



Raketapauma swamp native herbs



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Introduction

This book was compiled from information stored on the website of the New Zealand Plant Conservation Network (www.nzpcn.org.nz).

This website was established in 2003 as a repository for information about New Zealand's threatened vascular plants. Since then it has grown into a national database of information about all plants in the New Zealand botanic region including both native and naturalised vascular plants, threatened mosses, liverworts and fungi.

Funding to develop the website was provided by the New Zealand Government's Terrestrial and Freshwater Biodiversity Information System Programme (TFBIS).

The species information used on the website has come from a variety of sources. The indigenous vascular plant text was written largely by Dr Peter de Lange (former Network Vice President). Peter based the descriptions on a wide range of sources including the Flora of NZ Series (Allan 1961, Moore and Edgar 1970 and Webb et al 1987) as well as numerous other taxonomic treatments. For a full bibliography of information sources see the References at the end of this book.

Where no published treatment was available Peter used herbarium specimens and his own knowledge of the flora to prepare species pages. Various other contributors have provided text and additional information to many species pages including botanists such as Mike Thorsen, John Barkla, Cathy Jones, Simon Walls, Nick Singers and many others. The threatened fungi text was written by Eric Mackenzie and Peter Buchanan (Landcare Research).

More than 200 photographers have kindly provided images to illustrate the website and for use in this book especially John Smith-Dodsworth, Jeremy Rolfe, Peter de Lange, Wayne Bennett and Gillian Crowcroft.

The New Zealand Botanic Region

The information on the Network website, from which this book was compiled, is for species that are indigenous to or naturalised within the New Zealand Botanic Region as defined by Allan (1961). The New Zealand botanic region encompasses the Kermadec, Manawatawhi/Three Kings, North, South, Stewart Island/Rakiura, Chatham, Antipodes, Bounties, Snares, Auckland Campbell island/Motu Ihupuku and Macquarie.

About the Network

The Network has more than 800 members worldwide and is New Zealand's largest non-governmental organisation solely devoted to the protection and restoration of New Zealand's indigenous plant life.

The vision of the New Zealand Plant Conservation Network is that '*no indigenous species of plant will become extinct nor be placed at risk of extinction as a result of human action or indifference, and that the rich, diverse and unique plant life of New Zealand will be recognised, cherished and restored*'.

Since it was founded in 2003 the Network has undertaken a range of conservation initiatives in order to achieve its vision.

That work has included:

- Training people in plant conservation
- Publishing plant books, reports and posters
- Raising money for the David Given Threatened Plant Research Trust to pay for plant conservation research scholarships
- Advocacy to raise awareness of the importance of plant life in general and especially New Zealand's status as a Global Centre of Plant Diversity
- Lobbying central and regional government and business to protect indigenous plant life
- Educating people about plant life through the Network website
- Connecting people through the monthly newsletter, the Network conference and the annual general meeting

What is a threatened plant?

The NZ Threatened Plant Committee was formed in 1991 and ever since then it has met at regular intervals to review the status of indigenous vascular plants. It is made up of a small group of botanists that between them have an extensive knowledge of the native plants of New Zealand. This group is chaired by Dr Peter de Lange of the New Zealand Department of Conservation.

This committee applies a set of criteria to each native plant to determine its conservation status. The resulting list of species classified as threatened is published in the NZ Journal of Botany (see for example de Lange et al. 2009). The main threat categories used are: Extinct, Critical, Endangered, Vulnerable, Declining. Other categories used are: Recovering, Relict, Naturally Uncommon, Coloniser, Vagrant and Data Deficient. For vascular plants the threat status used in this book is taken from the 2009 conservation assessment (see de Lange et al 2009).

More recently other committees have been established to review the status of non-vascular plants but their lists are yet to be published.

Acaena anserinifolia

Common Name(s):

Bidibid, hutiwai, piripiri

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. Found throughout the North, South, Stewart, and Chatham Islands. Naturalised on the Auckland and Campbell Islands.

Habitat:

Abundant from lowland to lower subalpine forest margins and in shrublands.

Features:

Stoloniferous, prostrate, trailing and perennial herb, forming diffuse to dense patches up to 1 m diam. Prostrate stems 1-1.5 mm diam. and < 1 m long, erect stems 1-1.5 mm diam., < 150 mm long (unless scrambling up through surrounding vegetation, in which case taller). Leaves 10-75 mm long, stipules 3-8-fid, leaflets 9-13, oblong, 4-17 x 2-9 mm, 7-15-toothed to base, dull green to yellow-green, basal leaves often mottled brown, upper surface sparsely to densely hairy, undersides paler, glaucescent to silvery, and very silky hairy, teeth tipped with a tuft of brush-like hairs. Inflorescence scape 40-120 mm long, covered in long, appressed hairs. Capitulum 5-8 mm diam. at flowering, 10-20 mm diam. (including spines) at fruiting; florets c. 50-60; sepals 4; stamens 2; anthers white or rose; style 1; white; achene 1. Fruit obconic, 3 x 12 mm, hairy, spines 4, pale brown, 4-9 mm long, barbed.

Flowering:

October - January

Fruiting:

December - April

Threats:

Not Threatened.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1436



Caption: *Acaena anserinifolia*

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: *Acaena anserinifolia*

Photographer: John Barkla

Anaphalioides bellidioides

Common Name(s):

Hells Bells

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1493



Caption: *Anaphalioides bellidioides*

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Dingle Valley

Photographer: John Barkla

Anaphalioides trinervis

Common Name(s):

None known

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1496



Caption: Kauaeranga Valley, December

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: Rimutaka Rail Trail, Dec 2006.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Cardamine debilis agg.

Common Name(s):

NZ bitter cress

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1584



Caption: Boulder Hill, Lower Hutt. Nov 2005.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Carduus tenuiflorus

Common Name(s):

Winged thistle

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=3609

Celmisia gracilenta

Common Name(s):

Common mountain daisy, pekapeka

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1621



Caption: *Celmisia gracilenta*
Photographer: Nick Singers



Caption: Desert Road. Nov 2008.
Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Centella uniflora

Common Name(s):

Centella

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2084



Caption: Aramoana

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Aramoana

Photographer: John Barkla

Craspedia minor

Common Name(s):

Small craspedia, Woollyhead

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1767



Caption: Waiohine Gorge,
Taranua Forest Park. Dec 2007.
Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe



Caption: Waiohine Gorge,
Taranua Forest Park. Dec 2007.
Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Drosera binata

Common Name(s):

Forked sundew, scented sundew

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Indigenous. North, South, Stewart and Chatham islands. Present in Australia

Habitat:

Coastal to subalpine in bogs and poorly drained pasture overlying acid soils. More common in coastal to lowland situations. Often abundant following fires

Threats:

Not Threatened

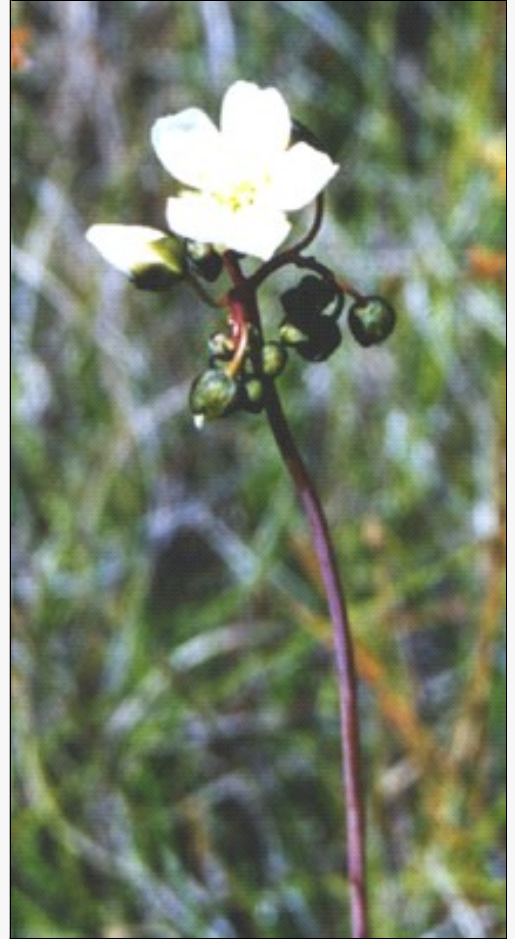
For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2114



Caption: Whangamarino scenic reserve

Photographer: Craig Purvis



Caption: *Drosera binata*

Photographer: Nick Singers

Drosera pygmaea

Common Name(s):

Pygmy sundew

Threat Status (2009):

Nationally Vulnerable

Distribution:

Indigenous. Common in Australia. In New Zealand known from the far north (from Te Pahi to about Dargaville), west of Auckland, near Waiouru, and the South Island from near Bluff Hill. It is probably present elsewhere but its small size and often reddish colouration makes it difficult to see in the open, clay pans and peaty ground it favours.

Habitat:

Coastal to subalpine. Usually in gumland and pakihi shrublands and adjoining wetlands, especially peat bogs. Also present on seasonally damp clay pans developed over ultramafic soils. This species requires open ground and will not long persist in the presence of other taller plants.

Features:

Diminutive red, red-purple or green rosette forming herb. Leaves rosulate, all radical, appressed; stipules up to 5 mm long, hyaline, erect, trifid and scarious, segments lacerate. Petioles flattened, glabrous up to 6 mm long; lamina subpeltate, suborbicular, 1.5-2 mm diam., clad in stalked glandular hairs. Peduncles solitary or few, filiform up to 25 mm long; flower solitary, white. Sepals fused at base, oblong up to 2 mm, petals 4, white up to 2.5 mm, ovate, obtuse. Style branches 4, clavata. Capsule 4-valved, elliptic oblong. Seed 0.25-0.35 mm, elliptic, broadly elliptic or oblong-elliptic, black.

Flowering:

October - March

Fruiting:

December-May

Threats:

At serious risk over much of its known range from wetland drainage and the spread of larger, faster growing weeds. Probably extinct in the Auckland area due to drain clearance and road maintenance, and it may now have gone from the Central Volcanic Plateau as a consequence of the spread of faster growing naturalised grasses into some of the key wetland habitats it was known from. Still common from Kaitaia and Doubtless Bay north, though here too many of its key habitats are either drained, being drained or are vulnerable to spread of taller and faster growing weeds.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=166



Caption: *Drosera pygmaea*

Photographer: Kevin Matthews



Caption: Close up of *Drosera pygmaea*

Photographer: Nick Singers

Drosera spatulata

Common Name(s):

Sundew

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Indigenous. North, South and Stewart islands. Present in Australia

Habitat:

A species of open, acidic, poorly drained ground. May be common on bare clay, often seen in peat bogs, where at times it may form a dense turf. Usually abundant after fires.

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2116



Caption: Lammerlaw Range

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: *Drosera spatulata*

Photographer: Kevin Matthews

Epilobium alsinoides

Common Name(s):

Willowherb

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand: North and South Islands (scarce in East Coast of the North Island, and apparently absent in the South Island, south of Nelson and northern Marlborough).

Habitat:

Sea level to alpine. Usually in open grassland or on partially shaded, seasonally damp eroding banks

Features:

Delicate, decumbent, matted, much-branched perennial herb up to 200 mm tall, bearing numerous leafy stolons arising from the base; plants densely strigulose-pubescent, hairs usually antrorsely appressed. Leaves on distinct petioles 1-2 mm long, opposite, alternate in the inflorescence, dull bluish-green, occasionally with a few hairs near the base on the margins, the lateral veins not prominent, 2-3 on each side of the midrib; lamina shorter than subtending internodes, 3.0-8.0 x 2.0-5.5 mm, ovate, with 2-4 indistinct teeth on each side (rarely entire), apex acute to obtuse, base rounded. Inflorescence erect, the flowers scattered down the stem. Flowers erect, Ovaries 6-15 mm long, densely strigulose, on pedicels 25-50 mm long. Floral tube 0.5-1.5 mm deep, 0.7-2.2 mm diameter, glabrous or strigulose externally. Sepals 2.0-4.5 x 0.8-1.5 mm, not keeled, glabrous or strigulose. Petals 2.8-6.0 x 1.8-4.5 mm, notch 0.7-2.0 mm deep; white, sometimes flushing pink after pollination. Anthers 0.4-0.9 x 0.25-0.5 mm, cream or yellow; filaments white, those of longer stamens 0.6-1.5 mm long, those of shorter stamens 0.3-0.8 mm long, the anthers of the longer stamens dehiscent first and shedding pollen directly on to the stigma after the flower opens. Style 1.0-1.7 mm high, white; stigma 1.0-1.5 x 0.4-0.65 mm, white, clavate, surrounded by anthers of at least the longer and usually both sets of stamens at anthesis. Capsule 25-30 mm long, on pedicels 10-60 mm long; blue-green, densely strigulose. Seeds 0.6-1.0 x 0.2-0.3 mm, pale orange-brown or orange, oblong-obovate, obovate, testa finely reticulate, apices rounded; coma 4.5-7.0 mm long, white, caducous.

Flowering:

November - January

Fruiting:

January - May

Threats:

Not Threatened. However, *E. alsinoides* is seemingly scarce (apparently naturally so) north of the Waikato.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1835

Epilobium chionanthum

Common Name(s):

marsh willowherb

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand: North, South and Chatham Islands.

Habitat:

In swamps and wet swards of grasses or sedges, beside lakes or rivers, and in bogs. Lowland to upland, mostly below 900m altitude.

Features:

Loosely clumped perennial herb up to 0.75 m tall, producing numerous leafy stolons above and below ground; stems often reddish, mostly glabrous, strigulose along lines decurrent from the margins of the petioles below and all round above and in the inflorescence, more rarely pubescent all round to the base. Leaves much shorter than the internodes they subtend, mostly opposite, a few alternate in the inflorescence, dull green, paler beneath, the lateral veins quite prominent, 3-4 on each side of the midrib, subsessile; lamina 12-40 × 7-15 mm, elliptic to ovate, acute at the apex, narrowly cuneate to rounded at the base, margins serrulate, usually with 7-14 often obscure teeth on each side. Inflorescence erect. Flowers erect. Ovary 10-20 mm long, investiture mixed glandular and strigulose, on a pedicel 2-7 mm long. Floral tube 1.0-1.7 × 1.4-1.8 mm. Sepals 4.0-5.2 × 1.5-1.7 mm, slightly keeled, indumentum of mixed glandular and strigulose hairs. Petals 6.0-11.0 × 4.5-6.0 mm, notch 0.8-1.3 mm deep, white, often flushed pink at fertilisation. Stamens filaments white, of two types: long (2.0-3.5 mm long) and short (0.8-1.3 mm long), Anthers 1.3-1.5 × 0.6-0.7 mm, bright yellow. Style 5.2-9.0 mm long, white, stigma 1.0-2.0 × 0.9-2.0 mm, globose, obscurely 4-lobed, held above anthers in early anthesis. Capsule 40-60 mm long on a pedicel 12-28 mm long, moderately to densely strigulose and glandular. Seeds 1.4-1.8 mm long, dark brown, narrowly obovate to obovate, finely reticulate to reticulate-mamillate; coma 7.5-11.0 mm long, orange to orange-brown, persistent.

Flowering:

October - March

Fruiting:

November - April

Threats:

At risk from wetland drainage and the spread of invasive weeds. Some populations have been destroyed by coastal development.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=168



Caption: *Epilobium chionanthum*

Photographer: Colin Ogle



Caption: Herbarium specimen

Photographer: Cathy Jones

Epilobium insulare

Common Name(s):

Willowherb

Threat Status (2009):

Declining

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand: North (from the Waikato River mouth and Bay of Plenty south), South and Chatham Islands.

Habitat:

Relatively open, marshy places; bogs, and about lake margins; sea level to 900m.

Features:

Loosely matted flaccid perennial herb, often much-branched, the stems 30-400 mm tall, creeping and rooting near the base; stems usually straw-coloured, strigulose all round least in the upper portions, with an admixture of glandular hairs in the inflorescence. Leaves much shorter than the internodes they subtend, opposite, alternate in the inflorescence, dull bluish-green, paler and occasionally slightly glaucous beneath (often tinged reddish especially along the lamina margin), the lateral veins visible, usually 2-3 on each side of the midrib; lamina 4-26 × 4-14 mm, narrowly to overly broadly ovate, apex acute or obtuse, base rounded, margins remotely, shallowly or rarely prominently serrulate, usually with 3-10 teeth on each margin; petioles distinct, 10-30 mm long. Inflorescence erect. Flowers erect. Ovaries 10-18 mm long, glandular and strigulose, on a pedicel 2-11 mm long. Floral tube 0.9-1.2 × 1.3-1.7 mm. Sepals 2.0-3.5 × 0.8-0.9 mm, weakly keeled, glandular and strigulose. Petals 3.3-6.2 × 1.6-3.5 mm, notch 0.7-2.0 mm deep, white. Stamens filaments white, of two types: long (1.2-3.0 mm long) and short (0.45-1.5 mm long), Anthers 0.3-1.0 × 0.3-0.5 mm, cream. Style 1.7-2.3 mm long, white tinged pink near the base, stigma 0.8-1.8 × 1.0-1.7 mm, broadly clavate surrounded by both or occasionally only the longer stamens at anthesis. Capsule 25-55 mm long, sparsely strigulose and glandular, on a pedicel 5-65 mm long. Seeds 0.8-1.1 mm long, orange to orange-brown, elliptic-oblong to elliptic-obovate, finely reticulate and scarcely to distinctly mamillate; coma 4-6 mm long, white, caducous.

Flowering:

November to March

Fruiting:

January - April

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1849

Epilobium pallidiflorum

Common Name(s):

Tarawera, swamp willowherb

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Indigenous. New Zealand: North, South and Chatham Islands. Also Australia (New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania)

Habitat:

Coastal to montane (but mostly coastal and lowland) in swamps and fens or along the banks of slow flowing streams, rivers, ponds, lake margins and around lagoons. Usually in relatively open sites growing amongst sedges (*Carex* spp.), rushes (*Juncus* spp.) and especially raupo (*Typha orientalis*).

Features:

forming leafy stolons from near the base that become evident in relatively open sites; plants strigulose, densely so in the inflorescence, the stems strigulose all round or rarely only on the elevated lines running down from the margins of the petioles. Leaves mostly opposite, alternate in and near the inflorescence, dark green, somewhat shining, minutely strigulose along the margins and veins, the lateral veins prominent, usually 4 on each side of the midrib, narrowly lanceolate to lanceolate, attenuate at the apex, attenuate to acute at the base 30–800 × 5–13 mm, serrulate, with usually 8–28 teeth on each side subsessile. Inflorescence gracefully nodding to one side. Flowers erect. Ovaries densely strigulose, 15–30mm long, on a pedicel 4 × 10 mm long. Floral tube 1.3–2.0 × 1.5–2.8 mm, bearing a conspicuous ring of long hairs within. Sepals keeled, 4.5–8.0 × 1.3–2.0mm, strigulose. Petals 7.5–14.0 × 5.0–10.0 mm, notch 1.0–2.8 mm, deep white, often flushed with pink after fertilisation. Anthers 1.2–1.5 × 0.6–0.8 mm, cream; filaments of longer stamens 3.0–6.5 mm long, those of shorter stamens 1.5–3.5 mm, white. Style, 4.5–9.15 mm long, white, usually with scattered long hairs near the base; stigma 2.5–4.4 × 1.0–1.8 mm, white, clavate, obscurely 4-lobed at the summit, surrounded by the anthers of the longer stamens or held well above them at anthesis. Capsule 45–95 mm long, on pedicel 10–20 mm long. Seeds 0.9–1.0 × 0.4–0.45 mm, brown, papillose, obovoid, coma 5–7 mm long, white or straw-coloured, detaching readily.

Flowering:

November - May

Fruiting:

December - June

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2126



Caption: *Epilobium pallidiflorum*
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: *Epilobium pallidiflorum*
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Epilobium tenuipes

Common Name(s):

Willowherb

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand: North (Central and Southern North Island), South Island (throughout)

Habitat:

Montane to alpine in tussock grassland, shrubland (especially grey scrub), on rubble slopes and slip scars in subalpine scrub.

Features:

Erect open, creeping perennial herb 10-120 mm tall, base usually bearing sparse leafy stolons otherwise much branched; plants with broad strigulose lines decurrent from petiole margins, or strigulose all round near stem base, hairs appressed, occasionally erect. Leaves on petioles 1-2 mm long, opposite, alternate in the inflorescence, dull bluish-green, reddish green to bronze green, the lateral veins not prominent, 0-4 on each side of the midrib; lamina 5-10 x 1-3 mm, narrowly elliptic to linear, apex acute base attenuate, margins serrulate (rarely entire), with 0-4 teeth on each side. Inflorescence erect, the flowers scattered down the stem. Flowers erect. Ovaries 6-15 mm long, glabrous (or with broad strigulose lines of hairs running up sutures), on pedicels 3-27 mm long, these densely strigulose all around (pubescence extending to base of capsule thence stopping abruptly, very rarely with a few minute hairs on abaxial floral tube). Floral tube 0.5-1.5 mm deep, 0.7-2.2 mm diameter, glabrous or strigulose externally. Sepals 2.0-4.5 x 0.8-1.5 mm, not keeled, glabrous. Petals 2.8-3.0 x 1.8-2.2 mm, notch 0.3-0.7 mm deep; white. Anthers 0.4-0.9 x 0.25-0.5 mm, cream or yellow; filaments white, those of longer stamens 1-2 mm long, those of shorter stamens 0.5-1.5 mm long, the anthers of the longer stamens dehiscent first and shedding pollen directly on to the stigma after the flower opens. Styles 1.2-1.8 mm high, white; stigma 1.0-2.0 x 0.3-1.0 mm, white, clavate, surrounded by anthers of at least the longer and usually both sets of stamens at anthesis. Capsule 15-25 mm long, on greatly elongated pedicels 20-100 mm long (usually held well above subtending foliage); blue-green or reddish, glabrous to finely puberulent. Seeds 0.8-1.1 x 0.3-0.5 mm, pale orange-brown to orange, obovoid or narrowly obovoid, testa finely reticulate, apex distinctly, though narrowly, truncately beaked; coma 5-7 mm long, white caducous.

Flowering:

November - March

Fruiting:

January - May

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1867



Caption: Mount Ruapehu. Feb 2012.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe



Caption: Mount Ruapehu. Feb 2012.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Euchiton audax

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1869



Caption: Coromandel

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: Coromandel

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Euchiton limosus

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2130



Caption: Plant on track with patch of *Prunella vulgaris* behind.
Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe



Caption: Piha, April
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Euphrasia cuneata

Common Name(s):

North Island eyebright

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1876



Caption: Ruahine range, January

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: Burnt Spur, Tararua Range. Dec 2008.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Galium perpusillum

Common Name(s):

Dwarf bedstraw

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1909



Caption: Stevensons Island, Lake Wanaka

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Lake McRae, Molesworth

Photographer: Simon Moore

Galium propinquum

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2135



Caption: Kennedy Bay, April
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: Kennedy Bay, April
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Galium trilobum

Common Name(s):

native bedstraw

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic to New Zealand. North and South Island.

Habitat:

Lowland to upland. In shady, damp and wet places, such as forest margins, scrub, stream and lake sides, moist pastures and tussockland, shrubland, rushland in seepage and near swamps.

Features:

Perennial herb with straggling, slender stems, 10-70cm long. Leaf stems 0.5-3mm long. Leaves 2-10mm long, 0.8-3mm wide, narrower elliptic or spoon-shaped, in whorls of 4. Flower stalks up to 20mm long. Flowers white, starry, 2-3mm diameter, 3-4 clumped in lead axils. Fruit small, round, dark brown.

Flowering:

September to March

Fruiting:

November to May

Threats:

Not Threatened but exact distribution unclear as it is frequently confused with the introduced *Galium palustre* and *G. debilis*. Herbarium evidence suggests it has declined from a large part of its northern North Island range but is still common in large parts of southern North Island, and along the eastern side of South Island. There is some evidence that two forms of *G. trilobum* exist, and this complicates conservation assessments. The one described here, matches the widespread form, and is commonly found in grey scrub communities and wetlands in the drier eastern part of the country. The other is now scarce, seemingly preferring raupo reedlands, and is a larger plant, with longer primarily sublinear leaves.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=750



Caption: Photo by Cathy Jones



Caption: Photo by Cathy Jones

Geranium microphyllum

Common Name(s):

None known

Threat Status (2009):

Naturally Uncommon

Distribution:

Endemic to the Auckland and Campbell Islands.

Habitat:

A species of sub Antarctic herbfields and turfs.

Features:

Perennial herb arising from a stout, thick somewhat woody taproot. All parts covered in soft backward or forward projecting appressed hairs. Stems slender, prostrate, with few to many branches. Basal leaves not persistent for duration of growing season, Leaf stalks (petioles) up to 17 cm long, leaf 4 cm diameter, kidney-shaped to circular or broadly ovate, deeply lobed, almost to midrib, sometimes more shallowly divided. Lobes 3-5, narrow to broadly obovate or oblong, apex rounded or shortly spine-tipped (mucronate). Stem leaves smaller, with fewer lobes. Flower stalks (peduncles) 1-6(-9) cm long. Flowers 1-2. Sepals 3-5(-6) × 0.8-2(-2.5) mm, lanceolate or elliptic-oblong, purple or with a purple marginal line. Petals white, (4-)6(-9) × 2.5-4.5 mm, broadly obovate. Seed 1.5-1.9 mm long, oblong.

Flowering:

October - February

Fruiting:

No information available

Threats:

Geranium microphyllum s.s. is only known from the sub Antarctic islands. It is rarely collected.

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=751

Gonocarpus aggregatus

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1949



Caption: *Gonocarpus aggregatus*
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: *Gonocarpus aggregatus*
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Gonocarpus micranthus subsp.
micranthus

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2145



Caption: Pauanui, February
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: Tararua Forest Park,
Dec 2007.
Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Gratiola sexdentata

Common Name(s):

Gratiola

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. Widespread throughout the North and South Islands, can be locally common but often absent from large parts of the country

Habitat:

Lake, pond, tarn and river margins where it grows in marginal turf communities or on recently exposed mud or silt. Also present in wetlands where it grows along slow flowing streams, in pools of water or amongst sedges and reeds (but only in open sites it dislikes heavy shade). Occasionally collected from muddy pools within alluvial forest.

Features:

Terrestrial to semi-aquatic glabrous to finely viscid-pubescent, erect to widely spreading perennial herb forming patches up to 300 x 300 mm. Stems mostly erect, stout, sparingly to heavily though laxly branched from base, dark purple or maroon often with dark spots or green with purple spots (rarely completely green). Leaves sessile to subsessile, opposite, 6-30 x 4-16 mm; dark green above with purple stitch marks along lamina (rarely bright green without stitch marks), undersides paler, often purple spotted; lamina ovate to lanceolate or suboblong, very rarely linear-lanceolate, margins entire, subentire or with distant fine, triangular-teeth. Flowers axillary on slender peduncles up to 10 mm long. Calyx-lobes 4-6 mm long, darkly purple-green, often with darker spots, or bright green; narrow-lanceolate, more or less attenuate, obtuse, to narrow ovate-lanceolate. Corolla 10-16 mm long, with corolla tube 8-14 mm long and corolla lips < tube; externally white often with a yellowish base, internally with a yellow throat, usually with 4-8 fine purple lines extending from lips to corolla base; rarely corolla completely white. Anthers connivent, cells parallel, transverse; staminodes filiform. Capsule c.5 mm long; dark purple-green with dark spotting or bright green, drying greyish; more or less ovoid-globose, initially fleshy, maturing chartaceous. Seeds numerous.

Flowering:

Year round

Fruiting:

Year round

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1956



Caption: *Gratiola sexdentata* on lake margin, southern Pouto Peninsula.

Photographer: AJ Townsend



Caption: Lake Whangape

Photographer: Peter de Lange

Gunnera prorepens

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1961



Caption: *Gunnera prorepens*

Photographer: Keir Morse



Caption: *Gunnera prorepens*

Photographer: Hamish Dean

Helichrysum filicaule

Common Name(s):

Creeping or slender everlasting daisy

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=812



Caption: Rangiwahia, Ruahines,
March

Photographer: John Smith-
Dodsworth

Hydrocotyle microphylla

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=829



Caption: *Hydrocotyle microphylla*

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: Kaitoke Regional Park.
Sep 2007.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Hydrocotyle novae-zeelandiae var.
novae-zeelandiae

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=831



Caption: In cultivation ex Bethells Swamp. Oct 2007.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe



Caption: In cultivation ex Bethells Swamp. Oct 2007.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Hydrocotyle pterocarpa

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=832



Caption: In cultivation ex Opuatia Wetland. Jul 2007.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Hydrocotyle sulcata

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=834



Caption: Hydrocotyle sulcata, Mt Cook

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Kakanui Mountains

Photographer: John Barkla

Hypericum pusillum

Common Name(s):

swamp hypericum

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Indigenous. New Zealand: North, South and Stewart Islands. Also Australia, New Guinea, Malesia, SE Asia, Chian and Japan

Habitat:

Coastal to subalpine, on river and stream banks, lake and tarn margins, swamps and bogs, open areas in forest, and damp hollows among tussocks and within cattle-pugged, poorly drained pasture.

Features:

Perennial or annual, non-rhizomatous herbs. Stems usually up to 200 mm long, 0.3–0.6 mm diameter, usually prostrate to decumbent, sometimes erect, often with adventitious roots at base, without marginal pellucid glands, quadrangular, usually branched below inflorescence. Leaves sessile, 2.5–9.0 × 1.5–3.5 mm, usually broadly elliptic to elliptic, often strongly sinuate, light green to yellow-green, undersides slightly paler; pellucid glands up to 0.1 mm diameter, translucent in light, >25 glands conspicuous on upper 2/3 of leaf underside, inconspicuous on upper leaf surface; base attenuate; margin usually sinuate; apex subacute to obtuse; main lateral veins 1 to 2, basal, tertiary reticulation not visible. Inflorescence terminal, flowers solitary. Pedicels 3.7–3.8 × 0.3–0.4 mm, green, quadrangular. Flower up to 9 mm diameter; bud cylindric ellipsoid, apex subacute. Sepals 5, 2.8–4.7 × 0.9–1.4 mm, unequal, free, spreading, oblong, narrow elliptic, or elliptic-oblong, sometimes sinuate, green; margin translucent, glands absent; base free, attenuate; apex subacute to rounded, sometimes with a small apiculus. Petals 5, 2.8–4.0 × 1.7–2.5 mm, pale yellow to dark yellow, obovate to oblong; glands absent; margins entire. Stamens 9, free, c.2.1 × 0.1 mm diameter, translucent, pale yellow, slightly curved, terete; anthers 0.2–0.3 mm long, yellow. Ovary c.1.3 × 1.0–1.1 mm, ovoid, weakly trigonous in cross section, light green; styles 3-4, 0.3–0.5 mm long, spreading, translucent; stigma c.0.2 mm diameter. Capsule 2.8–4.5 × 2.2–3.8 mm, cylindric to globose, shorter or longer than sepals. Seeds 0.50–0.75 × c. 0.30 mm, testa orange-brown to light yellow, aging to dark brown, oblong to elliptic-oblong, terete, semi-glossy, finely reticulate, longitudinal ribs absent

Flowering:

Throughout the year

Fruiting:

Throughout the year

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2161



Caption: Coromandel, February

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: In cultivation ex Pureora. Oct 2007.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Lagenifera cuneata

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=892



Caption: Crown range, January

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Lagenifera pumila

Common Name(s):

Papataniwhaniwha

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=894



Caption: Waituhi Saddle. Jan 2009.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe



Caption: Waituhi Saddle. Jan 2009.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Lobelia angulata

Common Name(s):

Pratia

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand: North, South and Stewart Islands.

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1189



Caption: Bush on bank of Delvin's track

Photographer: Peter de Lange



Caption: *Lobelia angulata*

Photographer: Peter de Lange

Mazus radicans

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=965



Caption: *Mazus radicans* in cultivation

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: *Mazus radicans* in cultivation

Photographer: John Barkla

Mentha cunninghamii

Common Name(s):

New Zealand mint, Hihoi

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand: North, South, Chatham and Stewart Islands

Habitat:

Coastal to alpine. Common component of grassland and other open places such as cliffs, river banks, lakesides, grey scrub, occasionally in swampy ground.

Features:

Gynodioecious, rhizomatous to ± stoloniferous, perennial forming loose patches up to 300 mm across; stems sparse to numerous, very slender, purple to purple-red, puberulent (especially on angles), initially ± creeping, subscandent or ascending at tips, usually much branched. Leaves bright green to yellow-green, sessile or with short hairy petioles 2-4 mm long. Lamina 2-15 × 2-15 mm, broad-ovate to suborbicular, smooth, entire or shallowly crenate, gland-dotted, mostly glabrous except for nerves on lower surface; base broad-cuneate or truncate; apex rounded. Flowers axillary, fragrant, solitary or in clusters of 1-3; pedicels prominent, puberulent. Calyx 3-4 mm long, narrow-campanulate to campanulate, villous, gland-dotted; teeth narrow-triangular, ciliate, much < tube, acute. Corolla c.6 mm long, white, glabrous; tube not exerted; lobes spreading, subequal; uppermost lobe ± 2-fid. Stamens scarcely exerted. Nutlets 1.0-1.3 mm long, ± broad-ellipsoid, slightly angled, smooth.

Flowering:

October – April

Fruiting:

October – June

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=974



Caption: Siberia Valley

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: cult. ex Awhitu

Peninsula, 11 Dec 2004

Photographer: Mike Wilcox

Microseris scapigera

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2200



Caption: Tongariro, February

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Montia fontana subsp. fontana

Common Name(s):

Blinks, Blinkswater chickweed, dwarf montia

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2203



Caption: Sea cliff, Whitikau Beach, Patea.

Photographer: Colin Ogle



Caption: Mangatepopo, January

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Mycelis muralis

Common Name(s):

wall lettuce

Threat Status (2009):

Exotic

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=3209



Caption: Capitulum. Rimutaka Rail Trail. Dec 2006.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe



Caption: Rimutaka Rail Trail. Dec 2006.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Nertera ciliata

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. North, South and Stewart Islands, from Mt Pirongia south

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1027



Caption: Mt Tauhara, May
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: Mt Tauhara, May
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Nertera depressa

Common Name(s):

Nertera, bead plant, fruiting duckweed

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Indigenous. North, South, Stewart, Chatham and the Subantarctic Islands. Also in Australia and the south Pacific and South America

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2206



Caption: *Nertera depressa*

Photographer: Wayne Bennett



Caption: Mt Climie, Upper Hutt.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Nertera scapanioides

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1029



Caption: Kopouatai swamp,
February

Photographer: John Smith-
Dodsworth



Caption: Kopouatai swamp,
February

Photographer: John Smith-
Dodsworth

Nertera villosa

Common Name(s):

Hairy Forest Nertera

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand: North (scarce north of 37°S (Waipoua, Little and Great Barrier Islands), otherwise common), South, Stewart and Chatham Islands.

Habitat:

Lowland to montane. Usually in forest. Occasionally along river banks in frost flats. Uncommon in the drier parts of the eastern North and South Islands.

Features:

Prostrate hairy herb, openly branched, rooting at nodes. Stems 0.6-1.0 mm diameter with internodes 20-40 mm long, densely hairy when young. Hairs subappressed at first, becoming patent to erect, straight, becoming bent, 3-5-celled, the distal cell tapered to a fine point. Leaves opposite, stipulate, petiolate. Stipule interpetiolar, adnate to base of petiole, broadly triangular, 1.0 × 1.5 mm, undersides hairy when young, becoming membranous. Petiole 4-10mm long, hairy. Lamina broadly ovate-deltoid, 7-15 × 5-13 mm, apex subacute, base truncate, entire, with scattered erect hairs on both surfaces, margins glabrous, rich green above, pale green or purplish below, veins obscure above, clear below, raphides obscure. Flowers bisexual, protogynous, solitary and terminal on short branchlets, sessile, closely subtended by 2 pairs of leaves. Calyx a shallow rim, irregularly lobed, lobes c.0.2 mm long. Corolla funnelform, c. 3 mm long, 4-lobed, lobes ovate, spreading, undersides translucent green with purple flecks, 1 mm long, acute, upper surface hairy, margins papillose. Stamens 4, filaments glabrous, attached to receptacle and adnate to base of corolla tube, anthers yellow, dorsifixed, exserted from corolla. Style bifid, pale green, branches diverging, exserted from corolla. Ovary inferior, 2-celled, with 1 ovule in each cell. Fruit a globose, orange to red, shining, drupe, c. 6 mm diameter, often hairy, pyrenes 2, plano-convex, c.3.5 × 2.5 mm.

Flowering:

September – January

Fruiting:

October – June

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1030



Caption: Whirinaki, Urewera, May

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: Whirinaki, Urewera, May

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Oreostylidium subulatum

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1394



Caption: Silver Peaks, Dunedin
Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Silver Peaks, Dunedin
Photographer: John Barkla

***Ourisia macrophylla* subsp.
*macrophylla***

Common Name(s):

Mountain foxglove

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

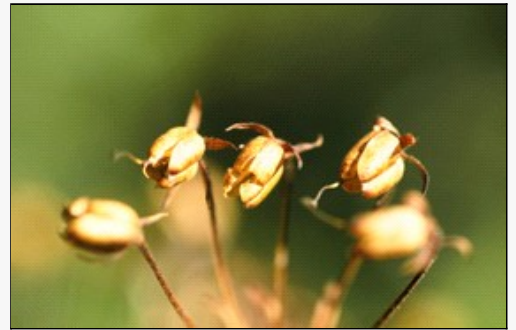
For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1077



Caption: Ourisia

Photographer: Heidi Meudt



Caption: Ourisia

Photographer: Heidi Meudt

Oxalis magellanica

Common Name(s):

White oxalis

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Indigenous. New Zealand (North, South, Stewart, and Chatham Islands), Australia and South America

Habitat:

Coastal to montane where it is mainly confined to indigenous forested habitats, though sometimes extending into the alpine zone. A species of riparian habitats, usually found within the flood zone of streams and rivers, and around the plunge pools of waterfalls. Provided its habitat is permanently moist it may be found growing in full sun but it is more usually seen in semi-shaded situations.

Features:

Rhizomatous or stoloniferous perennial herb without bulbils or taproot and forming dense to diffuse patches up to 100 x 200 mm. Stems slender, internodes much reduced such that leaves appear to be radical. Leaves 3-foliolate, glabrous and dark green to glaucous green above, paler, and sparsely covered in appressed-pubescent hairs beneath, margins ciliate; leaflets sessile, 2-12 x 2-13 mm, broadly obcordate; sinus cut to 1/5 (rarely 1/3) leaflet length with callus in notch, lobes oblong to obovate, apices rounded, 2-6 mm apart; petioles 10-70 mm long, with sparse long spreading hairs; stipules conspicuous, up to 5 mm long, membranous, apex rounded or truncate, glabrous, persistent. Inflorescences axillary, 1-flowered; peduncles usually longer than leaves, sparsely hairy. Sepals elliptic, 3-5 mm long, ciliate; petals white, 6-12 mm long. Capsule ovoid to globose, 4-5 mm long, glabrous. Seeds smooth (without transverse ribs).

Flowering:

September - March
(sometimes year round)

Fruiting:

October - July (often
present year round)

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2212



Caption: Old Man Range, Otago
Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: *Oxalis magellanica*
Photographer: John Barkla

Plantago raoulii

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1146



Caption: *Plantago raoulii*

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Large coastal form,
Whitikau Beach, Patea.

Photographer: Colin Ogle

Plantago triandra

Common Name(s):

Glossy plantain, starweed

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1148



Caption: Stevensons Island, Lake Wanaka

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Stevensons Island

Photographer: John Barkla

Potentilla anserinoides

Common Name(s):

Silverweed

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1187



Caption: Ocean Mail, Chatham Islands

Photographer: John Sawyer



Caption: Ocean Mail, Chatham Islands

Photographer: John Sawyer

Ranunculus amphitrichus

Common Name(s):

Waoriki

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Indigenous. New Zealand (North, South, Chatham Islands). Also Australia

Habitat:

Coastal to montane. Often partially submerged in shallow water, wet grassland and lake, pond or tarn marginal turf communities. Sometimes in moist clearings within forest or tussock grassland.

Features:

Perennial; rosettes tufted along creeping stems; nodes not usually bulbous. Basal leaves with slender erect or ascending petioles (20-)5-10(-150) mm long; lamina trifoliolate to palmatisect, glabrous, ± circular, 10-20 mm diameter; leaflets sessile, obtriangular, bluntly 3-fid up to ½ way, sometimes again bluntly toothed, ± equal. Leaves of flowering stems ternate with linear acute entire leaflets. Flowers 1-4(-7) per stem, 7-12 mm diameter; pedicels glabrous. Sepals spreading, glabrous. Petals (3-)4-5(-9), yellow, narrowly oblong, oblong to narrowly obovate, 2-4 mm long, shortly clawed; nectary single, 1.0-1.5 mm from petal base, with a short, tumid, semilunar scale. Receptacle with a basal collar of bristles. Achenes (6-)10-20(-30), hardly flattened, glabrous; body 1.5-2.0 mm long, obscurely wrinkled when ripe; beak straight or curved, 1.0-1.5 mm long.

Flowering:

(September-)October-January(-May)

Fruiting:

October - June

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2237



Caption: Opuatia Wetland

Photographer: Peter de Lange



Caption: Ranunculus amphitrichus plants showing flowers and growth form

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Plateau swamp, Kaingaroa, December

Ranunculus glabrifolius

Common Name(s):

Waoriki

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Indigenous. New Zealand (North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands). Also Australia.

Habitat:

Coastal to montane. Often partially submerged in shallow water, wet grassland and lake, pond or tarn marginal turf communities. Sometimes in moist clearings within forest or tussock grassland.

Features:

Perennial with rosettes tufted along a slender creeping rhizome usually with swollen nodes. Basal leaves on slender erect or ascending petioles 50-150(-250) mm long; lamina trifoliolate to palmatisect, usually with at least 1-2 hairs, sometimes more, ± circular, or slightly broader than long, 10-30(-50) mm diameter; leaflets sessile, divided again to at least 1/2 way, sometimes again toothed, ± equal, the lateral leaflets sometimes divided to base; leaves of flowering stems smaller with 1-3 linear, acute, entire segments. Flowering stems erect to c.300 mm long (rarely sessile), 1-3(-5)-flowered, usually appressed-hirsute. Flowers 12-15(-20) mm diameter; pedicels glabrous. Sepals ± recurved, glabrous or hairy. Petals 5-10(-15), 5-11 mm long, golden yellow, oblanceolate to obovate, shortly clawed; nectary single, 1-2 mm from petal base, pocket-like. Receptacle glabrous. Achenes 5-20, hardly flattened, glabrous; body 2.0-2.5 mm long; style straight or curved, 1.5-2.0 mm long.

Flowering:

October - January

Fruiting:

December - May

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2238



Caption: In cultivation, ex Catlins Coast

Photographer: John Barkla

Ranunculus reflexus

Common Name(s):

Hairy buttercup, Maru, Maruru, Kopukapuka, Pirikau

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand: North, South, Stewart, Chatham and Auckland Islands.

Features:

Non-rhizomatous, tufted perennial, (0.1-)0.3-0.8(-1.0) m tall. Stems erect, with hairs spreading below, appressed above. Basal leaves usually pinnate, rarely 3-foliolate or 3-lobed, hairy; leaflets stalked, ovate or obovate, entire or shallowly to deeply 3-lobed, toothed, very variable in size, 10-50(-60) mm diameter. Cauline leaves similar, smaller, often merely 3-lobed; lobes narrower. Flowers 3 or more per stem, 8-15 mm diameter. Pedicels terete to sulcate, up to 300 mm long, with appressed hairs. Sepals reflexed at flowering, hairy. Petals 5, yellow, narrow-oblong to narrow-obovate; nectary single, c. 0.5 mm from petal base, covered by a small oblong scale. Receptacle hairy. Achenes 40-80-(100), in ovoid heads, small and pale, moderately flattened, glabrous; body 1.5-2.0 mm long; beak often dark, hooked, 0.7-1.0 mm.

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1237



Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: *Ranunculus reflexus*
Photographer: John Sawyer

Rumex flexuosus

Common Name(s):

Maori dock, New Zealand dock, runa

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. North, South, and Stewart Islands

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2240



Caption: Upper Manuherikia River

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: *Rumex flexuosus*,
Kyeburn

Photographer: John Barkla

Selliera microphylla

Common Name(s):

Mountain Selliera

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand: North Island (Central Volcanic Plateau and adjacent mountains). Possibly also the South Island (this requires further investigation - see Similar Species and Taxonomic Notes)

Habitat:

Montane to alpine. In permanently to seasonally damp, open sites and depressions such as within marginal turf of lake and ponds

Features:

Perennial, ± succulent creeping herb forming matted patches up to 0.2 m in diameter. Stems and branches, 0.7-1.0 mm diameter, white or yellowish, procumbent held near at or just below substrate surface, widely spreading, rooting at nodes yellowish. Leaves, 1-4 borne in a fascicles along stem, alternate, appressed to ground, coriaceous, (± succulent), dark green, glabrous, glossy; petioles 1.2-4.3 mm long, slender flattened; lamina 3-8 × 0.6-1.2 mm, narrowly spathulate, obovate-spathulate, linear-spathulate to linear, base attenuate to truncate, apex acute. Inflorescences single, arising in leaf axils, borne on stout fleshy, bracteate peduncles 1.2-3.6 mm, bracts 0.6-1.1 × 0.2-0.8 mm, narrowly lanceolate, falcate, green, erect; pedicels 1-4 mm long; bracts 0.2-0.7 × 0.1-0.3 mm, subulate-attenuate. Flowers solitary. Calyx persistent, calyx lobes 0.6-1.0 × 0.3-0.8 mm, linear to narrow-triangular, green, distally flushed red, apex acute; corolla 4-6 × 4-10 mm; petals 5 fused in proximal part, inner surface white to pale blue, outer white, pinkish-white to pale red; petal segments 4-6 × 1.0-1.4 mm, lanceolate to narrow-oblong, falcate, acute to acuminate. Ovary 0.8-1.0 mm, green, glabrous. Style purple-red, stigma glabrous, orange brown. Stamens 3, orange-brown. Fruit 2.0-4.1 × 2.0-6.0 mm, obovoid to ovoid, truncate, green. Seeds 1.0-1.8 mm long, broadly ovate, broadly elliptic to almost circular, biconvex, pale orange yellow to pale brown, winged, wing < 1 mm wide, margin irregular, wrinkled, translucent.

Flowering:

October - April

Fruiting:

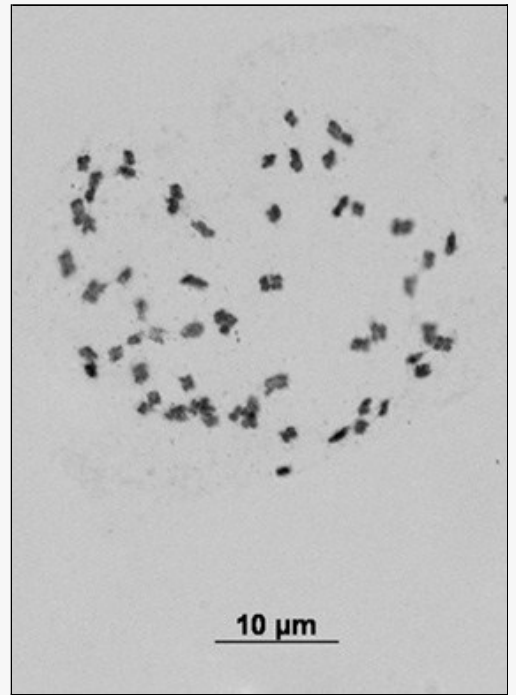
December - May

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1293



Caption: Chromosomes $2n = 56$.

Matea Swamp, Kaingaroa Plain.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe

Senecio glomeratus subsp. *glomeratus*

Common Name(s):

fireweed

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Indigenous. Three Kings, North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands.
Present in Australia

Habitat:

A weedy species of disturbed ground. Predominantly coastal and lowland but does extend to the subalpine zone. Tolerant of water logged and very dry habitats

Features:

Annual to short-lived perennial herb to 2 m tall. Stems erect or ascending to erect, moderately coarse-hairy, becoming sparsely coarse-hairy and/or appressed cottony or nearly glabrous upwards. Mid stem leaves more or less evenly spaced and sized, 50-200 mm long, dark glaucous green to dark green, elliptic to narrow-elliptic, length:width (l:w) ratio 2-7, coarse-dentate to deeply lobate, rarely not dissected, semiamplexicaul; margin with scattered or frequent denticulations or teeth; both surfaces usually coarse-hairy but commonly coarse hairs sparse or absent above mid stem; lower surface green or purple, above mid stem appressed, woolly, cobwebby or more or less glabrous. Uppermost leaves narrow-elliptic, lanceolate or linear, l:w ratio 3-10; dentate or margin appearing entire due to rolling. Unit Inflorescences of many capitula; total number of capitula per stem often 50-300, over topping variable; mature lateral peduncles mostly 4-13 mm long. Calycular bracteoles of capitula 6-12, 1.0-3.0 mm long; peduncle and margin of bracteoles cobwebby to densely woolly at anthesis; involucre 3.0-6.0 x 1.5-2.5 mm; involucre bracts 12-14, glabrous or basally slightly cobwebby, apex erect; stereomes (on drying) gently to moderately convex, green, black at apex, sometimes with a purple zone 1 mm long immediately below tip, sometimes entirely purple. Florets 26-50, c.80% female, dark sulphur yellow; corolla-lobes deltoid, thickened apically; corolla of bisexual florets 3.5-6.5 mm long, 5-lobed; corolla-lobes of female florets 2-4, mostly 0.2-0.3 mm long; corolla-limb commonly deeper cleft on inner face. Cypsela narrow obloid to narrow-ellipsoid, sometimes slightly clavate, < 1/3 of involucre bract length (1.0-1.7 mm long), commonly all medium to dark red-brown, with papillose hairs in lines or narrow bands, l:w ratio of hairs 3; pappus usually > 5 mm long.

Flowering:

Throughout the year but most plants peak in summer

Fruiting:

Late summer to early winter but can present all year

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2312



Caption: *Senecio glomeratus* subsp. *glomeratus*

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: *Senecio glomeratus* subsp. *glomeratus*

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Senecio minimus

Common Name(s):

Fireweed

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Indigenous. Three Kings, North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands. Present in Australia.

Habitat:

A weedy species of disturbed ground. Predominantly coastal to montane but occasionally extending into subalpine habitats. Most commonly associated with forest margins.

Features:

Short-lived perennial to annual herb up to 2 m tall. Stems erect, green to dark purple, sparsely and minutely coarse-hairy below mid stem, becoming glabrous above. Mid stem leaves more or less evenly spaced and sized, 80-250 mm long, length:width ratio (l:w) 3-6, oblanceolate to narrow-elliptic, rarely broadly elliptic, not dissected often shallowly crenate; base auriculate, semi-amplexicaul; margin crowded-denticulate; upper surface dark green to greyish-green, glabrous or sparsely scabridulous; lower surface green or purple, sparsely cobbwebby. Upper most leaves narrowly elliptic, occasionally linear or narrow-lanceolate, l:w 3-10, often widest at auricles. Unit Inflorescences of many capitula; total number of capitula per stem often several hundred; overtopping absent or slight; mature lateral peduncles mostly 5-10 mm long. Capitula: calycular bracteoles 3-5, 1.0-2.0 mm long; peduncles mostly 5-10 mm long.; peduncle and margin of bracteoles more or less glabrous to lightly cobbwebby at anthesis; involucre 4.0-6.5 x 1.0-1.5 mm, involucre bracts 7-10, glabrous; stereomes (in dried material) more or less flat, green with black tips. Florets 12-25, c. 80% female; corolla lobes triangular, thickened apically; corolla of bisexual florets 4.5-6.0 mm long, 4-5-lobed; corolla lobes of female florets 3-4, 0.2-0.3 mm long. Cypsela 1.6-2.5 mm long, narrow obloid, sometimes slightly angular, dull brown or dark red-brown, somewhat lustrous with papillose hairs in lines. Pappus 5-6 mm long.

Flowering:

Throughout the year but peaking in summer

Fruiting:

Throughout the year but most common in late summer to early autumn

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2258



Caption: *Senecio minimus*

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth



Caption: *Senecio minimus*

Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth

Stackhousia minima

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1306



Caption: Wanaka

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Ahuriri Valley

Photographer: John Barkla

Stellaria decipiens var. *decipiens*

Threat Status (2009):

Naturally Uncommon

Distribution:

Not commercially available

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=691



Caption: Enderby Island, Dec 2006

Photographer: Clayson Howell,
Department of Conservation
(Crown copyright)



Caption: Enderby Island, Dec 2006

Photographer: Clayson Howell,
Department of Conservation
(Crown copyright)

Utricularia dichotoma

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=2283



Caption: Lammerlaw Range
Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Opuatia Wetlands
Photographer: Peter de Lange

Viola cunninghamii

Common Name(s):

Mountain violet, white violet

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. North, South and Stewart Islands in montane areas from East Cape and Central Volcanic Plateau south

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1356



Caption: Molesworth

Photographer: Gillian Crowcroft



Caption: Eyre Mountains,
Southland

Photographer: Jesse Bythell

Wahlenbergia albomarginata subsp. *albomarginata*

Common Name(s):

New Zealand harebell, harebell

Threat Status (2009):

Non Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. New Zealand: South Island (in the east from Marlborough to Central Otago)

Habitat:

Lowland to subalpine in tussock-grassland, on river terraces and amongst rocks.

Features:

Perennial herb with radical, rosulate tufts of leaves, sometimes alternate on elongated stems (shade form). Leaves concolorous or paler beneath, yellow-green, green to red-green, turning glaucous on drying; more or less petiolate, lamina 10 × 2 to 40 × 10 mm, linear to elliptic, gradually narrowed to petiole as long as the lamina or longer, margins entire or subentire, thickened, teeth if present, inconspicuous. Flowers insect-pollinated, narrowly campanulate-rotate, corolla pale flax blue to pale blue-violet, often with white zoning and deeper coloured veins, or all white, 12-17 mm diameter, 10-20 mm long, corolla tube 4 × 3 to 10 × 6 mm, lobes 6 × 3 to 12 × 5 mm; style equal in length to corolla tube, lobes 2 or 3. Calyx lobes less than ¼ corolla length; capsule domed cylindric, 6-8 × 4 mm. Seeds 0.5 mm long, ellipsoid, smooth, glossy brown when mature.

Flowering:

November – April

Fruiting:

December - April

Threats:

Not Threatened

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1360



Caption: Mt Hutt, January
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth