

GROUP 1

- Cushions or mats of small rosettes
- Narrow upright leaves less than 30 mm long
- Leaves white-green, silver to grey; may have a skin
- Flowers may lack stalk



C. argentea (pp. 24, 56)



C. clavata (pp. 24, 66)



C. laricifolia (pp. 24, 112)



C. sessiliflora (pp. 25, 152)



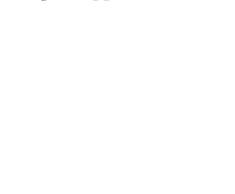
C. similis (pp. 25, 154)

GROUP 2

- Cushions or mats of small rosettes
- Narrow upright or drooping leaves up to 30 mm long
- Leaves green, brown or mottled; may have a skin
- Flowerheads have stalks



C. alpina (pp. 25, 52)



C. major (var. *major* and var. *brevis*), (pp. 27, 124)

GROUP 3

- Small tufts or clumps
- Narrow upright or drooping leaves up to 250 mm long
- Leaves green, brown or mottled; may have a skin
- Flowerheads have stalks



C. markii (pp. 27, 126)



C. gracilenta (pp. 26, 90)



C. polyvena (pp. 27, 138)



C. spedenii (pp. 28, 162)



C. insignis (pp. 26, 110)



C. vespertina (pp. 28, 172)

GROUP 4

- Single or several spiky tufts/rosettes
- Narrow or lance-shaped leaves 200–500 mm long, stiff, upright
- Upper leaf surface uniformly green or with a yellow-orange stripe; hairless or may have a skin



C. armstrongii (pp. 28, 58)



C. coriacea (pp. 29, 72)



C. lyallii (pp. 29, 118)



C. petriei (pp. 29, 134)

GROUP 5

- Rosettes can form large patches
- Parallel-sided leaves up to 120 mm long, appear spirally arranged
- Plants sticky
- Upper leaf surface lead-grey, silvery, white or golden; skin present



C. monroi (pp. 30, 128)



C. semicordata subsp. *semicordata* (pp. 30, 148)



C. semicordata subsp. *aurigans* (pp. 30, 150)



C. semicordata subsp. *stricta* (pp. 31, 151)

GROUP 6

- Rosettes can form large patches
- Parallel-sided leaves up to 120 mm long, appear spirally arranged
- Plants sticky
- Upper leaf surface mid-green with shallow grooves
- Lower surface has thick felted hairs



C. viscosa (pp. 31, 174)



C. spectabilis subsp. *spectabilis* (pp. 31, 48)



C. spectabilis subsp. *lanceolata* (pp. 32, 160)



C. spectabilis subsp. *magnifica* (pp. 32, 161)

GROUP 7

- Single rosettes up to large mats
- Thick upright leaves up to 240 mm long
- Upper leaf surface mid-green with shallow grooves
- Lower surface has thick felted hairs



C. spectabilis subsp. *spectabilis* (pp. 32, 158)



C. spectabilis subsp. *lanceolata* (pp. 32, 160)



C. spectabilis subsp. *magnifica* (pp. 32, 161)

GROUP 8

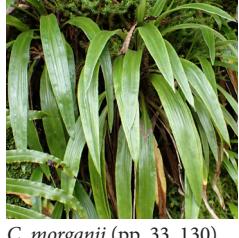
- Single rosettes up to large clumps
- Leaves usually up to 300 mm long, drooping
- Upper leaf surface hairless, may have shallow grooves
- Lower surface hairless or with white hairs



C. hookeri (pp. 33, 104)



C. mackaui (pp. 33, 120)



C. morganii (pp. 33, 130)

GROUP 9

- Woody plants, often sprawling, can form small shrubs
- Leaves growing down the stem, less than 30 mm long
- Upper leaf surface green, may have hairs
- Lower surface has felted hairs



C. gibbsii (pp. 34, 84)



C. rupestris (pp. 34, 144)



C. walkeri (pp. 34, 176)

GROUP 10

- Rosettes form patches, mats or clumps
- Leaves up to 150 mm long
- Upper leaf surface green and hairless, may be grooved
- Leaf margins have prominent teeth, may be wavy
- Leaves usually sticky



C. inaccessa (pp. 36, 106)



C. bonplandii (pp. 35, 62)



C. lindsayi (pp. 36, 116)



C. brevifolia (pp. 35, 64)



C. prorepens (pp. 36, 140)



C. densiflora (pp. 35, 76)

GROUP 11

- Rosettes can form large expanses
- Leaves usually less than 60 mm long
- Leaves silvery or light-grey to blue-grey to grey-green, hairless to densely hairy
- Leaves may be sticky



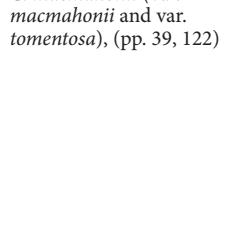
C. hectorii (pp. 39, 96)



C. allanii (pp. 38, 50)



C. incana (pp. 39, 108)



C. discolor (pp. 38, 78)



C. haastii var. *tomentosa*
(pp. 38, 94)

GROUP 12

- Rosettes with leaves up to 120 mm long
- Upper leaf surface green to grey-green, hairless
- Lower surface densely hairy
- Leaves sticky on one or both surfaces
- Prominent teeth on leaf margins



C. angustifolia (pp. 40, 54)



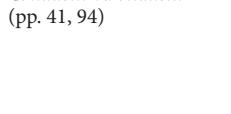
C. dallii (pp. 42, 74)



C. cockayneana (pp. 40, 68)



C. hieraciifolia (var. *hieraciifolia*, var. *gracilis* and var. *oblonga*) (pp. 42, 98)



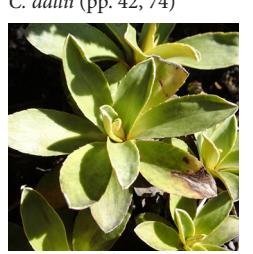
C. holosericea (pp. 42, 102)

GROUP 13

- Rosettes with leaves up to 200 mm long
- Upper leaf surface pale to bright green, hairless
- Lower surface densely hairy
- Leaves sticky on one or both surfaces
- Prominent teeth on leaf margins



C. haastii var. *haastii*
(pp. 41, 94)



C. haastii var. *haastii*
(pp. 41, 94)

GROUP 14

- Rosettes growing singly or mats
- Leaves widest towards base or middle, tapering to pointed tip
- Plants of coal measure ecosystems or of wet places of Sounds-Nelson botanical province



C. dubia (pp. 43, 80)



C. parva (pp. 43, 132)



C. rutlandii (pp. 43, 146)

GROUP 15

- Rosettes growing singly or as clumps, mats or cushions
- Leaves rounded, oval or lance-shaped, usually less than 30 mm long
- Upper surface green, hairless or with glandular hairs
- Leaves may or may not be sticky



C. bellidoides (pp. 44, 60)



C. glandulosa (var. *glandulosa*, var. *latifolia* and var. *longiscapa*) (pp. 44, 86)



C. thomsonii (pp. 44, 164)



C. philocremna (pp. 45, 136)

GROUP 16

- Plants in sprawling patches, much branched
- Leaves evenly spread along the stem, not growing as a rosette, less than 20 mm long
- Upper leaf surface green, may or may not have glandular hairs, may or may not be sticky



C. lateralis (var. *lateralis* and var. *villosa*) (pp. 45, 114)



C. ramulosa (var. *ramulosa* and var. *tuberculata*) (pp. 45, 142)

GROUP 17

- Terminal rosettes
- Leaves vary in shape, 60–340 mm long
- Distinctive feature is thick light-brown to rusty red hairs on leaf margins and similar hairs on lower leaf surface



C. cordatifolia (var. *cordatifolia* and var. *similis*) (pp. 46, 70)



C. traversii (pp. 46, 166)



C. verbascifolia subsp. *verbascifolia* (pp. 46, 168)



RHW
C. verbascifolia subsp. *membranacea* (pp. 47, 170)



C. verbascifolia subsp. *rigida* (pp. 47, 171)

GROUP 1



C. argentea (p. 56)

- Leaves 6–12 mm long and 0.5–1.5 mm wide; parallel sided.
- Small spiky rosettes form mats or cushions.
- Upper leaf surface with dense hairs; silvery coloured.
- Flowerheads lack stalks, but stalks can develop after flowering.
- Flowerhead bracts have darkened tips.

C. clavata (p. 66)

- Leaves 4–8 mm long and 0.5–1.5 mm wide.
- Small spiky rosettes form cushions or mats.
- Upper leaf surface has soft, felted hairs; pale green-white coloured.
- Leaf tips club-shaped when viewed with a hand lens.
- Flowerheads lack stalks, but stalks can develop after flowering.
- Flowerhead bracts have darkened tips.

C. laricifolia (p. 112)

- Leaves 10–15 mm long and 1–1.5 mm wide.
- Loose mats or single rosettes; needle-like leaves grow evenly down stems.
- Leaves parallel sided; fine needle point at tip.
- Upper leaf surface dark green or leaden grey with a peeling skin.
- Lower leaf surface with white hairs.
- Leaf margins rolled to lower leaf surface.

GROUP 1



C. sessiliflora (p. 152)

- Leaves 10–25 mm long and 1.5–2 mm wide.
- Often as large patches of small, spiky rosettes.
- Upper leaf surface hairy; pale green-white coloured.
- Flowerheads lack stalks, but stalks can develop after flowering.
- Flowerhead bracts entirely pale.

C. similis (p. 154)

- Leaves 10–20 mm long and 1–2 mm wide.
- Small cushions or mats; living leaves clustered at stem tips.
- Leaves parallel sided; blunt tip.
- Upper leaf surface silvery-grey.
- Lower leaf surface with white hairs.
- Flower stalk with a reddish tint.

C. alpina (p. 52)

- Leaves 20–38 mm long and 1–1.7 mm wide.
- Patches of rosettes.
- Upper leaf surface green or brown, or mottled mix of both.
- Lower leaf surface with white hairs; midvein visible.
- Margins often rolled back to lower leaf surface.
- Boggy subalpine and alpine places.



GROUP 3



C. gracilenta (p. 90)

- Leaves 30–280 mm long and 1–6 mm wide.
- A highly variable grass-like plant (see p. 180); small tufts and clumps.
- Upper leaf surface silvery, or green, or brown, or mottled; thin skin present.
- Lower leaf surface with white hairs; midvein visible.
- Leaf margins often strongly rolled to lower leaf surface.
- In almost all habitats throughout its range.



C. graminifolia (p. 92)

- Leaves 150–250 mm long and 10–15 mm wide.
- Tufted plants; single or as small clumps.
- Upper leaf surface silvery or green; skin present.
- Lower leaf surface with white hairs; midvein visible.
- Growing on summit rocks or on sparsely vegetated ground under coastal forest.



C. insignis (p. 110)

- Leaves 100–150 mm long and 4–5 mm wide.
- Small clumps or single rosettes; spiky looking.
- Upper leaf surface dull green with a silvery skin; longitudinal ridges and grooves present.
- Lower leaf surface with dense, white hairs; midvein visible.
- On shallow soils and rocky places.

GROUP 3



C. major (var. *major* and var. *brevis*) (p. 124)

- Leaves 100–250 mm long and 5–9 mm wide; parallel sided.
- A grassy-leaved species; small tufts and sometimes larger clumps.
- Upper leaf surface with visible midvein; skin present.
- Lower leaf surface with white hairs; midvein visible.
- Smooth margins, rolled slightly to the lower leaf surface.
- Coastal rocks (var. *major*) or alpine (var. *brevis*).



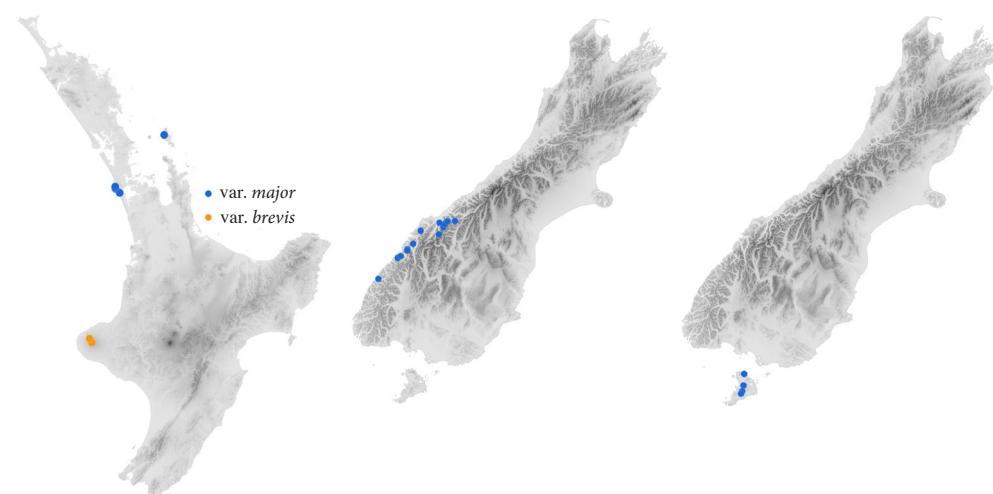
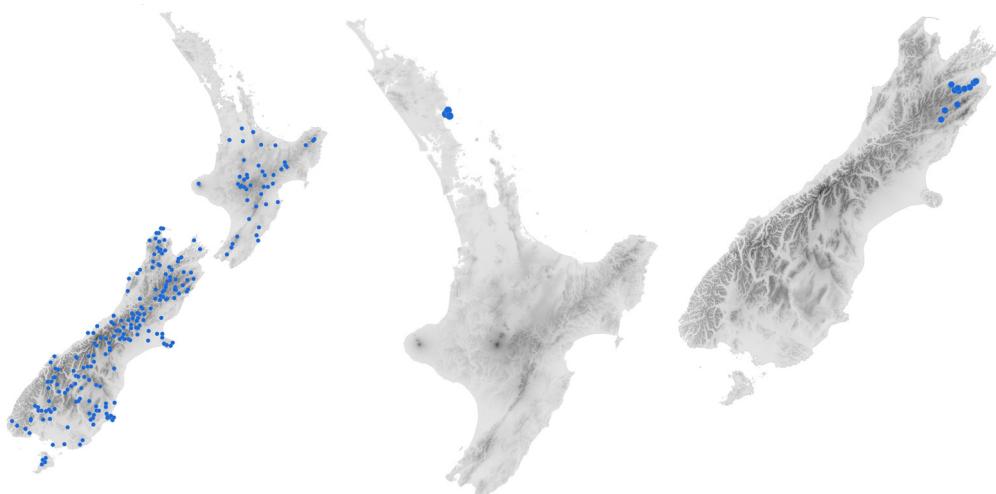
C. markii (p. 126)

- Leaves 50–100 mm long and 1.3–2.5 mm wide.
- Spiky mats; needle-like leaves.
- Upper leaf surface yellow-green; skin present.
- Lower leaf surface has white hairs; midvein visible.
- Margins often rolled to midvein on lower leaf surface.



C. polyvena (p. 138)

- Leaves 60–90 mm long and 3–4 mm wide.
- Mats of spiky looking rosettes.
- Upper leaf surface green to grey; covered in hairs.
- Lower leaf surface has a thin cover of hairs; midvein visible.
- Leaf margins rolled back to lower leaf surface.



GROUP 3



C. spedenii (p. 162)

- Leaves 50–120 mm long and 1.3–3.8 mm wide.
- Large mats of spiky plants or single rosettes; leaves curve from centre of rosette.
- Upper leaf surface silvery.
- Leaf margins rolled to lower leaf surface, but midvein visible.
- Plants of ultramafic areas.

C. vespertina (p. 172)

- Leaves 50–190 mm long and 3–7 mm wide.
- Single rosettes or small clumps; leaves narrow and curling from centre.
- Upper leaf surface dark green with a skin that turns yellow-gold with age.
- Lower leaf surface with white hairs; midvein visible.

C. armstrongii (p. 58)

- Leaves 190–350 mm long and 8–18 mm wide.
- Large, spiky clumps.
- Upper leaf surface with longitudinal ridges and grooves; skin present.
- Wide band of yellow-orange down centre of the upper leaf surface; skin present.
- Lower leaf surface with white hairs; midvein prominent and often yellow-orange.
- Common near the treeline.

GROUP 4



C. coriacea (p. 72)

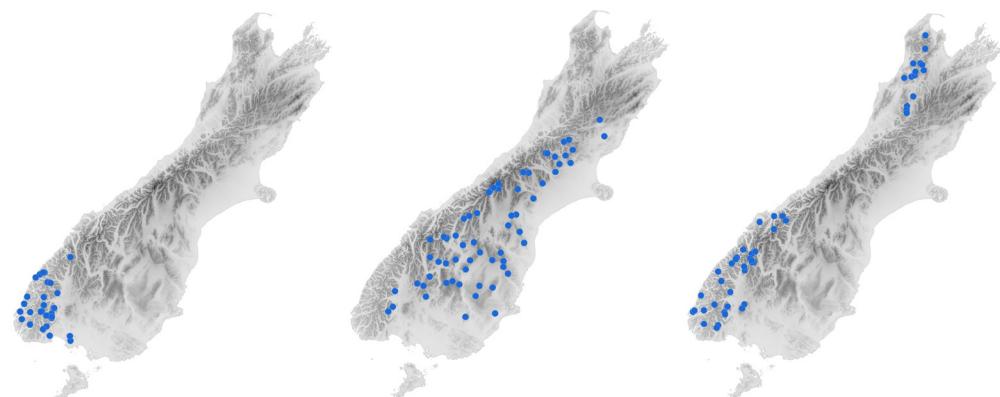
- Leaves 300–400 mm long and 25–42 mm wide.
- Large, tufted herb that can form large patches.
- Upper leaf surface with shallow ridges and grooves.
- Bronze-green in colour with a wide orange band down the centre of the leaf.
- Lower leaf surface with a dense cover of white hairs; midvein visible, raised.
- Most common in wet places near the treeline.

C. lyallii (p. 118)

- Leaves 200–450 mm long and 5–9 mm wide.
- Spiky plants often mistaken for taramea/speargrass (*Aciphylla*).
- Upper leaf surface bright yellow-green.
- Lower leaf surface has stripes of white hairs between green veins.
- Leaf margins are smooth.

C. petriei (p. 134)

- Leaves 200–300 mm long and 10–20 mm wide.
- Spiky plants form large clumps.
- Upper leaf surface evenly green; no hairs or skin.
- Lower leaf surface completely covered in white hairs; midvein hidden.



GROUP 5



C. monroi (p. 128)

- Leaves 120–550 mm long and 10–32 mm wide.
- Large upright plants; stiff, silvery-green leaves.
- Upper leaf surface has longitudinal ridges and grooves; silvery skin.
- Lower leaf surface has dense white hairs; raised midvein.
- Leaf margins without teeth.
- Often in dry, rocky places.

C. semicordata subsp. *semicordata* (p. 148)

- Leaves 110–420 mm long and 22–70 mm wide.
- Large single rosettes or large clumps.
- Upper leaf surface lead grey or pale, grey-green; skin present.
- Small teeth present on leaf margins.
- Flower stalks tall with large flowerheads.

C. semicordata subsp. *aurigans* (p. 150)

- Leaves 110–420 mm long and 20–70 mm wide.
- Large single rosettes or large clumps.
- Upper leaf surface golden; skin present.
- Small teeth present on leaf margins.
- Flower stalks tall with large flowerheads.

GROUP 5



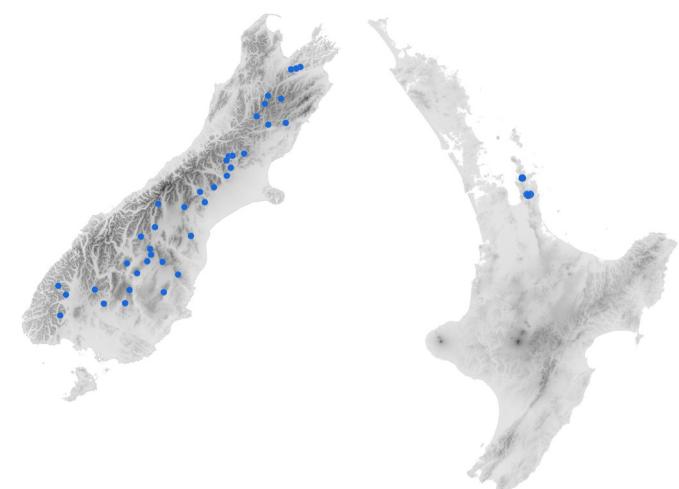
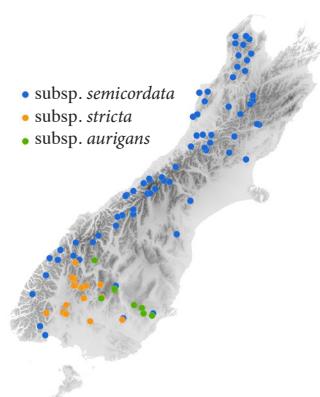
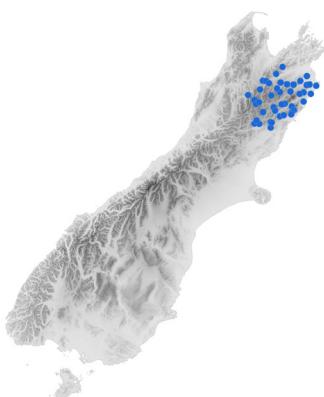
C. semicordata subsp. *stricta* (p. 151)

- Leaves 110–329 mm long and 20–40 mm wide.
- Single rosettes, or more often forming large mats; leaves lance-shaped.
- Upper leaf surface silvery-white; skin present.
- Flower stalks tall with large flowerheads.

C. viscosa (p. 174)

- Leaves 60–120 mm long and 6–9 mm wide.
- Leaves appear to be spirally arranged within a rosette; plants can form large mats.
- Upper leaf surface with 5–6 parallel grooves down the leaf length.
- Lower leaf surface with dense white hairs, sometimes in lines down the leaf.
- Plants are sticky, especially the newest leaves, flower stalks, and flower buds.

GROUP 6



GROUP 7



C. spectabilis subsp. *spectabilis*
(p. 158)

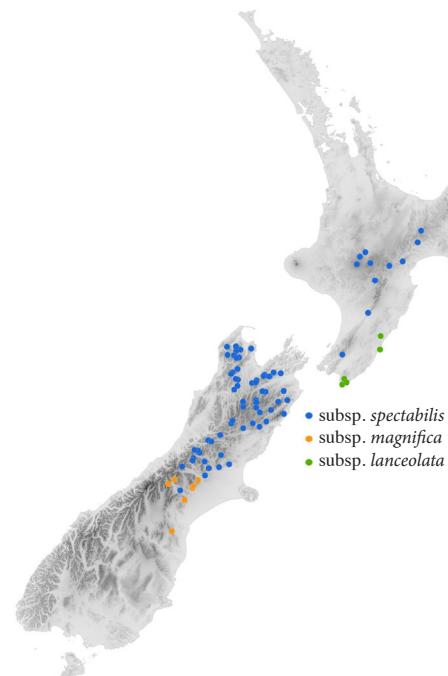
- Leaves 90 mm long and 15 mm wide.
- Single rosettes or in large clumps.
- Upper leaf surface evenly mid-green.
- Lower leaf surface with thick cottony-felted white hairs (rarely pale brown)

C. spectabilis subsp. *lanceolata*
(p. 160)

- Leaves 70–240 mm long and 9–30 mm wide.
- Single rosettes or in large clumps; leaves lance-shaped.
- Upper leaf surface evenly mid-green.
- Lower leaf surface with thick cottony-felted white hairs.

C. spectabilis subsp. *magnifica*
(p. 161)

- Leaves 170 mm long and 10–45 mm wide.
- Single rosettes or in large clumps.
- Upper leaf surface evenly mid-green.
- Lower leaf surface with thick cottony-felted pale brown or white hairs.



GROUP 8



C. hookeri (p. 104)

- Leaves 180–300 mm long and 45–70 mm wide.
- Large, tufted plants with drooping leaves.
- Upper leaf surface has silky hairs, becoming hairless with age.
- Lower leaf surface with white or pale brown hairs.
- Margins covered in woolly hairs.

C. mackaui (p. 120)

- Leaves 300–500 mm long and 50–70 mm wide.
- Large, leaved plants with drooping leaves.
- Upper and lower leaf surfaces hairless.
- Leaf stalk and midvein often purple coloured.
- Leaf margins without teeth; slightly rolled to lower leaf surface.

C. morganii (p. 130)

- Leaves 150–300 mm long and 9–40 mm wide.
- Large, leaved plants with drooping leaves.
- Upper leaf surface hairless; thin skin present.
- Lower leaf surface has white hairs; midvein (sometimes purple) visible.
- Plants found around waterways near the Ngakawau River.

GROUP 9



C. gibbsii (p. 84)

- Leaves 10–15 mm long and 2–3.5 mm wide.
- Small shrubs with sprawling stems; leaves closely overlapping along stems.
- Upper leaf surface green, hairless or with scales; indented midvein.
- Lower leaf surface has two stripes of hairs, one each side of the centre.
- Often tucked under other taller vegetation.

C. rupestris (p. 144)

- Leaves 20–25 mm long and 2.5–3 mm wide.
- Large sprawling mats; leaves clustered at stem tips.
- Upper leaf surface with dense, matted, hairs, but leaf retains green coloration.
- Lower leaf surface completely covered in white hairs.
- Leaf tips usually a small, sharp point.

C. walkeri (p. 176)

- Leaves 13–18 mm long and 3–4 mm wide.
- Small shrubs with sprawling stems; loose mats; leaves parallel sided for most of length.
- Upper leaf surface without hairs.
- Lower leaf surface with white hairs; midvein visible.
- Leaf tips usually a small, sharp point.

GROUP 10



C. bonplandii (p. 62)

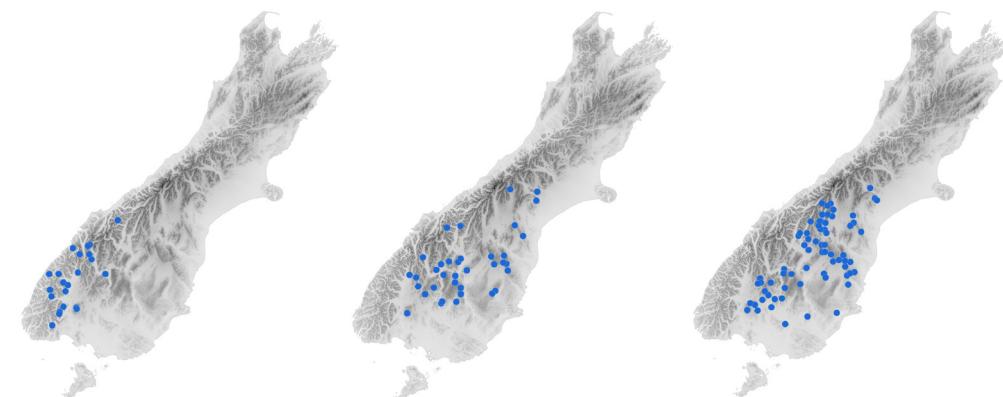
- Leaves 60–100 mm long and 11–20 mm wide.
- Loose sprawling mats; leaves clustered at stem tips.
- Upper leaf surface green, hairless, and sticky.
- Lower leaf surface has white hairs; midvein visible.
- Leaf margins toothed, but not wavy or rolled.

C. brevifolia (p. 64)

- Leaves 12–17 mm long and 5–9 mm wide.
- Sprawling mats; leaves clustered at stem tips.
- Upper leaf surface green, mostly hairless, and sticky.
- Lower leaf surface with white hairs; midvein visible.
- Leaf margins toothed, can be wavy.

C. densiflora (p. 76)

- Leaves 60–120 mm long and 15–25 mm wide.
- Often in patches; leaves clustered at stem tips.
- Upper leaf surface hairless; longitudinal ridges and grooves present.
- Lower leaf surface with white hairs; midvein visible.
- Leaf margins obviously toothed, can be wavy.
- Leaves, flower stalks, and bracts are sticky.



GROUP 10



C. inaccessa (p. 106)

- Leaves 20–60 mm long and 12–20 mm wide.
- Mat forming.
- Upper and lower leaf surfaces lack hairs (expect when young).
- Margins toothed, sometimes with a band of deciduous hairs.
- Leaves, flower stalks and bracts are sticky.
- Often on marble or limestone in steep, inaccessible places.



C. lindsayi (p. 116)

- Leaves 100–150 mm long and 15–20 mm wide.
- Large mats; leaves clustered at stem tips.
- Upper leaf surface is green and hairless; very sticky.
- Lower leaf surface has white hairs; midvein visible.
- Leaf margins toothed, can be wavy.



C. prorepens (p. 140)

- Leaves 35–80 mm long and 12–15 mm wide.
- Large patches.
- Upper and lower leaf surfaces are hairless.
- Upper leaf surface with longitudinal ridges and grooves present.
- Leaf margins strongly toothed and wavy.

GROUP 10

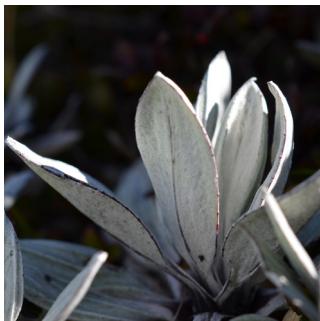


C. sinclairii (p. 156)

- Leaves 35–60 mm long and 8–17 mm wide.
- Small clumps, occasionally as large mats.
- Upper and lower leaf surfaces hairless (or very nearly so).
- Teeth present on leaf margins, but not obvious from afar.
- Very sticky leaves, flower stalks and bracts.



GROUP 11



C. allanii (p. 50)

- Leaves 20–58 mm long and 12–17 mm wide.
- Small or large mats; leaves clustered at stem tips, elongated spatula shape.
- Upper leaf surface with loose, woolly hairs.
- Lower leaf surface with dense, soft hairs.
- Flower stalk red purple (rarely green); covered in thick hairs.

C. discolor (p. 78)

- Leaves 23–40 mm long and 6–12 mm wide.
- Blue-green patches; leaves spatula shaped.
- Upper leaf surface has shallow longitudinal ridges and grooves; hairs present or absent.
- Lower leaf surface has white hairs; midvein often indistinct.
- Flower stalks and bracts are noticeably sticky, leaves sticky but less so.

C. haastii var. *tomentosa* (p. 94)

- Leaves 25–80 mm long and 10–28 mm wide.
- Large patches; leaves clustered at stem tips, spatula shaped.
- Upper surface covered in white or grey hairs.
- Lower leaf surface covered in white hairs; midvein visible.
- Leaf margins with tiny teeth.
- Rock and Pillar Range (and possibly Pisa Range).

GROUP 11



C. hectorii (p. 96)

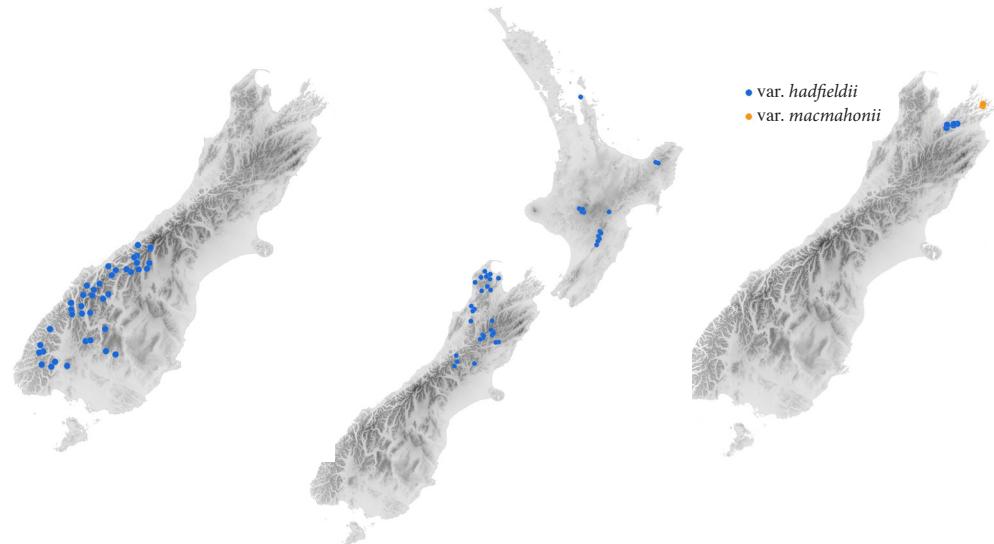
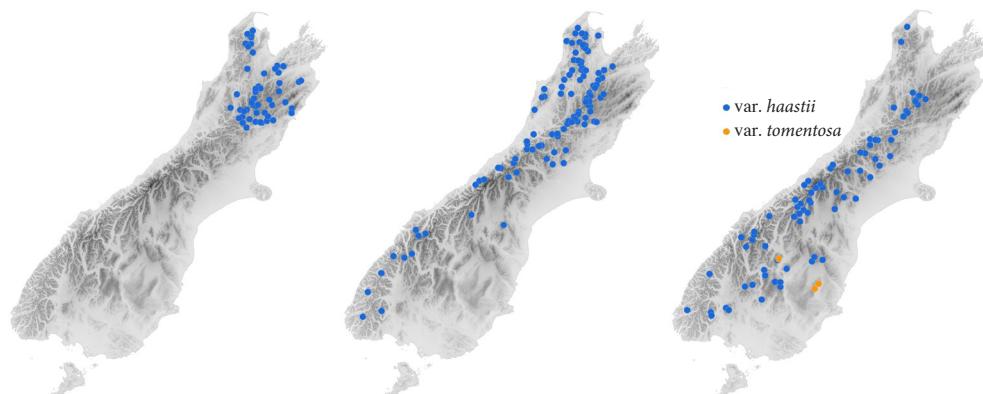
- Leaves 15–20 mm long and 5–7 mm wide.
- Plants forming sprawling mats; leaves clustered at stem tips.
- Plants silvery white as both leaf surfaces covered in hairs.
- Leaf tip has prominent point.
- Older leaves remain clad to woody stems.

C. incana (p. 108)

- Leaves 35–58 mm long and 10–19 mm wide.
- Often large patches; leaves clustered at stem tips, spatula shaped.
- Upper leaf surface with thick, matted hairs; white or off white to blue-green or grey.
- Leaf margins and tip toothed.
- New leaves and bracts are sticky.

C. macmahonii (var. *macmahonii* and var. *hadfieldii*) (p. 122)

- Leaves 20–25 mm long and 4–8.5 mm wide.
- Mat forming plants on bluffs and rock crevices.
- Both leaf surfaces covered in silky hairs; usually silvery, sometimes light brown.
- Leaf margin teeth obscured by hairs.



GROUP 12



C. angustifolia (p. 54)

- Leaves 30–38 mm long and 4–8 mm wide.
- Low-growing, sprawling shrubs; short, strappy leaves clustered at stem tips.
- Upper leaf surface hairless; very sticky.
- Lower leaf surface with white hairs; pale midvein visible.
- Flower stalk and bracts are sticky.

C. cockayneana (p. 68)

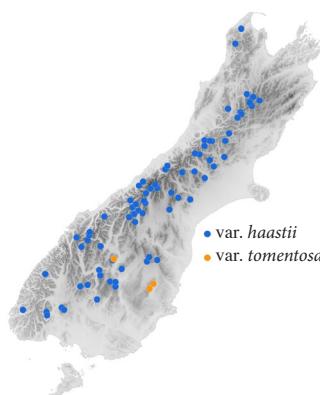
- Leaves 75–120 mm long and 13–21 mm wide.
- Small clumps or loose mats; leaves spatula shaped.
- Upper leaf surface may have hairs; veins visible.
- Lower leaf surface with white or silvery hairs; midvein is visible.
- Leaf margins toothed, and scalloped or wavy.
- Flowerheads have a dense cluster of sticky leafy bracts below them.

GROUP 12



C. haastii var. *haastii* (p. 94)

- Leaves 40–80 mm long and 10–15 mm wide.
- Patches, less often as single rosettes; leaves spatula shaped.
- Upper leaf surface green with shallow longitudinal ridges and grooves.
- Lower leaf surface has a thin layer of white hairs; midvein often visible.
- Often associated with snowbanks and other damp places.



GROUP 13



C. dallii (p. 74)

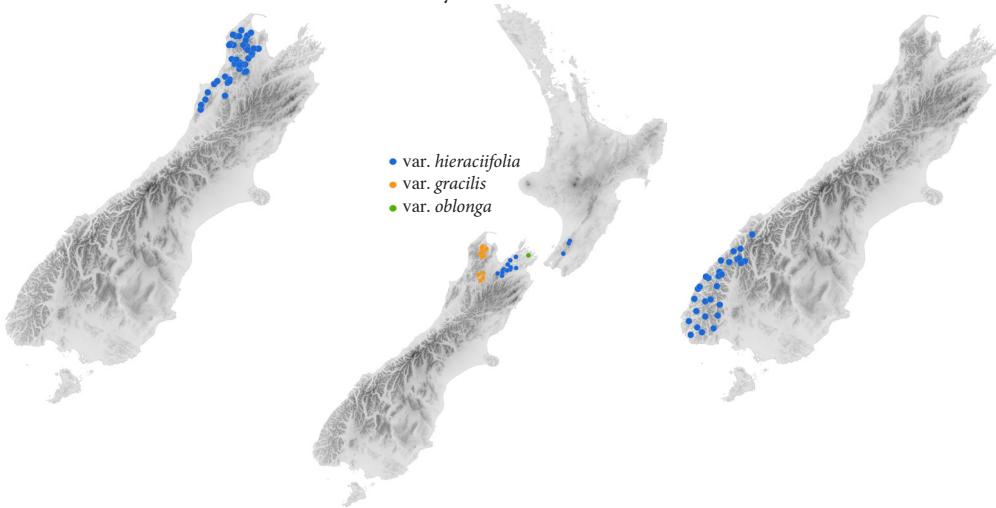
- Leaves 70–175 mm long and 21–35 mm wide.
- Can form large patches; living leaves form a terminal rosette.
- Upper leaf surface without hairs.
- Lower leaf surface with dense hairs, golden yellow, pale brown or white.
- Leaf margins with small, sharp teeth.
- Flower stalk has large leaf-like bracts, especially near the flowerhead.

C. hieraciifolia

- (var. *hieraciifolia*, var. *gracilis* and var. *oblonga*) (p. 98)
- Leaves 25–100 mm long and 4–20 mm wide.
- Mats of terminal rosettes or as small clumps.
- Upper leaf surface yellow-green, hairless, sticky.
- Lower leaf surface densely covered in hairs, creamy yellow or pale brown, rarely white.
- Leaf margins have teeth, turned upwards to give the leaf a channelled look.
- Leaves, flower stalk, and bracts are sticky.

C. holosericea (p. 102)

- Leaves 150–200 mm long and 40–50 mm wide.
- Large single rosettes or clumps.
- Upper leaf surface hairless; no skin.
- Lower leaf surface with dense white hairs; midvein visible.
- Leaf margins and tip have obvious teeth.



GROUP 14



C. dubia (p. 80)

- Leaves 23–150 mm long and 8–25 mm wide.
- Single rosettes or small mats.
- Upper leaf surface green with a leaden skin.
- Lower leaf surface with white hairs; midvein visible, often purple.
- Leaf margins and tip have obvious teeth.
- Inhabits sandstone pavement ecosystems.

C. parva (p. 132)

- Leaves 10–20 mm long and 5–10 mm wide.
- Single rosettes or small mats.
- Upper leaf surface has bubbled appearance; green, hairless.
- Lower leaf surface white.
- Leaf margins have small teeth.
- Densely hairy sheaths make the centre of the plant appear fluffy.

C. rutlandii (p. 146)

- Leaves 50–130 mm long and 15–35 mm wide.
- Single rosettes or clumps.
- Upper leaf surface yellow-green; shallow longitudinal ridges and grooves.
- Lower leaf surface has white hairs; midvein prominent.
- Purple coloration in leaf stalk, midvein and flower stalk.

GROUP 15



C. bellidioides (p. 60)

- Leaves 8–12 mm long and 2–6 mm wide.
- Loose mats with indistinct rosettes.
- Leaves entirely hairless, often shiny, look almost succulent.
- Leaf margins have teeth (appear as slight notches).
- Inhabits rocky sites near waterways (including seeps).

C. glandulosa (var. *glandulosa*, var. *latifolia* and var. *longiscapa*) (p. 86)

- Leaves 10–40 mm long and 5–10 mm wide.
- Creeping, mat forming; rosettes grow along stolons.
- Upper and lower leaf surfaces often with glandular hairs.
- Leaf margins distinctly toothed.
- Leaves, flower stalks, and bracts are sticky.
- Inhabits damp and wet places.

C. thomsonii (p. 164)

- Leaves 10–15 mm long and 3–5 mm wide.
- Mat forming on shady sites in rock bluffs; leaves clustered at stem tips.
- Upper leaf surface with stalked, glandular hairs.
- Few or no hairs on lower leaf surface.
- Restricted to the vicinity of Eyre Peak.
- Some plants may have pink outer flowers on the flowerheads.

GROUP 15



C. philocremna (p. 136)

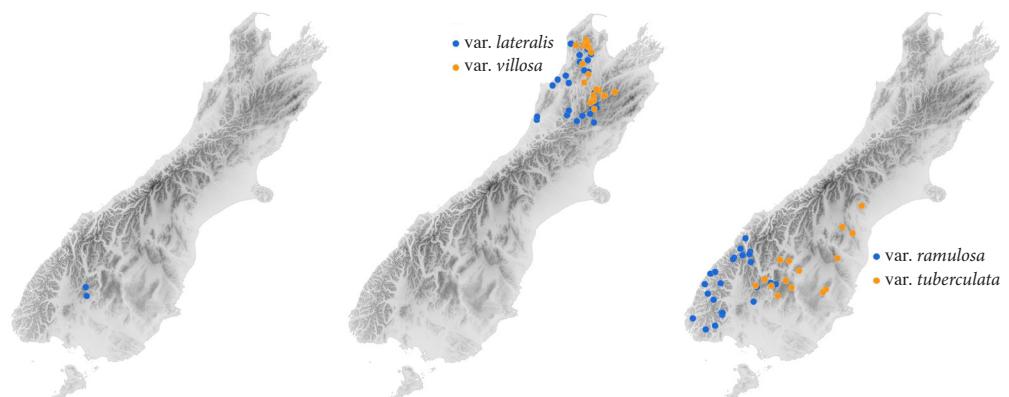
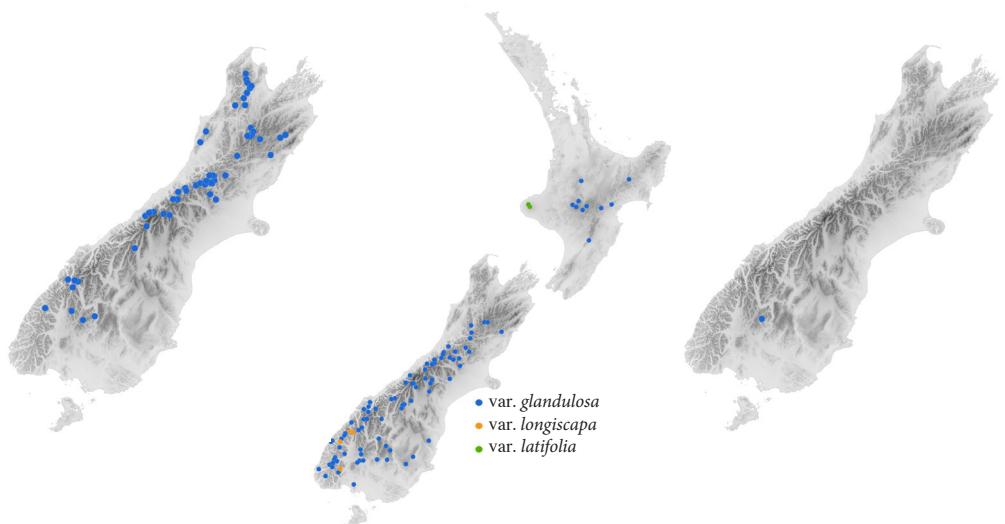
- Leaves 15–25 mm long and 3–5 mm wide.
- Cushion forming plants, leaves growing along stems.
- Upper leaf surface has glandular hairs; sticky.
- Lower leaf surface has dense white, felted hairs.
- Leaf margins are strongly rolled to the lower leaf surface.
- Only found in the Eyre mountains.

C. lateralis (var. *lateralis* and *villosa*) (p. 114)

- Leaves 6–18 mm long and 1–1.5 mm wide.
- Succulent looking plants form scrambling mats; leaves spread evenly down the stem.
- Leaves can be hairless (var. *lateralis*) or have glandular hairs (var. *villosa*).
- Leaf tip is curved and translucent.
- Leaves may be sticky (var. *villosa*) or not (var. *lateralis*); flower stalks and bracts are sticky.

C. ramulosa (var. *ramulosa* and var. *tuberculata*) (p. 142)

- Leaves 5–10 mm long and 1.5–2 mm wide.
- Sprawling much branched, low-growing shrubs.
- Upper leaf surfaces with visible glands (sticky, var. *tuberculata*) or without (smooth, var. *ramulosa*).
- Lower leaf surface with white hairs, obscured by rolled leaf margins.



GROUP 17



C. cordatifolia
(var. *cordatifolia*, var. *similis*
and var. *brockettii*) (p. 70)

- Leaves 60–80 mm long and 35–45 mm wide.
- Single rosettes or small mats.
- Leaves heart-shaped or arrow-shaped with lobed bases.
- Upper leaf surface with longitudinal ridges and grooves.
- Lower leaf surface and margins densely covered in hairs; red-brown (var. *cordatifolia*), pale-brown to white (var. *similis*), or chocolate brown (var. *brockettii*).
- Purple coloration in leaf stalk and midvein.

C. traversii (p. 166)

- Leaves 150–340 mm long and 45–67 mm wide.
- Single rosettes or small clumps.
- Upper leaf with longitudinal ridges and grooves; green with red-brown hairs on midvein.
- Lower leaf surface and margins densely covered in red-brown hairs.
- Leaf stalk present, often purple coloured.

C. verbascifolia subsp.
verbascifolia (p. 168)

- Leaves 80–190 mm long and 20–40 mm wide.
- Single rosettes or small clumps; leaves drooping.
- Upper leaf surface with hairs, white, brown, or yellow-golden.
- Lower leaf surface with creamy white or light brown hairs; midvein visible.
- Leaf margins covered in hairs, hiding small teeth.
- Leaf stalk and midvein are often purple.



RHW

GROUP 17



C. verbascifolia subsp.
membranacea (p. 170)

- Leaves 40–100 mm long and 20–40 mm wide.
- Single rosettes or small clumps; thin leaf texture
- Leaf base lobed to give an elongated heart shape.
- Upper leaf surface without hairs.
- Lower leaf surface appears hairless to the naked eye.
- Leaf margins densely covered in creamy-golden hairs.

C. verbascifolia subsp.
rigida (p. 171)

- Leaves 100–180 mm long and 20–40 mm wide.
- Single rosettes, small clumps, or large mats.
- Upper leaf surface hairless; midvein visible near base.
- Lower leaf surface covered in white or pale brown hairs; midvein is visible.
- Margins are covered with thick, brown hairs.
- Leaf stalk and midvein have purple coloration.

