

# *Tricoryne elatior*



*Tricoryne elatior* flower.  
R. Barnes.

**FAMILY:** LILIACEAE

**BOTANICAL NAME:** *Tricoryne elatior*,  
R.Br., *Prodr.* 278 (1810)

**COMMON NAME:** Yellow rush lily

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

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

## Description

A perennial herb with slender, wiry branched stems that grows to between 10-60 cm tall. The rootstock consists of a short, erect rhizome (underground stem) and the roots are thick but not fleshy. **Leaves:** The leaves are grass-like, crowded and tufting from the base, up to 20 cm long and 3 mm wide. The flowering stems are up to 40 cm tall, with the stem leaves becoming increasingly smaller. There are 1-2 branches coming out from each node (stem joint), they are sometimes branched. **Flowers:** The flowers are borne on slender stalks approximately 3-6 mm long in clusters of 2-6 at the ends of the stems. They are bright yellow in colour with 6 oblong-shaped floral parts that are between 6-12 mm long and twist spirally after fruiting. The flower bracts (leaf-like structures) are linear-shaped, thin, dry and slightly tough. **Fruit:** The fruit separates into 1-3 slightly fleshy nutlets, the seeds have a covering of veins (description from Cunningham 1992, Curtis & Morris 1994). Herbarium specimens have been collected from November to January.

## Distribution and Habitat

This species is found in all the Australian States. In Tasmania *Tricoryne elatior* grows in grasslands, heaths and open woodland near the coast and inland to approximately 1000 metres altitude in the north-east, the Midlands and the East Coast (Curtis & Morris 1994).

## Key Sites and Populations

This species has been recently recorded from Ecclestone Road, south of Bridgenorth Road, Conara and Avoca. There are approximately 4 populations, however the number of individuals is usually low.



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## Known Reserves

This species is reserved in the Tom Gibson Nature Reserve.

## Ecology and Management

*Tricoryne elatior* can reproduce vegetatively from rhizomes and requires disturbance by fire to decrease competition from other plants. Major threats include the low number of populations and individuals, forest clearance and the absence of fire. The species persists despite grazing (TPLUC 1996).

## Conservation Status Assessment

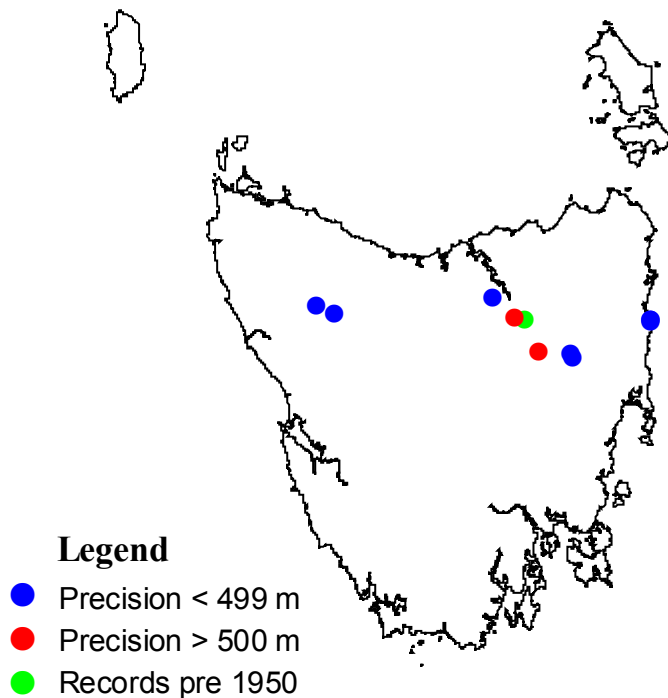
There is no immediate need for reassessment of *Tricoryne elatior*.

## Further Information

- Cunningham, GM, Mulham, W, Milthorpe, P & Leigh, J 1992, *Plants of Western New South Wales*, Inkata Press, Sydney.
- Curtis, WM & Morris, DI 1994, *The Student's Flora of Tasmania*, Part 4B, Printing Authority of Tasmania, Hobart.
- Tasmanian Public Land Use Commission 1996, *Environment & Heritage Report Vol IV, Background Report*, Part C, Tasmanian Commonwealth Regional Forest Agreement, Hobart.

## Tasmanian Distribution

(As per Threatened Species Unit records, October 2002)



## 1:25 000 Map Sheets

Bridgenorth, Cleveland, Evandale, Hanleth, Ironhouse, Longford, Luina, Pearse.

Date last modified: 02/09/03