

Brachyglottis brunonis



Brachyglottis brunonis. H & A Wapstra.

FAMILY: ASTERACEAE

BOTANICAL NAME: *Brachyglottis brunonis*,
(Hook.f.) B.Nord., *Opera Bot.* 44: 30 (1978)

COMMON NAME: Brown's daisy tree

COMMONWEALTH STATUS: (*EPBC Act*)
Not Listed

TASMANIAN STATUS: (*TSP Act*) rare

Description

A small tree or large shrub, 2-4 m tall with branches that are marked by leaf base scars. **Leaves:** The leaves are broad, with bluntly pointed ends. They measure between 5-9 cm long. There are no hairs present, however the leaves are sticky to the touch and aromatic when crushed. They are crowded towards the ends of the branches and there is no stalk attaching the leaf to the main stem (sessile). **Flowers:** The ray florets (outer florets) have broad ligules (strap-shaped structures), which are spreading and yellow. The flowers generally open out to the same level. Flowering is from December to February. **Fruit:** The fruit is small, dry and hairless on the main body with a very fine and barbed pappus (ring of scales or hairs found on top of fruit) (description from Curtis 1963). Herbarium specimens have been collected from November to May. **This species was previously known as *Senecio centropappus*.**

Distribution and Habitat

Brachyglottis brunonis is endemic to Tasmania and often occurs amongst boulders and talus in sub-alpine vegetation (altitudes of up to 900 metres). It has been recorded around the Wellington Range as well Mt Dromedary and Mt Faulkner (Curtis 1963, TPLUC 1996).

Key Sites and Populations

Key sites for this species include the Wellington Falls Track, the Springs, Myrtle Forest Creek, Pinnacle Road, the Organ Pipes track, Milles Track and the south east side of the Mt. Dromedary summit.



Brachyglottis brunonis. G. Jordan.

Known Reserves

Reserved in the Mount Dromedary Forest Reserve and the Wellington Park.

Ecology and Management

This species will not tolerate a frequent fire regime. Fire is considered to be both an adverse and beneficial impact, depending on intensity and frequency. Stock grazing is also a threat. The species persists although it has been subject to logging at some stage (TPLUC 1996).

Insects are the most likely pollination vector for this species (A. Hingston pers. comm.).

Conservation Status Assessment

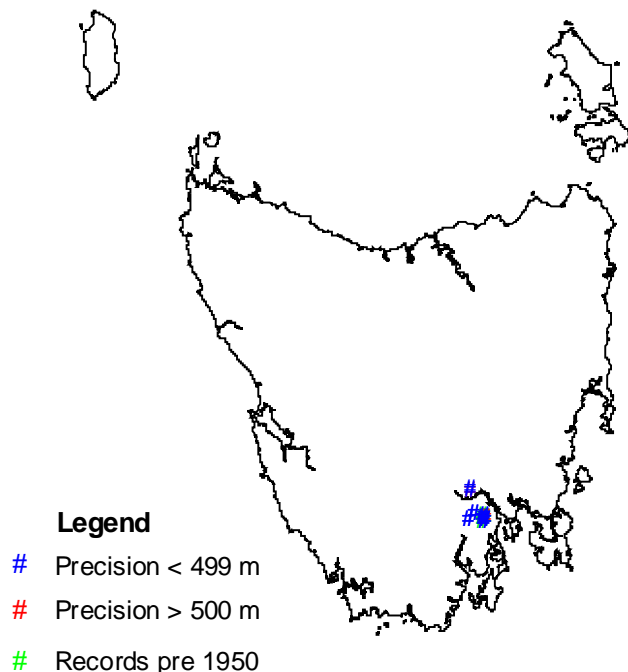
There is no immediate need for reassessment of *Brachyglottis brunonis*.

Further Information

- Curtis, WM 1963, *The Student's Flora of Tasmania*, Part 2, Government Printer, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission 1996, *Environment & Heritage Report Vol IV, Background Report*, Part C, Tasmanian Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement, Hobart.

Tasmanian Distribution

(As per Threatened Species Unit records, June 2003)



1:25 000 Map Sheets

Broadmarsh, Collinsvale, Hobart, Longley.

Date last modified: 02/09/03