

Deyeuxia minor



Deyeuxia minor. Tasmanian Herbarium specimen.

FAMILY: POACEAE

BOTANICAL NAME: *Deyeuxia minor*,
F.Muell. ex Benth., *Fl. Austral.* 7: 582 (1878)

COMMON NAME: small bentgrass

COMMONWEALTH STATUS: (*EPBC Act*)
Not Listed

TASMANIAN STATUS: (*TSP Act*) rare

Description

A hairless, tufted perennial up to 62 cm tall, but usually less than 45 cm. **Stem:** The stem is circular, fairly stiff, finely ribbed and covered in tiny rough hairs below the nodes (stem joints). **Leaves:** The blades are flat or loosely longitudinally inrolled when dry. They can measure up to 20 cm long and 2 mm wide, however it is usually much less. The leaves are finely ribbed, the ribs being covered in tiny rough hairs on the bottom surface. The sheaths surrounding the base of the leaves are open, nearly smooth or covered in tiny rough hairs. They are usually shorter than the stem internodes (space between stem joints). **Seedheads (panicle):** The seedhead is oblong or lance-shaped, between 1-5 cm long and dense with short branches that are pressed together and covered in tiny rough hairs. **Spikelets (units of the seedhead):** The spikelets are green or straw textured and measure between 3-4 mm long. The leaf-like structures that surround the spikelets (glumes) are approximately equal in length; either may be longer than the other. Flowering is from November to December (Flora of Victoria). **Seed cover (lemma):** The seed cover is shorter than the glume, thinly hardened and lance shaped with the lower section usually densely covered in tiny rough hairs, but occasionally sparsely so and shining. The tip of the seed cover ends in 4 short teeth. The awn (long hair-like projection) is between 3-4 mm long and is inserted just above the mid point of the seed cover and is bent sharply (description from Curtis & Morris 1994).

Ecology and Management

Forest clearing is a threat to this species (TPLUC 1996).

Wind is the most likely pollination vector for this species (A. Hingston pers. comm.).

Conservation Status Assessment

There is not enough information available to enable a meaningful reassessment of *Deyeuxia minor*.

Further Information

- Curtis, WM & Morris, DI 1994, *The Student's Flora of Tasmania*, Part 4B, Printing Authority of Tasmania, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission 1996, *Environment & Heritage Report Vol IV, Background Report*, Part C, Tasmanian Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement, Hobart.

Preceding text last modified 3/9/2003.

Following updated 21/9/2016.

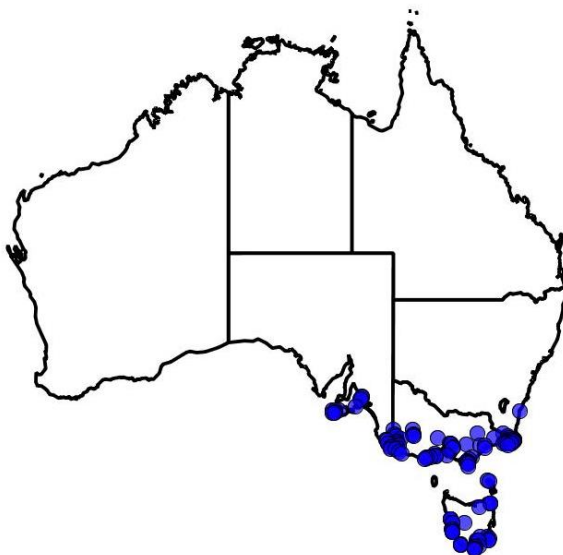
Survey Time and Habitat Guide (black = best, dark grey = possible, light grey with slash=poor time to survey, as guided by collection dates of specimens and records)

<i>Deyeuxia minor</i>	Spring					Summer					Autumn					Winter							
small bentgrass	S	S	O	O	N	D	D	J	J	F	F	M	M	A	A	M	M	J	J	J	J	A	A

- Mature inflorescences are required to identify this hairless, tufted perennial grass. Flowering is from November to December (Flora of Victoria). Herbarium specimens have been collected from December to March. This species is difficult to distinguish from *Deyeuxia densa*.
- In Tasmania, *Deyeuxia minor* inhabits open eucalypt forests or the margins of wet sclerophyll forest in the south-west, south and north-east of the State.

Distribution

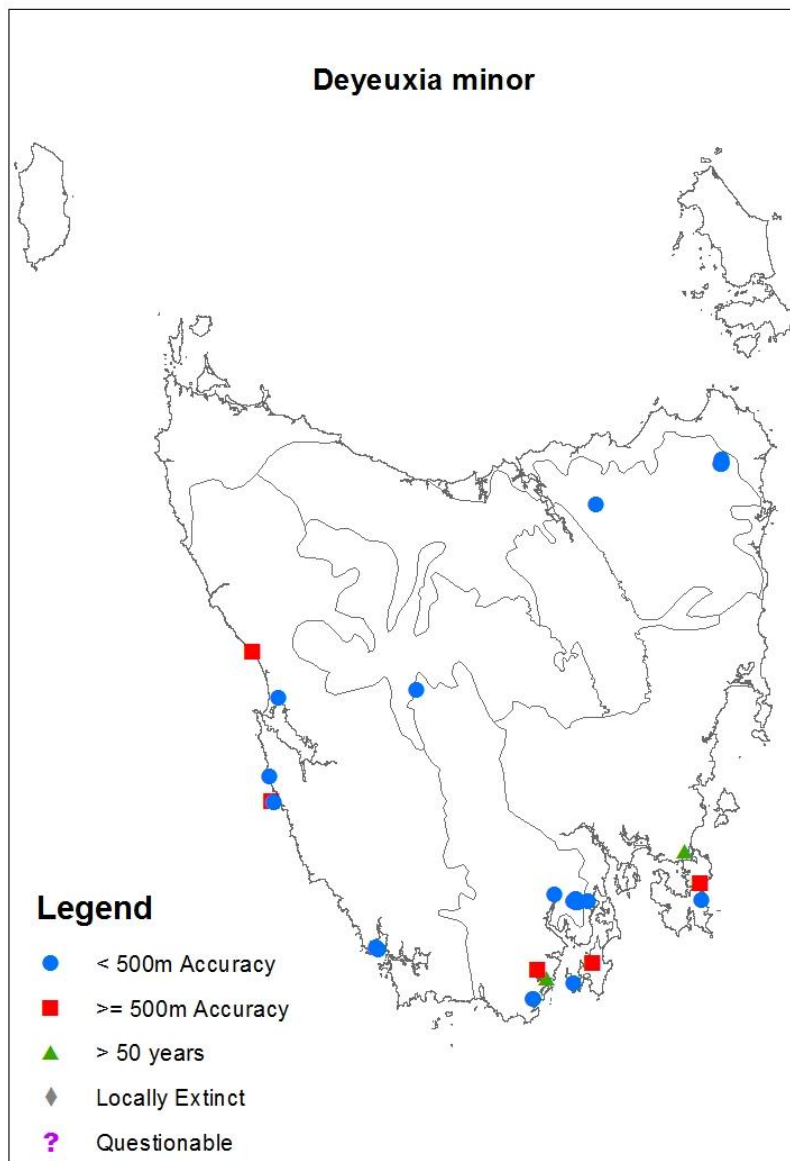
(Atlas of Living Australia 21/9/2016)



Known Reserves

Reserved in the Southwest National Park, Southwest Conservation Area, Cradle Mountain-Lake National Park, Tasman National Park, South Bruny National Park, Catamaran River Conservation Area, Snug Tiers Nature Recreation Area and Mount Arthur Regional Reserve.

Tasmanian Distribution
(Natural Values Atlas May 2015)



Cite as:

Threatened Species Section (2016). *Notesheet for Deyeuxia minor (small bentgrass)*. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania.

View

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

Contact details

Threatened Species Section, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7001. Phone (03) 6165 4340.

Permit

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