



Senecio scaberulus

Common Name(s):

fireweed

Current Threat Status (2012):

Threatened - Nationally Critical

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand, North Island from the Three Kings Islands south to Raglan Harbour and the Purua River, north of Thames. *S. scaberulus* is now mainly seen in eastern Northland and on some of the Hauraki Gulf Islands (Fanal, Ponui and Goat Islands). Also known from Chatham (Rekohu) Island where it was last seen in February 1996. Recorded from the South Island from Picton, Akaroa and Dunedin. All these port records (which include the type gathering) are possibly accidental introductions from the North Island via shipping traffic as this species was once abundant on the Auckland waterfront. *Senecio scaberulus* has not been reliably recorded from the South Island since the 1860s.

Habitat:

Coastal scrub, forest margins and clearings. Shaded sites amongst short grasses, under coastal pohutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa* Sol. ex Gaertn.) forest or short scrub, on rock outcrops, cliffs or banks near the sea, often occurring with *Senecio hispidulus* A.Rich. Also found at inland sites, on bare lava, with forest on bluffs and in canopy gaps.

Features*:

Grey-green to silvery grey-green, annual or short-lived perennial herb up to 1.5 m tall (usually much less, and depending on local growing conditions). All vegetative parts densely covered in short hairs of both the velutinous and hispid type. Mid cauline leaves 30-200 x 0.5-6 mm, upper surface dark grey-green, covered in distinctly shorter more hispid hairs, undersides pale grey to purple, densely invested in longer, velutinous hairs. Lamina initially sessile becoming shortly petiolate further up stem; lamina narrowly to broadly ovate-elliptic, dentate, pinnately lobed, or pinnatifid, with segments triangular to narrow-oblong, or 1-3-pinnatifid at base. Uppermost leaves similar but smaller, lanceolate, dentate, lobed or sometimes entire. Inflorescences 1-3 per plant, either in sparse or densely flowered corymbs depending on growing conditions, glabrescent. Supplementary bracts 4-8, 1-2 mm long. Involucral bracts 10-13, glabrescent or glabrous, 5-7 mm long. Ray florets absent. Disc sulphur yellow, 2-3 mm diam. Cypsel (seed) 2-3 mm long, subcylindric, slightly constricted below apex, deeply and longitudinally ribbed, surface more or less evenly covered in short hispid hairs.

Flowering:

October-February

Fruiting:

November - April

Threats:

This species is seriously threatened throughout its range. Formerly widespread in open successional habitats, especially the Auckland lava fields, these habitats have either been lost to urbanisation or covered in foreign weed species. Browsing by domestic stock, feral mammals and exotic invertebrate herbivores appears to be a problem in some areas. At all of the known sites the species is still subjected to competition from exotic plants. Hybridization with *Senecio hispidulus* is also believed to be a serious threat to this species.

*Attribution:

Fact Sheet prepared for the NZPCN by P.J. de Lange 12 July 2005. Description by P.J. de Lange and 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=93



Caption: Te Paki. Oct 2009.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe



Caption: Lower cauline leaf. Te Paki. Oct 2009.

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