

Waikato Botanical Society Newsletter

No. 42, June 2018



President's Report

Firstly, thanks to Linda for getting this newsletter out again.

Since our last newsletter I have had a 6 week holiday in the South Island and by the time this comes out some of you will have seen a bit of my travels from my talk at The Link the other night.

Linda, Wyne and Rebecca have worked hard to get out winter talks off the ground.

It was good to see a good turnout at the AGM on 14 May. Monica's talk on her trip to the Auckland islands was great to see and hear.

The highlight of the year so far was the Anniversary Weekend trip to Te Maika. Thanks, Thomas, for getting us to this rarely visited place.

I was talking to the Regional Council Catchment Management Officer for the West Coast recently about our Te Maika trip and he said that the wetland had been fenced in the last month and 1600 trees have just been planted out there. I would like to think that we were part of getting this work started.

We are also looking at doing some work in the threatened plant garden at the university in the near future so please get involved.



Kerry

Election of Officers 2018

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Committee members: Catherine Beard, Thomas Emmitt, Monique Hall, Linda Watson, Antoinette van der Weerden, Rebecca Yeates

Allan Mere Award



Allan Mere Award

It was with pleasure that the Waikato Botanical Society organised a special evening on 7 December for the presentation of the Allan Mere Award in 2017.

Paul Champion, a principal scientist at NIWA was the recipient of the award.

It was presented to him by Anthony Wright the President on NZ Botanical Society.

After the presentation Anthony gave an interesting talk about his visit to the Three Kings Islands.



KILLARNEY (TUAHU) LAKELETS FIELD TRIP

Paul Cashmore

On 10 December 2017 seven adults and 2 kids from the Waikato and Rotorua slopes of the Kaimai Range Botanical Societies turned out for a field trip to explore the Killarney or Tuahu lakelets off Wairakau Rd south of Te Aroha township and the Tuahu track. These two small lakelets are little known amongst Waikato botanists tucked away on the lower western. It is several decades since the Rotorua Botanical Society last visited. The lakelets sit hidden away in amongst exotic pine plantation in Waihou Forest which is currently managed by Rayonier Forests. The two small lakelets are within an 8.21 ha Conservation Covenant established between the Department of Conservation and the previous land manager Forestry Corporation of NZ Ltd to protect the significant conservation values present within these wetlands.

These small lakelets support the largest area of wetland vegetation in the Te Aroha Ecological District and were identified as a “Recommended Area for Protection” (RAP) in the Coromandel Ecological Region PNA by Humphreys and Tyler (1990). Although not extensive this vegetation is very diverse and ranges from mesotrophic raupo reedland

bog vegetation (Beadel 1988; Humphreys and Tyler 1990).

After approximately one hours walk through to acid peat the exotic pine forest roads we eventually reached the western corner of the covenant area. The lakelets themselves are surrounded by a reasonable dryland buffer within the covenant area which provides an important setback from the surrounding exotic production forest. This area was historically grazed but has not had stock present for many decades. It has mostly been allowed to naturally regenerate with some localised plantings historically undertaken by Waikato Fish and Game as there are a few small maimais around the lakes. The surrounding buffer vegetation is a mix of rank grass of various species –

sweet vernal (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), *Microlaena stipoides*, and tall fescue (*Schoedonorus phoenix*). Interspersed is blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.), with scattered mahoe, (*Melicytus ramiflorus*), lancewood (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*), gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) and patches of ring fern (*Paesia scaberula*) and kiokio (*Blechnum novae-zelandiae*). A few clearly planted species are present in this area along the SW edge including strawberry dogwood (*Cornus capitata*) which are spreading and a few pohutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*).



View over western lakelet with main Kaimai range behind. Kahikatea forest and exotic pine forest in background.

The by dense areas of harakeke (*Phormium tenax*) flaxland. Also present is local lancewood, *Machaerina* sp. with a fringe of kuta (*Eleocharis sphacelata*) swamp millet (*Isachne globosa*) and an occasional kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*). We decided not to venture into the dense flaxland and continued around the southern side of western lakelets making our way through the regenerating shrub-grassland on surrounding slopes. This provided us with some good views of the western lakelet and surrounding vegetation as well as a panoramic view across to the backdrop of the main Kaimai range. It was on these hillslopes that we decided it was about time for lunch before we headed into the wetland proper.

After lunch the group headed into the area of wetland proper between the two lakelets hoping to make a complete traverse to the northern side. The wetland here consisted of scattered manuka-*Epacris pauciflora* with bracken-*Machaerina teretifolia* - tangle fern-sphagnum sedge-fern-shrubland common throughout. Occasional emergent lancewood were present. *Sphagnum cristatum* forms dense hummocks in places. These species were characteristic of a more acidic peat bog wetland. Other parts had denser manuka (western lakelet is surrounded *Leptospermum scoparium*) shrubland with occasional flax-*Machaerina* sp.-tangle fern present. It was interesting to note the abundance of *Epacris pauciflora* and the exotic *Erica caffra* present in

this area, neither commonly encountered species in the Bay of Plenty.

We had a brief chance to look into the eastern lakelet from here. This water body has dense areas of harakeke flaxland along with other dense areas of *Machaerina articulata* along with more swamp millet. Both lakes appear to have occasional grey willow (*Salix cinerea*) present which doesn't appear to have changed density since my last visit in 2005.

Reaching the relative safety of dry land on the northern side we made our way around edge in a western direction through the taller forest remnants. The eastern part of the northern forest remnant comprised scattered emergent (kahikatea)/wheki-mapou (lancewood) scrub-treefernland. Moving west we entered the main dense kahikatea forest stand with occasional pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zealandiae*) present. The understorey here was a mixture of pigeonwood (*Hedycarya arborea*), wheki (*Dicksonia squarrosa*), mapou (*Myrsine australis*), kahikatea saplings and supplejack (*Ripogonum scandens*). Climbing rats were common including *Metrosideros diffusa*, *M. perforata* and *M. fulgens*. Areas of dense ring fern were present higher up the slope near pine boundary. We also came across a small number of reasonably large silver beech (*Lophozonia menziesii*) trees which are believed to be planted. Two mature tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*) were also noted.

Several forays onto the wetland edge were made while traversing through the kahikatea stand. Unfortunately here we found an infestation of royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*) – a very invasive exotic wetland fern which has spread through many Waikato wetlands and is sparsely present in many Bay of Plenty wetlands as well. A small number of quite large individuals were present with spores present. Luckily I had my trusted herbicide gel and pruning saw so was able to tackle these and bag the spores for later disposal. We never found any more which was a good sign so definitely a controllable infestation but will require ongoing monitoring as likely to be further plants establishing in the future. On a more positive note further searching immediately below the kahikatea stand with the aid of a GPS location reconfirmed the nationally threatened stout water milfoil (*Myriophyllum robustum*) population was still present at this site. Approximately 15 stems were counted in an area of 40 x30cm. This population has been known since 1988 when it was recorded by Sarah Beadel (Beadel 1988).

After one more foray out to the edge of the western lakelet and nothing further noted of interest we headed back out of the kahikatea forest and made our way through the ring fern and blackberry to the point we had entered the wetland off the forestry road at the western end. We had taken a day to circumnavigate the western lakelet and had

only briefly glimpsed at the eastern lakelet. It was good to see the wetland was still in relatively good condition with all the similar species assemblages including threatened flora present when I last visited in 2005.

REFERENCES

Beadel, S.M. 1988: Assessment of the botanical conservation values of four areas in the Bay of Plenty District, Department of Conservation -Tuahu Lakelets, Kaimai Range. Report prepared for Department of Conservation, Rotorua. 24 pp.

Humphreys, E.A. and Tyler, A.M. 1990: Coromandel Ecological Region. New Zealand Protected Natural Areas Programme. Department of Conservation, Waikato Conservancy, Hamilton. 283 pp.



Looking across the wetland area towards main Kaimai Range with dense *Epacris pauciflora*, bracken and tangle fern in the foreground with scattered lancewood present above.

Nearly ten years after the Waikato Botanical Society last visited Te Maika peninsula an adventurous group of Waikato 'botsoccers' set out again to survey the peninsula on Auckland Anniversary weekend. Te Maika is a long, narrow strip of coastal cliff and dune land that stretches out to form the southern side of the entrance to Kawhia Harbour. The peninsula has a long history of human occupation and almost all of the original vegetation has been cleared at some point in its history. Despite this the peninsula is slowly being reclaimed by regenerating coastal forest.

Setting out on the ferry on Friday night from Kawhia enabled two and a half days of botanizing. After a short ferry ride, we were greeted on the beach by Phillip and Vivienne who were our hosts for the weekend. A short walk up to our accommodation and a couple of quad bike trips to get our gear up from the beach and we were ready to find our beds for the night.

The peninsula is now under the ownership of the Maori king and is managed by the Te Maika trust.

The plan for this visit was to survey the small areas of wetland nearby our accommodation, then get out and around some of the coastal cliffs and dunes. Totara Point was also up for a visit seeing as it was administered by the same trust and was a short trip across the mudflats at low tide.

During the last visit threatened plants such as *Cyclosaurus interruptus* had been found and there were also records for *Ranunculus macropus* and *Centipida minima* subsp. *minima* in and around the main wetland.

In the morning we explored the wetlands on the inland side (See Figure 1) of the peninsula then in the afternoon we decided to seek some shade and botanise the coastal forest. Of interest for the morning was relocating the threatened fern *Cyclosaurus interruptus*. There is no fencing on the peninsula wetlands allowing horses to roam in and out around the

edge of the wetlands creating pathways through the tall raupo. One positive impact from the horses is that grazing along the edges also maintains a herbfield/grass land along the wetland margins. These herbfield/grasslands were dominated mostly by *Ludwigia palustre* and *Paspalum distichum* but were also interspersed with natives such as *Myriophyllum propinquum* and *Ranunculus amphitrichus*. The best discovery amongst the sea of *Ludwigia* and *Paspalum* was made by our threatened and interesting species locator Lynne Griffiths who found some beautiful patches of *Glossostigma elatinoides* in full flower (See Figure 2), which is not threatened but great to see surviving amongst the exotics.

The main wetland areas are dominated by raupo, and swamp millet (*Isachne globosa*), with emergent grey willow (*Salix cinerea*).

After morning tea (after having not made it very far) we carried on around the main wetland and decided to wade inland to see what was growing around the patches of Grey willow which at a distance were first thought to be patches of manuka. Not far in and we stumbled across the *Cyclosaurus interruptus* which was abundant amongst the raupo. Also growing in the same area, we found *Thelypteris confluans* which had eluded the previous botanical foray 10 years earlier. The *Thelypteris* was also abundant amongst the safety of the tall raupo.

The Grey willow was not very widespread amongst the wetland vegetation making control feasible at this stage, many smaller willow seedlings were found around the wetland indicating the population is growing and if left too long will dominate the wetland.

Further round we located an area dominated by swamp millet and interspersed with *Sparghanium subglobosum* which is a regionally rare species. This area of more open vegetation had many small willow seedlings coming up.

Earlier in the morning it had been noticed that a significant portion of the wetland had

browned off which we were informed was created by an influx of saltwater during the latest storm. We later found out that it was in this area that the *Ranunculus macropus* had been located. This also explained the existence of *Spartina*, which thankfully we could not relocate. John Dodson even went for a swim to relocate the *Spartina*. During the 1980's a drain had been put directly through the middle of the wetland and opened up to the harbor causing periodic incursions from the sea.

We continued to search the wetland for the *R. macropus* but could only locate what we determined as large leaved *Ranunculus amphitrichus* in flower.

As we wandered around several weedy species were noted growing in the paddocks possibly having escaped from the local gardens. *Carex longbrachiata*, pineapple plant (*Euchomis comosa*) and elephants ear (*Alocasia brisbanensis*) were all growing in small and distinct patches.

Overall the wetland was in good condition and was largely dominated by native species in the middle. The outer edge was influenced by grazing from the horses who have been slowly tracking further in and opening up the interior to weed invasion. Fencing off the wetlands or getting rid of the goats and horses in the future will help to keep these wetlands intact. The grey willow also needs immediate control as they will quickly take over and modify the habitat rendering it unsuitable for the threatened ferns inhabiting the wetland. The other major threat to the wetland is the drain that allows salt water to invade the systems causing large areas of dieback and also threatens the survival of the threatened species.

After lunch we headed around the coast for the afternoon towards a gully at the narrowest point on the peninsula then up through the forest back to the open grassland. On the way around the coast it was great to see remnant puriri (*Vitex lucens*) and kowhai (*Sophora microphylla*) poking their tops through the regenerating kanuka. There were the remains

of many baches along the coast. One had a large *Eleagnus x reflexa* hedge that was going rampant and starting to creep its way into the bush. Of note was a large ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*) which is very uncommon along this stretch of the west coast.

Once under the canopy it was very noticeable that the understory and ground cover tiers were missing, symptoms of the large numbers of goats that roam the coast along with the impact from deer, pigs and horses. Many of the forest species were present in the forest but were mostly epiphytic. A concentrated effort on goat control would help to ensure the forest is regenerating underneath. Once we had made it to the ridge we headed down the gully on the other side which led us down to the seaward side of the peninsula. Part way down the gully opened and flattened off creating wetland areas dominated by swamp millet and *Scheonoplectus tabernaemontani*. These wetlands had no weed species in them which was great to see.

On day two we headed out to the coast on the seaward side for an explore of the cliffs and dunes then in the afternoon headed over to Totara Point. Although the coastal cliffs had been highly modified by goats they were still botanically interesting with large specimens of *Coprosma repens* (although heavily browsed), *Triglochin striata*, rengarenga (*Arthropodium cirratum*), *Lilaeopsis novae-zelandiae* and flowering specimens of *Selliera radicans*. The rengarenga and *Coprosma repens* were heavily browsed, at one point they had ripped out the rengarenga tubers from the ground leaving them strewn along the base of the cliffs. Both of these species as well as the rest of the ecosystem would benefit greatly from the removal of goats.

The dunes were a highlight for the day as they were relatively free of marram grass and had large swards of *Spinifex sericeus*, *Ficinia nodosa* and *Carex pumilo*. (See Figure 3) There were some weeds present, namely pampas, gorse and marram which if controlled now would be easy and would help retain the natural character of the coast. Also noted was

the lack of rabbits in an area that normally holds large numbers. This was later explained as not being normal and up until a couple of years ago there were rabbits all over the peninsula but suddenly died off.

Notably missing from the coast was the sign of any pohutukawa, young or old. The pre-human vegetation maps of this area show the peninsula as being covered in a pohutukawa dominated forest.

In the afternoon while it was low tide a group of us headed over to totara point which was the site of an old pa site once inhabited by Te Rauparaha. As soon as we crossed over we were welcomed by a large fruiting ngaio and unfortunately a large patch of African clubmoss (*Selaginella kraussiana*) growing around an old campsite. We wandered around the coast and up onto the pa site which had superb views of the harbour. No totara were found on totara point, only a lone rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*) towards the point. As we made our way around the southern side the vegetation made a dramatic change from regenerating kanuka forest to a broadleaf dominated forest, which we think is most likely some of the original forest (See Figure 4). The forest remnant was dominated by mangaeo (*Litsea calcaris*), kowhai (*Sophora microphylla*), Olearia albida and karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*). The only wharangi (*Melicope ternata*) for the trip was also seen in this remnant patch of forest.

On the last morning we set out to explore some of the closer coastal area from the wharf to the harbour entrance where there was some coastal forest still hanging on in the steeper areas. Close to the wharf we unfortunately found some young cotoneaster plants that were spreading from one of the local batches. Also noted were some pohutukawa that had been planted. As we headed around toward the harbour entrance a few strategic forays into the coastal scrub yielded some more rengarenga (See Figure 5) hanging on out of the reach of goats and a very nice patch of *Peperomia urvilleana*. Unfortunately, we also found our second weedy *Carex* for the trip;

Carex divulsa. A patch of *Macrocarpa* trees were also noted that would be good to remove before they become too large and spread further over the cliffs.



Figure 1 – View of main wetland complex



Figure 2 – *Glossostigma elatinoides*



Figure 3 – View of the dune system



Figure 4 – Remnant vegetation on Totara point



Fig.5.Rengarenga hanging out of reach of goats

Whakamarama Big Swamp Trip

Combined Waikato and Rotorua Trip

11 March

Written by Gael Donaghy

In 2017, we visited the area, botanising the upper reaches of the Ngamuwahine River, from the end of Whakamarama Rd on the Ngamarama Loop Track. This time we went downstream on the Leyland O'Brien Tramway, and branched off to travel up a tributary of the Ngamuwahine River. There was a No Botanising rule in force until we reached the target clearing - an open, boggy area in which there were signs of an old logging camp. The clearing is now covered in *Glechenia dicarpa* but it appears to have also been burnt, with large, old burnt logs scattered around. The rush, *Machaerina teretifolia*, emerged from the fern in the boggy areas, and there were large clumps of *Ghania xanthocarpa* to be avoided. The forest around the clearing was dominated by *Phyllocladus trichonomoides*, with scattered large *Nestegis montanum* on the higher ground and some remnant large rimu. Many of the trees were draped with *Metrosideros fulgens*, in full flower. Although there appeared many animal tracks through the clearing, there were *Griselinia litoralis* seedlings under many of the trees. The small *Podocarpus laeteus* scattered through the clearing were stunted through heavy browsing.

A notable find was *Botrichium australe*; it looked odd with two very large sterile fronds (up to 25 cm) on each plant, instead of the usual one sterile and one fertile frond. A result of the very wet summer? Less welcome was a single plant of Royal Fern, *Osmunda regalis*, which was quickly despatched. Crossing one of the streams on the way back

there was a smell of lovely fresh growth *Hymenophyllum atrovirens*, complete with sori - this fern is usually very tattered as it only grows within the flood-line of streams. We also admired lovely growths of the bristle fern, *Trichomanes*

One of the interesting things about this area along the Leyland O'Brien Tramway is the mixture of higher altitude plants with lowland species - plants like tawari, *Quintina serata*, *Libertia micrantha* were all common among the more lowland species. There was much speculation about the role of cold air drainage as the tramway follows the lowest part of the valley for much of the way. Along the banks cut to form the tramway there were many bristle ferns - *Trichomanes elongatum*, completed with the bristles elongating out of the sori.

Again it was a big thanks to the local care group for their work in pest control and track maintenance, making it an enjoyable day.



Botrichium australe



Edge of clearing / habitat of *Botrichium australe*

Tecomanthe speciosa



Found growing and flowering at Joy Plants Nursery, Pukekohe.

L Watson

Night Talks for 2018 have begun!

Monday 18 June

Kerry Jones & Thomas Emmitt

Kerry Jones, President of the Waikato Botanical Society, shared some of the experiences he encountered on his six week sojourn to remote, out of the way, off the beaten track sites in the South Island. Botanising as he went, he discovered many unusual and rare plants. Being unsure of some of their names, he found it useful to investigate exactly what they were with botanists back on the mainland! Of course, as he showed us his photos, he also had a bit of help from the audience!

Some of the places he visited were Lake Kaniere (19km from Hokitika); Okarito Wetland ; Gillespies beach (21km. from Fox Glacier) ; Jackson Bay; Lake Hawea and Mt. Titiroa.

A few of the botanical treasures Kerry found were: Hinau in flower near Lake Kaniere, *Corybas oblongus*, (spider orchid with a frilly labellum), stunted shrub- like southern rata by the Jackson River, mistletoes, *Brachyglottis bellidioides* (dwarf alpine senecio), comb fern 6-7 cm high, *Mysine nummularia*, (creeping matipo), *Mazus radicans*, (swamp musk, a wetland creeping herb)...

Such an interesting experience, Kerry.

Many thanks for sharing your trip with us.



Corybas oblongus Borland Saddle



Drosera acturi Deep Gully Track, Central Otago



Hymenochilus tanypona Track up to Eldrig Peak



Prasopvillum colensoi Okarito Pakihi Track

Thomas Emmitt (Supervisor of Biodiversity for DOC-Te Papa Arawhai) spoke about the monitoring trip he went on for 10 days on Secretary Island. The island is the 8th largest island in New Zealand, and rises sharply to a height of 1196m and is situated on the Fiordland Coast at the entrance to Doubtful Sound.

It is now a virtually pest free island. Of the only two pests, deer and stoats have largely been eradicated.

Thomas was involved in vegetation monitoring. It took 8 hours and 2 persons to complete a 20x20 plot in which 50-60 species would be found. Rather slow progress but very important work.

Of the 10 days he was there he experienced 2 fine days..so rather a wet experience.

He mentioned the mainly podocarp/hardwood/beechn forest, the regrowth of *Pseudopanax* and *Schellferra digitata* now that there were no grazing animals on the island, tussock land at the top of Mt Grono with a few alpine flowers still in bloom, a carpet of *Astelia fragrans*, and a parahebe, *Veronica catarractae*, endemic to Fiordland on the rocky coastal shore.

Another great adventure and extremely interesting talk.



Secretary Lake full of *Myriophyllum* and *Potomageton*



Fiordland parahebe / *Veronica catarractae*

More Interesting Talks to come!

Monday July 16: Monique Hall

“Flowering and pollination in *Dactylnthus taylorii* on Mount Pirongia.”

Monday August 20: Catherine Beard

“Mangere Island, Chathams..a restoration Story”

Monday September 17: Antoinette van der Weerden

“Botanical Treasures of the Hamilton Gardens.”

5.30 to 7.30 at The Links, cnr Te Aroha and River Rd.

Lake Koromatua

Saturday, June 23

Led by Kerry Jones

A small group set on a foggy damp morning to investigate Lake Koromatua.

It was not signposted well so very easy to miss the entrance on the left along Collins Road past Melville High school. In fact it is surprisingly very close to the edge of Hamilton.

The 6.5 hectare lake borders the Rukuhia peat bog administered by DOC as a wildlife management reserve. Volunteers, under the auspices, of Murray Davies and Keith Smith (Hamilton Fishing and Game Assn. members) have played a large part in restoring the lake with a group of community volunteers. Removal of weeds, the construction of a weir to control water levels, fencing, and planting of native species has all been accomplished.



Thomas and Kerry soon began the species list. There had obviously been many planting of native trees. *Podocarpus dacrydiodes*, *Cordyline australis*, *Podocarpus torora*, *Leptospermum ericoides*, *Pittosporum eugenoides*, *P. tenuifolium* and tree ferns (mainly *Cyathea dealbata*) formed the main 'canopy.'

Kahiakatea appeared to be the only species that was regenerating well with many seedlings discovered.

There were patches of a spreading bamboo species on the initial part of the track and on the outskirts remnants of deciduous oaks.

Further round the lake we found a few *Hoheria populnea*, *Corynocarpus laevigatus*, *Prumnopitys ferruginea*, *Coprosma robusta*, *C. grandiflora*, *Pseudopanax* spp, and some *Acca sellowiana* (myrtaceae family). *Coprosma tenuicaulis* (swamp coprosma) was thriving.



Coprosma tenuicaulis

On the edge of the water were the typical *Typha orientalis* (raupo), sedges and rushes and *Phormium tenax*.



A keen adventurer visiting a maimai

We took quite a while to investigate whether the red free floating water fern was the native azolla (*A.filiculoides*) or the introduced (*A.pinnata*).

Azolla gets it's name from the Greek 'azo' to dry and 'ollo' to kill (killed by dryness) *Azolla filiculoides* has simple, peglike roots, not branched.

The roots of *Azolla pinnata*, the introduced species, are pinnate, branched, similar to a feather.



Various species of weeds were a plenty. Luckily we had an expert in the group who was able to identify them all.

Missing, were many natives that would normally form the understory.



Muhlenbeckia australis in foreground /

lack of understory behind

And some interesting fauna to check out for the zoologists amongst us. A very large native stick insect was found, which I will name as *Argosarchus horridus*, but would not like to quoted on this. It supposedly is commonly found on *Hoheria* species but eats a variety of other plants.



Need some help with naming this one !

It was a great morning, the sun did come out, and it made us think about how fortunate we are to have sites like this so close to Hamilton.

(Species list to come)

Waikato Botanical Society Field Trips for 2018

Saturday, July 28 Threatened Plane Garden

Sunday, 9 September Arnolds Bush, Piarere

Saturday, November 11 Nash Covenant

Sunday, December 2 McLaren Falls Park

Plus:

John Child Bryophyte and Lichen Workshop
Puerora 8-13 November (get in touch with Thomas Emmitt)

Rotorua Bot. Soc. Annual Trip to East Cape 3-4
November (get in touch with Kerry Jones)

Keep an eye out on our facebook page or/and
or web page waikatobotsoc.org.nz for further
updates and information.

*Remember Waikato Bot. Soc. started in 1988 so
we will celebrate 30 years with a gathering of
members on 1 December.*

Endangered Plant Garden (s)

Waikato University, Gate 8, outside E-F Block

This 'belongs' to the Botanical Society so we are going to have a working bee to restore the garden with exciting rare and endangered plants.

Keep Saturday, July 28th free so you are able to help.

Work So Far:

By Linda Watson

I have been working with Kiri Wallace from the University of Waikato to get work underway.

Kiri has been in touch with the grounds manager, Mark Thompson, who is going to organise tidying and pruning of the larger trees and will assist us in any way.

It was suggested the Botanical Society also plant the small garden opposite the original one.

Kiri has drawn up a rough plan of the gardens and talked to Bruce Clarkson about suitable plants.

I have sourced and purchased the plants on the list and a few more suitable and available species. (thanks to Terry Hatch at Joy Plants, Bombay, and Oratia Nursery, Glen Eden for their help and expertise.)

Mulch is available from the university to place round the plants after planting.

David Watson has had a look at the watering system and we have been in touch with Mark Thompson to get this up and running again in the summer

All we need is some willing helpers so please come along even if for only an hour or so on Saturday, July 28.



Before: garden as it is... June 2018

Promise there will be an after photo after July 28 th !

List of possible plants to be planted:

Ptisona saliciana

Hebe speciose

Pittosporum turnerii

Pimelia tomentosa

Pseudopanax gilesii

Pittosporum kikii

Pittosporum obcordatum

Jovellana sinclarii

Teucrium parvifolium

Dianella laticephilia