



Waikia Forest

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Made on the New Zealand Plant Conservation Network website – www.nzpcn.org.nz

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Introduction

This book was compiled from information stored on the website of the New Zealand Plant Conservation Network (www.nzpcn.org.nz).

This website was established in 2003 as a repository for information about New Zealand's threatened vascular plants. Since then it has grown into a national database of information about all plants in the New Zealand botanic region including both native and naturalised vascular plants, threatened mosses, liverworts and fungi.

Funding to develop the website was provided by the New Zealand Government's Terrestrial and Freshwater Biodiversity Information System Programme (TFBIS).

The species information used on the website has come from a variety of sources. The indigenous vascular plant text was written largely by Dr Peter de Lange (former Network Vice President). Peter based the descriptions on a wide range of sources including the Flora of NZ Series (Allan 1961, Moore and Edgar 1970 and Webb et al 1987) as well as numerous other taxonomic treatments. For a full bibliography of information sources see the References at the end of this book.

Where no published treatment was available Peter used herbarium specimens and his own knowledge of the flora to prepare species pages. Various other contributors have provided text and additional information to many species pages including botanists such as Mike Thorsen, John Barkla, Cathy Jones, Simon Walls, Nick Singers and many others. The threatened fungi text was written by Eric Mackenzie and Peter Buchanan (Landcare Research).

More than 200 photographers have kindly provided images to illustrate the website and for use in this book especially John Smith-Dodsworth, Jeremy Rolfe, Peter de Lange, Wayne Bennett and Gillian Crowcroft.

The New Zealand Botanic Region

The information on the Network website, from which this book was compiled, is for species that are indigenous to or naturalised within the New Zealand Botanic Region as defined by Allan (1961). The New Zealand botanic region encompasses the Kermadec, Manawatawhi/Three Kings, North, South, Stewart Island/Rakiura, Chatham, Antipodes, Bounties, Snares, Auckland Campbell island/Motu Ihupuku and Macquarie.

About the Network

The Network has more than 800 members worldwide and is New Zealand's largest non-governmental organisation solely devoted to the protection and restoration of New Zealand's indigenous plant life.

The vision of the New Zealand Plant Conservation Network is that '*no indigenous species of plant will become extinct nor be placed at risk of extinction as a result of human action or indifference, and that the rich, diverse and unique plant life of New Zealand will be recognised, cherished and restored*'.

Since it was founded in 2003 the Network has undertaken a range of conservation initiatives in order to achieve its vision.

That work has included:

- Training people in plant conservation
- Publishing plant books, reports and posters
- Raising money for the David Given Threatened Plant Research Trust to pay for plant conservation research scholarships
- Advocacy to raise awareness of the importance of plant life in general and especially New Zealand's status as a Global Centre of Plant Diversity
- Lobbying central and regional government and business to protect indigenous plant life
- Educating people about plant life through the Network website
- Connecting people through the monthly newsletter, the Network conference and the annual general meeting

What is a threatened plant?

The NZ Threatened Plant Committee was formed in 1991 and ever since then it has met at regular intervals to review the status of indigenous vascular plants. It is made up of a small group of botanists that between them have an extensive knowledge of the native plants of New Zealand. This group is chaired by Dr Peter de Lange of the New Zealand Department of Conservation.

This committee applies a set of criteria to each native plant to determine its conservation status. The resulting list of species classified as threatened is published in the NZ Journal of Botany (see for example de Lange et al. 2009). The main threat categories used are: Extinct, Critical, Endangered, Vulnerable, Declining. Other categories used are: Recovering, Relict, Naturally Uncommon, Coloniser, Vagrant and Data Deficient. For vascular plants the threat status used in this book is taken from the 2009 conservation assessment (see de Lange et al 2009).

More recently other committees have been established to review the status of non-vascular plants but their lists are yet to be published.

Fuscospora cliffortioides

Common Name(s):

Mountain beech

Current Threat Status (2012):

Not Threatened

Distribution:

Endemic. North, South Islands. Common from the Central Volcanic Plateau and adjacent main axial ranges of the North Island south.

Habitat:

Montane forest and subalpine forest and scrub. Often forming a dense, almost monospecific forest especially along the main North Island axial ranges and along the drier, eastern side of the South Island.

Flowering:

November - January

Fruiting:

February - April

Threats:

Not Threatened

References and further reading:

Heenan, P.B.; Smitsen, R.D. 2013: Revised circumscription of *Nothofagus* and recognition of the segregate genera *Fuscospora*, *Lophozonia*, and *Trisyngyne* (Nothofagaceae). *Phytotaxa* 146: 1-31.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.146.1.1>

Molloy, B.P.J.; de Lange, P.J.; Clarkson, B.D. 1999: *Coprosma pedicellata* (Rubiaceae), a new species from New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 37: 383-397.

Skipworth, J.P. 1981. Mountain beech mortality in the West Ruapehu forests. *Wellington Botanical Society Bulletin* 41: 26-34

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1037



Caption: Mountain beech

Photographer: DoC



Caption: Foliage

Photographer: DoC

Fuscospora fusca

Common Name(s):

Red beech

Current Threat Status (2012):

Not Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

References and further reading:

Anonymous. 1957. Construction of key for the genus *Nothofagus*. *Auckland Botanical Society Journal*, 14: 2-3

Greenwood, R.M. 1951. The Red Beech. *Wellington Botanical Society Bulletin*, 25: 6-9.

Heenan, P.B.; Smitsen, R.D. 2013: Revised circumscription of *Nothofagus* and recognition of the segregate genera *Fuscospora*, *Lophozonia*, and *Trisyngyne* (Nothofagaceae). *Phytotaxa* 146: 1-31. <http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.146.1.1>

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1035



Caption: Woodhaugh, Dunedin

Photographer: John Barkla



Caption: Woodhaugh, Dunedin

Photographer: John Barkla

Lophozonia menziesii

Common Name(s):

Silver beech

Current Threat Status (2012):

Not Threatened

Threats:

Not Threatened

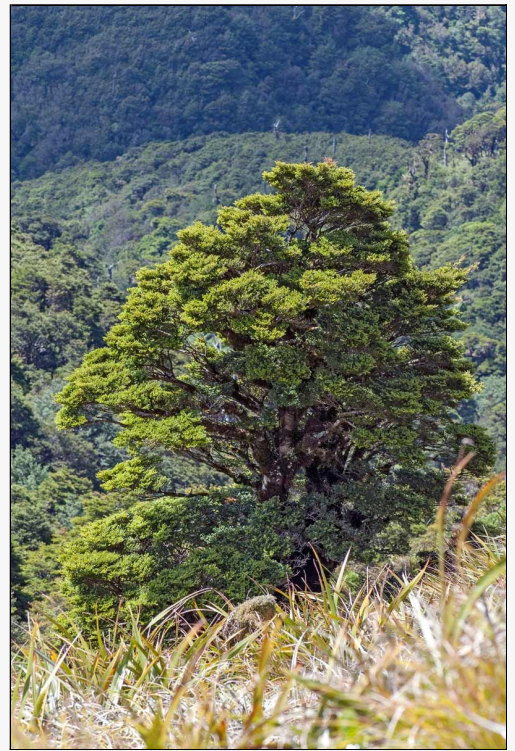
References and further reading:

Anonymous. 1957. Construction of key for the genus *Nothofagus*. *Auckland Botanical Society Journal*, 14: 2-3.

Heenan, P.B.; Smitsen, R.D. 2013: Revised circumscription of *Nothofagus* and recognition of the segregate genera *Fucospora*, *Lophozonia*, and *Trisyngyne* (Nothofagaceae). *Phytotaxa* 146: 1-31. <http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/phytotaxa.146.1.1>

For more information, visit:

http://nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.asp?ID=1036



Caption: Mount Climie, Upper Hutt. Feb 2013.

Photographer: Jeremy Rolfe



Caption: Dunedin

Photographer: John Barkla