References

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A REVISED FLORA OF LITTLE MOUNT PEEL

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In recent years the Canterbury Botanical Society has held two weekend camps at Peel Forest, South Canterbury. At the first of these, on Show Weekend 1973, a checklist was made of the plants found on the summit of Little Mount Peel (1311 m), a small area covering no more than 10 m of elevation between the Tristram Harper memorial shelter and the summit trig.

On 22nd March, 1978 we examined the same area with Dr. David Galloway, with the aim of making a more complete list of the higher plants and ferns, and also to survey the lichens. In this paper we list all the plants now known to grow on the summit of Little Mount Peel, setting them out in the same order as before (see Metcalf and Molloy 1974) and including the mosses and liverworts (Macmillan 1974, 1975). New records are marked with an asterisk and corrections, name changes, etc. are indicated by enclosing the abandoned names in brackets. In addition, the presence of each species on one or more of the main aspects described below is shown in the list. The suitability of these slopes for lichens is discussed briefly elsewhere in this journal by Dr. Galloway who also lists the macrolichens for the area.

The summit of Little Mount Peel has weathered into a pyramid-like apex with four steep unequal sides facing in different directions. The north-facing slope is the largest and also the driest, with much loose rock and bare ground. The plant cover is discontinuous and the dominant species is the narrow-leaved snow tussock, Chionochloa rigida. Other prominent species are the spaniard (Aciphylla aurea) and a cotton plant (Celmisia spectabilis var. magnifica).

The east-facing slope is smaller and not quite as dry. It carries a deeper, more stable soil which supports a continuous cover of the narrow-leaved snow tussock, but with other species of tussock and cotton plant occurring as well, along with many shrubs of Dracophyllum. The southeast aspect, the smallest face, is a moister version of the above and carries the heaviest tussock vegetation. However, the southwest slope is the wettest of them all, and its many rock ribs and near-vertical banks support a relatively rich and varied flora.

		N	E	SE	SW
	Grasses and grass-like plants:				
*	Agrostis subulata	.	.	.	X
*	Agrostis tenuis	.	X	X	X
	Anthoxanthum odoratum	.	X	.	X
	Carex wakatipu	X	X	.	X
	Chionochloa macra	.	X	X	X
	Chionochloa pallens	.	.	X	X
	Chionochloa rigida	X	X	X	X
	Deyeuxia aucklandica	.	.	X	X
*	Deyeuxia avenoides	X	X	X	X
	Erythranthera pumila	X	X	X	X
	Festuca novae-zelandiae	X	X	.	.
*	Hierochloe novae-zelandiae	.	.	X	X
	Koeleria novozelandica (Koeleria sp.)	X	.	.	X
	Lachnagrostis filiformis	X	.	X	.
	Luzula rufa (Luzula spp. (2))	X	X	X	X
	Microlaena colensoi	.	.	X	X
	Notodanthonia gracilis	X	X	.	X
*	Notodanthonia setifolia	X	.	.	X
	Oreobolus pectinatus (Oreobolus sp.)	X	.	.	X
*	Phormium cookianum	X	.	.	.
	Poa colensoi	X	X	X	X
*	Poa mackayi	.	.	X	X
	Schoenus pauciflorus	.	.	X	.
	Uncinia divaricata (Uncinia sp.)	X	X	X	X
*	Uncinia fuscovaginata	.	X	X	X
	Shrubs and small woody plants:				
*	Coprosma aff. pseudocuneata	.	.	.	X
	Cyathodes fraseri	X	.	.	X
*	Dracophyllum longifolium	X	X	.	X
	Dracophyllum uniflorum (Dracophyllum sp.)	X	X	X	X
	Drapetes villosus (Drapetes dieffenbachii)	X	X	.	X
	Gaultheria crassa	X	X	.	X
	Gaultheria depressa	.	X	X	X
	Hebe lycopodioides	.	.	.	X
*	Hebe odora	.	.	.	X
*	Muehlenbeckia axillaris	X	.	.	.

		N	E	SE	SW
	Myrsine nummularia	X	.	.	X
	Pentachondra pumila	X	X	.	X
	Pimelea pseudo-lyallii	X	X	.	.
	Herbs:				
	Acaena sp.	.	.	X	.
	Aciphylla aurea	X	X	.	.
	Anisotome aromatica	.	X	X	X
	Anisotome flexuosa	X	X	.	X
	Brachycome sinclairii	X	X	.	.
	Celmisia angustifolia	X	X	X	X
	Celmisia gracilenta	X	.	.	X
	Celmisia lyallii	.	X	X	X
	Celmisia spectabilis var. magnifica (Celmisia spectabilis)	X	X	X	X
	Celmisia x pseudo-lyallii	.	X	.	X
*	Cerastium holosteoides	.	.	X	.
	Chionohebe pulvinaris (Pygmea pulvinaris)	.	.	.	X
	Colobanthus acicularis (Colobanthus sp.)	X	.	.	.
	Craspedia lanata (Craspedia incana)	.	X	.	.
	Epilobium chlorifolium (Epilobium sp.)	.	.	X	X
*	Epilobium alsinoides subsp. atriplicifolium	.	X	X	X
	Euphrasia zelandica (Euphrasia sp.)	.	.	X	X
*	Forstera bidwillii	.	.	X	X
	Forstera tenella	.	X	.	X
*	Gentiana corymbifera	X	X	.	X
	Geum leiospermum	.	.	X	X
*	Gnaphalium mackayi	.	.	.	X
	Helichrysum bellidioides	.	X	X	X
	Helichrysum filicaule	X	X	.	.
*	Hieracium lachenalii	X	.	.	X
	Hieracium pilosella	X	X	.	.
*	Hieracium praealtum	X	X	.	X
	Hypochoeris radicata (Hypocharis radicata)	X	X	.	.
	Lobelia linnaeoides	.	.	.	X
	Ourisia caespitosa	.	.	X	X
*	Oxalis lactea	.	X	X	.
	Plantago lanigera	.	.	X	X
	Ranunculus insignis	.	.	.	X

		N	E	SE	SW
*	Raoulia grandiflora	.	.	.	X
	Raoulia subsericea	.	X	.	.
	Rumex acetosella	X	X	.	X
	Scleranthus uniflorus	X	X	.	.
	Senecio bellidioides	X	.	X	X
	Viola cunninghamii	.	X	X	X
	Wahlenbergia albomarginata	.	.	X	X
	Ferns and fern-like plants:				
*	Asplenium richardii	.	.	X	X
*	Blechnum "capense"	X	X	X	.
*	Blechnum penna-marina	.	X	.	.
	Grammitis armstrongii	.	.	.	X
	Hymenophyllum multifidum	.	.	X	X
	Hymenophyllum villosum	.	.	X	X
	Lycopodium australianum	.	.	X	X
	Lycopodium fastigiatum	.	.	X	X
*	Polystichum vestitum	.	.	X	X
	Mosses and liverworts:				
	Andreaea australis	X	.	.	.
	Andreaea rupestris	X	.	.	.
	Bartramia papillata	X	.	.	.
	Brachythecium paradoxum	.	.	X	X
	Campylopus clavatus	X	.	.	.
	Conostomum pentastichum	.	.	.	X
	Dicranoloma robustum	.	.	X	X
	Dicranoweisia antarctica	.	.	X	X
	Pohlia nutans	X	.	.	.
	Polytrichum alpinum	X	.	.	.
	Psilopilum australe	.	.	.	X
	Ptilidium ciliare	.	.	X	X
	Rhacomitrium crispulum	X	.	.	.
	Rhacomitrium lanuginosum	X	.	.	.
	Tortula bealeyensis	.	.	X	X
	Total Species	48	44	48	74