

LIST OF VASCULAR PLANTS IN AND AROUND STREAM THAT CROSSES THE ROAD 100m SHORT OF ROAD END AT KAITAWA, WHITIREIA PARK Topomap R26 & Pt R25 655112

Pat Enright, Olaf John 03/09/00(3hrs)
Pat Enright 9/9/00 (2hrs)

This survey covers the banks and bed of the lower stream gully, the two main gullies that feed into the stream and the ridge between these gullies. There is little open water to be seen until the stream gorges about 100 metres up from the road and even then it must be reduced to muddy pools during the summer. There are however some small fish in the stream that must be able to survive the dry season. The upper reaches of the stream and the feeder gullies are merely swampy drainage channels well pugged up by the cattle. There were 3 dead cattle beasts along the edges of the boggy areas but cause of death was not obvious.

The true right branch has a good stand of *Carex secta* at its head but from there down the well grazed vegetation is mainly *Isolepis prolifer*, *Juncus* species and exotic grasses. There is one small outcrop on the true right bank that has an interesting assemblage growing in the cracks and pockets in the rock. This includes *Carex breviculmis*, *Epilobium atriplicifolium*, *Arthropteris tenella* and a small *Isolepis sp.* that was not in flower. These species are all uncommon in the park.

The true left branch was much the same as the main part of the true right branch with no species of particular note.

The ridge between the two gullies is covered in the main by low growing wind shorn manuka, with *Cyathodes fraseri* being common in most of the area between manuka patches.

Where the stream gorges there is some remnant and regenerating vegetation as the steep banks provide protection from browse. Of note is the tree fern *Dicksonia squarrosa* that has its only representative in the park growing here? Silver fern (*Cyathea dealbata*), mamaku (*Cyathea medullaris*) and some nice examples of the native broom (*Carmichaelia australis*) are also found here.

Fencing of part or all of this area to keep the cattle out would allow the regeneration of the bush areas and also provide a better habitat over time for the fish in the stream. The cattle may be better off as well if the presence of the dead beasts is anything to go by.

Dicotyledonous trees and shrubs

<i>Carmichaelia australis</i>	native broom
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i> subsp. <i>propinqua</i>	mingimingi
<i>Coprosma repens</i> (unc)	
<i>Coprosma rhamnoides</i>	
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i> x <i>C. robusta</i> (unc)	
<i>Cyathodes fraseri</i>	
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	manuka
<i>Leucopogon fraseri</i>	
<i>Meliccytus crassifolius</i> (unc)	
<i>Meliccytus ramiflorus</i>	mahoe
<i>Ozothamnus leptophyllus</i>	tauhinu
<i>Pimelea prostrata</i>	

Dicotyledonous lianes and related trailing plants

<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	pohuehue
<i>Tetragona trigyna</i>	native spinach

Ferns

<i>Adiantum cunninghamii</i>	
<i>Arthropteris tenella</i> (unc)	
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	necklace fern
<i>Asplenium appendiculatum</i> subsp. <i>maritimum</i>	
<i>Blechnum novae zelandiae</i> (both forms)	kiokio
<i>Cyathea dealbata</i> (unc)	ponga, silver fern

Cyathea medullaris (unc)
Dicksonia squarrosa (unc)
Hypolepis ambigua
Paesia scaberula
Polystichum richardii

mamaku
wheki

pikopiko

Orchids

Microtis unifolia
Thelymitra longifolia (unc)

onion leaved orchid
maikuku

Grasses

Poa anceps subsp anceps
Poa cita

Sedges

Carex breviculmis (unc)
Carex flagellifera
Carex geminata
Carex secta
Carex virgata
Carex cf. testacea (“raotest”)
Cyperus ustulatus
Eleocharis gracilis
Isolepis nodosa
Isolepis prolifer
Isolepis reticularis (unc)
Isolepis sp.
Leptocarpus similis

Rushes and allied plants

Juncus australis
Juncus distegus
Juncus gregiflorus
Juncus pallidus
Juncus planifolius
Luzula banksiana var. banksiana

Daisy-like herbs (Composites)

Cotula australis
Cotula coronopifolia
Euchiton audax
Euchiton involucrata
Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum agg.
Senecio glomeratus
Senecio minimus

batchelors buttons

Dicotyledonous herbs other than Composites

Aciphylla squarrosa
Apium prostratum
Crassula sieberiana
Dichondra repens
Epilobium atriplicifolium (unc)
Epilobium nummulariifolium
Geranium retrorsum
Hydrocotyle moschata
Hydrocotyle novae-zelandiae
Hypericum gramineum
Leptostigma setulosa
Lobelia anceps
Oxalis exilis
Ranunculus acaulis

Wahlenbergia ramosa (unc)

Adventives

Dicotyledonous trees and shrubs

Chrysanthemoides monilifera
Ulex europaeus

boneseed
gorse

Dicotyledonous lianes and related trailing plants

Rubus fruticosus
Vicia sativa

blackberry
climbing veitch

Grasses

Agrostis stolonifera
Dactylis glomerata
Glyceria declinata
Holcus lanata
Poa annua

cocksfoot
floating sweet grass
yorkshire fog

Rushes and allied plants

Juncus effusus

Daisy-like herbs (Composites)

Cirsium vulgare
Conyza bilbaoana
Hypochaeris radicata
Sonchus oleraceus

scotch thistle
fleabane
catsear
sow thistle

Dicotyledonous herbs other than Composites

Acaena agnipila
Anagallis arvensis
Callitriche stagnalis
Centaurium erythraea
Galium aparine
Geranium robertianum
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum
Rumex acetosella
Rumex conglomeratus
Sagina procumbens
Solanum nigrum
Trifolium repens
Veronica arvensis

sheeps burr
scarlet pimpernel
starwort
centaury
cleavers
herb robert
watercress
sheep sorrel
clustered dock
pearlwort
nightshade
white clover
field speedwell