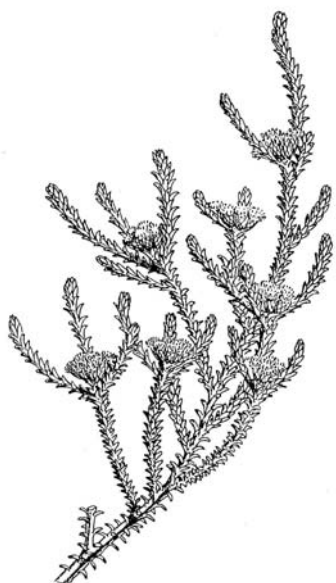


Ozothamnus selaginoides



Ozothamnus selaginoides. Hooker.

FAMILY: ASTERACEAE

BOTANICAL NAME: *Ozothamnus selaginoides*, Sonder & F.Muell. in Sonder, *Linneae* 25: 510 (1853)

COMMON NAME: Clubmoss everlasting

COMMONWEALTH STATUS: (*EPBC Act*)
Extinct

TASMANIAN STATUS: (*TSP Act*) presumed
extinct

Description

A slender, much branched, spreading shrub between 50-100 cm tall. **Leaves:** The leaves are overlapping like roof-tiles and have no stalk. The base is pressed closely to the stem and causes scars to form when the leaves fall away. The blades are erect or half spreading with a blunt tip and between 5-7 mm long. **Flowers:** The flower heads are creamy-yellow and in dense clusters at the ends of the branches. They are usually between 10-12 stalkless flower heads surrounded by the upper most foliage leaves. The inflorescences are oval and between 3.5-5 mm long. It is noted that the flowers have a sickly scent. **Fruit:** The fruit is small, dry and leathery with pappus bristles (ring of scales or hairs found on top of fruit) that are in a single row. They are slender and thickened at the tips (description from Curtis 1963). **This species was previously known as *Helichrysum selaginoides*.**

Distribution and Habitat

Ozothamnus selaginoides is endemic to Tasmania. The only records for this species are of flowering specimens from the Table Mountain area, west of Oatlands. The plants were collected in November 1845 by C. Stuart and R. Gunn and are currently held at the Tasmanian Herbarium.

Key Sites and Populations

No extant populations of *Ozothamnus selaginoides* are known.

Known Reserves

This species is not currently known from any reserve.

Ecology and Management

There is currently no information available regarding the ecology and management of this species.

Conservation Status Assessment

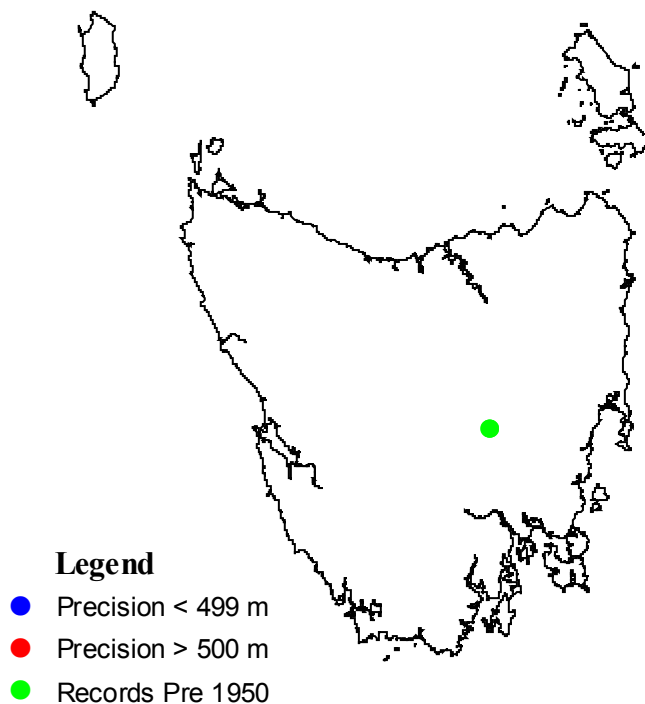
In April 2000, a population of plants initially thought to be *Ozothamnus selaginoides* was discovered at Mt Direction on Hobart's eastern shore, leading to a change in status from extinct to endangered at the State level. However, subsequent taxonomic studies have indicated that the Mt Direction material is attributable to a new endemic species - *Ozothamnus reflexifolius* (Leeson and Rozefelds 2003). The conservation status of this species has been changed back to presumed extinct at the State level (April 2004).

Further Information

- Curtis, WM 1963, *The Student's Flora of Tasmania*, Part 2, Government Printer, Hobart.
- Leeson, K & Rozefelds, A 2003, 'A new endemic *Ozothamnus* species (Asteraceae) from Tasmania, Australia', *Aust. Systematic Botany* (in press).

Tasmanian Distribution

(As per Threatened Species Unit records, June 2003)



1:25 000 Map Sheets

Table.

Date last modified: 14/04/04