

Brachyglottis sciadophila

COMMON NAME

climbing groundsel

SYNONYMS

Senecio sciadophila Raoul

FAMILY

Asteraceae

AUTHORITY

Brachyglottis sciadophila (Raoul) B.Nord.

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lianes & Related Trailing Plants - Dicotyledons

NVS CODE

BRASCI

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 60

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | At Risk – Declining | Qualifiers: DP

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Declining | Qualifiers: DP

2009 | At Risk – Declining | Qualifiers: DP

2004 | Gradual Decline

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Sprawling to ascending vine with yellow daisy flower heads

DISTRIBUTION

Southern Hawke's Bay, central and southern North and South Island.

HABITAT

Lowland, along forest margins or in alluvial forest.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Slender, twining or tangling climber, often draped over host plant in a dense mass or creeping along ground. Stems up to 5m long, woody, slender and flexible, hairy when young. Leaves 2-3cm wide, round or oval, thin and coarsely toothed, soft hairs on both surfaces. Flowers solitary yellow daisies. Mature stems with papery peeling bark.

SIMILAR TAXA

The only indigenous climbing daisy with yellow flowers.



Photographer: John Sawyer, Licence: CC BY-NC.



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

FLOWERING

October to May

FLOWER COLOURS

Yellow

FRUITING

November to August

LIFE CYCLE

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

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easy from semi-hardwood cuttings and fresh seed but cultivated plants are prone to sudden collapse, especially following drought.

THREATS

A sparsely distributed and generally uncommon species favouring riparian forest and/or disturbed forest margins. Often along roadsides. In some parts of its range it is only known from one or two plants. In many locations, specimens have not been observed to flower. The species is threatened in many locations by weeds, particularly competition from other climbing vines such as *Clematis vitalba* and even *Muehlenbeckia australis*. Some populations have been destroyed by forest clearance for plantation forestry and routine weed spraying of roadsides.

ETYMOLOGY

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

sciadophila: Gk. skia = shade; philean = to love; hence 'shade loving

ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by P.J. de Lange (1 June 2013)

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(4): 285-309.

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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

MORE INFORMATION

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