



# TRILEPIDEA

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW ZEALAND PLANT CONSERVATION NETWORK

Please send news items or events to [events@nzpcn.org.nz](mailto:events@nzpcn.org.nz)

Postal address: P.O. Box 16-102, Wellington, New Zealand

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## Guest editorial – Can Important Plant Areas become ‘specified areas of significant indigenous vegetation’?

This month, we will hold a conference marking 10 years since the Network was formed and rightly we can celebrate achievements made along the way. It is an exciting time to be involved in the Network and the range of projects and developments currently underway is very encouraging. However, it seems that current reductions in publicly funded biodiversity protection and research mean that more than ever we need take the opportunities provided by conferences to meet, discuss and collaborate on issues facing the protection of our flora.

I am particularly alarmed by recent proposed changes to the Resource Management Act, specifically alterations to the purpose and principles underpinning the Act<sup>1</sup>. Environmental principles in Sections 6 and 7 are to be altered in ways that I believe will significantly reduce the protection of native plants. One of the disquieting changes is to one of the matters of national importance, “the protection of areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna” (Section 6(c)). This will become ‘the protection of specified areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna’ (my emphasis). This may seem like a small adjustment, but I interpret this as a shift away from significance based on values to significance based on location. And, as the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment Dr Jan Wright asks<sup>2</sup>, who will be doing this specifying of the said areas and what resources have been set aside to undertake this work?

If these proposed changes to the RMA cannot be prevented, then perhaps the provision of specified areas of significant indigenous vegetation is a project for the Network and other similar groups to undertake. For a while, the Network has been encouraging people to submit areas to be labelled as ‘Important Plant Areas’. Five criteria for identifying IPAs have been developed by the Network:

- The site supports significant populations of one or more species which are of global or Oceanic conservation concern.
- The site has an exceptionally rich flora in an Oceanic context in relation to its biogeographical zone.
- The site is an outstanding example of a habitat or plant community type of global or Oceanic conservation and botanical importance.
- The site supports species or vegetation that is regarded of national cultural importance.
- The site holds significant populations of one or more species or habitats or plant communities of regional conservation concern within New Zealand. These plant species or communities may be common nationally but within a region maybe extremely scarce.<sup>3</sup>

1 You can read about these proposed changes in: Ministry for the Environment. 2013. Improving our resource management system. A discussion document. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

2 Dr Jan Wright, 2013: Improving our resource management system: A discussion document. Submission to the Minister for the Environment. Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment. 2 April. Available at: <http://www.pce.parliament.nz/assets/Uploads/PCE-MfE-RMA-DiscussionDocumentfinal.pdf>

3 To read more detailed information about Important Plant Areas visit: [http://www.nzpcn.org.nz/page.aspx?ecosystems\\_important\\_plant\\_areas](http://www.nzpcn.org.nz/page.aspx?ecosystems_important_plant_areas)

Many potential IPAs will occur on conservation land but I believe many will also be on private land. IPAs could be incorporated into local government plans to ensure that plants occurring in specified areas are afforded protection. Please consider nominating an IPA and sharing with us your thoughts on how we might better advocate for adequate legal protection for native plants.

I look forward to seeing many of you at the conference!

*Jesse Bythell*

*Council member*

## PLANT OF THE MONTH – *METROSIDEROS PARKINSONII*



*Metrosideros parkinsonii*. Photo: Geoff Davidson.

Plant of the month for May is the *Metrosideros parkinsonii*. *Metrosideros parkinsonii* is an endemic shrub or small tree that can grow to around 10 m tall. In the North Island, it is known only from Hauturu (Little Barrier) and Aotea (Great Barrier) Islands. It is confined in the South Island to the western side; it is locally common from Mt Burnett to just north of Hokitika. It commonly grows in coastal to montane forest, usually along ridgelines in peaty soils.

Striking red-pink flowers appear in September to December and are cauliflorous; borne directly from

the older woody stems rather than from new growth. Leaves almost clasp the stems; coloured dark green to yellow green above, paler beneath, thick, leathery, pointed, with the surfaces often blistered and blemished red.

*Metrosideros parkinsonii* is named after Sydney Parkinson, a talented botanical artist who travelled with James Cook aboard the Endeavour. Unfortunately, Parkinson did not survive the return voyage, dying of dysentery, and was buried at sea in 1771.

You can see the Network fact sheet for *M. parkinsonii* at: [http://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora\\_details.aspx?ID=976](http://www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_details.aspx?ID=976)

### Notes from the Council meeting

A meeting of the Council was held in Wellington on 1 May. Some relevant points from the meeting are:

- The 2013 AGM will be held in Wellington in November.
- The Network is financially healthy.
- A “Buy this plant” website button is being investigated.
- A Smart Phone app is also being investigated.
- It was agreed to establish an endowment fund. It will be formally launched at the Conference.

## Stepping back in time—A trip to the inner sanctum.

Rowan Hindmarsh-Walls ([rowan.hindwalls@gmail.com](mailto:rowan.hindwalls@gmail.com))

Over summer, I was very fortunate in being able to get to some amazing places throughout Otago and Southland, through my work for the Department of Conservation. As a botanist, I am working as part of a national inventory monitoring team looking at changes in plant biodiversity across New Zealand. We set up and measure 20 m × 20 m vegetation plots, which are to be re-measured every 5 years. Due to the random nature by which our work areas are selected, we often don't know what exactly to expect when heading out into the hills to set up one of our new monitoring plots.

One particular area we visited that sticks in my mind as being pretty unique was an unnamed piece of range to the west of Lake Sutherland, Wapiti River, Fiordland. I remember taking my first look at the map of the area and thinking “That looks pretty bloody steep!”, but I wasn't prepared for what I saw when the helicopter rounded the last corner toward our destination. There, rising sheer before us was what can only be described as a massive natural fortress. The relevance of this description did not become apparent until after we had landed and started looking around.



The range we were working on.

It turned out that the range was in fact a natural fortress, one that was so completely surrounded by precipitous bluffs that almost no introduced herbivores had gained access above them. As far as we could see no deer had set foot on the place, there were no hares, and no possum sign, although I'm sure they would have been there in very low densities. The only herbivore sign we found during the whole three days was a lone set of chamois footprints traversing the crest of the range.

As soon as I started looking around, I knew that this place was special! I felt like I was taking a trip back in time, to see what an intact natural pre-human alpine plant assemblage looked like. There were highly palatable species in profusion everywhere! Lawns of *Dolichoglottis scorzoneroides* carpeted the only flat area we could find to pitch our tents, and there were lush clumps of



Fields of *Dolichoglottis scorzoneroides*.

*Chionochloa ovata* on every damp avalanche disturbed ledge. An expansive carpet of lush green grass flowing down over a seeping cliff face caught my eye and on further investigation I found that was in fact a combination of two species, *Poa subvestita* and *Hierochloe equisetata*, both highly palatable.



*Poa subvestita*.

The fun<sup>4</sup> continued as we set up our monitoring plot and started recording every plant species we could find within this 20 m × 20 m square. In total, 85 different species were discovered within the plot. Some of

the most interesting were: *Abrotanella linearis*, *Abrotanella rostrata*, *Aciphylla congesta*, *Aciphylla multisecta*, *Aciphylla takahea*, *Celmisia bonplandii*, *Celmisia holosericea*, *Gentianella grisebachii*, *Lobelia gaberrima*, *Ourisia remotifolia*, *Ranunculus sericophyllus* and un-browsed *Astelia petriei*.

Other common palatable plants found in the surrounding area included: *Anisotome capillifolia*, *Anisotome haastii*, *Cardamine debilis* agg., *Celmisia verbascifolia*, *Dolichoglottis lyallii*, *Hierochloe recurvata*, *Poa kirkii*, *Poa novae-zelandiae* and *Ranunculus lyallii*. In total, we found approximately 130 species in the area above the cliffs, mostly alpinics, but some subalpine scrub species as well, and no introduced or naturalised ones.

Aside from the vegetation, the landscape was spectacular! The whole range is carved from a huge block of gneiss (metamorphosed plutonic rocks), which over millions of years has been slowly ground down by glacial activity and rain, creating the sheer cliffs on every side. The upper slopes had almost no soil, just solid bedrock, with huge chasms and cracks running through the ridges, creating a karst-like landscape.

As I sat watching Lake Sutherland disappear under sheets of cloud rolling in off the Tasman, I was left wondering what would all this majestic country have looked like before introduced browsers started munching away in every corner of it? Would it all have been like this range? What effects is the removal of many dominant (and palatable) species having on nutrient recycling, and the ecosystem as a whole? It can't be good!

## **New reserve for Banks Peninsula: Saddle Hill purchased by the Nature Heritage Fund and two Banks Peninsula trusts**

*Melissa Hutchison, Wildland Consultants, Christchurch, ([melissa.hutchison@wildlands.co.nz](mailto:melissa.hutchison@wildlands.co.nz))*

The reserve covers 145 ha of land on the summit of Banks Peninsula between Wainui and the Southern Bays. The establishment of the reserve was funded by the government's Nature Heritage Fund with contributions from the Rod Donald Banks Peninsula Trust and the Josef Langer Charitable Trust. The highest point is 841 m at the trig on Saddle Hill. The reserve contains extensive areas of indigenous grassland dominated by silver tussock and fescue, as well as significant areas of regenerating shrubland and forest, narrow-leaved snow tussock (*Chionochloa rigida*) grassland, and rock outcrops, which support a suite of specialist plants.

Local botanist, Hugh Wilson, says "Saddle Hill is very high in landscape, biological, and geological values, and this purchase for conservation management is a big plus for conservation on Banks Peninsula. Under conservation management, with the removal of grazing mammals and with precautions against fire, there will be a succession towards regenerating shrubland, scrub and forest".

<sup>4</sup> refers to a full blown botanical frenzy that lasts for many hours, and should be undertaken only on a full stomach of chocolate!



Looking north along the summit ridge to the trig point on Saddle Hill (841 m). Onawe Peninsula and Akaroa Harbour are visible to the east.



Looking south along the summit ridge of Saddle Hill reserve.

Threatened plants include the Banks Peninsula endemic sun hebe *Heliohebe lavaudiana* (ranked At Risk–Declining (de Lange et al., 2009)), which is common on rock outcrops along the summit ridge, and the grassland speargrass, *Aciphylla subflabellata* (ranked At Risk–Declining (de Lange et al. 2009)), which is abundant in silver tussock grassland in the reserve. Other notable species found in the area include golden speargrass, *Aciphylla aurea*, snow tussock, *Chionochloa rigida*, *Chionochloa conspicua*, *Dracophyllum acerosum*, *Kellieria dieffenbachia*, *Leptecophylla juniperina*, *Notogrammitis crassior*, *Olearia bullata*, and *Scleranthus uniflorus*, which are all uncommon on Banks Peninsula (Wilson 2009).



*Heliohebe lavaudiana*.



*Chionochloa rigida* snow tussocks on a rock outcrop on the summit ridge.

The vegetation in the reserve also provides important habitat for a number of species of rare moths, some of which are endemic to Banks Peninsula (Brian Patrick pers. comm.). These include *Dasyuris partheniata* (ranked At Risk–Declining (Stringer et al., 2012)), a day-flying orange moth that feeds on *Aciphylla subflabellata*, and the Peninsula endemic *Dichromodes cynica*, a day-flying geometrid moth whose larvae feed on lichens on rock faces. Perhaps the most notable species in the reserve is a small day-flying tortricid moth called “*Cnephasia*” *paterna*, which occurs in *Chionochloa rigida* grassland immediately below Saddle Hill summit on its south-eastern slopes. This species had been recorded just once, in 1926 (the specimen was labelled “Little River”), and its identity and preferred habitat had remained a mystery until its discovery at Saddle Hill last year by Brian Patrick (Wildland Consultants) during an ecological survey for Christchurch City Council.

## References

- de Lange, P.J., Norton, D.A., Courtney, S.P., Heenan, P.B., Barkla, J.B. Cameron, E.K., Hitchmough, R. & Townsend, A.J. 2009: Threatened and uncommon plants of New Zealand (2008 revision). *New Zealand Journal of Botany* 47: 61–96.
- Stringer, I.A.N., Hitchmough, R.A., Dugdale, J.S., Edwards, E., Hoare, R.J.B. & Patrick, B.H. 2012: The conservation status of New Zealand Lepidoptera. *New Zealand Entomologist* 35: 120–127.
- Wilson, Hugh (2009) *Natural History of Banks Peninsula*. Canterbury University Press. 144 pp.

## Explaining scientific names (3): Classical origins of plant names

Jesse Bythell ([jesse.bythell@orcon.net.nz](mailto:jesse.bythell@orcon.net.nz))

Botanical names are not always straightforward descriptive terms providing us with clues about the appearance or habitat of a species. Though this can be frustrating at times, it provides a wonderful opportunity to learn more about the origin of the plant and the reasons it has been so named. Many plant names are derived from mythical or historical characters. Below are a few examples, please feel free to contact us with more examples if you know of them.

### Generic names

*Artemisia* – Named after the Greek goddess Artemis (Roman Diana), who benefitted from a plant of this family so she gave it her own name.

*Baccharis* – Named after Bacchus, the Greek god of wine, the spicy extract of one species has been mixed in wine.

*Centaurea* – From the classical name kentaurion (Greek) or centaureum (Latin) in the fables of ancient Greece, which describe the plant healing the foot of Chiron, a centaur famed for his knowledge of medicine and astronomy.

*Celmisia* – Apparently named after Kelmis, one of Idaean Dactyls, a group of skilled mythical beings associated with the Mother Goddess Rhea in Greek mythology. Kelmis, whose name means ‘casting’, was a blacksmith and childhood friend of Zeus, son of Rhea and later king of the gods. In Ovid’s ‘Metamorphoses’, Kelmis is described as offending Zeus who turned him into adamant so he was as hard as a tempered blade.

*Hebe* – Named after Hebe the goddess of youth in Greek mythology, who was the daughter of Hera and Zeus and cupbearer of the gods.

*Helenium* – Named after Helen of Troy; named for the flowers that sprang from her tears after Paris was killed.

*Gentianella* – The name is a diminutive of Gentian, meaning ‘little Gentian’. The Northern Hemisphere genus *Gentiana* is named after Gentius, a 6th century king of Illyria, who found the roots of the yellow gentian to have a healing effect on his malaria-stricken troops.

### Specific names

*aethiopicum* – Used to refer to plants from Africa (especially South Africa). The name derived from Aethiops, an African and son of Vulcan, the Greek God of metalworking and fire.

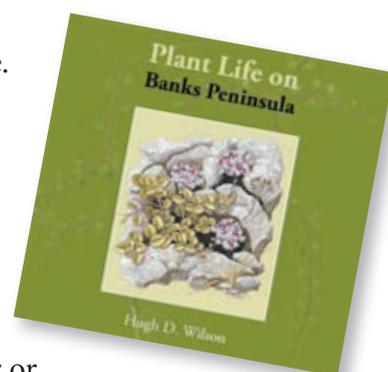
*capillus-veneris* – From the Latin capillos meaning ‘hair’ and Venus, the goddess of love, meaning “Venus’s hair”.

*glaucus* – From the Greek glaukos ‘grey-green’ or ‘sea green’, possibly after the fisherman who was changed into a sea-god in Greek Mythology. Many species that are described as glaucous are covered in either pale hairs or a mealy substance, which gives the green leaves a dull, greyish appearance.

## **Plant life on Banks Peninsula by Hugh D. Wilson: A new book from Manuka Press**

Here, at last, is the crystallisation of what Hugh Wilson has found out about plants on Banks Peninsula, after nearly a lifetime of living and working there. This is a substantial book, beautifully illustrated with hundreds of Hugh’s drawings, with photographs from several local photographers, and with readable, accessible text that will be enjoyed by both interested lay people and professional botanists. More than an identification manual, this is an extraordinary account of the natural history of an extraordinary place. The book is 420 pages in landscape format (260 mm by 240 mm) with over 500 detailed drawings (160 in full colour) and over 60 colour photographs. To be published in Spring 2013; see the attached flyer for a pre-publication offer or order on-line at [www.manukapress.co.nz/](http://www.manukapress.co.nz/).

(From the Canterbury Botanical Society newsletter, Dean Pendrigh, editor.)



## Our elusive native anemone

Jesse Bythell ([jesse.bythell@orcon.net.nz](mailto:jesse.bythell@orcon.net.nz))

This summer, I had the distinct pleasure of seeing for the first time in the wild a flowering *Anemone tenuicaulis*. I can remember when my friend and mentor Brian Rance first pointed this species out to me on West Dome in the Eyre Mountains in 2009, but sadly on that occasion it was not in flower. I was intrigued to learn this orange-flowered plant was our only native anemone and resolved to see it in flower one day.

This summer I got my chance, although I nearly missed it. I saw a single plant flowering at 1200 m in the Hunter Mountains, Fiordland. Despite occurring in herb fields and damp snow tussock grasslands from the Tararua Ranges southwards, this species is naturally uncommon and can prove quite difficult to spot.

What are your recent botanical highlights? Please share them with us at: [info@nzpcn.org.nz](mailto:info@nzpcn.org.nz).



*Anemone tenuicaulis*.

## UPCOMING EVENTS

If you have important events or news that you would like publicised via this newsletter please email the Network ([events@nzpcn.org.nz](mailto:events@nzpcn.org.nz)):

### New Zealand Plant Conservation Network Conference

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**2013 conference:** Auckland, Thursday 23 to Sunday 26 May.  
Registrations are now open.

**Register online:** armed with your credit card, click the link: [Registration](#)

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### Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust

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**Conservation Incorporated – What’s ahead for community-based conservation in New Zealand?:** The Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year by hosting a national conference for citizen-based conservation organisations like the Network. The conference is entitled *Conservation Incorporated*. Its aim is to strengthen and diversify the community base for biodiversity conservation in New Zealand. We will convene *Conservation Incorporated* in Dunedin on 17-18 October 2013. The conference will be preceded on 16 October by applied workshops on fundraising, leadership and predator management. *Conservation Incorporated* will be a strongly applied conference, from which participants will leave better prepared for the future and more aware of their place in the broader conservation landscape. Venue: the newly refurbished Dunedin Centre, which is conveniently located in the Octagon in the central CBD.

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**Website:** [conference@yeptrust.org.nz](mailto:conference@yeptrust.org.nz) for details about conference themes, workshops, events. Earlybird registrations open 1 June.

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### 5th Global Botanic Gardens Congress

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**Dunedin:** Sunday 20 to Friday 25 October, 2013.

**Submit online:** Proposals for symposia, papers and posters at [www.5GBGC.com](http://www.5GBGC.com).

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## Auckland Botanical Society

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**Meeting:** Wednesday 5 June at 7.30 p.m. for a talk titled 'A botanical safari through the Cape, with special reference to *Lobostemon* and *Oscularia*' by Dr Matt Buys, Scion Research.

**Venue:** Unitec School of Health Sciences, Gate 4, Building 115, Room 2005.

**Contact:** Mike Wilcox  
([mike.wilcox@xtra.co.nz](mailto:mike.wilcox@xtra.co.nz)).

**Field trip:** 15 June to Hunua Ranges, Kohuhunui Trig.

**Leader/Contact:** Janeen Collings  
([janeen.collings@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](mailto:janeen.collings@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)).

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## Three Streams and Kauri Grove reserves

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**Tree planting:** Saturday 15 June, 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon; the City Parks department is providing several hundred trees and we look forward to having extra help to get them in the ground. Please bring a spade. Coffee, tea and biscuits will follow.

**Directions:** 343 Dairy Flat Highway; (1) from Albany Village, go north on Dairy Flat Highway (formerly State Highway 17) for about 1 km; (2) as you climb the hill, look for two houses on the left and turn in under the wooden entrance sign; (3) the road makes a sharp bend and then descends into the parking area.

**Contact:** Dennis Viehland, e-mail:  
[d.viehland@massey.ac.nz](mailto:d.viehland@massey.ac.nz).

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## Kaipatiki Project

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**Bush walk & talk:** Climbing rata in flower series: Saturdays 8, 22 and 29 June. **Venue:** Torbay, Northcote and Birkenhead. **Time:** 9.30 – 11.30 a.m. **Cost:** \$15 for all three guided walks.

**Locations and to book online:**  
[www.kaipatiki.org.nz/courses](http://www.kaipatiki.org.nz/courses)

**Community Planting Days:** from May to August. **Venue:** Eskdale Reserve Network, Glenfield, Auckland. **Time:** 9.30 a.m. – 12.30 p.m. **Cost:** free, including a BBQ for all planters—please bring a spade if you have one.

**More info:**  
[www.kaipatiki.org.nz/volunteer](http://www.kaipatiki.org.nz/volunteer)

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## Waikato Botanical Society

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**Meeting:** Monday 10 June at 5.30 p.m. Talk by John Leathwick titled 'Prioritising ecosystem and species management—a DOC perspective'. **Venue:** Waikato Environment Centre, 25 Ward Street.

**Contact:** Kerry Jones,  
e-mail: [km8j1s@gmail.com](mailto:km8j1s@gmail.com).

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## Rotorua Botanical Society

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**Field trip:** Sunday 9 June to Papamoa Hills Regional Park. **Meet:** the car park, Rotorua 8:30 a.m. or Papamoa Hills Regional Park entrance, end of Poplars Lane, Papamoa, at 9:15 a.m. **Grade:** moderate to steep.

**Leader:** Graeme Jane,  
ph: 07 570 3123,  
e-mail: [gtjane@clear.net.nz](mailto:gtjane@clear.net.nz)

**Meeting:** Monday 24 June at 6.00 p.m. for the Annual General Meeting and a Speaker. Wine, juice, cheese and nibbles will be provided.

**Venue:** DOC East Coast BOP Conservancy Office, 99 Sala Street, Rotorua (go in Scion (Forest Research) north entrance and turn left before the locked gates).

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## Wanganui Museum

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**Field trip:** Sunday 2 June for a guided morning tour of some of Wanganui's notable or unusual trees. **Meet:** at 9.30 a.m. in car park of Kowhai Park, by the bunya pine southern (i.e., the Georgetti Road) end of the park.

**Leader and Contact:** Clive Higgie,  
e-mail: [clive.nicki@xtra.co.nz](mailto:clive.nicki@xtra.co.nz).

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## Wellington Botanical Society

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**Field trip:** Saturday 8 June (note 2<sup>nd</sup> weekend) to the Hutt River Trail: Moonshine-Whakatikei River **Meet:** 9.30 a.m. at Kirton Drive, just past the roundabout at the bottom of Riverstone Terraces subdivision, Upper Hutt.

**Leader:** Nick Saville,  
ph: 04 528-4728 (h);  
**Deputy-leader:** Chris Hopkins,  
ph: 04 564 3980.

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**Meeting:** Monday 17 June at 7.30 p.m. for a talk by Trevor Thompson, QEII National Trust, Wellington, Wairarapa Regional Representative, titled 'Mistletoes in the Wairarapa, QEII and rare plant reintroductions'.

**Venue:** Lecture Theatre M101, Murphy Building ground floor, west side of Kelburn Parade.

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## Nelson Botanical Society

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**Field trip:** Sunday 16 June to Jimmy Lee Creek, Richmond foothills. **Meet:** the Church steps at 9.00 a.m. or in Hill Street at the Jimmy Lee walkway at 9.20 a.m.

**Register:** with Susan Cook,  
ph: 03 544 6175.

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**Meeting:** Monday 17 June at 7.30 p.m. for a talk by publisher Jane Connor.

**Venue:** Jaycee rooms, Founders' Park.

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## Canterbury Botanical Society

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**Meeting:** Saturday 8 June at 10.30 a.m. for AGM followed by a talk by Brian Patrick titled 'Butterflies of the South Pacific – a botanical and entomological journey' and then by a shared lunch. **Venue:** St Ninian's Presbyterian Church Hall, corner of Puriri Street and Riccarton Road.

**Contact:** Gillian Giller,  
ph: 03 313 5315,  
e-mail: [ggillerma1@actrix.gen.nz](mailto:ggillerma1@actrix.gen.nz).

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## Otago Botanical Society

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**Field trip:** Saturday 15 June to Banks' Florilegium at the Hocken Library. **Time:** 9.30 a.m. **Meet:** foyer of the Hocken Library at 9:30 a.m.

**Contact:** Robyn Bridges,  
ph: 03 472 7330.

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**Meeting:** Thursday (note day) 20 June for a talk by Brian Rance, DOC, Southland Conservancy, titled 'Botany in the Deep South'. **Time:** 5.20 p.m. **Venue:** Zoology Benham Building, 346 Great King Street, behind the Zoology car park by the Captain Cook Hotel. Use the main entrance of the Benham Building to get in and go to the Benham Seminar Room, Rm. 215, 2nd floor. Please be prompt as we have to hold the door open.

**Contact:** David Lyttle,  
ph: (03) 454 5470.

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# Plant Life on Banks Peninsula

by Hugh D. Wilson

## Pre-Publication Offer

Here at last is a crystallisation of what eminent botanist Hugh Wilson has found out about Banks Peninsula, after nearly a lifetime of living and working there. This is a substantial book, beautifully illustrated with hundreds of Hugh's drawings, photographs from several photographers, clear maps, and entertaining text. This book is the culmination of 30 years work, a labour of love designed to inform and delight a wider public about the richly diverse plants of Banks Peninsula. The book will be enjoyed by both interested lay people and professional botanists alike. More than an identification manual, this is an extraordinary account of the natural history of an extraordinary place.

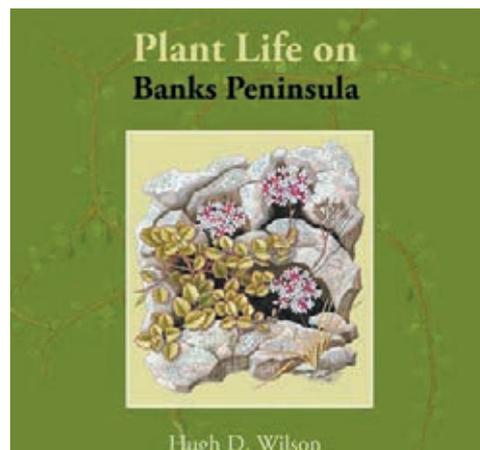
The book is due for release in Spring 2013.

It is 420 pages in hard cover landscape format (260mm by 240mm); there are over 500 detailed drawings with over 160 in full colour; and over 60 colour photographs. RRP is \$90.00.

Manuka Press is offering this book to interested people at a special pre-publication price. All orders received and paid for by 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2013 will be supplied at only \$75 per copy (including GST and postage and packaging to NZ addresses).

To order your copy(s) either:

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- Overseas orders please contact Richard below for postage and payment options.



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