# Carmichaelia carmichaeliae

## **Common Name(s):**

pink broom

#### **Current Threat Status (2012):**

Threatened - Nationally Critical

#### **Distribution:**

Endemic. South Island, Marlborough, north of the Awatere fault.

#### **Habitat:**

Lowland to montane. A species of alluvial terraces, gorges, cliff faces and steep valley sides.

#### Features\*:

Leafless, spreading to upright, shrub or small tree up to 5 m tall. Branchlets slender,  $120-400 \times 1.8-4.0$  mm, drooping, green, compressed. Leaves on branchlets reduced to a triangular scale, glabrous, < 0.8 mm long. Inflorescence a raceme, up to 30 mm long, with up to 20 flowers; pedicel 1.0-3.5 mm long, sparsely hairy. Calyx  $1.5-2.4 \times 1.5-2.4$  mm, outer surface sparsely hairy to glabrescent, or glabrous, green; lobes 0.4-0.6 mm long, triangular. Flowers pink with dark pink veins, up to 8 mm long. Standard  $7.0-7.5 \times 6.3-6.6$  mm, obovate, recurved; wings  $5.3-7.8 \times 1.0-1.7$  mm, oblong, shorter than keel; keel  $6.6-8.5 \times 2.1-3.2$  mm. Stamens 6.0-7.5 mm long. Pistil 7.8-8.4 mm long, exserted beyond stamens, ovary glabrous. Pods  $10.0-36.0 \times 2.5-4.0$  mm, linear, laterally compressed, constricted between the seeds, the seed outline often visible through the dry fruit wall, and the lower



**Caption:** Flowering adult specimen of Carmichaelia carmichaeliae **Photographer:** Cathy Jones



**Caption:** Close up of the flowers of Carmichaelia carmichaeliae **Photographer:** Cathy Jones

filaments are usually persistent on mature fruits, indehiscent; beak up to 4 mm long, narrowly triangular, tapering to the persistent style; with up to 10 seeds. Seeds 2.0–3.5 mm long, reniform to reniform-triangular, light green-yellow, buff or orange-brown, often with black mottling.

## Flowering: Fruiting:

November to January January to December

## **Threats:**

Threatened by aerial spraying for gorse (Ulex europaeus L.) and broom (Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link), browsing animals, (especially goats, cattle, possums and deer) and habitat loss through competition from weeds.

#### \*Attribution:

Fact Sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange 1 July 2007. Description by P.B. Heenan based on Allan (1961) and published in de Lange et al. (2010)

## References and further reading:

Allan, H.H. 1961: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. I. Wellington, Government Printer.

de Lange, P.J.; Heenan, P.B.; Norton, D.A.; Rolfe, J.R.; Sawyer, J.W.D. 2010: Threatened Plants of New Zealand. Canterbury University Press, Christchurch.

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

## For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora\_details.asp?ID=100