

# *Calocephalus citreus*



*Calocephalus citreus*. H & A Wapstra.

**FAMILY:** ASTERACEAE

**BOTANICAL NAME:** *Calocephalus citreus*,  
Less., *Syn. Gen. Compos.* 271 (1832)

**COMMON NAME:** Lemon beauty heads

**COMMONWEALTH STATUS:** (EPBC Act)  
Not Listed

**TASMANIAN STATUS:** (TSP Act) rare

## Description

A tufted perennial herb with stems and leaf surfaces that are covered in small, white hairs. **Stems:** The stems are slender but hard, wiry and erect between 30-60 cm tall. **Leaves:** The leaves are arranged opposite each other along the stem and are narrow to linear in shape with the basal leaves between 6-8 cm long and the upper ones progressively shorter. **Flowers:** The flowers consist of clustered flower heads at the top of the plant. They are golden-yellow in colour and between 7-14 mm long. Flowering is between September and March. **Fruit:** The fruit is a small, dry structure that does not split. The pappus (ring of scales or hairs found on top of fruit) consists of approximately 4-5 bristles that are joined at the base and feather-like at the tips (description from Curtis 1963).

## Distribution and Habitat

On the mainland this species occurs in South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales. *Calocephalus citreus* is known from only a few locations in the south-east of Tasmania, where it inhabits disturbed dry grasslands (Curtis 1963).

## Key Sites and Populations

Key sites for this species include the Pontville Army Range, Mangalore, Middle Tea Tree Road, Coal River (Richmond), Bellerive, Bridgewater, Orielton Lagoon (Sorell), Shark Point Road (Sorell) and the Hobart Airport.

## Known Reserves

Not known from any reserve. This species occurs on disturbed roadsides or in paddocks on private land.

## **Ecology and Management**

Management recommendations have been prepared, however these appear to be relatively out of date. The key requirements for management of the species are to keep disturbance to a minimum and continue with monitoring programs. *Calocephalus citreus* does not tolerate heavy disturbance such as stock grazing, farming, the use of fertiliser and urban or industrial development (TPLUC 1996).

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

## **Conservation Status Assessment**

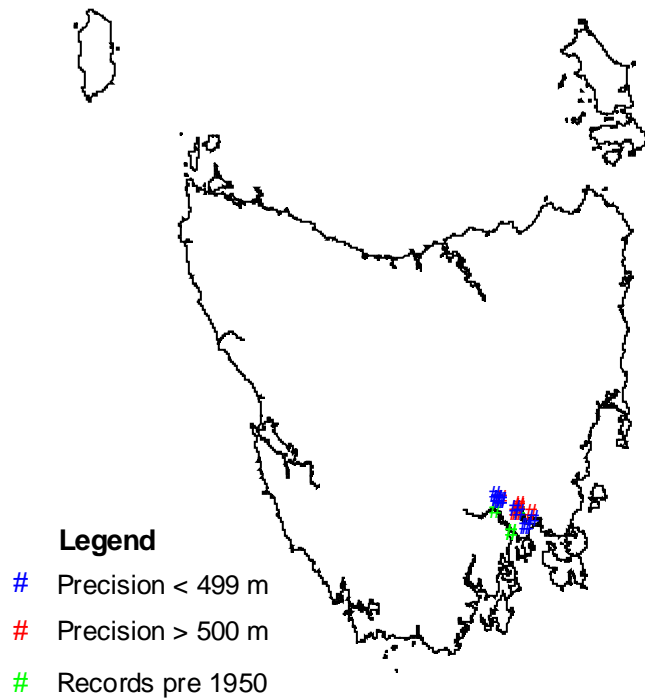
There is no immediate need for reassessment of *Calocephalus citreus*.

## **Further Information**

- Cunningham, GM, Mulham, W, Milthorpe, P & Leigh, J 1992, *Plants of Western New South Wales*, Inkata Press, Sydney.
- Curtis, WM 1963, *The Student's Flora of Tasmania*, Part 2, Government Printer, Hobart.
- Gray, M & Knight, J eds 2001, *Flora of Melbourne: A Guide to the Indigenous Plants of the Greater Melbourne Area*, Hyland House Publishing, Melbourne.
- Howie, M, Vanthoff, S & Hayde, I 1991, *Interim Management Plan for the Remnant of Calocephalus citreus*, Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission 1996, *Environment & Heritage Report Vol IV, Background Report*, Part C, Tasmanian Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement, Hobart.
- Turnbull, D & Hunt, F 1991, *Management Plan for the Conservation of Calocephalus citreus*, Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, University of Tasmania, Hobart.

## Tasmanian Distribution

(As per Threatened Species Unit records, June 2003)



### 1:25 000 Map Sheets

Broadmarsh, Carlton, Hobart, New Norfolk, Richmond, Sorell, Tea Tree.

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