

Park, GN (1971) An Ecological Survey of Haywards Scenic Reserve, Hutt Valley. For Lower Hutt City Council 40p.

TARARUA

FOREWORD. (p 2-13, 37-40 + map + table 3 here)

The following report on some aspects of the ecology of Haywards Scenic Reserve has been prepared for Lower Hutt City Council to promote a knowledge of the plant communities and their development in this catchment in the Eastern Hutt Hills.

The vegetation has been examined in order to try and understand -

- a) the diversity and distribution of the various plant communities and the factors controlling their diversity and distribution.
- b) the dynamics of these plant communities, i.e. the processes by which secondary forest establishes itself after fire, and the changes that take place in successional communities.

An understanding of the dynamics of the vegetation of Haywards Reserve and other areas in the Eastern Hutt Hills is a crucial factor in their future maintenance and protection from fire. It is important to know the direction in which the present regenerative communities are going to develop and their relative sensitivity to fire.

The report is designed with an illustrative format so that it can be directly converted to an educational booklet and made available for the use of students and others interested in ecology and conservation, in the Wellington-Hutt area. The Reserve, along with the extensive track system provides an easily accessible study area containing much of the forest variation in the Hutt Valley.

Appendix. Botanical names of Plants mentioned in text.

black beech	<u>Nothofagus solandri clifforticioides</u>
bracken	<u>Pteridium aquilinum</u>
broadleaf	<u>Griselinia lucida</u>
brown top	<u>Agrostis tenuis</u>
crown fern	<u>Blechnum discolor</u>
cutty grass	<u>Gahnia procera</u>
filmy ferns	<u>Hymenophyllum sp.</u>
fivefinger	<u>Pseudopanax arboreum</u>
fuschia	<u>Fuschia excorticata</u>
gorse	<u>Ulex europaeus</u>
hangehange	<u>Geniostoma ligustrifolium</u>
hard beech	<u>Nothofagus truncata</u>
hard fern	<u>Blechnum capense</u>
heketara	<u>Olearia rani</u>
hen and chicken fern	<u>Asplenium bulbiferum</u>
Himalayan honeysuckle	<u>Leycesteria formosa</u>
hinau	<u>Eleocharis dentata</u>
kahikatea	<u>Podocarpus dacrydioides</u>
kamahi	<u>Weinmannia racemosa</u>
karaka	<u>Corvinocarpus laevigatus</u>
karamu	<u>Coprosma robusta</u>
kawakawa	<u>Nacropiper excelsum</u>
kidney fern	<u>Cardiomanes reniforme</u>
kie kie	<u>Treycinetia banksii</u>
kohekohe	<u>Dysoxylum spectabile</u>
kohuhu	<u>Pittosporum tenuifolium</u>
mahoe	<u>Meliccytus ramiflorus</u>
mamaku	<u>Cyathea medullaris</u>
manuka	<u>Leptospermum scoparium</u>
mapou	<u>Myrsine australis</u>
matai	<u>Podocarpus spicatus</u>
mingimingi	<u>Cyathodes fasciculata</u>

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miro	<u>Podocarpus ferrugineus</u>
narrow leaved mahoe	<u>Melicotus lanceolatus</u>
northern rata	<u>Metrosideros robusta</u>
pate	<u>Schefflera digitata</u>
pigeonwood	<u>Hedecarya arborea</u>
ponga	<u>Cyathea dealbata</u>
pukatea	<u>Laurelia novae-zelandia</u>
rewarewa	<u>Knightia excelsa</u>
rangiora	<u>Brachyglottis repanda</u>
rimu	<u>Dacrydium cupressinum</u>
Spanish heath	<u>Erica Lusitanica</u>
swamp maire	<u>Eugenia maire</u>
sundew	<u>Drosera spp.</u>
supplejack	<u>Rhipogonum scandens</u>
tauwhinu	<u>Cassinia leptophylla</u>
tawa	<u>Beilschmiedia tawa</u>
titoki	<u>Alectryon excelsum</u>
toro	<u>Myrsine salicina</u>
totara	<u>Podocarpus totara</u>
tutu	<u>Coriaria arbores</u>