

# Brachyglottis turneri

## BIOSTATUS

Native – Endemic taxon

## CATEGORY

Vascular

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Herbs - Dicotyledonous composites

## FLOWER COLOURS

Yellow

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Herb up to 2 m tall. Glabrous with woody decumbent stems up to approximately 20 mm diameter, branches ascending. Leaves on terete petioles up to 300 mm or more long, winged and broadly auriculate at base; lamina 100-200 x 75-155 mm, membranous, suborbicular, cordate and deeply lobed at base, acute at apex, margins sinuate, finely spinulose-serrate; upper leaves smaller, with large auricles, merging into narrow entire bracts of corymb. Capitula numerous in large corymbs, 20-35 mm diameter; phyllaries linear-oblong, acute, pubescent to glabrous. Ray-florets 10-15; ligules bright yellow, narrow, spreading; disk-florets up to 35. Achenes narrow-oblong, more or less pubescent. Pappus soft, copious, white.

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. North Island. Mokau and Mount Taranaki in the west inland to Pohangina Valley, Manawatu.

## HABITAT

Damp mudstone cliffs near seepages.

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2023 | Threatened – Nationally Endangered | Qualifiers: Sp, DPS, RR

[Jump to previous conservation statuses](#)

## DETAILED TAXONOMY

## FAMILY

Asteraceae

## AUTHORITY

(Cheeseman) C.Webb

## SYNONYMS

*Senecio turneri* Cheeseman

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## ECOLOGY

## FLOWERING

November-December



Flowers, cultivated. Photographer: Gillian M. Crowcroft, Licence: All rights reserved.



Petone. Photographer: Gillian M. Crowcroft, Licence: All rights reserved.

## FRUITING

December-January

## LIFE CYCLE AND DISPERSAL

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

## PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easy from cuttings and fresh seed but difficult to maintain. Does best in semi-shade, in a pot partially submerged in water

## OTHER INFORMATION

### PLANT OF THE MONTH

This plant has been featured as a Plant of the Month – see [Trilepidea: NZPCN newsletter for February 2016](#) for the full story.

## ETYMOLOGY

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

## NVS CODE

BRATUR

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 60

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2017 | Threatened – Nationally Endangered | Qualifiers: DP, RR, Sp

2012 | Threatened – Nationally Endangered | Qualifiers: RR, Sp

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon

2004 | Range Restricted

[Jump to current conservation status](#)

## REFERENCING AND CITATIONS

### REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Allan, H. H. 1961. Flora of New Zealand. Vol. 1. Wellington: Government Printer. pg. 745.

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

## ATTRIBUTION

Description adapted by M. Ward from Allan (1961).

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## MORE INFORMATION

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

## PDF DATE

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