Brachyglottis southlandica

BIOSTATUS
Native – Endemic taxon

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS
2023 | Not Threatened | Qualifiers: DPS, DPT
Jump to previous conservation statuses

CATEGORY
Vascular

STRUCTURAL CLASS
Herbs - Dicotyledonous composites

FLOWER COLOURS
Yellow

DETAILED DESCRIPTION
Terrestrial herb forming a leafy rosette. Stock and bases of petioles clad in long brownish hairs. Leaves spreading to erect; lamina 60-110 x 30-60 mm, ovate-oblong to suborbicular, obtuse, cordate at base, membranous; upper and lower surfaces often purplish, glabrous to sparsely clad in delicate hairs; petiole 20-150 mm long, with mingled delicate and glandular hairs. Scapes up to 350 mm long, usually several times branched, clad in mingled silky and glandular hairs; bracts few, linear. Capitula 20-40 mm diameter; phyllaries glandular-pilose, linear, obtuse; ligules yellow, up to 20 mm long. Pappus-hairs up to 5 mm long, barbellate; achenes approximately 3 mm long, linear-oblong, glabrous

DISTRIBUTION
Endemic. South Island. Southland – Upper Makaroa south to Mount Aspiring to Red tussock Reserve (Slopedown) and Macraes Flat in the east.

HABITAT
Lowland to montane grassland and open shrubland.

GENUS
Brachyglottis

FAMILY
Asteraceae

AUTHORITY
Brachyglottis southlandica (Cockayne) B.Nord.

SYNONYMS
Senecio southlandicus Cockayne, Senecio southlandicus Cockayne var. southlandicus, Senecio southlandicus var. albidulus Allan, Brachyglottis southlandica var. albidula (Allan) B.Nord., Brachyglottis southlandica (Cockayne) B.Nord. var. southlandica

TAXONOMIC NOTES
Brachyglottis southlandica var. albidula (Allan) Cockayne is included within B. southlandicus because it grades into B. southlandicus throughout its known range

ENDEMIC TAXON
Yes

Mt Tennyson, Garvie range. February. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.

Butchers Dam. Photographer: Gillian M. Crowcroft, Licence: All rights reserved.

ENDEMIC GENUS
No

ENDEMIC FAMILY
No

FLOWERING
December-February

FRUITING
December-March

LIFE CYCLE AND DISPERSAL
Pappate achenes are dispersed by wind (Thorsen et al., 2009).

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

NVS CODE
BRASOU

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 At Risk – Regionally Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: DPR, DPS, DPT, NR, NStr, Sp, TL 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. 740.
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 2009 Vol. 11 No. 4 pp. 285-309

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-southlandica/

PDF DATE
25 May 2026