



greater WELLINGTON
REGIONAL COUNCIL
Te Pane Matua Taiao

Wellington Regional

native plant guide

Revised edition 2010

KAMAHI

Weinmannia racemosa

Suitable areas:
Northern Wairarapa



Scott Farrell



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KOWHAI

Sophora chathamica

Suitable areas:
Pauatahanui-Porirua Harbour



This guide explains how you can use native plants to help our native ecosystems survive and flourish, and at the same time beautify your garden or your rural property. For gardeners, and those wanting to restore the indigenous environment, we provide practical advice on selecting plants which are ecologically appropriate for your area.

How to use this guide

Check the map on p14 to find the zone for your garden. Each zone page has a list of suburbs and place names to help confirm that you are at the right zone. They also have background information about the general weather patterns, geology and soils, and past vegetation.

The plants on each zone page are organised in their botanical categories – trees, shrubs, climbers, ferns, etc. We have used their botanical names only where we needed to be more specific. The plants recommended on your zone page are only a few of the many that are appropriate for that zone. For a wider selection see the main plant list.

If you want to learn more about planning your garden, why native plants are a good choice and where to go for your plants,
READ ON...

New Zealand's unique, indigenous flora

At least 84% of New Zealand indigenous plant species are endemic, which means that they occur naturally, nowhere else in the world. This makes them very special and globally significant. In the Wellington region alone 90 native vascular plant species are threatened – and they need our help.

We have recommended more than 30 of these threatened species as suitable for gardens or shelter belts. Look for this symbol 🌿 in the main plant list. Gardening with native plants provides a natural insurance policy for them and the ecosystems of which they are a part.

Your garden and indigenous ecosystems

Ecosystems are living associations of plants, animals and other organisms, such as fungi, that interact with one another and their surrounding environment. Scientific information and local knowledge confirm that many of our region's indigenous ecosystems are deteriorating. If you choose to grow appropriate native plants in your garden you will strengthen the links that hold indigenous ecosystems together, helping to reverse this widespread decline in our natural heritage.

All the plants recommended in this guide are appropriate for the Wellington region. For example, we recommend the endangered Wellington shrub *Muehlenbeckia astonii*, shrubby tororaro, for planting in the Wellington region but not in regions further north. This is because it was never found naturally occurring north of Wellington region.

On the other hand pohutukawa, *Metrosideros excelsa*, is an example of a tree that is not appropriate for the Wellington region because its natural, geographic range extends only as far south as the volcanic plateau. For that reason you will not find pohutukawa recommended in this guide. Instead we recommend its close relative northern rātā, *Metrosideros robusta*.

Why use native plants?

Plants that are native to an area have particular ecosystem advantages:

- They are genetically adapted to local conditions and soils and are therefore likely to perform better
- They blend ecologically and aesthetically with the local, natural, landscape. The “Wellington region look”
- Their seeds help maintain the integrity of the local gene pool and sustainability of local ecosystems
- They are more likely to be compatible with local invertebrate populations

Eco-sourcing

More people are increasingly taking care to use only plants which are eco-sourced. This means that they are grown from seed from local, wild populations. For example *Coprosma repens*, the common taupata species that grows naturally around the Wellington coastline, is the same species as the Auckland taupata. However, it is subtly different because it has evolved to withstand Wellington conditions. We suggest that you check with your local nursery whether the plants that you are buying are locally sourced.

Note: Only people who have a permit from the local or regional authority or the Department of Conservation are allowed to collect seeds from native plants on public land. No native plants should be removed from the wild.

Using this guide will help you:

- Feel confident about using native species
- Enjoy contributing to fostering the region’s indigenous ecological diversity
- Choose native plants suited to the ecological conditions in your area
- Select native plants that encourage native birds to visit your property
- Appreciate the role your garden plays in the local ecology



Greater Wellington
Librarian
Elizabeth Banks

Where can you find out more

There are good books available to help you learn more about the special qualities of New Zealand's native plants and how best to care for them. A few are listed below, but booksellers and nurseries will be able to advise you about others.

Going native – making use of New Zealand native plants. Edited by Ian Spellerburg and David Given, 2004, Canterbury University Press

Bush vitality – a visual assessment kit. Helmut Jansen, 2004, Horizons Regional Council

Native forest monitoring – a guide for forest owners and managers. Peter Handford, 2002, Forme Consulting Group Ltd

Plant me instead – plants to use instead of common and invasive environmental weeds in the lower North Island. Department of Conservation, 2005

Nature guide to the New Zealand forest. John Dawson and Rob Lucas, 2000, Godwit

Which coastal plant? A simple guide to the identification of New Zealand's common coastal plants. Andrew Crowe, 2003, Viking

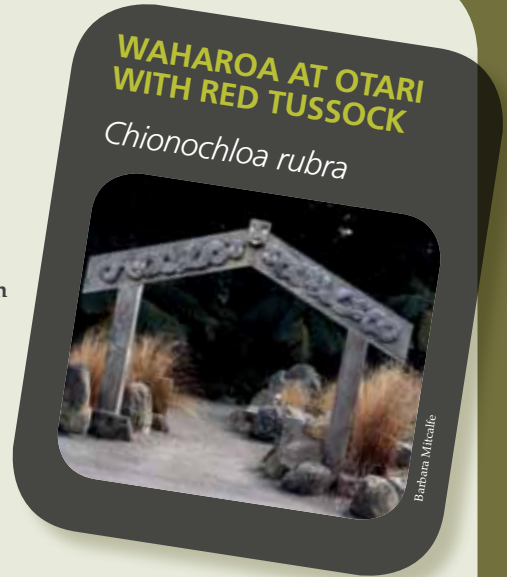
Which native forest plant? Andrew Crowe, 1999, Viking

The Reed field guide to New Zealand native trees. J.T. Salmon, 2004, Reed

Growing Native Plants in Kapiti. Isobel Gabites, 1999, available from Kapiti Coast District Council office

Greater Wellington publications

- **Managing your bush block – a guide to looking after indigenous forest remnants in the Wellington region**
- **Mind the Stream – a guide to looking after urban and rural streams in the Wellington region**
- **A Beginner's Guide to Wetland Restoration**
- **Understanding the wet in wetland**
- **So you're thinking about a pond...**
- **Fish friendly culverts and rock ramps in small streams**
- **How to choose local native plants**



Where can you buy native plants

Nurseries, garden centres and plant shops supply a good range of native plants but we cannot guarantee that all plant suppliers will have all the plants recommended in this guide. Some suppliers may order plants in for you. A few nurseries specialise in native plants and some even supply eco-sourced stock.

For professional advice on all aspects of growing native plants, call Wellington City Council's Otari/Wilton's Bush Native Botanic Garden on 04 475 3245 or email otari@wcc.govt.nz. Otari have an open day and plant sale each winter. The WCC Berhampore nursery, 04 389 9729, has an open day and plant sale each May. In the Wairarapa, Greater Wellington's Akura Conservation Centre, Akura Road, Masterton, can help with plant queries, 06 370 5614. It is open from June to September.



Some planning tips...

Get to know your garden and its characteristics – where the moist places are, where wind is a factor and how much sunlight do different parts get. Knowing these sorts of things will help you select the plants most suited to your garden's conditions.

If you're putting in lots of plants, draw up a planting plan. Part of the planning includes thinking about the right time of year to plant, and, if the plants are difficult to obtain, ordering them well in advance.

If you plan to plant trees, site them away from any underground utilities such as drains and cables. This also applies to pathways, fences and neighbouring properties.

...planting tips...

You will need to prepare the planting site by removing weeds and clearing vegetation for about a metre around the planting position. Avoid digging except where necessary, because it exposes dormant weed seeds which will then germinate.

If you have a big area to plant consider putting your plants close together. Dense planting to begin with helps provide cool cover for tender roots and also keeps weeds down. Mulching is a good idea – a 10cm-15 cm layer will suppress weeds and reduce the need for watering.

...and aftercare

Keep your new plants weeded and watered until they are established. Water them early or late in the day when it is cooler, and water around the roots rather than over the leaves.

Pest plants

You can also help our native ecosystems by taking care to not let garden plants introduced from other countries escape into the wild. About 75% of terrestrial weeds and 50% of freshwater weeds are garden escapees. On average, eight garden plant species each year become naturalised in the wild.

Always dispose of garden refuse carefully. The green waste section of your local landfill is a good place for many pest plants. When introduced species take over and displace native plants, native wildlife can be deprived of its food source and habitat.

In New Zealand there are already more than 2000 introduced species that have gone wild, with another 17,000 introduced species growing in our gardens. This compares with approximately 2,100 formally named and described native plant species. Increasing the total number of plant species (native and introduced) does not necessarily increase biodiversity – it can reduce it.

Some of the pest plants that have taken over, such as old man's beard, are well known, as is the threat from Darwin's barberry, wild ginger, cathedral bells and banana passionfruit. Smothering creepers are particularly bad for our native ecosystems. But there are lots more!

For information on pest plants in the Wellington region, contact Greater Wellington's Biosecurity department in Upper Hutt (04 526 5325) or Masterton (06 378 2484). They can give you information to help identify these pests or you can pick up a brochure from any of the Greater Wellington offices (Wellington, Upper Hutt, Masterton).

Further reading

Pest plants of the Wellington region. Greater Wellington publication number WRC/B10-G-02/59

Plant me instead 2005. Department of Conservation

Websites

Greater Wellington Regional Council
www.gw.govt.nz

Akura Conservation Centre
www.gw.govt.nz/akura

Department of Conservation
www.doc.govt.nz

What bird?
www.whatbird.co.nz

New Zealand Plant Conservation Network
www.nzpcn.org.nz



Ecological Zones of the Wellington region

People who live in the Wellington region know it's an interesting, varied place. From the mild Kapiti Coast, through the hot, dry Wairarapa plains, to the rugged, windswept southern coast and the cooler, moister upper Hutt Valley hills, variations in climate and landscape have produced local differences in plants found there.

We have divided the region into 14 zones, reflecting the mix of environmental factors that make these parts of the region ecologically distinctive from each other. The map on p14 shows these zones.

In addition to information about each of the 14 zones, there is also an extra page about moist or wet places wherever they occur in the region. We've identified and recommended native plants that will flourish in boggy gardens, beside streams and other damp places throughout the region.

Zone pages each contain the following information:

Location

A map showing where the zone is in the region, and the names of some settlements and suburbs within the zone.

Environmental factors

A description of soil and climatic conditions present in the zone.

This information is useful for you to know when choosing and establishing plants. A series of symbols helps signal the sorts of plants to look for in the main list that will grow in the conditions experienced in the zone.















Past landscape

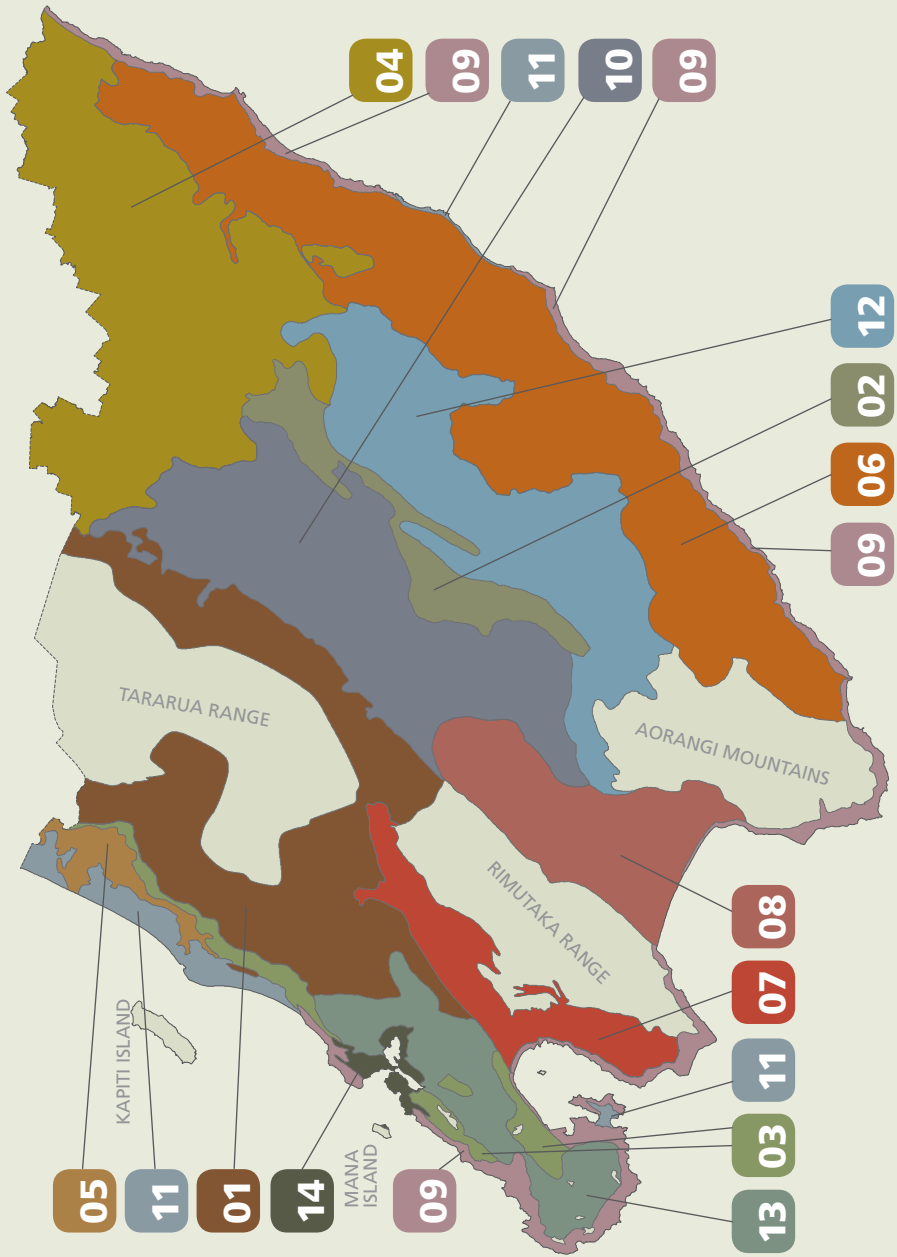
This is a summary of the zone's landscape character, plus a historical picture of what the zone might have looked like before forest clearance and other landscape modifications.

Plants recommended

For each zone we've recommended a selection of plants for a variety of reasons. All are, or used to be, naturally occurring in that zone. Some are still abundant (karamū), scarce (pīngao) or critically threatened in the region (*Meliccytus obovatus*). All contribute to the Wellington region's indigenous biodiversity. For more suggestions see the main plant list.

On the zone pages, we have chosen to use common names wherever possible or brief descriptions. Botanical names are listed where common or Māori names are not specific enough. The main list has common, Māori and botanical names, plus information about "heritage trees" and "niche" plants.

Suitable conditions key	
	Tough
	Frost-hardy
	Frost-hardy when mature
	Open sunlight
	Partial shade
	Full shade
	Attractive flowers/fruit
	Attractive to birds
	Coastal
	Threatened
	Dry
	Damp



Eco zones in the Wellington region

01 Western Inland Hill Country

02 Eastern Wairarapa Foothills

03 Nikau Belt

04 Northern Wairarapa

05 Otaki-Waikanae Alluvial Terraces

06 East Wairarapa Dry Hill Country

07 Hutt & Wainuiomata

08 Southern Wairarapa Plains

09 Rocky Coastal Zone

10 Central Wairarapa Plains

11 Duneland

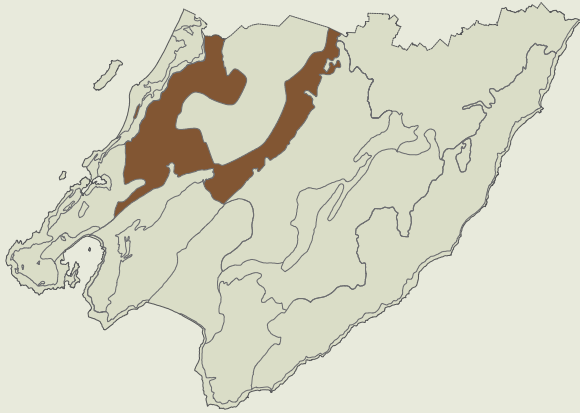
12 Inland Wairarapa Hill Country

13 Inland Wellington – Porirua

14 Pauatahanui – Porirua Harbour

01: Western Inland Hill Country

Reikorangi, Otaki Forks, Akatarawa, Western Hutt Hills (north of Kelson) and eastern foothills of the Tararuas



Environmental factors:

High rainfall, with adequate year-round soil moisture and cool temperatures, especially in deep valleys.

Past landscape: Hilly country with narrow gorges and deep valleys providing distinct habitats. This area would have been dominated by broadleaf forest (kāmahi/ tawa), with rātā and podocarps.

Did you know?

Tawa are a valuable source of food for kererū, the native pigeon, the only native bird that can swallow the large, olive-like fruit. Tawa need shelter from the wind

Plants we recommend:

“Heritage” trees

Kahikatea, mataī, miro, rimu, tōtara, and red, silver, hard and black beech, northern rātā.

Trees

Big (b) = >15m, Medium (m) = 10-15m, Small (s) = <10m

Broadleaf (*Griselinia lucida*) (m), cabbage tree (m), pigeonwood (m), pōkākā (b), ramarama (s), kāmahī (b), kānuka (m), lancewood (m), lemonwood (m), five finger (m), forest cabbage tree (s), heketara (s), hīnau (b), (s), tawa (b), tītoki (b), tree fuchsia (m), black maire (b).

Shrubs

Kawakawa (shade), glossy tree daisy, *Raukawa anomalous*, horopito, kanono, karamū (*Coprosma robusta*), mountain alseuosmia, bush snowberry, poataniwha, rangiora, rōhutu, *Coprosma areolata*.

Climbers (c) and scramblers (s)

NZ passionfruit (c), NZ jasmine *Parsonsia heterophylla* (c), white, scarlet and clinging rātā (c), white clematis (c), climbing fuchsia.

Grasses (g), sedges (s) and rushes (r)

Speckled sedge (s), summer-flowering toetoe (g), jointed wire rush (r).

Ferns, including tree ferns (tf)

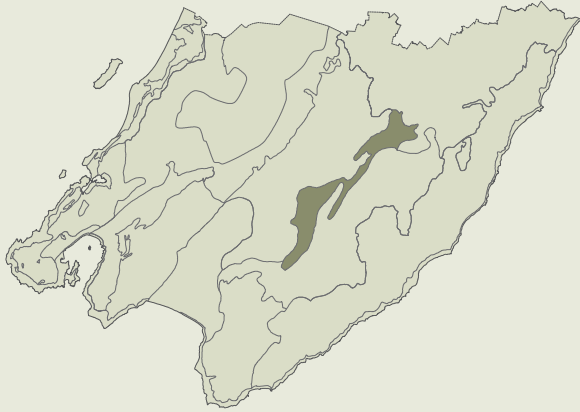
Hen and chicken, soft tree fern, kiokio, hard fern, black tree fern, gully fern, crown fern, whekī ponga (tree fern).

Look for these symbols in the main list (p46) for more plants to plant in this zone:



02: Eastern Wairarapa Foothills

Tauweru River, Gladstone, Ponatahi



Environmental factors:

A dry climate with windy summers that worsen drought conditions. Loess-rich soils on the foothills east of the plains pug in the winter. Some frosts experienced.

Past landscape: Drier areas were dominated by kānuka associations and tōtara. Tītoki and ngaio dominated the relatively frost-free areas.

Did you know?

Button fern (*Pellaea rotundifolia*, *tarawera*) is New Zealand's most common and widespread fern. The *Pellaea* family is widespread throughout the world. Button fern has dark green rounded parts to its fronds as its name suggests. The spores develop along the margin of the underside of the leaf

Plants we recommend:

“Heritage” trees

All podocarps, especially tōtara & mataī; black beech.

Trees

Big (b) = >15m Medium (m) = 10-15m Small (s) = <10m

Broadleaf (m) (*Griselinia lucida*), cabbage tree (m), fivefinger (m), forest cabbage tree (s) hīnau (b), kaikōmako (s) kōhūhū (m), lancewood (m), lacebark (s) lowland ribbonwood (b), mānuka (m), marble-leaf (s) narrow-leaved maire (b), ngaio (m), rewarewa (b), *Sophora microphylla* (s) small-leaved milk tree (s), lemonwood (m), tawa (b), tūtoki (b), tree hebe (s), white maire (b), wineberry (s), rōhutu (s).

Shrubs

Coprosma propinqua, *Coprosma rigida*, karamū (*Coprosma lucida* and *Coprosma robusta*), *Raukaua anomalus*, kanono, *Carmichaelia australis*, poataniwha, rangiora.

Climbers (c) and scramblers (s)

NZ convolvulus (c), NZ passionfruit (c), NZ jasmine (*Parsonsia capsularis*) (c), white rātā (c), *Clematis foetida* (c), small white rātā (c).

Ferns, including tree ferns (tf)

Button fern, NZ maidenhair, silver fern (tf), rasp fern.

Grasses (a), sedges (s) and rushes (r)

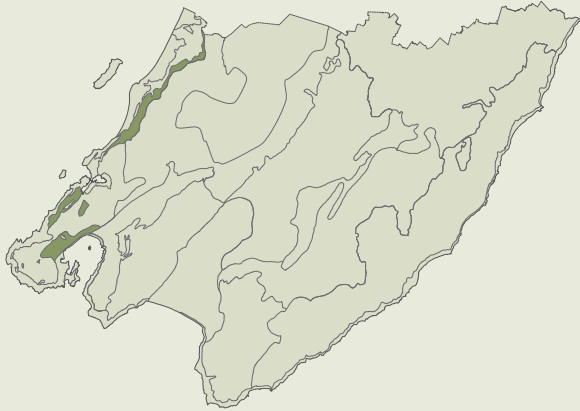
Longwood tussock (s) Glen Murray tussock (s), spring-flowering toetoe (g), Beddie’s tussock (g).

Look for these symbols in the main list (p46) for more plants to plant in this zone:



03: Nīkiau Belt

Wilton, Wadestown, Crofton Downs, Ngaio, Khandallah, Broadmeadows, Raroa, Korokoro, Maungaraki, Greenacres, Elsdon, Nīkau Valley, Hemi Matenga and Kaitawa



Environmental factors:

A temperate climate with year-round soil moisture and high humidity. Mostly frost-free and lacking in extreme conditions.

Past landscape: Once dominated by tawa, now dominated by kohekohe, with nīkau reflecting the mild conditions.

Did you know?

New Zealand's only palm tree, nīkau, is the southernmost palm in the world. Its prolific clusters of scarlet fruit are an important source of food for birds. Nīkau grow best when they get plenty of light. Plant them at the bush margin or under a break in the canopy.

Plants we recommend:

“Heritage” trees

Kahikatea, mataī, miro, rimu, tōtara.

Trees

Big (b) = >15m Medium (m) = 10-15m Small (s) <10m
Tawa (b), kohekohe (b), tītoki (b), rewarewa (b), nīkau palm (m), tree fuchsia (m), five-finger (m), wineberry (s), marbleleaf (S), kaikōmako (m), māhoe (m), toro (s), whārangi (s), ngaio (m), large-leaved milk tree (b), small-leaved milk tree (b).

Shrubs

NZ gloxinia, mountain alseuosmia, kawakawa, hangehange, poataniwha, glossy tree daisy.

Climbers (c) and scramblers (s)

NZ passionfruit (c), scarlet rātā (s), small white clematis (c), clinging rātā (c), white clematis (c).

Ferns, including tree ferns (tf)

Black tree fern, soft tree fern, hen and chickens fern, lance fern, gully fern.

Grasses (g), sedges (s) and rushes (r)

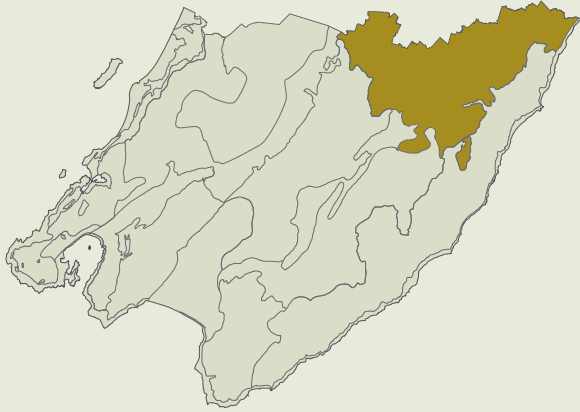
Toetoe: both spring and summer-flowering species (g).

Look for these symbols in the main list (p46) for more plants to plant in this zone:



04: Northern Wairarapa

Mauriceville, Bideford, Mt Bruce,
Mataikona River, Kopuaranga



Environmental factors:

Higher rainfall year-round than elsewhere in the Wairarapa. Relatively low annual sunshine hours.

Past landscape: Diverse habitats through hilly country. Heavy podocarp forest in higher rainfall areas. To the east, the vegetation was dominated by mixed forests of rimu, rātā and mataī.

Did you know?

Many plants in the *Olearia* and *Brachyglottis* genera (such as rangiora) are tree daisies, woody members of the family Asteraceae. They have white, yellow or cream flowers and furry undersides to their leaves. They have white, yellow or cream flowers and furry undersides to their leaves. The trunks of the trees have bark that peels away in long, thin strips. The glossy tree daisy is found in forest and shrubland, often near the treeline.

Plants we recommend:

“Heritage” trees

Kahikatea, mataī, miro, rimu, tōtara, red & silver beech, northern rātā.

Trees

Big (b) >15m Medium (m) = 10-15m Small (s) = <10m
Fivefinger (m), forest cabbage tree (s), hīnau (b), inanga (s), kāmahī (b), mānuka (m), mountain cabbage tree (m), narrow-leaved māhoe (s), maire: black, narrow-leaved, swamp & white (all b), northern rātā (b), pukatea (b), rōhutu (s), tawa (b), toro (s).

Shrubs

Glossy tree daisy, kawakawa, kanono, mountain alseuosmia, lancewood, tree daisy, bush snowberry, *Raukaua anomalus*, swamp coprosma, weeping māpou.

Climbers (c) and scramblers (s)

NZ passionfruit (c), *Fuchsia perscandens* (c), white rātā (c), scarlet rātā (c), white clematis (c).

Ferns, including tree ferns (tf)

Climbing threadfern, crown fern, hanging spleenwort, gully fern, kiokio, Prince of Wales’ feather, rough tree fern, sickle fern, single crepe fern, soft tree fern, black tree fern, whekī ponga (tf).

Grasses (g), sedges (s) and rushes (r)

Machaerina sinclairii (s), bush rice grass (g), speckled sedge (s), *Carex buchananii* (s), *Carex secta* (s), *Carex virgata* (s), wind grass (g), snow grass (g), red tussock (g), Glen Murray tussock (s).

Look for these symbols in the main list (p46) for more plants to plant in this zone:



05: Otaki-Waikanae alluvial terraces

Hautere, Otaki, Te Horo, Waikanae
(but not Otaki Beach, Te Horo Beach
or Waikanae Beach – see Duneland)



Environmental factors:

The alluvial gravel and silty soils drain readily. This is a warm climate with moderately seasonal rainfall that increases towards the hills. Frosts are mostly light.

Past landscape: The dominant canopy trees, such as tōtara and titoki, were able to tolerate seasonal drought stress. The understorey of small-leaved species was similarly drought-tolerant.

Did you know?

Red-leaved native plants are more common than you think. There are examples from all the major plant groups – ferns, mosses, liverworts, flowering plants and conifers. The handsome parataniwha often develops red leaves.

Parataniwha is a great ground cover for moist shady spots and is especially good alongside a small stream with a tree canopy above. In the Coromandel dense mats of parataniwha grow in valleys with populations of Hochstetter's frog

Plants we recommend:

“Heritage” trees

Kahikatea, mataī, rimu, tōtara, northern rātā.

Trees

Big (b) = >15m Medium (m) = 10-15m Small (s) = <10m

Cabbage tree (m), forest cabbage tree (s), heketara (s), hīnau (b), five-finger (m), kohekohe (b), kōhūhū (m), lemonwood (m), long-leaved lacebark (s), mānuka (m), pigeonwood (m), ramarama (s), rewarewa (b), rōhutu (s), tītoki (b), whārangi (s), large-leaved milk tree (b), small-leaved milk tree (b).

Shrubs

Bush snowberry, niniao, koromiko.

Climbers (c) and scramblers (s)

Fuchsia perscandens (c), small white clematis (c), white rātā (c), white clematis (c).

Ferns, including tree fern (tf)

NZ maidenhair, silver fern (tf), button fern, kiokio, crown fern.

Grasses (g), dedges (s) and rushes (r)

Speckled sedge (s), silver tussock (g).

Other plants

Parataniwha, NZ gloxinia.

Look for these symbols in the main list (p46) for more plants to plant in this zone:



06: Eastern Wairarapa Dry Hill Country

Tinui, Whareama, Homewood, Te Wharau, Pahaoa, Tukurumuri



Environmental factors:

Seasonal climate – dry, windy summers, cool, moist winters. Slopes exposed to the norwester are prone to summer drying. Soils generally of low natural fertility.

Past landscape: Diverse habitats – hill country, steep escarpments along incised rivers and old raised river terraces. This area was forested throughout with species tolerant of drought. Divaricating, small-leaved shrubs dominated the undergrowth. Kōwhai and ngaio were dominant on the frost-free river escarpments.

Did you know?

Brachglottis compacta is a hardy, Castlepoint endemic. Clinging staunchly to the Castle Rock cliffs, it is a shrub daisy that grows naturally nowhere else in the world. Sometimes called “the piecrust plant” because of its crinkle-edged leaves, it has trusses of bright gold flowers in spring and summer

Plants we recommend:

“Heritage” trees

Mataī, rimu, tōtara, & black, hard, red and silver beech.

Trees

Big (b) >15m Medium (m) = 10-15m Small (s) = <10m

Akeake (s) (green, not purple form), cabbage tree (m), kānuka (m), lacebark (s), mānuka (m), marble-leaf (s), narrow-leaved lacebark (s), narrow-leaved māhoe (s), ngaio (m), *Sophora microphylla* (s), tawa (b), tītoki (b), rōhutu (s).

Shrubs

Brachyglottis greyi, *Brachyglottis compacta*, *Coprosma propinqua*, *Coprosma rhamnoides*, *Coprosma rigida*, *Coprosma virescens*, *Helichrysum lanceolatum*, corokia, poataniwha, *Pomaderris phyllifolia*, raukūmara, *Teucrium parvifolium*, wild Irishman.

Climbers (c) and scramblers (s)

Fuchsia perscandens (c), small white clematis (c), leafless clematis (s), NZ jasmine (*Parsonsia capsularis* (c), *Clematis foetida* (c).

Ferns, including tree ferns (tf)

Silver fern (tf), rasp fern, whekī ponga (tf)
Grasses (g), Sedges (s) & Rushes (r)
Beddie’s tussock (g), knobby clubrush (s)
Longwood tussock (g), spring-flowering toetoe (g).

Look for these symbols in the main list (p46) for more plants to plant in this zone:



A WAIRARAPA GROUNDSEL

Brachyglottis compacta

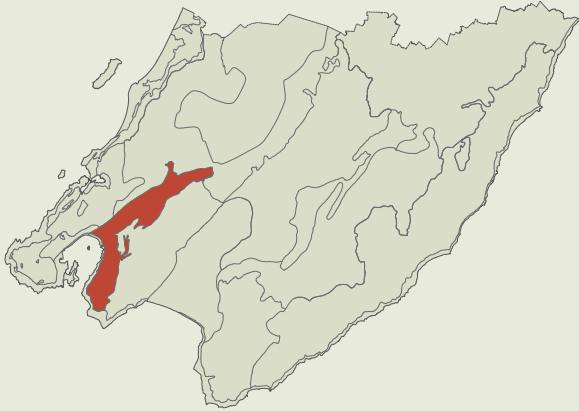


Barbara Mitchell



07: Hutt and Wainuiomata

Wainuiomata valley and hills behind Eastbourne, Lower Hutt (not Western Hills – see Nikau Belt and Inland Wellington – Porirua), Upper Hutt and Kaitoke



Environmental factors:

The climate is wet, cloudy and frosty in winter, but free of extremes. Vegetation patterns determined more by soil fertility.

Past landscape: A pattern of beech and kāmahī-dominated forest on infertile hillslopes, podocarp forest and swamp in cold, wet basins. Lofty podocarp/broadleaf forest would have grown on fertile alluvial river flats.

Did you know?

Our tree fuchsia is one of the largest fuchsias in the world. Some of the flowers have bright, blue pollen, a rarity in the plant world. Kererū love to feed on its leaves, flowers and fruit... but too often possums get there first

Plants we recommend:

“Heritage” trees

Kahikatea, mataī, miro, rimu, tōtara, & black, hard, red & silver beech, northern rātā.

Trees

Big (b) >15m Medium (m) = 10-15m Small (s) = <10m

Five-finger (m), hīnau (b), kāmahī (b), lancewood (m), lemonwood (m), lowland ribbonwood (b), māhoe (s), marbleleaf (s), pōkākā (b), small-leaved milk tree (s), tītoki (b), tree fuchsia (m), tree hebe (s).

Shrubs

Mountain alseuosmia, *Coprosma propinqua*, *Coprosma rhamnoides*, *Coprosma rigida*, *Coprosma areolata*, poataniwha, kawakawa (shade).

Climbers (c) and scramblers (s)

NZ passionfruit (c), white clematis (c).

Grasses (g), sedges (s) and rushes (r)

Silver tussock (g), toetoe: both spring- and summer-flowering species (g).

Ferns, including tree ferns (tf)

Any ferns on the main list should thrive in this zone, in moist sites.

Look for these symbols in the main list (p46) for more plants to plant in this zone:



PONGA (SILVER FERN)
UNDER KANUKA

Cyathea dealbata



Barbara Mitsalfe

08: Southern Wairarapa Plains

Whangaimoana-Pirinoa, Lake Wairarapa, Lake Pounui, Kahutara, Tuhitarata



Environmental factors:

Warm, moist, mild climate in summer. The ground is cold in winter but there are few frosts. Windy all year round.

Past landscape: Terraces and rolling hills were dominated by beech forest, swamp forest and wetland plants in the wetter lakeside soils.

Did you know?

The eastern shore of Lake Wairarapa is an important habitat for native turf plant communities. Turf plants are very short plants that grow at the water's edge. Nationally threatened and rare plants found there include *Leptinella maniototo*, *Crassula ruamahanga*, *Carex cirrhosa*, *Pilularia novaezelandiae*, *Hypsela rivalis*, and *Amphibromus fluitans*.

The Lake Wairarapa wetlands are considered of national and international importance for flora and fauna. Threatened birds such as dabchick, bittern, variable oystercatcher, banded dotterel, Caspian tern and wrybill breed at or use the wetlands

Plants we recommend:

“Heritage” trees

Kahikatea, mataī, miro, rimu, tōtara, black, hard & red beech, northern rātā.

Trees

Big (b)= >15m, **Medium (m)**= 10-15m, **Small (s)** = <10m

Black maire (b), heketara (s), hīnau (b), kāmahī (b), kānuka (m), karaka (m), narrow-leaved maire (b), nīkau palm (m), northern rātā (b), pigeonwood (m), pukatea (b), rewarewa (b), rōhutu (s), toro (S), tree hebe (s), white maire (b), fierce lancewood (s).

Shrubs

Horopito, kanono, karamū (*Coprosma lucida* and *Coprosma robusta*), koromiko, *Coprosma crassifolia*, *Helichrysum lanceolatum*, *Carmichaelia australis*, rangiora, salt-marsh ribbonwood, small-leaved māhoe.

Climbers (c) and scramblers (s)

Small white clematis (c), NZ jasmine (*Parsonsia capsularis*, c), scarlet rātā (c), white rātā (c), white clematis (c).

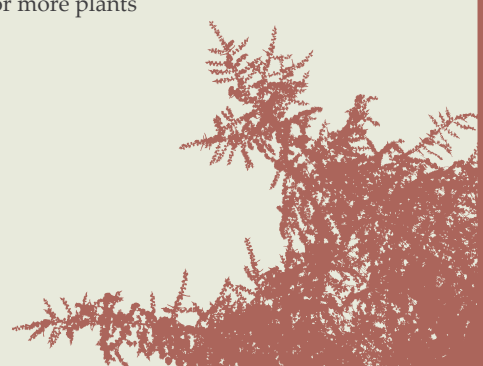
Ferns, including tree ferns (tf)

Black tree fern, button fern, crown fern, rasp fern, rough tree fern, shaking brake, silver fern (tf), sweet fern.

Grasses (g), sedges (s) and rushes (r)

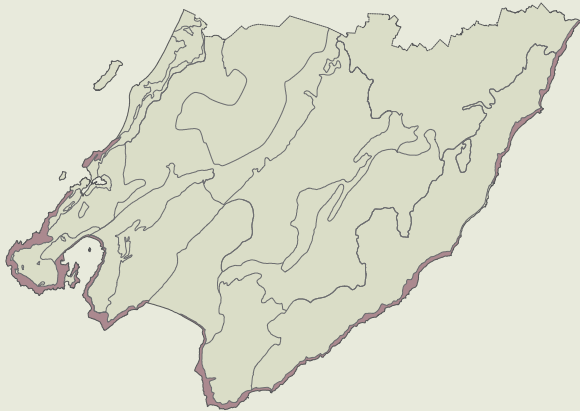
Bush rice grass (g), Longwood tussock (s), *Carex virgata* (s), giant umbrella sedge (s), silver tussock (g), both spring- & summer-flowering toetoe species (g).

Look for these symbols in the main list (p46) for more plants to plant in this zone:



09: Rocky coastal zone

Wairarapa coast (excluding Riversdale), Ngawi and Lake Ferry to north of Eastbourne. Makara, Pukerua Bay and coastal escarpment to Paekakariki. In Wellington – Thorndon, Mount Victoria, Hataitai, Berhampore, Miramar Peninsula Bays, Seatoun and Southern Wellington Bays (not Lyall Bay – see Duneland)



Environmental factors:

Strong, salt-laden winds can cause physical damage to plants. Shelter is important for good plant growth as strong winds also cause drying out. Generally frost-free.

Past landscape: Wind and salt-resistant shrubland, dominated by bluffs and steep escarpments. In gullies and more sheltered parts originally there was a mixed forest of trees adapted to the stresses of excessive drainage and salt.

Plants we recommend:

Trees

Big (b) = >15m Medium (m) 10-15m Small (s) = <10m
Akeake (s) (green, not purple form), akiraho (s), broadleaf (m) (*Griselinia littoralis* and *Griselinia lucida*), cabbage tree (m), kohekohe (b), karaka (b), ngaio (m), marble-leaf (s), taupata (s), tree hebe (s), whārangi (s) kōwhai (m). Note: a number of species of kōwhai are recommended for the Wellington region: *Sophora chathamica*, on the Miramar Peninsula, *Sophora molloyi* on the south coast and *Sophora microphylla* throughout the rest of the region.

Shrubs

Local Wairarapa endemics: *Brachyglottis pentacopa*, *Brachyglottis compacta*. Wellington endemics: *Hebe elliptica* var. *crassifolia*, *Melicytus obovatus*. Appropriate for both the Wairarapa and Wellington: *Coprosma crassifolia*, *Coprosma propinqua*, *Coprosma rhamnoides*, wild Irishman, niniao, coastal tree daisy, koromiko, sand coprosma, sand daphne, shrubby tororaro, thick-leaved māhoe. For Wairarapa add corokia to this list.

Climbers (c) and scramblers (s)

NZ ice-plant (s) small white clematis (c), leafless lawyer (s), pōhuehue (s), shore convolvulus (s), NZ spinach (s), *Fuchsia perscandens* (s/c), leafless clematis (s/c).

Ferns (f), Grasses (g), sedges (s) and rushes (r)

Necklace fern, sweet brake (f), shining spleenwort (f), hound's tongue (f), jointed wire rush (r), spring-flowering toetoe (g), silver tussock (g), *Ficinia nodosa* (s).

Other plants

Coastal flax, creeping pratia, renga lily, sand bidibid, speargrass, sea spurge, shore groundsel, *Linum monogynum*.

Look for these symbols in the main list (p46) for more plants to plant in this zone:



PUKA (BROADLEAF)

Griselinia lucida



Barbara McFalls

Did you know?

Shrubby tororaro (*Muehlenbeckia astonii*) is a nationally endangered species. It is at its northern limit in the Wellington region. Only about 50 individual plants survive in the wild in the North Island. Plant it for a superb hedge

10: Central Wairarapa Plains

Featherston, Greytown, Carterton,
Masterton, Te Ore Ore, Opaki,
Martinborough



Environmental factors:

Generally dry and sunny with a slight increase in rainfall towards the western hills. Frost intensity and frequency increases further north.

Past landscape: Drought and frost-tolerant podocarps dominated the canopy in the well-drained stony soils.

A heritage hedge – why not?

Did you know that the *Corokia cotoneaster* hedge around the Government Buildings (Victoria University Law School) on Lambton Quay was planted over 100 years ago? It's an example of a native shrub, regularly trimmed with care to last more than a lifetime. Small birds such as waxeyes build their nests in it. It has starry yellow flowers followed by scarlet fruit. A wide range of native plants make effective, attractive hedges, wind-breaks and shelter-belts. Almost any tree, shrub or climber can be trained and kept trimmed for this purpose

Plants we recommend:

“Heritage” trees

Black, hard & red beech, mataī, tōtara.

Trees

Big (b) = >15m, Medium (m) = 10-15m. Small (s) = <10m

Black maire (b), broadleaf (*Griselinia lucida*, m), cabbage tree (m), forest cabbage tree (s), kānuka (m), lancewood (m), lemonwood (m), lacebark (s), lowland ribbonwood (b), māpou (s), marble-leaf (s), *Sophora microphylla* (s), tawa (b), tītoki (b), toro (s), white maire (b), wineberry (s), rōhutu (s).

Shrubs

Coprosma propinqua, *Coprosma rhamnoides*, *Coprosma rigida*, *Coprosma virescens*, *Coprosma crassifolia*, *Coprosma areolata*, corokia, koromiko, *Helichrysum lanceolatum*, *Carmichaelia australis*, *Teucrium parvifolium*, wild Irishman.

Climbers (c) and scramblers (s)

Climbing fuchsia (c), small white clematis (c), NZ jasmine (*Parsonsia capsularis*, c), white rātā (c), scarlet rātā (c).

Ferns, including tree ferns (tf)

Button fern, NZ maidenhair, silver fern (tf), rasp fern, shield fern, shining spleenwort.

Grasses (g), sedges (s) and rushes (r)

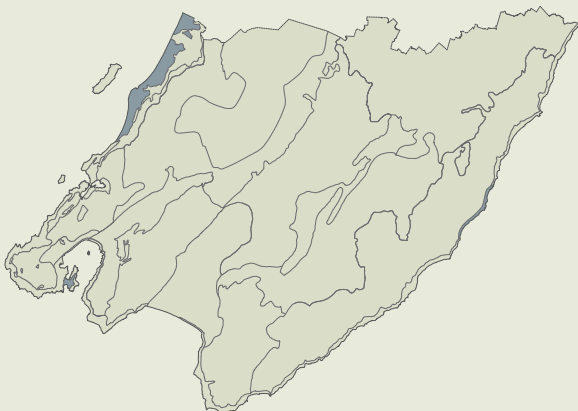
Speckled sedge (s), Longwood tussock (s), silver tussock (g), spring-flowering toetoe (g), wind grass (g).

Look for these symbols in the main list (p46) for more plants to plant in this zone:



11: Duneland

Riversdale, Seaview-Petone, Miramar Flats, Kilbirnie, Rongotai, Lyall Bay, Paekakariki, Raumati, Paraparaumu, Waikanae Beach, Te Horo Beach and Otaki Beach



Environmental factors:

Sandy soils are free-draining, infertile and drought-prone in areas with dry summers. Onshore winds are salt-laden but on the Kapiti Coast it is the easterly storms which can physically damage trees.

Past landscape: A highly diverse area of wetland/dry dune habitat where grass and shrubland dominated the younger dunes and forest covered the old dunes.

Think like a skink

Did you know that skinks are attracted to small-leaved, ground-hugging plants, especially those with white or pale fruit such as New Zealand daphne (*Pimelia prostrata*)? Coprosma species can provide essential cover for skinks on bare rocky sites. Nearby trees can provide perches for predatory birds such as kōtare (kingfisher)

Plants we recommend:

Trees

Big (b) = >15m Medium (m) = 10-15m Small (s) = <10m

Akeake (s), (green, not purple form), akiraho (s), cabbage tree (m), kānuka (b), kohekohe (b) (needs shelter), lancewood (m), māhoe (m), mānuka (m), māpou (s), whau (s, frost tender).

Shrubs

Coastal tree daisy, sand coprosma, *Coprosma rhamnoides*, koromiko, salt-marsh ribbonwood, *Pimelea prostrata*, poroporo (*Solanum aviculare* and *Solanum laciniatum*).

Climbers (c) and scramblers (s)

NZ spinach (s), small white clematis (c), leafless clematis (s), leafless lawyer (s), pōhuehue (s), shore convolvulus (s), white rātā (c), NZ ice plant (s).

Ferns

NZ maidenhair, shaking brake, shield fern, shining spleenwort, sweet brake.

Grasses (g), sedges (s) and rushes (r)

Pingao (s), jointed wire rush (r), *Carex secta* (s), *Carex virgata* (s) sand sedge (s), silvery sand grass (g), spring- and summer-flowering toetoe.

Other plants

Coastal flax, creeping pratia, NZ iris (*Libertia peregrinans*), NZ ice plant.

Look for these symbols in the main list (p46) for more plants to plant in this zone:



12: Inland Wairarapa Hill Country

Hinakura, Tablelands, Ngaumu, Wainuioru, Ruakokoputuna



Environmental factors:

Adequate year-round rainfall but a short growing season with heavy frosts in winter, except where air drains off Pariwhariki Escarpment.

Past landscape: Most hillslopes would have had a rātā-rimu-tawa-broadleaf forest with beech species dominating the drier spurs.

Did you know?

Kahikatea, New Zealand's tallest tree, can grow up to 70m in height. Typically, its distinctive, conically shaped crown rises above the canopy of forest remnants on moist, fertile sites. As with our other podocarps, male and female kahikatea are separate trees. The females bear huge quantities of seeds, each one seated on a bright orange, fleshy structure which attracts birds

Plants we recommend:

“Heritage” trees

Kahikatea, mataī, miro, rimu, tōtara, black, hard, red & silver beech, northern rātā.

Trees

Big (b) >15m, Medium (m) = 10-15m. Small (s) = <10m

Cabbage tree (m), forest cabbage tree (s), tree fuchsia (m), lacebark (s), kānuka (m), maire – black, white, narrow-leaved & swamp (all (b)), inanga (s), rōhutu (s), lancewood (m).

Shrubs

Bush snowberry, creeping māpou, *Coprosma virescens*, *Coprosma crassifolia*, glossy tree daisy, horopito, corokia, *Carmichaelia australis*, poataniwha, streamside tree daisy, weeping māpou, kawakawa (shade).

Climbers (c) and scramblers (s)

Fuchsia perscandens (c), small creeping bush lawyer (s), NZ jasmine (*Parsonsia heterophylla*, c), NZ passionfruit (c), white clematis (c).

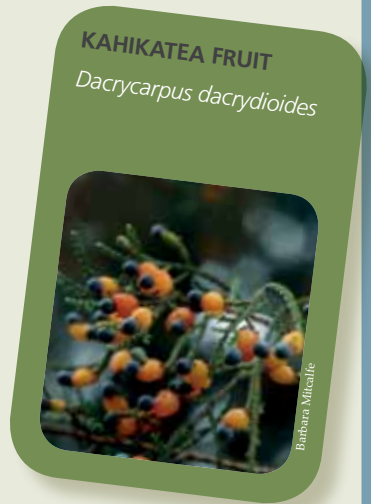
Ferns, including tree ferns (tf)

Black tree fern, gully fern, hound’s tongue, lance fern, Prince of Wales’ feathers, rough tree fern, soft tree fern, whēkī ponga (tf), NZ maidenhair.

Grasses (g), sedges (s) and rushes (r)

Machaerina sinclairii (s), jointed wire rush (r), lake clubrush (s), *Carex buchananii* (s), *Carex secta* (s), red tussock (g), snow grass (g), summer-flowering toetoe (g).

Look for these symbols in the main list (p46) for more plants to plant in this zone:



13: Inland Wellington-Porirua

Karori, Kelburn, Northland, Brooklyn, Newlands, Paparangi, Churton Park, Johnsonville, Belmont, Kelson, Moonshine, Tawa, Porirua East, Cannons Creek, Waitangirua and Ascot Park



Environmental factors:

Though windy, year-round rainfall enables uninhibited plant growth. The clay-rich soils are generally fertile and moisture retentive. Frosts in the valley floors and basins.

Did you know?

Towering northern rātā trees used to clothe the region's hillsides, bursting into scarlet flower at Christmas. They are now rare in the Wellington region. Pohutukawa and rātā belong to the myrtle family (Myrtaceae) which is made up of about 3,000 different tropical and warm temperate trees, shrubs and vines. Eucalyptus, feijoas, cloves, guavas and bottlebrushes are also members of this family

Past landscape: Close to Cook Strait, this was a forested landscape in complex hilly terrain with turbulent winds resulting in lots of microclimates. On higher slopes rātā-rimu forest flourished. The five Wellington species of podocarp dominated the cooler basins and valleys.

Plants we recommend:

“Heritage” trees

Kahikatea, mataī, miro, rimu, tōtara, northern rātā.

Trees

Big (b) >15m Medium (m) = 10-15m Small (s) = <10m

Kaikōmako (s), kohekohe (b), lancewood (m), lemonwood (m), lacebark (m), marble-leaf (s), northern rātā (b), pigeonwood (m), ramarama (s), *Sophora microphylla* (s), small-leaved milk tree (s), tawa (b), tītoki (b), tree fuchsia (m), tree hebe (s), whārangi (s), rōhutu (s).

Shrubs

NZ broom species, *Raukawa anomalous*, glossy tree-daisy, koromiko, mountain alseuosmia, poataniwha, *Coprosma propinqua*, *Coprosma rhamnoides*, *Coprosma areolata*, kawakawa (shade).

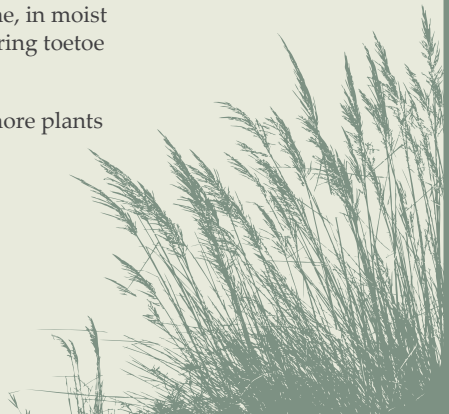
Climbers (c) and scramblers (s)

Fuchsia perscandens (c), small white clematis (c), NZ jasmine (*Parsonsia heterophylla*, c), white clematis (c), scarlet rātā (c).

Ferns, Grasses (g), sedges (s) and rushes (r)

Any ferns in the main list should thrive in this zone, in moist sites. Speckled sedge (s), spring- & summer-flowering toetoe species (g).

Look for these symbols in the main list (p46) for more plants to plant in this zone:



14: Pauatahanui-Porirua Harbour

Plimmerton, Whenua Tapu, Camborne, Mana, Pauatahanui, Whitby, Papakowhai, Paremata, Onepoto, Titahi Bay



Environmental factors:

This is a warm, moist, fertile area which is influenced, but not dominated by, the salty prevailing winds.

Past landscape: Originally the forest was rich podocarp/broadleaf but with a coastal influence evident, kōwhai and ngaio fringing the dry harbour banks.

Did you know?

The white felted undersides of rangiora leaves are a good paper substitute – you can use them for letter writing or more mundane chores. This small tree is a favourite for bush restoration projects. All parts of the plant are poisonous, which may explain why it's rarely nibbled by caterpillars

Plants we recommend:

“Heritage” Trees

Kahikatea, rimu.

Trees

Big (b) = >15m Medium(m) = 10-15m Small (s) <10m

Forest cabbage tree (s), heketara (s), kāmahi (b), kānuka (m), kohekohe (b), marble-leaf (s), pigeonwood (m), rōhutu (s), *Sophora chathamica* (s), tawa (b), tree fuchsia (m), whārangi (s).

Shrubs

Melicytus crassifolius, coastal tree daisy, kawakawa (shade), kanono, poataniwha, rangiora, saltmarsh ribbonwood.

Climbers (c) and scramblers (s)

NZ jasmine (*Parsonsia heterophylla*, c), white rātā (c), scarlet rātā (c), white clematis (c).

Ferns, including tree ferns (tf)

NZ maidenhair, black tree fern, hanging spleenwort, hen & chicken fern, kiokio, silver fern (tf), whekī ponga (tf).

Grasses (g), sedges (s) and rushes (r)

Summer-flowering toetoe (g), Glen Murray tussock (s).

Look for these symbols in the main list (p46) for more plants to plant in this zone:



Wetland areas throughout the region

CABBAGE TREE
Cordyline australis



Because the true value of our wetlands has not been fully understood in the past 200 years, more than 90% have been drained to make way for agricultural and urban development. We have one of the highest rates of wetland loss in the world. We need to protect what is left and take action to restore our remaining wetlands.

You may not have a stream or pond in your garden, but there may be a small natural seepage, a damp sandy hollow or a shady area that is moist all year round. Our recommended plants will thrive in these areas too.

Perhaps you have a large property with a wetland or even a river. These sites can be appropriately and attractively planted with native species to prevent or control flood damage, or filter out pollutants in surface water run-off. Native sedges and rushes are particularly useful for this, and they look great.

Did you know?

Best planted in groups, red tussock is one of our most handsome grasses. It needs full sun and a reasonably moist site to develop its colour fully. Takahe eat the shoots and stems of red tussock, as well as seeds, berries and the rhizomes of ferns

Plants we recommend:

“Heritage” trees

Kahikatea, miro.

Trees

Big (b) = >15m Medium (m) = 10-15m Small (s) = <10m
Cabbage tree (m), fivefinger (m), inanga (s), kaikōmako (s), kōhūhū (m), lowland ribbonwood (b), mānuka (m), narrow-leaved lacebark (s), nīkau palm (m), pukatea (b), seven-finger (s), *Sophora microphylla* (s), swamp maire (b), tree fuchsia (m), wineberry (s).

Shrubs

Karamū, bush snowberry, twiggy tree daisy, marsh ribbonwood, rangiora, small-leaved māhoe, swamp coprosma.

Ferns, including tree ferns (tf)

Black tree fern, gully fern, soft tree fern, kiokio, Prince of Wales’ feather, single crepe fern, swamp kiokio, whekī ponga (tf), tangle fern.

Grasses (g), sedges (s), rushes (r) and other plants (o)

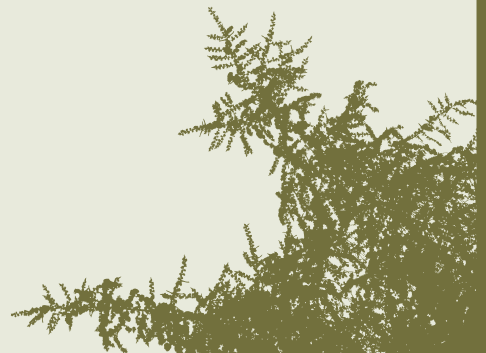
Astelia fragrans (o), *Machaerina sinclairii* (s), *Carex secta* (s), *Carex virgata* (s), bog rush (s), cutty grass (s), giant umbrella sedge (s), *Juncus pallidus* (r), Glen Murray tussock (s), three-square sedge (s), jointed wire rush (r), knobby clubrush (s), lake clubrush (s), raupō (o), red tussock (g), sea rush (r), summer-flowering toetoe (g), swamp flax (o), *Anaphalioides trinervis* (o).

WAHAROA AT OTARI WITH RED TUSOCK

Chionochloa rubra



Barbara Milcalf



Main plant list

PUAWĀNANGA

Clematis paniculata



This list identifies a range of native plants recommended for the Wellington region. All the plants from the zone pages are here, together with some extras.

Plants are listed under several headings, and identified by their common name or description, botanical name, and, where one exists, Māori name. Each plant also has one or more symbols shown, indicating a characteristic to bear in mind when selecting it for your garden and its preference for particular conditions.











Heritage trees

A couple of things for you to bear in mind about “heritage” trees – these trees get BIG and grow for hundreds of years, so think carefully before you plant them beside your house, neighbour’s house, boundary or near power lines.

Included in this list are the magnificent towering forest giants in the “podocarp” family – rimu, mataī, miro, tōtara and kahikitea. All of the “heritage” trees are very slow growing, so while you can admire them in their interesting juvenile forms, it’ll be future generations, not you, that enjoy them at maturity. They are heritage for our future.

Suitable conditions key

	Tough		Attractive flowers/fruit
	Frost-hardy		Attractive to birds
	Frost-hardy when mature		Coastal
	Open sunlight		Threatened
	Partial shade		Dry
	Full shade		Damp

Common name	Botanical name	Suitable conditions	Māori name
black beech	<i>Nothofagus solandri</i> var. <i>solandri</i>		tawhai rauriki
hard beech	<i>Nothofagus truncata</i>		hutu tawhai
kahikatea	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>		kahikatea
mataī	<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>		mataī
miro	<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i>		miro
northern rātā	<i>Metrosideros robusta</i>		rātā
red beech	<i>Nothofagus fusca</i>		tawhai raunui
rimu	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>		rimu
silver beech	<i>Nothofagus menziesii</i>		tawhai
tōtara	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>		tōtara

Other trees















akeake	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>		akeake
akiraho	<i>Olearia paniculata</i>		akiraho
black maire	<i>Nestegis cunninghamii</i>		maire
broadleaf	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>		kāpuka
broadleaf	<i>Griselinia lucida</i>		puka
cabbage tree	<i>Cordyline australis</i>		tī kōuka
fierce lancewood	<i>Pseudopanax ferox</i>		
five-finger	<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>		whauwhaupaku
forest cabbage tree	<i>Cordyline banksii</i>		tī ngahere
heketara	<i>Olearia rani</i>		heketara
hīnau	<i>Elaeocarpus dentatus</i>		hīnau
inanga	<i>Dracophyllum longifolium</i>		inanga
kaikōmako	<i>Pennantia corymbosa</i>		kaikōmako
kāmahi	<i>Weinmannia racemosa</i>		kāmahi

Common Name	Botanical Name	Suitable Conditions	Māori Name
kānuka	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	☀️ ☀️ 🌿	kānuka
kohekohe	<i>Dysoxylum spectabile</i>	🌿 🌿 ☀️ 🌸	kohekohe
kōhūhū	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	🌿 ☀️ ☀️ 🌸 🌿	kōhūhū
kōwhai	<i>Sophora chathamica</i>	🌿 ☀️ ☀️ 🌸 🌿	kōwhai
kōwhai	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	🌿 ☀️ ☀️ 🌸 🌿	kōwhai
kōwhai	<i>Sophora molloyi</i>	🌿 ☀️ 🌸 🌿 🤲	kōwhai
lacebark	<i>Hoheria sexstylosa</i>	☀️ ☀️ 🌸	houhere
lancewood	<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	☀️ ☀️ 🌿	horoeaka
large-leaved milk tree	<i>Streblus banksii</i>	🌿	tūrepo
lemonwood	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>	🌿 ☀️ ☀️ 🌸	tarata
lowland ribbonwood	<i>Plagianthus regius</i>	🌿 ☀️ ☀️	manatu
māhoe	<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	🌿 ☀️ ☀️ 🌿	māhoe
mānuka	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	🌿 ☀️ ☀️ 🌿	mānuka
māpou	<i>Myrsine australis</i>	☀️ ☀️ 🌿	māpou
marble-leaf	<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>	☀️ ☀️ 🌿	putaputawētā
mountain beech	<i>Nothofagus solandri</i> var. <i>cliffortioides</i>	☀️ ☀️ 🌿	tawhai rauriki
mountain cabbage tree	<i>Cordyline indivisa</i>	🌿 ☀️ ☀️ 🌸 🌿	tōi
narrow-leaved lacebark	<i>Hoheria angustifolia</i>	☀️ 🌸	houhi
narrow-leaved māhoe	<i>Melicytus lanceolatus</i>	☀️ ☀️	māhoe wao
narrow-leaved maire	<i>Nestegis montana</i>	☀️	rōroro
ngaio	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	🌿 🌿 ☀️ ☀️	ngaio
nīkau palm	<i>Rhopalostylis sapida</i>	🌿 ☀️ ☀️	nīkau








Common Name	Botanical Name	Suitable Conditions	Māori Name
northern rātā	<i>Metrosideros robusta</i>		rātā
pigeonwood	<i>Hedycarya arborea</i>		porokaiwhiri
pōkākā	<i>Elaeocarpus hookerianus</i>		pōkākā
pukatea	<i>Laurelia novae-zelandiae</i>		pukatea
ramarama	<i>Lophomyrtus bullata</i>		ramarama
rewarewa	<i>Knightia excelsa</i>		rewarewa
rōhutu	<i>Neomyrtus pedunculata</i>		rōhutu
seven-finger	<i>Schefflera digitata</i>		pate
small-leaved milk tree	<i>Streblus heterophyllus</i>		tūrepo
swamp maire	<i>Syzygium maire</i>		maire tawake
tawa	<i>Beilschmiedia tawa</i>		tawa
tītoki	<i>Alectryon excelsus</i>		tītoki
toro	<i>Myrsine salicina</i>		toro
tree fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>		kōtukutuku
tree hebe	<i>Hebe (= Veronica) arborea</i>		koromiko
whārangi	<i>Melicope ternata</i>		whārangi
whau	<i>Entelea arborescens</i>		whau
white maire	<i>Nestegis lanceolata</i>		maire
wineberry	<i>Aristotelia serrata</i>		makomako

Shrubs



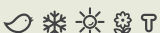


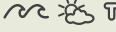

a divaricating coprosma	<i>Coprosma virescens</i>		
an endemic Cook Strait māhoe	<i>Melicytus obovatus</i> ssp. "coast"		
a Mt Percy endemic shrub daisy	<i>Brachyglottis perdicioides</i> ssp. var. "pentacopa"		raukūmara

Common Name	Botanical Name	Suitable Conditions	Māori Name
a NZ broom	<i>Carmichaelia australis</i>	   	neinei
a NZ daphne	<i>Pimelea prostrata</i>	   	pinātoro
a small-leaved coprosma	<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>	  	mingimingi
a small-leaved coprosma	<i>Coprosma rhamnoides</i>	   	
a small-leaved coprosma	<i>Coprosma rigida</i>	   	
a small-leaved shrub	<i>Teucrium parvifolium</i>	 	
a thick-leaved coprosma	<i>Coprosma crassifolia</i>	  	
a thin-leaved coprosma	<i>Coprosma areolata</i>	 	
a Wairarapa pomaderris	<i>Pomaderris phyllicifolia</i> var. <i>ericifolia</i>	  	
a Wgtn. south coast endemic hebe	<i>Hebe elliptica</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i>	  	
a yellow-flowered shrub daisy	<i>Brachyglottis greyii</i>	   	
bush snowberry	<i>Gaultheria antipoda</i>	 	tāwiniwini
Castlepoint groundsel	<i>Brachyglottis munroi</i> ssp. var. "compacta"	  	
coastal tree daisy	<i>Olearia solandri</i>	   	
corokia	<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>	    	korokio
creeping matipou	<i>Myrsine nummularia</i>	  	mātipou
divaricating pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum divaricatum</i>	   	
glossy tree daisy	<i>Olearia arborescens</i>	  	
hangehange	<i>Geniostoma rupestre</i> var. <i>ligustrifolium</i>	 	hangehange
horopito	<i>Pseudowintera colorata</i>	 	horopito

Common Name	Botanical Name	Suitable Conditions	Māori Name
kanono	<i>Coprosma grandifolia</i>	  	kanono
karamū	<i>Coprosma lucida</i>	  	karamū
karamū	<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	   	karamū
kawakawa	<i>Macropiper excelsum</i>	  	kawakawa
koromiko	<i>Hebe stricta</i> var. <i>atkinsonii</i>	  	koromiko
lancewood tree daisy	<i>Olearia lacunosa</i>	   	
long-leaved pimelea	<i>Pimelea longifolia</i>	 	tāraŋga
mountain alseuosmia	<i>Alseuosmia pusilla</i>		toropapa
mountain holly	<i>Olearia ilicifolia</i>	  	hakeke
mountain wineberry	<i>Aristotelia fruticosa</i>	   	
niniaŋ	<i>Helichrysum aggregatum</i>	 	niniaŋ
NZ gloxinia	<i>Rhabdothamnus solandri</i>	  	taurepo
Poataniwha	<i>Melicope simplex</i>		poataniwha
poroporo	<i>Solanum aviculare</i>	   	poroporo
poroporo	<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>	   	poroporo
rangiora	<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i>	 	rangiora
raukawa	<i>Raukaua anomalus</i>	 	raukawa
saltmarsh ribbonwood	<i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i>	    	mākaka
sand coprosma	<i>Coprosma acerosa</i>	   	tātaraheke
sand daphne	<i>Pimelea arenaria</i>	   	aute taranga
shrubby tororaro	<i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i>	   	tororaro
swamp māhoe	<i>Melicytus micranthus</i>	 	manakura

Common Name	Botanical Name	Suitable Conditions	Māori Name
streamside tree daisy	<i>Olearia cheesemanii</i>		
swamp coprosma	<i>Coprosma tenuicaulis</i>		hukihuki
taupata	<i>Coprosma repens</i>		taupata
thick-leaved māhoe	<i>Melicytus crassifolius</i>		
twiggy tree daisy	<i>Olearia virgata</i>		
weeping māpou	<i>Myrsine divaricata</i>		
wild Irishman	<i>Discaria toumatou</i>		tūmatakuru


















Climbers and scramblers

a climbing fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia perscandens</i>		
a scented clematis	<i>Clematis foetida</i>		
leafless clematis	<i>Clematis afoliata</i>		
leafless lawyer	<i>Rubus squarrosus</i>		tataramoa
NZ convolvulus	<i>Calystegia tuguriorum</i>		pōwhiwhi
NZ ice-plant	<i>Disphyma australe</i>		horokaka
NZ jasmine	<i>Parsonsia capsularis</i>		kaiwhiria
NZ jasmine	<i>Parsonsia heterophylla</i>		kaihua
NZ passionfruit	<i>Passiflora tetrandra</i>		kōhia
NZ spinach	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>		kōkihi
pōhuehue	<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>		pōhuehue
scarlet rātā	<i>Metrosideros fulgens</i>		rātā
shore bindweed	<i>Calystegia soldanella</i>		panahi
small creeping bush-lawyer	<i>Rubus australis</i>		tātaramoa

Common Name	Botanical Name	Suitable Conditions	Māori Name
small white clematis	<i>Clematis forsteri</i>	   T	pōānanga
small white rātā	<i>Metrosideros perforata</i>	   T	akatea
white clematis	<i>Clematis paniculata</i>	  	puawānanga
white rātā	<i>Metrosideros diffusa</i>	   T	rātā









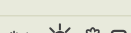
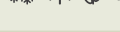
Ferns

black tree fern (tf)	<i>Cyathea medullaris</i>	 	mamaku
button fern	<i>Pellaea rotundifolia</i>		tarawera
climbing hound's tongue	<i>Microsorium scandens</i>		mokimoki
climbing threadfern	<i>Blechnum filiforme</i>		pānako
coastal spleenwort	<i>Asplenium appenticulatum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	 T	
crown fern	<i>Blechnum discolor</i>	  T	piupiu
gully fern	<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>		piupiu
hanging spleenwort	<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i>	 T	makawe
hairy fern	<i>Lastreopsis lispitax</i>		
hen and chickens	<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	  D	manamana
hen and chickens	<i>Asplenium gracillimum</i>		manamana
hound's tongue	<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	 T	kōwaowao
kiokio	<i>Blechnum novae-zealandiae</i>		kiokio
lance fern	<i>Blechnum chambersii</i>		nini
little hardfern	<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i>	 T	
necklace fern	<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	 T	
NZ maidenhair	<i>Adiantum cunninghamii</i>	 T	huruhuru tapairu


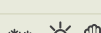






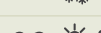
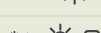


Common Name	Botanical Name	Suitable Conditions	Māori Name
Prickly shield fern	<i>Polystichum vestitum</i>	  T	pūniu
Prince of Wales' feather	<i>Leptopteris superba</i>		heruheru
rasp fern	<i>Doodia media</i>	 T	mukimuki
ray water fern	<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>		kiwakiwa
rough tree fern	<i>Dicksonia squarrosa</i>	 	whekī
shaking brake	<i>Pteris tremula</i>	 T	turawera
shield fern	<i>Polystichum oculatum</i>	 T	pikopiko
shield fern	<i>Polystichum neozelandicum</i>	 T	pikopiko
shining spleenwort	<i>Asplenium oblongifolium</i>	 T	huruhuru whenua
sickle fern	<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>	 	petako
silver fern (tf)	<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>	  T	ponga
single crepe fern	<i>Leptopteris hymenophylloides</i>		heruheru
small kiokio	<i>Blechnum procerum</i>	 T	
smooth shield fern	<i>Lastropsis glabella</i>		
soft tree fern (tf)	<i>Cyathea smithii</i>		kātote
swamp kiokio	<i>Blechnum minus</i>		kiokio
sweet brake	<i>Pteris macilentata</i>	 T	
tangle fern	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	 T	waewaekōtuku
velvet fern	<i>Lastreopsis veluta</i>		
water fern	<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>		mātā
whekī ponga (tf)	<i>Dicksonia fibrosa</i>	 	whekī ponga

Grasses sedges and rushes

Grasses


Common Name	Botanical Name	Suitable Conditions	Māori Name
a broad-leaved poa	<i>Poa anceps</i>		
Beddie's tussock	<i>Chionochloa beddiei</i>		
bush rice grass	<i>Microlaena avenacea</i>		
red tussock	<i>Chionochloa rubra</i>		
silver tussock	<i>Poa cita</i>		wī
silvery sand grass	<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>		kōwhangatara
snow grass	<i>Chionochloa conspicua</i>		hunangāmoho
spring-flowering toetoe	<i>Cortaderia fulvida</i>		toetoe
summer-flowering toetoe	<i>Cortaderia toetoe</i>		toetoe
wind grass	<i>Anemanthele lessoniana</i>		

Sedges

a broad-leaved sedge	<i>Machaerina sinclairii</i>		tūhara
an upright red-leaved sedge	<i>Carex buchananii</i>		
bog rush	<i>Schoenus pauciflorus</i>		
cutty grass	<i>Carex geminata</i>		rautahi
giant umbrella sedge	<i>Cyperus ustulatus</i>		upokotangata
Glen Murray tussock	<i>Carex flagellifera</i>		
golden sand sedge	<i>Desmoschoenus spiralis</i>		pīngao
knobby clubrush	<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>		
Longwood tussock	<i>Carex comans</i>		maurea
pukio	<i>Carex secta</i>		pūkio
sand sedge	<i>Carex pumila</i>		
speckled sedge	<i>Carex testacea</i>		pūrei

Common Name	Botanical Name	Suitable Conditions	Māori Name
swamp sedge	<i>Carex virgata</i>	 	pūrei
three-square sedge	<i>Isolepis prolifer</i>		

Rushes and other species for wet sites









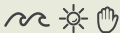
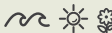


a tall rush	<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	 	wī
jointed wire rush	<i>Leptocarpus similis</i>	 	oioi
lake clubrush	<i>Schoenoplectus validus</i>	 	kāpūngāwhā
raupō	<i>Typha orientalis</i>		raupō
sea rush	<i>Juncus maritimus</i>	 	wīwī
swamp flax	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	   	harakeke

Niche and other plants

Niche plants

Hanging basket (h) pot (p) rock garden (r) and mat plant (m)

a creeping button daisy	<i>Leptinella squalida</i> (m)	  	
a creeping gunnera	<i>Gunnera monoica</i> (m)		
a creeping mazus	<i>Mazus radicans</i> (m)		
a creeping pratia	<i>Pratia angulata</i> (m)	  	pānakenake
a mat daisy	<i>Raoulia australis</i> (m)	  	tūtahuna
everlasting daisy	<i>Anaphalioides trinervis</i>	 	
a moss-like mat plant	<i>Scleranthus biflorus</i> (m)	 	kohukohu
a mountain astelia	<i>Astelia</i> aff. <i>nervosa</i> (r)	 	kakaha
a NZ harebell	<i>Wahlenbergia violacea</i> (r)	  	rimuroa
a NZ mountain violet	<i>Viola cunninghamii</i> (r)		hāka

Common Name	Botanical Name	Suitable Conditions	Māori Name
a spring-flowering orchid	<i>Earina mucronata</i> (h)		peka-a-waka
bamboo orchid	<i>Winika</i> (= <i>Dendrobium cunninghamii</i>) (h)		
Easter orchid	<i>Earina autumnalis</i> (h)		raupeka
NZ geranium	<i>Geranium microphyllum</i> and hybrids (r)		kōpata
NZ linen flax	<i>Linum monogynum</i> (r)		rauhuia
sand bidibid	<i>Acaena pallida</i> (s)		piripiri
sea primrose	<i>Samolus repens</i> (m)		mākoako
speargrass	<i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i> (r)		taramea
sea spurge	<i>Euphorbia glauca</i> (r)		waiū-atua
shore groundsel	<i>Senecio lautus</i> (r)		
small renga lily	<i>Arthropodium candidum</i> (p)		
woollyhead	<i>Craspedia uniflora</i> var. <i>maritime</i> (r)		puatea

Other plants under 1 metre

blueberry	<i>Dianella nigra</i>		tūrutu
bush lily	<i>Astelia fragrans</i>		kakaha
coastal / mountain flax	<i>Phormium cookianum</i>		wharariki
NZ calceolaria	<i>Jovellana sinclairii</i>		
NZ iris	<i>Libertia grandiflora</i>		mikoikoi
NZ iris	<i>Libertia peregrinans</i>		mikoikoi
parataniwha	<i>Elatostema rugosum</i>		parataniwha
perching lily	<i>Astelia solandri</i>		kōwharawhara
rengarenga lily	<i>Arthropodium cirratum</i>		rengarenga

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