

Pomaderris paniculosa subsp. novaezelandiae

BIOSTATUS

Native

CATEGORY

Vascular

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

SIMPLIFIED 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.

FLOWER COLOURS

Brown, Orange

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 face. **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.

DISTRIBUTION

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



Hikurua / de Surville Cliffs, Te Pahi.
Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken:
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Hikurua / de Surville Cliffs, Te Pahi.
Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken:
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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.

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

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

THREATS

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

DETAILED TAXONOMY

FAMILY

Rhamnaceae

AUTHORITY

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

SYNONYMS

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

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

ECOLOGY

FLOWERING

October–December

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.

OTHER INFORMATION

CULTIVATION

Occasionally available from specialist native plant nurseries.

STATUS NOTES

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.

ETYMOLOGY

pomaderris: Lid skin

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 36

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

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

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

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon

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.

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.

ATTRIBUTION

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

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MORE INFORMATION

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

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