

# Scandia rosifolia

## COMMON NAME

koheriki

## SYNONYMS

*Angelica rosaefolia* Hook., *Anisotome rosaefolia* (Hook.) Hook.f.

## FAMILY

Apiaceae

## AUTHORITY

*Scandia rosifolia* (Hook.) J. W. Dawson

## FLORA CATEGORY

Vascular – Native

## ENDEMIC TAXON

Yes

## ENDEMIC GENUS

Yes

## ENDEMIC FAMILY

No

## STRUCTURAL CLASS

Herbs - Dicotyledons other than Composites

## NVS CODE

SCAROS

## CHROMOSOME NUMBER

2n = 22

## CURRENT CONSERVATION STATUS

2017 | Threatened – Nationally Critical | Qualifiers: DP, PD

## PREVIOUS CONSERVATION STATUSES

2012 | At Risk – Declining | Qualifiers: DP

2009 | At Risk – Declining | Qualifiers: DP

2004 | Sparse

## DISTRIBUTION

Endemic. New Zealand: North Island (Manawatāwhi / Three Kings Islands south to Taranaki in the west and the southern Ruahine Ranges in the east).

## HABITAT

Coastal to subalpine (0–1400 m a.s.l.). Usually on cliff faces, clay banks or amongst boulders, often found along cliffs lining river gorges, more rarely in scrub.



At Pinnacle Rock Track, Coromandel.  
Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.



Kennedy Bay. Photographer: John Smith-Dodsworth, Licence: CC BY-NC.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Semi-erect to somewhat openly sprawling, woody, aromatic shrub up to 1 × 1 m. **Stems** much-branched, woody at base, dark green to yellow green when young, maturing orange-brown; at first ascending soon spreading, rarely scrambling and rooting from nodes. **Leaves** alternate, pinnate; petioles 5–20 (or more) mm long, subcoriaceous, slender, sheathing base broadly 2 lobed; leaflets 2–5–(8) pairs, 25–80 × 10–40 mm, dark green, glossy above, paler and dull below, subsessile to sessile, obliquely ovate, ovate-lanceolate to narrowly lanceolate, acute to acuminate, margins finely to deeply serrated; each leaflet subtended by a narrow, fleshy pair of stipules. **Inflorescences** umbellate. **Umbels** numerous, compound, axillary and terminal, on slender peduncles up to 30 mm long, umbels up to 800 mm diameter (usually much less). **Primary rays** numerous, slender up to 30 mm long; secondary rays shorter, umbellules densely flowered. **Flowers** white. **Calyx teeth** narrow-triangular. **Mericarps** 3–4.5 mm long, yellowish buff to pale orange-yellow, dark yellow or orange, ovate to broadly ovate, oblong to broadly oblong to broadly elliptic or circular, surface semi-glossy, finely bullate or reticulate, ribs 5, the two commissural broadly and evenly winged or more broadly winged toward the base; style remnant erect and straight.

## SIMILAR TAXA

Within the indigenous New Zealand Apiaceae this species is extremely distinctive, It could not be confused with any other species. The presence of the interfoliar stipules are particularly distinctive—they are not known from any other apiaceous plant present in New Zealand.

## FLOWERING

September–June

## FLOWER COLOURS

White

## FRUITING

November–August

## PROPAGATION TECHNIQUE

Easily grown from fresh seed and semi-hardwood cuttings. This is a beautiful small shrub for a sunny situation. Plants can tolerate a range of conditions but flourish best in free draining, fertile soils. Makes an excellent pot or container plant. The leathery leaves are rather strongly flavoured but make an interesting addition to a summer salad if eaten before they are fully mature.

## THREATS

This species has declined from significant parts of its range, and while it is still at times locally common, in many locations it is now represented by only small scattered populations or even single plants. In the 2017 NZ Threat Classification System assessment, its conservation status was changed from 'At Risk – Declining' to 'Threatened – Nationally Critical' to recognise this decline (de Lange et al. 2018). The largest populations reflect the situation, they are cliff bound in sites inaccessible to all browsing animals, even possums.

## ETYMOLOGY

**rosifolia**: Rose-leafed

## FIELD NOTES

Two forms are evident in the field. One has broader, rounder leaves and is strictly coastal, the other has narrower lanceolate leaves and is usually found inland on cliff faces (often on limestone or calcareous rocks) or along river gorges. There are other subtle differences as well. However, around the Hicks Bay East Cape area both forms meet and intergrade. Further study is needed.

## ATTRIBUTION

Fact Sheet Prepared by P.J. de Lange (1 August 2004). Description based on Allan (1961—as *Angelica rosifolia*) and Dawson (1967)

## REFERENCES AND FURTHER READING

- Allan HH. 1961. Flora of New Zealand, Volume I. Indigenous Tracheophyta: Psilopsida, Lycopsidea, Filicopsida, Gymnospermae, Dicotyledones. Government Printer, Wellington, NZ. 1085 p.
- Dawson JW. 1967. New Zealand Umbelliferae. *Lignocarpa* gen. nov. and *Scandia* gen. nov. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 5(3): 400–417. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0028825X.1967.10428755>.
- de Lange PJ, Rolfe JR, Barkla JW, Courtney SP, Champion PD, Perrie LR, Beadel SM, Ford KA, Breitwieser I, Schönberger I, Hindmarsh-Walls R, Heenan PB, Ladley K. 2018. Conservation status of New Zealand indigenous vascular plants, 2017. *New Zealand Threat Classification Series 22*. Department of Conservation, Wellington, NZ. 82 p. <https://www.doc.govt.nz/globalassets/documents/science-and-technical/nztcs22entire.pdf>.

## NZPCN FACT SHEET CITATION

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## MORE INFORMATION

<https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora/species/scandia-rosifolia/>