

# Senecio carnosulus

## SYNONYMS

*Senecio lautus* var. *carnosulus* Kirk, *Senecio lautus* subsp. *carnosulus* (Kirk) Ornd., *Senecio lautus* var. *alpha* Cheeseman

## FAMILY

Asteraceae

## AUTHORITY

*Senecio carnosulus* (Kirk) C.Webb

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Dicotyledonous Herbs - Composites

## NVS CODE

SENCAR

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 80

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2018 | At Risk – Declining

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: Sp

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon

2004 | Sparse

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. South Island only. Banks Peninsula then from the Otago Peninsula south and across to Stewart Island.

## HABITAT

Coastal on rock stacks, cliff faces, amongst boulders and on cobble/ coarse gravel beaches. Sometimes on consolidated sand or clay banks. Often in association with sea bird roosts and nesting sites.

## FEATURES

Annual or short-lived perennial, somewhat fleshy herb. Stems prostrate, semi-erect to erect, often spreading laterally from some distance, particularly in well established plants. Leaves glabrous or glabrescent, if the latter then with scattered hairs on midrib and lamina margins (particularly near base); apetiolate, narrow-oblong to elliptic or obovate, amplexicaul, usually pinnatifid with 1-3 broad, few-toothed segments on either side, sometimes not lobed but serrate with 1-8 teeth on each side, 20-90 x 5-45 mm. Uppermost leaves smaller, narrower, and often less divided. Supplementary bracts 4-10, 1-4 mm long. Involucral bracts 11-16, glabrous, 5-9 mm long. Ray florets (0-7)-11; ligules yellow, 1-4 mm. Disc yellow, 4-8 mm diameter. Cypsela 2.8-3.5 mm long, grey-black, usually more or less evenly covered in dense hairs (sometimes outer most cypsela almost glabrous), slightly narrowed to apex.



Cauline leaves. Jan 2012, (from a specimen collected by John Barkla). Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe



Cooks Head, Chrystals Beach. Photographer: Peter de Lange

## SIMILAR TAXA

Closely allied to *S. lautus* Willd., and *S. sterquilinus* Ornduff. It differs from *S. lautus* by its larger stature, and much more stocky, stout, succulent stems and foliage, broader leaf segments, longer involucral bracts, wider discs and shorter rays. *Senecio sterquilinus* is quite similar but it is usually an even larger plant, with a strictly erect rather than prostrate to semi-erect or erect growth habit, typically with more divided leaves and 13-24 rather than 10-16 involucral bracts. *S. carnosulus* has  $2n = 80$  chromosomes rather than  $2n = 40$  seen in *S. lautus* and *S. sterquilinus*.

## FLOWERING

November - February

## FLOWER COLOURS

Yellow

## FRUITING

December - March

## PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easy from fresh seed. Best treated as an annual. It can become invasive.

## THREATS

An apparently naturally uncommon, sporadically occurring species. At times it can be locally common. There is some evidence to suggest it has declined from parts of its range, particularly around the Otago Peninsula.

## ETYMOLOGY

**senecio**: From the Latin *senex* 'old man' (probably referring to the bearded seeds)

## WHERE TO BUY

Not commercially available.

## ATTRIBUTION

Fact Sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange 1 November 2008. Description based on Webb et al. (1988).

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Webb CJ, Sykes WR, Garnock-Jones PJ 1988. Flora of New Zealand. Vol. IV. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch

## CITATION

Please cite as: de Lange, P.J. (Year at time of access): *Senecio carnosulus* Fact Sheet (content continuously updated). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network. <https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/senecio-carnosulus/> (Date website was queried)

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/senecio-carnosulus/>