

from Preliminary Draft
Management Plan.

(3) Enhancement of shrublands

The gorse shrublands at the northern and southern ends of the study area are beginning to regenerate toward a mahoe-dominant scrub. It may be another 20-30 years however before the gorse is finally overtopped by mahoe. The mahoe scrub will not be as species-rich as the forest stands as shade-tolerant species will be favoured initially in this vegetation. Regeneration to a kohekohe-titoki forest could be hastened by introducing the longer-lived canopy species into the gorse stands.

SPECIES SUITABLE FOR REGENERATION WORK

All native tree and shrub species known to be present in the forest stands are suitable for revegetation work and all species should be utilised to ensure a representative species mix.

The following native tree and shrub species were recorded on the escarpment:

Alectryon excelsus, titoki
Brachyglottis repanda, rangiora
Carmichaelia arborea, native broom
Cassinia leptophylla, tauhinu
Coprosma repens, taupata
Coprosma rhamnoides
Coprosma robusta, karamu
Cordyline australis, cabbage tree
Corynocarpus laevigatus, karaka
Dysoxylum spectabile, kohekohe
Geniostoma rupestre, hangehange
Griselinea lucida, puka
Leptospermum scoparium, manuka
Macropiper excelsum, kawakawa
Melicope ternata, wharangi
Melicytus ramiflorus, mahoe
Myoporum laetum, ngaio
Olearia paniculata, akiraho
Olearia solandri, Solander's tree daisy
Pennantia corymbosa, kaikomako
Pseudopanax arboreus, fivefinger
Solanum aviculare, poroporo
Sophora microphylla, kowhai