

<i>Pennisetum clandestinum*</i>		c				l	JM	l	
<i>Petalochilus chlorostylus</i>						l			247091 Po
<i>Phalaris aquatica*</i>						l			
<i>Phoenix canariensis*</i>		o-la							297738 Ro
<i>Phormium cookianum</i>						l			
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	s	l				l	Pl	Pl	
<i>Poa anceps</i>	l	o	c			l	la		
<i>Poa annua*</i>	lc	l	o			lc			222809 Ta
<i>Poa pratensis*</i>		o							
<i>Poa trivialis*</i>		lc				o			
<i>Polypogon fugax*</i>		s						l	299419 Ka
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis*</i>		l				l			
<i>Potamogeton cheesemanii</i>		lc							279312 Ro
<i>Pterostylis banksii</i>						l			
<i>Rhopalostylis sapida</i>		MF				lc	l		275672 Po
<i>Ripogonum scandens</i>						o			294115 Po
<i>Romulea rosea*</i>		l+							
<i>Rytidosperma biannulare</i>	lc	l							
<i>Rytidosperma penicillatum*</i>								lc	
<i>Rytidosperma pilosum*</i>		MF/RG				o	l		299773 Ro
<i>Rytidosperma racemosum*</i>	c	lc	c			o	lc	o	278563 Ru
<i>Rytidosperma unarede</i>		l				lc			282804 Po
<i>Schedonorus phoenix*</i>								AW	
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i>						l			
<i>Schoenus maschalinus</i>						l			
<i>Schoenus tendo</i>						l			
<i>Spinifex sericeus</i>		lc							
<i>Sporobolus africanus*</i>	o	l	o			lc	o	o	299416 Ka
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum*</i>		l				l			
<i>Thelymitra colensoi</i>	o					l			222814 Ta
<i>Thelymitra longifolia</i> (autogamous)	o	lc	o			o	l		
<i>Thelymitra longifolia</i> (entomophilous)		o							
<i>Thelymitra pauciflora</i>	l	s	l						222874 Ta
<i>Triglochin striata</i>		RG							
<i>Trisetum arduanum</i>		s	o						299176 Ro
<i>Typha orientalis</i>		MF				la	lc		
<i>Uncinia banksii</i>						o			
<i>Uncinia uncinata</i>		l				o	lc		
<i>Vulpia bromoides*</i>		lc	a			o	lc	lc	200603 Ru
<i>Vulpia myuros*</i>	a	l	c					l	278564 Ru
<i>Winika cunninghamii</i>						#	s		
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica*</i>		l				l			
<i>Zostera muelleri</i>						#			

## Oakleigh Saltmarsh Island, southwest Whangarei Harbour

Maureen Young

On my many trips north I have noted a raised area of saltmarsh vegetation on the mangrove flats opposite and a little south of the Oakleigh Caltex Service Station, c. 15 km south of Whangarei (NZMS 260 Q07 308952). On 13 August 2007, with the ever-obliging John Kendrick as companion, and with gumboots on feet, we circumnavigated this small "island" (c. 300 x 100 m). An island it may be on occasion when there is

an extra high tide, but most of the time it sits in a "sea" of soggy sandy mud, showing beautifully the zonation of plants according to how much salt they can tolerate.

Among the fringing plants of glasswort (*Sarcocornia quinqueflora*) and sea primrose (*Samolus repens*), grow some small mangroves, but they do not attain

any size here. Next in sequence is a mosaic of sea rush (*Juncus kraussii*) and oioi (*Apodasmia similis*), grading into *Baumea juncea*. The low bank on the edge of the island supports a marginal band of saltmarsh ribbonwood (*Plagianthus divaricatus*) with occasional *Ficinia nodosa* and *Muehlenbeckia complexa*.

The surprise to me was that the dominant vegetation on the raised part of the island consists of many, many bushes of *Olearia solandri* and *Coprosma propinqua*.

### Vascular plant list of Oakleigh Saltmarsh Island

a = abundant  
c = common  
o = occasional  
l = local  
s = scarce  
x1 = only one seen  
\* = exotic

Ferns & fern allies	
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	o
Gymnosperms	
<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	o
<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	o
Dicots	
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	c
<i>Calystegia sepium</i>	s
* <i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	x1
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>	a
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	c
<i>Lobelia anceps</i>	x1
* <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	c
<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	a
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	l
<i>Myrsine australis</i>	c
* <i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	c
<i>Olearia solandri</i>	a
<i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i>	c
* <i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	l
* <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	c

About halfway along the southern edge are a few stunted trees of ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*). At the higher north-eastern end are a few trees emerging from the surrounding vegetation – kahikatea, totara, mapou and manuka. On the northern side is a patch of dally pine (*Psoralea pinnata*). The ground cover is a thick sward of tall fescue (*Schedonorus phoenix*) and buffalo grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*) among the sedge/restiad cover, with some Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) and blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*).

<i>Samolus repens</i>	a
<i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i>	a
* <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	c

Monocots	
<i>Apodasmia similis</i>	a
<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i>	x1
<i>Baumea juncea</i>	a
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	o
* <i>Cortaderia</i> sp.	s
* <i>Carex divulsa</i>	x1
<i>Carex flagellifera</i>	x1
* <i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	l
<i>Cyperus ustulatus</i>	o
* <i>Gladiolus undulatus</i>	c
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	o
<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	c
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	s
<i>Oplismenus hirtellus</i>	s
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	o
* <i>Schedonorus phoenix</i>	a
* <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	a

## Field trip North Manukau Harbour, 18 August 2007

Rhys Gardner

We began at Halsey Drive, Lynfield, where numerous little brown mistletoes (*Korthalsella salicornioides*) grow on the manuka that ring the upper edge of this forested valley (Manukau Domain Reserve). The host bushes are in good shape, but it is worrying that the younger manuka here are not being colonized at all. One could mutter too about the state of this edge in general. Bared by herbicide (except where kikuyu grass is invading) and vilely littered by humans and dogs, it needs to be weeded, mulched, and restored with gumland species.

A short way down the track we passed an exceptionally fine pohutukawa (c. 2 m dbh), and then a streamside titoki, which at almost 60 cm dbh must be one of Auckland's largest. Most of the larger trees in the valley though are puriri of only medium size. The valley opens out at the shore into a tall scrub of *Pseudopanax lessonii* | *Phormium tenax* | *Gahnia lacera*.

The upper beach here consists of a metre-high set of terraces of Pacific oyster shells, perhaps too loosely aggregated at the moment to make a habitat suitable for any native beach species. On the damp shaded foot of the sandstone cliffs Mike Wilcox showed us the