



## *Pomaderris phyllicifolia*

### Common Name(s):

Tauhinu

### Current Threat Status (2012):

Threatened - Nationally Endangered

### Distribution:

Indigenous. North Island. Historically known from Northland to the northern Waikato. Still present in Te Pahi, near Te Kao and in scattered sites south to near Orewa. In Australia known from Victoria and southern New South Wales.

### Habitat:

Mainly coastal, nutrient poor, open sites amongst manuka and sedges, clay banks and roadsides. This plant is a naturally short-lived, early coloniser of slips and disturbed areas.

### Features\*:

Compactly much-branched, spreading shrub up to 1.5 × 2.0 m. Young stems, buds, and leaves usually densely invested in long, spreading greyish-white to white hairs, rarely ± or completely glabrous. Leaves 10–30 × 4–20 mm, dark green above, white to grey-green below, narrow-oblong, narrow-ovate, oblanceolate, to cymbiform, deeply grooved at midrib, margins entire, initially flat but becoming recurved at maturity (though not so as to obscure lower surface); upper surface weakly rugulose, initially with dense covering of bristly simple hairs becoming glabrescent or glabrous; undersides except for midrib and secondary veins densely tomentose, midrib and secondary veins ± visible, hairs on midribs simple, those between stellate. Inflorescences in short axillary cymes aggregated, forming narrow terminal panicles. Buds grey-green to brown-grey, ovoid; pedicels 2.5 mm long. Flowers pale yellow, 4–5 mm diameter; calyx-tube covered in fine indumentum through which is mixed numerous long straight hairs; sepals c. 2 mm long, not persistent in fruit; petals mostly absent, rarely present as petaloid staminal filaments; stamens 2 mm long; style divided almost to base. Capsule 4 mm long, immersed up to 1/3 of its length in calyx-tube; operculum covering most of the inner coccus face; seeds c. 2.2 × 1.6 mm, dark-brown, surface glossy.

### Flowering:

October to November.

### Fruiting:

November to January.

### Threats:

Use of herbicides along roadsides and goat browsing are the main causes of decline. Also, habitat loss through succession, causing shading as a canopy develops.

### \*Attribution:

Fact Sheet Prepared by P.J. de Lange (1 November 2009). Description by P.J. de Lange subsequently published in de Lange et al (2010).

### References and further reading:

de Lange, P.J.; Heenan, P.B.; Norton, D.A.; Rolfe, J.R.; Sawyer, J.W.D. 2010: Threatened Plants of New Zealand. Canterbury University Press, Christchurch.

### For more information, visit:

[http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora\\_details.asp?ID=90](http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=90)



**Caption:** *Pomaderris phyllicifolia*  
**Photographer:** Kevin Matthews



**Caption:** *Pomaderris phyllicifolia*  
**Photographer:** Peter de Lange