



TRILEPIDEA

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW ZEALAND PLANT CONSERVATION NETWORK

Please send news items or events to events@nzpcn.org.nz

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

E-NEWSLETTER: No 81. AUGUST 2010

Deadline for next issue: Monday 20 September 2010

Message from the President

The network would like to extend their congratulations to Dr Colin Burrows for becoming this year's winner of the prestigious Loder Cup. This award was established to "honour New Zealanders who investigate, promote, retain and cherish our indigenous flora." The Loder Cup is administered by the Department of Conservation, who have established a committee of representatives from a number of organisations, (including the NZPCN) to vote on the most worthy recipient of the award. Colin has spent a lifetime studying, protecting and teaching others about New Zealand's native plant life. He has published numerous papers on botany and plant ecology, and was co-editor of "The Natural History of Canterbury." He is also a trust advisor of the Quail Island Ecological Restoration Trust, which aims to restore indigenous flora and fauna to Quail Island.

Awards such as these are a good way to recognise the excellent work and dedication that is shown by those involved in caring for New Zealand's native flora. NZPCN has our own Plant Conservation Awards to acknowledge outstanding contributions to native plant conservation. Nominations are now being accepted for these awards (see later in the newsletter). If you know of individuals, plant nurseries, schools or community projects that you consider to be worthy of an award, please send in your nomination form in by 22 September. There are also categories for local authorities and the Young Plant Conservationist of the Year. Hopefully you will have registered for the NZPCN conference in Christchurch from 7-10 October. The awards will be made at the conference dinner. Note that one of the field trip options is a visit to Quail Island where you can learn about the restoration work that has taken place on the island over the past 12 years.

It's great to see the articles about eco-sourcing in this month's newsletter. Some good progress is being made in solving issues associated with improving eco-sourcing practices.

Reference: Winterbourn, M.J., Knox, G.A., Burrows, C.J. & Marsden, I.D. (eds) (2008) *The Natural History of Canterbury*. University of Canterbury Press.

Endorse the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

We encourage Network members to endorse the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation by logging onto the website: <http://www.plantsfortheplanet.com/> and registering as a supporter.

Botanic Gardens Conservation International is seeking one million supporters by the time of the Convention on Biological Diversity meetings in Nagoya, Japan on 18 October.

CURRENT FORUM TOPICS

- Pampas is infesting open areas of manuka scrubland on the eastern Coromandel Peninsula. Any suggestions on how best to chemically control the pampas without destroying the mistletoe *Korthalsella salicornioides* that's present?
- You can access the forum at: www.nzpcn.org.nz/page.asp?conservation_forum

PLANT OF THE MONTH – *Fuchsia excorticata*



Fuchsia excorticata. Photo: Jeremy Rolfe.

Plant of the Month for August is *Fuchsia excorticata* (kotukutuku). This endemic fuchsia is found in lowland and montane forests across the North, South, Stewart and Auckland islands. It grows to a tree reaching up to 12 metres tall. Its bark is distinctive, often peeling off in papery strips giving the trunk a shaggy look (*excorticata* means peeling bark).

Flowers are either female or hermaphrodite, appearing in early spring to summer, followed by juicy reddish-purplish to black edible berries known as konini. Kotukutuku is often completely deciduous over winter, making it quite distinctive in the bush.

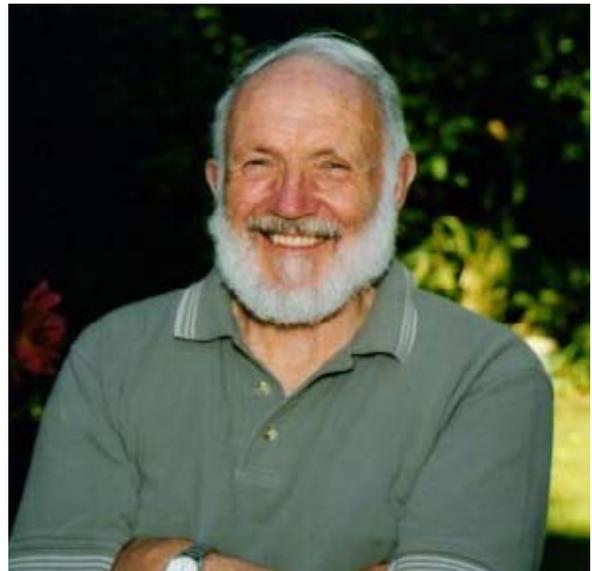
It makes an interesting garden tree, not too large but long lived, growing easily from both semi-hardwood cuttings and seed. Kotukutuku is not threatened. The Network fact sheet for *Fuchsia excorticata* may be found at: www.nzpcn.org.nz/flora_detail.asp?ID=1901

Christchurch botanist awarded Loder Cup

A Christchurch botanist who has spent his lifetime studying, protecting and teaching others about New Zealand's native plant life has been awarded one of the country's highest conservation honours, Minister of Conservation Kate Wilkinson announced today.

Dr Colin Burrows has been awarded the prestigious Loder Cup for a catalogue of achievements including:

- Leading and supporting projects throughout the South Island, including active involvement with the famous Save Lake Manapouri Campaign in the 1970s, and currently helping drive the Otamahua/Quail Island restoration in Lyttelton Harbour.
- More than 33 years as a teacher and half a century working as a botanist, scientist, researcher, writer, and ecologist.
- A vast array of written work, including a 2005 book on New Zealand botany pioneer Julius Haast, described by New Zealand Geographic as 'much more than a normal biography'.



"This prestigious Cup is awarded for outstanding service and commitment to the protection of New Zealand's native plant species. It is a fitting tribute to Dr Burrows," Ms Wilkinson says.

“He has had a long involvement and contribution to Canterbury’s natural history, particularly the South Island mountain environments. For over 50 years he has been inspiring others as a researcher, mentor and teacher, and as a role model for community conservation projects.”

Dr Burrows was nominated for the award by the Lincoln University, supported by the Quail Island Ecological Restoration Trust. The Cup will be presented in a special ceremony later this year on a date yet to be decided.

In addition to his outstanding contribution of over 33 years to the education of New Zealand students as a teacher and supervisor, Dr Burrows was supervisor of the Cass Field Station (University of Canterbury).

He has been a member of Arthur’s Pass National Park Board 1968 – 1979; and on committees and as an advisor to various agencies and groups on key land areas, reserves, wetlands, lakes and coastal areas in the South Island. He was a member of the Beech Research Advisory Committee in the 1970s and took an active role in the save Manapouri Campaign at that time. He has been involved in a range of consultative work on various land areas, including Mount Cook National Park weed problems, and road works at Arthur’s Pass and Otira Gorge.

In addition to his nationally significant botanical work, Dr Burrows has volunteered much of his time to community groups. Over the last 13 years he has been a primary driver for the Quail Island Ecological Restoration Trust’s community eco-restoration project on Otamahua/Quail Island in Lyttelton Harbour, to restore the island’s indigenous flora and fauna. He has volunteered significant time to this community project as an ecological advisor and active worker, personally growing and planting many of the eco-sourced native species.

In 2008 he received the Environment Canterbury Natural Resource Management Award (individual Category) for his work on Quail Island.

Most recently Dr Burrows has given his time to assist the Mt Cass Ridge Protection Society as an unpaid expert witness on the ecological aspects of the ridge, concerning the Mt Cass Ridge wind farm proposal.

English botanist Gerald Loder donated the Loder Cup in 1926, to honour New Zealanders who work to ‘retain, investigate and cherish New Zealand’s incomparable flora’. The Minister of Conservation awards the Loder Cup each year to acknowledge achievements in flora conservation.

Eco-sourcing workshop in Selwyn

Kristina Townsend, Environmental Liaison Officer Selwyn District Council.

Within the Selwyn District of Canterbury, remnant pockets of rare and threatened native vegetation are found on private land. Less than 1% of native flora remains on the Canterbury Plains. Under the Resource Management Act 1991, Selwyn District Council has a primary role to identify and protect native biodiversity on private land. To achieve this end, Council’s Environmental Liaison Officer, Kristina Townsend, coordinates the Significant Natural Area Project (SNA Project). This uses a voluntary approach to encourage landowner involvement in protecting and restoring areas of natural significance. This includes liaison, education, and networking, as well as offering an ecological assessment service, rate remission and assistance with funding applications. This approach has fostered a noticeable increase in landowner involvement and partnership in protecting significant areas.

Kristina has recognised that stock proof fencing is not enough to turn the tide of biodiversity loss. Many remnants are sparse, isolated and have gaps in their plant community species meaning they have little or no chance of natural regeneration.

The growth in public funding for protection and restoration of native biodiversity and habitats has been taken up by community groups, landowners, and organisations. A combination of misunderstanding, lack of knowledge and/or availability of local native plants result in enthusiastic

restoration planters purchasing plants from other ecological regions labelled “native”. Hybrids, North Island/West Coast/Southland native species grown in bulk are quite rightly labelled native but not native to Selwyn District. An under valued component of protection or restoration projects is the protection of the genetic purity of the rare and threatened flora species.

There are many definitions of ecosourcing but simply put it is a plant propagated from seed from a naturally occurring (wild) population and planted back into the plant community and ecological region it naturally occurs. Genetic differences abound and research constantly discovers new and sub species. The introduction of species from outside the ecological region creates cross pollination, hybridation and the eventual mixing of genetics, putting at risk the genetic purity of the species, and biodiversity, you set out to protect. Natural cross pollination will occur, however the point of protecting biodiversity is to celebrate the diversity of the species you are setting out to protect, not to accelerate or threaten their existence by introducing genetically different ‘native’ species.

Kristina felt that the lack of ecosourcing and lack of a coordinated approach to restore rare and threatened flora species and plant communities was a fundamental issue to be tackled. She ranked work to overcome this as one of the most meaningful parts of her role and a key part of protecting native biodiversity within the Selwyn District.

Others within Canterbury shared Kristina’s concern. However, Kristina decided that the best way to gain momentum was to start small, so she has started with Selwyn District in the hope that other parties will help take it to a Canterbury region level.

There was no doubt that within Selwyn the interest, passion and capability existed, the question was what could be done and how. Kristina made the decision to bring interested people together to focus on the Selwyn District to generate momentum and work towards developing a model that others could use. Kate Lewis and Shelley Washington from the Resource Care Team of Environment Canterbury came across a small A5 booklet that became a pivotal resource—Waitakere City Council Ecosourcing Code of Practice and Ethics. Waitakere City Council had gone through the same process 10 years prior, and over a period of 18 months had developed not only a code of practice, but an Ecosourcing accreditation process for nurseries. This process was lead by Chris Ferkins – (Environmental Coordinator: Parks, Waitakere City Council) and learning this prompted Kristina to phone him to see if he could help point us in the right direction and be part of a workshop.

On the 30th July 2010, the Ecosourcing in Selwyn Workshop was held with over 30 people representing the multiple and overlapping roles of people involved in ecosourcing native flora. Attendees included regional and district council staff responsible for biodiversity funding and reserve land administrators, nursery owners and staff, seed collectors and propagators, planting contractors, ecologists, landscape architects, Ngai Tahu representatives, and customers. Chris Ferkins was a guest speaker who discussed the pathway that the code of practice was developed with the goal of becoming a national framework.

The workshop focussed on identifying challenges to ecosourcing and agreeing that there is a gap between the identification and knowledge of rare and threatened species sites, the collection of available seeds and eventual return of that species back into their natural habitat.

The resounding message participants left with was that we all play a part in closing this gap and taking ownership and responsibility. The inter-connections between the funding agencies, plant suppliers and customers were highlighted at the workshop. Participants viewed an ecosourcing code of practice and ecosourcing as a tool to protect, retain and restore native biodiversity. Listening and learning from Chris’s experience promoted participants to voice their wish to be part of a working party to develop a code of practice and certification for Ecosourcing in Selwyn (and eventually Canterbury). The working party will also develop a population atlas of plant species to provide guidance and look towards finding an appropriate auditing body.

It is still early days, but the interest, passion and capability is there and by working together we are better equipped to identify, protect, and restore native biodiversity.

Wellington Eco-sourcing Forum

In May representatives from several nurseries, regional and local councils, Te Papa museum and the DoC attended an eco-sourcing forum in Wellington to discuss eco-sourcing policy for the Wellington area and how a plan might develop to promote the policy.

Wayne Bennett from **Eco-source Waikato** spoke about his experience with Eco-sourced Waikato. Eco-sourced Waikato is made up of DoC, Regional Council, District Councils, Hamilton City Council, nurseries, local community and University staff, and encourages the growing of eco sourced native plants for the restoration in the Waikato Ecological Region. The group has produced descriptions of ecosystem types, guidelines for eco-sourcing, and email information on propagation, fruiting times, how to collect seed etc. Workshops on seed collection and propagation are also held. Wayne says information needs to be carefully prepared. They used to say “*use locally sourced seed*”, however this was interpreted as any plants growing locally. They now state “*use a representative sample of the local wild population*”. Recently the group has been discussing the issue of “*how wide do you collect seed from?*” Should genes from different populations be mixed or not, particularly when the most local gene pool is small? Wayne also talked about how all involved are responsible for good practises; assurance process for auditing nurseries; providing information on eco sourcing; and reiterated that the process needs to be collaborative and cooperative.

Following Wayne’s presentation we discussed whether the agencies represented at the forum had a policy on eco-sourcing and if so what it is. Many do, but there are a variety of resource levels able to support the policy and differences between the amount of estate various councils own to actually implement their policies.

Draft minimum requirements for an eco-sourcing policy were collated from notes from workshops:

- Ecological districts are good but eco-domains are better
- Use only naturally occurring wild populations as far away as possible from genetic pollution
- Adequate sampling of a population (Millenium seed bank reference (Kew) n =at least 50 source plants). If n =less than 50 — this triggers a requirement to seek specialist help
- Accurate record keeping, tracking in nursery and labelling is a must
- Obtain permits from landowners
- Get advice from DOC regarding threatened species
- Consultation with local Iwi may be an important consideration
- What might be in a regional eco-sourcing policy was discussed:
- Reserve land owned by DOC and regional/local authorities
- Publicly funded planting on private land
- Pioneering plants “best bets”
- Threatened species, except when the species is locally extinct but available nearby (always consult with DOC)
- Non-weedy exotics as pioneering spp. if local natives are unavailable (get advice first)
- What might be out of a regional eco-sourcing policy was discussed:
- Weedy natives relevant to Wellington are karo, pohutukawa, and hybrid *Pseudopanax*.
- Cutting grown plants unless there is no alternative
- Stock plants in nurseries
- Selecting only the most vigorous plants in a population
- When can we ignore eco-sourcing was discussed:
- When there is no viable population locally, but get advice first
- Plant museums or botanical gardens
- Cultural plantings e.g., weaving species
- Translocations of threatened species (always consult with DOC)

Making eco sourcing easier for nurseries was discussed with a presentation from Phillip Smith of Taupo Native Plant Nursery:

- Project planning needs to happen enough in advance to grow eco sourced plants. Seedlings take between 6 mths to 1 year, PB2 size takes between 9 mths and 18 mths, PB5 2–3 years and PB8 2–5 years.
- Forcing plants to grow too fast means they are weak, have poor root structures and have less resistance to disease and environmental stress.
- There is a cost to eco sourcing seed as it takes quite a bit longer to collect seed from a good genetic spread rather than just of stock plants.
- It is also getting more difficult because of contamination of seed from cultivars and planted areas which haven't been eco sourced.
- Nurseries need access to “clean” parks and reserves and farm properties to collect enough seed for 2 years as many species only produce good viable seed every two years, or on irregular mast years. Seed collected by other needs to be stored correctly (4–6 degrees) but preferably sent to nurseries fresh.
- Nurseries need to be honest about their eco-sourcing.

We finished with a discussion of how a policy could be promoted:

It was agreed that there needs to be different tiers of information available.

A web presence for the policy essential, perhaps the NZPCN should be the central one but all councils and DoC should have their policies and guidelines on their websites.

Information on website/s could have FAQ's, workshops around the region could be run, workshop at restoration day, accredited nurseries could be endorsed and a code of practice for nurseries produced.

Need an advisory board including research scientists

Promotion of eco sourcing includes nurseries, garden centres, rural landowners, landscape architects, property developers, schools, environmental programmes such as Enviroschools, Transit, On-Track and even urban landowners.

Indicators for original native habitats

Nicholas Martin, Research Associate, Landcare Research, Auckland

Email: MartinN@landcareresearch.co.nz

A recent discussion with Owen Spearpoint identified that it would be useful to know if native plants have always been present in an area and that it would be useful to have a tool that could be used by people who conduct plants surveys. This item outlines such a tool that is based on monitoring for the presence of certain native herbivores.

In the late 1990s I developed a method for identification of invertebrate herbivores on native plants based on plant damage symptoms, such as leaf mines and galls. I called this method Plant-SyNZ (pronounced plant signs). More details can be found at www.crop.cri.nz/home/plant-synz/index.php.

Since then I have used the Plant-SyNZ approach informally in both native ecosystems, reserves in cities and in gardens, parks and street plantings. I have found that some native herbivores readily colonise their host plants in gardens, parks and streets, whereas others are very rarely found outside native ecosystems. This led me to the idea that some species could be good indicators that their host plants had always been in a habitat since pre-European arrival in New Zealand. The evidence for this idea will be published in the next 6 months and I can make the paper available then.

The survey system uses ID charts for each plant species with pictures of distinctive damage for each target plant. There is a matching recording sheet to score the presence/absence of the herbivores.

This can be used to generate a species list for the habitat. In future, the herbivores indicating original habitat can be highlighted on the recording sheets and reports.

The Plant-SyNZ system was developed only to the draft concept stage, but computer developments in the last ten years will make it much easier to implement. There could be the option of online recording or optical reading of the score sheets with automatically generated reports. The key elements are present, photographs of plant damage, a database linking herbivores and their host plants and demonstration pictorial guides with constructive feedback. Please contact me at the above email address with your thoughts.

You may also be interested in our new web site with factsheets on 'interesting Insects and other invertebrates' at <http://nzacfactsheets.landcareresearch.co.nz/Index.html>

Have you seen bat-wing passion flower?

Bat-wing passion flower (*Passiflora apetala*) is very invasive climber, with the ability to smother, shade and strangle its host plants. It is a threat to New Zealand's environment and has the potential to impact on economic, biodiversity and social cultural values.

Bat-wing passion flower has recently been found in New Zealand. On 24 November 2009 bat-wing passion flower was declared an unwanted organism under the Biosecurity Act 1993 which bans it from sale, propagation and distribution.

MAF Biosecurity New Zealand, in partnership with regional councils and the Department of Conservation, want to know where this weed is found to determine its current extent.



Passiflora apetala originates from Costa Rica and Panama, where it grows at elevations of 1300–2200 metres. Despite its colourful leaves, it is not often cultivated. *Passiflora apetala* is a rather robust, vigorous species. The minimum temperature for growing is 5°C. In the majority of cases the plants can be over-wintered at temperatures of 7–10°C.



The flowers of *Passiflora apetala* do not generally have petals, although sometimes there are a few vestigial ones less than 3mm long. Flowers are greenish white or pale yellow, oblong-lanceolate, 0.7–1.2 × 0.2–0.3 cm. Fruit are subglobose, 0.7–1.5 cm diameter, purplish black; seeds are broadly ovate, 0.3 × 0.2 cm. A 1–2 year old plant can have in excess of 200 fruit, while a 2–3 year old plant in excess of 3000 fruit, with 5–25 seed per fruit. Although the flowers are small, they often appear in abundance and are sometimes self-fertile. The small fruit are attractive to birds, which spread it to other areas.



Cuttings easily develop roots within 10–14 days. While *Passiflora apetala* is apparently not a problem in other parts of the world, based on its behaviour in Whangarei it has the potential to be an invasive plant. *Passiflora apetala* has the potential to kill host plants by smothering and by carpeting the forest margin floor preventing re-growth of native seedlings.

The fast growing nature would imply a potential for rapid colonisation. MAF Biosecurity New Zealand is currently working with Northland Regional Council and Auckland Regional

Council to investigate the range of the plant within New Zealand and is interested to hear about any further occurrences. If you think you have this species in your garden or have seen it elsewhere, please call MAF Biosecurity New Zealand on **0800 80 99 66**.

Did you know that *Ranunculus ficaria* subsp. *ficariiformis* is flowering in Dunedin?

Network members did; it was seen flowering in late July and added to the Network's phenology recording system.

Since the national phenology recording system went live, a wide range of records has been lodged (see under the Flora navigation heading). *Network members are automatically registered as Phenology recorders and need not re-register.*

Go to the "View Results" section to see what is happening around the country.

Log on to the Network website and start recording.

Log in as a Network member and follow the instructions for recorders. The instructions can be downloaded here:

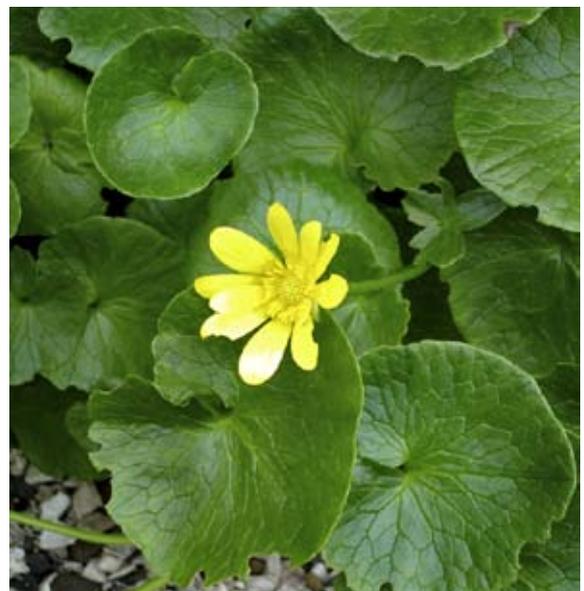
- Instructions: www.nzpcn.org.nz/page.asp?flora_phenology_instructions

Or download the Phenology Field Form for use recording your in-field observations:

- Phenology Field Form: <http://nzpcn.org.nz/publications/Phenology-record-sheet-100623.pdf>

Historical data can be loaded up for past observations. Please encourage your friends and colleagues to register and start logging observations.

What's flowering or fruiting in your neck of the woods?



Ranunculus ficaria subsp. *ficariiformis*.

Photo: Peter de Lange.

Plant Conservation Awards 2010

The New Zealand Plant Conservation Network is now accepting nominations for the 2010 awards (see attached nomination form). The purpose of these awards is to acknowledge outstanding contributions to native plant conservation. The award categories are:

- Individual involved in plant conservation
- Plant nursery involved in plant conservation
- School plant conservation project
- Community plant conservation project
- Local authority protecting native plant life
- Young Plant Conservationist of the Year (under 18 years at 30 June 2010)

More information about the awards scheme and nomination forms are available on the Network website—www.nzpcn.org.nz. You can make multiple nominations under different categories. Anyone is eligible to make nominations, not just Network members. The awards will be presented at the Network conference dinner to be held on Saturday 9 October 2010. Nominations close on Wednesday 22 September 2010. See the Network newsletter or website for more information.

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Lucy Cranwell student grant for botanical research

Call for applications for 2011

Applications are invited for the Lucy Cranwell Grant of \$2,000 from the Auckland Botanical Society to assist a student studying for the degree of PhD, MSc or BSc (Hons.) in any tertiary institution in New Zealand whose thesis project deals with some aspect of New Zealand's flora and vegetation. Priority will be given to projects relevant to the northern half of the North Island.

The research project to be supported will be chosen on the basis of appropriateness to the objects of the Society, namely to encourage the study of botany, and to stimulate public interest in the plant life of New Zealand and its preservation, conservation and cultivation.

The grant will be administered by the student's supervisor as a contribution to expenses associated with the project.

Closing date for applications: Wednesday 27 October 2010

A copy of the Application Form and the Rules of the award may be obtained from:

Kristy Hall (Secretary)
Auckland Botanical Society
PO Box 26391, Epsom, Auckland 1344
Email: aucklandbotanicalsociety@gmail.com

NZPCN PLANT CONSERVATION AWARDS 2010

NOMINATION FORM

Category (please circle):

Individual

Plant

Nursery

School

Community

Local Authority

Young Plant Conservationist

NAME OF NOMINEE: _____

Contact details for person, school, nursery, community group or local authority:

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

REASONS FOR NOMINATION:

(Please add more details on separate pages if required.)

Your Name: _____

Relationship to Nominee: _____

Your contact details:

Address _____

Phone _____ Email: _____

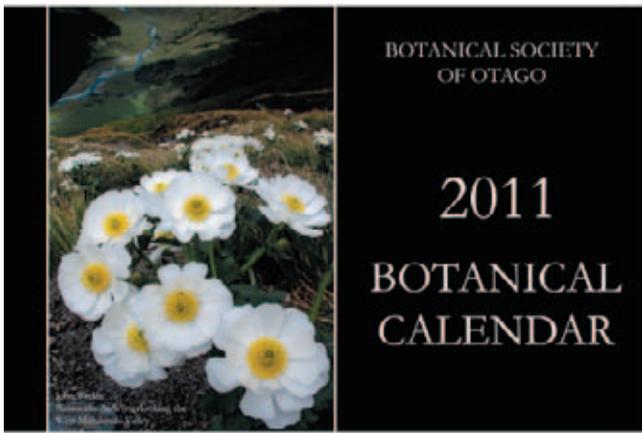
Please send your nomination form by Wednesday 22 September 2010 to:

New Zealand Plant Conservation Network

P.O. Box 16-102 Wellington, New Zealand

Email: sarah@wildlands.co.nz

www.nzpcn.org.nz



The Botanical Society of Otago's
2011 calendar is on sale now

\$20 ea. (or two for \$36)

(add \$2.50 for mail orders)

Available from the Botany Department Reception, University of Otago
For electronic payment email the Botanical Society of Otago
(bso@botany.otago.ac.nz)
with your name and address and payment details will be sent
All proceeds to the Botanical Society of Otago www.botany.otago.ac.nz/bso/

Make a donation to the Network

On-line donations can now be made to the Network to help with the delivery of a range of plant conservation programmes including:

- The David Given Threatened Plant Research Fund
- Saving Threatened Plants
- Maintaining and improving the website
- Saving threatened plant communities
- Help one of our partners
- Help running the Network

If you would like to make a donation go to http://nzpcn.org.nz/nzpcn_donations.asp, decide on an amount and choose where you would like your money to go.

Wellington Botanical Society Jubilee Award 2010 applications sought

Wellington Botanical Society invites applications for an award of up to \$2500 to encourage and assist applicants to increase knowledge of New Zealand's indigenous flora and commemorate the Society's 50th Anniversary in 1989. Applications should be made in typescript to: Secretary, Wellington Botanical Society, PO Box 10 412, Wellington 6143 by 15 November 2010. For more information, see either *Trilepidea* No. 78 or the Wellington Botanical Society website: www.wellingtonbotsoc.wellington.net.nz/awards/jubilee.html

AVAILABLE AT THE NZPCN ON-LINE SHOP

www.nzpcn.org.nz/shop_products.asp



Threatened Plants of New Zealand

Peter de Lange, Peter Heenan, David Norton, Jeremy Rolfe & John Sawyer

NZ's 189 extinct or threatened plant species described in detail with information about identification, threats and distribution.



Illustrated guide to New Zealand sun orchids, *Thelymitra* (Orchidaceae)

Jeremy Rolfe and Peter de Lange

Identification key illustrated with colour photos and detailed descriptions of sun orchids in New Zealand. A5, 64 pages, full colour throughout.

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):

Plants in a human landscape – conservation outside nature reserves

Registration is now open for this years NZPCN conference (7–10 Oct 2010) via the Network website (credit card payment is required). Network members should log on as a member to receive discounted prices.

Follow the website navigation (see left hand side of the home page for more details about speakers and symposia, social events and field trips to Quail Island , the ‘Greening Waipara’ project and Lincoln Dairy farm and Banks Peninsula (see below also). Conference speakers confirmed include:

Keynote speakers

- **Alan Mark** (Tane Ngahere Lecture): Rangeland conservation: The catch-up challenge
- **Steve Wratten** (Lincoln University): Biodiversity on farmland: it IS worth the bother
- **Nicola Holmes (Department of Conservation)**: Where to from here for conservation outside nature reserves?

Conference symposia

Ecosystems

- **Susan Wiser (Landcare Research)**: A new classification of NZ woody vegetation based on permanent plot data
- **Nick Singers (Department of Conservation)**: An ecosystem classification system as a conservation planning tool
- **Bev Clarkson (Landcare Research)**: Successes and challenges in mapping wetlands
- **Rob Allen (Landcare Research)**: Biodiversity indicators and their applications

Biodiversity is farmers business

- **Gerry McSweeney**: Restoring a Canterbury Braided Riverbed in the Arthur’s Pass High Country on a pastoral lease through ecotourism.
- **Nick Head (Department of Conservation)**: The Mackenzie Basin — A case for protection
- **Nicky Eade (Marlborough District Council)**: Protecting significant natural areas without a silver bullet
- **Pam Richardson (Federated Farmers)**: Nurturing the farmer to value and encourage fencing and management of special places
- **Philip Simpson**: Heartwood: the contribution of totara to New Zealand’s natural and cultural history
- **Alan White (Department of Conservation)**: Biofunds — where to next for private land conservation?
- **Miles Giller (QEII)**: Challenges in managing threatened plants on protected private land
- **Katie Whyte (Oashore Reserve)**: Oashore Private Conservation programme
- **Peter Ramsden (Ngai Tahu)**: Koukourarata/Port Levy — Nga Whenua Rahui project
- **Loralee Hyde (Environmental writer)**: Conserving plants in a farming landscape.

Research outside nature reserves

- **Steve Pawson (SCION)**: Beyond the monoculture: conservation opportunities in plantation forests
- **Susan Walker (Landcare Research)**: The CPLA, the RMA, and the loss of residual indigenous species habitat in the eastern South Island
- **Trevor Partridge (Christchurch City Council)**: Rarity in an urban landscape
- **Sarah Jane O’Connor (Canterbury University)**: Seed dispersal of matai in fragmented forests
- **Rob Smissen (Landcare Research)**: To be announced
- **Alex Wearing**: The role of hedgerows and roadsides in assisting the retention of native plants in extremely modified landscapes

- **Colin Meurk (Landcare Research):** Recombinant Ecosystems and how we can make them Work for Conservation
- **Alexander Fergus (Gladstone School of Ecology):** Can manipulating exotic agricultural biodiversity favour native biodiversity
- **Fred Allen (Kiwiplants):** Perspective on Conservation Outcomes of Native Plant Remedies, Bioprospecting, and Access and Benefit sharing
- **Paul Blaschke and Frances Forsyth (Blaschke & Rutherford):** Urban stream restoration in Wellington
- **John Sawyer (Department of Conservation):** Threatened vascular plant hotspots in NZ
- **Roy Montgomery (Lincoln University) and Helen Greenep (Environment Canterbury):** Greening greyspace: getting native plants into discarded or neglected urban settings

Plants and the gardener

- **John Clemens (Christchurch Botanic Gardens):** A botanic garden's role in plant conservation
- **Jaap Knegtmans (MAF-BNZ):** Biosecurity for plant conservation
- **Chris Ecroyd (Scion):** Conserving threatened introduced tree species
- **Clayson Howell (Department of Conservation):** Lessons learned from mapping weed range: importance of built-up areas, the role of gardeners and examples from overseas
- **Rhys Taylor:** Sustainable gardens as biodiversity hotspots
- **Ryan Young:** Revegetation, pest control and native plants
- **Philip Smith (O2 Landscapes):** The Missing Link : Between propagation and cultivation

Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand

Annual Conference: Tuesday 26 October to Friday 29 October at Te Papa, Wellington. The title of the conference is "From Discovery to Delivery: Science, Policy, Leadership and Action". These are the four elements that, together, are essential for sound environmental management.

For information see:
www.confer.co.nz/eianz2010.

2010 Australian Systematic Botany Society Conference

Theme: "Systematic botany across the ditch: links between Australia and New Zealand". Monday 29 November – Friday 3 December at Lincoln University. Subject areas include palaeobotany, biogeography, phylogeny, algae, hybridisation, and biosecurity/weeds.

For more information see : www.landcareresearch.co.nz/news/conferences/asbs2010/index.asp (for conference registration form, speakers abstracts form, accommodation, field trip details and other information) or email: ASBS2010@landcareresearch.co.nz.

Auckland Botanical Society

Field trip: 21 August. Kauri Glen Park, North Shore

Contact: Maureen Young (e-mail: youngmaureen@xtra.co.nz).

Meeting: 1 September: "Lichen 101".

Speaker: Allison Knight

Field trip: 4-11 September. Field trip to Norfolk Island

Contact: Maureen Young (e-mail: youngmaureen@xtra.co.nz).

Field trip: 18 September Field trip to Pukekaroro, Kaiwaka.

Contact: Maureen Young (e-mail: youngmaureen@xtra.co.nz).

Waikato Botanical Society

Field trip: Threatened Plant Collection Working Bee Saturday 28 August. A working bee in the threatened plant garden. Please bring gloves, old clothes and boots for weeding, planting and propagating activities. **Meet:** 11am at Waikato University Gate 9, Hillcrest Rd, or down the hill at the glasshouses compound.

Contact: Liz Overdyck
ph 846 0965 eg3@waikato.ac.nz

Rotorua Botanical Society

Field trip: Sunday 12 September - Rata trip to Whirinaki. **Meet:** The carpark at 8 am or at Murupara DOC office, SH 38, 9 a.m.

Leader : Gareth Boyt 07 366 5194 (hm) 07 366 1086 (wk) gboyt@doc.govt.nz /Paul Cashmore 07 348 4421 (hm), 07 349 7432 (wk) pcashmore@doc.govt.nz

Field trip: Saturday 18 September. Okareka Mistletoe Restoration Project HostPlanting / Weed Control **Meet:** Cnr Summit and Loop Rds @ 8.45 a.m. **Grade:** Medium-Hard. Activities on this day will focus mainly on planting mistletoe host trees on the existing planting site if more plants are required.

Day Leader : Paul Cashmore
07 348 4421 (hm), 349 7432 (wk)
pcashmore@doc.govt.nz

Wanganui Museum Botanical Group

Field trip: Sunday 5 September. Bason Botanic Reserve. **Meet:** 9.00 a.m. at Bason carpark. See recent plantings and also, in the native gully, flowering of a natural population of spider orchids (*Corybas trilobus*).

Leaders: Vonnie Cave,
Clive Higgin.

Meeting: Tuesday 7 September 7.30 p.m. in the Museum's Davis Lecture Theatre. Chatham Islands evening. With so many of our members having been to the Chatham Islands over the years, we should be able to share a wide range of experiences, via photographs, specimens and chatting.

Wellington Botanical Society

Field trip: Saturday 4 September. Restoration sites and issues in Queen Elizabeth Park. Restoration of wetland, swamp forest, and dunes in the park. From SH1, park near the Ranger's office (100 m inside the MacKays Crossing gate, on the left) at 9.30 a.m. We will botanise the foredunes after visiting the restoration plantings.

Leader: Robin Fordham, Chair,
Friends of QE Park.

Meeting: Monday 20 September 7.30 pm Victoria University, Wellington, Lecturer Theatre M101, ground floor Murphy Building. *Myosotis*—how many species do we have out there? Carlos Lehnebach, Curator, Te Papa, will present an introduction to NZ forget-me-nots, including species' diversity and conservation status, and his current research on this group.

Nelson Botanical Society

Field trip: Sunday 19 September. Explore Sunday Creek QEII covenant in Dovedale near Richmond Nelson. 21 hectares of beech/podocarp forest with a wealth of understory plants. **Meet:** Selwyn Place Nelson between the church steps and the large gum tree, 9 a.m. Sunday September 19.

Leader: Sue Hallas 545-0294

Meeting: Monday 20 September. Jaycees room in Founders Park Nelson 7.30pm. Roger Gaskell from Motueka Department of Conservation will talk on Restoration at Otuwhero and Kokorua.

Field trip: September 5. Conservation week activity weeding in the Wairoa Valley at the Inches Property. Several protected plants grow in this forest remnant. . Meet at the Brightwater Hotel, (phone leader for times.)

Leader: Shannel Courtney
03-546-9922

Canterbury Botanical Society

Meeting: Friday 3 September 7:30 p.m. Dr. John Lovis will be talking about plant fossils. Room A5, Canterbury University.

Field trip: Saturday 11 September. Kaituna Valley Senic Reserve. **Meet:** 9.00 a.m. at the Halswell Domain in Halswell Rd by the Bowling Club. Depart at 9.15 a.m. There is a carpark away from the street. See how many plant species we can find using Hugh Wilson's list from the late 1980s. We are going to look especially for *Korthalsella lindsayii*, dwarf mistletoe. Next stop will be Prices Valley where there is a covenant. Finally, weather dependent, travel to Birdlings Flat to look at the vegetation growing in the shingle near to the houses. Good stout boots/shoes, warm clothing, waterproof jacket, warm hat and gloves. Take food and drink for the whole day. If weather is not suitable we will postpone to Sunday 12 September.

Contact: Margaret Geerkens
ph (03) 352 7922.

Field trip: Spring Camp 2010, Hanmer Springs, 11-14 November. For further information and to book accommodation, please send a (non-refundable) deposit of \$20 to:
Spring Camp 2010,
c/- Trevor Blogg,
Canterbury Botanical Society,
PO Box 8212,
Riccarton,
Christchurch 8440.

Contact: Trevor Blogg
(03) 319 8850.

Field trip: Summer Camp 2011, will be at the Cobb Reservoir at the dam site. Arrive Tuesday 4 January 2011 and depart Tuesday 11 January 2011. We have booked 2 three-bedroom houses which are basic family type homes. All bedding must be taken. There are no shops nearby so all food needs to be taken. No cell phone coverage.

Contact: Margaret Geerkens
(03) 352 7922.

Botanical Society of Otago

Meeting: Wednesday 25 August 12:00pm - 12:50pm. Energetic requirements for growth of the deep-water red seaweed *Anotrichium crinitum*. Dan Pritchard, Department of Botany, University of Otago. A Department of Botany Seminar. Note special time and venue: At the Union Street Lecture Theatre (upstairs, corner of Union and Great King Streets).

Contact: Trish Fleming, phone: (03) 479 7577.

Meeting: Wednesday 8 September 12:00pm - 1:40pm. Botany 4th year research presentations. Presentations of students completing BTNY480/490 Research Projects in the Department of Botany. 12:00 noon. James Wang: Tree Species effects on canopy transpiration in two Catlins forests; 12:20 pm. Vickey McGimpsey: Mauve the mysterious flower colour pigment in *Euphrasia dyeri*; 12:40 pm. Suli Teasdale: Difference in *Cortinarius* communities for three forest types: *Pinus radiata*, *Nothofagus* spp., and *Kunzea ericoides*; 1:00 pm. Ella Hayman: Does foliage of *Thymus vulgaris* (Labiatae) inhibit the germination of native shrub and grass species? 1:20 pm. Sharon McKenzie: Investigating identity of *Hypochoeris* Mosaic Virus.

Note special time and venue: At the Union Street Lecture Theatre (upstairs, corner of Union and Great King Streets).

Contact: Trish Fleming, (03) 479 7577.

Meeting: Wednesday 15 September. 6–7 p.m. 9th Annual Geoff Baylis Lecture. Plant taxonomy: how can we tell if we're wrong? Prof. Philip Garnock-Jones, School of Biological Sciences, Victoria University of Wellington. Plant taxonomy is practiced in many different ways by different taxonomists, but are there any unifying or general principles that can be applied? Lecture at 6 pm in Burns 1, with nibbles and drinks from 5:15 pm in the concourse outside the Castle lecture theatres.

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

Meeting: Wednesday 22nd September 12:00pm - 12:50pm. Pathways of connectivity in marine landscapes. A talk by Assoc. Prof. Glenn Hyndes, Centre for Marine Ecosystems Research, Edith Cowan University, Western Australia. A Department of Botany Seminar. Note special time and venue: At the Union Street Lecture Theatre (upstairs, corner of Union and Great King Streets).

Contact: Trish Fleming, ph: (03) 479 7577.
