

Pomaderris elachophylla



Pomaderris elachophylla.
Threatened Species Unit.

FAMILY: RHAMNACEAE

BOTANICAL NAME: *Pomaderris elachophylla*,
F.Muell., *Fragm.* 2: 131 (1861)

COMMON NAME: Small leaf pomaderris

COMMONWEALTH STATUS: (*EPBC Act*) Not
Listed

TASMANIAN STATUS: (*TSP Act*) vulnerable

Description

A slender, woody shrub up to 3 metres tall. The branches have a dense covering of soft cottony or woolly hairs. **Leaves:** The leaves are numerous, shortly stalked, between 3-5 mm long and fairly broad. The upper surface is dark green, often shiny and hairless. The lower surface is a pale shade of green and covered with white or rust coloured hairs. **Flowers:** The flowers are small, about 1 mm long, cream in colour and borne on terminal flower stems in the axils (where the stem meets the leaf) of the upper leaves. Flowers from September to December. **Fruit:** The fruit is a capsule. The seeds are hard, shiny and dark-brown to black (description from Curtis & Morris 1975). Herbarium specimens have been collected through most of the year.

Distribution and Habitat

On the mainland this species occurs in Victoria and southeast New South Wales. In Tasmania, *Pomaderris elachophylla* is confined to widely separated locations throughout the State. It occurs in wet sclerophyll forests to wet shrubby woodlands at elevations of 100m to 800m, on flat to gently sloping land often over a granite or dolerite bedrock (Curtis & Morris 1975, TSU 2001).



Pomaderris elachophylla. S. Wood

Key Sites and Populations

Key sites for this species include Ansons Bay in the north-east, Butlers Gorge, Leslie Vale and Wayatinah. There are approximately eight known sites, however there are a small number of individuals in total (TPLUC 1996, TSU 2001).

Known Reserves

This species is not currently known from any reserve.

Ecology and Management

This species relies on ground disturbance and freedom from competition for successful establishment. Such disturbance includes clearing and slashing (for roads, roadsides and fire-breaks), grazing, trampling, dam construction, fire and natural soil movement. The plants also appear to be capable of resprouting if slashed or grazed (Coates 1991, TSU 2001).

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

Conservation Status Assessment

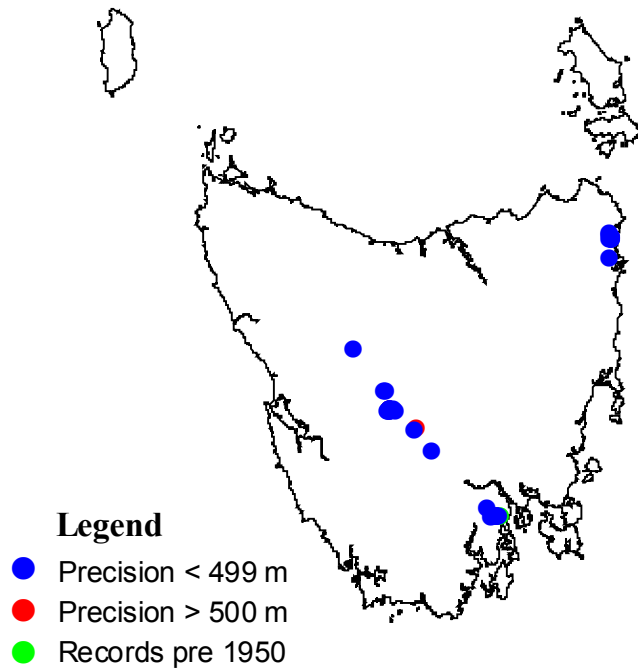
There is no immediate need for reassessment of *Pomaderris elachophylla*.

Further Information

- Coates, F 1991, *The Conservation Ecology and Management of Five Rare Species in the Rhamnaceae Family*, Wildlife Scientific Report 91/3, Department of Parks, Wildlife & Heritage, Hobart.
- Curtis, WM & Morris, DI 1975, *The Student's Flora of Tasmania*, Part 1, Government Printer, Hobart.
- Kirkpatrick, JB 1991, *Tasmanian Native Bush: A Management Handbook*, Tasmanian Environment Centre, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission 1996, *Environment & Heritage Report Vol IV, Background Report*, Part C, Tasmanian Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement, Hobart.
- Threatened Species Unit 2001, Draft Listing Statement Small-leaf pomaderris: *Pomaderris elachophylla*, Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment, Hobart.

Tasmanian Distribution

(As per Threatened Species Unit records, September 2002)



1:25 000 Map Sheets

Arrowsmith, Binalong, D'Arcys, Longley, Majors, Ouse, Rufus, Tarroona, Tarraleah, The Gardens, Wayatinah.

Date last modified: 03/09/03