

Appendix 2. Fungi list of the Claude Stream Valley recorded during the Botanical Society field trip by Clive Shirley.

<i>Agaricus</i> sp.	<i>Entoloma haastii</i>	<i>Notholepiota areolata</i>
<i>Amanita nehuta</i>	<i>Favolaschia calocera</i>	<i>Pleurotus</i> sp.
<i>Artomyces turgidus</i>	<i>Ganoderma applanatum</i>	<i>Porphyrellus viscidus</i>
<i>Aseroe rubra</i>	<i>Hericium coralloides</i>	<i>Ramaria junquilleo-vertex</i>
<i>Boletus leptosperm</i>	<i>Laccaria tetraspora</i>	<i>Russula acrolamellata</i>
<i>Camarophyllus patinicolor</i>	<i>Lepiota</i> sp.	<i>Russula macrocystidiata</i>
<i>Campanella tristis</i>	<i>Leucocoprinus fragilissimus</i>	<i>Weraroa erythrocephala</i>
<i>Clavaria sulcata</i>	<i>Mycena austrororida</i>	<i>Xeromphalina tenuipes</i>
<i>Cyptotrama asprata</i>	<i>Mycena</i> sp.	

Additional fern records from Mt Egmont National Park

Barbara Parris

Barry Hartley compiled a list of vascular plants in Mt Egmont National Park (Keen, 2005) that is a valuable resource for botanists visiting the area. On checking his ferns against my lists of species seen during visits from 1969 to 1971, I noted the following omissions from his list: *Grammitis patagonica*, *G. poeppigiana*,

Hymenophyllum bivalve, *H. villosum*, *Pteridium esculentum* and *Sticherus cunninghamii*. Of these species, *Grammitis poeppigiana* was seen by Enid Asquith on the Bot. Soc. visit of 26-28 March 2005, but it would be interesting to know whether the other five species still occur on the mountain.

Reference

Keen, A. (2005) Field Trip: Taranaki/Egmont National Park. 27/03/05. *Auckland Botanical Society* 60(1): 22-24.

Centennial Park, Campbells Bay, North Shore City

Richard Hursthouse, John Morton & Pat Morton

Location and description

Centennial Park comprises approximately 70ha within the Campbells Bay catchment. The catchment itself is approximately 166 hectares. The Campbells Bay stream has two main tributaries, the north and the south and drains to Campbells Bay, one of the East Coast beaches of the North Shore. The top of the catchment is mainly comprised of the 45ha Pupuke Golf Course bordering East Coast Rd and Kowhai Rd, with a maximum height of approx 60m asl. The Northern catchment is mainly housing, whereas 28ha of regenerating native bush surrounds the southern branch and its tributaries, albeit with housing on both flanks. There are also significant fields of grass and introduced bulbs in the southern catchment with an area of planted exotic trees interspersed with native planting. The Campbells Bay Tennis club has 6 courts in this area surrounded by exotic and native trees.

History

The park was originally set aside as reserve in 1884, the golf club being established in 1914. Significant native and exotic planting occurred around the NZ Centenary in 1940, when the park was named Centennial Park. Planting around that time included an avenue of Pohutukawa stretching from Rae Rd to the Beach Rd entry, now on the notable trees list of North

Shore City. Unfortunately during the war years the valley was bulldozed by the army to provide line of sight from at least three pillboxes in the upper valley. The park was left to regenerate until 1977, when workmen clear felled approximately a hectare of regenerating bush near the tennis club. This sparked off the eventual establishment of the Centennial Park Bush Society, which has worked in the park since then under the leadership of Mrs Pat Morton, until 1996, when Pat retired as chairperson. Work included ongoing weed control, planting and track work, but also the inevitable politics and advocacy to council and the community. Since 2003 there has been renewed interest with significant work occurring under the leadership of RH.

The golf club

The golf club lease includes a number of bush remnants and eucalypt plantations. This article does not attempt to describe the vegetation on the golf club lease. However there is a plan for tree management on the golf club prepared in 2000. A significant bush remnant in the headwaters of the Northern branch of the stream is listed as a significant area in the North Shore ecology study. It is heavily invaded with invasive weeds but is the subject of an Ecological Restoration