Geum albiflorum

COMMON NAME

Auckland Island geum, Auckalnd Island avens

SYNONYMS

Oncostylus albiflorus (Hook.f.) F.Bolle; Sieversia albiflora Hook.f., Geum aucklandicum Greene, G. sericeum Kirk, G. parviflorum var. albiflorum (Hook.f) Allan.

FAMILY

Rosaceae

AUTHORITY Geum albiflorum (Hook.f.) Scheutz

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS No

ENDEMIC FAMILY No

STRUCTURAL CLASS Herbs - Dicotyledons other than Composites

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS 2017 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: IE, RR

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: IE, RR 2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: IE 2004 | Data Deficient

DISTRIBUTION Endemic to the Auckland Islands.

HABITAT

On cliff faces and rock strewn ground, usually near high points.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Leafy, silky-hairy, rossette forming herb. Leaves 2-3 cm long, orbicularcordate (circular to heart-shaped) or reniform (shaped like a kidney), bright to dull green, minutely lobed or crenate-toothed, hairy and rough textured on undersides, silky hairy above. Lateral leaflets absent or if present minute. Inflorescence on a stout, downy, 6-12 cm tall stalk, bearing 1-3 toothed bracts. Flowers in racemes, or solitary and terminal, subtended by ovate bracteoles. Calyx tube open, silky, calyx-lobes narrow, ovate to subacute. Petals white, only just exceeding calyx, bilobed (retuse). Achenes (seeds) with a short stalk, ovate, compressed, copiously covered in silky hairs, style remnant shorter than achene, hooked.





Among rocky outcrops, in tussock grassland, 350 M.A.S.L., north of the Hooker Hills, main Auckland Island, January 2023. Photographer: Alex Fergus, Date taken: 14/01/2023, Licence: CC BY-NC.



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SIMILAR TAXA

Morphologically similar to G. cockaynei, a common species of the North and South Islands, which does not occur on the Auckland Islands. G. albiflorum differs from it by its smaller leaves, 3-5 flowered inflorescences, and by the styles which are shorter than the achenes.

FLOWERING

No information available

FLOWER COLOURS White

FRUITING No information available

LIFE CYCLE Pappate achenes are dispersed by wind (Thorsen et al., 2009).

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Probably difficult to grow without an alpine house. Fresh seed should germinate easily.

THREATS

Geum albiflorum is probably not threatened. However, because it is an island endemic restricted to an remote island archipelago, and it has not always been accepted as a distinct taxon, its abundance in the wild remains unknown. It is for this reason it has been listed as Data Deficient.

ETYMOLOGY

geum: Possibly from the Greek geuo 'to give a pleasant flavour', the roots of some species being aromatic. **albiflorum**: From Latin albus 'white' and florus 'flower'

WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available

ATTRIBUTION

Fact Sheet Prepared by P.J. de Lange (1 August 2004). Description based on Hooker (1844)

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Hooker, J.D. 1844: *The Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H.M. Discovery Ships Erebus and Terror in the Years 1839-1843.*1. Flora Antarctica Part I. Botany of Lord Auckland's Group and Campbell's Island ed. London., Reeve, Brothers. 208 p.

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

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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MORE INFORMATION

https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/geum-albiflorum/