
The New Zealand eFlora – an End Users View
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T2-09 Electronic Floras
FLORA OF NEW ZEALAND

Traditional Flora Resources

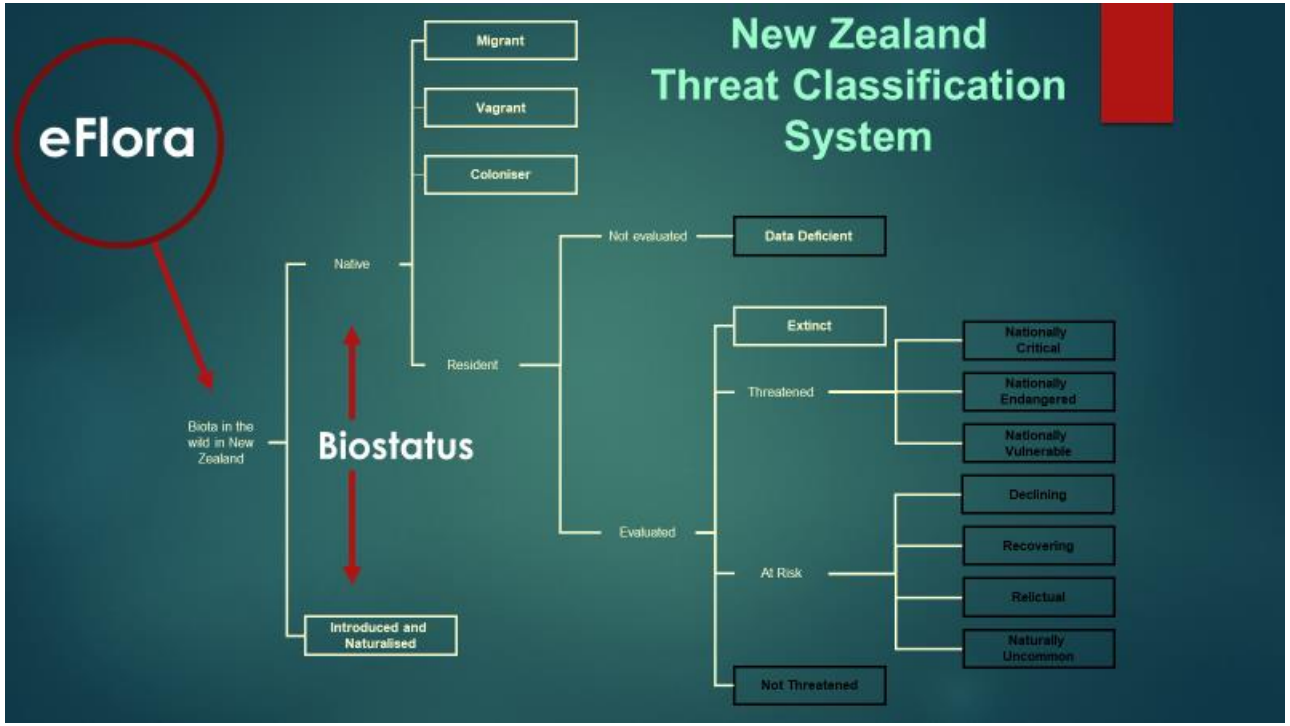
- The New Zealand Flora Series 1961 -2000
- Updates for Lichens (2007) and Grasses (2010)
- Lycopod, Pteridophyte, Conifer and Dicot Flora treatment 56 years old (actually older)
- Most volumes out of print (some 'rare' books)
- Too technical and poorly illustrated

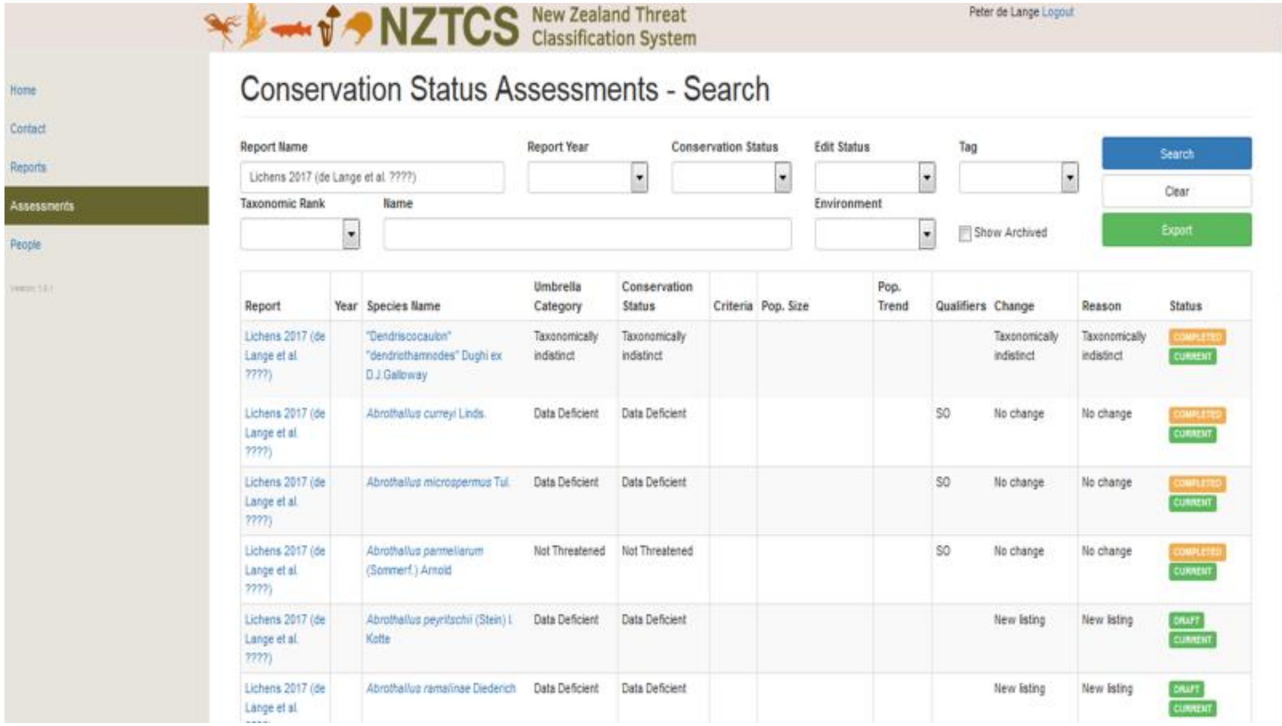
New Zealand Department of Conservation End User Needs

- Conservation (Threat Assessments)
- Up to date taxonomy
- Biosecurity / Biostatus
- Portability / Durability in Field Conditions
- Well illustrated
- Linked to other databases / websites – allow for ‘information mining’


What names do we use and why?
Hebe macrocarpa
Chionohebe ciliolata
Leonohebe tetrasticha
Hebe macrantha
Veronica persica
Parahebe jovellanoides
Hebejeebie birleyi
Parahebe canescens


Being Consistent
International Preference – segregate genera
New Zealand Preference – one genus
Blechnum vulcanicum
Diploblechnum fraseri
Doodia milnei
Doodia australis


New Zealand
Threat Classification
System
eFlora
Biostatus
Biota in the wild in New Zealand
Native
Migrant
Vagrant
Coloniser
Resident
Not evaluated
Data Deficient
Evaluated
Extinct
Threatened
Nationally Critical
Nationally Endangered
Nationally Vulnerable
At Risk
Declining
Recovering
Relictual
Naturally Uncommon
Not Threatened
Introduced and Naturalised



Report	Year	Species Name	Umbrella Category	Conservation Status	Criteria	Pop. Size	Pop. Trend	Qualifiers	Change	Reason	Status
Lichens 2017 (de Lange et al. ????)		"Dendriscocaulon" "dendriothamnodes" Dughi ex D.J.Galloway	Taxonomically indistinct	Taxonomically indistinct					Taxonomically indistinct	Taxonomically indistinct	COMPLETED CURRENT
Lichens 2017 (de Lange et al. ????)		*Abrothallus curreyi* Linds.	Data Deficient	Data Deficient				SO	No change	No change	COMPLETED CURRENT
Lichens 2017 (de Lange et al. ????)		*Abrothallus microspermus* Tul.	Data Deficient	Data Deficient				SO	No change	No change	COMPLETED CURRENT
Lichens 2017 (de Lange et al. ????)		*Abrothallus parmeliarum* (Sommerf.) Arnold	Not Threatened	Not Threatened				SO	No change	No change	COMPLETED CURRENT
Lichens 2017 (de Lange et al. ????)		*Abrothallus peyritschii* (Stein) I. Kotte	Data Deficient	Data Deficient					New listing	New listing	DRAFT CURRENT
Lichens 2017 (de Lange et al.		*Abrothallus ramalinae* Diederich	Data Deficient	Data Deficient					New listing	New listing	DRAFT CURRENT

Assessment History

2010

Species Name *Pseudocyphellaria nermula* D.J.Galloway, 1988
Edit Status PUBLISHED
Report Lichens 2010: (de Lange et al. 2012)

Population State
Population Trend
Population Size

Conservation Status Data Deficient

Umbrella Category Data Deficient
Criteria

Qualifiers Threatened Overseas ?
Status Change
Change Reason
Notes

Species Details

Id	9168
Scientific Name	Podostictina nermula
Naming Authority	(D.J.Galloway) de Lange & D.J.Galloway
Trinomial Type	
Trinomial	
Name Reliability	PA
Common Name	Foliose lichen
Species Type	Fungi
Environment	Terrestrial
Notes	

NZOR Details

Formatted Name	*Podostictina nermula* de Lange & D.J.Galloway
Relationship	ASSIGNED
Id	7bd7e343-f98d-4408-8a7e-26ba8051b86b
Common Names	
Classification	
none	ROOT
kingdom	Fungi
phylum	Ascomycota
subphylum	Pezizomycotina
class	Lecanoromycetes
subclass	Lecanoromycetidae
order	Peltigerales
family	Lobariaceae
genus	Podostictina
species	Podostictina nermula

Biostatus

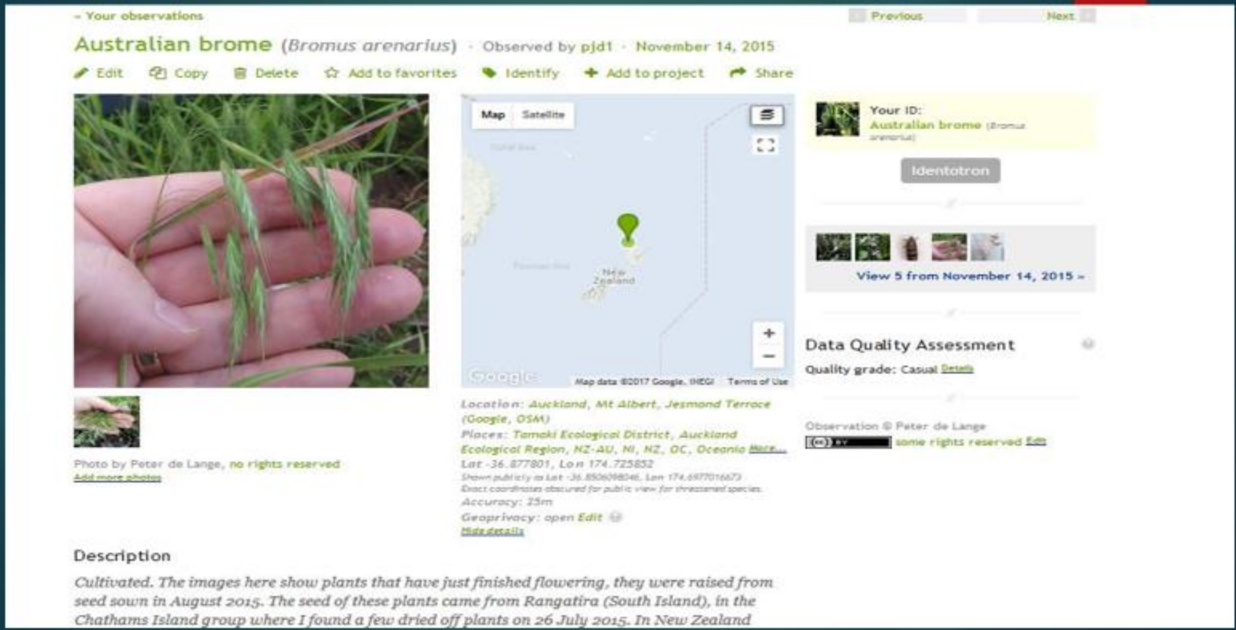

Centrolepis strigosa


Caesalpinia bonduc


Riccia cavernosa


Pteris vittata

Bromus arenarius



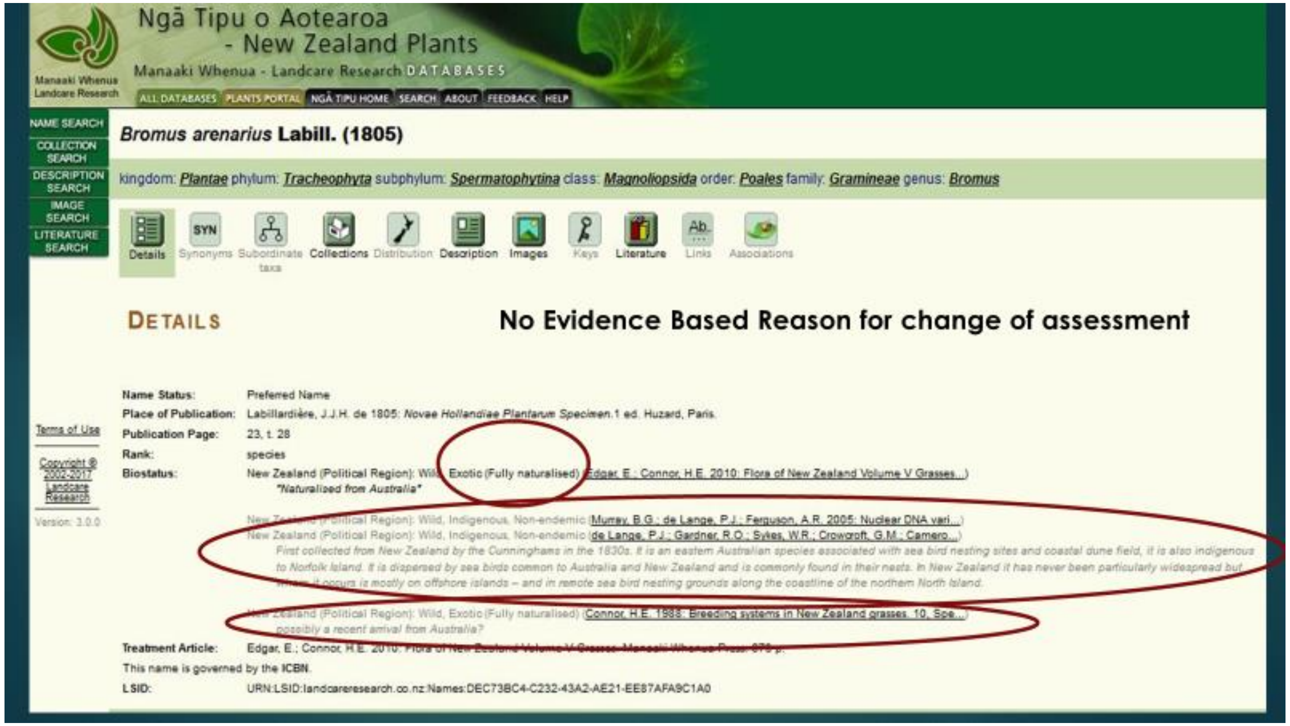
Hide details

Description

Cultivated. The images here show plants that have just finished flowering, they were raised from seed sown in August 2015. The seed of these plants came from Rangatira (South Island), in the Chathams Island group where I found a few dried off plants on 26 July 2015. In New Zealand Bromus arenarius is mostly associated with sea bird nesting sites and is usually found only on remote offshore islands.

Despite the assertion this species is 'naturalized' to New Zealand (see Edgar & Connor (2010), Flora of New Zealand V)) it is clearly indigenous, as I have shown in several papers, and this is a view now accepted by the New Zealand Plant Names Database (see http://nzflora.landcareresearch.co.nz/default.aspx?selected=NameDetails&TabNum=0&NameId=DEC73BC4-C232-43A2-AE21-EE87AFA9C1A0).

Added: Nov. 14, 2015 12:59:15 +1300
Plant phenology: most common flowering/fruiting reproductive stage: flowers
Seed/propagule source: save own from harvest
Add/edit more fields



Ngā Tipu o Aotearoa
- New Zealand Plants
Manaaki Whenua - Landcare Research DATABASES

ALL DATABASES | PLANTS PORTAL | NGĀ TIPU HOME | SEARCH | ABOUT | FEEDBACK | HELP

NAME SEARCH | COLLECTION SEARCH | DESCRIPTION SEARCH | IMAGE SEARCH | LITERATURE SEARCH

Bromus arenarius Labill. (1805)

kingdom: Plantae phylum: Tracheophyta subphylum: Spermatophytina class: Magnoliopsida order: Poales family: Gramineae genus: Bromus

Details | SYN Synonyms | Subordinate taxa | Collections | Distribution | Description | Images | Keys | Literature | Ab Links | Associations

DETAILS

No Evidence Based Reason for change of assessment

Name Status: Preferred Name

Place of Publication: Labillardière, J.J.H. de 1805: *Novae Hollandiae Plantarum Specimen.* 1 ed. Huzard, Paris.

Publication Page: 23, t. 28

Rank: species

Biostatus: New Zealand (Political Region): Wild, Exotic (Fully naturalised) (Edgar, E.; Connor, H.E. 2010: Flora of New Zealand Volume V Grasses...)
"Naturalised from Australia"

New Zealand (Political Region): Wild, Indigenous, Non-endemic (Murray, B.G.; de Lange, P.J.; Ferguson, A.R. 2005: Nuclear DNA vari...)
New Zealand (Political Region): Wild, Indigenous, Non-endemic (de Lange, P.J.; Gardner, R.O.; Sykes, W.R.; Crowcroft, G.M.; Camero...)
First collected from New Zealand by the Cunninghams in the 1830s. It is an eastern Australian species associated with sea bird nesting sites and coastal dune field, it is also indigenous to Norfolk Island. It is dispersed by sea birds common to Australia and New Zealand and is commonly found in their nests. In New Zealand it has never been particularly widespread but where it occurs is mostly on offshore islands – and in remote sea bird nesting grounds along the coastline of the northern North Island.

New Zealand (Political Region): Wild, Exotic (Fully naturalised) (Connor, H.E. 1988: Breeding systems in New Zealand grasses. 10. Spe...)
possibly a recent arrival from Australia?

Treatment Article: Edgar, E.; Connor, H.E. 2010: Flora of New Zealand Volume V Grasses. Manaaki Whenua Press. 678 p.

This name is governed by the **ICBN**.

LSID: URN:LSID:landcareresearch.co.nz:Names:DEC73BC4-C232-43A2-AE21-EE87AFA9C1A0

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Use New Zealand Herbarium Network

Currently eFlora uses the 'big' three – AK, CHR, WELT only

New Zealand Plant Names Database applies only to CHR

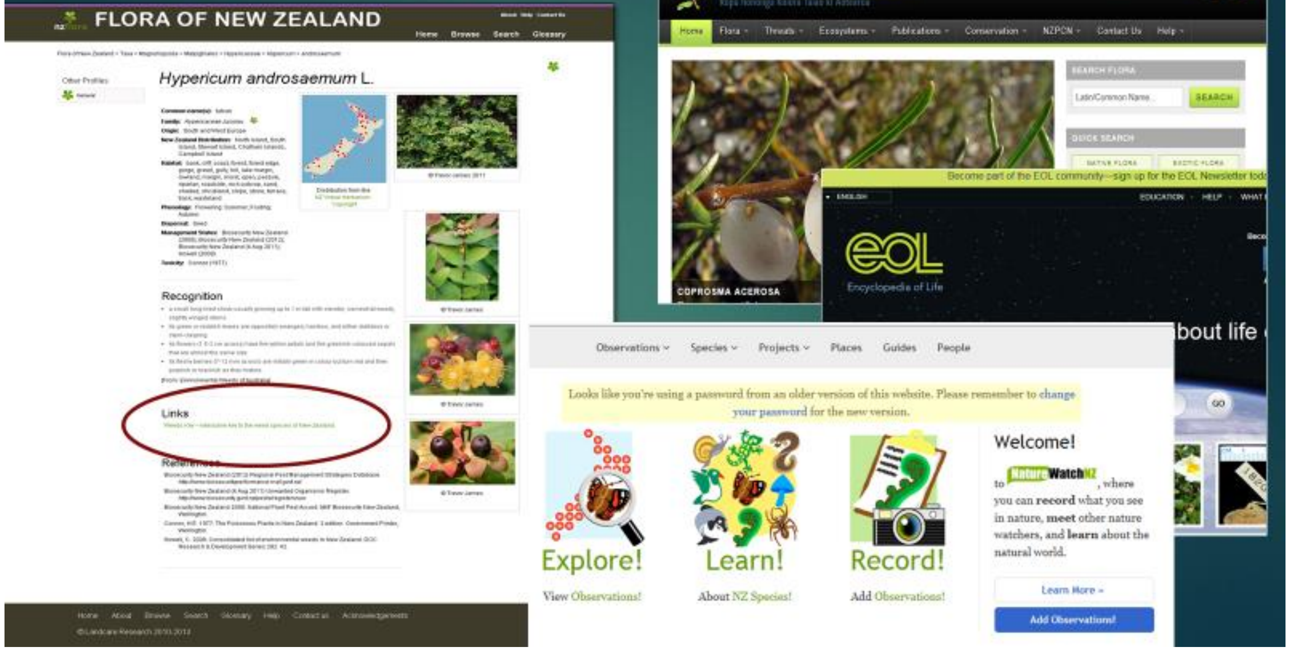
Biosecurity links to CHR

Consequences…..


Leucaena leucocephala
Serious Weed – rejected from Flora until 2016
Indigenous – eradicated in 2001 by 'accident'
Carpobrotus glaucescens

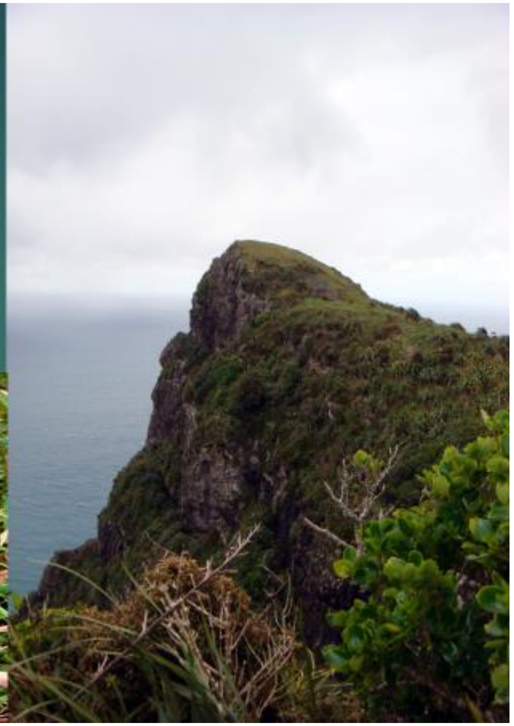
Consensus Model Needed

Linkages to External Websites



Other Issues

- Resourcing – what can and will be done?
- Using the wider botanical community e.g., Fabaceae, Myrtaceae, Restionaceae
- Working with Tangata Whenua (New Zealand Maori)




Working with iwi


koromiko kitea
tahi
(Veronica punicea)

So where to from here?

- As an End User it is easy to be critical but………………
- The initial eFlora treatments are **excellent**
- Complete the task before starting on new ideas
- A consensus process is needed to resolve issues of names and biostatus
- Link into other key web sites and data bases
- Work with end users – lead rather than dominate the process
- Share the load and be flexible
- Representative National Body (Governance Board) needed