

BUSH REMNANT ERINGA ROAD (180 - 200m a.s.l.)
TOPOMAP T27 308005 (2248)
Indigenous Vascular Plants

Pat Enright, Olaf John 23/05/99

unc = uncommon

Site description:

This is a small bush remnant of about an acre on the Cottle property at the end of Eringa Road. The site is in a stream gully below the house. It is securely fenced on three sides but the southern fence has been damaged by trees coming down across it. If the fence is repaired it would keep stock out and ensure the survival of at least one species, bush rice grass (*Microlaena avenacea*) as the few remaining plants show signs of browsing. This species has not been seen at many sites in the Maungaraki Range. Shelterbelt trees appear to have been removed in recent years and this has allowed for an interesting regeneration on the northern side of several species from pokaka (*Elaeocarpus hookerianus*) to poroporo (*Solanum laciniatum*).

The site has some large emergent species, kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*), matai (*Prumnopitys taxifolia*) and totara (*Podocarpus totara* and *Podocarpus hallii*) with a subcanopy of titoki (*Alectryon excelsus* var *excelsus*) and mahoe (*Meliccytus ramiflorus* var *ramiflorus*). There are a number of good-sized white maires (*Nestegis lanceolata*) a few black maires (*Nestegis cunninghamii*) and a fine specimen of narrow leaved maire (*Nestegis montana*). Kowhai (*Sophora microphylla*) is mainly on the sunnier southern boundary. There is a varied and interesting shrub community mainly around the edges of the site. It is notable for the relatively large population of *Coprosma linariifolia*.

The most notable item was a large healthy plant of the mistletoe (*Tupeia antarctica*) which was growing on a young Halls totara on the southern edge.

The ferns, sedges and grasses are holding and flourishing where they are not accessible to stock but the opening up of the site by removal of the shelter trees has had a noticeable beneficial effect. The east-west lie of the gully means that more light gets in and there was not any noticeable recent wind damage.

Although the site is small it contains quite a variety of species including some local rarities. Fixing the fence and banding to protect the mistletoe would help ensure the survival and protection of the more threatened plants and provide a seed source for future propagation. There is no possum control on the site which is a pity given their propensity for eating mistletoes and damaging other trees.

The survey took a couple of hours and was thorough.

Gymnosperm trees and shrubs

Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	Kahikatea
Podocarpus hallii	Halls totara
Podocarpus totara	Totara
Prumnopitys taxifolia	Matai

Monocotyledonous trees and shrubs

Cordyline australis	cabbage tree
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Dicotyledonous trees and shrubs

Alectryon excelsus var. excelsus	Titoki
Brachyglottis repanda	Rangiora
Carmichaelia australis	
Carpodetus serratus	Putaputaweta, marbleleaf
Coprosma areolata	
Coprosma crassifolia	
Coprosma linariifolia	
Coprosma propinqua subsp. propinqua	
Coprosma rhamnoides	
Coprosma rigida	
Coprosma robusta	Karamu
Coprosma rotundifolia	
Coprosma rubra	
Coprosma propinqua x C. robusta	
Elaeocarpus hookerianus (unc)	Pokaka
Geniostoma rupestre var. lingustifolium	Hangehange
Hedycarya arborea	Pigeonwood
Hoheria sexstylosa	
Kunzea ericoides	Kanuka
Leucopogon fasciculatus	
Macropiper excelsum var. excelsum	Kawakawa
Melicope simplex	
Melicytus micranthus	
Melicytus ramiflorus subsp. ramiflorus	Mahoe
Melicytus ramiflorus x M. micranthus (unc)	
Myoporum laetum	Ngaio
Myrsine australis	Red Matipo
Myrsine divaricata	Weeping Matipo
Nestegis cunninghamii	Black maire
Nestegis lanceolata	White maire
Nestegis montana (unc)	Narrow leaved maire
Pennantia corymbosa	Kaikomako
Pittosporum eugenioides	Tarata, lemonwood
Pittosporum tenuifolium	Kohuhu
Pseudopanax crassifolius	Horoeka, lancewood
Raukahu anomalus	Whauwhaupaku

Schefflera digitata
Sophora microphylla
Streblus heterophyllus
Solanum laciniatum
Tupeia antarctica (unc)

Pate
Kowhai
Turepo, milktree
Poroporo
Mistletoe

Monocotyledonous lianes

Ripogonum scandens

Dicotyledonous lianes and related trailing plants

Calystegia tuguriorum
Clematis foetida
Clematis paniculata
Metrosideros colensoi
Metrosideros perforata
Muehlenbeckia australis
Muehlenbeckia complexa
Parsonsia capsularis
Parsonsia heterophylla
Passiflora tetrandra
Rubus schmidelioides

Native convolvulus

Pohuehue

Akakiore
Passion vine

Psilopods, Lycopods and Quillworts

Ferns

Adiantum cunninghamii
Asplenium gracillimum
Asplenium flabellifolium
Asplenium flaccidum ss
Asplenium hookerianum
Asplenium oblongifolium
Blechnum chambersii
Blechnum fluviatile
Cyathea dealbata
Cyathea medullaris (unc)
Hypolepis ambigua
Lastreopsis glabella
Lastreopsis microsora
Lastreopsis velutina
Pellaea rotundifolia
Phymatosorus pustulatus
Phymatosorus scandens (unc)
Pneumatopteris pennigera
Polystichum richardii
Pteris tremula
Pyrrhosia eleagnifolia (unc)

Maidenhair fern

Necklace fern
Makawe, Hanging spleenwort

Kiwakiwa
Ponga, Silver fern
Mamaku

Tarawera

Orchids

Grasses

Microlaena avenoides (unc)
Poa anceps subsp. anceps

Bush rice grass

Sedges

Carex dissita
Carex flagellifera (unc)
Carex solandri

Rushes and allied plants

Juncus gregiflorus
Juncus sarophorus

Wiwi

Remaining Monocotyledonous plants

Libertia ixiooides (unc)

Mikoikoi

Daisy-like herbs (Composites)

Gnaphalium gymnocephalum

Dicotyledonous herbs other than Composites

Australina pusilla
Cardamine sp. (C. debilis agg.) ("Long Style" of Pritchard 1957) (unc)
Cardamine sp. (C. debilis agg.) ("Narrow Petal" of Pritchard 1957)
Haloragis erecta
Hydrocotyle elongata
Stellaria decipiens
Wahlenbergia violacea

Birds:

Fantail
Kingfisher