Performance of native riparian plants

– how different are they?



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Introduction

The composition and extent of stream-side vegetation influences how well a riparian area functions and hence has a major impact on the state of a waterway. Though the role of exotic woody species such as willow is well recognised for improving bank stability, the information on the performance of native woody species is limited. Thus, there is a need to quantify their effectiveness particularly as stream restoration enhancement projects involving native species increase in popularity.

Methods

Trial established in 1999 to assess growth performance of 12 natural riparian plant colonisers. Ten plants extracted each year and growth parameters measured.



Compressed air lance to remove soil

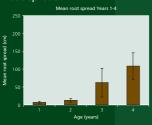
Plants

Common Name
Karamu
Ribbonwood
Kowhai
Lemonwood
Kohuhu
Lacebark
Mapou
Fivefinger
Cabbage tree
Rewarewa
Manuka
Tutu

Botanical Name
Coprosma robusta
Plagianthus regius
Sophora tetraptera
Pittosporum eugenoides
Pittosporum tenuifolium
Hoheria populnea
Myrsine australis
Pseudopanax arboreus
Cordyline australis
Knightia excelsa
Leptospermum scoparium
Coriaria arborea

Results

Root Spread

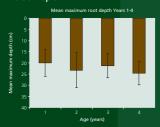


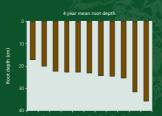
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Top performers: ribbonwood, tutu, kohukohu, & lemonwood

Root Depth

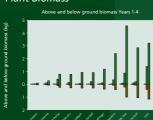


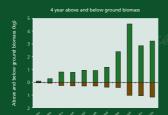




Top performers: ribbonwood, cabbage tree, tutu, & karamu

Plant Biomass







Top performers: tutu, ribbonwood, & cabbage tree

Conclusions

Not surprisingly, there are differences in growth performance of our native plants. The trial has one more year to run, and we expect to see some clear and significant differences emerge. However, in terms of bank stability, it looks at this stage like ribbonwood, tutu, cabbage tree, and pittosporum are the top performers.

Acknowledgement

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