

Pomaderris intermedia



Pomaderris intermedia.
Tasmanian Herbarium specimen.

FAMILY: RHAMNACEAE

BOTANICAL NAME: *Pomaderris intermedia*,
Sieber ex DC., *Prodr.* 2:33 (1825)

COMMON NAME: Tree pomaderris

COMMONWEALTH STATUS: (*EPBC Act*)
Not Listed

TASMANIAN STATUS: (*TSP Act*) rare

Description

A tall shrub, or small tree to 8 metres tall. The young branches, inflorescences, leaf stalks and undersurfaces of the leaves are very densely covered in short, star-shaped hairs. **Leaves:** The leaves are stalked and the blade is oval. It can be blunt or pointed and measures between 3-10 cm long and 1.5-3 cm broad. The margins are entire and sometimes slightly wavy. The upper surfaces of the leaves are hairless or with a few sparse short hairs along the midrib. The lower surfaces are hairy. **Flowers:** The yellow or bright creamy yellow flowers are numerous clustered at the ends of the branches. The flower heads are much branched and between 4-9 cm in diameter. The floral bracts (leaf-like structures) are brown. The flowers are and approximately 5 mm in diameter. The petals are sometimes absent but usually present and erect. Flowering is from September to October (Flora of Victoria). **Fruit:** The fruit is a capsule, approximately 3 mm in diameter with each segment opening towards the inside by an oblong lid. Herbarium specimens have been collected from September to March. **Confusing species:** This species differs from the very similar *Pomaderris elliptica* as the hairs are often rusty-coloured and consist of a close covering of matted, soft, star-shaped hairs and in addition long simple hairs which make an outer shaggy covering. This is found on the leaves and the outermost whorl of the floral parts (description from Curtis & Morris 1975). **This species was previously known as *Pomaderris affinis*.**

Distribution and Habitat

On the mainland *Pomaderris intermedia* occurs in New South Wales and Victoria. The Tasmanian distribution includes the north-east, east coast and Bass Strait Islands. Habitat is predominantly wet sclerophyll forest and shrubland (Curtis & Morris 1975).

Key Sites and Populations

On the Furneaux Group, this species has been recorded at The Patriarchs, the tin workings east of Mt Tanner, Near Mines Creek and 1 kilometre south east of Reedy Lagoon (Underwood 1998). Other key sites include the Tasman Highway near Orford, Snug Point (near Donaghues), Cliff Creek near Bicheno, Mt Arthur Road, Wineglass Bay, East Creek (Deep Bay on Cape Barren Island), Mt Elephant pass and the Mersey River (near Alum Cliffs).

Known Reserves

Reserved in the Alum Cliffs State Reserve, Douglas-Apsley National Park, Freycinet National Park and the Lower Marsh Creek Forest Reserve.

Ecology and Management

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

Conservation Status Assessment

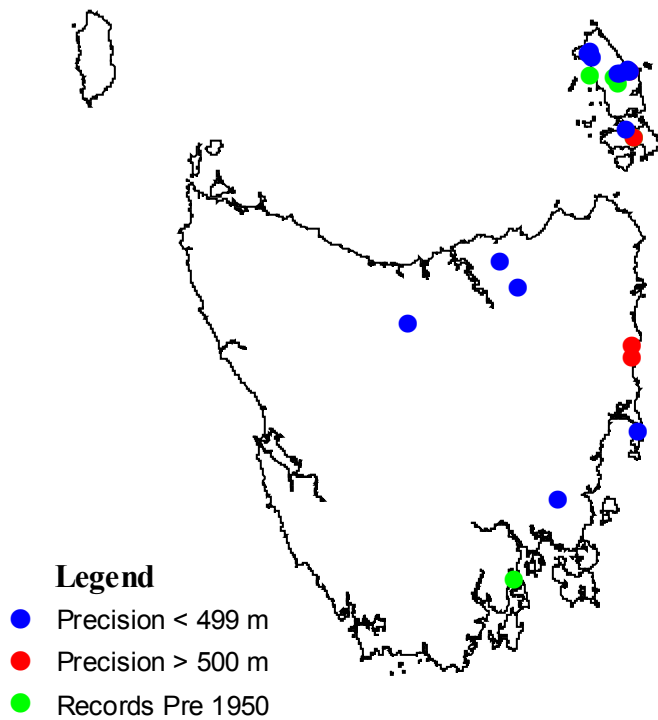
There is no immediate need for reassessment of *Pomaderris intermedia*.

Further Information

- Curtis, WM & Morris, DI 1975, *The Student's Flora of Tasmania*, Part 1, Government Printer, Hobart.
- Underwood, S 1998, *Synecology & Conservation of Vegetation on Aeolian Calcarenite, Flinders Island, Bass Strait*, BAppSc thesis, University of Tasmania.

Tasmanian Distribution

(As per Threatened Species Unit records, June 2003)



1:25 000 Map Sheets

Anderson, Barnes Bay, Buckland, Gog, Graham, Kerford, Leventhorpe, Memana, Patersonia, Patriarchs, Piccaninny, Retreat, Seymour, Tanner, Wybalenna.

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