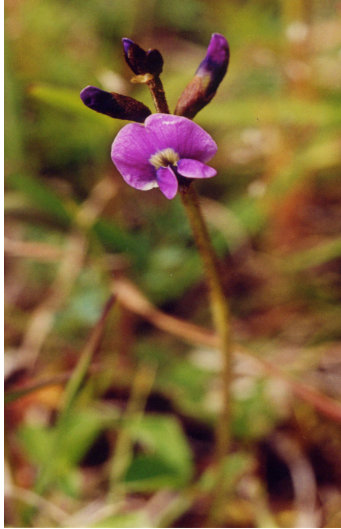


Glycine latrobeana



Glycine latrobeana. H. Wapstra

FAMILY: FABACEAE

BOTANICAL NAME: *Glycine latrobeana*,
(Meisn.) Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 2: 244 (1864)

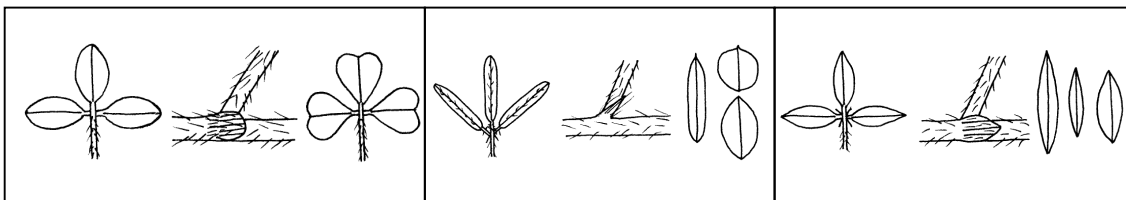
COMMON NAME: Clover glycine

COMMONWEALTH STATUS: (*EPBC Act*)
Vulnerable

TASMANIAN STATUS: (*TSP Act*) vulnerable

Distribution

A small, perennial herb up to 10 cm tall, with a woody rootstock. The stems are scarcely twining, prostrate and covered in short reflexed, brown hairs. **Leaves:** The leaves resemble that of clover with three rounded leaflets, which are hairless on the upper surface and silky hairy underneath. **Flowers:** The flowers are purple, pea-like and up to 6 mm long. They are in clusters of 8-20 flowers on long stalks borne in the leaf axils. Flowering is from September to November. **Fruit:** The fruit is a pod covered with short hairs and between 15-25 mm long. Most herbarium specimens have been collected from October to December. **Confusing species:** Taxonomic distinction can be difficult, as this species closely resembles *Glycine clandestina* and *Glycine microphylla*. *Glycine latrobeana* is distinguished from these two species by the stipules, which are a pair of outgrowths that occur at the base of a leaf stalk. In *Glycine latrobeana* the stipules are egg or kidney-shaped and wrap around the stem, where in *Glycine clandestina* and *Glycine microphylla* they are oblong or triangular and not stem clasping (description from Curtis & Morris 1975, Johnson & Barker 1998, TSU 2003).



Glycine latrobeana

Glycine clandestina

Glycine microphylla

Drawing: C. Strain.

Distribution and Habitat

On the mainland this species occurs in Victoria and South Australia. In Tasmania, *Glycine latrobeana* is found in dry sclerophyll forest, native grassland and woodland, usually on flat sites with loose, sandy soil. It occurs on the East Coast, in the north, north-west and the Midlands (TPLUC 1996, TSU 2003).

Key Sites and Populations

Important populations occur at Pontville (Commonwealth Land), Remarkable Rock Forest Reserve, Cape Portland (Private Property), North of Campbell Town (Private Property) and Lagoon of Islands (HEC Water Reserve) (Johnson & Barker 1998, TSU 2003).

Known Reserves

Reserved in the Cape Portland Conservation Area, Cape Portland Private Sanctuary, Epping Forest Nature Reserve, Franklin-Gordon Wild Rivers National Park, Freycinet National Park, Remarkable Rock Forest Reserve, Roaring Magg Hill Forest Reserve, Steppes State Reserve, The Nut State Reserve, Tom Gibson Nature Reserve and the Wayatinah Conservation Area.

Ecology and Management

This species is threatened by the fact that it often occurs on land that is suitable for agriculture and is extremely palatable to domestic and native animals. L. Gilfedder (pers. comm) has suggested that protection from grazing may be achieved by covering this species with a fallen tree branch. As previously mentioned there is taxonomic confusion associated with the past locality records of this species. Lynch (1994) also suggests that identification of this species can be difficult due to the fact that it is usually grazed and that it lacks flowering or fruiting bodies for most of the year. This species is included in a multi species recovery plan for the Tasmanian forest dependent flora (Barker and Johnson 1998, TSU 2003).

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

Conservation Status Assessment

There is no immediate need for reassessment of *Glycine latrobeana*.

Further Information

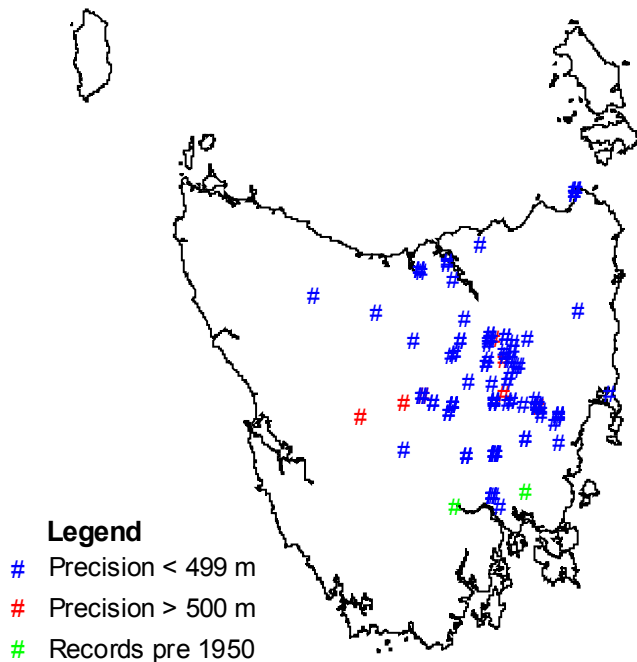
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- Barker, PCJ & Johnson, KA 1998, *Recovery Plan – Selected Tasmanian Forest Associated Plants*, Forestry Tasmania, Hobart.
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- Kirkpatrick, JB, Gilfedder L & Fensham RJ 1988, *City Parks and Cemeteries: Tasmania's Remnant Grasslands and Grassy Woodlands*, Tasmanian Conservation Trust, Hobart.
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Wildlife Service Endangered Species Program Project No. 4, Parks & Wildlife Service, Hobart.

- Lynch, AJJ 1994, 'The Identification and Distribution of *Glycine latrobeana* (Messin.) Benth. in Tasmania', *Papers and proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania*, vol.128, pp.17-20.
- Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission 1996, *Environment & Heritage Report Vol IV, Background Report*, Part C, Tasmanian Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement, Hobart.
- Threatened Species Unit 2003, *Draft Listing Statement: Clover glycine Glycine latrobeana*, Department of Primary Industries, Water & Environment, Hobart.

Tasmanian Distribution

(As per Threatened Species Unit records, February 2003)



1:25 000 Map Sheets

Beaconsfield, Bothwell, Cleveland, Colonels, Conara, Cressy, Diamond, Dublin Town, Ellinthorp, Exeter, Friendly, Gog, Guildford, Harford, Ina, Jacobs, Lemont, Longford, Lyme Regis, Millers, Monpeelyata, Morriston, Nile, O'Connors, Poatina, Quamby Bluff, Richmond, Ross, Royalty, Rufus, Runnymede, Stanhope, Steppes, Stonor, Strickland, Tea Tree, Tooms, Tunbridge, Uxbridge, Weymouth.

Date last modified: 03/09/03