

Lachnagrostis ammobia

SYNONYMS

None

FAMILY

Poaceae

AUTHORITY

Lachnagrostis ammobia Edgar

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Grasses

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 98

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2018 | At Risk – Declining

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2017 | At Risk – Declining | Qualifiers: DP, Sp

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: Sp

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: DP

2004 | Range Restricted

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. South Island, Westland (Jacksons Bay), Fiordland (Milford Sound), and southern coast from Long Beach (Dunedin), Catlins to Bluff. Stewart Island, at Masons Bay, and probably elsewhere in suitable habitat

HABITAT

Coastal. Found in mobile and semi-stable sand dunes. Often in swales or near stream margins. On occasionally it may form small mounds of sand within ablation zones.



FEATURES

Mounding to trailing, somewhat lax glaucous to reddish-green, perennial, tufted grass forming patches up to 1 m diameter and 0.35 m tall; leaves markedly involute, panicles rather lax, disarticulating readily. Branching extravaginal. New shoots with 1-2 blunt-tipped sheaths at base and with the lowest leaf-blade often much reduced. Leaf-sheath submembranous, distinctly ribbed, smooth, rarely scabrid above. Ligule 1.5-4.5 mm, tapering above to an acute apex or denticulate, undersides scabrid. Leaf-blade 60-160 x 0.4-0.8 mm, involute, to 1.2 mm wide if flat, undersides smooth to scabrid (particularly near and at apex), upper surface finely scabrid; margins fine scabrid, apex fine subacute to obtuse. Culm 100-150 mm long, slender, usually included within uppermost leaf-sheath, internodes glabrous. Panicle 70-160 x 15-150 mm; branches few, these long, filiform, more or less closely and finely scabrid, each tipped by a single spikelet. Spikelets 4.5-7.0 mm, light green to purple-green. Glumes more or less equal, narrowly elliptic-lanceolate, scabrid above and on mid-nerve and hyaline margins or sometimes sparsely scabrid throughout. Lemma 2.8-3.7 mm long, more or less 1/2 length of glumes, 5-nerved, densely covered throughout by long silky hairs, oblong, truncate, lateral nerves minutely excurrent, rarely lemma less hairy near apex and scabrid nerves clearly visible; awn 4.0-6.0 mm, very fine, straight, or more or less curved, more or less mid-dorsal. Palea 2/3-3/4 length of lemma, keels 0.1 mm part, apex bifid. Callus hairs dense, 1.5-2.0 mm, to 2/3 length of lemma. Rachilla prolongation 0.5-0.8 mm long, tipped by a dense tuft of hairs 1-2 mm long. Lodicules 0.9-1.2 mm long, linear. Anthers 0.9-1.3 mm long. Seed c. 2.0 x 0.7(-1.0) mm.

MANAAKI WHENUA ONLINE INTERACTIVE KEY

Key to the grasses of New Zealand

SIMILAR TAXA

Easily recognised by the long trailing, glaucous-green to reddish green, narrow, usually involute leaves. This species is a sand binder. *Lachnagrostis ammobia* is perhaps closest to *L. elata* Edgar from which it is readily separated by its restriction to coastal sand dune habitats, and by the densely hairy rather than sparsely hairy or glabrous lemma. *Lachnagrostis elata* favours wetland habitats in tall forest, swamps and stream sides or seepares in tussock country. It is, as the specific epithet implies a very tall grass reaching heights of over 1 m. It never forms mounds but tends to straggly up and over surrounding vegetation. Another *Lachnagrostis*, *L. billardierei*, also occurs in sand habitats, but is infrequently recorded from the distributional range of *L. ammobia*. The leaf blade of *L. billardierei* is flat, the awn is geniculate, and the inflorescence is erect. *L. littoralis* subsp. *salaria* also occurs within the range of *L. ammobia*, but this species occurs in estuarine salt marshes, has smaller spikelets (to 4mm), less hairy and smaller lemma. The inflorescence is also erect rather than trailing and is often contracted at first. *L. filiformis* also occurs in similar habitats, but the lemma of this species is glabrous, and the awn is distinctly bent.

FLOWERING

October - March

FRUITING

December - June

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easy from fresh seed and rooted pieces. An excellent sand binder.

THREATS

A local endemic which is probably not threatened but as yet its exact distribution is uncertain.

ETYMOLOGY

lachnagrostis: From "lachne" (wool) referring to the distinctive callus hairs of this genus and "agrostis" by which Trinius (1820) actually meant "a grass" (not an *Agrostis*). So the generic name means "a hairy (woolly) grass" not "a hairy (woolly) *Agrostis*" as is often incorrectly stated (see Gardner 2014).

WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available

ATTRIBUTION

Fact Sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange 14 April June 2005. Description modified from Edgar & Connor (2000)

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

- Edgar, E.; Connor, H.E. 2000: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. V. Grasses. Christchurch, Manaaki Whenua Press. 650 pp.
- Gardner, R.O. 2014: Notes on the wind grass *Lachnagrostis filiformis* (Poaceae). *Auckland Botanical Society Journal* 69: 168-170.
- Trinius, C.B. 1820: *Fundamenta Agrostographiae*. J.G.Huebner, Vienna.

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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

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

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/lachnagrostis-ammobia/>