

Plant list Oporua forest remnants, including Oporua Scenic Reserve (Nov 97/Jan 98) - see map for site numbers, 1-4 = Oporua St. remnants, 5 = Oporua Scenic Reserve.

Species (scientific/common name)	1a	1b	2	3	4	5
trees and shrubs						
<i>Alectryon excelsus</i> titoki	l	c	c	c	c	c
<i>Beilschmiedia tawa</i> tawa						l
<i>Carmichaelia arborea</i> native broom						x
<i>Coprosma areolata</i>	u			u	l	c
<i>C. propinqua</i>	a		c	l	c	l
<i>C. rotundifolia</i>	2					
<i>C. rigida</i>	u	u	u			l
<i>C. robusta</i>						x
<i>C. rubra</i>	2					
<i>C. propinqua</i> x <i>C. robusta</i>						x
<i>Cordyline australis</i> cabbage tree	c	c	a	c	c	c
<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i> karaka						u
<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydoides</i> kahikatea	a	a	a	a	a	a
<i>Elaeocarpus hookerianus</i> pokaka	c	c				
<i>Hoheria angustifolia</i> narrow-leaved lacebark	1		2	20+	u	u
<i>H. sextylosa</i> long-leaved lacebark				u	u	l
<i>Korthalsella clavata</i> dwarf mistletoe	a		u			
<i>K. lindsayi</i> dwarf mistletoe	u	c	c	c	c	l
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i> kanuka				l	c	c
<i>Laurelia novae-zelandiae</i> pukatea			c			
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> manuka	u					
<i>Lophomyrtus bullata</i> ramarama	3		u		u	
<i>L. obcordata</i> rohutu			u		u	
<i>L. obcordata</i> x <i>L. bullata</i>	?		u		?	
<i>Macropiper excelsum</i> kawakawa						u
<i>Melicope simplex</i>	u				u	l
<i>Melicytus micranthus</i>	l	c	c	c	c	c
<i>M. ramiflorus</i> whitey wood, mahoe						l
<i>Myoporum laetum</i> ngaio		l				
<i>Myrsine australis</i> mapou	c		c	c	c	l
<i>M. divaricata</i> weeping matipo	l	c	u	c	a	c
<i>Nestegis lanceolata</i> white maire			l			
<i>Pennantia corymbosa</i> kaikomako	l	l	l			l
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> kohuhu	u					u
<i>Plagianthus regius</i>						x
<i>Podocarpus totara</i> totara	u	u		u		
<i>Prumnnotitys taxifolia</i> matai	u	u	l	l	l	l
<i>Sophora microphylla</i> kowhai	c		c	c	c	c
<i>Streblus heterophyllus</i> small-leaved milk tree	c	c	l	l	c	c
climbers						
<i>Muehlenbeckia australis</i>	l				l	l
<i>M. complexa</i>	u				l	l
<i>Parsonsia heterophylla</i>	l		l	l	c	l
<i>Passiflora tetrandra</i> kohia	l		l		l	l
<i>Ripogonum scandens</i> supplejack	u					l
<i>Rubus schmidelioides</i>	l		l	u	l	l

a = abundant, c = common, u = uncommon (or actual no. of individuals), l = local (may be common in small areas), x = recorded by I. Gabites in 1981 (In: Wassilieff et. al. 1986). Area 1a and 1b surveyed 20.11.97, areas 2-5 on 13.01.98.

Description of the sites.

Area 1a (PNA site 213b).

This area (approx. 1.5 ha.) is located next to the drive way to the house, partly on low dunes. It has been fenced off with a single electric wire for about one year. The area nearest to the drive-way has a good canopy with abundant forest regeneration (including kaikomako, *Coprosma propinqua*, *C. areolata*, *Melicytus micranthus* and kowhai). The higher parts have pokaka (*Elaeocarpus hookerianus*) as a dominant tree. It may indicate that this tree was an important component of the original vegetation of established eastern Lake Wairarapa dunes. I have not come across this vegetation type on the Wairarapa Plains before.

The eastern, more open part of the remnant has *C. propinqua* as a dominant component of the vegetation. *Korthalsella clavata* was found on 127 *C. propinqua* shrubs, in most cases covering the host shrub. In addition *K. clavata* was also found on a single *Myrsine australis* (the first time that *K. clavata* has been found on anything other than *C. propinqua* and *Muelenbeckia complexa* in the Wairarapa). *K. lindsayi* was found on *C. areolata* and *C. rigida* (next to *C. propinqua* covered with *K. clavata*). This is the first area where *K. clavata* and *K. lindsayi* have been found together. It is also the first site where *K. clavata* has been found on private property (the other 3 sites are in the DOC reserves Boggy Pond, Mathews Lagoon and J.K.Donalds).

Area 1b (PNA site 213a).

Small forest block (approx. .5 ha.), part of the garden, now excluded from grazing. Little undergrowth other than *Myrsine divaricata* (with *Korthalsella lindsayi* on 10 hosts) and *Melicytus micranthus*. This area is excluded from the protection proposal. One ngaio (not present in area 1a).

Area 2 (PNA site 211).

Area 2 (approx. 1.5 ha.) is a kahikatea/cabbage tree forest remnant that has been degraded over time. The single wire electrical fence has not prevented cattle to enter and graze the forest. As a result it is open with obvious signs of wind and cattle damage. Lower water levels of the general area will also have affected the health of the vegetation.

It is an interesting remnant though, with pukatea as the tree that stands out, and makes it significantly different from the other remnants. I counted 19 individual pukatea trees in this area. It appears that they are the "oldest" trees in the forest and do not look too bad. The only other kahikatea/pukatea forest remnant is Tuhitarata Scenic Reserve.

Korthalsella clavata was found only on two *Coprosma propinqua* hosts, with dozens of other *C. propinqua* shrubs being "clavata-free". *K. lindsayi* was common on *Myrsine australis* (only the second Wairarapa site where it has been found on this

host), *Myrsine divaricata* and on single *Lophomyrtus bullata* and *L. obcordata* shrubs.

Area 3 (PNA site 210 part).

A varied remnant (approx. 2 ha.), again with a non-functioning single wired fence. Cattle has been in the forest recently. Part of the forest remnant is in good condition - see map - and the remnant as a whole shows less wind and cattle damage than area 2.

The abundance of *Hoheria angustifolia* is interesting and important. *Kortbalsella lindsayi* covers many wind-shaped *Myrsine divaricata* shrubs. Kanuka is present in small numbers.

Area 4 (PNA site 210 part).

This remnant (approx. 1.5 ha.), separated from area 3 by a farm track, has been excluded from grazing stock for a couple of years. It has a closed canopy and seedlings of a number of shrubs and trees (including *Myrsine divaricata*, kowhai, *Coprosma* sp. and titoki) have appeared (mainly) at the base of trees. A number of ground fern species are present.

Some weeds are present (Jerusalem cherry, a small *Solanum* [*nigra*?] and an unidentified species of the Lamiaceae), but do not pose a threat.

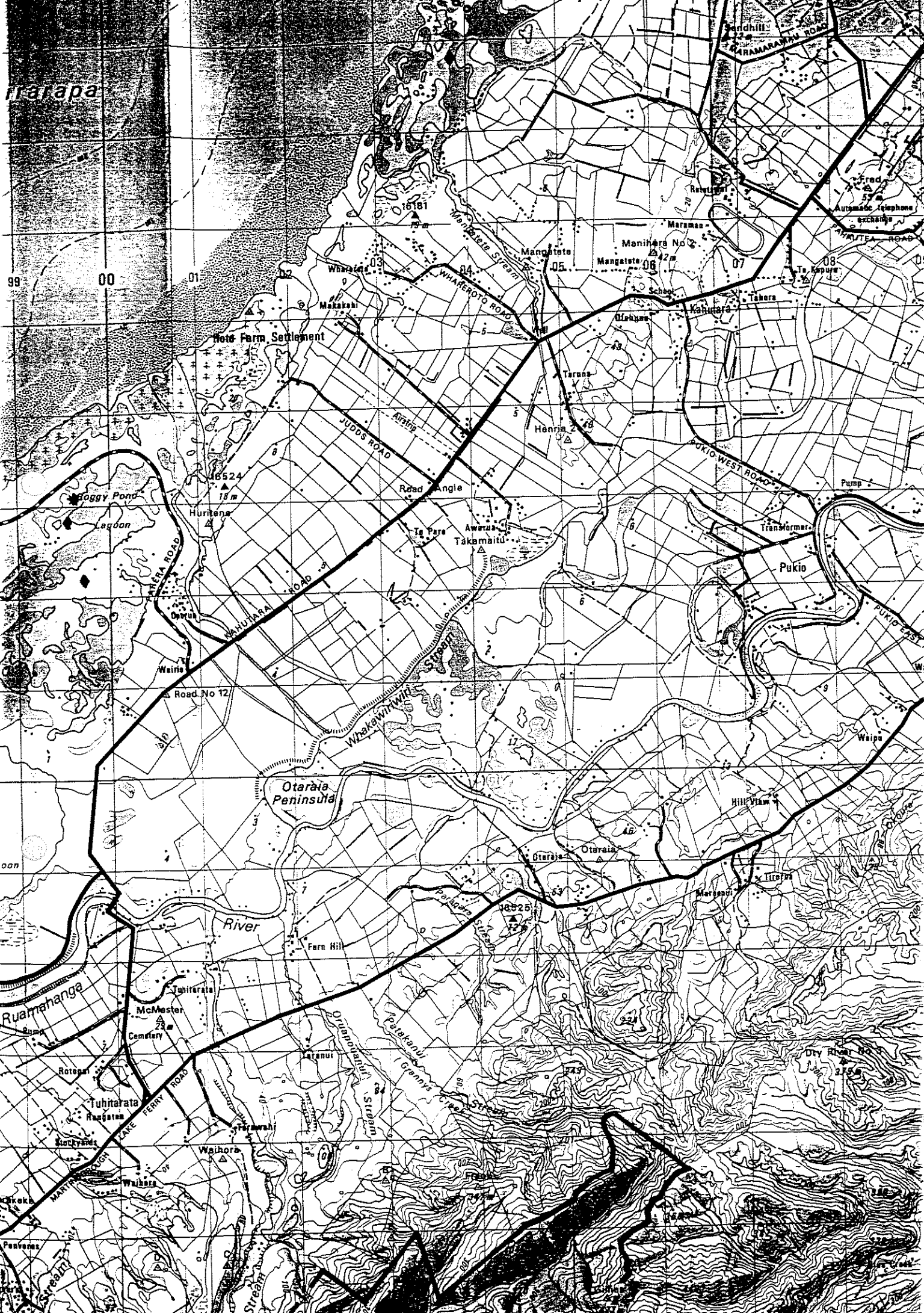
Fantails, grey warbler and shining cuckoo were seen in the forest remnant.

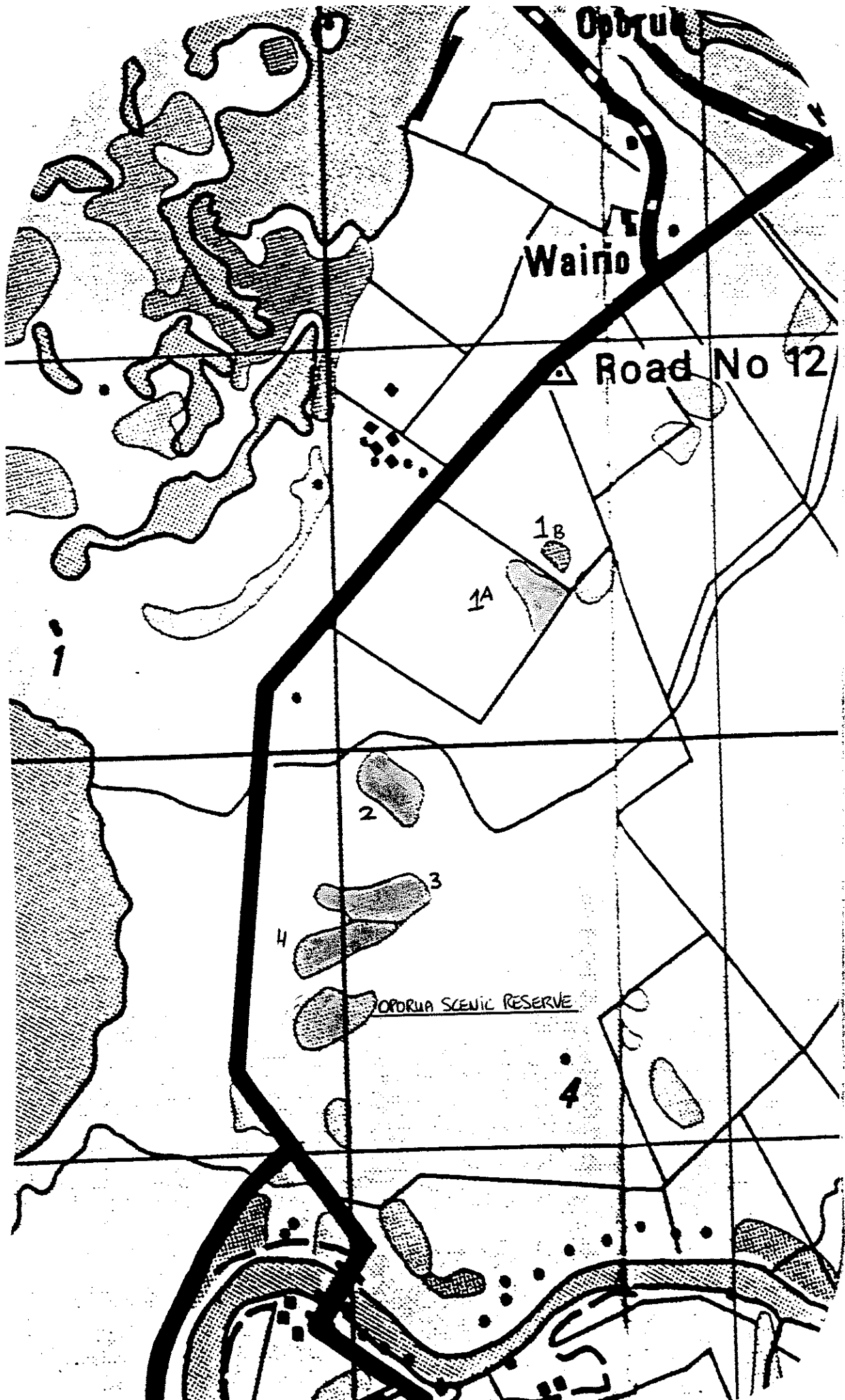
Area 5 (PNA site 209).

Oporua Scenic Reserve, 1.69 ha.

The area was last (?) looked at from a botanical point of view in 1981 by I. Gabites. She states that there are weeds throughout the reserve (e.g. ragwort and Jerusalem cherry) and that "the forest floor is well lit, so the undergrowth is prolific, in particular sedges, buttercup, grasses, *Parsonsia* and ferns". At present, the canopy is closed and little light reaches the forest floor. The weeds have gone and the vegetation of the forest floor is a dense layer of mainly divaricating shrubs and young trees, including kahikatea (dense in places). New woody species include typical forest plants such as karaka and kawakawa. The reserve shows that small remnants can recover after excluding stock.

Oporua Scenic Reserve has one major (new!) weed problem: Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*). It covers (as a blanket) approx. 120 m. along the fence on both sides of the gate (10-20 m wide) and needs **URGENT** control. Small patches of the weed are popping up inside the forest as well. The fencing is in good working order.





Road

DENSE AREA WITH GOOD REGENERATION

COPROSA PROPINQUA WITH ABUNDANT VIOCHALISIA CLAVATA AND SOME V. LINDSAYI (ON C. AREOLATA & C. RIBIDA)

1B

1A

HOUSE

AREA WITH PUKETERA V. LINDSAYI ON M. AUSTRALIS

V. CLAVATA ON C. PROPINQUA

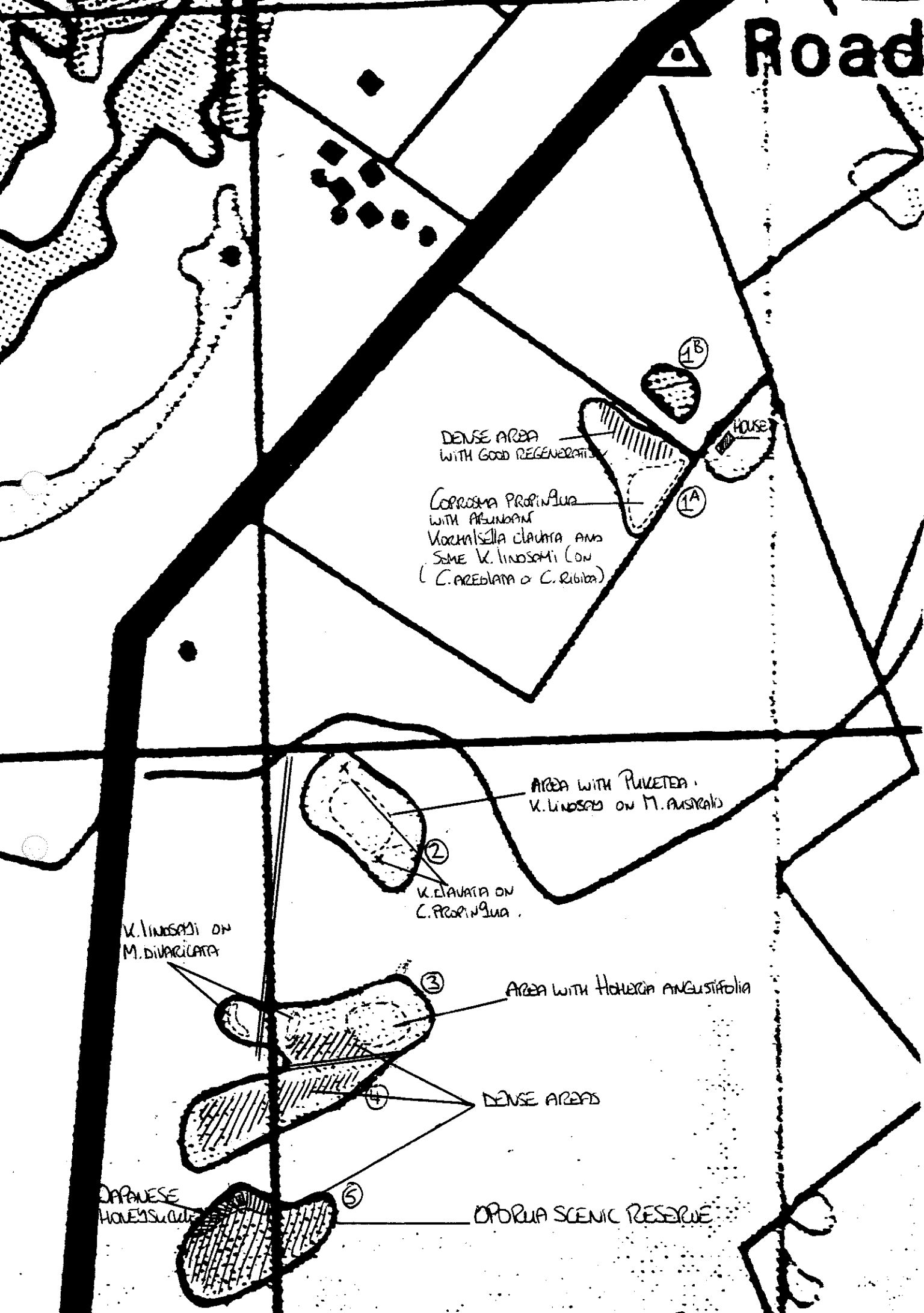
V. LINDSAYI ON M. DIVARICATA

AREA WITH HOLERIA ANGSTIFOLIA

DENSE AREAS

JAPANESE HONEY SUCCULE

OPORUA SCENIC RESERVE



SITE NO: 0209 Site name: **Te Opai Bush E** Map: S27 Grid ref: 000893
Area (ha): 2 Altitude (m): Land system:
Principal landform: Floodplain Other landform:
Vegetation type: Forest Site description:
Dominant species: *Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*
Other species: *Cordyline australis*, *Alectryon excelsus*, *Prumnopitys taxifolia*, *Kunzea ericoides*,
Melicytus micranthus, *Coprosma areolata*
Significance: Fenced, undergrowth, proximity to other remnants
Comments:

SITE NO: 0210 Site name: **Te Opai Bush B** Map: S27 Grid ref: 002895
Area (ha): 5 Altitude (m): 5 Land system: Alluvial plain
Principal landform: Floodplain Other landform:
Vegetation type: Site description:
Dominant species: *Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*
Other species: *Cordyline australis*, *Alectryon excelsus*, *Prumnopitys taxifolia*, *Kunzea ericoides*,
Melicytus micranthus, *Coprosman areolata*
Significance: Proximity to other remnants, size
Comments: Fenced track roadside, high level of pasture.

SITE NO: 0211 Site name: **Te Opai Bush D** Map: S27 Grid ref: 001899
Area (ha): 1 Altitude (m): 5 Land system: Alluvial plain
Principal landform: Floodplain Other landform:
Vegetation type: Site description:
Dominant species: *Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*
Other species: *Cordyline australis*, *Alectryon excelsus*, *Prumnopitys taxifolia*, *Kunzea ericoides*,
Melicytus micranthus, *Coprosma areolata*
Significance: Proximity to other remnants, restoration possibilities
Comments: High level of pasture

SITE NO: 0213A Site name: **Te Opai Bush A1** Map: S27 Grid ref: 005905
Area (ha): 1 Altitude (m): 5 Land system: Alluvial plain
Principal landform: Floodplain Other landform:
Vegetation type: Site description:
Dominant species: *Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*
Other species: *Cordyline australis*, *Alectryon excelsus*, *Prumnopitys taxifolia*, *Kunzea ericoides*,
Melicytus micranthus, *Coprosma areolata*
Significance: Proximity to other remnants, restoration possibilities
Comments:

SITE NO: 0213B Site name: **Te Opai Bush A2** Map: S27 Grid ref: 004903
Area (ha): 2 Altitude (m): 5 Land system: Alluvial plain
Principal landform: Floodplain Other landform:
Vegetation type: Forest Site description: Regenerating forest on
plain
Dominant species: *Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*
Other species: *Cordyline australis*, *Alectryon excelsus*,
Significance: Proximity to other remnants, restoration possibilities