



Old Game Farm MAUNGAKOTUKUTUKU Scenic Reserve (proposed)

Area: 202.3438 ha

OLD GAME FARM SCENIC RESERVE (PROPOSED)								GRID REF N 157 574 628							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bush / scrub / tussock etc				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wetland / plants / animals				geology / soil				history: prehistoric			
LOCATION Maungakotukutuku Valley, 4 km southeast of Paraparaumu.								AREA ha/ha 202.3438							
ACCESS Via Maungakotukutuku Road. Connects with Valley Road 3.5 km out of Paraparaumu.								I.D. No.							
OUTLINE & TOPO The reserve rises some 122m from Maungakotukutuku Stream at the west boundary to a high ridge forming the east boundary. The headwaters of six small streams lie within the reserve, dividing the block into numerous spurs. There are small areas of flat land and terrace adjacent to Maungakotukutuku Stream.								STATUS Recreation Reserve							
SURROUNDINGS Similar forest and scrub to the north, east and south. Maungakotukutuku Stream forms the western boundary with farmland to the west of the stream.								RES sub-Cites							
GEOLOGY Steep to very steep greywacke hill country. The soils are shallow, stony, strongly leached and of low fertility.								CONTROL CCL Wellington							
SPM Alternating argillite and greywacke sandstone.								GAZETTED 1970; reserved for recreational purposes.							
SOIL Podzolized central yellow-brown earths, Ruahine steepland soils.								RESERVED reserved 1897 for protection of native and imported game - vested in Wellington Acclimatisation Society 1899.							
BRAINAGE Good on slopes. Some swampy areas on river terraces.								HISTORY							
								AIR PHOTO SN 5497 I/9-10 date 6.10.80.							
								nearby town 4 km Paraparaumu							
								nearest reserve 3 km Paraparaumu Scenic Reserve.							
								public road 0 km Maungakotukutuku Road.							
								sea (km) 7 km							
								ALTITUDE m/ft 150 - 520 metres							
								ASPECT West							
								RAINFALL mm/yr 1180 (approx)							
								WAT. FERTILITY Moderate - Low							
RES	NOT	MAIN HABITATS and FEATURES													
		LB	NZ	I	N	% area	native	ex	regen	nat	trend	exotics			
		1. (Rimu-matai)/tawa mixed broadleaved spp. forest Occasional rimu and matai (up to 25m tall) sometimes with miro, are emergent over a mixed forest of tawa, kamahi, mahoe and pigeonwood. The emergents have considerable crown damage and many are dead or dying.													
		Kiekie, supplejack and silver tree fern dominate the understorey with sapling tawa, sapling podocarps, mahoe and ramarama also common. There are numerous canopy gaps particularly along the ridges. Common species in these canopy gaps include marbleleaf, ramarama, heketara, pigeonwood, mahoe, tree ferns, toetoe, crown fern and introduced grasses.													
		2. Tawa forest. Tawa forms an even canopy 12 to 15m. tall with only scattered emergents of rewarewa and rimu. The understorey is sparse with occasional mahoe, silver tree fern, pigeonwood, supplejack and sapling tawa. The floor has a thin litter layer with scattered ferns, hook grasses, bush rice grass and seedlings.													
		3a. Mixed broadleaved spp. forest and low forest. A mature secondary broadleaved spp. forest which is one of the main vegetation types of the reserve. There is a variety of canopy spp. including tawa, mahoe, marbleleaf, pigeonwood, heketara, hinau and rewarewa. The understorey is open with scattered seedlings and saplings of the canopy species, and tree ferns. Crown fern and bush rice grass are common on the floor. Throughout this vegetation type there are numerous canopy gaps with shrub species similar to those in the canopy gaps of vegetation type 1.													
		3b. Mixed broadleaved spp. scrub. A small unit on the southern-most ridge of the reserve, consisting of dense broadleaved shrubs 2-4 m. tall. Common species are heketara, rangiora, karamu, young kamahi, pigeonwood, toro and sapling podocarps. There is a dense undergrowth of bracken, toetoe, rank grasses, <i>Blechnum</i> spp. and low shrubs.													
		3c. Tree fern dominated mixed broadleaved spp. forest. A variation of 3a. with whaihi and Smith's tree fern the dominant components of the canopy.													
		4. Kamahi forest on ridge tops. Kamahi forms an even, wind-sheared canopy to 12 m. tall with some toro and pigeonwood present. The understorey is open with shrubs of pigeonwood, <i>Pseudowintera axillaris</i> and occasional Smith's tree fern. Crown fern, bush rice grass and young tree ferns carpet the floor and there are numerous seedlings. There are occasional, open, grassed clearings with wind-sheared kamahi on the margins.													
		5. These areas have been separated into three units based upon the extent of regeneration from pasture. (Continued..)													
CONDITION Poor on terraces and foothills where stock have easy access. Moderate in main forest units, goats are causing some damage here.															
FENCING Fencing of the western boundary along Maungakotukutuku Stream is essential if regeneration is to improve. Fencing of the northern ridge will be necessary if additions are made.															
PRIORITY High.															
RATING 0-10															
SCIENTIFIC ... Contains a sequence of native regeneration from open scrub to mature forest. Rich birdlife.															
SCENIC ... Part of an extensive tract of native forest. Rugged hill country in a quiet isolated valley.															
RECREATION ... Facilities include huts, toilet blocks, picnic areas, commando course and tracks. Heavily used by youth groups and weekend picnickers.															
CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS Old game farm is at present a recreational reserve but is under consideration for a change to scenic reserve status. The reserve receives considerable use from school and youth groups and by weekend picnickers. A number of huts on the lower terraces are available for the use of youth groups and there are several tracks, a commando style confidence course and picnic areas available for public use.															
Unfortunately there is much abuse of the area, rubbish is often not removed, trail bikes are ridden in the reserve, live trees are cut for firewood and there is evidence of the illegal removal of tree ferns for gardens etc. Extensive damage is also caused by cattle which have free access into the reserve from farmland to the west of Maungakotukutuku Stream. Action must be taken to prevent further damage and stock trespass particularly if the status of the reserve is changed to scenic.															
The boundaries of most of the reserve follow topographical features; however the northern boundary is a straight line drawn without consideration to topography. We suggest a rationalisation of this boundary to follow a fenceable ridge to the north. This would involve the addition of approximately 20 hectares of scrub and forest. (Continued..)															
R.... hours... Fine..... conditions SAF, DJC July 1984															
1 NATURALNESS															
TREND: D deteriorating; S steady; I improving															

MAIN HABITATS AND FEATURES (Continued)											
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	L	L	L
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H	M	I	M
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	H	H	I	L
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	L	L	S	H
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100	202		

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (Continued)

The land to the south of Old Game Farm is reserved for water purposes and is controlled by the Wellington Regional Council. It contains forest similar to type 1 but healthier and with considerable emergent podocarps in some areas. Any of this forest would make a valuable addition to Old Game Farm reserve. Of particular interest is Mt Manganui which lies on the main ridge approximately 1.5km from Old Game Farm. In boggy areas on its flat summit it contains a number of sub-alpine species which are occurring well below their normal altitudinal limit, a result of severe climate and poor drainage. This vegetation may be a remnant from the last glaciation and is of considerable scientific interest. Severe damage is being caused by over-use of the track traversing the subalpine bog areas. Management of the area and the construction of a suitable walkway are necessary for the continued survival of this vegetation and the authors consider that Lands and Survey have the most experience and expertise to provide these. If additions are made to the Old Game Farm Scenic Reserve an effort should be made to include entire catchments and to have boundaries which follow fenceable ridgelines.

NB: As this report was going to print it was learned that Old Game Farm had just been re-designated a Scenic Reserve and had simultaneously had a name change. It is now officially known as Maungakotukutuku Scenic Reserve.

REFERENCES Department of Lands and Survey, 1984. Draft Management Plan. Old Game Farm Recreation Reserve.

% area	SUMMARY	HABITATS	INFER						OBSERVED				
			WATER/ SHORE	forest/scrub	forest/scrub	scrub	scrub	scrub	higher native plants	N	S	M	H initials
✓	tall conifer ¹ forest/trees	a = adjacent reserve	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
	conifer ² forest/trees												
	bush forest/trees												
7.8	Bl ³ forest/trees	sw/fw coast											
17.6	scrub/shrubs < 6m	sw/fw bush											
	tall tussocks/grassland	sw/fw estuary											
	short tussocks/grassland	sw/fw rockpool											
	grassland/grasses	lake 120m +											
	sedge/land/sedges	pool/tautau											
	rushland/rushes/reeds	river fm +											
	herbland/herbs	stream	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
	"tussock" herbland ⁴	spring/seepage											
5.4	fernland/forests												
	"mess" land												
1.2	bracken												
1.8	exotic grassland ⁵												
	exotic herbland/woodland												
	exotic scrub/shrubs												
	exotic forest/trees												
	introduced "native" cover												
	bag/swamp/pakihi												
	marsh sw/fw												
	mudflat sw/fw												
	bluff/rocks												
	bluffs/rocks in bush												
	waterfall												
	cave/gorge												
	gravel habitat/scree												
	dune/sand												
	limestone												
	ultrabasics												
	geological site												
	breeding ground												
	rare/interesting animals												
	rare/interesting plants												
	historic site												
	historic building												
	prehistoric site												
	camp /midden/pits												
	terraces/earthworks												
	burial/tapa												
	boating												
100													

¹ tall conifer: kahikatea, kauri, matai, rimu, totara

² remaining 11 tree-sized spp

³ broadleaved

⁴ e.g. flax

⁵ incl. rough grassland, pasture etc

TREES AND SHRUBS

Native

Alseuosmia pusilla
Alectryon excelsum
Aristotelia serrata
Beilschmiedia tawa
Brachyglottis repanda
Carpodetus serratus
Cassinia leptophylla
Coprosma areolata
C. colensoi (incl *C. banksii*)
C. foetidissima
C. grandifolia
C. lucida
C. propinqua
C. rhamnoides
C. robusta
C. rotundifolia
C. tenuicaulis ✓
C. sp. (C. "taylorae")
C. robusta X C. propinqua
Cordyline indivisa
Coriaria arborea
Cyathodes empetrifolia
Dacrydium cupressinum
Elaeocarpus dentatus
E. hookerianus
E. dentatus X E. hookerianus

Adventive

Berberis glaucocarpa
Leycesteria formosa

Fuchsia excorticata
Gaultheria antipoda
G. sp. (G. depressa var.
novae-zelandiae - Franklin 1962)
Geniostoma rupestre var.
Griselinia littoralis
G. lucida
Hebe stricta var. atkinsonii
Hedycarya arborea
Knightia excelsa
Laurelia novae-zelandiae
Leptospermum ericoides
L. scoparium
Leucopogon fasciculatus
Lophomyrtus bullata
Macropiper excelsum
Melicytus lanceolatus
M. ramiflorus
Metrosideros robusta
Mida salicifolia
Myrsine australis
M. divaricata
M. salicina
Neomyrtus pedunculata
Olearia arborescens
O. paniculata

Olearia rani
O. solandri
Paratrophis microphylla
Pennantia corymbosa
Pentachondra pumila
Pittosporum cornifolium
P. eugenioides
P. tenuifolium
Podocarpus dacrydioides
(=Dacrycarpus dacrydioides)
P. ferrugineus
(=Prumnopitys ferruginea)
P. halii
P. spicatus
(=Prumnopitys taxifolia)
Pseudopanax arboreus
P. colensoi s.s.
P. crassifolius
P. edgerleyi
P. simplex
Pseudowintera axillaris
P. colorata
Rhopalostylis sapida
Schefflera digitata
Solanum aviculare
Weinmannia racemosa

Solanum nodiforum
Ulex europaeus

CLIMBERS, LIANES ETC.

Native

Clematis forsteri
C. paniculata
Freycinetia baueriana ssp. banksii
Metrosideros diffusa

Metrosideros fulgens
M. perforata
Muehlenbeckia australis ✓
Parsonsia heterophylla

Passiflora tetrandra
Ripogonum scandens
Rubus cissoides

GRASSES, RUSHES AND LIKE PLANTS

Native

Agropyron kirkii
Carex dissita
C. forsteri
C. inversa ✓
C. virgata ✓
C. sp. (Section Acutae)
Cortaderia fulvida
C. toetoe
Dichelachne crinita
Eleocharis acuta
E. gracilis
Gahnia pauciflora
G. setifolia

Juncus australis
J. gregiflorus
J. novae-zelandiae
J. planifolius
J. sarophorus
Luzula picta s.s.
L. subclavata
Microlaena avenacea
M. stipoides
Rytidosperma gracile
Schoenus maschalinus

Scirpus habrus
S. prolifer
S. reticularis
Uncinia astonii
U. banksii
U. ferrugineus
U. filiformis
U. gracilenta
U. rupestris
U. uncinata
U. zotovii

Adventive

Agrostis tenuis
Cynosurus cristatus

Dactylis glomerata
Festuca arundinacea

Glyceria fluitans
Juncus tenuis

HERBS

Native

Acaena anserinifolia
A. novae-zelandiae
Aporostylis bifolia
Astelia fragrans
A. solandri
Australina pusilla
Bulbophyllum pygmaeum ✓
Caladenia carnea
Callitriches muelleri
Cardamine sp. (C. debilis agg.)
Chiloglottis cornuta
Collospermum hastatum
C. microspermum
Corybas trilobus
Cotula membranacea

Dendrobium cunninghamii
Dianella nigra
Dichondra repens
Drosera peltata ssp. auriculata
Drymoanthus adversus
Earina autumnalis
E. mucronata
Epilobium alsinoides
E. brunnescens
E. insulare
E. komarovianum
E. narteroides
Epilobium nummularifolium
E. pedunculare
E. pubens

E. rotundifolium
Galium propinquum
Gastrodia cunninghamii
Geranium microphyllum
Gnaphalium audax
G. gymnocephalum
G. kerriense
G. limosum
G. sphaericum
G. sp. (G. luteo-album agg.)
G. kerriense X Helichrysum bellidioides
Gonocarpus micranthus
Helichrysum bellidioides
H. filicaule
Hydrocotyle americana

(Continued..)

HERBS (Continued)

<i>Hydrocotyle elongata</i>	<i>Nertera depressa</i>	<i>R. tenuicaulis</i>
<i>H. moschata</i>	<i>N. setulosa</i>	<i>Senecio minimus</i>
<i>Hypericum japonicum</i>	<i>Orthoceras strictum</i>	<i>S. hispidulus</i>
<i>Jovellana repens</i>	<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	<i>Stellaria parviflora</i>
<i>Lagenifera pumila</i>	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	<i>Thelymitra longifolia</i>
<i>Lemna minor</i>	<i>Plantago raoulii</i>	<i>T. pauciflora</i>
<i>Libertia grandiflora</i>	<i>Potamogeton cheesmanii</i>	<i>Triglochin striatum</i>
<i>L. ixoides</i>	<i>Pterostylis banksii</i>	<i>Typha orientalis</i>
<i>Luzuriaga parviflora</i>	<i>P. montana</i>	<i>Urtica incisa</i>
<i>Microritis unifolia</i>	<i>Ranunculus hirtus s.s.</i>	<i>Vicia filicaulis</i>
<i>Myriophyllum propinquum</i>	<i>Raoulia glabra</i>	<i>Wahlenbergia marginata</i>

Adventive

<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i> ssp. <i>triviale</i>	<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>	<i>S. mikanioides</i>
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	<i>Mentha sauvieolens</i>	<i>Silene gallica</i>
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	<i>Nasturtium sp.</i>	<i>Spirodela oligorrhiza</i>
<i>Galium aparine</i>	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	<i>Vinca major</i>
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	<i>Vicia sativa agg.</i>

FERNS AND ALLIES

<u>Native</u>		
<i>Anisarthropteris lanceolata</i>	<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>	<i>Leptopteris hymenophylloides</i>
<i>Blechnum chambersii</i>	<i>C. medullaris</i>	<i>L. superba</i>
<i>B. colensoi</i>	<i>C. smithii</i>	<i>L. hymenophylloides</i> X <i>L. superba</i>
<i>B. discolor</i>	<i>Dicksonia fibrosa</i>	<i>Lindsaea trichomanoides</i>
<i>B. filiforme</i>	<i>D. squarrosa</i>	<i>Lycopodium scariosum</i>
<i>B. fluviatile</i>	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	<i>L. varium</i>
<i>B. membranaceum</i>	<i>Grammitis billardieri</i>	<i>L. volubile</i>
<i>B. minus</i>	<i>G. ciliata</i>	<i>Ophioglossum sp.</i>
<i>B. nigrum</i>	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	<i>Paesia scaberula</i>
<i>B. sp. (a) (B. capense agg.)</i>	<i>Hymenophyllum armstrongii</i>	<i>Pellaea rotundifolia</i>
<i>B. sp. (b) (<i>Lomaria latifolia</i>)</i>	<i>H. bivalve</i>	<i>Phymatosorus diversifolius</i>
<i>B. sp. (a) X B. sp. (b)</i>	<i>H. demissum</i>	<i>P. scandens</i>
<i>B. penne-murina</i>	<i>H. dilatatum</i>	<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>
<i>Botrychium australe</i>	<i>H. ferrugineum</i>	<i>Polystichum richardii</i>
<i>B. biforme</i>	<i>H. flabellatum</i>	<i>P. silvaticum</i>
<i>Cardiomales reniforme</i>	<i>H. flexuosum</i>	<i>P. richardii</i> X <i>P. silvaticum</i>
<i>Ctenopteris heterophylla</i>	<i>H. multifidum</i>	<i>P. vestitum</i>
<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i>	<i>H. pulcherrimum</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
	<i>H. rarum</i>	<i>Pteris macilenta</i>
	<i>H. revolutum</i>	<i>P. tremula</i>
	<i>H. sanguinolentum</i>	<i>Pyrrosia serpens</i>
	<i>H. scabrum</i>	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
	<i>Hypolepis rufobrunnata</i>	<i>Sticherus cunninghamii</i>
	<i>Hypolepis tenuifolia</i> (=ambigua)	<i>Tmesipteris elongata</i>
	<i>Lastreopsis glabrella</i>	<i>T. tannensis</i>
	<i>L. hispida</i>	<i>T. endlicherianum</i>
	<i>Leptolepia novae-zelandiae</i>	<i>T. venosum</i>

BIRDS

bellbird	grey duck	silvereye
blackbird	greywarbler	tui
chaffinch	harrier	welcome swallow
eastern rosella	little black shag	white-backed magpie
fantail	pied tit	wood pigeon
goldfinch	rifleman	yellowhammer
greenfinch		

N.B. Plant species list compiled from authors field survey (1984) and from combined lists of C.C. Ogle, A.P. Druce and members of the Wellington Botanical Society (compiled on trips to the Maungakotukutuku Valley 1973-1983).