

# *Spyridium parvifolium* var. *parvifolium*



**FAMILY:** RHAMNACEAE

**BOTANICAL NAME:** *Spyridium parvifolium* var. *parvifolium*, (Hook.) F.Muell., *Fragm.* 3: 79 (1862)

**COMMON NAME:** Australian dusty miller

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

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

*Spyridium parvifolium* var. *parvifolium*.  
H&A Wapstra.

## Description

An erect shrub with many branches between 15-50 cm tall. **Leaves:** The leaves are between 4-12 mm long and broadly elliptical with a pointed or indented tip. The leaf margins are usually bent backwards towards the underside of the leaf. The upper leaf surface is green and hairless with the veins indented, the lower surface is covered in woolly hairs and has veins that stand out. **Flowers:** The salmon pink flowers are approximately 3 mm in diameter and stalkless in small heads, which are surrounded by brown, oval shaped, sticky bracts (leaf-like structures). The flowers also have a distinctive honey smell. Flowering predominantly in spring. **Fruit:** The fruit is a capsule. **Confusing species:** *Spyridium parvifolium* var. *parvifolium* contrasts from *Spyridium parvifolium* var. *molle* by its green and relatively hairless leaves (description from Curtis & Morris 1975).

## Distribution and Habitat

On the mainland this species occurs in South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales. In Tasmania, *Spyridium parvifolium* var. *parvifolium* is restricted to the north of the State including the Bass Strait Islands and has been recorded from low, open woodland, shrubbery and heath (Curtis & Morris 1975).

## Key Sites and Populations

Key sites include Wet Cave (Rocky Cape National Park), Ferndale Road (Bicheno), Smith and Others Road (near Observatory Hill), the mouth of Lauriston Creek (Bell Bay), Wingaroo Road (Flinders Island), Roaring Magg Hill and the mining track to Mt Balfour.

### Known Reserves

Reserved in the Arthur-Pieman Conservation Area, Long Reach Private Sanctuary, Roaring Magg Hill Forest Reserve and the Rocky Cape National Park.

### Ecology and Management

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

### Conservation Status Assessment

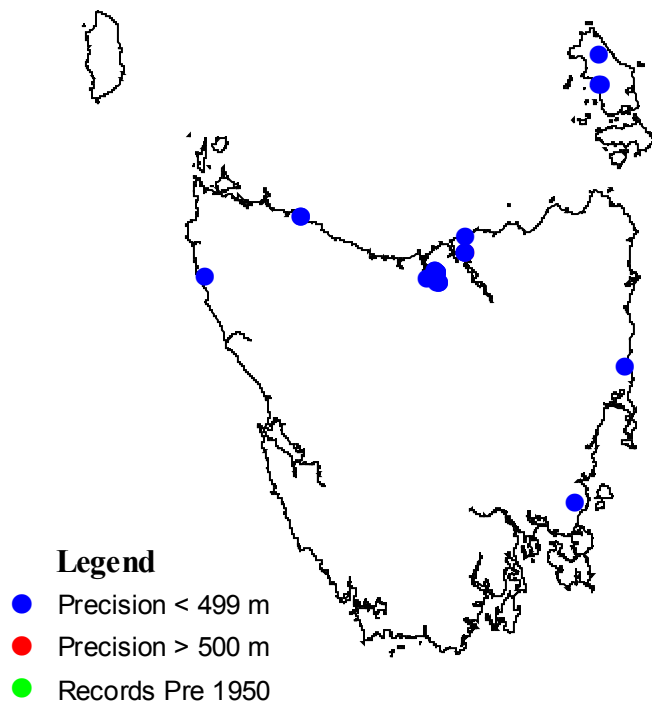
There is no immediate need for reassessment of *Spyridium parvifolium* var. *parvifolium*.

### Further Information

- Curtis, WM & Morris, DI 1975, *The Student's Flora of Tasmania*, Part 1, Government Printer, Hobart.

### Tasmanian Distribution

(As per Threatened Species Unit records, June 2003)



### 1:25 000 Map Sheets

Bell Bay, Bicheno, Harford, Leventhorpe, Ordnance, Rocky Cape, Sandspit, West Frankford, Wingaroo.

Date last modified: 03/09/03