

Plant name	Rakura endemic	Threat status	Qualifiers	Habitat notes	Management notes	Pressures	Activities	Costs	Outcome plan already developed
<i>Acophylla stannensis</i>	Yes	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	DP, RR	Tin Range between Blakies Hill and Mt Allen. Subalpine to alpine (550-760 m a.s.l.) in exposed situations, though usually partially sheltered by other shrubs and tussock grasses	Flowering and fruiting times unknown, more research required	Climate change, possibly deer and weed ingress	Monitor plant population, deer control, weed surveillance and control	Helicopter required to access the site (approx \$3100 ph). Plant monitoring approx 10K every 5 years. Weed surveillance and control when possible by rangers. Deer control - island wide control by Operations	
<i>Acophylla trillii</i>	Yes	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	RR, St	Endemic to Mt Anglem/Harau, Stewart Island/Rakura		Climate change, Deer, weed ingress (grasses/ herbs)	Monitor plant population, deer control, weed surveillance and control	Helicopter required to access the site (approx \$3100 ph).	
<i>Anisotome lyallii</i>	No	At Risk - Relict	RR	South Island (Fordland coast from Jacksons Bay to Puysegur Point, Nugget Point to South Head), Stewart Island/Rakura (common along western and southern coastline). Solander Island / HeutauCoastal. On steep, south facing, sparsely vegetated cliffs, and in coastal turf, heathland and on damp peaty edges. Sometimes in coastal grassland, on boulder falls and even on sand dunes and beaches. In all its habitats it always found near the sea often within the spray zone.	Accessible populations on Rakura and in Fordland are possibly browsed by deer.	Climate change, deer (steward island and Fordland), goats (the Nuggets), weeds (grasses, herbs and woody), grazing from sheep and cattle (on mainland NZ), human activity (vehicles, camps, disturbance)	Deer control, fencing, weed surveillance and control, frequent monitoring of the population (every 2-5 years).	Helicopter required to access some of the sites (approx \$3100 ph). Solander Island, parts of Rakura and isolated areas of Fordland (approx \$3100 ph).	
<i>Astelia aff. nervosa</i> (b) (CHR 355412; Stewart Island)	No	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	DP, RR	A. nervosa may be confined to the South and Stewart Islands; North Island plants have greener leaves with a brownish/bronze indumentum on the above (lower) surfaces and these may constitute an unnamed taxon. Very little information on historic distribution (but was on Rakura) and current extent. Translocated plants are present on Ulva Island (Rakura), Coal Island and Bluff Hill (Southland). Palatable Megaherb. Formerly known as <i>Silphobegonia lyallii</i> .	Taxonomically indeterminate.	Climate change and deer / possum browse.	Taxonomic work. Deer and possum control.	Plant collection for taxonomic work 5-8 K. deer and possum control (unknown). Helicopter may be involved in collecting plant samples, but this should coincide with other work to share costs.	
<i>Azorella lyallii</i>	No	At Risk - Recovering	CD, DP	Very little information on historic distribution (but was on Rakura) and current extent. Translocated plants are present on Ulva Island (Rakura), Coal Island and Bluff Hill (Southland). Palatable Megaherb. Formerly known as <i>Silphobegonia lyallii</i> .	Conservation Dependent. Data Poor	Genetics, browsing pressure (possum), possibly goats (on Bluff Hill). Climate change	Seed collection, propagation, planting out new populations, ex-situ conservation, possum control	Seed collection, propagation, planting and ex-situ conservation	
<i>Brachyglottis stewartiae</i>	No	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	RR, Sp, St	Endemic. Stewart Island. Including Snare, Solander and Henkapepe islands of the Foveaux Strait. Sheltered coastal shrub forest. Prefers sheltered eastern slopes.	Range Restricted, Sparse, Stable	Climate change (increased storm events, sea-level rise), possibly deer and possum browse (Rakura only)	Monitor for change in population extent and plant health.	Helicopter required to access some of the sites (approx \$3100 ph).	
<i>Bulbinella gibbsii</i> var. <i>gibbsii</i>	Yes	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	RR	Coastal to alpine (mainly alpine) in damp ground, in cushion bogs and seepages, sometimes fringing ponds and small ephemeral pools	No obvious threats. Possibly climate change, weed ingress and deer browse.	Climate change, weed ingress, changes in hydrology	Monitor plant population, deer control, weed surveillance and control	Plant monitoring approx 5-8 K every 5 years. Weed surveillance and control should be island wide by Operations unless of costs	
<i>Cardamine megalantha</i>	Yes	Threatened - Nationally Endangered	DP, OL	Subalpine ecosystem on Mt Anglem, Rakura.	Data Poor, One Location	Climate change, weed ingress, possibly browsing pressure?	Monitor plant population, seed collection, plant propagation, planting in wild and ex-situ conservation (keep a selection of plants growing in Dunedin Botanical Gardens), deer control, weed surveillance and control	Helicopter required to access the site (approx \$3100 ph). Plant monitoring approx 10K every 5 years. Weed surveillance and deer control should be island wide by Operations unless of costs	
<i>Celmisia chavata</i>	Yes	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	DP, RR	Subalpine to alpine, in peat bogs, mires and poorly draining herbfield and wetland	Data Poor and Range Restricted	Climate change, Deer browse, weed ingress, changes in hydrology	Monitoring plant population, deer control, weed surveillance and control	Monitoring plant population extent and health approx 5K every 5 years. Weed surveillance likely to be ad hoc depending on location, deer control at an island wide scale. Unsur of costs	
<i>Celmisia polyvera</i>	Yes	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	DP, RR	South of, and including Mt Rakaua - mostly in the Tin Range. Lowland to subalpine in poorly draining grassland, tussockland, shrubland, mires and similar boggy ground and in seepages within rock crevices.	Data Poor and Range Restricted	Climate change, possibly deer browse	Monitoring plant population, deer control	Monitoring plant population extent and health approx 5K every 5 years. deer control at an island wide scale - unsurs of costs involved	
<i>Celmisia rigida</i>	No	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	DP, Sp	Stewart Island: Lords River, Maons Bay area including Ernest Islands, Ruggedly Mountains, Long Island, Whenuakeu (Cottish Island). Mostly coastal. On steep slopes and cliffs on rocks, in crevices and under Oleaia scrub. Occasionally recorded from coastal river banks.	Narrow range endemic that is abundant in a few locations. White tailed deer may be a threat.	Climate change, deer browse, maram grass and other weed species	Monitor known populations, weed surveillance and control, deer control	Helicopter required to access some of the sites (approx \$3100 ph). Monitoring 5-8 K, weed control at an island wide scale - unsurs of costs involved	
<i>Chionochoa crassiuscula subsp. crassiuscula</i>	No	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	RR, St	Upper montane, subalpine or alpine. Usually in herbfields where it may be the dominant species. Also boggy meadow, and scrub.	Range Restricted, Stable	Climate change, weeds (grasses, herbs and woody) and possibly deer	Monitor for change in population extent or plant health, weed surveillance and control, browser control	Helicopter required to access some of the sites (approx \$3100 ph). 10K every 5 years for monitoring, weed surveillance and control will be ad hoc when rangers are in the area (2K per year). Unsur of costs of this species and whether browser control is feasible	
<i>Chionochoa lanata</i>	Yes	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	DP, RR	Coastal to alpine. Usually in montane to alpine grassland and scrub in wet, boggy, or peaty sites. Descending to almost sea level in the south on cliffs and boulder falls	Range Restricted, Stewart Island endemic which is abundant throughout the known range. Plants are browsed by white-tailed deer but otherwise seem secure.	Deer browse, climate change	Monitoring plant population, deer control	Monitoring plant population extent and health approx 5K every 5 years. deer control at an island wide scale - unsurs of costs involved	
<i>Craspedia</i> (q) (AK 251905; Anglem)	Yes	Threatened Nationally Critical	DP, OL	Taxonomically indeterminate. Grows near the Mt Anglem summit in bogs.	Data Poor, One Location	Climate change, genetics, weed ingress	Weed surveillance and control, taxonomic research, survey and monitor population extent / health	Helicopter required to access the site (approx \$3100 ph). 10K every 5 years at a cost of 10K. Taxonomic research, survey and monitor population extent / health can be made at the same time.	
<i>Craspedia robusta</i> var. <i>pedunculata</i>	Unsure if this sp. is a Rakura endemic	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	RR, Sp	Found on Rakura (Mt Allen, Maons Bay, Douglas Bay)	Range Restricted, Sparse	Climate change, weeds (Maram grass, tree lupin), possibly deer, Genetics	Survey and monitor this species, weed surveillance and control, deer control	Helicopter required to access the site (approx \$3100 ph).	
<i>Gentianella gibbsii</i>	Yes	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	OL	Stewart Island (Mt Anglem and Little Mt Anglem). Subalpine to alpine on poorly drained ground under low scrub or in open bogs and grasslands. Locally common	One Location	Climate change, genetics if population becomes reduced in size	Monitoring plant population, seed collection, propagation, trail planting. Weed surveillance and control. Possibly deer control.	Helicopter required to access the site (approx \$3100 ph). Monitoring every 5 years approx 10K, seed collection and propagation 1K, weed surveillance and control with be as an when required, possibly 1 K per year. Deer control should be at an island wide scale and in unsurs of the costs.	
<i>Gentianella lineata</i>	No	At Risk - Relict	PD, RR, Sp	New Zealand: South Island (Stargo (Lammerfaw Range, Blue mountains and Awarake) south to Safford and Fordland), Stewart Island/Rakura (from the rocky range south to the Tin Range and also on the south western Titi Islands). Species of coastal to alpine habitats (0-1300 m a.s.l.) frequent coastal bogs, subalpine forest and scrub, alpine tussock grasslands, or within Schomburgk-dominated bogs and mires.	Partial Decline, Range Restricted, Sparse	Climate change, browsing, trampling, deer, sheep, cattle, changes in hydrology, weed competition (exotic grasses and woody weeds).	Weed surveillance and control, fencing to prevent stock accessing protected areas which have this species, deer control, monitor change in population extent.	Helicopter required to access some of the sites (approx \$3100 ph).	
<i>Gingidia fabelata</i>	Yes	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	DP, RR	Along exclusively coastal. Usually growing in south facing sites subject to salt spray. Amongst rocks, on cliff faces and in peat overlying rock ledges, and in peaty coastal turf. Very rarely found inland on bare granitic rock and associated talus	Data Poor and Range Restricted	Climate change, increased storm events	Monitoring, and weed surveillance and control	Monitoring every 5 years (8K), weed surveillance and control approx 1.2K per year.	
<i>Lepidostella trillii</i> subsp. <i>trillii</i>	No	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	DP, Sp	Stewart and adjacent Islands. Coastal, usually on seepages on cliff faces, amongst boulders or on cobble beaches. Sometimes in damp hollows or along stream sides draining sand dunes.	Data Poor and Sparse	Climate change (increased storm frequency, sea-level rise, changes fluxes in temperature), weed ingress (exotic grasses, herbs and woody)	Survey and monitor this species, weed surveillance and control	Helicopter may be required, base line survey and ongoing monitoring every 5 years. 5-8 K, weed control unless of exact location on Rakura and whether it is accessible by vehicle not. Perhaps 2K per year.	
<i>Myosotis rakura</i>	No	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	RR, Sp	South (coasts of east and south Southland), Stewart and Snare Islands (also islands of Foveaux Strait including Solander Island). Coastal in open to partially shaded sites on rocks, cliff faces, in sand flats and in coastal turf bordering streams.	Wide spread and common on Rakura. Scarce on South Island. Occupies a small geographic area.	Climate change (increased storm frequency, sea-level rise, changes fluxes in temperature), weed ingress (exotic grasses, herbs and woody)	Survey and monitor this species, weed surveillance and control, some populations may require fencing to prevent stock, vehicles etc. causing damage at as at Curo Bay DOC camp ground.	Helicopter required to access some of the sites (approx \$3100 ph).	
<i>Poa Aucklandiana</i> subsp. <i>rakura</i>	Yes	Threatened - Nationally Critical	OL, DP	Near the summit of Mt Anglem.	Not a lot know about flowering or fruiting times.	See Outcome Plan	See Outcome Plan	Helicopter required to access the site (approx \$3100 ph). See outcome plan	Yes
<i>Ranunculus kiki</i>	Yes	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	RR	Lowland to alpine in damp ground amongst scrub and tussock grassland		Climate change, weed ingress, possibly deer browse.	Monitoring plant population, deer control, weed surveillance and control	Monitoring every 5 years (8K), weed surveillance and control approx 1.2K, Unsur of costs for deer control.	
<i>Ranunculus stylisus</i>	Yes	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	OL	Tin Range, Deceit Peaks, Mt Rakaua, Subalpine (c. 500 m a.s.l.) favouring rocky or open wind-swept shrubland, grassland and herbfield	A narrow range endemic that it is often locally common within the small geographic area it naturally occupies.	Climate change, genetics if population becomes reduced in size, weed ingress and competition	Monitoring plant population, seed collection, propagation, trail planting. Deer control and weed surveillance.	Helicopter required to access the site (approx \$3100 ph). Monitoring every 5 years approx 10K, seed collection and propagation 1K, weed surveillance and control with be as an when required, possibly 1 K per year. Deer control should be at an island wide scale and in unsurs of the costs.	
<i>Ranunculus viridis</i>	Yes	Threatened - Nationally Critical	DP, OL	Tin Range, Subalpine (c. 700 m a.s.l.) in damp shaded sites, on ledges, hollows, crevices and cliffs of rock outcrops in subalpine scrub	This species is an extremely narrow-range endemic, which so far is only known from a very small area on the upper slopes of Mt Allen, on the Tin Range	See Outcome Plan	See Outcome Plan	Helicopter required to access the site (approx \$3100 ph). See outcome plan	Yes
<i>Ranunculus gowenii</i>	Yes	At Risk - Naturally Uncommon	RR, Sp	Subalpine to alpine. In herbfield, fellfield and amongst rocks	A local, narrow range endemic common in its preferred habitat	Climate change, weed ingress	Monitoring plant population, deer control, weed surveillance and control	Helicopter required to access the site (approx \$3100 ph). Plant monitoring approx 10K every 5 years, weed surveillance and deer control - unknown cost	

Conservation status of New Zealand indigenous vascular plants, 2017 taxa are assessed according to the criteria of Townsend et al. (2008), grouped by conservation status, then alphabetically by scientific name. For non-endemic species that are threatened internationally, the IUCN category is listed alongside the NZTCS listing. Categories are ordered by degree of threat, with Extinct at the top of the list and Not Threatened at the bottom, above Introduced and Naturalized. The Data Deficient list is inserted between Extinct and Threatened. Although the true status of Data Deficient taxa will span the entire range of available categories, taxa are in that list mainly because they are very seldom seen, so most are likely to end up being considered threatened and some may already be extinct. See Townsend et al. (2008) for details of criteria and qualifiers, which are abbreviated as follows: CD Conservation Dependent On Designated DP Data Poor EF Extreme Fluctuations EW Extinct in the Wild E Island Endemic to Increasing OL One Location PD Partial Decline RF Recruitment Failure RR Range Restricted SD Secure Overseas Se Scarce St Stable To Threatened Overseas