



Interesting threatened and at risk species at Pisa Flat/Makahaka Reserve



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Atriplex buchananii

Common Name(s):

Buchanan's orache

Current Threat Status (2012):

Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable

Distribution:

Endemic. North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands

Habitat:

An annual or short-lived perennial plant found in open, often heavily salt enriched, poorly draining clay or gravel/rock strewn ground. *Atriplex buchananii* is primarily a coastal species of open turfs or gravel field at or near the high tide mark. It is also frequently found on offshore islands growing in guano enriched soils or bare guano splattered rock. This species is also found inland in Central Otago on open ground usually within salt pans and slicks or on other salt enriched soils.

Features:

Annual or perennial, prostrate, procumbent to sub-erect creeping, mat-forming herb forming patches up 30 mm diameter. All parts initially covered in densely white to greyish farinose, mealy scales, these shedding on stems and old leaves with age. Stems much branched, fleshy at first becoming wiry and pliant with age, terete, very slender (appearing delicate), woody at base in perennial plants, with old stems covered in orange bark. Petioles 0-3 mm long, fleshy. Leaves 1-10(-20) x 0.5-6(-15) mm, white, whitish-grey, grey or white-green above, uniformly pale white-grey beneath, orbicular, broad-elliptic, broad-ovate, obovate to broadly lanceolate, margins entire; base subcordate to rounded or broad-cuneate; apices obtuse to acute. Flowers in leaf axils, solitary or in glomerules (clusters) of 2-10. Male flowers usually sub-terminal to terminal; perianth 1-1.5(-2) mm long, white, whitish-grey to grey; segments cut to 1/2 length of perianth tube. Stamens (3-)5, filaments and anthers sulphur-yellow. Female flowers 1 mm long, pale grey or whitish-grey, inconspicuous, style bearing 2 white, stigmas. Fruiting bracteoles rhombic-triangular, margins finely dentate. Fruit c. 1 mm diameter, circular to sub-circular; pericarp chartaceous and easily removed. Seed surface (testa) brown, red-brown to brownish-green

Flowering:

December - May

Fruiting:

January - August

Threats:

Generally uncommon and sporadic in its occurrences, though more common from Otago south to Stewart Island. Some populations are threatened by urban development and many by weeds

References and further reading:

Thorsen, M. J.; Dickinson, K. J. M.; Seddon, P. J. 2009. Seed dispersal systems in the New Zealand flora. *Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics* 2009 Vol. 11 No. 4 pp. 285-309

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=224



Caption: Long Point, Catlins

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Chatham Islands

Photographer: John Sawyer

Carex decurtata

Common Name(s):

Sedge

Current Threat Status (2012):

Data Deficient

Distribution:

Endemic. South Island from Canterbury to Otago, mainly known from the Mackenzie Basin (particularly from Lakes Tekapo, Pukaki and nearby tarns).

Habitat:

A plant of lake, tarn margins and river sides, preferring open stony ground or situations with little surrounding vegetation. Tolerant of long period of water immersion.

Features*:

Densely tufted bright green, bronze green to yellow-green, diminutive sedge of river terraces, lake and wetland margins. Culms 20-70 mm long, enclosed by light to dark brown leaf-sheaths almost to their apex. Leaves much longer than culms, 30-90 x 0.5-1 mm, almost flat bright green, bronze green to yellow-green, concavo-convex, almost flat, linear, rather rigid and coriaceous, margins scabrid, gradually tapering to a subacute apex, incurved when dry; sheaths twice as broad as lamina, pale brown with chartaceous to membranous margins. Inflorescence a crowded head of 3-5 spikes. Terminal spike male; lower spikes female, 4-8 mm long, ovoid or oblong-ovoid, greenish-brown, sessile or the lowermost rather shortly pedunculate; spikes subtended by leaf-like bracts which are longer than the inflorescence. Glumes less than or of equal length to the utricles, ovate to orbicular, acute or with the midrib extended into a long scabrid awn, nerved, membranous, red-brown with a pale centre and margin, or pale straw-coloured. Utricles 2.5-3 x 1.5 mm, plano-convex to subtrigonal, broadly ovoid, light brown, turgid at the back, faintly nerved, spreading, margins thickened and serrated toward apex, beak 0.5 mm long, scabrid, crura acutely cleft, scabrid; stipe absent although utricles narrow towards base (a pseudostipe). Stigmas 3. Nut 2 mm long, grey-brown, trigonous.

Flowering:

October - January

Fruiting:

October - July

Threats:

A naturally uncommon species largely confined to the intermontane basins of Canterbury and Otago. In some places it is now at risk from canalisation, dairy farming (irrigation mainly) and the resultant influx of weed species. Its conservation status may require reassessment.

*Attribution:

Description adapted from Moore and Edgar (1970)

References and further reading:

Moore, L.B.; Edgar, E. 1970: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. II. Government Printer, Wellington.

Thorsen, M. J.; Dickinson, K. J. M.; Seddon, P. J. 2009. Seed dispersal systems in the New Zealand flora. Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics 2009 Vol. 11 No. 4 pp. 285-309

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=391



Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Pisa Flats

Photographer: John Barkla

Colobanthus brevisepalus

Common Name(s):

pin cushion

Current Threat Status (2012):

At Risk - Naturally Uncommon

Distribution:

Endemic. South Island: east of main divide from Marlborough southwards.

Habitat:

On dry mountains, especially on limestone (and associated rendzina soils) schist outcrops, rocks, sandy banks and slopes.

Features:

Cushion plant up to 8cm across, many short stiff tightly packed branches closely covered with leaves. Leaves incurved towards stem, densely overlapping, rounded on back, 2-3mm long; long needle-like tips, no mid-rib evident. Flower stalks short. Flowers 3mm long, with 5 sepals, broader than leaves, with thickened midrib, ending in short needle-like tip.

Flowering:

No information available

Fruiting:

No information available

Threats:

Colobanthus brevisepalus is probably not seriously threatened. However in parts of its range it has been replaced by aggressive introduced weeds. Furthermore it is not often collected, suggesting that it has either declined or is being overlooked by modern plant collectors.

References and further reading:

Thorsen, M. J.; Dickinson, K. J. M.; Seddon, P. J. 2009. Seed dispersal systems in the New Zealand flora. *Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics* 11: 285-309

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=741



Caption: Bannockburn sluicings

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Close up of plant

Photographer: Brian Molloy

Convolvulus verecundus

Common Name(s):

Trailing bindweed, tussock bindweed

Current Threat Status (2012):

At Risk - Declining

Distribution:

Endemic. Eastern South Island only from the Clarence River (probably now Historic) south to Central Otago. Probably now most abundant in the Mackenzie Basin and upper Waitaki River Valley.

Habitat:

Mainly montane (rarely lowland) (c.200 - 1000 m a.s.l.) sparsely vegetated short tussock, or on rock outcrops such as limestone, within regions subjected to regular summer-dry conditions. It has also been found in semi-arid habitats dominated by introduced weeds.

Features:

Rhizomatous, lianoid, decumbent, spreading perennial herb. Stems, short, spreading, sometimes ascending, up to 200 mm long, sparse to densely covered in retrorse hairs. Leaves in rosettes and alternate on stems 6.5-11.5 x 5-12.5 mm, deltoid, deltoid-ovate, to broad-oblong, grey, grey-green to silver-grey; hairy, margins undulate to sinuate, rarely with 4-6 pairs of teeth, base truncate, obtuse, oblique to cordate; apex retuse rarely obtuse. Pedicel 5-30(-55) mm long, hairy. Sepals 3.9-4 x 3.5-3.8 mm, obovate to ovate, green outer surface hairy, inner glabrous. Corolla 20-25 mm wide when open, white (rarely pink), comprising five fused lobes, mid-petalline band pink. Capsule 5.8-6.2 x 4.5-7.5 mm, papery, globose, with 2-4 seeds. Seeds broadly obovate 2.8-2.9 x 2.4-3 mm, black-brown, with grey nut-brown. Surface moderately covered in low ridges and tubercles.

Flowering:

November - January

Fruiting:

December - March

Threats:

Threats are complex, and varied. It cannot be doubted that this species has declined from the Waitaki Valley as a consequence of hydrodevelopment of that river system. It may also have gone extinct in Marlborough, where it appears to have always been scarce. There are written records which suggest it has declined from Otago as well (J. Barkla pers. comm.). Recent field work and accounts from field workers indicate that this species exists in naturally sparse, widely scattered and mostly stable populations (Heenan et al. 2003, N.Z.J.Bot.41: 456).

References and further reading:

Thorsen, M. J.; Dickinson, K. J. M.; Seddon, P. J. 2009. Seed dispersal systems in the New Zealand flora. Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics 11: 285-309

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=244



Caption: Herbarium voucher

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Pisa Flats

Photographer: John Barkla

Geranium sessiliflorum var. *arenarium*

Common Name(s):

short-flowered cranesbill

Current Threat Status (2012):

At Risk - Declining

Distribution:

Endemic. South Island, South of Otago Peninsula throughout the Foveaux Strait area and in northern Stewart Island

Habitat:

Coastal. Mainly found in sand country - usually in dune swales or on shallowly sloping beaches. Sometimes on or near rock outcrops or within peaty soils near seepages or within coastal turfs.

Features*:

All parts softly and finely pilose. Leaves orbicular, closely lobed, divided at base, unusually appressed to the ground, petioles and peduncles tinged with purple, blade pale glaucous grey. Flowers white

Flowering:

October - March

Fruiting:

December - June

Threats:

Not Threatened. However, may yet qualify for a listing of Naturally Uncommon as it is never that common at any particular location and yet occupies a large range. Possibly at risk in its preferred sand dune habitats from the spread of marram grass (*Ammophila arenaria*).

*Attribution:

Fact Sheet prepared by P.J. de Lange 28 July 2007.

References and further reading:

Aedo, C.; Navarro, C.; Alarcon, M.L. 2005: Taxonomic revision of *Geranium* sections *Andina* and *Chilensia* (Geraniaceae). *Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society* 149(1): 1-68

Allan, H.H. 1961: *Flora of New Zealand*. Vol. I. Wellington, Government Printer.

Mitchell, A. D., P. B. Heenan, and A. M. Paterson. 2009. Phylogenetic relationships of *Geranium* species indigenous to New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 47: 21-31.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1938



Caption: Fruit. Three Sisters Dunes, Foveaux. Apr 2013.

Photographer: Eric Edwards



Caption: *Geranium sessiliflorum* var. *arenarium*

Photographer: John Barkla

Lepidium solandri

Common Name(s):

Alexandra cress, Matau cress, inland cress

Current Threat Status (2012):

Threatened - Nationally Endangered

Distribution:

Endemic to S. Island, E. of the main divide from N. Canterbury to C. Otago (Galloway district, Manuherikia Valley)

Habitat:

Short and tall tussock grassland, bare hillsides, salt pans, grey scrub and other poorly vegetated ground. On open clay or salt pans, limestone talus, gravel veneers overlying schist, mudstone, or eroded silts and clays.

Features*:

Perennial dioecious herb, with up to 24 compact, leafy rosettes. Rootstock deep rooted, up to 28 mm diam. near crown; stems spreading to erect, up to 60 mm long, 10.0 mm wide. Basal and lower stem leaves persistent, pinnatifid, pinnate, to bipinnatifid, narrow-oblong to oblong, up to 100 mm long, green, green-brown, or brown, central part of lamina 0.7–6.2 mm wide; pinnae in 14–32 pairs, linear, obovate or broadly oblong, with up to 5 secondary pinnae, terminal pinnae 3.0–16.0 x 1.0–4.9 mm, lateral pinnae 2.6–11.3 x 0.8–3.9 mm. Middle stem leaves similar, often becoming shallowly pinnatifid, serrate, or entire. Cauline leaves 2.5–19.8 x 1.2–9.8 mm, with up to 3 serrations or small lobes, or entire. Inflorescences terminal, 1.5–16.0 cm long, 0.8–3.7 mm diam. at base, usually spreading to ascending, with up to 12 lateral branches, glabrous to sparsely hairy; pedicels 2.5–6.5 mm long, 0.2–0.35 mm wide, slightly recurved, adaxial surface glabrous to moderately hairy, abaxial surface glabrous to rarely sparsely hairy. Flowers up to 4 mm wide. Sepals 0.7–1.3 x 0.7–1.6 mm, green to maroon, sparsely to moderately hairy, rarely glabrous, margins scarious, apex obtuse. Petals usually absent, rarely present and then clawed, white, limb obovate, apex emarginate; males: 1.3–1.5 mm long; females: 0.8–1.1 mm long. Female flowers: ovary 1.0–2.4 x 1.1–1.8 mm, usually orbicular to rhomboid, sometimes ovate, sparsely to moderately hairy, rarely glabrous; style up to 0.1–0.4 mm long; stigma 0.3–0.4 mm wide; 3–7 staminodes, 0.8–1.4 mm long, rarely with malformed anthers to 0.3 mm long. Male flowers: 4–6 stamens, 1.5–2.8 mm long, white; anthers 0.3–0.6 mm long, white or maroon; ovary rudimentary, 0.2–1.1 x 0.3–1.3 mm. Nectaries 0.25–0.5 mm long, green, green-red, to red, oblong. Siliques 3.1–5.0 x 2.3–3.8 mm, usually orbicular to rhomboid, sometimes ovate, suture usually maroon, apex emarginate to retuse, style base often persistent. Seed usually obovate, rarely obovate-oblong, straighter along one margin, compressed but with broad rounded margins, 1.7–2.5 mm long, not winged; both surfaces with a distinct groove from hilum at base towards apex, and the seed folded around it; apex broad and rounded; base cuneate or slightly rounded. Testa dull, orange or orange-brown to dark henna, with a fine reticulum of very thickwalled cells.

Flowering:

September - January

Fruiting:

September - February

Threats:

Less than 1000 plants are known in the wild. Few sites protected. All sites threatened by weed competition, animal browsing, and for most sites changes in land-use management.

*Attribution:

Description from: Heenan et al 2007.

References and further reading:

Heenan, P.B.; Mitchell, A.D.; McLenachan, P.A.; Lockhart, P.J.; de Lange, P.J. 2007: Natural variation and conservation of *Lepidium sisymbrioides* Hook.f. and *L. solandri* Kirk (Brassicaceae) in South Island, New Zealand, based on morphological and DNA sequence data. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 45: 237-264.

Thorsen, M. J.; Dickinson, K. J. M.; Seddon, P. J. 2009. Seed dispersal systems in the New Zealand flora. *Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics* 11: 285-309

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2359



Caption: Patearoa

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Male flowers, Patearoa

Photographer: John Barkla

Muehlenbeckia ephedroides

Common Name(s):

Leafless pohuehue, leafless muehlenbeckia, Twigs

Current Threat Status (2012):

At Risk - Declining

Distribution:

Endemic. North and South Islands. In the North Island mainly eastern from Lake Taupo (Acacia Bay) and the northern Hawkes Bay south to Wellington and Cape Palliser. In the South Island eastern from Marlborough to Southland.

Habitat:

Coastal to subalpine (0-1200 m a.s.l.). A species of river flats, beaches, sand spits, alluvial fans, outwash gravels and river terraces, also found in grey scrub. Favouring open, dry, free draining but fertile sites, usually on gravel and sandy soils, in habitats naturally free from other taller plants. Sometimes found on gravel roads.

Features:

Gynodioecious, sprawling to prostrate, grey-green, grey to grey-black shrub forming dense, untidy mats up to 1.5 m or more diameter. Stems much branched, final branches c.1 mm diameter, flexuous, striate, puberulent, grey to grey-black or grey-green. Leaves 5-25 mm long, dark to grey-green, narrow-linear, glabrous to glabrate, margins revolute, ascending, distant, spaced along constricted nodes, often sparse, deciduous, sometimes absent; ochreae 1-2 mm long, chartaceous, truncate. Inflorescence a few-flowered fascicle or raceme; pedicels 1-1.5 mm, pale, bracteate, slender. Flowers with pistillate on separate plants, and staminate and perfect on the same plant; if mainly male then raceme often lax, if female then fascicle dense, mixed male and perfect racemes more or less intermediate. tepals 3-3.5 mm long, united about halfway, lobes narrow-triangular, white, greenish or pale yellow-green; stigmas frimbriate. Fruit 3 x 1.5 mm, trigonous, ovoid, lustrous black, tepals becoming swollen, white and succulent, or rarely chartaceous and dry.

Flowering:

November - June

Fruiting:

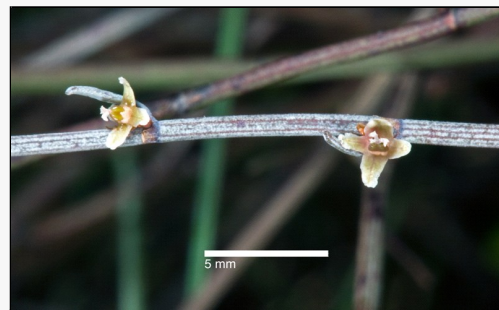
November - June

Threats:

Most abundant within the north eastern South Island. It is highly threatened in the North Island and appears to be extinct around Lake Taupo. Small populations persist in the Hawkes Bay, southern Wairarapa and south Wellington coastline. In the South Island it appears to have suffered little obvious decline but it is rarely common. In some areas its past presence can be determined by hybrid swarms that exist between it and other New Zealand *Muehlenbeckia* species.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=287



Caption: Female flowers. In cult. ex Pencarrow.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe



Caption: Fruit. In cult. ex Pencarrow.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Myosotis uniflora

Common Name(s):

None known

Current Threat Status (2012):

At Risk - Naturally Uncommon

Distribution:

Endemic. South Island. Eastern from Canterbury to Central Otago

Habitat:

Montane to subalpine. Favours Stony and shingle river beds, flats and consolidated moraines.

Features*:

Much-branched tufted perennial herb arising from a long stout central woody taproot. Plants forming compact rounded cushion up to 100 mm diameter. Stems 10-50 mm long, c.5 mm diameter, crowded, ± erect, closely covered with imbricating leaves. Leaves c.5 mm long; base 1.5 mm. wide, membranous, sheathing, fringed with long hairs; lamina narrower, triangular to subulate, ± concave, apex subacute; hairs stiff, appressed, ± overlapping. Flowering branchlets short, not projecting above cushion, their leaves lacking the broad base but otherwise similar to lower leaves. Calyx c.3 mm long, lobes c. 1/2 length, rather broad, subacute, glabrous within, the whole calyx covered outside with uniform stiff appressed overlapping hairs. Corolla yellow fading to white with age, 4-5 mm diameter, tube 5 mm long, long-cylindric, lobes c.2 × 2 mm, rotund, flat; filaments short, anthers 1.5 mm long, tips protruding just above rather large scales; style 2-3× calyx, stigma capitate. Nutlets dark, up to 2.0 × 1.5 mm.

Flowering:

September to November

Fruiting:

November to January

Threats:

Although currently regarded as Not Threatened *Myosotis uniflora* is an uncommon, mostly sparsely distributed species occupying habitats that are becoming increasingly vulnerable to weed invasion, or use for viticulture. If these trends continue then it is likely that *Myosotis uniflora* will eventually be listed at some level of threat

*Attribution:

Fact Sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange 1 February 2008. Description based on Allan (1961).

References and further reading:

Allan, H.H. 1961: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. I. Government Printer, Wellington.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=766



Caption: Pisa Flats/Mahaka katia Scientific Reserve

Photographer: Trudy Anderson



Caption: At Pisa Flats, Central Otago (October)

Photographer: John Barkla

Raoulia apicinigra

Common Name(s):

Mat daisy

Current Threat Status (2012):

Not Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1242



Caption: Harris Mts

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Harris Mts

Photographer: John Barkla

Raoulia australis

Common Name(s):

Common mat daisy

Current Threat Status (2012):

Not Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1243



Caption: Tops, Swale Stream, Clarence catchment

Photographer: Simon Moore



Caption: Jollies Pass, January

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Raoulia beauverdii

Common Name(s):

Beauverds Scabweed

Current Threat Status (2012):

At Risk - Naturally Uncommon

Distribution:

Endemic. South Island, easterly from Canterbury to Southland

Habitat:

Coastal to montane (0-500 m a.s.l.) on sand dunes and inland in short tussock grassland, often on limestone talus or loess derived from calcareous rocks, and on or near limestone and schist rock outcrops.

Features*:

Silvery-grey (battleship grey) prostrate, creeping, perennial herb forming diffuse to dense mats up to 1 m diameter. Stems up to 0.5 mm diameter, filiform, dark brown, wiry and pliant, emitting numerous fine, long, filiform roots at leaf nodes. branches 5-20 (or more) mm long, weakly ascending to spreading, more or less silky-pilose hairy. Leaves openly to closely imbricating on stems and branches, rarely distant (usually on rapidly growing stems), 2-5 x 0.2-1 mm, uniformly silvery-grey to battle-ship grey, linear to linear-spathulate or spatulate, apex obtuse to rounded, both surfaces covered in fine, more or less appressed greyish indumentum, margins involute. Capitula 4-6 mm diameter, florets 10-15, pale cream, more or less funnelform; involucral bracts 3-4-seriate, outer shorter than inner, broadly-ovate, acuminate, inner linear-oblong, scarious, apices obtuse, often dark brown tipped. Cypsela 0.8-0.9 mm long, ribs indistinct with basal rim not thickened, buff brown to grey brown, obovate to obovate-elliptic. Pappus 3-3.2 mm long, caducous, very finely scabrid.

Flowering:

October - December

Fruiting:

November - February

Threats:

A naturally uncommon sporadically occurring species

***Attribution:**

Fact sheet and description by P.J. de Lange (20 April 2012). Description based on herbarium specimens lodged at AK from Awahokomo and Omaui.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=312



Caption: Awahokomo Bluffs, St Mary
Photographer: Gillian Crowcroft



Caption: Raoulia beauverdii, Awahokomo bluffs, Waitaki.
Photographer: Gillian Crowcroft

Raoulia monroi

Common Name(s):

fan-leaved mat daisy

Current Threat Status (2012):

At Risk - Declining

Distribution:

South Island: Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury and Otago.

Habitat:

Lowland to upland open ground and rocky places, on river terraces and stabilised river gravel.

Features*:

Stems prostrate, creeping and rooting; final branchlets ascending; forming close to open flat patches. Leaves closely distichously arranged, 2-3 mm. long, linear-oblong to oblong-spathulate, obtuse, sometimes apiculate; basal portion 3-nerved, membranous, clad in appressed white tomentum; apical portion spreading, involute; ventral surface ± densely clad in matted tomentum; dorsal surface with appressed dense to sparse tomentum. Capitula up to 5 mm. diam. Inner series of involucre bracts 3-5 × c.1 mm., linear-oblong, glabrous except for sparse hairs at tips, pale yellow-green, margins hyaline, obtuse tips usually dark brown. Florets more or less 15, female 8-10. Achenes c.1 mm long, papillate-pubescent; pappus-hairs slender, papillae very finely claviform, c.3.5 mm long, not thickened at tips

Flowering:

No information

Fruiting:

No information

Threats:

As a lowland to montane species of dry, open ground this species is vulnerable to competition from taller, more aggressive weed species. Although exact details are not yet available there is some evidence that suggests this species has been lost from some parts of its range and is actively declining in others.

***Attribution:**

Description adapted from Allan (1961).

References and further reading:

Allan, H.H. 1961: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. I, Government Printer, Wellington.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=200



Caption: Herbarium voucher

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Mahaka Katia,
November

Photographer: John Barkla

Raoulia parkii

Common Name(s):

Celadon mat daisy

Current Threat Status (2012):

Not Threatened

Distribution:

South Island: east of the main divide.

Habitat:

Upland to subalpine open places, rocky ground, in grassland and fellfield.

Features:

Small daisy with creeping stems, forming tight to open mats. Branchlets erect. Leaves broad, 3-5mm long, 2mm wide, angled at midrib, spreading to recurved at tips and closely overlapping. Flower heads small, 4-7mm across. Plant covered with layers of pale-yellow to yellow-green hair (except near base), giving overall pale green appearance.

Flowering:

No information

Fruiting:

No information

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=201



Caption: Frosty flat, tops of inland Kaikoura

Photographer: Simon Moore



Caption: Cultivated

Photographer: John Barkla