

# Celmisia glandulosa var. glandulosa

## COMMON NAME

bog mountain daisy

## SYNONYMS

*Celmisia glandulosa* var. *vera* Cockayne

## FAMILY

Asteraceae

## AUTHORITY

*Celmisia glandulosa* Hook.f. var. *glandulosa*

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Herbs - Dicotyledonous composites

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 108

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. North & South Islands from Central Volcanic Plateau to Southland.

## HABITAT

Lowland to alpine in wet places in grassland, herffield, fellfield, rocky places and bogs

## WETLAND PLANT INDICATOR STATUS RATING

FACW: Facultative Wetland

Usually is a hydrophyte but occasionally found in uplands (non-wetlands).



Kaweka range. December. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



East Ahuriri. Photographer: John Barkla

## FEATURES

Stoloniferous herb with stout rather woody main stem, bearing rosulate leaves and emitting stolons up to c.250 mm long, rooting at nodes and there with rosulate leaves. Lamina coriaceous to submembranous, oblong to oblong-spathulate to nearly obovate, glandular-pubescent on both surfaces with evident reticulate veins and midrib, bright green above, paler below, 10-20 × 5-8 mm; apex obtuse to subacute, usually apiculate; margins remotely to rather closely, coarsely serrate-dentate, teeth often apiculate; petiole c.10-15 mm long, winged, parallel ribs distinct; sheath narrow, membranous, glabrous, ± 10 mm long. Scape slender, glandular-pubescent, 50-100 mm long, rather stiff; bracts linear-oblong, acute to acuminate, glandular, lower up to 15 mm long. Capitula 12-30 mm diameter; involucre bracts linear-subulate, acuminate, clad in soft hairs, especially marginally, up to 8-9 mm long. Ray florets conspicuous, spreading, up to c.15 mm long; limb obovate-oblong, up to c.4 mm wide, 3-toothed. Disk-florets funnelform, 6-8 mm long; teeth minute, ascending, narrow-triangular. Achenes narrow-cylindric, 2-3 mm long, ribs with fine ascending hairs. Pappus-hairs up to 8 mm long, very slender, very finely barbellate

## SIMILAR TAXA

Easily recognised by its small size, stoloniferous growth habit, oblong to oblong-spathulate to nearly obovate, glandular-pubescent leaves with extremely viscid-sticky young leaves and buds. Allied to *C. glabrescens* and *C. prorepens* from which it differs by the coarsely serrated leaf margins, winged petiole and leaves which are glandular sticky on both surfaces. *Celmisia glandulosa* has smaller leaves than *C. prorepens*. Three varieties of *C. glandulosa* are recognised, var. *glandulosa* differs from var. *latifolia* and var. *longiscapa* by the smaller, narrower leaves, and from var. *longiscapa* by the shorter scapes.

## FLOWERING

October - March

## FLOWER COLOURS

White, Yellow

## FRUITING

December - May

## LIFE CYCLE

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

## PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easy to grow from fresh seed and the division of established plants. Best in a pot or a rockery. Dislikes humidity and drying out.

## ETYMOLOGY

**celmisia**: Apparently named after Kelmis, one of Idaean Dactyls, a group of skilled mythical beings associated with the Mother Goddess Rhea in Greek mythology. Kelmis, whose name means 'casting', was a blacksmith and childhood friend of Zeus, son of Rhea and later king of the gods. In Ovid's 'Metamorphoses', Kelmis is described as offending Zeus who turned him into adamant so he was as hard as a tempered blade

**glandulosa**: Gland bearing

## WHERE TO BUY

Occasionally available from specialist native plant nurseries.

## ATTRIBUTION

Description adapted from Allan (1961)

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Allan, H.H. 1961: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. I, Government Printer, Wellington.

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

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/celmisia-glandulosa-var-glandulosa/>