# **Carex edura**

COMMON NAME bastard grass, hook sedge

#### **SYNONYMS**

Uncinia divaricata Boott; Uncinia compacta R.Br. var. divaricata (Boott) Hook.f.; Uncinia clarkii Petrie; Uncinia compacta R.Br. var. petriei C.b. Clarke; Uncinia compacta R.Br. var. clarkei (Petrie) Kük.; Uncinia divaricata Boott var. petriei (C.B.Clarke) Hamlin

# FAMILY

Cyperaceae

#### AUTHORITY Carex edura K.A.Ford

FLORA CATEGORY Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS No

# ENDEMIC FAMILY No

STRUCTURAL CLASS Sedges

NVS CODE UNCDIV

CHROMOSOME NUMBER 2n = 88

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS 2017 | Not Threatened

# **PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES**

2012 | Not Threatened 2009 | Not Threatened 2004 | Not Threatened

# DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. New Zealand, North Island (from the Raukumara Range south), South Island and Campbell Island/Motu Ihupuku.

# HABITAT

Montane to alpine. A species of open forest, scrub, tussock grassland, herbfield, mires, bogs and river beds. Also common on ultramafic soils.

# WETLAND PLANT INDICATOR STATUS RATING

FAC: Facultative Commonly occurs as either a hydrophyte or non-hydrophyte (non-wetlands).





Birch Hill stream, Mt Cook. February. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Photographer: Melissa Hutchison, Date taken: 20/02/2021, Licence: CC BY-NC.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

Laxly tufted or shortly rhizomatous dark yellowish green or orange-green plants. **Rhizome** 1–2 mm. diameter. **Culms** 10–400 × 0.5–2.0 mm, erect or ascending, rigid, cartilaginous, subtrigonous, glabrous; basal bracts dull yellow-brown or darker brown. **Leaves** 4–12 per culm, usually < mature culms but occasionally  $\geq$  culms, 1.5–4.0 mm wide, rather soft to coriaceous, dark yellowish green, scabrid on margins. **Spikes** 10–45 × 4–10 mm, female flowers numerous, densely crowded, internodes almost all equal, 0.5–1.0 mm long. **Glumes** occasionally > utricles in lower part of spike,  $\leq$  utricles above, deciduous, subulate or ovate, obtuse to subacute, membranous, hyaline, or light to dark brown and opaque, midrib green with the 3 nerves not very conspicuous, midrib of 1–3 lowest glumes often scabrid and occasionally prolonged in lowermost glume to a scabrid awn. **Utricles** 3.5–5.0 × 1.0–1.5 mm, trigonous or subtrigonous with conspicuous lateral nerves, greenish brown to dark brown, widely spreading when ripe, contracted below to a broad stipe c. 1 mm long, beak 1.0–1.5 mm long.

#### **SIMILAR TAXA**

*Carex edura* is a widespread and variable species. Of the New Zealand species, it is most likely to be confused with <u>*C. drucei* (Hamlin) K.A.Ford</u>, <u>*C. horizontalis* (Colenso) K.A.Ford</u> and possibly <u>*C. crispa* K.A.Ford</u>. From *Carex edura*, *C. drucei* differs by the widely spreading, stoloniferous rather than tufted or shortly rhizomatous growth habit; usually more numerous, much narrower, grass-like, soft rather than harshly scabrid leaves, and by the shorter, oblong rather than broadly pyramidal spikes, with smaller dark-brown rather than green-brown to dark brown glossy utricles. *Carex horizontalis* differs by the dark yellowish green to reddish green rather than bright green leaves and culms. It also differs by its fewer flowered spikelets and green to grey-brown, dull rather than greenbrown to dark brown glossy utricles. *Carex crispa* is easily distinguished by its much narrower, stiffly erect grasslike involute leaves with twisted/curled (cirrhose) leaf rather than straight apices.

#### **FLOWERING**

October-November

FRUITING November-May

### **PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE**

Very easy from divisions of whole plants and from seed. Does best when planted in full sun in a fertile, free draining but moist soil. Excellent in pots.

#### **ETYMOLOGY**

carex: Latin name for a species of sedge, now applied to the whole group.

#### WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available.

#### **TAXONOMIC NOTES**

Carex edura is extremely variable and would repay further critical taxonomic study.

#### **ATTRIBUTION**

Description adapted from Moore and Edgar (1970). Fact sheet prepared by Peter J. de Lange 17 August 2006.

#### **REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING**

Moore LB, Edgar E. 1970. Flora of New Zealand, Volume II. Indigenous Tracheophyta: Monocotyledones except Gramineae. Government Printer, Wellington, NZ. 354 p.

#### NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

Please cite as: de Lange, P.J. (Year at time of access): Carex edura Fact Sheet (content continuously updated). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network. <u>https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/carex-edura/</u> (Date website was queried)

#### **MORE INFORMATION**

https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/carex-edura/