



Calochilus robertsonii

Common Name(s):

Red Bearded orchid

Current Threat Status (2012):

At Risk - Naturally Uncommon

Distribution:

Indigenous. North and South Islands. In the North known from the Hauraki Plains south to the Taupo Volcanic Zone (where it is particularly common around parts of the Kaingaroa Plain and Rotorua). In the South known from one 1965 gathering from Kaiteriteri, western Tasman Bay (Nelson). Also in Australia where it is common.

Habitat:

A species of usually open, disturbed habitats. Often found in acidic peat bogs, nutrient poor pumice ground and in open sites within frost flats. Also commonly found under Eucalyptus plantations and in and around active geothermal areas. One very large population grow sin shortly mown turf within a race course at Rotorua.

Features*:

Slender to rather stoutly robust orchid 100-800 mm tall. Stem fleshy, erect, dark green to blue-green (glaucous). Leaf fleshy, lanceolate, green to blue-green, channelled, sheathing at base apex acute. Cauline bracts similar but much shorter. Inflorescence a raceme of (1-)2(-4) flowers. Floral bracts narrow, acute, overtopping ovary. Perianth mostly green, except for bright red lamina, and red cilia of labellum (cilia copious). Dorsal sepal 10-15 mm long, broad-elliptic, acute, somewhat folded about column; lateral sepals similar though smaller. Petals shorter, obliquely deltoid, apex subacute, directed toward dorsal sepal, green striped with red. Labellum twice length of sepals, green suffused with red, with a red apex, not much larger than sepals and petals; ligulate apex, short, twisted usually hidden within cilia; disc broad with long, dense processes; base covered with numerous short, rounded red calli. Column wings each with one, prominent dark basal gland or callus.

Flowering:

(September-) October-
December

Fruiting:

October -
February

Threats:

Although quite widespread this species is usually not abundant at any particular place, and because it has attractive flowers it is often picked and/or dug up by people. Because it is strongly mycorrhizal it is virtually impossible to cultivate. Indiscriminate plant collection has been a factor in its loss from some parts of the country. However, it would also appear to be spreading well within plantation forestry and it has turned up in some recently logged pine plantations. Over all this species is probably the least threatened of the three *Calochilus* known from New Zealand.

*Attribution:

Description adapted from Moore and Edgar (1970)

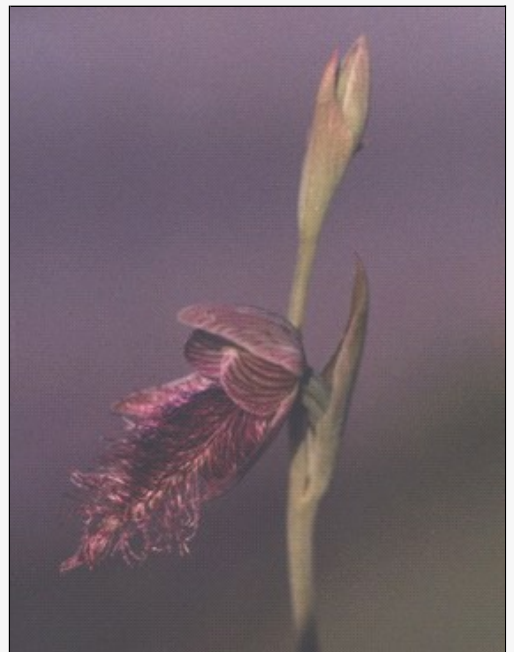
References and further reading:

Moore, L.B.; Edgar, E. 1970: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. II. Government Printer, Wellington.

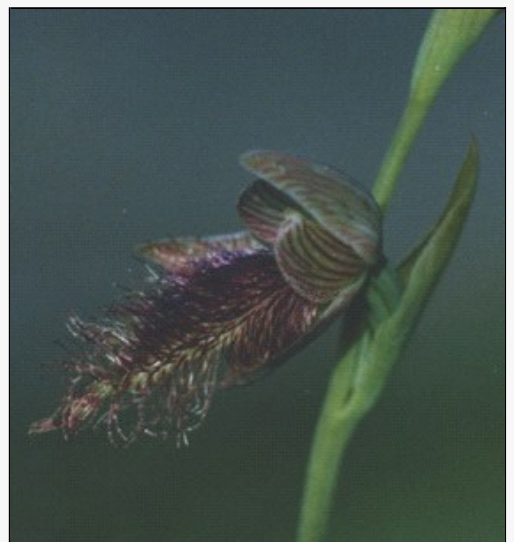
Thorsen, M. J.; Dickinson, K. J. M.; Seddon, P. J. 2009. Seed dispersal systems in the New Zealand flora. Perspectives in Plant Ecology, Evolution and Systematics 2009 Vol. 11 No. 4 pp. 285-309

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=228



Caption: Photo by Nick Singers
Photographer: Nick Singers



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