



Celmisia lindsayi

Common Name(s):

Lindsay's Daisy

Current Threat Status (2012):

At Risk - Naturally Uncommon

Distribution:

Endemic. South island: From the mouth of the Clutha River to Waikaia.

Habitat:

Coastal rocks, on exposed or sheltered but usually south-facing and shaded rock stacks, tors and cliff faces.

Features*:

Robust subshrub, low-growing, forming patches up to c.2 m. diameter; stems very stout, branched, up to c.15 mm diameter; branches creeping or ascending, clad in long-persistent reflexed leaves; living leaves in approximate rosulate tufts at ends of branchlets. Lamina coriaceous, viscid, narrow-oblong to suboblanceolate or elliptic, $\pm 100-150 \times 15-25$ mm; upper surface without tomentum, lower densely clad in appressed white satiny tomentum, midrib dark, stout, prominent; apex obtuse to subacute; margins sinuate, slightly thickened, entire to remotely denticulate, narrowed to petiole $\pm 2.5-3.0 \times 1.5-2.5$ mm. Sheath c.30 \times 10 mm, glabrous, coriaceous; nerves parallel, usually prominent. Scape 50-200 mm, slender, flexuous, very sparingly hairy; lower bracts leaf-like, up to c.30 mm long, upper linear. Capitula 25-50 mm diameter; involucre bracts linear, up to 12 mm. long, subfloccose in apical half, midrib distinct. Ray-florets linear, c.12-15 mm long; disk-florets numerous, tubular, c.6-8 mm. long, teeth broad-triangular. Achenes narrow-cylindric, \pm compressed, 3-4 mm long; ribs prominent, rather densely clad in short ascending hairs. Pappus-hairs white, becoming \pm rufous, up to 6-7 mm long, barbellate

Flowering:

October - March

Fruiting:

November - May

Threats:

A Naturally Uncommon, narrow range endemic which is locally common in its few known localities. Some accessible populations have been plundered by plant collectors. However, most populations are in remote areas or extremely inaccessible.

*Attribution:

Description adapted from Allan (1961)

References and further reading:

Allan, H.H. 1961: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. I, 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=421



Caption: Cannibal Bay, Otago
Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Purakaunui Bay, Catlins
Photographer: John Barkla