Sticherus flabellatus var. flabellatus

Current Threat Status (2012):

Not Threatened

Distribution:

Indigenous. In New Zealand known from scattered locations from North Cape south to the Karangahake Gorge, and from the South Island in small, widely scattered populations from North West Nelson south to the Denniston Plateau (North Westland). It is probably most common on Great Barrier Island. Common in Australia.

Habitat:

Coastal to lowland. In the North Island usually associated with kauri (Agathis australis) forest, and/or regenerating forest and scrub nearby established kauri forest remnants. It also grows along steep sided streams and on rocks within gorges. In the South Island it tends to favour stream sides in mixed lowland and coast forest, or in scrub though it also occurs in North Westland within upland coal measures in places subject to seasonal snow falls.

Features*:

Colonial yellow-green to green umbrella fern. Fronds erect 1–1.4 m tall, rather glossy above, dull below. Stipes 0.2–0.6 m long, pale brown, glabrous, rather wiry. Rachises in 1(–2) tiers, each forking 2–3 times, 100–300 mm from the stipe to the tip of the longest branch, erect and spreading, flabellate, glabrous or slightly scaly. Pinnae linear up to 40 x 3 mm, apex acute, glossy yellow-green to green above paler beneath. Sori in one row either side of the midrib but away for the pinna margins, 4–5 sporangia in each, without indusia. Description adapted from Chinnock & Bell (1998).

Flowering:

Not applicable - spore producing

Fruiting:

Not applicable - spore producing



Caption: Kerikeri **Photographer:** John Barkla



Caption: Sori.

Photographer: John Braggins

Threats:

Not actively threatened. However, with the exception of Great Barrier Island it is never common anywhere, and some populations are very small and vulnerable to land clearance and mining, particularly those on the Denniston Plateau

*Attribution:

Fact sheet prepared for NZPCN by P.J. de Lange January 2005. Description adapted from Chinnock & Bell (1998).

References and further reading:

Chinnock, R.J.; Bell, G.H. 1998: Gleicheniaceae. Flora of Australia 48: 148-162.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=323