

Shawia allomii

COMMON NAMES

Great Barrier tree daisy

BIOSTATUS

Native – Endemic taxon

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2023 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: DPS, DPT, IE, RR

[Jump to previous conservation statuses](#)

CATEGORY

Vascular

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

SIMPLIFIED DESCRIPTION

Shrub bearing broad dished leathery leaves that are white underneath and with large clusters of white flowers inhabiting Great Barrier Island. Twigs fuzzy white. Leaves 2.5-5cm long by 2-4cm wide, on a thick white stalk.

FLOWER COLOURS

White

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. Known only from Great Barrier Island.

HABITAT

Virtually confined to open shrubland, cliff, and rock outcrops and associated boulderfield. Only abundant on rhyolitic, dacitic rocks and their associated skeletal soils. In some locations it has extended off these onto andesitic soils and rocks but those populations seem to result from past forest disturbance and are not thriving

THREATS

Not threatened but a very uncommon endemic, confined largely to the rhyolitic and dacitic rocks of the central portion of Great Barrier Island

GENUS

Shawia

FAMILY

Asteraceae

AUTHORITY

Shawia allomii (Kirk) Nicol & Saldivia

SYNONYMS

Olearia allomii Kirk

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No



Mt Young, Great Barrier Island, November 2000. Photographer: Peter J de Lange, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Flower buds, Great Barrier Island. Photographer: Peter J de Lange, Date taken: 01/10/2010, Licence: CC BY-NC.

FLOWERING

(September-) October (-December)

FRUITING

(October-) December (-April)

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easy from fresh seed and cuttings but rather hard to maintain in cultivation. Seems to do best in free draining sandy, infertile soils. Good in a pot. Dislikes over watering, humidity and needs full sun.

PLANT OF THE MONTH

This plant has been featured as a Plant of the Month – see [Trilepidea: NZPCN newsletter for September 2010](#) for the full story.

ETYMOLOGY

shawia: After Thomas Shaw (1694-1751), English scholar and traveller.

NVS CODE

OLEALL

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 108

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2017 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: DP, IE, RR

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: IE, RR

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: OL, IE

2004 | Range Restricted

[Jump to current conservation status](#)

REGIONAL CONSERVATION STATUSES

Auckland: 2025 | Regionally Threatened – Regionally Vulnerable | Qualifiers: DPR, DPS, DPT, IE, NStr, RE, RR, TL
[Help](#)

The regional threat classification system leverages off the national assessments in the NZTCS, providing information relevant for the regional context. Auckland conservation status information is sourced from the [“Conservation status of vascular plant species in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland”](#) Simpkins E et al. (2025) report.

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Saldivia, P.; Nicol, D.A. 2025: Reinstatement, broader circumscription, and infrageneric classification of *Shawia* (Astereae, Celmisiinae), a large woody genus endemic to Australasia. *Phytoneuron* 49: 1–43.

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/shawia-allomii/>

PDF DATE

25 May 2026