Celmisia glandulosa var. glandulosa

COMMON NAMES
bog mountain daisy

BIOSTATUS
Native – Endemic taxon

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS
2023 | Not Threatened
Jump to previous conservation statuses

CATEGORY
Vascular

STRUCTURAL CLASS
Herbs - Dicotyledonous composites

FLOWER COLOURS
White, Yellow



Porters Pass. Photographer: Jane Gosden, Licence: CC BY-NC-SA.



Craigieburn Skifield, Canterbury - flower. Photographer: Jesse Bythell, Licence: CC BY-NC.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION
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; involucral 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.

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

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

GENUS
Celmisia

FAMILY
Asteraceae

AUTHORITY
Celmisia glandulosa Hook.f. var. glandulosa

SYNONYMS
Celmisia glandulosa var. vera Cockayne

ENDEMIC TAXON
Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS
No

ENDEMIC FAMILY
No

FLOWERING
October - March

FRUITING
December - May

LIFE CYCLE AND DISPERSAL
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.

WETLAND PLANT INDICATOR STATUS RATING
FACW: Facultative Wetland
Usually is a hydrophyte but occasionally found in uplands (non-wetlands).

CULTIVATION
Occasionally available from specialist native plant nurseries.

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

MANAAKI WHENUA ONLINE INTERACTIVE KEY
Key to Celmisia in New Zealand

NVS CODE
CELGVG

CHROMOSOME NUMBER
2n = 108

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 Not Threatened Help
Current regional threat status assessments prepared according to Crisp et al. (2025) are displayed when available. The 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. 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

ATTRIBUTION

Description adapted from Allan (1961)
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MORE INFORMATION

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

PDF DATE

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