

Haastia minor

COMMON NAMES

vegetable sheep

BIOSTATUS

Native

CATEGORY

Vascular

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Herbs - Dicotyledonous composites

FLOWER COLOURS

Orange, Yellow

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Stout perennial forming rounded very compact masses up to 1 x 1 m diameter (usually much less); branchlets with leaves < 15 mm diameter, densely compacted. Leaves c.6-8 × 4-9 mm; apices thickened and crenulate and concealed by dense brush of long tangled whitish hairs, both surfaces or underside only clad in long hairs; veins 3-15, anastomosing above. Receptacle flat or slightly convex, c.5 mm diameter. Involucral bracts linear, obtuse to acute, glabrous except at apices. Achenes compressed, linear, c.2 mm long. Pappus-hairs scarcely thickened, up to 9 mm long, strongly barbellate (especially near apices)

SIMILAR TAXA

Haastia minor is distinguished from *H. pulvinaris* by its much smaller size (only rarely forming hummocks up to 1 x 1 m), branchlets < 15 mm diameter, and by the distinctly whitish tomentum. *Haastia minor* and *H. pulvinaris* could be confused with species of *Raoulia*, especially *R. bryoides*, *R. eximia* and *R. mammillaris*, with which they sometimes grow. From *Raoulia*, *Haastia* is distinguished by the anther-cells which are not tailed, and by the leaves which are > 10 mm long. Recent molecular data suggests that *Haastia* is very closely allied to *Brachyglottis*.

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. South Island: Nelson, Marlborough to Otago (mostly east of the main divide).

HABITAT

Subalpine and alpine fellfield and rocks among screens.

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2023 | Not Threatened

THREATS

A naturally uncommon, sparsely distributed plant of high-elevation scree habitats. Although it is not threatened, it is rarely common at any particular place.

DETAILED TAXONOMY

FAMILY

Asteraceae

AUTHORITY

Haastia minor (Laing) C.C.Nicholls, Breitw., J.M.Ward et Pelser



Travers Range, Nelson Lakes National Park.
Photographer: Melissa Hutchison, Date taken:
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SYNONYMS

Haastia pulvinaris var. *minor* Laing

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

Yes

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

ECOLOGY

FLOWERING

November - January

FRUITING

December – February

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Difficult. Should not be removed from the wild.

OTHER INFORMATION

ETYMOLOGY

haastia: After Haast

minor: Smaller

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 60

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2017 | Not Threatened

2012 | Data Deficient | Qualifiers: RR

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: RR, Sp

2004 | Range Restricted

REFERENCING AND CITATIONS

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Allan HH. 1961. Flora of New Zealand, Volume I. Indigenous Tracheophyta: Psilopsida, Lycopsidea, Filicopsida, Gymnospermae, Dicotyledones. Government Printer, Wellington, NZ. 1085 p.

ATTRIBUTION

Description adapted from Allan (1961)

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NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/haastia-minor/>

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