

# Brachyglottis sciadophila

## COMMON NAMES

climbing groundsel

## BIOSTATUS

Native – Endemic taxon

## CATEGORY

Vascular

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lianes & Related Trailing Plants - Dicotyledons

## SIMPLIFIED DESCRIPTION

Sprawling to ascending vine with yellow daisy flower heads

## FLOWER COLOURS

Yellow

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Slender, twining or tangling climber, often draped over host plant in a dense mass or creeping along ground. Stems up to 5m long, woody, slender and flexible, hairy when young. Leaves 2-3cm wide, round or oval, thin and coarsely toothed, soft hairs on both surfaces. Flowers solitary yellow daisies. Mature stems with papery peeling bark.

## SIMILAR TAXA

The only indigenous climbing daisy with yellow flowers.

## DISTRIBUTION

Southern Hawke's Bay, central and southern North and South Island.

## HABITAT

Lowland, along forest margins or in alluvial forest.

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

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

[Jump to previous conservation statuses](#)

## THREATS

A sparsely distributed and generally uncommon species favouring riparian forest and/or disturbed forest margins. Often along roadsides. In some parts of its range it is only known from one or two plants. In many locations, specimens have not been observed to flower. The species is threatened in many locations by weeds, particularly competition from other climbing vines such as *Clematis vitalba* and even *Muehlenbeckia australis*. Some populations have been destroyed by forest clearance for plantation forestry and routine weed spraying of roadsides.

## DETAILED TAXONOMY

### FAMILY

Asteraceae

### AUTHORITY

*Brachyglottis sciadophila* (Raoul) B.Nord.

### SYNONYMS

*Senecio sciadophila* Raoul

### ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes



In cultivation. Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken: 12/03/2005, Licence: CC BY.



Okuti Valley. Photographer: Melissa Hutchison, Licence: CC BY-NC.

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## ECOLOGY

### FLOWERING

October to May

### FRUITING

November to August

## LIFE CYCLE AND DISPERSAL

Pappate achenes are dispersed by wind (Thorsen et al., 2009).

## PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easy from semi-hardwood cuttings and fresh seed but cultivated plants are prone to sudden collapse, especially following drought.

## OTHER INFORMATION

### ETYMOLOGY

**brachyglottis**: Name comes from the Greek words brachus meaning “short” and glottis meaning “the vocal apparatus of the larynx”

**sciadophila**: Gk. skia = shade; philean = to love; hence ‘shade loving

### NVS CODE

BRASCI

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 60

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2017 | At Risk – Declining | Qualifiers: DP

2012 | At Risk – Declining | Qualifiers: DP

2009 | At Risk – Declining | Qualifiers: DP

2004 | Gradual Decline

[Jump to current conservation status](#)

## REGIONAL CONSERVATION STATUSES

Otago: 2024 | Threatened – Regionally Endangered | Qualifiers: DPT, NR, NStr, PF, Sp

## REFERENCING AND CITATIONS

### 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(4): 285-309.

### ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared by P.J. de Lange (1 June 2013)

### NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/brachyglottis-sciadophila/> (Date website was queried)

### MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/brachyglottis-sciadophila/>

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