

Pomaderris oraria subsp. *oraria*



Pomaderris oraria subsp. *oraria*
L. Gilfedder.

FAMILY: RHAMNACEAE

BOTANICAL NAME: *Pomaderris oraria*
subsp. *oraria*, F.Muell. ex Reisseck, *Linnaea*
29: 268 (1858)

COMMON NAME: Bassian dogwood

COMMONWEALTH STATUS: (*EPBC Act*)
Not Listed

TASMANIAN STATUS: (*TSP Act*) rare

Description

A compact, much-branched shrub to c. 1.8 m high. **Leaves:** The leaves are alternate, broadly elliptic, 10–30 mm long and 8–23 mm wide, the blades rather thick with deeply impressed nerves. The leaf margins are irregularly crenate, and are shallowly toothed towards the apex. The lower leaf surface has a dense covering of white stellate hairs, with large rusty stellate hairs on the midrib and lateral nerves, while the upper leaf surface is hispid. Stellate hairs extend to the margins of the upper leaf surface, creating a narrow white border that characterises species in the *Pomaderris oraria* complex (Curtis & Morris 1975). **Flowers:** The inflorescence consists of axillary and terminal panicles, with several, more or less globular clusters of flowers, each panicle being about as long as the subtending leaf. The flowers are on short stalks, with greenish-brown sepals 1.5–2.2 mm long and a deeply trifid style; there are no petals. Flowering is from October to November. **Fruit:** The fruit is a dry capsule c. 3 mm long, opening by three valves to release pale-brown flattened seeds (description from Curtis & Morris 1975 and Walsh 1990). **Confusing species:** *Pomaderris paniculosa* subsp. *paralia* (shining dogwood) — the upper leaf surface of this closely allied taxon is hairless and shining.

Distribution and Habitat

On the mainland *Pomaderris oraria* subsp. *oraria* occurs in Victoria at Wilsons Promontory and the western end of 90-mile Beach (Walsh 1990). In Tasmania, the species is known from the central north coast near Badger Head, and near Wingaroo on Flinders Island. At Badger Head plants grow on skeletal soils over fine siltstones on clifftops and foredune slopes within 100 m of the shore (Walsh 1990). Habitat includes wind-pruned coastal scrubs, and low forest dominated by drooping sheoak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*).

Key Sites and Populations

Key sites include Badger Head and Little Badger Head (both within Narawntapu National Park), and near Wingaroo on Flinders Island.

Known Reserves

Reserved in Narawntapu National Park.

Ecology and Management

This species is sensitive to fire and benefits from soil disturbance; recruitment is from the soil seed bank after gap-forming disturbance (TPLUC 1996).

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

Conservation Status Assessment

Pomaderris paniculosa subsp. *paralia* and *Pomaderris oraria* subsp. *oraria* are components of what used to be known in Tasmania as *Pomaderris oraria* (Curtis & Morris 1975; Walsh 1990). Walsh cited the distribution of the two taxa in Tasmania as follows: *Pomaderris oraria* subsp. *oraria* (Badger Head), and *Pomaderris paniculosa* subsp. *paralia* (north coast and Bass Strait islands). *Pomaderris oraria* subsp. *oraria* has since been confirmed from Flinders Island (Tasmanian Herbarium).

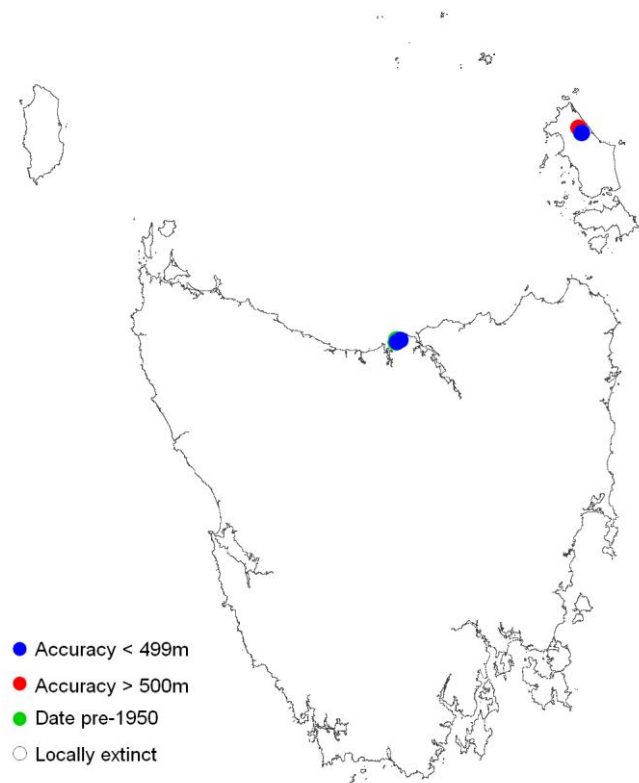
The identity of '*Pomaderris oraria*' records in the northeast and Flinders Island that lack supporting herbarium specimens needs to be resolved before a reassessment of the conservation status of either taxa can be undertaken.

Further Information

- Curtis, WM, and Morris, DI 1975, *The Student's Flora of Tasmania, Part 1 (Second Edition)*. Government Printer, Tasmania.
- Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission 1996, *Environment & Heritage Report Vol IV, Background Report*, Part C, Tasmanian Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement, Hobart.
- Walsh, NG 1990, The *Pomaderris oraria* F. Muell. Complex in Australia. *Muelleria* 7(2): 267–287.

Tasmanian Distribution

(As per Threatened Species Section records, March 2008)



1:25 000 Map Sheets

Greens Beach, Port Sorell, Wingaroo.

Date last modified: 26/03/2008

View

<http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au/threatenedspecieslists>

Contact details

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Permit

It is an offence to collect, disturb, damage or destroy this species unless under permit.