

Pentapogon inaequiglumis

COMMON NAME

short-hair plume grass

SYNONYMS

Dichelachne sciurea var. *inaequiglumis* Hack.. *D. micrantha* var. *inaequiglumis* (Hack.) Domin, *Dichelachne inaequiglumis* (Hack.) Edgar et Connor

FAMILY

Poaceae

AUTHORITY

Pentapogon inaequiglumis (Hack. ex Cheeseman) P.M. Peterson, Romasch. et Soreng

FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

ENDEMIC TAXON

No

ENDEMIC GENUS

No

ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

STRUCTURAL CLASS

Grasses

NVS CODE

DICINA

CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 70

CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: DP, SO, Sp

PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon | Qualifiers: DP, SO, Sp

2009 | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon

2004 | Not Threatened

DISTRIBUTION

Indigenous. Common from Te Paki south of Auckland. Local south of there until the Wairarapa and Wellington where it is very common. South Island common in Nelson, Marlborough and Westland. Also known from single records from Stewart (2000) and Rekohu (Chatham Island) (2008). Also in eastern Australia and Tasmania

MANAAKI WHENUA ONLINE INTERACTIVE KEY

[Key to the grasses of New Zealand](#)

LIFE CYCLE

Florets are wind dispersed (Thorsen et al., 2009).

PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easy from fresh seed. Short-lived but self sows readily and can become invasive. Good in dry clay soils.



In cultivation. Photographer: Jeremy R. Rolfe, Date taken: 21/10/2007, Licence: CC BY.



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THREATS

Not Threatened but often uncommon over large parts of its range.

REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

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.

MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/pentapogon-inaequiglumis/>