

Brachyglottis perdicioides

COMMON NAME

raukumara

SYNONYMS

Senecio perdicioides Hook.f., *Senecio multinerve* Colenso, *Senecio distinctus* Colenso, *Senecio perdicioides* var. *distinctus* (Colenso) Kirk., *Brachyglottis perdicioides* var. *distincta* (Colenso) B.Nord., *Senecio tripetaloides* Colenso

FAMILY

Asteraceae

AUTHORITY

Brachyglottis perdicioides (Hook.f.) B.Nord.

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

NVS CODE

BRAPER

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 60

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

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

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: Sp

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: CD

2004 | Gradual Decline

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Rare small shrub inhabiting coastal scrub of the southern East Cape and Mahia. Leaves 2–5 cm long, pale green, paler underneath, margin roughly toothed and wavy. Flowers daisy-like with a few yellow, radiating petals, in loose clusters.

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. New Zealand: North Island (scattered sites from East Cape (Hicks Bay) to Mahia Peninsula).

HABITAT

Coastal shrubland and forest – usually in open ground. Often forming cohorts within scrub.



Ex. Hicks Bay,. Photographer: Gillian M. Crowcroft, Date taken: 01/11/2001, Licence: All rights reserved.



Hicks Bay. Photographer: Peter J. de Lange, Date taken: 01/01/2013, Licence: CC BY-NC.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Aromatic shrub 1–2 × 1 m. **Trunk** stout, bark pale to dark grey, peeling in small stringy flakes or shards. **Branchlets** numerous, spreading, slender and “twiggy”. **Leaf buds** resinous and sticky, finely covered in “cobwebbed” hairs. **Petioles** slender, 10–15 mm long. **Leaves** (10)–25–50–(70) × (15)–20–(25) mm, oblong to elliptic-oblong, finely crenate-serrate, dark green, to yellow-green with paler undersides, glabrescent with undersides usually covered in sparse “cobwebbed” hairs. **Inflorescence** a crowded corymb. **Capitula** (5)–12–20–(30), turbinate, borne on pubescent, somewhat resinous and sticky pedicels. **Ray florets** 1–3–(5), ligules oblong, yellow, 6–8 mm, apex sometimes bidentate. **Phyllaries** oblong, pale grey green, with a pubescent midrib, margins scarious. **Seed** a cypsela, pubescent or glabrescent, 2–2.5 mm, pappus-hairs stiff, 5 mm, finely barbellate.

SIMILAR TAXA

Brachyglottis pentacopa, which differs by the more numerous ray-florets (usually 5), and smaller, rounder leaves. However, there is some indication that these species intergrade, with some of the more southerly populations of *B. perdicoides* very similar to *B. pentacopa*. Accordingly some botanists informally treat *B. pentacopa* as a variety or subspecies of *B. perdicoides*, while others regard it as an absolute synonym. Further research into the matter is required.

FLOWERING

(October)–November–April–(May)

FLOWER COLOURS

Yellow

FRUITING

(December)–January–April–(May)

LIFE CYCLE

Pappate achenes are dispersed by wind (Thorsen et al., 2009).

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easy from fresh seed and semi-hardwood cuttings. A very hardy shrub which is tolerant of a wide range of habitats, soils types and moisture regimes.

THREATS

Habitat loss appears to be main threat. However, recruitment appears limiting in some sites, possibly as a consequence of weeds which now often form a permanent ground cover in the places where seedlings would normally germinate. Established plants do not appear to be browsed by livestock, thus mature plants can persist in rough pasture.

ETYMOLOGY

brachyglottis: Name comes from the Greek words brachus meaning “short” and glottis meaning “the vocal apparatus of the larynx”

perdicoides: Like perdicium, a groundsel from Chile

WHERE TO BUY

Occasionally available from some specialist native plant nurseries.

ATTRIBUTION

Fact Sheet Prepared for NZPCN by: P.J. de Lange (4 September 2004). Description adapted from Allan (1961).

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.
Thorsen MJ, Dickinson KJM, Seddon PJ. 2009. Seed dispersal systems in the New Zealand flora. *Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics* 11: 285–309. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ppees.2009.06.001>.

NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/brachyglottis-perdicioides/>