Puccinellia antipoda

Common Name(s):

Antipodes Saltgrass

Current Threat Status (2012):

Naturally Uncommon

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand: Antipodes Islands

Habitat:

Mostly coastal on boulders, in peaty turf at the back of beaches, on cliff faces and rarely inland near sea bird nests and seal wallows.

Features*:

Erect, bluish green or light green to pale brownish green, stiff, dense, very leafy tufts, 65-250 mm, with uppermost leaves usually overtopping culms; branching intravaginal. Leaf-sheaths straw-coloured to light grey-brown or greenish brown, smooth, firmly membranous, finely nerved; ligule 0.6-3.0 mm, obtuse or truncate, or sometimes tapered at centre and acute, smooth, entire; leaf-blades 50-250 mm long, folded and then 5-10 mm wide, or sometimes almost flat, underside smooth, upperside shallowly ridged and sparsely scabrous on ridges, margins scabrous, tip smooth, \pm firmly acute, sometimes subobtuse and \pm apiculate. Culms smooth, usually enclosed by sheaths. Panicle 25-80 × 4-15 mm, \pm overtopped by leaves, linear-lanceolate, erect, contracted, dense; branches stiff, erect, sometimes \pm spreading at maturity, smooth to sparsely scabrous, sharply acute-angled. Spikelets 3-9 mm, 2-5-flowered, bluish green or sometimes purplish. Glumes \pm unequal, narrow-lanceolate to elliptic-oblong, subacute; lower glume 1.5-4.2 mm, 1-3-nerved; upper glume 2.4-5.0 mm, 3-5-nerved. Lemma 3-5 mm, 5-7-nerved, elliptic-oblong, midnerve slightly excurrent, apex subobtuse, ciliate scabrous, usually with a few hairs at base and on nerves near base, sometimes with hairs on nerves to c. $\frac{1}{2}$ way. Palea < or occasionally = lemma, keels scabrous in upper $\frac{1}{2}$, excurrent. Rachilla 0.8-1.8 mm. Anthers 0.6-1.5 mm. Seed 1.5-2.6 × 0.4-0.8 mm.

Flowering: Fruiting:

Unknown Unknown

Threats:

Naturally Uncommon, range-restricted endemic which appears to be abundant on the islands. There are no known threats. The Antipodes are administered by the New Zealand Department of Conservation as a Nature Reserve, and are listed as a World Heritage site. All landings on these islands are strictly controlled.

*Attribution:

Description modified from Edgar and Connor (2000).

References and further reading:

Edgar, E.; Connor, H.E. 2000: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. V. Grasses. Christchurch, Manaaki Whenua Press. 650 pp.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=650