

# Ernest Morgan Bush Reserve Revision of Plant Species List

Revised by Anne Grace

The original list was presented in the *Auckland Botanical Society Newsletter Vol.42 No 1, January 1987*. Recent additions (+) are made from the ABS trip on 18.4.98. Dubious records from 1987 are: *Hydrocotyle dissecta* = *H. elongata*? and *Pennantia corymbosa* = *Pseudopanax anomalus*? \* = adventive.

## Ferns and Fern Allies

*Adiantum aethiopicum*  
*Adiantum cunninghamii*  
*Anarthropteris lanceolata*  
*Asplenium bulbiferum*  
*Asplenium flaccidum*  
*Asplenium gracillimum*  
+*Asplenium oblongifolium*  
*Asplenium polyodon*  
*Azolla rubra*  
*Blechnum chambersii*  
*Blechnum discolor*  
*Blechnum filiforme*  
*Blechnum fraseri*  
*Blechnum membranaceum*  
*Blechnum novae-zelandiae*  
*Cyathea dealbata*  
*Cyathea medullaris*

*Cyathea smithii*  
*Deparia petersenii*  
*Dicksonia squarrosa*  
*Diplazium australe*  
*Doodia media*  
*Grammitis ciliata*  
*Hymenophyllum demissum*  
*H. dilatatum*  
*Hymenophyllum flabellatum*  
+*H. flexuosum*  
*H. revolutum*  
*H. sanguinolentum*  
*Lastreopsis glabella*  
*L. hispidata*  
*Leptopteris hymenophylloides*  
*Lindsaea linearis*  
*Lindsaea trichomanoides*

*Lycopodium deuterodensum*  
*L. varium*  
*L. volubile*  
*Lygodium articulatum*  
*Paesia scaberula*  
*Phymatosorus pustulatus*  
*Phymatosorus scandens*  
*Pneumatopteris pennigera*  
*Pteridium esculentum*  
*Pteris tremula*  
*Pyrosia eleagnifolia*  
\**Sellaginella kraussiana*  
*Tmesipteris elongata*  
+*T. lanceolata*  
*T. tannensis*  
*Trichomanes venosum*

## Conifers

*Agathis australis*  
*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*  
*Dacrydium cupressinum*

*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*  
*Podocarpus hallii*  
*Podocarpus totara*

*Prumnopitys ferruginea*  
*Prumnopitys taxifolia*

## Dicotyledons

*Acaena novae-zelandiae*  
*Alseuosmia macrophylla*  
*Alectryon excelsus*  
*Aristotelia serrata*  
+*Beilschmiedia tarairi* (seedlings)  
*Beilschmiedia tawa*  
*Brachyglottis repanda*  
*Carmichaelia australis*  
*Carpodetus serratus*  
*Centella uniflora*  
+\**Cirsium vulgare*  
*Clematis paniculata*  
+*Coprosma areolata*  
*Coprosma grandifolia*  
*Coprosma lucida*  
*Coprosma rhamnoides*  
+*Coprosma robusta*  
*Coprosma spathulata*  
*Coriaria arborea*  
\**Crataegus monogyna*  
*Dysoxylum spectabile*  
+*Elaeocarpus dentatus*  
*Geniostoma rupestre*  
\**Hakea sericea*

*Haloragis erecta*  
*Hebe stricta var. stricta*  
*Hedycarya arborea*  
+*Hoheria populnea* (seedling)  
*Hydrocotyle elongata*  
*Knightia excelsa*  
*Kunzea ericoides*  
*Leptospermum scoparium*  
*Leucopogon fasciculatus*  
\**Ligustrum lucidum*  
+\**Ligustrum sinensis*  
\**Lonicera japonica*  
*Lophomyrtus bullata*  
*Melicope simplex*  
*Melicytus micranthus*  
*Melicytus ramiflorus*  
+\**Melissa officinalis*  
*Metrosideros diffusa*  
*Metrosideros fulgens*  
*Metrosideros perforata*  
*Myrsine australis*  
*Myrsine salicina*  
*Nertera dichondrifolia*  
*Nestegis lanceolata*  
+*Nestegis montana*

*Olearia furfuracea*  
*Olearia rani*  
+*Oxalis exilis*  
*Parsonia heterophylla*  
*Passiflora tetrandra*  
*Pittosporum tenuifolium*  
*Pomaderris kumeraho*  
*Pomaderris phyllicifolia*  
+\**Prunella vulgaris*  
+*Pseudopanax anomalus*  
*Pseudopanax crassifolius*  
*Ranunculus reflexus*  
+\**Ranunculus repens*  
*Rhabdothamnus solandri*  
*Rubus australis*  
*Rubus cissoides*  
\**Rubus fruticosus* agg.  
*Schefflera digitata*  
*Strebilus heterophyllus*  
*Toronia toru*  
+\**Trifolium* sp.  
\**Ulex europaeus*  
*Vitex lucens*

## Monocotyledons

*Acianthus sinclairii*  
\**Aponogeton distachyus*  
*Astelia grandis*  
*Astelia trinervia*

*Carex lessoniana*  
*Carex ochrosachys*  
*Carex virgata*  
*Collospermum hastatum*

*Cordyline australis*  
*Cordyline banksii*  
*Cortaderia* sp.  
*Corybas aconitiflorus*

*C. trilobus*  
*Dianella nigra*  
*Earina mucronata*  
*Freycinetia banksii*  
*Gahnia lacera*  
*G. xanthocarpa*  
+*Isolepis reticularis*  
+\**Juncus effusus*

*Lemna minor*  
*Microlaena avenacea*  
+*Microlaena stipoides*  
*Oplismenus imbecillis*  
*Phormium tenax*  
*Poa anceps*  
*Pterostylis alobula*  
*Rhopalostylis sapida*

*Ripogonum scandens*  
*Schoenus tendo*  
\**Tradescantia fluminensis*  
*Uncinia banksii*  
+*Uncinia distans*  
*Uncinia uncinata*

### Mosses and Liverworts

+*Camptochaete arbuscula*  
+*Dicranoloma billardieri*  
+*Dicranoloma menziesii*

+ *Hypnodendron* sp.  
+*Leucobryum candidum*  
+*Monoclea forsteri*

+*Ptychomnion aciculare*

---

## Indigenous Flora of Burbush Road Forest Burbush Road – Te Kowhai Road Intersection

Peter J. de Lange and Paul D. Champion

### INTRODUCTION

On the 10 October 1998 we investigated a small (1 ha) kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*) dominated forest remnant (NZMS 260 S14 044-823, 40 m a.s.l.), located 100 m south of Te Kowhai Road, close to the intersection of Burbush and Te Kowhai Roads, within the Hamilton Basin (*sensu* McCraw 1967).

The forest remnant is of some significance because of the unusual abundance of emergent rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*), a species which is uncommon in the Hamilton Basin kahikatea forest remnants.

### VEGETATION

The vegetation types described below were defined using a simplified version of the scheme of Atkinson (1985). Three types were distinguished.

#### 1. Kahikatea Forest with Tawa and Rewarewa

The dominant vegetation type of the remnant is kahikatea, the canopy dominated by 15-20 m tall specimens; through which occasional tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*) and rewarewa (*Knightia excelsa*) protrude. Along the southern margin of the remnant a single pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zelandiae*) is also emergent.

The understorey of this vegetation type is poorly developed, comprising scattered patches of white maire (*Nestegis lanceolata*), mapou (*Myrsine australis*), milktree (*Streblus heterophyllus*), mahoe (*Meliccytus ramiflorus* subsp. *ramiflorus*), titoki (*Alectryon excelsus* var. *excelsus*), privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), and one matai (*Prumnopitys taxifolia*). The vines *Parsonsia heterophylla*, pohue (*Muehlenbeckia australis*) are prominent along the exposed margins of this vegetation, while in those less exposed sites occasional kiekie (*Freycinetia banksii*), and supplejack (*Ripogonum scandens*) are present.

The shrub layer of this vegetation type is mainly dominated by hangehange (*Geniostoma ligustrifolium*), mahoe, mapou, privet, ponga (*Cyathea dealbata*) and wheki (*Dicksonia squarrosa*), while the ground cover is largely covered in metre deep tangles of wandering jew (*Tradescantia fluminensis*). Toward the forest margins, and nearer the western end, wandering jew is less dominant, and in these sites tussocks of *Gahnia xanthocarpa*, patches of bastard grass (*Uncinia uncinata*), and the ferns *Asplenium oblongifolium*, and *A. polyodon* are common.

#### 2. Tawa/Titoki Forest with Rewarewa

At the eastern end of the remnant tawa dominates the forest canopy, declining in dominance as one moves west toward the forest centre, wherein it is replaced by titoki. Associated with these trees are a few emergent rewarewa. Titoki, mahoe and mapou dominate the understorey of this vegetation. Otherwise this vegetation type has a similar shrub and ground layer composition, with one notable exception, the inner forest floor of the eastern portion has developed a subcanopy of wheki and ponga tree ferns the ground cover of which is dominated by ivy (*Hedera helix* subsp. *helix*).