Brachyglottis revoluta

BIOSTATUS
Native – Endemic taxon

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS
2023 | Not Threatened
Jump to previous conservation statuses

CATEGORY
Vascular

STRUCTURAL CLASS
Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

SIMPLIFIED DESCRIPTION
Low-growing, sprawling grey-green shrub with clusters of yellow daisy-like flowers inhabiting subalpine areas of south-western South Island. Leaves oval, slightly sticky, 3-6cm long, margins curved and wavy, white or tan fuzz underneath. Flowers 2cm wide with radiating yellow petals in clusters projecting above the leaves.

Mt Burns, Fiordland. Photographer: Jesse Bythell, Date taken: 26/03/2011, Licence: CC BY-NC.

FLOWER COLOURS
Yellow

DETAILED DESCRIPTION
Depressed to suberect shrub, occasionally up to 0.5 m. tall; main branches decumbent at base; branchlets erect or ascending, densely leafy, ending in erect stout peduncles approximately 5 mm diameter, up to 10 cm long, clad in linear-oblong foliaceous bracts, terminated by subcorymbose inflorescence. Leaves; lamina 33-60×20-30 mm, coriaceous, about elliptic-oblong, obtuse, glabrous and rugose above, below clad in pale buff to white appressed viscid tomentum; midrib distinct, margins slightly revolute, crenately sinuate; petioles 10-20 mm long, flattened, tomentose, widened to a persistent sheathing base. Capitula 5-15, up to 20 mm diameter, closely arranged on tomentose rather stout pedicels; phyllaries linear, acute, tomentose and viscid on back. Ray-florets 10-15, ligules yellow, broad, recurved; achenes 3 mm long, oblong, sub-compressed, glabrous, strongly grooved; pappus-hairs up to 6 mm. long, finely barbellate.

Countess Range. Photographer: John Barkla, Licence: CC BY.

SIMILAR TAXA
Similar to *B. adamsii*, which is a larger shrub (up to 1 m or more high); leaves are smaller (25-55 x 10-20 mm), stickier, and thicker; geographically only co-existing in the deep south (*B. revoluta* not present in North Island).

DISTRIBUTION
Endemic. From Fiordland east encompassing the following ranges - Eyre, Thomson, Livingstone, Richardson, Harris, Hector, Garvie, Umbrella and Old Man

HABITAT
Montane to subalpine 900-1600 m, shrubland and fellfield.

GENUS
Brachyglottis

FAMILY
Asteraceae

AUTHORITY
Brachyglottis revoluta (Kirk) B.Nord.

SYNONYMS
Senecio revolutum Kirk, Senecio robustus Buchanan nom. illegit., Senecio revolutus Kirk

ENDEMIC TAXON
Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS
No

ENDEMIC FAMILY
No

FLOWERING
January - March

FRUITING
February - April

WHERE TO BUY
Not commercially available.

ETYMOLOGY
brachyglottis: Name comes from the Greek words brachus meaning “short” and glottis meaning “the vocal apparatus of the larynx”
revoluta: Rolled back from margins or apex

NVS CODE
BRAREV

CHROMOSOME NUMBER
2n = 60

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES
2017 | Not Threatened
2012 | Not Threatened
2009 | Not Threatened
2004 | Not Threatened
Jump to current conservation status

REGIONAL CONSERVATION STATUSES
Otago: 2025 | Regionally Not Threatened Help
The regional threat classification system leverages off the national assessments in the NZTCS, providing information relevant for the regional context. Otago conservation status information is sourced from the “Conservation Status of Indigenous Vascular Plants in Otago, 2025” Jarvie S et al. (2025) report.

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING
Allan, H. H. 1961. Flora of New Zealand. Vol. 1. Wellington: Government Printer. pg. 748-749.
Mark, A. F. 2012. Above the Treeline: A Nature Guide to Alpine New Zealand. Craig Potton Publishing, Nelson. pg. 231.

ATTRIBUTION
Description adapted by M. Ward from Allan (1961) and Mark (2012).
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MORE INFORMATION
https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/brachyglottis-revoluta/

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