

Triglochin minutissima



FAMILY: JUNCAGINACEAE

BOTANICAL NAME: *Triglochin minutissima*,
F.Muell., *Fragm.* 6: 82 (1867)

COMMON NAME: Tiny arrow grass

COMMONWEALTH STATUS: (*EPBC Act*) Not Listed

TASMANIAN STATUS: (*TSP Act*) rare

Triglochin minutissima.
Tasmanian Herbarium specimen.

Description

An annual herb between 2-5 cm high. **Leaves:** The leaves are between 1-2 cm long. The sheaths have erect translucent ear-shaped appendages. **Flowers:** The flower head is 7-15 flowered and up to 15 mm long. It is contracted at first, elongating in the fruiting stage. **Fruit:** The fruit is approximately 2 mm long, blackish with short spurs at the base. Fruit appear between August and November (description from Curtis & Morris 1994). **This taxon was previously known as *Triglochin minutissimum*.**

Distribution and Habitat

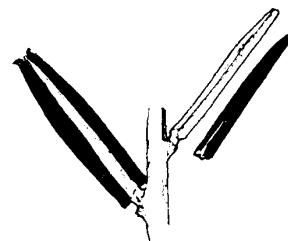
On the mainland this species occurs in Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales. In Tasmania, *Triglochin minutissima* inhabits fresh or brackish mudflats or margins of swamps in lowland, mostly coastal areas around the north-east and East Coast of mainland Tasmania and in the Furneaux group (Curtis & Morris 1994).

Key Sites and Populations

Key sites include Bar Lagoon, Petal Point (near Cape Portland), Kent Group (Erith Island), Flinders Island, Purdon Bay (Mt William National Park), Cape Portland, Croppies Point, the mouth of Pipers River (Bellingham), Sandford (South Arm Road), Low Head, Bridport, Clarkes Island (an eastern tributary of Maclaines Creek) and Pitt Water Road.

Known Reserves

Reserved in the Cape Portland Conservation Area, Cape Portland Private Sanctuary, Kent Group National Park, Mount William National Park, Seven Mile Beach Protected Area, Southwest Conservation Area and the Waterhouse Conservation Area.



Triglochin minutissima fruit.
D. Morris.

Ecology and Management

The species has been found in concentrations in areas where topsoil has been scraped away, possibly due to the creation of suitable habitat with small depressions that act as small ephemeral wetlands (Kirkpatrick 2007).

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

Conservation Status Assessment

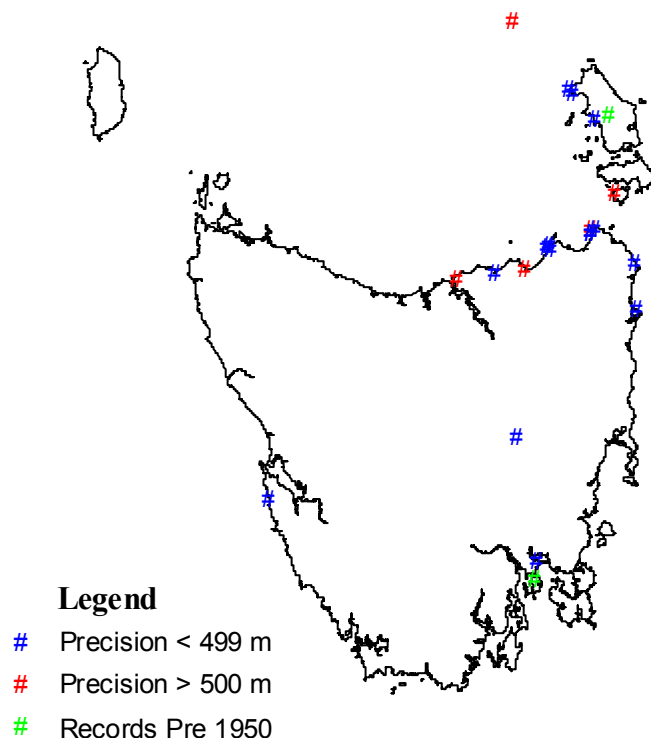
There is not enough information available to enable a meaningful reassessment of *Triglochin minutissima*.

Further Information

- Curtis, WM & Morris, DI 1994, *The Student's Flora of Tasmania*, Part 4B, Printing Authority of Tasmania, Hobart.
- Kirkpatrick JB 2007, Collateral benefit: unconscious conservation of threatened plant species. *Australian Journal of Botany*, vol. 55, pp 221–224.
- Underwood, S 1998, *Synecology & Conservation of Vegetation on Aeolian Calcarenite, Flinders Island, Bass Strait*, BAppSc thesis, University of Tasmania.

Tasmanian Distribution

(As per Threatened Species Unit records, June 2003)



1:25 000 Map Sheets

Albina, Binalong, Bridport, Carlton, Cremorne, Eddystone, Ellinthorp, Leventhorpe, Low Head, Lyme Regis, Preservation, Tanner, Waterhouse, Weymouth.

Date last modified: 02/09/03 (name updated 2/10/2012)