Celmisia dubia

Common Name(s):

mountain daisy

Current Threat Status (2012):

Not Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. South Island: North-West Nelson (Boulder Lake and Gouland Downs area, south to Mount Rochfort near Westport, Stockton and Denniston, and the southern Paparoa Range (Mount Watson, Mount Davy).

Habitat:

Montane to alpine. A species of impoverished or infertile skeletal soils. Commonly found in rock crevices, fellfield, or on very thin, infertile soils, also in sparse grassland. Celmisia dubia is the dominant Celmisia associated with the impoverished, water saturated, thin soils developed on quartzites overlying coal measures.

Features*:

Woody-based herb with branchlets arising from a simple or multicipital stock, usually hidden below ground; living leaves in rosettes at the tips of branchlets, the whole plant forming an irregular patch of one to several rosettes; leaf sheaths densely imbricate and compacted, forming a pseudo-stem. Leaf lamina (2.3)-8-(15) x (0.7)-1.6-(3) cm, subcoriaceous, erect when young but becoming patent (especially in small plants from exposed sites); upper surface usually sulcate, concolorous, sometimes slightly bronzed, covered by a thick lead-coloured dull pellicle; lower surface densely covered in glistening appressed tomentum,



Caption: Mt Rochfort, Ngakawau

ED, North Westland

Photographer: Jane Marshall



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midrib prominent, often purple; tip acute; margins entire or with fine distinct teeth, often recurved; base narrowed to a distinct petiole up to 3 cm long. Sheath up to 6 x 1.5 cm, purple, glabrate. Scape purple, sparsely clad in floccose white hairs, often slender, up to 25 cm long; bracts several, erect, up to 4 cm long, margins revolute; monocephalous. Ray florets 20-60, ligulate, the limb narrow-linear, white. Disc florets 20-80, c. 6 mm long, funneliform, yellow, long eglandular biseriate hairs along most of tube. Achene fusiform to obovoid, strongly grooved, 2.5- 6 mm long, glabrous or with numerous bifid hairs. Pappus unequal, 4-7 mm long, of c. 30 barbellate bristles.

Flowering: Fruiting:

October - February November - April

Threats:

Not Threatened

*Attribution:

Description from Given (1980)

References and further reading:

Given, D.R. 1980: A taxonomic revision of Celmisia coriacea (Forst.f.) Hook.f. and its immediate allies (Astereae-Compositae). New Zealand Journal of Botany 18: 127-140.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2327