

A TERRESTRIAL BIOLOGICAL AND ECOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF HUE-TE-TAKA PENINSULA,
SOUTH WELLINGTON COAST

MOA
POINT

Prepared for
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by

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the island and the mainland part of the Peninsula. Voucher specimens were collected only for the lichens and mosses, and added to the collections at the Museum of New Zealand. The vegetation was analysed by 20 plots subjectively placed to sample all the vegetation types present (Fig. 2). The species present at each plot were recorded and given an importance value based on percentage cover. Vegetation groups were subjectively devised on the basis of these plots according to physiognomic types and dominant species. Areas occupied by the rare species *Senecio sterquilinus* and *Crassula moschata* were located and marked on a map (Figs 3 & 4).

6.1.4 LIST OF PLANT SPECIES

* = adventive species

Scientific Name	Common Name
Shrubs	
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>	mingimingi
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	taupata
<i>Melicytus crassifolius</i>	porcupine shrub
<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	pohuehue
<i>Pimelea prostrata</i>	strathmore weed
<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	karo
<i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i>	-
<i>Ulex europaeus*</i>	gorse
Dicot herbs	
<i>Acaena agnipila*</i>	piri-piri
<i>Acaena novae-zealandiae*</i>	piri-piri
<i>Aeonia haworthii*</i>	-
<i>Allium triquetrum*</i>	wild onion
<i>Argyranthemum frutescens*</i>	marguerite
<i>Apium prostratum</i>	-
<i>Atriplex prostrata*</i>	orache
<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>	shore bindweed
<i>Carpobrotus edulis*</i>	iceplant
<i>Chenopodium murale*</i>	nettle-leaved fathen
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera*</i>	bone-seed
<i>Colobanthus muelleri</i>	-
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata*</i>	cotyledon
<i>Crassula moschata</i>	-
<i>Crassula kirkii</i>	-
<i>Disphyma australe</i>	New Zealand iceplant
<i>Einadia triandra</i>	-
<i>Foeniculum vulgare*</i>	fennel
<i>Gazania rigens*</i>	-
<i>Glaucium flavum*</i>	horned poppy
<i>Hypochoeris radicata*</i>	catsear
<i>Lavatera arborea*</i>	tree mallow
<i>Linaria vulgaris*</i>	toadflax
<i>Lobularia maritima*</i>	alyssum
<i>Lupinus arborea*</i>	tree lupin
<i>Matthiola incana*</i>	stock
<i>Medicago nigra*</i>	burr medick

<p><i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>* <i>Parietaria debilis</i> <i>Plantago coronopus</i>* <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>* <i>Raoulia hookeri</i> <i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> <i>Samolus repens</i> <i>Selliera radicans</i> <i>Senecio elegans</i>* <i>Senecio lautus</i> <i>Senecio sterquilinus</i> Incorrect <i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>* <i>Sonchus asper</i> <i>Stellaria media</i> <i>Tetragonia trigyna</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 200px;">= <i>S. lautus</i> (deluge) (P.C.S. com.)</p>	<p>dimorphotheca - buck's horn plantain narrow leaved plantain scabweed glasswort shore primrose - purple groundsel - - hedge mustard - chickweed New Zealand spinach</p>
<p>Monocots</p> <p><i>Ammophila arenaria</i>* <i>Bromus diandrus</i>* <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>* <i>Elymus rectisetus</i> <i>Isolepis cernua</i> <i>Isolepis nodosa</i> <i>Lagurus ovatus</i>* <i>Lolium perenne</i>* <i>Juncus gregiflorus</i> <i>Phormium cookianum</i> <i>Poa cita</i> <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>* <i>Spinifex sericeus</i></p>	<p>marram grass rippgut brome cocksfoot bluegrass - knobby clubrush hare's tail ryegrass a rush coastal flax silver tussock buffalo grass spinifex</p>
<p>Ferns</p> <p><i>Asplenium terrestre</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> <i>Pyrrhosia eleagnifolia</i></p>	<p>coastal spleenwort leather leaf fern</p>
<p>Mosses</p> <p><i>Bryum billardierei</i> <i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i> <i>Stokiesiella praelonga</i> <i>Tortula princeps</i></p>	<p>- - - -</p>
<p>Liverworts</p> <p><i>Chiloscyphus semiteres</i></p>	<p>-</p>

Lichens	
<i>Buellia nitrophila</i>	-
<i>Buellia porulosa</i>	-
<i>Buella punctata</i>	-
<i>Buellia spuria?</i>	-
<i>Caloplaca inclinans</i>	-
<i>Diploicia canescens</i>	-
<i>Flavoparmelia haysomii</i>	-
<i>Lecania cyrtella</i>	-
<i>Ochrolechia sp.</i>	-
<i>Parmelia sp.</i>	-
<i>Parmotrema chinense</i>	-
<i>Pertusaria graphica</i>	-
<i>Pertusaria sp.</i>	-
<i>Ramalina celastri</i>	-
<i>Rimelia reticulata</i>	-
<i>Rinodina lecideina</i>	-
<i>Rinodina otagensis</i>	-
<i>Teleoschistes chrysophthalmus</i>	-
<i>Verrucaria maura</i>	-
<i>Xanthoparmelia australasica</i>	-
<i>Xanthoria ligulata</i>	-

Hue-te-Taka Peninsula has 63 vascular species (32 are introduced, 31 are native) and 22 non-vascular species. The list is least accurate in the grasses because the field work was done in winter-time. Vidal lists other species that I did not see. Many of these are adventives, mostly near the road but also on the island.

Native species seen by Vidal, but not recorded in this survey, are:-

- Atriplex billardierei* - seen in May 1981
- Craspedia uniflora* var. *maritima* - Vidal suggests aphids may have caused the local extinction of this species in 1981
- Desmoschoenus spiralis* (pingao) - noted as a recent arrival, growing near the *Spinifex* stand, but no longer present
- Leucopogon fraseri* - a single plant
- Spergularia marginata*
- Triglochin striatum*
- Wahlenbergia gracilis*

Some of these species may come and go from the island. The rarest species on a national scale is *Atriplex billardierei*.