



Celmisia polyvena

Common Name(s):

Tin Range Mountain Daisy

Current Threat Status (2012):

At Risk - Naturally Uncommon

Distribution:

Endemic. Stewart Island: south of, and including Mt Rakeahua - mostly in the Tin Range

Habitat:

Lowland to subalpine in poorly draining grassland, tussockland, shrubland, mires and similar boggy ground and in seepages within rock crevices

Features*:

Silvery-white to white solitary, clumped or extensive patch forming herb. Branches slender, variable, clad in persistent leaf-remnants; branchlets densely clad in imbricate, ascending, spreading to recurved leaves. Lamina variable 10-60 × 5-15 mm, narrow-linear, linear to lanceolate, subcoriaceous, upper and lower surfaces silvery-white, upper surface ribbed, pellicle persistent, underside with inrolled margin and raised purplish midrib. Scapes 100–150 mm long, purplish, slender, clothed with fine woolly tomentum; bracts numerous, linear-lanceolate, silvery tomentose, with broad, purplish sheathing bases. Heads 25 mm diameter; involucre bracts brownish, pubescent, spreading at the tips; ray florets white, obcuneate, rounded at the tip. Achenes 3 mm long, linear, pointed at the base, slightly widening towards the tip, silky.

Flowering:

November - December

Fruiting:

February - April

Threats:

A naturally uncommon species that does not appear to be actively threatened

***Attribution:**

Description based on limited herbarium material.

References and further reading:

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* 11: 285-309

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=428