUTION

Fact Sheet Prepared for NZPCN by: P.J. de Lange (4 September 2004). Description adapted 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-perdicioides/>

PDF DATE

27 May 2026