

# Pseudodiphasium volubile

## COMMON NAMES

climbing clubmoss, waewaekoukou

## BIOSTATUS

Native

## CATEGORY

Vascular

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Lycophytes (clubmosses, selaginella, quillworts)

## FLOWER COLOURS

No flowers

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Main stems scrambling or climbing (scandent) up to 8 m long, wiry, much-branched, terete, with scattered appressed subpeltate attenuated scale leaves, 3.5–5.0 mm long. **Branchlets** scattered, spreading, flattened into 1 plane. **Leaves** trimorphic, yellow-green (very rarely orange); lateral leaves in 2 alternate to opposite rows, tending to curl downwards, 3–5 mm long, up to 1 mm wide, ovate-lanceolate, falcate, attenuate, adnate; upper leaves in 2 alternate to opposite rows, appressed, 1–2 mm long, c. 0.2 mm wide, scale-like; lower leaves in 1 row, very scattered, appressed, up to 1 mm long, scale-like, obscure. **Strobili** up to 80 mm long, yellow-brown, straight or sometimes forked, borne in large pendulous clusters on sparsely-leaved much-branched stalks. (Description adapted from Chinnock (1998) and Brownsey & Smith-Dodsworth (2000)).

## SIMILAR TAXA

Easily distinguished from all other New Zealand representatives of the family by the scrambling, climbing growth habit, flattened leaves, and by the numerous, clustered, pendulous strobili. For distinctions from *Diphasium scariosum* see under that species.

## DISTRIBUTION

Indigenous. New Zealand: Kermadec (Raoul Island), Manawatāwhi / Three Kings Islands, North Island, South Island and Stewart Island/Rakiura, Chatham Islands. Also south-east Asia, New Guinea, New Caledonia and Australia (one record Queensland—Chinnock 1998).

## HABITAT

Coastal to montane. In gumland scrub, shrublands, forest margins (and along open ridgelines in dense forest), and on roadside banks and cuttings.

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2023 | Not Threatened | Qualifiers: SO?

## DETAILED TAXONOMY

## FAMILY

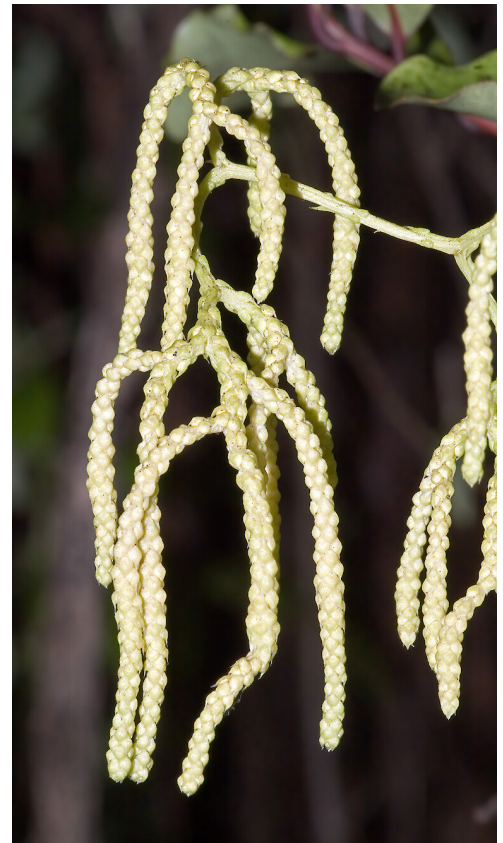
Lycopodiaceae

## AUTHORITY

*Pseudodiphasium volubile* (G.Forst.) Holub



Stokes Valley, Lower Hutt. Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken: 01/08/2002, Licence: CC BY.



Strobili. Stokes Valley, Lower Hutt. Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken: 07/07/2006, Licence: CC BY.

## SYNONYMS

*Lycopodium volubile* G.Forst.; *Lycopodium volubile* var. *durvillaei* (A.Rich.) Nessel; *Lepidotis volubilis* (G.Forst.) Rothm.; *Lycopodium durvillaei* A.Rich.;

## ENDEMIC TAXON

No

## ENDEMIC GENUS

No

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## ECOLOGY

## FLOWERING

N.A.

## FRUITING

N.A.

## PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Difficult. Should not be removed from the wild.

## WETLAND PLANT INDICATOR STATUS RATING

FACU: Facultative Upland

Occasionally is a hydrophyte but usually occurs in uplands (non-wetlands).

## OTHER INFORMATION

## ETYMOLOGY

**volubile**: Twining; from the Latin *volvere*; a twining growth habit

## NVS CODE

LYCVOL

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2017 | Not Threatened | Qualifiers: SO?

2012 | Not Threatened

2009 | Not Threatened

2004 | Not Threatened

## REFERENCING AND CITATIONS

### REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Brownsey PJ, Smith-Dodsworth JC. 2000. *New Zealand Ferns and Allied Plants*. David Bateman, Auckland, NZ. 168 p.

Chinnock RJ. 1998. Lycopodiaceae. *Flora of Australia 48, Ferns Gymnosperms and allied groups*: 66–85. ABR/CSIRO Victoria, Australia.

## ATTRIBUTION

Fact sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange 20 March 2011. Description adapted from Chinnock (1998) and Brownsey & Smith-Dodsworth (2000).

## NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

Please cite as: de Lange, P.J. (Year at time of access): *Pseudodiphasium volubile* Fact Sheet (content continuously updated). New Zealand Plant Conservation Network.

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/pseudodiphasium-volubile/> (Date website was queried)

## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/pseudodiphasium-volubile/>

**PDF DATE**

24 October 2024