

SPECIES MANAGEMENT PROFILE

Leptorhynchos elongatus lanky buttons

Group: Magnoliophyta (flowering plants), Magnoliopsida (dicots), Asterales, Asteraceae

Status: *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995:* **endangered**
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999: Not listed

Endemic: Found in Tasmania and elsewhere

Status:

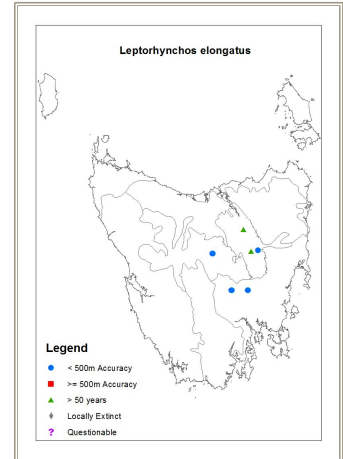


Leptorhynchos elongatus (lanky buttons) is a perennial herb in the daisy family. It is known in Tasmania from two cemeteries in the Southern Midlands, together occupying only 0.5 hectares, and one site on the Central Plateau where only a few plants have been seen to date. The species grows in grasslands or grassy shrublands, mostly on Tertiary basalt, and is believed to have suffered a significant decline since European settlement due to habitat clearance and browsing by stock. Plant numbers can fluctuate, with recruitment probably from freshly shed seed only, and recruitment only occurring in patches of bare ground. This puts the small Tasmanian occurrences at particular risk from losses from chance events and weed invasion, combined with successive years of browsing or mowing/slashing that reduces seed production, a lack of gap-forming disturbance to provide recruitment niches, and unfavourable climatic conditions for germination and seedling establishment.

A complete species management profile is not currently available for this species. Check for further information on this page and any relevant Activity Advice.

Key Points

- Important:** Is this species in your area? Do you need a permit? Ensure you've covered all the issues by checking the Planning Ahead page.
- Important:** Different threatened species may have different requirements. For any activity you are considering, read the Activity Advice pages for background information and important advice about managing around the needs of multiple threatened species.



Surveying

Key	Survey reliability more info
M	Best time to survey
M	Potential time to survey
M	Poor time to survey
M	Non-survey period

To ensure you follow the law - check whether your survey requires a permit. Always report any new records to the Natural Values Atlas, or send the information direct to the Threatened Species Section. Refer to the Activity Advice: Surveying page for background information.

<i>Leptorhynchos elongatus</i>	Spring			Summer				Autumn				Winter												
lanky buttons	S	S	O	O	N	N	D	D	J	J	F	F	M	M	A	A	M	M	J	J	J	J	A	A

- Flowers are required to identify and aid detection of this perennial herb from the daisy family. Surveys for the species should ideally be undertaken during the early stages of its flowering period, October to November. Detection of the species at lowland sites becomes increasingly difficult later in the season due to the obscuring growth of native grasses such as *Themeda triandra* (kangaroo grass) or *Austrostipa* species (speargrasses). Herbarium specimens have been collected from October to early January.
- In Tasmania, the species is known to be extant at two cemeteries in the Southern Midlands where it occurs on Tertiary basalt or Quaternary sediments in *Themeda* grassland, as well as from open grassy shrubland at a higher altitude site at Liawenee Moor on the Central Plateau. There are also two 19th century collections from the Northern Midlands.

Further information

Check also for listing statement or notesheet pdf above (below the species image).

Cite as: Threatened Species Section (2021). *Leptorhynchos elongatus* (lanky buttons): *Species Management Profile for Tasmania's Threatened Species Link*. <https://www.threatenedspecieslink.tas.gov.au/Pages/Leptorhynchos-elongatus.aspx>. Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania. Accessed on 4/3/2021.

Contact details: Threatened Species Section, Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, GPO Box 44, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia, 7001. Phone (1300 368 550).

Permit: A permit is required under the Tasmanian *Threatened Species Protection Act 1995* to 'take' (which includes kill, injure, catch, damage, destroy and collect), keep, trade in or process any specimen or products of a listed species. Additional permits may also be required under other Acts or regulations to take, disturb or interfere with any form of wildlife or its products, (e.g. dens, nests, bones). This may also depend on the tenure of the land and other agreements relating to its management.