

Carex uncinata

COMMON NAME

bastard grass, hook sedge, kamu, matau-a-maui

SYNONYMS

Uncinia uncinata (L.f.) Kük.; *Uncinia australis* Pers.; *Uncinia alopecuroides* Colenso; *Uncinia bractata* Colenso; *Uncinia pedicellata* Kük.; *Uncinia uncinata* var. *pedicellata* (Kük.) Petrie; *Uncinia australis* var. *pedicellata* (Kük.) Petrie; *Uncinia uncinata* var. *laxior* Carse;

FAMILY

Cyperaceae

AUTHORITY

Carex uncinata L.f.

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

No

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Sedges

NVS CODE

UNCUNC

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 88

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2012 | Not Threatened

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

DISTRIBUTION

Indigenous: New Zealand. North, South, Stewart, Chatham and Auckland Islands. Also in the Hawaiian Islands.

HABITAT

Coastal to montane (up to 1000 m a.s.l.). Widespread and common in most indigenous habitats from dense forest to open shrubland. Rarely colonising the margins of wetlands. Sometimes found as an urban weed in hedgerows, along river banks or in parks.



Coromandel, February. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Coromandel, February. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

FEATURES

Caespitose, yellow-green to dark green sedge. Culms 100–900 x 1.0–1.5 mm, glabrous, or occasionally scabrid just below inflorescence; basal sheaths dull brown. Leaves 5–10 per culm, ± = culms, or > flowering culms, 2–5 mm wide, dark green or occasionally reddish green, strongly scabrid on the margins and on the adaxial surface towards the tip. Spikes 55–200 x 2.0–3.5 mm, usually bracteate, female flowers numerous, usually c.60–120, very closely crowded throughout almost the whole spike, internodes 0.5–1.5 mm long. Glumes usually < but occasionally slightly > utricles, deciduous, ovate, obtuse or subacute, coriaceous, yellowish with a green midrib or often entirely dark brown, occasionally greenish pink. Utricles 4–5 mm long, slightly > 1 mm. diameter, plano-convex or concavo-convex, lustrous, with usually one prominent lateral nerve on the abaxial face and 3–4 faint nerves on the adaxial face, yellowish to dull brown, stipe 1.0–1.5 mm. long, beak slightly > 1 mm. long; scarcely spreading when ripe.

SIMILAR TAXA

Carex uncinata is the most variable of the New Zealand species. It is chiefly distinguished by the number of female flowers which range from 35–180, and by the length of spikes (55–200 mm long). The glumes of this species are also characteristically deciduous. However, some forms are known where the glumes are persistent. The leaves of *C. uncinata* are usually dark green to yellow-green but in the southern part of its range dark red colour forms are known.

FLOWERING

August - December

FRUITING

Throughout the year

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easily grown from fresh seed and by the division of established plants (though these may then take a while to settle). In the southern part of its range *C. uncinata* plants are often dark wine-red, it is this form which is erroneously sold as *Uncinia rubra* in the horticultural trade.

ETYMOLOGY

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

uncinata: Hooked

ATTRIBUTION

Fact Sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange (18 August 2006). Description adapted from Moore and Edgar (1970) - see also de Lange et al. (2013).

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

de Lange, P.J.; Heenan, P.B.; Rolfe, J.R. 2013: *Uncinia auceps* (Cyperaceae): a new endemic hooked sedge for the Chatham Islands. *Phytotaxa* 104 (1): 12–20. doi: 10.11646/phytotaxa.104.12

Moore, L.B.; Edgar, E. 1970: *Flora of New Zealand*. Vol. II. Government Printer, Wellington.

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/carex-uncinata/>