

# Leptospermum scoparium var. incanum

## COMMON NAMES

mānuka

## BIOSTATUS

Native – Endemic taxon

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2023 | At Risk – Declining | Qualifiers: DPS, DPT

[Jump to previous conservation statuses](#)

## CATEGORY

Vascular

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

## SIMPLIFIED DESCRIPTION

Small prickly shrub or small tree with flaky bark and hairy new growth and bearing masses of oval pointed leaves and, usually pinkish red-centred flowers. Endemic to northern Northland. Leaves rigid, 10–15 mm long by 1–2 mm wide, prickly to grasp. Flowers to 20 mm wide. Fruit a dry 7–8 mm wide capsule.

## FLOWER COLOURS

Red/Pink, White

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Shrub or small tree up to 5 m tall. **Bark** grey, peeling in long flakes, which become curled, and papery with age. **Wood** red. **Branches** numerous, arising from base, often suckering when covered in sand, and/or sprouting adventitious roots. Young branches, young leaves and flower buds clad in long silky, grey hairs. **Leaves** leathery (almost woody), very dark green, becoming subglabrous, narrowly lanceolate 10–15 × 1–2 mm, apex drawn out into a long stiff, sharp point, midrib not especially obvious, leaf margin finely crenate. **Flowers** solitary in leaf axils, up to 20 mm diameter. **Receptacle** red or pink. **Petals** usually flushed pink or wholly pink, occasionally white or dark red. **Stamens** numerous. **Capsule** long persistent and woody, 7–8 mm. **Seeds** numerous, straw-like, compressed 2.0 × 0.3 mm.

## SIMILAR TAXA

Easily distinguished from all other New Zealand and Australian forms of *L. scoparium* by the erect shrub habit, silky hairy leaves and stems, dark pink or pink flushed flowers, and by the very large capsule which scarcely opens except after fire or the death of the plant.

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. New Zealand: North Island (confined to the upper Northland Peninsula where it is abundant from Te Paki to Ahipara, and thence along the eastern coastline to Whangaroa). South of these stations it is locally present in mainly coastal shrublands, dunefield but also in some inland gumland scrub habitats. Exact southern limits are not, as yet clear.

## HABITAT

Abundant in coastal situations, especially dunefield, associated shrublands, gumland and on the margins of peat bogs.



In cultivation ex Te Aupouri. Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken: 19/07/2007, Licence: CC BY.



In cultivation ex Te Aupouri. Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken: 19/07/2007, Licence: CC BY.

## THREATS

Not seriously threatened, though some stands are at risk from clearance for farmland or through felling for firewood. However, the recent (2017) arrival of myrtle rust (*Austropuccinia psidii*) may pose a more serious threat to *Leptospermum* (see below).

## GENUS

Leptospermum

## FAMILY

Myrtaceae

## AUTHORITY

*Leptospermum scoparium* var. *incanum* Cockayne

## SYNONYMS

None

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## FLOWERING

Throughout the year but with a peak in late winter early spring.

## FRUITING

The capsules are long persistent so invariably mature plants possess at least some capsules.

## PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Very easy from fresh seed. Seed must be sown fresh, even if left for a few weeks before sowing viability can drop, especially if seed is allowed to dry out. Difficult from cuttings.

## CULTIVATION

Occasionally cultivated. One cultivar known as 'Cheryl Lee' was popular in gardens, and commonly sold by garden centres for a while during the 1980s. Extreme pink-flowered forms from the Karikari Peninsula may be the basis for some of the cultivars now popular. *Leptospermum scoparium* 'Keatleyi' seems to be an early wild selection of this variety.

## MYRTLE RUST THREAT

Myrtle rust (*Austropuccinia psidii*) was first detected in New Zealand in 2017. As there is as yet no known effective treatment for that rust. Overseas indications are that this rust is having a serious impact on Myrtaceae worldwide, including causing such severe declines in some that extinction of some species and genera seems inevitable. As such the New Zealand Threat Listing Panel elected to list all indigenous Myrtaceae using the 'Precautionary Principle' as 'Threatened' (de Lange et al. 2018). Hopefully this assessment will be proved wrong. As of 2018 there have been very few occurrences of myrtle rust on *Leptospermum*. However, the rust is still in its early establishment phase. Australian experience suggests it may take 10 or more years to truly establish which New Zealand Myrtaceae will be most affected. More information about myrtle rust can be found at [myrtlerust.org.nz](http://myrtlerust.org.nz)

## ETYMOLOGY

**leptospermum:** Slender seed

**scoparium:** Like a broom

## MANAAKI WHENUA ONLINE INTERACTIVE KEY

[Key to the Myrtaceae of New Zealand](#)

## NVS CODE

LEPSVI

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 22

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2017 | Threatened – Nationally Vulnerable | Qualifiers: DP, De

2012 | At Risk – Declining | Qualifiers: DP

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

[Jump to current conservation status](#)

## ATTRIBUTION

Fact Sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange 1 February 2004. Description by P.J. de Lange.

## NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/leptospermum-scoparium-var-incanum/>

## PDF DATE

27 May 2026