



Pomaderris rugosa

Common Name(s):

Pomaderris

Current Threat Status (2012):

At Risk - Naturally Uncommon

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand: North Island (Herekino, Waiti River (Between Silverdale and Orewa), Rotoroa and Ponui Islands. Coromandel Peninsula; Mayor (Tuhua) Island, west coast of Firth of Thames; Aotea and Kawhia Harbours).

Habitat:

Coastal to lowland. Commonly found in open scrub overlying clay and other impoverished soils and rocks (especially Rhyolite). Also in low scrub within estuaries. The Herekino records are from forestry tracks and are disputed as natural by some botanists. Similarly there is some suggestion that the Silverdale records were the result of deliberate plantings.

Features*:

Erect, often widely spreading, rarely decumbent, much-branched shrub up to 3 m tall. Adult leaves 10-60 x 5-14 mm, dark green above, pale-grey, rarely rust coloured beneath, narrow-elliptic, narrow-oblong to oblong-lanceolate, obtuse, entire, margins flat in shade leaves, otherwise recurved, petiole to 5 mm; upper surface glabrous to glabrescent, sometimes with simple hairs at first, lower surface densely clothed in sessile and stalked stellate hairs, ferruginous and more conspicuous on veins; margins entire; stipules 1-2 mm long, deciduous. Juvenile leaves similar but usually larger and finely toothed. Inflorescence a rounded to sub-pyramidal, many-flowered panicle, terminal or subterminal, individual clusters compact; outer bracts pale, broadly elliptic, closely hairy; buds elongated, pale; pedicels to 3 mm. long. Flowers c.4 mm. diameter, calyx spreading, lobes 1.5 mm long, cream or pale yellow, fading to golden yellow after anthesis, deciduous; calyx-tube covered with fine close hairs, stellate except for a few simple ones. long; petals 0; style divided to c.1/2 length; petals absent. Anthers oblong. Ovary with dense stellate hairs at apex, wholly immersed in calyx tube at anthesis, "ø immersed at fruiting. Capsule c. 3.5 mm. long, nearly "ú immersed in calyx-tube, narrow, pale, losing sepals early; operculum > 1/2 coccus-length; cocci opening by opercula occupying "ø of their inner faces; seeds long, c.2 x 1 mm, dark brown, ant-dispersed.

Flowering:

October - December (but sporadic throughout the year)

Fruiting:

November - May

Threats:

Naturally uncommon but rather widespread, often sparsely distributed endemic. Most common on the Coromandel Peninsula but also abundant around the firth of Thames and on the Inner Gulf islands. It is widespread and tolerant of disturbance and often found in pine forests. There are few obvious threats.

*Attribution:

Description based on herbarium specimens and both Allan (1961) and Webb et al. (2988).

References and further reading:

Allan, H.H. 1961: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. I. Government Printer, Wellington.

Webb, C.J.; Sykes, W.R.; Garnock-Jones, P.J. 1988: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. IV. Naturalised Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms, Dicotyledons. 4. Christchurch, New Zealand, Botany Division, D.S.I.R.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=644



Caption: Kawakawa Bay

Photographer: Gillian Crowcroft



Caption: Close up - Kawakawa Bay

Photographer: G.M. Crowcroft