

NOTES ON NATURE WALK AT NGATUHOA LODGE

The nature walk offers a chance for you to discover some of the special plants and plant communities of the forest surrounding Ngatuhua Lodge. The variety of ferns, mosses and trees is revealed at each stop (numbered peg). A special feature of this walk is the toropapa - fragrance of the forest - (*Alseuosmia macrophylla*). The best time to appreciate this beautiful shrub is around October/November.

Site 1:

King moss (*Dawson superba*) is the biggest moss in the world.
Kiekie (*Freycinetia banksii*) – grows from the ground up tree trunks; it's used for tukutuku panels in Wharenui (meeting houses), and for weaving hinaki (eel traps), etc.
Blechnum ferns – The black fronds are the spore-bearing parts of the fern.



Site 2: Canopy trees



Rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*) – shaggy trunk, ripples on bark is distinctive
Ponga (*Cyathea dealbata*)
Tāwari (*Ixerba brexioides*) – blossoms popular with bees, giving tāwari honey
Rātā vine (*Metrosideros robusta*)

Site 3

Perching lily/ kahakaha (*collospermum hastatum*)
Maire – narrow-leaved (*Nestegis montana*)
Decaying stump and rātā vine
Mangemange (*Lygodium articulatum*) – tallest fern in the world, bushman's mattress, also used for torches
Young rimu
Tanekaha / celery pine (*Phyllocladus trichomanoides*)



Site 4



Miro (*Prumnopitys ferruginea*) **Tawa canopy** (*Beilschmiedia tawa*)
Young rimu
Perching lily / kōwharawhara (*Astelia solandri*) – growing on ground
Look at “widow makers”
Broadleaf / puka (*Griselinia lucida*)

Site 5

Silver fern/ponga (*Cyathea dealbata*)
Māhoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*)
Storm damage
Rotten trunk



Site 6



Puakarimu (*Lycopodium deuterotensum*)
Kidney fern / raurenga (*Trichomanes reniforme*)
Tanekaha



Site 7

Rewarewa (*Knightsia excelsa*)
Big tōtara (*Podocarpus totara*) with crown covered in “widow makers”
Tawa canopy



Site 8

Observe skyline in the distance and the myriad shapes of native trees
Young lancewoods/horoeka (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*)
Tanekaha
Trunk covered in rātā and moss and 2 perching orchids; bamboo orchid / peka-a-waka (*Earina mucronata*); and Christmas orchid / pekapeka (*Winika cunninghamii*).
Tōtara
Kāmahi (*Weinmannia racemosa*)
Patē / seven-finger (*Schefflera digitata*)
Rātā
Forest floor
Growth on trunk of wheki tree fern (*Dicksonia squarosa*)
 Filmy fern / mauku (*Hymenophyllum spp.*)
 Fork ferns (*Tmesipteris spp.*)
 Kōwharawhara
 Hound’s tongue fern/kōwaowao (*Microsorium pustulatum*)



Site 9

Mamaku tree fern (*Cyathea medullaris*)
 Vines
 Pigeonwood / porokaiwhiri (*Hedycarya arborea*)



Site 10



Supplejack/kareao (*Riogonum scandens*)
 Large female miro
 Bamboo orchid / peka-a-waka (*Earina mucronata*)



Site 11

Rimu at all stages
 Large tōtara with much extra
 foliage and plants in crown
 Vines



Site 12

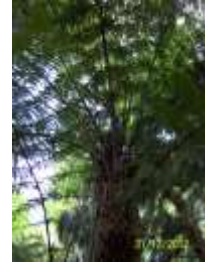


Northern rātā on tanekaha
 Mamaku
 Dwarf cabbage tree (*Cordyline pumilio*)
 Wheki tree fern (*Dicksonia squarosa*)
 Punui tree fern (*Cyathea cunninghamii*)
 Matipo (māpou) (*Myrsine australis*)



Site 13

Tree fern grove
Wheki
Mamaku
Ponga



Site 14



Mostly tawa canopy
Miro – three trees
Young tōtara
Pigeonwood

Site 15

Mossy log
Kanono (*Coprosma grandifolia*)
Tawa with lichen and ferns on trunk



Site 16



Crown fern / piupiu (*Blechnum discolor*)
Filmy fern
Growth on trunk of ponga

Site 17

Possum marking on tree trunk to show boundary of territory

