Pseudopanax lessonii
Pseudopanax crassifolius x *P. lessonii*
Ranunculus amphitrichus
Ranunculus reflexus
Ranunculus urvilleanus
Rhabdothamnus solandri
Rubus australis
Rubus cissoides
Schefflera digitata
Solanum americanum
Sophora chathamica
Streblus heterophyllus
Syzygium maire
Vitex lucens
Wahlenbergia violacea
Weinmannia silvicola

Monocotyledons

Acianthus sinclairii
Astelia grandis
Astelia solandri
Astelia trinervia
Baumea rubiginosa
Baumea tenax
Bulbophyllum pygmaeum
Carex dissita
Carex flagellifera
Carex inversa
Carex lambertiana
Carex lessoniana
Carex maorica
Carex solandri
Carex virgata
Collospermum hastatum
Cordyline australis
Cordyline pumilio
Corybas trilobus
Corybas oblongus
Cyperus ustulatus
Cyrtostylis oblonga
Dianella nigra
Drymoanthus adversus
Earina mucronata
Eleocharis acuta
Epilobium pallidiflorum
Freycinetia banksii
Gahnia lacera
Gahnia pauciflora
Gahnia setifolia
Gahnia xanthocarpa
Isachne globosa
Isolepis cernua
Isolepis prolifer
Isolepis reticularis
Juncus edgariae
Lepidosperma australe
Lepidosperma laterale
Microlaena avenacea
Microlaena stipoides
Oplismenus hirtellus
Petalochilus chlorostylus
Phormium tenax
Poa anceps
Pterostylis agathicola
Pterostylis banksii
Pterostylis brumalis
Pterostylis graminea
Pterostylis trullifolia
Rhopalostylis sapida
Ripogonum scandens
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani
Schoenus tendo
Schoenus maschalinus
Thelymitra aemula
Thelymitra longifolia
Typha orientalis
Uncinia banksii
Uncinia uncinata
Uncinia zotovii
Winika cunninghamii

Acknowledgements
To the Landowners and Pam and Dave Hubbard for allowing our group to visit this remnant. Thanks to Tawharanui Regional Park Staff (Colin, Maurice, Rob especially) for their help and support throughout. Ewen Cameron and Maureen Young for help with collating this article.

References

Auckland Regional Council (1992) Tawharanui Regional Park Management Plan., 1 edition. Auckland Regional Council, Auckland.
Keen, A. C. (2003) Spatial and Temporal patterns of succession in freshwater wetlands on Tawharanui Peninsula. Unpublished M.Sc. thesis, University of Auckland.
Marshall, F. (2002) First Auckland Regional Authority farm manager at Tawharanui.
Mitchell, N.D.; Campbell G.H.; Cutting M.L.; Ayres B.D.; Hilton M.; Slaven D. (1992) Rodney Ecological District – Survey report for the Protected Natural Areas programme 1983-84 Auckland, Department of Conservation.
Murdoch, G.J. (1991) A history of the human occupation of the Tawharanui Regional Park (Draft Only) Auckland, Auckland Regional Council - Regional Planning Department.
Myers, S.; Jamieson A. (2003) Ecological report on Hubbard's Bush, Tawharanui Peninsula. Auckland, Auckland Regional Council.

Field Trip: Bartlett's Forest, Bankside Road, Silverdale*. 16/07/05

Mike Wilcox

The Bot Soc had a well-attended trip to this property on 16 July 2005. Those who came were: Enid Asquith, Paul Asquith, Vera Bartlett, Ross Beever, Daphne Blackshaw, Quentin Blackshaw, Jim Budd, Ewen Cameron, Lisa Clapperton, Bruce Clunie, Leonie Clunie, Nigel Clunie, Brian Cumber, Alan Esler, Sarah Gibbs, Leslie Haines, Ken Haydock, Chris Inglis, Alistair MacArthur, John Millett, Cara Nicholson, Douglas Nicholson, Ros Nicholson, Isis Oliver, Colleen Pilcher, Helen Preston-Jones, Juliet Richmond, Caren Shrubshall, Collin Smith, Jean Smith, Alison Wesley, Mike Wilcox, Maureen Young.

* This paper is dedicated to the memory of Frank W. Bartlett (1896-1979).

Fig. 1: Enjoying lunch

Bartlett's Forest of approx. 7 ha lies adjacent to a mangrove-lined tributary (Kauri Creek) of the Orewa River. It is part of the property originally known as "Bankside", first occupied by John and Martha Blake in 1860, early settlers of the Wade (Silverdale) district. Henry William Bartlett married Caroline Blake and moved to the property in 1908. Their son Frank Bartlett (1896-1979) returned to live there in 1919 after war service in France, and the "Bankside" house is presently occupied by daughter Vera Bartlett. Since 2000 much of the land, including the forest, has been owned by Cabra Developments Ltd of Orewa.

The property is botanically significant for two reasons. In the 1920s to 1940s, Frank Bartlett (Bartlett 1948) undertook detailed botanical studies of his land, much of which at that time was still largely gumland scrub. Orchid specialist Dan Hatch was a regular visitor, and together they collected and recorded the rich native flora of the area.

Some plants of particular note then found there were *Phylloglossum drummondii*, *Lycopodiella lateralis, Corunastylis pumila* (syn. *Prasophyllum pumilum*), *Corybas cheesemanii, Cyrtostylis oblonga, Diplodium alobulum* (syn. *Pterostylis alobula*), *Gastrodia* aff. *sesamoides, Linguella puberula* (syn. *Pterostylis nana), Nematoceras macrantha* (syn. *Corybas macranthus*), *Nematoceras triloba* (syn. *Corybas trilobus*), *Orthoceras novae-zeelandiae, Petalochilis alatus* (syn. *Caladenia carnea* var. *exigua*, *Caladenia alata), Petalochilus bartlettii* (syn. *Caladenia carnea* var. *bartlettii*, *Caladenia bartlettii*), *Plumatochilos tasmanicum* (syn. *Pterostylis tasmanica*), *Prasophyllum colensoi, Pterostylis graminea*, *Singularybas oblongus* (syn. *Corybas oblongus), Thelymitra carnea*, *Thelymitra* aff. *ixioides*, *Thelymitra longifolia, Thelymitra pulchella* and *Thelymitra tholiformis. Korthalsella* (on manuka), and also *Schizaea fistulosa* were recorded during a Bot Soc trip to the site in 1966 (Horsman 1966). Botanists T.L. Lancaster, H.H. Allan, Lucy Cranwell, Lucy Moore, Arthur Healy, Bruce Irwin and Alan Esler also visited several times or were in contact with Frank Bartlett about plant identifications (Godley 1995).

Mention should be made of the several unique adventive plant records in Flora Volume IV, recorded from Silverdale (by F. W. Bartlett, "Bankside"). Several of these were weeds which came up in ground topdressed with Seychelle*s* guano, namely *Achyranthes velutina*, *Alternanthera pungens*, *Euphorbia hirta, Linaria repens, Moenchia erecta, Phyllanthus amarus Physalis pubescens* and *Stachytarpheta* X*adulteriana* (Webb et al. 1988).

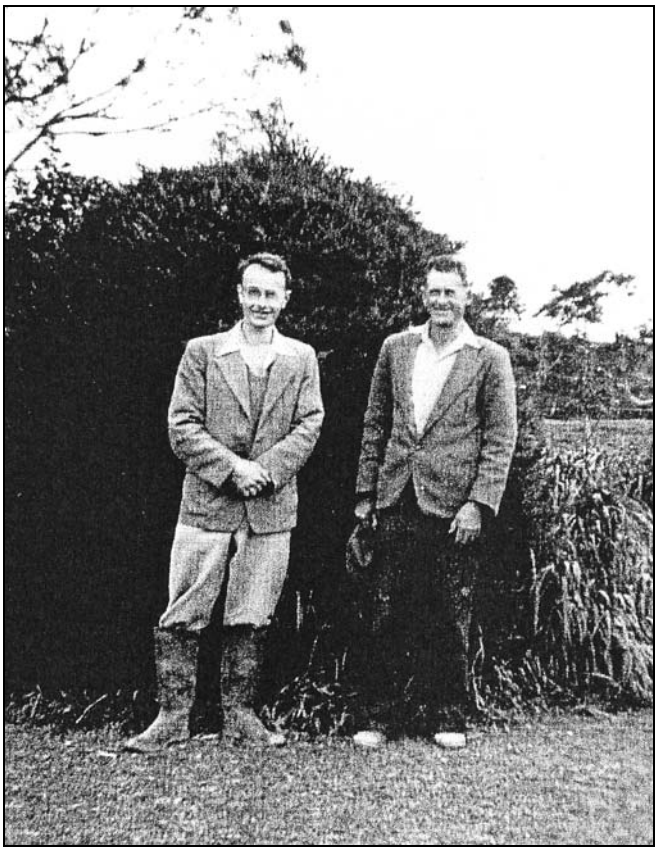

Fig. 2 Dan Hatch (left) and Frank Bartlett (right) at "Bankside", 1949

Fig. 3: Our group at the old shed (built in 1955) at "Bankside". That's Alan Esler in front with the stick. Beside him on the right are Colleen Pilcher and Quentin Blackshaw, and on the left Vera Bartlett, Collin Smith, Daphne Blackshaw, and Jean Smith.

Planted and regenerated exotic trees are the other outstanding feature of the property, an earlier account of which followed the New Zealand Farm Forestry Association's visit there on 6 April 1961 (Anon. 1961). Trees in the original (1860) planting appear to have consisted of *Eucalyptus pilularis*, *E. amplifolia*, *Allocasuarina littoralis*, *Acacia mearnsii*, *Acacia armata*, and *Hakea acicularis*. All the original plantings had gone by 1961. Later plantings, possibly dating from c. 1880, were *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Eucalyptus haemastoma, E. saligna*, *E. globulus*, *E. obliqua*, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, *C. lusitanica*, *Pinus radiata*, *P. pinaster* and *P. pinea* (Anon. 1961). In about 1925 several more eucalypts were planted for trial. Today the eucalypts to be seen are *E. saligna*, *E. botryoides*, *E. haemastoma* (*E. racemosa* according to Ian Brooker – see Wilcox 1998), *E. nitens, E. fraxinoides, E. microcorys, E. robusta, E. amplifolia*, *E. globoidea*, *E. sieberi*, *E. propinqua*, *E. sideroxylon*, *E. bosistoana* and *Corymbia haematoxylon*. Gums felled in 2000 included *E. paniculata* and *E. oreades*. Frank Bartlett and his sons Bob and the late Ken, helped by Collin Smith, regularly felled and milled eucalypts, macrocarpa and blackwoods as they matured, practising the selection system of silviculture which allowed natural regeneration to rapidly occupy the gaps created by felling of individual trees. Timber of "Bankside" *Eucalyptus pilularis* and *E. saligna* became sought after, the *E. saligna* in particular having a very good reputation for its wavy, attractive grain, ease of sawing, and stability in use. It became known as the "Bartlett's strain" (Wilcox et al 1980; Wilcox 1998). Over the years Frank Bartlett hosted scores of visitors – mainly farm foresters and botanists – impressed with the amazing mixed forest of mainly Australian timber trees.

During our visit we explored the two main blocks of forest. The first was dominated by tall *Eucalyptus saligna*, with a sprinkling of *E. pilularis*, some kanuka (*Kunzea ericoides*), and a small area of kauri rickers (*Agathis australis*) with associated tanekaha (*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*).

The main understorey shrubs were *Myrsine australis*, *Coprosma lucida* and *Leptocophylla juniperina*, and in places there was an herbaceous ground cover of *Nertera dichondrifolia, Centella uniflora* and *Oplismenus hirtellus*. The orchid *Corybas cheesemanii* was discovered in the leaf litter, and Jean Smith and Vera Bartlett showed us precious and famous (see Godley 1995) patches of the moss *Pulchrinodus inflatus* (syn. *Eucamptodon inflatus*) and the beautiful maidenhair fern (*Adiantum aethiopicum*). The *Pulchrinodus* colonies were associated with other mosses – *Dicranoloma billardierei, Ptychomnion aciculare, Hypnum chrysogaster* and *Macomitrium gracile*.

On a sloping site where gum trees had been felled in 2000 there was scrubby vegetation of kumarahou (*Pomaderris kumeraho*), *Juncus usitatus*, *Gahnia xanthocarpa*, *Baumea tenax*, and with *Carex virgata* and *Cyperus ustulatus* on the stream bank.

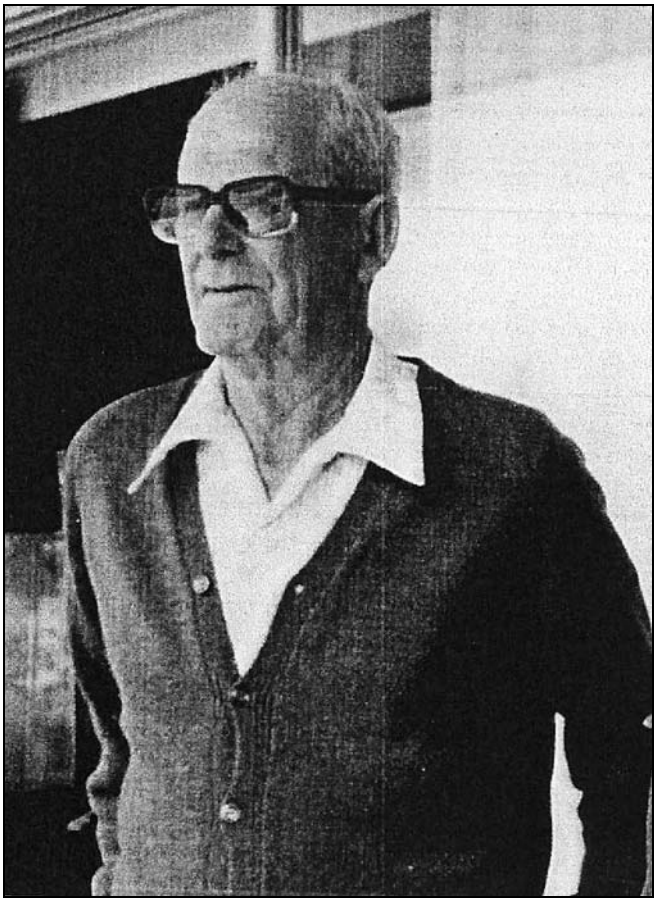

Fig 4: Frank Bartlett, 1979, aged 82 years

Although the forest was formerly fenced off from stock, cattle have been free to browse in recent years and have undoubtedly reduced the fern and shrub understorey (Jean Smith, pers. comm.).

The second block of forest had a greater diversity of trees with *Eucalyptus pilularis* the dominant over most of the area, but with sizeable stands of mature blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*) and cabbage gum (*Eucalyptus amplifolia*).

Other tall trees noted were *Acacia mearnsii*, *Callitris rhomboidea, Cupressus lusitanica*, *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Eucalyptus botryoides*, *E. globoidea*, *E. microcorys*, *E. punctata*, *E. robusta*, *E. sideroxylon*, *Pinus patula*, *Pinus pinaster*, *Pinus radiata*, *Quercus canariensis*, *Quercus palustris, Sequoia sempervirens,* and turpentine (*Syncarpia glomulifera*). The understorey was mostly silver fern (*Cyathea medullaris*), *Coprosma areolata, Melicytus ramiflorus*, and *Myrsine australis*. Throughout the area was an extensive and notable population of black she-oak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*), thoroughly naturalised (Wilcox 2005). Yellow ginger (*Hedychium flavescens*) formed one very large patch, and there was a thriving population of Queensland poplar (*Homalanthus populifolius*) and thickets of tree privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*) and Chinese privet (*L. sinense*).

Fig. 5: A fine specimen of *Eucalyptus saligna*

Fig. 6: A keen group examining the Bartlett family herbarium and botanical papers

A tree to attract attention because of its spectacular crop of yellow blossoms was Bodalla silver wattle (*Acacia silvestris*). The Andean conifer *Austrocedrus chilensis* has been collected here (e.g. AK31606, AK2334209, F.W. Bartlett, 1953) but we could not find the tree.

Kauri Creek on the northern edge of the property is lined with mangroves (*Avicennia marina*). Several estuarine fringe plants were noted, including *Apium* "white denticles", *Apodasmia similis*, *Baumea juncea*, *Ficinia nodosa*, *Juncus kraussii*, *Samolus repens*, *Selliera radicans*, *Triglochin striata*, and with *Carex flagellifera* commonly growing on the shaded banks. A patch of the moss *Macomitrium submucronifolium* was recorded from low down on the stem of a *Myrsine australis*, accompanied by the large olive-green leafy liverwort *Porella elegantula*.

Fig. 7: Maidenhair fern (*Adiantum aethiopicum*)

Fig. 8: Population of yellow ginger (*Hedychium flavescens*)

Around the "Bankside" house were several planted trees of interest, notably black bean (*Castanospermum australe*), Norfolk Island hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonia*), white mulberry (*Morus alba*), chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) and Norfolk Island pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*), and also a fine specimen of Mauritius hemp (*Furcraea foetida*).

To complete the story, Ewen Cameron (Cameron 2005) has described the present vegetation and flora of the Kivitt property which is near Henry William Bartlett's original property across the river on Kowhai Rd north of "Bankside" where Frank Bartlett was born in 1896. The Pilcher family took up this land in 1926. The links between the two properties were cemented when Geoff Pilcher married Nell Bartlett (Frank's sister) in 1928. Bot Soc members Daphne Blackshaw and Colleen Pilcher are their daughters.

Fig. 9: Photomap of Bartlett's Forest, showing the two blocks (on the left, our morning walk; on the right, our afternoon walk), below the mangrove-lined Kauri Creek (courtesy of Rodney District).

Acknowledgements

Our sincere thanks go to Lloyd Barker of Cabra Developments Ltd for facilitating the visit. Bartlett family members – Jean and Collin Smith of Coatesville, Vera Bartlett, Daphne and Quentin Blackshaw and Colleen Pilcher – kindly accompanied us and shared their knowledge, memories and botanical records. Ewen Cameron (AK Bartlett records, and field observations) and Maureen Young made substantial contributions to the species list. The photos are by Mike Wilcox, Ewen Cameron, Ross Beever and Alistair MacArthur. Jean Smith supplied the pictures of Frank Bartlett and Dan Hatch. Jessica Beever kindly assisted with moss identifications, and John Braggins with liverworts.

References

Anon. 1961. Conference,1961. Field day – Riverhead: Silverdale. Farm Forestry 3(2):38-39.
Bartlett, F.W. 1948. Gumland orchids. Wellington Botanical Society Newsletter 19:7.
Cameron, E. K. 2005. Regenerating bush, northern bank of the Orewa River. Auckland Botanical Society Journal 60(2): 63-66
Godley, E.J. 1995. Biographical Notes (18): Francis William Bartlett (1896-1979). New Zealand Botanical Society Newsletter 40:14-16.
Horsman, J. 1966. Silverdale, 19 March 1966. Auckland Botanical Society Newsletter 23:6.
Webb, C.J.; Sykes, W.R., Garnock-Jones, P.J. 1988. Flora of New Zealand Volume IV. Botany Division, DSIR, Christchurch.
Wilcox, M.D. 1998. Ian Brooker and eucalypts. Stimulating visit by Australian eucalypt specialist. New Zealand Tree Grower 19(2):19-22.
Wilcox, M.D. 2005. Naturalised black she-oak (Allocasuarina littoralis) at Silverdale. Auckland Botanical Society Journal 60(2):158
Wilcox, M.D.; Faulds, T.; Vincent, T.G. 1983. Genetic Improvement of Eucalyptus saligna Sm. in New Zealand. 1980 IUFRO Symposium, Brazil. Silvicultura July/August No. 31:521-523.

Species List for Bartlett's Forest, Cabra Developments Ltd, Bankside Road, Silverdale

[* = exotic species; cult. = cultivated]

Ferns & Fern Allies

Adiantum aethiopicum
Asplenium flaccidum
Asplenium oblongifolium
Asplenium polyodon
Blechnum novae-zelandiae
Cyathea dealbata
Cyathea medullaris
Deparia petersenii
Dicksonia squarrosa
Doodia australis
Gleichenia dicarpa
Gleichenia microphylla
Histiopteris incisa
Lastreopsis hispida
Lycopodium deuterodensum
Microsorum pustulatum
Paesia scaberula
Pteridium esculentum
Pteris tremula
Pyrrosia eleagnifolia
Tmesipteris elongatum
Tmesipteris lanceolata

Conifers

Araucariaceae
Agathis australis
**Araucaria heterophylla* (cult., garden)

Cupressaceae
**Callitris rhomboidea*
**Cryptomeria japonica* (cult.)
**Cupressus lusitanica* (cult.)
**Cupressus macrocarpa*
**Sequoia sempervirens* (cult.)
**Taxodium mucronatum* (cult.)

Phyllocladaceae
Phyllocladus trichomanoides

Pinaceae
**Pinus patula*
**Pinus pinaster*
**Pinus radiata*

Podocarpaceae
Dacrycarpus dacrydioides
Dacrydium cupressinum
Podocarpus hallii
Podocarpus totara

Dicots

Acanthaceae
Avicennia marina

Apiaceae
Apium "white denticles"
Centella uniflora

Apocynaceae
**Vinca major*

Araliaceae
Pseudopanax arboreus
Pseudopanax crassifolius
Pseudopanax lessonii
Pseudopanax lessonii x *P. crassifolius*

Asteraceae
**Aster subulatus*
**Cirsium vulgare*
**Conyza albida*
**Erechtites valerianifolia*
**Gamochaeta simplicicaulis*
Olearia furfuracea
Senecio glomeratus
Senecio hispidulus
**Senecio bipinnatisectus*

Basellaceae
**Anredera cordifolia*

Boraginaceae
**Myosotis sylvatica*

Campanulaceae
Lobelia anceps

Caprifoliaceae
**Lonicera japonica*

Casuarinaceae
**Allocasuarina littoralis*

Celastraceae
**Euonymus japonica* (cult.)

Ericaceae
Leptecophylla juniperina
Leucopogon fasciculatus

Euphorbiaceae
**Homalanthus populifolius*

Fabaceae: Faboideae
**Castanospermum australe* (cult., garden)
Sophora chathamica
**Robinia pseudoacacia* (cult.)
**Ulex europaeus*

Fabaceae: Mimosoideae
**Acacia mearnsii*
**Acacia melanoxylon*
** Acacia silvestris* (cult.)

Fagaceae
**Castanea sativa* (cult., garden)
**Quercus canariensis* (cult.)
**Quercus palustris* (cult.)

Goodeniaceae
Selliera radicans

Haloragaceae
Gonocarpus incanus

Lamiaceae
**Mentha pulegium*
**Prunella vulgaris*
**Stachys sylvatica*
Vitex lucens

Lauraceae
**Laurus nobilis* (cult., garden)

Loganiaceae
Geniostoma ligustrifolium

Magnoliaceae
**Magnolia grandiflora* (cult., garden)

Malvaceae
Entelea arborescens (cult.)
Hoheria populnea
**Lagunaria patersonia* (cult., garden)
Plagianthus divaricatus

Meliaceae
**Toona cilata* (cult.)

Monimiaceae
Hedycarya arborea

Moraceae
**Morus alba* (cult., garden)

Myrsinaceae
Myrsine australis

Myrtaceae
**Acmena smithii*
**Corymbia haematoxylon* (cult.).
**Eucalyptus amplifolia* (cult.)
**Eucalyptus bosistoana* (cult.)
**Eucalyptus botryoides* (cult.)
**Eucalyptus fraxinoides* (cult.)
**Eucalyptus globoidea* (cult.)
**Eucalyptus globulus* (cult.)
**Eucalyptus microcorys* (cult.)
**Eucalyptus nitens* (cult.)
**Eucalyptus pilularis* (cult.)
**Eucalyptus propinqua* (cult.)
**Eucalyptus racemosa* (cult.)
**Eucalyptus robusta* (cult.)
**Eucalyptus saligna* (cult.)
**Eucalyptus sideroxylon* (cult.)
Kunzea ericoides
Leptospermum scoparium
Metrosideros perforata
** Psidium cattleianum* (cult.)
**Syncarpia glomulifera* (cult.)

Oleaceae
**Ligustrum lucidum*
**Ligustrum sinense*

Onagraceae
Epilobium nerteroides

Oxalidaceae
**Oxalis incarnata*

Passifloraceae
**Passiflora edulis*

Phytolaccaceae
**Phytolacca octandra*

Piperaceae
Macropiper excelsum

Pittosporaceae
Pittosporum crassifolium
Pittosporum tenuifolium

Plantaginaceae
**Plantago australis*
**Plantago lanceolata*

Proteaceae
** Macadamia tetraphylla* (cult., garden)

Ranunculaceae
**Ranunculus repens*

Rhamnaceae
Pomaderris kumeraho
Pomaderris aff. *phylicifolia*

Rosaceae
**Crataegus monogyna*
**Duchesnea indica*
**Prunus laurocerasus* (cult.)
**Pyrus communis* (cult.)
Rubus cissoides
**Rubus fruticosus*

Rousseaceae
Carpodetus serratus

Rubiaceae
Coprosma areolata
Coprosma lucida
Coprosma rhamnoides
Coprosma robusta
Nertera depressa
Nertera dichondrifolia

Salicaceae
**Populus* sp.

Sapindaceae
Alectryon excelsus (cult.)

Solanaceae
**Brugmansia sanguinea* (cult., garden)
Solanum americanum
**Solanum mauritianum*
**Solanum nigrum*
**Solanum pseudocapsicum*

Theophrastaceae
Samolus repens

Violaceae
Melicytus ramiflorus

Vitaceae
**Vitis vinifera*

Monocots

Agavaceae
**Furcraea foetida* (cult., garden)

Araceae
**Zantedeschia aethiopica*

Arecaceae
**Phoenix canariensis* (cult., garden)
Rhopalostylis sapida (cult., garden)
**Trachycarpus fortunei* (cult., garden)

Asteliaceae
Collospermum hastatum

Cyperaceae
Baumea juncea
Baumea teretifolia
Baumea tenax
Carex flagellifera
Carex solandri
Carex virgata
Cyperus ustulatus
Ficinia nodosa
Gahnia setifolia
Gahnia xanthocarpa
Isolepis cernua
Isolepis reticularis
Schoenus maschalinus
Schoenus tendo
Uncinia banksii
Uncinia uncinata

Hemerocallidaceae
Dianella nigra
Phormium tenax

Iridaceae
**Gladiolus undulatus*
**Watsonia meriana* cv. *bulbillifera*

Juncaceae
Juncus edgariae
**Juncus effusus*
Juncus kraussii
**Juncus tenuis*
Juncus usitatus

Juncaginaceae
Triglochin striata

Laxmanniaceae
Cordyline australis
Cordyline pumilio

Lemnaceae
Lemna minor

Orchidaceae
Acianthus sinclairii
Corybas cheesemanii

Poaceae
**Bambusa* (cult.)
**Cortaderia selloana*
**Dactylis glomerata*
**Holcus lanatus*
**Lolium perenne*
Oplismenus hirtellus
**Paspalum dilatatum*
**Pseudosasa japonica* (cult.)
**Schedonorus phoenix*

Restionaceae
Apodasmia similis

Zingiberaceae
**Hedychium flavescens*
**Hedychium gardnerianum*

Regenerating bush, northern bank of the Orewa River

E K Cameron

On 23 September 1996 I inspected c.350m strip of riverine regenerating native forest, 20-40m in width, covering nearly 1 ha, on the north side of the Orewa River on Mr Kivitt's property for about 1.5 hours by the end of Kowhai Road. Map reference NZMS 260 R10 602105, 0-40m asl. At that time this area was one of the options being considered for the proposed new Northern Motorway crossing of the Orewa River. The new bridge was eventually built just over 1km to the west (Fig. 1).

The bush is about 1km east of the original Henry William Bartlett property off Kowhai Road (originally Pilchers Road) also on the north side of the river. Henry married Caroline Blake of "Bankside" and after Frank (1896-1979) and his two sisters were born the family moved to Bankside on the south side of the river about 1908/09. When I attended the Auckland Bot Soc trip to Bankside on 16 July 2005, led and reported on by Wilcox (2005), to the south side of the Orewa River nearly opposite the bush I visited nearly ten years before, it prompted me to record this previous survey without revisiting the site.