

Ulex europaeus

COMMON NAME

gorse

FAMILY

Fabaceae

AUTHORITY

Ulex europaeus L.

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Exotic

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

NVS CODE

ULEEUR

CONSERVATION STATUS

Not applicable

HABITAT

Terrestrial. A plant of coastal and lowland habitats. The plant occurs in sites with low - low/moderate fertility. It is common in disturbed areas and can tolerate a wide range of conditions and soil types allowing it to establish in most areas. It is more abundant in waste places, riverbeds and poorer land than it is in developed and fertile land. It occurs in scrub and forest margin, shrubland, fernland and riverbed communities and grassland, shrubland, forest margins, coastal habitats and waste places. It occurs in rough foothills and less-intensively farmed areas and is often abundant in disturbed lowland and lower montane places. It is a plant that often aggressively invades rough pasture.

WETLAND PLANT INDICATOR STATUS RATING

FACU: Facultative Upland

Occasionally is a hydrophyte but usually occurs in uplands (non-wetlands).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Shrub up to 2m high; main stems erect or spreading, densely branched in younger parts but eventually bare at base; young twigs and spines somewhat glaucous; hairs usu. grey. Leaves of seedlings not spinous but with 3 hairy leaflets; spines branched; terminal and lateral spines rigid, deeply furrowed, 15~30mm long; secondary spines subtending lateral up to 12mm long. Flowers solitary; bracteoles acute to rounded, 1.5~3mm wide. Calyx greenish-yellow, about 2/3~3/4 length of corolla, with generally patent hairs; calyx teeth connivent. Corolla clear yellow or golden yellow, 13~20mm long; wings > keel. Pod villous, turning dark brown to black, 13~25mm long; seeds smooth and rounded, brown or greenish-brown, shiny, few per pod. (Webb et. al., 1988).

SIMILAR TAXA

A densely branched shrub with sharp spines, eventually bare at the base. The plant is up to 4 metres high and the leaves are very prickly. The stems and branchlets are green to brown in colour. The flowers are yellow and pea-like. The seeds occur in furry pods, are 13-25mm long and contain smooth, rounded, brown or greenish brown seeds. The pod explodes loudly on warm days. The pods are green that turn dark brown to black.



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FLOWERING

(January) May, June, July, August, September, October, November (December)

FLOWER COLOURS

Yellow

LIFE CYCLE

Perennial. The flowers are monoecious. Seeds germinate in spring or autumn or spring to mid-summer. Reproduces vegetatively. Seed is produced at a rate of 500 - 1 000/m sq/annum and can remain viable for up to 100 years but significant amounts do not last beyond 30 years. Seeds germinate best at temperatures of 15 to 19 degrees celcius (Parsons and Cuthbertson, 2001). Seed is dispersed by an explosive mechanism and gravity. Seed pods disperse seed up to 6 metres from the parent plant. Machinery assists seed dispersal. Some seed is carried by water and shingle and by gravel, soil and birds.

YEAR NATURALISED

1867

ORIGIN

Western Europe

REASON FOR INTRODUCTION

Ornamental

TOLERANCES

The plant is tolerant to frost and drought; intolerant to shade and slightly tolerant of poor drainage.

NOTES ON REGENERATION

It resprouts from sub-epidermal and axillary buds after grazing. It resprouts from a well-developed lignotuber and seed dormancy is broken by fire. Burning gorse provides an ideal seed bed. The plant needs full light to grow well and cannot regenerate under its own shade (Wilson & Galloway 1993). It requires low to medium soil fertility (Atkinson 1997).

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/ulex-europaeus/>