

Ackama rosifolia

COMMON NAME

Makamaka

SYNONYMS

Caldcluvia rosifolia (A.Cunn.) Hoogland

FAMILY

Cunoniaceae

AUTHORITY

Ackama rosifolia A.Cunn.

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

NVS CODE

ACKROS

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n=32

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Not Threatened

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Small Northland tree. Leaves consisting of 4 to 10 or more opposite pairs of toothed leaflets and a terminal leaflet which have small hairy pits at the junction of the main leaflet veins. Flowers in dense sprays of cream coloured flowers developing into pinkish or red fruits.

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. North Island only from near Kaitaia south to just north of Wellsford. Often rather local in its occurrences, particularly south of Whangarei.

HABITAT

Lowland forest, forest margins and stream-sides.



Fruit. In cultivation. Nov 2006. Photographer: Peter J. de Lange, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Fruit. In cultivation. Nov 2006. Photographer: Peter J. de Lange, Licence: CC BY-NC.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Shrub, becoming a tree up to 12 m tall; trunk up to 60 cm diameter; branchlets, petioles, young leaves and panicle-branches covered with short brownish hairs. Leaves pinnate, with a single terminal pinna; leaflets sharply serrate, subsessile, domatia present on underside. Leaves of juveniles sub-membranous, up to 25 cm long, 6-10 yoked together as a pair; terminal leaflet 3-6 cm long, including petiolule, 1.5-3 cm. wide, ovate-elliptic; lateral leaflets elliptic-oblong, diminishing downwards from 4-3 cm. to 1 cm. long. Leaves of adults subcoriaceous, 3-5 yoked together as a pair; terminal leaflet obovate-cuneate, acute, 4-7 cm. wide; lateral diminishing downwards from 4 cm to 1 cm long, elliptic-oblong; stipules foliaceous. Panicles much-branched, up to 15 cm long. Flowers numerous, approximately 3 mm. across. Sepals ovate, approximately 1 mm. long; petals narrow, approximately 1.5 mm. long, stamens exserted, styles approximately 1 mm. long. Capsules ovoid, pilose, approximately 3-4 mm. long, bearing persistent sepals and styles.

SIMILAR TAXA

Very similar to juvenile foliage of *Weinmannia silvicola* but can be distinguished by the domatia on the underside of the leaves. These domatia are known as tuft pocket domatia and occur at the junction of the mid-rib and the side vein where there is a pocket of hairs. Makamaka also has huge prominent stipules that are large, green and heavily veined.

FLOWERING

September-November

FLOWER COLOURS

Cream, White

FRUITING

January-March

LIFE CYCLE

Hairy carpels dispersed by wind (Thorsen et al., 2009).

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Can be grown from semi-hardwood cuttings and fresh seed. A fast growing, and rather attractive small tree. However, very drought intolerant, and needs a damp soil and sunny aspect to thrive.

ETYMOLOGY

ackama: Formed from its Maori name - maka-maka

rosifolia: Rose-leafed

ATTRIBUTION

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

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Allan, H. H. 1961: Flora of New Zealand. Volume 1. Wellington: Government Printer. Pg. 347.

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.

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/ackama-rosifolia/>