# SUMMER CAMP: THE WHISTLER RIVER, 19 JANUARY TO 22 JANUARY 1979

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Although Neroli and I joined the Canterbury Botanical Society in 1977, it was some time before we could attend our first Summer Camp. On that occasion, eight members met at the homestead of Maurice and Rosemary Harper of Mt. Pember Station near Lees Valley. Rosemary proudly showed us her recently constructed alpine garden. Husband Maurice loaned us his Landrover to carry our gear up the Whistler River. After leaving our cars off-road on the north side of the river, we loaded the Landrover and drove into a hut belonging to Xavier College, now Catholic Cathedral College. This hut was an A-frame, standing on the banks of Cunningham Stream and partly concealed by encroaching beech forest. Inside we found the usual rough sawn table and seats and most importantly, an open fireplace for cooking our meals. A vertical ladder led to an upper floor where we were to sleep.

By the end of the day, two other members had joined us. The complete party comprised John and Phyllis Thompson, Stan and Jean Reid, Dr.Mel Aitken, Alice Dumbleton, Les White and Nan van der Hoven, and Neroli and me. Alice was at that time the Society's secretary and the keeper of an amazing recipe book from which many Botsoc meals had been prepared over the years. As darkness fell we lit our candles and at last received relief from voracious sandflies.

Next morning, led by Stan and Jean, Neroli and I walked up Cunningham Stream to a fork in the creek. We took the spur between these two branches and bush-bashed our way through the *Nothofagus* forest to reach the subalpine by late morning. Near the summit of Mt. Pember (1692 m), we met for the first time those fabulous alpine plants that have long since held an enduring interest for me. Plants seen and recorded by Stan included *Leptinella atrata*, *Hebe haastii*, *Stellaria roughii*, *Lignocarpus carnulosa*, *Ranunculus haastii*. From our lunchtime perch on the summit we surveyed the Puketeraki Range, Chest Peak (1935 m) to the southwest and Lees Valley far away below. Later, working our way down a steep leading spur, we stopped to examine several large plants of *Raoulia eximia*. We returned to camp after botanising our way down the Whistler River. Other members

of the party had spent their day collecting and recording in other nearby places. Enthusiastic sandflies welcomed us home.

On the following day, in near perfect weather, we explored the true left branch of the Whistler River. Each evening we examined specimens collected and compiled our species list, finally, about 170 species. Unfortunately for Neroli and me, we had to return home the next day. This all too brief introduction to Botanical Society camps was enough to ensure our attendance at many other camps of the next twenty years or so. While writing these notes, I realized that as far as know, Alice and I are the only survivors of that wonderful trip. John Thompson was arguably the Society's most noted amateur botanist, ably assisted by his wife Phyllis, who was his "eyes." Stan and Jean Reid were active members of both the Canterbury and Wellington Botanical Societies. For many years they travelled south to be with us at Summer Camps. Both were remarkable people and also fine amateur botanists.

Table 1. Species listed from Whistler River (Editor's note: updated genus and species names shown in brackets; minor spelling changes made without comment)

## Vascular plants

Acaena caesiiglauca Acaena inermis Acaena microphylla var. robusta (= spine-bearing A. inermis) Aciphylla sp. Agropyrum scabrum (= Elymus sp.) Angelica (=Gingidia) decipiens Anisotome filifolia var. Anisotome pilifera Aristotelia fruticosa Astelia nervosa Astelia sp. Brachyscome sinclairii Callitriche sp. Cardamine sp. Carex brevicaulis Carex coriacea Carex dissita Carex secta var. secta Carex secta var. tenuiculmis

Carmichaelia sp.

Carpodetus serratus Cassinia (= Ozothamnus) vauvilliersii (submerged in O. leptophylla in Webb et al. 1988) Celmisia angustifolia Celmisia gracilenta Celmisia Ivallii Celmisia spectabilis Celmisia viscosa Chionochloa crassiuscula Chionochloa rigida (probably C. macra) Chionochloa rubra Clematis petriei (=C. forsteri) Clematis sp. Colobanthus acicularis Coprosma antipoda (= C. rugosa) Coprosma polymorpha (= C. rhamnoides) Coprosma propingua Coprosma pseudocuneata

Coprosma sp.
Coriaria arborea
Coriaria sarmentosa
Corokia cotoneaster
Cortaderia richardii
Cotula (= Leptinella) atrata

Cotula (= Leptinella) pyrethrifolia

Craspedia unifolia

Cyathodes (= Leucopogon) fraseri

Cyathodes juniperina
Discaria toumatou
Dracophyllum acerosum
Dracophyllum pronum
Dracophyllum sp.

Drapetes (= Kelleria) lyallii

Eleocharis acuta Eleocharis gracilis

Epilobium alsinoides subsp.

atriplicifolium

Epilobium alsinoides subsp. tenuipes

Epilobium brunnescens
Epilobium glabellum
Epilobium komarovianum
Epilobium macropus
Epilobium melanocaulon
Epilobium microphyllum

Epiloboium pubens Euphrasia cuneata Euphrasia laingii

Festuca novae-zelandiae

Forstera bidwillii
Forstera tenella
Galium propinquum
Gaultheria crassa
Gaultheria depressa
Gentiana corymbifera
Geranium sessilifolium
Geum parvifolium
Griselinia littoralis

Gnaphalium (= Euchiton) audax

subsp. audax

Gnaphalium(= Euchiton) delicatum

Gnaphalium (=Pseudognaphalium)

luteo-album

Gnaphalium (= Euchiton)

sphaericum

Gonocarpus micranthus subsp.

micranthus Gonocarpus sp.

Hebe canterburiensis

Hebe glaucophylla

Hebe haastii Hebe odora Hebe pinguifolia Hebe rupicola Hebe salicifolia

Hebe (=Heliohebe) raoulii

Hebe tetrasticha

Helichrysum (=Anaphalioides)

bellidioides Helichrysum filicaule Helichrysum selago (=H.

intermedium) Hoheria lvallii

Hydrocotyle sp.

Hymenanthera (=Melicytus) alpina

Juncus distegus
Juncus gregiflorus
Juncus novae-zelandiae
Juncus planifolius
Leptospermum scoparium

Lagenifera pumila Lignocarpa carnulosa

Luzula picta Luzula rufa

Mentha cunninghamii Muehlenbeckia axillaris Muehlenbeckia complexa (?)

Mysotis australis Mysotis forsteri

Nothofagus solandri var.

cliffortioides Olearia arborescens Olearia avicenniifolia Olearia cymbifolia (var. of O. nummulariifolia in Allan 1961)
Oreomyrrhis colensoi
Oreomyrrhis ramosa
Ourisia caespitosa
Oxalis lactea (= O. magellanica)
Parahebe lyallii
Parsonsia heterophylla

Parahebe tyallii Parsonsia heterophylla Pentachondra pumila Pernettya nana (=Gaultheria

nubicola) Pimelea prostrata

Pimelea traversii

Potamogeton cheesemanii

Phyllachne colensoi

Phormium tenax

Poa sclerophylla (= P. buchananii)

Poa colensoi Pratia angulata Pratia macrodon

Pseudopanax crassifolius Ranunculus hirtus (= R. reflexus)

Ranunculus rivularis (= R. amphitrichus)

Ranunculus sp. Raoulia australis Raoulia eximia

Raoulia grandifolia Raoulia subsericea

Raoulia tenuicaulis

Rubus australis

Rubus schmiedelioides

Rumex flexuosus Schoenus pauciflorus

Scleranthus brockiei

Scleranthus uniflorus

Senecio (= Brachyglottis)

bellidioides

Senecio (= Brachyglottis)

cassinioides

Senecio (= Brachyglottis) lagopus

Senecio quadridentatus

Stellaria roughii

Uncinia divaricata
Uncinia rubra
Uncinia fuscovaginata
Viola cunninghamii
Viola lyallii
Wahlenbergia albomarginata
Wahlenbergia gracilis
Vittadinia australis

### Orchids

Chiloglottis cornuta Corybas macranthus Corybas trilobus Gastrodia sp. Prasophyllum colensoi Thelymitra hatchii Thelymitra longifolia

#### Ferns and fern allies

Asplenium flabellifolium
Asplenium flaccidum
Blechnum capense (species
segregated from this complex
include B. montanum, B. novaezelandiae and B. procerum).

Blechnum fluviatile Blechnum penna-marina Botrychium australe Cystopteris fragilis Grammitis armstrongii (= G.

poeppigiana) Grammitis billardieri Lycopodium fastigiatum Lycopodium scariosum Hymenophyllum sanguinolentum

Hymolonia will afalissus

Hypolepis millefolium Ophioglossum coriaceum

Polystichum vestitum

Phymatodes (=Microsorum)

diversifolium

Pteridium aquilinum (= P. esculentum)

Pyrrosia serpens

#### REFERENCES

Allan, H. H. 1961: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. I. Wellington, Government Printer, 1085 pp.

Webb, C. J., Sykes, W. R., Garnock-Jones, P. J. 1988: Flora of New Zealand. Vol. IV. Christchurch, Botany Division, DSIR 1365 pp.

Good God. When I consider the melancholy fate
of so many of botany's votaries,
I am tempted to ask
whether men are in their right mind
who so desperately risk life and everything else through the love of collecting plants.

Carl Linnaeus, Glory of the Scientist (1737) (Contributed by Neil O'Brien)