

SOME BOTANICAL NOTES ON LAKE OTOTOA, SOUTH HEAD, KAIPARA*J. Mackinder*

[This article was compiled by the editor from notes supplied by many members who were on the field trip to the bush surrounding Lake Ototoa on 14 April. A copy has been sent to Lands & Survey Department to assist with the drafting of a management plan for the Water Catchment Reserve.]

1. Records of plant species from the lists of Knowles & Town, Esler 1982 and Burns 1984. Species marked + were also noted by ABS members; species marked * are new records from the April 1984 field trip.

FERNS & FERN ALLIES

<i>Adiantum aethiopicum</i> +	<i>Hymenophyllum demissum</i>
<i>A. cunninghamii</i> +	<i>H. flexuosum</i> +
<i>A. fulvum</i> +	<i>H. sanguinolentum</i> *
<i>A. hispidulum</i> +	<i>Hypolepis tenuifolium</i> +
<i>A. viridescens</i> *	<i>Lastreopsis glabella</i> +
<i>Anarthropteris lanceolatus</i> +	<i>L. hispida</i> +
<i>Arthropteris tenella</i> +	<i>L. microsora</i> +
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i> ssp. <i>gracillimum</i> +	<i>L. velutina</i> *
<i>A. flaccidum</i> ssp. <i>flaccidum</i> +	<i>Lindsaea trichomanoides</i>
<i>Asplenium hookerianum</i> *	<i>Lycopodium billardieri</i>
<i>A. oblongifolium</i> +	<i>L. deuterodensum</i> +
<i>A. polyodon</i> *	<i>L. volubile</i> +
<i>Azolla rubra</i>	<i>Lygodium articulatum</i>
<i>Blechnum capense</i> +	<i>Marattia salicina</i> *
<i>B. chambersii</i> *	<i>Paesia scaberula</i> +
<i>B. filiforme</i> +	<i>Phymatosorus diversifolius</i> +
<i>B. fraseri</i>	<i>P. scandens</i> +
<i>B. membranaceum</i> +	<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i> +
<i>Cyathea dealbata</i> +	<i>Polystichum richardii</i> +
<i>C. cunninghamii</i>	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>esculentum</i> +
<i>C. medullaris</i> +	<i>Pteris macilenta</i> +
<i>Dicksonia squarrosa</i> +	<i>P. tremula</i> +
<i>Doodia media</i> +	<i>Pyrrosia serpens</i> +
<i>Gleichenia circinata</i>	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
<i>G. microphylla</i>	<i>Tmesipteris lanceolata</i> *
<i>Grammitis billardieri</i> +	<i>T. tannensis</i> +
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i> *	<i>Trichomanes endlicherianum</i> *

GYMNOSPERMS

<i>Agathis australis</i>	<i>Podocarpus dacrydioides</i> +
<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i> +	<i>P. ferrugineus</i> +
<i>Phyllocladus trichomanoides</i>	<i>P. hallii</i>

DICOT TREES, SHRUBS AND CLIMBERS

<i>Alectryon excelsus</i> +	<i>Carmichaelia algera</i> +
<i>Alseuosmia macrophylla</i>	<i>Carpodetus serratus</i> +
<i>Beilschmiedia tarairi</i> +	<i>Clematis paniculata</i>
<i>B. tawa</i> +	<i>C. forsteri</i> +
<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i> +	<i>C. parviflora</i> +
<i>Calystegia sepium</i> +	<i>Coprosma arborea</i> +
<i>C. tugoriorum</i>	<i>C. areolata</i>

C. lucida +
C. macrocarpa
C. rhamnoides +
C. robusta +
C. robusta x *C. propinqua*
C. spathulata *
Corokia buddleioides
Coryocarpus laevigatus +
Cyathodes fasciculata +
C. juniperina
Dracophyllum latifolium
Dysoxylum spectabile +
Elaeocarpus dentatus
Entelea arborescens *
Eupatorium adenophorum *
Fuchsia excorticata
Geniostoma ligustrifolium +
Gaultheria antipoda +
Griselinia lucida
Hebe stricta +
Hedycarya arborea +
Hoheria populnea
Knightia excelsa +
Laurelia novae-zelandiae +
*Leptospermum ericoide*s +
L. scoparium +
Litsea calicaris +
Lophomyrtus obcordata +
Lupinus arboreus
Macropiper excelsum +
Melicope ternata +
Melicytus macrophyllus
M. ramiflorus +

Metrosideros diffusa *
M. fulgens +
M. perforata +
Mida salicifolia
Muehlenbeckia complexa +
Myrsine australis +
Nestegis lanceolata +
N. montana +
Olearia furfuracea +
O. rani +
Parsonsia heterophylla +
P. capsularis
Passiflora tetrandra +
Phebalium nudum +
Pittosporum cornifolium +
P. eugeniooides
P. tenuifolium +
Plagianthus divaricatus
Pomaderris kumeraho
P. phyllicifolia +
Pseudopanax arboreus
P. crassifolius +
P. lessonii
Rhabdothamnus solandri +
Rubus australis *
R. cissoides +
Schefflera digitata
Solanum mauritianum *
Sophora microphylla +
Streblus heterophylla +
Syzygium maire
Toronia toru
Vitex lucens +
Weinmannia silvicola *

DICOT HERBS

Acaena anserinifolia
A. novae-zelandiae +
Alternathera denticulata +
Anagallis arvensis +
Aster subulatus +
Callitricha muelleri +
Cardamine debilis
Centella uniflora +
Centipeda orbicularis *
Cirsium vulgare +
Cotula coronopifolia +
Crepis capillaris
Drosera auriculata
Dichondra repens *
Elatostema rugosa
Epilobium pallidiflorum *
Erigeron floribundus +
Galium aparine *
G. propinquum +
Glossostigma elatinoides +
Gnaphalium candidissimum
G. gymnocephalum
G. involucratum *
G. luteo-album +
G. spicatum +

Haloragis erecta +
H. incana +
Hydrocotyle elongata +
H. novae-zelandiae var. (*H. "ototoa"*) +
H. novae-zelandiae
Hypericum japonicum *
Lagenifera pumila
L. stipitata +
Leontodon taraxacoides +
Linum bienne
Limosella lineata +
Lobelia anceps +
Lotus pedunculatus +
Ludwigia palustris +
Myriophyllum propinquum +
M. triphyllum
M. votchii *
Nasturtium officinale +
Nertera dichondraefolia +
Oxalis exilis
O. perennans
Pastinaca sativa *
Pelargonium inodorum
Peperomia urvilleanum +
Physalis peruviana +
Phytolacca octandra +

Polygonum decipiens +	S. hispidulus
P. sp. ?hydropiper *	S. jacobaea +
Prunella vulgaris +	S. minimus +
Ranunculus hirtus	Siegesbeckia orientalis *
R. sardous	Solanum aviculare +
Sagina procumbens	S. nodiflorum +
Senecio bipinnatisectus +	Sonchus oleraceus +
S. glomeratus	Stellaria media *
	Wahlenbergia gracilis +

GRASSES

Aira caryophylla	M. stipoides +
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Oplismenus imbecillus +
Bromus diandrus	Paspalum dilatatum
B. unioloides	Pennisetum clandestinum
Cortaderia fulvida +	Polypogon monspeliensis
C. splendens +	Poa anceps
C. jubata	P. seticulmis
Dichelachne crinata	Rytidosperma gracile
Festuca arundinacea	R. racemosa
Isachne globosa +	R. unarede
Lolium perenne	Stenotaphrum secundatum
Microlaena avenacea +	Sporobolus capensis *
M. polynoda *	

ORCHIDS

Acianthus fornicatus +	Earina mucronata +
Corybas orbiculatus	Microris unifolia +
C. trilobus	Pterostylis banksii
Dendrobium cunninghamii +	Thelymitra longifolia

OTHER MONOCOTS

Aristea ecklonii +	Juncus articulatus
Astelia solandri +	J. bufonius +
A. trinervia +	J. caespitius +
Baumea articulata +	J. effusus
B. juncea +	J. gregiflorus *
Carex breviculmis	J. planifolius +
C. dissita	J. usitatus
C. flagellifera	Lepidosperma australe +
C. lambertiana	L. laterale +
C. maorica	Leptocarpus similis +
C. secta	Libertia grandiflora +
C. spinirostris *	L. ixoides +
C. testacea	Machaerina sinclairii
C. virgata +	Morelotia affinis
Collospermum hastatum +	Ottelia ovalifolia
Cordyline australis +	Phormium tenax +
C. banksii +	Rhopalostylis sapida +
C. pumilio	Ripogonum scandens +
Cyperus ustulatus +	Schoenus maschalinus +
Dianella nigra +	S. nitens
Elaeocharis acuta	S. tendo
E. spaceolata +	Scirpus cernuum*
Freycinetia banksii +	S. chlorostachys
Gahnia lacera +	S. inundatus *

<i>S. lacustris</i> +	<i>Typha orientalis</i> +
<i>S. nodosus</i>	<i>Uncinia banksii</i> +
<i>S. prolifer</i>	<i>U. uncinata</i> +
<i>Triglochin striatum</i>	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>

This brings the total number of native species recorded for the area to about 260.

2. Some vegetation types identified were: predominantly coastal forest of karaka and puriri with some taraire in the lower wetter spots, and quite a lot of silver ponga on the drier slopes; dry ridge environment dominated by kanuka with little regeneration; steep slopes with medium-sized kanuka, with tangled vines of supplejack and *Parsonsia* in abundance; delightful glades of large to very large titoki, mixed with big puriri and karaka; large pukatea and tawa in one valley.

3. Significant weed species noted were:

Eupatorium adenophorum
Aristea ecklonii
Solanum mauritianum.

4. Evidence of deer by tracks and hoof marks, droppings and browsing, particularly on *Geniostoma ligustrifolium*, *Coprosma*, *Macropiper excelsum* and *Carmichaelia* was noted. A few areas were completely devoid of under-growth, others covered by bush rice grass (*Microlaena avenacea*) & others were marked by a growing predominance of nikau that alone has survived long term intensive browsing.

A little possum damage was seen, some thinning of the canopy of puriri and karaka, and rather few seeds of karaka, which should have been thick on the ground at this time of the year; and some limited damage by pig rootings.

5. Some fungi noted included:

(too early in the season for a comprehensive list.)

? <i>Armillaria</i>	bootlaces on karaka
<i>Auricularia polytricha</i>	on karaka
<i>Bertrandia astatogala</i>	
<i>Calvatia</i>	large pinkish-fawn smooth skinned puffball
<i>Coprinus</i>	ink caps on karaka
<i>Daldinia</i>	charcoal fungus
<i>Favolaschia calocera</i>	common
<i>Pseudocoprinus disseminatus</i>	
? <i>Lentinus</i>	pleurotoid white on kanuka
<i>Stereum fasciatum</i>	

A list of mosses has been prepared. (See p.30)

6. A good colony of giraffe beetle and a green gecko, tuis and dabchick were seen. Members were less enthusiastic to observe a possum (at midday), one very large black pig, 5 deer and a gate open to a neighbouring paddock.

These observations lead readily to the conclusions:

1. That since this is the last remnant of native bush on the South Head peninsula, with an unusually diverse flora, it should be preserved as far as possible in a natural state. The bulldozed areas should not be planted; the seed from surrounding tea tree will restore this area more quickly than any planting programme. Natural regeneration will

avoid introducing any foreign genetic material into this important area. Management efforts could be better spent on weed control; *Eupatorium adenophorum* (see map for location) could be removed while still at a manageable level.

2. That perhaps the most interesting part of the reserve, botannically, is the lake edge, where *Limosella lineata*, *Glossostigma elatinoides*, *Myriophyllum votchii*, *M. propinquum* and *Centipeda orbicularis* etc grow. The preseervation of this plant community doubtless depends on the catchment area of bush, from shore to ridge, being left undisturbed. Pines should be left, unless they can be removed without damaging the bush, without causing silting.
3. That the area is not large and total removal of wild deer should be easily accomplished. Much of the perimeter fencing is good but surveillance would be necessary to detect breaks from fallen trees. But little could be achieved if the local farmers are to use the reserve for winter grazing, or in times of drought.

Wild pigs should be removed from the reserve, particularly as *Marattia salicina* occurs there, a fern rated by Given 1981 as vulnerable since "rooting out by pigs, and its value as a garden plant have conspired to deplete it so that it is now absent from many localities where it formerly grew".

The need for possum control may become more apparent after deer and pigs have been removed.

REFERENCES

- Knowles, Greg, and Town, Fiona. MS Species list of Lake Ototoa S.R.
 Esler, A.E. 1982. "
 Burns, Bruce. 1984. "
 Given, David R. 1981. Rare and Endangered Plants of New Zealand, Reed.