

Hibbertia calycina



Hibbertia calycina.
Tasmanian Herbarium specimen.

FAMILY: DILLENiaceae

BOTANICAL NAME: *Hibbertia calycina*,
(DC.) N.A. Wakef., *Vict. Nat.* 72: 122 (1955)

COMMON NAME: Lesser guinea flower

COMMONWEALTH STATUS: (*EPBC Act*)
Not Listed

TASMANIAN STATUS: (*TSP Act*)
vulnerable

Description

An erect, woody shrub up to 1 metre tall. The branches are prominent and hairy with many short branchlets. **Leaves:** The leaves are linear, between 3.5-15 mm long and 0.5-0.9 mm wide. They are arranged alternately along the stem and have an obvious midrib on the lower surface. The leaf margins bend back towards the underside of the leaf. **Flowers:** The deep to bright yellow flowers are stalkless and found at the ends of the branches. The petals are usually oblong and measure between 5.6-8.5 mm long. There are between 8-18 male pollen stalks (stamen) in one cluster. The flowers are produced in spring and autumn. **Fruit:** The fruit is a small, single seeded capsule (Hopkins 1995, Walsh & Entwistle 1996). Observations of this species have been made from January to October.

Distribution and Habitat

On the mainland this species occurs in Victoria and New South Wales. In Tasmania the distribution of *Hibbertia calycina* is extremely limited, found only in the north-east near Scamander and St Helens. This species favours isolated north and west facing slopes, with soils that are extremely shallow, free draining and relatively stony with little moisture-holding capacity and low nutrient status. *Hibbertia calycina* is an understorey shrub that occurs on ridgelines and upper slope areas in *Eucalyptus sieberi* forest on Devonian mudstone (Hopkins 1995, TPLUC 1996).

Key Sites and Populations

Important locations for *Hibbertia calycina* include Mt Echo, Loila Pinnacle, Pyramid Hill, Orieco Road, Skyline Tier, Bolpeys Ridge and McIntyres Creek Ridge. There are estimated to be 33 populations and over 4000 individuals in Tasmania (Hopkins 1995, TPLUC 1996).

Known Reserves

This species is reserved in the German Town and Scamander Forest Reserves (TPLUC 1996).

Ecology and Management

Hibbertia calycina recruits from the soil seed-bank after disturbance and does not require fire to stimulate germination. It is susceptible to infection by root rot (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) (Hopkins 1995).

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

Conservation Status Assessment

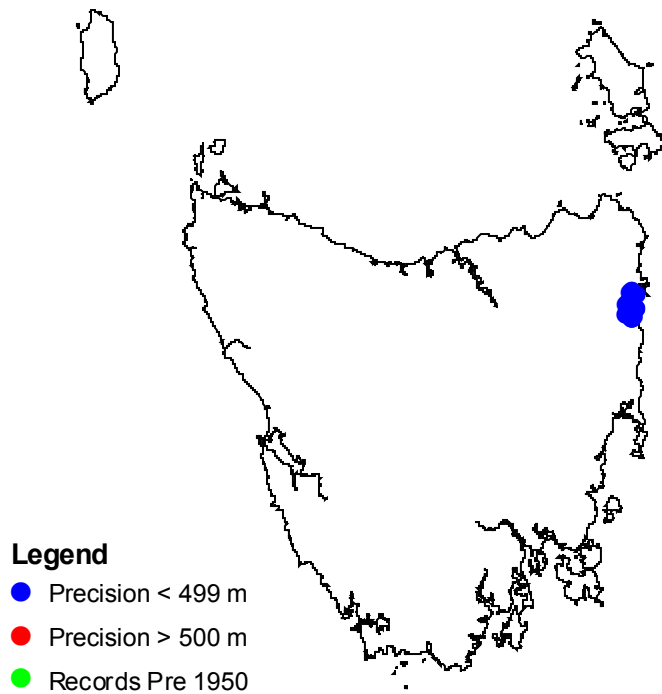
There is no immediate need for reassessment of *Hibbertia calycina*.

Further Information

- Hopkins, K 1995, *The Distribution of Hibbertia calycina (Guinea Flower) in the St Helens – Scamander Area*, Report to the Eastern Tiers District, Forestry Tasmania, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission 1996, *Environment & Heritage Report Vol IV*, Background Report, Part C, Tasmanian Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement, Hobart.
- Walsh, NG & Entwistle, TJ eds 1996, *Flora of Victoria*, Volume 3, Inkata Press, Melbourne.

Tasmanian Distribution

(As per Threatened Species Unit records, April 2003)



1:25 000 Map Sheets

Beaumaris, Brilliant, Dublin Town, Falmouth, Pyengana, St Helens

Date last modified: 03/09/03