

# Pomaderris paniculosa subsp. novaezelandiae

## SYNONYMS

*Pomaderris oraria* var. *novae-zelandiae* L.B.Moore

## FAMILY

Rhamnaceae

## AUTHORITY

*Pomaderris paniculosa* subsp. *novae-zelandiae* (L.B.Moore) N.G.Walsh

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 36

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

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

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: RR, Sp

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon

2004 | Range Restricted

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Low growing sprawling shrub with fuzzy twigs bearing wrinkled oval smooth-edged leaves inhabiting sites in Northland. Often appears partly dead. Leaves 14–45mm long by 8–15mm wide, underside covered by whiteish fuzz. Flowers brownish, in small clusters along a leafless stalk. Fruit small, dry.

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. New Zealand: North Island (Te Pahi (Hikurua / de Surville Cliffs) and near Whangarei (Mt Manaia, Mt Aubrey, Bream Head)).

## HABITAT

A plant of open, rocky ground, cliff faces and rock pillars. On the Hikurua / de Surville Cliffs it is a common plant of open ultramafic (serpentinite) talus, cliff faces and less commonly plateau scrub. At Mt Manaia it is confined to the andesitic plugs and associated boulderfield.




Manaia Ridge. Jul 2007. Photographer: A. J. Townsend, Date taken: 31/07/2007, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Surville Cliffs. Photographer: Gillian M. Crowcroft, Licence: All rights reserved.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Rather untidy, prostrate, sprawling, often widely scrambling to sub-erect shrub 1–2 × 1–2 m, main branches arising at ground level, these often layering. **Adult leaves** 9–50 × 6–20 mm, oblong; upper surface glabrous; lower surface with dense tomentum of sessile and stalked stellate hairs, often brown or ferruginous; margins sinuate to shallowly crenate, not revolute; petioles to 10 mm, stipules 1–2 mm long, soon deciduous. **Juvenile leaves** extremely variable, sometimes < 6 mm long, conspicuously toothed, thinly tomentose on both surfaces. **Inflorescence** an axillary or terminal, elongated, leafless panicle. **Flowers** dark orange-brown or green-brown, c. 4 mm diameter; calyx spreading, calyx-tube covered in mealy, stellate hairs, lobes c. 1.5 mm long, persistent to capsule maturity. **Petals** 0. **Anthers** ovoid. **Style** divided to > ½ length. **Ovary** with apical tuft of short-rayed stellate hairs, wholly immersed in the calyx tube at anthesis, slightly > ½ immersed at fruiting. **Fruit cocci** opening by opercula occupying  of their inner faces. **Seeds** 1.6 × 1.1 mm, usually one per flower, dark brown, smooth, not glossy.

## SIMILAR TAXA

Easily recognised by the sprawling, widely spreading, growth habit (often with plants bearing many dead or dying branches), slender branches; stipules which are deciduous; glabrous adult leaves which have entire margins; and by the persistent sepals. It is perhaps closest to *P. rugosa* Cheeseman which differs by its geographic isolation (Herekino, Silverdale, Coromandel Peninsula, Hauraki Gulf Islands, Firth of Thames, Aotea and Kawhia Harbours), usually erect rather than sprawling, prostrate growth habit, cream or pale yellow, rather than brownish flowers and by the fruits which have deciduous rather than persistent sepals.

## FLOWERING

October–December

## FLOWER COLOURS

Brown, Orange

## FRUITING

November–February

## PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Can be grown from layered pieces, semi-hardwood cuttings and fresh seed. Does best in full sun, with excellent drainage.

## THREATS

Aside from its localised distribution, this plant is abundant and under no obvious threat.

## ETYMOLOGY

**pomaderris**: Lid skin

## WHERE TO BUY

Occasionally available from specialist native plant nurseries.

## CULTURAL USE/IMPORTANCE

Other records of this species from Maunganui Bluff and Cape Maria Van Diemen are considered doubtful, and the latter location is not supported by wild herbarium specimens but only garden plants purported to be from that location.

## ATTRIBUTION

Description based on herbarium specimens and both Allan (1961) and Webb et al. (1988).

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Allan HH. 1961. Flora of New Zealand, Volume I. Indigenous Tracheophyta: Psilopsida, Lycopsida, Filicopsida, Gymnospermae, Dicotyledones. Government Printer, Wellington, NZ. 1085 p.  
Webb CJ, Sykes WR, Garnock-Jones PJ. 1988. Flora of New Zealand, Volume IV. Naturalised Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms, Dicotyledons. Botany Division, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Christchurch, NZ. 1365 p.

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/pomaderris-paniculosa-subsp-novaezealandiae/>