

# Brachyglottis perdicioides

## COMMON NAME

raukumara

## 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

## FAMILY

Asteraceae

## AUTHORITY

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

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

## NVS CODE

BRAPER

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 60

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

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

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: Sp

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: CD

2004 | Gradual Decline

## BRIEF 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.

## 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.



Ex. Hicks Bay,. Photographer: Gillian M. Crowcroft, Date taken: 01/11/2001, Licence: All rights reserved.



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

## 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. **Capitula** (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. perdicoides* very similar to *B. pentacopa*. Accordingly some botanists informally treat *B. pentacopa* as a variety or subspecies of *B. perdicoides*, while others regard it as an absolute synonym. Further research into the matter is required.

## FLOWERING

(October)–November–April–(May)

## FLOWER COLOURS

Yellow

## FRUITING

(December)–January–April–(May)

## LIFE CYCLE

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.

## 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.

## ETYMOLOGY

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

**perdicoides**: Like perdicium, a groundsel from Chile

## WHERE TO BUY

Occasionally available from some specialist native plant nurseries.

## ATTRIBUTION

Fact Sheet Prepared for NZPCN by: P.J. de Lange (4 September 2004). Description adapted from Allan (1961).

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Allan HH. 1961. Flora of New Zealand, Volume I. Indigenous Tracheophyta: Psilopsida, Lycopsida, 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>.

## NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

Please cite as: de Lange, P.J. (Year at time of access): *Brachyglottis perdicoides* Fact Sheet (content continuously updated). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network.

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

**MORE INFORMATION**

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