

Pittosporum obcordatum and Ahi Paku, finding rare plants in the eastern Wairarapa

Pat Enright¹

INTRODUCTION

Expect the unexpected is a good botanical motto. Even though over time an exposure to a variety of botanical habitats and plant assemblages can give a reasonable expectation of what to find in an area, do not become hidebound in your thinking. This was certainly the case with a Queen Elizabeth II Open Space Covenant at Ahi Paku station in Eastern Wairarapa.

A BOTANICAL TREASURE

This 11.2-hectare area of bush is situated in a gully running SE–NW direction on the property of Mr D.I. McLaren on Whakarua Road. The stream that flows through the covenant has cut down through the siltstone forming a steep sided gully prone to slips where the stream cuts back into the gully sides. The area is in a dry part of the Wairarapa and the vegetation reflects this.

My first visit to this area was with Aalbert Rebergen and Tony Silbery, from the Department of Conservation's Wairarapa office, and my botanical field companion Olaf John. The McLaren family were enthusiastic enough about the bush on their property to have covenanted two areas in the Tawhiriwaimanuka stream valley and protect them with an electric fence. There was once a timber mill on the property that took out most of the large trees. There remain, however, a number of totara, matai and kahikatea and regeneration is good, especially for matai.

The main vegetation remaining is kanuka/kowhai with ribbonwood, lacebarks and emergent totara, matai and maire present. The shrub community beneath the kanuka comprises *Raukaua anomalus*, various coprosma species, *Myrsine divaricata* and *Lophomyrtus obcordata*. Several uncommon plants in the lower North Island were found. These included *Anemanthele lessoniana* (wind grass), *Microlaena polynoda* (bamboo grass) *Korthalsella lindsayi* (mistletoe), *Coprosma linariifolia* (one of the tree-forming species), *C. rubra*, *Nestegis montana* and *Rumex flexuosus*. A complete list of indigenous vascular plants recorded at the site is provided as an appendix to this paper.

The journey to the covenant took a while as there are some very interesting and noteworthy botanical items on the way. There are black maire and narrow-

1 99 Waite Street, Featherston

leaved maire, the mistletoe (*Korthalsella lindsayi*) on the coprosmas and kowhai (*Sophora* spp.) in flower. There was also a large pond with dabchicks swimming on it. The kanuka stand outside the covenant also contained some small patches of interest, notably *Adiantum diaphanum* and *Nematoceras trilobus*.

There is a marked track through the main covenant that is mainly for the benefit of the homestayers that weekend at the farm. We followed Dave and Fiona McLaren along this track which drops down to run near the stream before climbing a little and looping back through the kanuka along an old farm track to the start point. There was a variety of shrubs under a canopy of kanuka with emergent maire, kowhai and matai. Wind grass (*Anementhele lessoniana*) and *Craspedia uniflora* var. *grandis* were the two most notable finds by the time we had completed the loop. At this juncture the some of the party retired to the warmth and comfort of the homestead to watch rugby. For others the botany continued.

There are few places to cross the creek which cuts a steeply incised path through the soft mudstone but an old logging track provided a dry-shod traverse. There was not too much to get excited about on the other side so, after a while, the main objective was finding a way to get back across the creek. A suitable spot was found with a bit of a scramble up the opposite bank to get back to the track. You get rather close and intimate with the plant life scrambling up steep slopes and it was this that brought to light what I first thought was a “funny looking” coprosma. Tony Silbery made the comment that it was not a coprosma and that he knew what he hoped it was. A quick search revealed another specimen with seed which clinched his hunch. We were looking at the heart-leaved kohuhu (*Pittosporum obcordatum*, fig. 1) an exciting find as it is locally very rare in Wellington (this was only the third site ever found in the Wairarapa) and is ranked as a nationally threatened species. The mistletoe (*Korthalsella lindsayi*) was growing on it. It certainly made the day, and to cap it off Otago thrashed the opposition in the rugby.

On subsequent visits, other threatened plant species were found, such as *Coprosma pedicellata* (fig. 2) growing with the pittosporum, *Teucrium parvifolium* in quantity, the white mistletoe *Tupeia antarctica* on black maire (*Nestegis cunninghamii*), the dwarf musk (*Mazus novaezeelandiae* subsp. *novaezeelandiae*) in a small area (fig. 3), the greenhood orchid *Pterostylis porrecta* (the third population in the lower North Island) (fig. 4) and several other species of local note.

Fern and orchid species were noticeably lacking. *Cyathea dealbata* was the only tree fern seen and it was sparse and the plants small. Other fern species were represented in very small numbers. There were numerous *Nematoceras trilobus* but very few other orchids. The covenant is in good health and a walking track through it is pleasant way to pass the time and become acquainted with a very interesting piece of bush for visitors staying at the station homestay. The second

covenant has fewer species but does have a large area of dwarf musk (*Mazus novaezeelandiae* subsp. *novaezeelandiae*) and a small population of *Coprosma pedicellata*. It also has a better stand of podocarps as it was never logged. Just outside this covenant is a solitary specimen of *Pittosporum obcordatum*.



Fig. 1. *Pittosporum obcordatum*, heart leaved kohuhu.
Photo: John Smith-Dodsworth.



Fig. 3. *Mazus novaezeelandiae* subsp. *novaezeelandiae* (dwarf musk).
Photo: Andrew Townsend.



Fig. 2. *Coprosma pedicellata*.
Photo: Jeremy Rolfe.



Fig. 4. *Pterostylis porrecta*—one of only three records in the lower North Island. Photo: Ian St. George.

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

The main conservation management problem in both covenants is the presence of the weed *Carex divulsa* (fig. 5). This exotic sedge smothers everything where it grows in open areas and in light shade and seems to be spreading. It is suppressing regeneration and crowding out native herbaceous plants and grasses such as the dwarf musk. Removal and replanting with *Mazus* from the area outside the covenant may be worth trying.



Fig. 5. *Carex divulsa*—a serious weed at Ahi Paku. Photo: Clayton Howell.

Studies and tests on best techniques for controlling *Carex divulsa* are now being undertaken by the Department of Conservation especially where it grows with the dwarf musk. Exotic grasses and black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) are the other main weed species but do not pose anywhere near the problem that does *Carex divulsa*. The nightshade is prevalent in areas that have been previously cleared but are now regenerating. A number of bait stations have been set up for possum control but this could probably be increased and better monitoring done. For example, galls on a number of the maire trees may be monitored for emergence of live plants of the mistletoe *Tupeia antarctica*.

In terms of threatened species management the most important species of nationally threatened plants worthy of long-term monitoring are *Mazus novaezeelandiae* subsp. *novaezeelandiae* (a very small patch), *Coprosma pedicellata*, *Teucrium parvifolium* and *Pittosporum obcordatum*, growing on a flat terrace at the south end of the covenant. A Department of Conservation survey has so far located 57 plants of *P. obcordatum* with the largest seen being five and a half metres tall, and 10 plants of *Coprosma pedicellata*. This area was

a shrub community on a terrace above the stream with *C. rigida*, *C. propinqua*, *Myrsine divaricata* and some emergent *Hoheria angustifolia* along with dead and rather battered kahikitea. A number of *Teucrium parvifolium* plants were growing under the tall kanuka fringing the shrub community.

Dave McLaren (the landowner) said that the big trees of *Pittosporum obcordatum* on this terrace died off after a very wet season in 1977. The height of the trees that may correlate to this event would be between 1.89 m to 3.15 m (av. 2.31 m) (Clarkson & Clarkson 1994). 10 out of the 19 plants initially found fall within this category. The only threat to this population would appear to lie in the possibility of a fire from natural causes or from a careless cigarette discarded by walkers along the marked track. The possibility of regeneration would be greatly enhanced by removal or thinning of the rank growth of *Carex divulsa* under the scrub.

The survey was thorough over the whole covenant but a return visit to pick up on any orchid species flowering through the winter/summer would round out the species list. Several species were noted just outside the covenant that do not appear, or are uncommon, in the covenant. They include *Adiantum diaphanum*, *Rumex flexuosus* and *Mazus novaezeelandiae* subsp. *novaezeelandiae*. These species are in the kanuka stand alongside the covenant's western boundary and would be a great addition to the covenanted area.

REFERENCES

- Cameron, E.K.; de Lange, P.J.; Given, D.R.; Johnson, P.N.; Ogle, C.C. 1995: Threatened and Local Plant Lists (1995 Revision). *New Zealand Botanical Society Newsletter* 39: 15–28.
- Clarkson, B.D.; Clarkson, B.R. 1994: Ecology of an elusive endemic shrub, *Pittosporum obcordatum* Raoul. *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 32: 155–168
- Druce, A.P. 1993: Indigenous higher plants of New Zealand (9th Revision). Unpublished checklist, Manaaki-Whenua, Landcare Research, Lower Hutt New Zealand

**APPENDIX 1: INDIGENOUS VASCULAR PLANTS AT AHI PAKU
QUEEN ELIZABETH II COVENANT, AHI PAKU STATION,
LONGBUSH (110-150M A.S.L.), NZMS 260 S27 290 950**

Aalbert Rebergen, Tony Silbery, Pat Enright, Olaf John, Dave McLaren, Fiona McLaren
11/10/98

Aalbert Rebergen 12/10/98, 23/10/98

Aalbert Rebergen, Garry Foster 14/10/98

Aalbert Rebergen, Tony Silbery, Pat Enright, Olaf John 17/10/98

Pat Enright 24/10/98, 30/1/99

Pat Enright, Olaf John 11/11/98

Peter de Lange, John Sawyer, Garry Foster 24/11/98

Wellington Botanical Society 24/1/99

Tony Silbery, Pat Enright 18/4/99

Pat Enright, Olaf John, John Kirby, Tony Silbery 13/5/00

unc = uncommon

* herbarium specimen lodged

Gymnosperm trees and shrubs

Dacrycarpus dacrydioides kahikatea

Podocarpus totara totara

Prumnopitys taxifolia matai

Dicotyledonous trees and shrubs

Alectryon excelsus subsp. *excelsus* titoki

Brachyglottis repanda rangiora

Carmichaelia australis makaka

Carpodetus serratus putaputaweta, marbleleaf

Coprosma areolata

Coprosma crassifolia

Coprosma linariifolia (unc)

Coprosma pedicellata

Coprosma propinqua subsp. *propinqua* mingimingi

Coprosma rhamnoides

Coprosma rigida

Coprosma robusta karamu

Coprosma rotundifolia

Coprosma rubra (unc)

Coprosma propinqua × *C. robusta*

Elaeocarpus hookerianus pokaka

Hebe parviflora (unc) koromiko-taranga

Hebe stricta var. *atkinsonii* koromiko

Helichrysum lanceolatum (unc) niniao

Hoheria angustifolia houhi puruhi

Hoheria sexstylosa houhi ongaonga, narrowleaved
lacebark

Hoheria sexstylosa × *H. angustifolia*

Korthalsella lindsayi mistletoe

<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	kanuka
<i>Leptecophylla juniperina</i>	mingimingi
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	manuka
<i>Leucopogon fasciculatus</i> (unc)	kaikaiatua
<i>Lophomyrtus obcordata</i>	rohutu
<i>Melicope simplex</i>	poataniwha
<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i> subsp. <i>ramiflorus</i>	mahoe, whitey wood
<i>Melicytus micranthus</i>	small leaved mahoe
<i>Myrsine australis</i>	red matipo
<i>Myrsine divaricata</i>	weeping matipo
<i>Myrsine australis</i> × <i>Myrsine divaricata</i> ?	Both species growing together. Leaves similar to <i>M. divaricata</i> but at leaf twice the normal size (unc)
<i>Neomyrtus pedunculata</i> (unc)	rohutu
<i>Nestegis cunninghamii</i>	black maire
<i>Nestegis lanceolata</i>	white maire
<i>Nestegis montana</i>	narrow leaved maire
<i>Olearia paniculata</i> (unc)	akiraho
<i>Ozothamnus leptophyllus</i> (unc)	tauhinu
<i>Pennantia corymbosa</i>	kaikomako
<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i> (unc)	tarata, lemonwood
<i>Pittosporum obcordatum</i>	
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	kohuhu
<i>Plagianthus regius</i>	ribbonwood
<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i> (unc)	whauwhaupaku
<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	horoeka, lancewood
<i>Raukaua anomalus</i>	whauwhaupaku
<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	kowhai
<i>Sophora tetraptera</i>	kowhai
	Flowers with long keel, leaflets 13mm long
<i>Streblus heterophyllus</i>	turepo, milk tree
<i>Teucriidium parvifolium</i>	
<i>Tupeia antarctica</i> (unc)	pirita, mistletoe

Monocotyledonous trees and shrubs

<i>Cordyline australis</i>	ti kouka, cabbage tree
----------------------------	------------------------

Monocotyledonous lianes

None recorded

Dicotyledonous lianes and related trailing plants

<i>Calystegia tuguriorum</i>	
<i>Clematis foetida</i>	
<i>Clematis forsteri</i>	
<i>Clematis paniculata</i>	puawananga
<i>Fuchsia perscandens</i> (unc)	
<i>Metrosideros colensoi</i>	akakaiku

<i>Metrosideros diffusa</i>	akatea
<i>Muehlenbeckia australis</i>	pohuehue
<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	pohuehue
<i>Parsonia capsularis</i>	
<i>Parsonia heterophylla</i>	akakiore
<i>Passiflora tetrandra</i>	kohia, passion vine
<i>Rubus cissoides</i>	tataramoa, bush lawyer
<i>Rubus schmidelioides</i>	tataramoa, bush lawyer

Psilopods, Lycopods and Quillworts

None recorded

Ferns

<i>Adiantum cunninghamii</i>	maidenhair fern
<i>Adiantum diaphanum</i>	
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	manamana, hen and chicken fern
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	necklace fern
<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i> s.s.	makawe, hanging spleenwort
<i>Asplenium gracillimum</i>	manamana
<i>Asplenium hookerianum</i>	
<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>	petako, sickle spleenwort
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum/gracillimum</i> × <i>A. flaccidum</i>	
<i>Asplenium bulbiferum/gracillimum</i> × <i>A. hookerianum</i>	
<i>Blechnum chambersii</i>	nini
<i>Blechnum discolor</i> (unc)	piupiu
<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>	kiwakiwa
<i>Blechnum novaezelandiae</i> (unc)	kiokio
<i>Cyathea dealbata</i> (unc)	ponga, silver fern
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	
<i>Hymenophyllum sanguinolentum</i> (unc)	
<i>Hymenophyllum rarum</i> (unc)	
<i>Hypolepis ambigua</i>	
<i>Lastreopsis glabella</i>	
<i>Lastreopsis microsora</i>	
<i>Leptopteris hymenophylloides</i> (unc)	heruheru, single crepe fern
<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	kowaowao
<i>Paesia scaberula</i> (unc)	
<i>Pellaea rotundifolia</i>	tarawera
<i>Pellaea</i> aff. <i>rotundifolia</i> (pinnae much longer and plant bigger than <i>P. rotundifolia</i>)	
<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>	
<i>Polystichum occulatum</i>	
<i>Polystichum richardii</i>	pikopiko
<i>Pteris tremula</i> (unc)	turawera, shining brake
<i>Pyrrosia eleagnifolia</i>	leather-leaf fern

Orchids

<i>Corybas trilobus</i> agg. (Trotters?)	
<i>Earina mucronata</i>	pekāwaka

Microtis unifolia
Pterostylis graminea
Pterostylis porrecta

Grasses

Anemanthele lessoniana (unc)
Cortaderia sp. (unc)
Dichelachne inaequiglumis
Echinopogon ovatus
Microlaena avenacea bush rice grass
Microlaena polynoda
Microlaena stipoides patiti
Poa anceps subsp. *anceps*
Poa imbecilla
Rytidosperma unarede

Sedges

Carex dissita
Carex flagellifera
Carex forsteri
Carex geminata ss
Carex lambertiana (unc)
Carex lessoniana
Carex raoulii
Carex solandri
Carex virgata purei
Eleocharis acuta
Isolepis reticularis
Uncinia leptostachya
Uncinia uncinata watu, hook grass

Rushes and allied plants

Juncus australis
Juncus gregiflorus wiwi
Juncus sarophorus
Luzula picta var. *picta* (unc)

Remaining Monocotyledonous plants

Arthropodium candidum
Astelia fragrans (unc) kakaha
Libertia ixioides mikoikoi
Phormium cookianum wharaki

Daisy-like herbs (Composites)

Anaphaloides trinervis (unc)
Cotula australis
Craspedia uniflora var *grandis*
Euchiton audax (unc)
Euchiton gymnocephalus

<i>Euchiton involucratus</i>	
<i>Lagenifera pumila</i>	papataniwhaniwha
<i>Leptinella squalida</i>	
<i>Senecio glomeratus</i>	
<i>Senecio hispidulus</i>	
<i>Senecio quadridentatus</i>	
* <i>Senecio rufiglandulosus</i>	

Dicotyledonous herbs other than Composites

<i>Acaena anserinifolia</i>	piripiri, bidibidi
<i>Australina pusilla</i>	
<i>Callitriche petrei</i>	
<i>Cardamine</i> sp. (<i>C. debilis</i> agg.) (“Glossy Leaf” of Pritchard 1957)	
<i>Cardamine</i> sp. (<i>C. debilis</i> agg.) (“Long Style” of Pritchard 1957) (unc)	
<i>Cardamine</i> sp. (<i>C. debilis</i> agg.) (“Narrow Petal” of Pritchard 1957)	
<i>Cardamine</i> aff <i>corymbosa</i>	
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i> (unc) (<i>C. tetrameria</i> of Vol 4)	
<i>Dichondra brevifolia</i> agg.	
<i>Epilobium nerteroides</i>	
<i>Epilobium nummulariifolium</i>	
<i>Euphrasia cuneata</i> (unc)	tutumako
<i>Galium propinquum</i>	
<i>Geranium microphyllum</i>	namunamu
<i>Haloragis erecta</i>	toatoa
<i>Hydrocotyle elongata</i>	
<i>Hydrocotyle heteromeria</i>	
<i>Hydrocotyle moschata</i>	
<i>Hydrocotyle novae-zelandiae</i>	
<i>Mazus novaezeelandiae</i> subsp <i>novaezeelandiae</i> (unc)	
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	yellow oxalis
<i>Oxalis magellanica</i>	
<i>Plantago raoulii</i>	tukarehu
<i>Pratia angulata</i>	panakenake
<i>Ranunculus reflexus</i> (pp <i>R. hirtus</i>)	maruru, hairy buttercup
<i>Rumex flexuosus</i>	runa
<i>Solanum americanum</i>	
<i>Stellaria decipiens</i> (unc)	raumangu
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	
<i>Wahlenbergia rupestris</i> (unc)	
<i>Wahlenbergia violacea</i> (unc)	