Plants of South Eastern New South Wales



Flowering stems (var. *cuneata*). Photographer Don Wood, Mulligans Flat Nature Reserve, ACT



Flow ers and seed head (var. *cuneata*). Photographer Don Wood, Mogo State Forest north of Moruya



Flowering plant (var. *cuneata*). Photographer Giorgio de Nola, Melbourne, Vic



Line drawings (var. *cuneata*). k. leaves; seed. E Mayfield, National Herbariumof Victoria, © 2021 Royal Botanic Gardens Board

Common name

Fuzzweed, New Holland daisy

Family

Asteraceae

Where found

Var. cuneata: Dry forest, woodland, grassy areas, and disturbed sites. Widespread.

Var. hirsuta: Woodland. Western Slopes.

Notes

Annual or perennial herb or subshrub to 0.4m tall. Stems bristly or hairy, more or less sticky hairy. Leaves alternating up the stems, 0.5-4 cm long, 1-7 mm wide, folded lengthwise or V-shaped in cross section, hairy, sometimes rough, sometimes sticky, margins entire, toothed, or lobed, tips often blunt, margins curved down, tips often with a small abrupt point. Hairs on the stems and leaves stiff and appressed or loose and spreading. Flower heads with many white, pale blue, mauve, or violet 'petals' 2.5–3.5 mm long, and yellow centres. Flower heads below the 'petals' 5-9 mm in diameter, bell-shaped to oval. Flowers all year.

Var. *cuneata*: Hairs on the stems sharp, stiff, and appressed or spreading, or loose and spreading. Leaves rough with stiff and appressed hairs, and often folded lengthwise, often 3-lobed or with a pair of sharp teeth near the tips. Hairs on the **bracts** appressed to the flower heads similar to those on the stems, and with minute **glandular** hairs.

All native plants on unleased land in the ACT are protected.

Var. hirsuta: Hairs on the leaves and stems loose and spreading, never stiff and appressed. Plants hairy with slender hairs whose bases are strikingly at about 90 degrees from the stem and leaf surfaces, glandular hairs not visible. Bracts appressed to the flower heads with numerous but not dense hairs, glandular hairs minute or absent

Definite identification of most species of Vittadinia depends on microscopic examination of the seeds.

PlantNET description: http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?

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This identification key and fact sheets are available as a free mobile application:





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