



KAHIKATEA – kereru – manatu, lush, older plains ecosystem

Food for native birds:

F = Fruit

S = Bird Seed

N = Nectar

B = Bud/foilage

I = Insects

For lizards: L = fruit

Plant Tolerances

■ = tolerates or needs

□ = intolerant

½ = tolerant of some

* = to establish, protect from frost
t = toxic for toddlers

Staging

1 = 1st structural

2 = 2nd year

3 = only after canopy closure

PLANT LISTS Selected from vegetation natural to these wet Taitapu soils.

TALL (NOBLE) TREES (> 12 m)

<i>Alectryon excelsus</i>	titoki	F,I	½ ■ ½ ½ □	3*
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	ti kouka, cabbage tree	F,N,I	■ ½ ■ ■ ■	1
<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	kahikatea, white pine	F	■ ½ ■ □ ■	2
<i>Elaeocarpus dentatus</i>	hinau	F,I	½ ½ ½ ½ □	3*
<i>Elaeocarpus hookerianus</i>	pokaka	F,I	½ ■ ■ ½ □	2
<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>	tarata, lemonwood	F,I	■ ■ ½ ■ ½	1
<i>Plagianthus regius</i>	manatu, lowland ribbonwood (deciduous)	I,B	■ ½ ½ ½ ■	1
<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	totara	F	■ ½ ½ ■ ■	2
<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i>	miro	F	□ ■ ■ □ □	3
<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>	matai, black pine	F	■ ½ ■ ½ ■	2
<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	horoeaka, lancewood	F,B,N,I	■ ½ ½ ■ ■	2
<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	kowhai	N,B	■ ½ ½ ■ ■ t	2

SMALL TREES & TALL SHRUBS (> 5 m)

		Food	sun shade wet dry wind	Stages
<i>Aristotelia serrata</i>	makomako, wineberry (semi-decid)	F,I,B	½ ½ ½ ½ □	2
<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>	putaputaweta, marbleleaf	F,I	½ ■ ½ ½ □	2
<i>Coprosma areolata</i>	net-leaved coprosma	F,B	½ ■ ■ ½ □	2*
<i>Coprosma linariifolia</i>	linear-leaved coprosma, yellow-wood	F	½ ■ ½ ½ ½	2
<i>Coprosma lucida</i>	shining karamu	F	½ ■ ½ ½ ■	2
<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	karamu	F	■ ■ ■ ½ ½	1
<i>Coprosma rotundifolia</i>	round-leaved coprosma	F,B	½ ■ ■ ½ ½	2*
<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>	kotukutuku, tree fuchsia (decid)	F,N,B	½ ■ ■ □ □	3*
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	kapuka, broadleaf	F,I	■ ■ ½ ■ ■	2
<i>Hedycarya arborea</i>	porokaiwhiri, pigeonwood	F,I	½ ■ ½ □ □	3*
<i>Hoheria angustifolia</i>	houhere, narrow-leaved lacebark (semi-dec)	I	■ ½ ½ ■ ■	1
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	manuka, tea tree	I	■ □ ■ ■ ■	1
<i>Lophomyrtus obcordata</i>	rohutu, NZ myrtle	F,I	½ ■ ½ ½ ■	2
<i>Melicytus micranthus</i>	manakura, shrubby mahoe	F,I	½ ■ ½ ½ □	3
<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	mahoe, whiteywood	F,L,I	½ ■ ½ ½ ½	3*
<i>Myrsine australis</i>	mapau, red mapau	F,L,I	■ ■ ½ ½ ½	3*
<i>Neomyrtus pedunculata</i>	rohutu, NZ myrtle	F,I	½ ■ ■ □ □	3*
<i>Pennantia corymbosa</i>	kaikomako, ducksfeet	F,N,I	½ ■ ■ ½ ½	2
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	kohuhu, black matipo/mapau, tawhari	F,I	■ ■ ½ ■ ■	1
<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>	fivefinger, whauwhaupaku	F,N,I	■ ■ □ ½ ½	2
<i>Pseudowintera colorata</i>	horopito, peppertree	F,N,I	■ ■ ■ □ ½	2
<i>Schefflera digitata</i>	patete, seven-finger	F,I,B	½ □ ½ □ □	3*
<i>Streblus heterophyllus</i>	turepo, small-leaved milk tree	F,I	½ ■ ■ □ □	3*

Tolerances

			Tolerances						
			Food	sun	shade	wet	dry	wind	Stages
CLIMBERS & VINES									
<i>Clematis forsteri</i>	yellow clematis	I	½ ½	□	½ ½				3
<i>Clematis paniculata</i>	puawananga, bush/white clematis	I	½	■	½	□	□		3*
<i>Parsonsia capsularis</i>	kaiwhiria, NZ jasmine	I		■	■	½ ½	■		3
<i>Parsonsia heterophylla</i>	kaiwhiria, NZ jasmine	I		■	■	½	■	■	3
<i>Passiflora tetrandra</i>	kohia, NZ passionvine	I		□	■	½	□	½	3*
<i>Ripogonum scandens</i>	kareao, supplejack	F,I	½	■	½	□	½		3*
<i>Rubus australis</i>	taramoa, bush lawyer	F,I	½	■	■	□	□		3
<i>Rubus cissoides</i>	not in Riccarton!	F,I	½ ½	½	½	□	½		2
<i>Rubus schmidelioides</i>	taramoa, narrow-leaved lawyer	F,I		■	½	½	■	■	2
SHRUBS & SCRAMBLERS									
<i>Calystegia tuguriorum</i>	powhiwhi, NZ bindweed	I		■	½	□	½	■	2
<i>Coprosma rhamnoides</i>	red-fruited mikimiki	F,L		□	■	½	½	½	3*
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>	mikimiki, mingimingi	F,L		■	½	■	■	■	1
<i>Coprosma rubra</i>	red-stemmed coprosma	F,L		■	½	½	½	■	1
<i>Hebe salicifolia</i>	koromiko	I		■	□	□	½	■	1
<i>Fuchsia perscandens</i>	climbing fuchsia	F,L,N,I	½ ½	½	□	½	½		3*
<i>Melicope simplex</i>	poataniwha	F,I	½	■	½	½	■		3
<i>Metrosideros diffusa</i>	white/climbing rata	I		□	■	½	□	□	3*
<i>Myrsine divaricata</i>	weeping mapou	F,L,I	½ ½	■	■	½	■		2
<i>Olearia bullata</i>	crinkly shrub daisy	S,I		■	½	■	½	■	
<i>Pseudopanax anomalus</i>	shrub pseudopanax	F,N	½	■	½	□	½		3
<i>Rubus squarrosus</i>	leafless lawyer	F,L,I		■	½	□	■	■	2
<i>Urtica ferox</i>	ongaonga, tree nettle	I	½	■	□	½	□		3*
PERCHING PLANTS & PARTIAL PARASITES									
<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i>	raukatauri, hanging spleenwort	B	½	■	□	□	□		3
<i>Ileostylus micranthus</i>	NZ mistletoe	F,N,B		■	□	□	□	■	3
<i>Korthalsella lindsayi</i>	dwarf mistletoe	I		■	□	□	□	■	3
<i>Pyrrosia elaeagnifolia</i>	leather-leaf fern			■	■	□	■	■	3
<i>Tupeia antarctica</i>	NZ mistletoe	F,I		■	□	□	□	■	3
GROUNDCOVER HERBS & 'GRASSES'									
<i>Acaena anserinifolia</i>	piripiri, bidibidi	S,I		■	½	□	½	■	3
<i>Anemanthele lessoniana</i>	hunangamoho, bamboo/wind grass	S		■	■	□	½	■	2
<i>Astelia fragrans</i>	kakaha, bush flax	F,I		■	■	½	½	■	2
<i>Astelia grandis</i>	kakaha, swamp flax	F,I		■	■	■	½	■	1
<i>Carex cockayneana</i>	forest sedge	S		■	■	½	½	■	3
<i>Carex forsteri</i>	forest sedge	S		■	■	½	½	■	3
<i>Carex lambertiana</i>	forest sedge	S,		■	■	½	½	■	3
<i>Carex secta</i>	pukio	S		■	□	■	□	■	1
<i>Carex solandri</i>	forest sedge	S		■	■	½	½	■	3
<i>Carex virgata</i>	swamp sedge	S		■	½	■	½	■	1
<i>Cortaderia richardii</i>	toetoe	S		■	□	■	■	■	1
<i>Cyperus ustulatus</i>	upoko-tangata, umbrella sedge	S		■	□	■	½	■	1
<i>Deschampsia caespitosa</i>	tufted hair grass	S		■	□	■	½	■	1
<i>Dianella nigra</i>	turutu, blue berry	F,I		■	■	□	■	■	2
<i>Echinodium hispidum</i>	moss			□	■	½	½	□	3
<i>Gahnia xanthocarpa</i>	giant gahnia	S	½	■	½	½	□		3
<i>Hypnum cupressiforme</i>	moss		½	■	½	■	■		3
<i>Juncus distegus</i>	wiwi, tussock rush	S		■	□	■	½	■	1

Tolerances

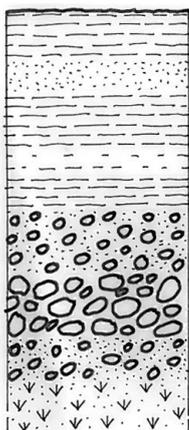
		Food	sun shade	wet dry	wind	Stages
<i>Juncus edgareae</i>	wiwi, tussock rush	S	■ □ ■ ½ ■			1
<i>Juncus sarophorus</i>	wiwi, tussock rush	S	■ □ ■ ½ ■			1
<i>Libertia ixioides</i>	mikoikoi, NZ iris	F,I	■ ■ □ ■ ■			3
<i>Microlaena avenacea</i>	bush rice grass	S	□ ■ ■ ½ ½			3
<i>Nertera depressa</i>	nertera	F,I	½ ■ ½ ½ ■			3
<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	NZ pellitory	I	½ ■ □ ½ ½			3
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	harakeke, NZ flax	N,L	■ □ ■ ■ ■			1
<i>Pratia angulata</i>	panakeneke, creeping pratia	F,I	■ ½ ½ ½ ■			1-3
<i>Ranunculus reflexus</i>	NZ buttercup	S,I	□ ■ □ ½ □			3
<i>Stellaria parviflora</i>	NZ stitchwort	S,I	□ ■ □ ■ □			3
<i>Thuidium sparsum</i>	moss		■ ■ □ ■ ■			3
<i>Uncinia leptostachya</i>	matau, hooked sedge	S	½ ■ ■ □ ½			3
<i>Uncinia uncinata</i>	watau/kamu, hooked sedge	S	½ ■ ½ ½ ½			3
<i>Urtica incisa</i>	dwarf nettle	I	½ ■ □ ½ □			3

GROUND & TREE FERNS

<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	necklace fern	B	½ ■ □ ■ □			3*
<i>Asplenium gracillimum</i>	makau, graceful spleenwort	B	½ ■ ½ ½ □			3*
<i>Asplenium terrestre</i>	ground spleenwort	B	½ ■ □ ■ □			3*
<i>Blechnum chambersii</i>	kiokio, a hard fern		□ ■ ½ □ □			3*
<i>Blechnum discolor</i>	piupiu, crown fern		□ ■ ½ □ □			3*
<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>	kiwakiwa, creek fern		□ ■ ½ □ □			3*
<i>Blechnum novae-zelandiae/minus</i>	swamp kiokio		■ ■ ■ □ □			2
<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i>	kiokio, little hard fern		■ ■ ½ ■ ½			3
<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>	ponga, silver (tree) fern		½ ■ □ ½ □			3*
<i>Cyathea smithii</i>	katote, soft tree fern		½ ■ ½ □ □			3*
<i>Dicksonia fibrosa</i>	kuripaka, wheki ponga - tree fern		½ ■ ■ □ □			3*
<i>Dicksonia lanata</i>	tuokura, woolly tree fern		½ ■ ½ □ □			3*
<i>Dicksonia squarrosa</i>	wheki, rough tree fern		½ ■ ½ ½ □			2
<i>Histiopteris incisa</i>	mata, water fern		½ ■ ½ □ □			3
<i>Hypolepis ambigua</i>	rough pig fern		½ ■ ■ ½ ½			3
<i>Hypolepis rufobarbata</i>	sticky pig fern		½ ■ ½ ½ ½			3
<i>Lastreopsis glabella</i>			□ ■ ½ □ □			3*
<i>Leptopteris hymenophylloides</i>	heruheru, crape fern		□ ■ ½ □ □			3*
<i>Pellaea rotundifolia</i>	tarawera, button fern		½ ■ □ ■ □			3
<i>Microsorium pustulatus</i>	maratata, hounds tongue fern		½ ■ □ ■ □			2
<i>Polystichum vestitum</i>	puniu, prickly shield fern		■ ■ ■ □ ½			2
<i>Polystichum zelandica/richardii</i>	pikopiko/tutoke, shield fern		½ ■ □ ■ □			2
<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>	pakau-roharoha, gully fern		□ ■ ½ □ □			3*

Note Use plants propagated from wild populations and ask for natural local species rather than cultivars.

1. Don't use the common North Island lacebarks (*Hoheria populnea* or *Hoheria sextylosa*) as they hybridise with the natural local narrow-leaved lacebark (*Hoheria angustifolia*).
2. The common grown Golden Totara is a sterile hybrid and therefore does not produce berries, food for birds.



Underlayers: Clay & sand alternating on silt over greywacke river stones (2-100mm rounded) with some peat.