Caltha obtusa

Common Name(s):

White caltha

Current Threat Status (2012):

Not Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. South Island (from Canterbury southwards)

Habitat:

In alpine flushes, seepages, around tarns and slow flowing streams. Also found seen in damp areas in open grassland and in similar sites in fell field and herb field

Features*:

Glabrous rhizomatous perennial herb of alpine flushes, seepages, bogs and stream sides. Plants forming a compact turf, when flowering with scapes 20-60 mm tall. Rhizomes stout, fleshy, shortly-creeping, white. Leaves radical, clustered; petioles 8-12 mm long, slender; lamina seldom 8-12 \times 7.5-11.0 mm, dark green to yellow green, usually unblemished, sometimes marked with darker bronze blotches and/or streaks, broadly oblong to suborbicular, base 2-lobed, subcordate, apex emarginate, margins crenate to crenate-dentate; lobes upturned, \pm appressed to and not much shorter than lamina, crenate. Scapes stout, initially subsessile to sessile, soon elongating, and then up to 60 mm tall. Sepals 5, 8-18 \times 6-12 mm, white, obovate, obtuse to acute.



Caption: Lammerlaw Range **Photographer:** John Barkla



Caption: Under snow melt, Rastus Burn, Remarkables. Jan 1992. **Photographer:** Colin Ogle

Stamens 10-15; carpels narrow-ovate in outline; styles rather long, slender. Ripe heads 12-18 mm diameter. Seeds 2-5 per follicle, 1.2- 1.5 mm long, glossy red-brown to dark purple brown, ovate to broadly ovate, ovate-elliptic or elliptic.

Flowering: Fruiting:

December - February February - April

Threats:

Not Threatened

*Attribution:

Fact sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange (28 March 2012). Description by P.J. de Lange.

References and further reading:

Schuettpelz, E.; Hoot, S.B. 2004: Phylogeny and biogeography of *Caltha* (Ranunculaceae) based on chlroroplast and nuclear DNA sequences. American Journal of Botany 91(2): 247-253.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1204