

# Dracophyllum scoparium

## SYNONYMS

*D. scoparium* var. *paludosum* (Cockayne) Cockayne, *Dracophyllum paludosum* Cockayne; *Dracophyllum urvilleanum* var. *scoparium* Hook.f.; *Dracophyllum subantarcticum* Cockayne nom. nud.

## FAMILY

Ericaceae

## AUTHORITY

*Dracophyllum scoparium* Hook.f.

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Dicotyledonous Trees & Shrubs

## NVS CODE

DRASCO

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 26

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: RR

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon

2004 | Range Restricted

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Grassy bright green shrub with many erect twigs bearing clusters of narrow pointed straight leaves are covered on the margin and upper surface with many very small inhabiting Chatham and Campbell Islands. Leaves 30-50mm long by 0.5 to 1mm wide. Flowers white, in clusters of 3-6 at tip of twigs.

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. New Zealand: Chatham (Rekohu (Chatham Island)) Island and Campbell Islands. *Dracophyllum scoparium* has been reported from Rangiauria (Pitt Island) (Venter 2009) but there do not seem to be substantiating herbarium specimens. Only tarahinau (*Dracophyllum arboreum*) seems to grow there, and it is possible that past records of *D. scoparium* may result from Rangiauria may stem from confusing young shrubs of tarahinau with that species.

## HABITAT

The dominant woody shrub of Chatham Island restiad bogs and Campbell Island vegetation - where it has a wider range.



Stony Creek, Chatham Is. January.  
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



*Dracophyllum scoparium*, near Lake Rakeinui, Chatham Island. Photographer: Peter de Lange

## FEATURES

Erect multi-stemmed shrub to small tree, 1–4 m tall. Bark on old branches dark brown to blackish brown, finely fissured, young stems reddish brown. Leaves erect to spreading; lamina sheath 2.0–5.0 × 1.5–4.0 mm, shoulders tapering to truncate and margins membranous and ciliate; lamina 24.0–80.0 × 0.3–1.5 mm, linear to linear-subulate, adaxial surface pubescent, slightly striated; margins ciliate to densely pubescent with 100–120 teeth per 10 mm; apex triquetrous. Inflorescence a terminal spike on lateral branches; shorter than leaves, erect, dense, 13–20 mm long, oblong; inflorescence bract over-topping flower, 1.8–2.0 × 0.9–1.0 mm, ovate-lanceolate at base, adaxial surface glabrous, pubescent at apex; abaxial surface pubescent at base; margins ciliate. Flowers 3–6, sessile. Flower bracts over-topping flowers, 5.0–9.5 × 2.5–4.0 mm, broadly ovate, adaxial surfaces pubescent; margins ciliate. Sepals 2.5–5.0 × 1.5–3.5 mm, oblong, equaling to longer than corolla tube, striate, surfaces glabrous with the top half pubescent; margins ciliate; apices acute to acuminate. Corolla white (rarely pink or cream); corolla tube 3.0–3.5 × 1.3–1.5 mm, cylindrical; corolla lobes reflexed, 1.7–2.5 × 1.2–2.0 mm, triangular, shorter than corolla tube, apex inflexed and acute; adaxial surface papillate. Stamens inserted on corolla tube in the upper third, filaments 0.3–0.5 mm long; anthers included, rectangular, light yellow and 0.9–1.0 mm long. Ovary 0.8–1.0 × 0.9–1.0 mm, obovate, apex round; nectary scales 0.6–0.7 × 0.5–0.6 mm, rectangular, apices subacute to obtuse; style included, 0.95–1.0 mm long, glabrous, not lengthening in fruit; stigma five-lobed. Fruit 1.8–2.0 × 2.1–2.5 mm, obovoid, light brown, apex round, glabrous. Seeds 0.7–0.8 mm long ovoid, light brown, testa slightly reticulate.

## SIMILAR TAXA

On the Chatham Islands *Dracophyllum scoparium* can only be confused with *D. arboreum*, especially when *D. arboreum* grows on the margins of the restiad bogs that *D. scoparium* favours. From *D. arboreum*, *D. scoparium* differs by its smaller shrub habit (up to 2 m cf. 15 m tall), smaller bronze-green to red-green, juvenile foliage, the fact that juvenile plants often flower, the lack of reversion shoots on adult shrubs, and by the upper leaf surface which is tomentose rather than pubescent. *Dracophyllum scoparium* is confined to restiad bogs where it forms shrubs up to 2 m high. In disturbed habitats it frequently hybridises with *D. arboreum*. On Campbell Island *D. scoparium* grows with *D. longifolium* var. *cockayneanum* which differs by its much longer yellow-green leaves. With respect to the other New Zealand *Dracophyllum*, *D. scoparium* is morphologically similar to *D. filifolium*, from which it differs in having smaller leaves (30.0–50.0 × 0.6–1.0 mm compared to 60.0–130.0 × 1.0–1.5 mm), lamina pubescence on the adaxial surfaces (not glabrous). The inflorescence bract is subulate with pubescent abaxial surfaces and the adaxial surface of the flower bract is pubescent not glabrous. The sepals are striate and longer than the corolla tube (not equaling and smooth) with the top half pubescent not glabrous. The corolla tube is narrower (1.3–1.5 mm compared to 1.8–2.5 mm) with longer (2.0–2.5 mm compared to 1.5–2.0 mm) triangular corolla lobes having papillate not glabrous adaxial surfaces, smaller nectary scales and an obovate not subglobose ovary.

## FLOWERING

Throughout the year

## FLOWER COLOURS

White

## FRUITING

Throughout the year

## LIFE CYCLE

Minute seeds are wind dispersed (Thorsen et al., 2009).

## PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Difficult - should not be removed from the wild

## THREATS

Abundant within its known habitats, and hardly at risk. Often regenerates profusely following fire on the main Chatham Island

## ETYMOLOGY

**dracophyllum**: Dragon leaf, from its likeness to the dragon tree of the Canary Islands

**scoparium**: Like a broom

## WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available.

## ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange (8 June 2012). Description adapted from Venter (2009)

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Venter, S. 2009: A taxonomic revision of the genus *Dracophyllum* Labill. (Ericaceae). Unpublished Phd Thesis, Victoria University of Wellington, 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* 11: 285-309

## CITATION

Please cite as: de Lange, P.J. (Year at time of access): *Dracophyllum scoparium* Fact Sheet (content continuously updated). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network.

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/dracophyllum-scoparium/> (Date website was queried)

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/dracophyllum-scoparium/>