



Carmichaelia corrugata

Common Name(s):

Common dwarf broom

Current Threat Status (2018):

Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand: South Island (Marlborough, Canterbury (including possibly Banks Peninsula), and Otago.

Habitat:

Inhabiting sparsely vegetated gravel and sand soils, stone and gravel ridges, river terraces (especially dry sandy hummocks), river beds, and disturbed sites.

Features*:

Dwarf, rhizomatous shrub, up to 20-80 mm tall, 1 m wide, forming a dense mat or tufts of cladodes. Rhizomes becoming increasingly stout and woody with age, 5-400 × 1-5 mm. Cladodes linear, striate, compressed, erect, yellow-green to orange-green, glabrous, 20.0-70.0 × 1.5-3.5 mm; apex subacute to obtuse, yellow to yellow-green; leaf nodes 2-12. Leaves simple, broad-obovate to broad-elliptic, fleshy, entire, green, present on seedlings and absent on mature plants, 5.5-8.0 × 3.0-5.0 mm; adaxial and abaxial surfaces with scattered hairs; apex emarginate to retuse; base cuneate to narrow-obtuse; petiole sparsely hairy, 2.0-2.5 mm long. Leaves on cladodes reduced to a scale, triangular, glabrous, 0.6-1.5 × 0.8-1.4 mm; apex acute. Inflorescence a 1-2-flowered raceme. Peduncle glabrous or sparsely hairy, green, 5-15 mm long. Bracts triangular, glabrous, pale green, 0.5-1.0 mm long; apex obtuse; margin hairy. Pedicel glabrous or hairy, pale green, 3.0-7.5 mm long. Bracteoles at top of pedicel, triangular, glabrous, green and often flushed red, c.0.2 × c.0.2 mm; margin hairy; apex acute. Calyx campanulate, c.2.5 × c.2.5 mm; inner surface glabrous, green; outer surface glabrous or sparsely hairy, green. Calyx lobes triangular, flushed red, c.0.5 mm long; apex acute; margin hairy or glabrous. Bud green. Standard obovate, patent, 8-10 × 6-8 mm; upper surface central area purple, margin white, sometimes purple-green veined; lower surface green, margin cream-green, sometimes purple-green veined; apex retuse; claw pale green, c.1.5 mm long. Wings oblong, shorter than keel, 5.0 - 6.5 × c.2.0 mm; upper surface distal area purple, proximal area green; lower surface white, sometimes purple-veined; auricle triangular, pale green, apex obtuse, c.1.25 mm long; claw pale green, c.1.5 mm long. Keel 6.0-8.0 × 2.5-3.0 mm; distal area of adaxial surface purple, proximal area pale green; distal area of abaxial surface purple-green, proximal area pale green; auricle triangular, pale green, with obtuse apex, c. 0.75 mm long; claw pale green, 2.0-2.5 mm long. Stamens 7.5-9 mm long; lower filaments connate for c. 2/3 length and outside filaments free for 1.5-2.5 mm. Pistil exerted beyond stamens, c.10 mm long; style with a ring of hairs below stigma, and sometimes a few scattered hairs on upper surface; ovules 9-11. Pod elliptic-oblong, laterally compressed, weakly falcate, black, brown, or grey, 7.5-15.0 × 3.0-4.0 mm; one valve partially dehiscent from base; beak on adaxial suture, slightly upturned, stout, pungent, 1.5-2 mm long. Seeds oblong-reniform, 2-9 per pod, black, brown, tan, or olive green, 1.2-2.0 × 1.0-1.5 mm.

Flowering:

October – May

Fruiting:

November - June

Threats:

Threatened by browsing livestock, goats, hares and rabbits.

*Attribution:

Description adapted from Heenan (1996). Fact Sheet prepared by Peter J. de Lange (2 May 2008)

References and further reading:

Heenan, P.B. 1995: A taxonomic revision of *Carmichaelia* (Fabaceae - Galegeae) in New Zealand (part I). *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 33: 455-475.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1597



Caption: Tussock shrubland on ridgeline, Awatere catchment

Photographer: Simon Moore



Caption: Kyeburn

Photographer: John Barkla