

Brachyglottis greyi

SYNONYMS

Senecio greyi Hook.f.

FAMILY

Asteraceae

AUTHORITY

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

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Trees & Shrubs - Dicotyledons

NVS CODE

BRAGRE

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 60

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: Sp

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: Sp

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon

2004 | Not Threatened

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

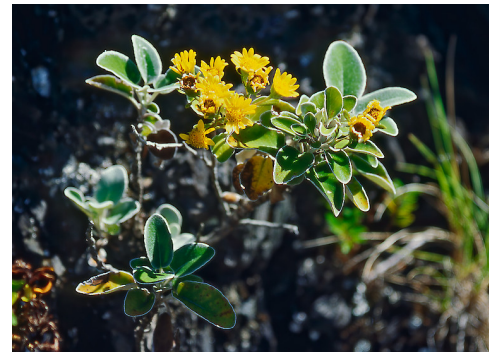
Rare small grey-green shrub inhabiting rocky sites of the southern North Island. Leaves few, 4-8cm long, oblong, with a blunt base joined to the leaf stalk, grey-green, white woolly underneath. Flowers with radiating yellow petals, in loose clusters.

DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. Confined to the southern North Island from near Flat Point south to the mouth of the Orongorongo River.

HABITAT

Primarily a coastal species of rock outcrops and bluffs but may extend inland up river gorges and in suitably exposed bluff habitats



Palliser Bay. Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken: 05/02/1994, Licence: CC BY.



In cultivation. Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken: 25/12/2005, Licence: CC BY.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Spreading shrub up to approximately 2 m tall, with stout branches. Branchlets and petioles densely clad in soft white tomentum. Leaves rather distant; lamina 40-80 × 25-45 mm, coriaceous, oblong to ovate-oblong, obtuse, rounded to obliquely shallowly cordate at base, entire to shallowly sinuate; upper surface of very young leaves white-tomentose, of mature leaves glabrous and shining except on margins; lower surface densely clad in soft white tomentum, midrib prominent; petiole 15-40 mm long, rather stout, channelled above. Inflorescence of numerous terminal bracted branches; branchlets and pedicels densely glandular-pubescent, bracts foliaceous. Capitula up to 30 mm diameter, in large corymbs; phyllaries 12-16, lanceolate-oblong, acute to subacute, glandular-pubescent on back. Ray-florets approximately 15; ligules bright yellow, broad, spreading, approximately 10 mm long; achenes approximately 1.5 mm long, narrow-oblong, grooved, densely to sparsely scabridulous; pappus-hairs rather scanty, up to 4 mm long, slender, finely barbellate.

SIMILAR TAXA

B. compacta geographically these species do not overlap.

FLOWERING

December-March

FLOWER COLOURS

Yellow

FRUITING

December-April (-July)

LIFE CYCLE

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

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Very easy from fresh seed or semi-hardwood cuttings. Layers readily as well. Will hybridise with most other *Brachyglottis*, so if pure seed is wanted plant specimens well away from other species in this genus

ETYMOLOGY

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

WHERE TO BUY

Occasionally offered by specialist native plant nurseries. Most plants sold under this name are hybrids with either *B. compacta* or *B. repanda*.

Several hybrid groups of similar looking plants are sold in commercial nurseries under the names *Brachyglottis* 'Sunshine' and *B. 'Otari Cloud'*.

ATTRIBUTION

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

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

Allan, H. H. 1961. Flora of New Zealand. Vol. 1. Wellington: Government Printer. pg. 751.

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/brachyglottis-greyi/>