

SHOTOVER COUNTRY SPECIAL ZONE - RULES

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Appendix 1 - Plant List

Part 1: Terrace Escarpment / Grey Shrubland Areas (Activity Area 5b).

Species	Common Name	Height (m) at maturity	Spacing (m)	Ecological Benefits ²
Grasses				
<i>Aciphylla aurea</i>	golden speargrass	1	1.5	host for invertebrates
<i>Poa cila</i> *	silver tussock	0.6	.75	host plant for invertebrates, shelter for lizards, filter sediments, moderate ground temperature
<i>Poa colensoi</i> *	blue tussock	0.3	.75	host plant for invertebrates, shelter for lizards, filter sediments, moderate ground temperature
<i>Chionochoia rigida</i> *	snow tussock	1.5	1	host plant for invertebrates, filter sediments, moderate ground temperature
<i>Festuca novae-zelandiae</i> *	hard tussock	0.5	.75	host plant for invertebrates, filter sediments, moderate ground temperature
Small Shrubs				
<i>Aristotelia fruticosa</i> *	mountain wireberry	2	2	flowers and fruit provide food native birds
<i>Carrichaela petriei</i> *	native broom	2.5	1.5	host plant for native moths
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i> *	mingimingi	3	2	host plant for native moths and provides food for lizards and native birds
<i>Coprosma rigida</i>	coprosma	2	2	provide food for lizards and native birds
<i>Olearia odorata</i>	scented tree daisy	3	2	important host plant for native moths
<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i> *	korokia	2.5	2	provide food for lizards and native birds
<i>Myrsine divaricata</i>	weeping mapou	3	2	
<i>Olearia avicenniæfolia</i>	tree daisy	6	2	important host plant for native moths
<i>Meicytus alpinus</i>	porcupine scrub	1	1	food source for lizards
<i>Ozothamnus vauvilliersii</i> *	cottonwood	2	2	invertebrates
<i>Cortaderia richardii</i> *	toetoe	2	1.25	
<i>Discaria toumatou</i> *	matagouri	3	2	Support existing shrubland
<i>Halocarpus bidwillii</i>	bog pine	3	2	
<i>Leonohebe cupressoides</i> *	Cypress hebe	2	2	nationally endangered species
<i>Hebe odora</i>	hebe	1	1.5	host for invertebrates
<i>Coprosma intertexta</i>	coprosma	3	2	relict species
<i>Coprosma rugosa</i> *	coprosma	3	1.5	provide food for lizards and native birds
<i>Coprosma virescens</i>	coprosma	3	1.5	
<i>Olearia cymbifolia</i> *		2	2	host for invertebrates

¹ Spacing is the distance between plants of the same species. Spacing between different species within a planted area will vary depending on density required on maturity and the character of the community to be achieved.

² Planting will increase diversity and boost or introduce local seed sources which may assist natural regeneration within and potentially beyond the site

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<i>Phormium cookianum</i> *	mountain flax	1.5	1.5	provide food for native birds
<i>Phormium tenax</i> *	NZ flax	3	2	provide food for native birds
Tall Shrubs/Small Trees				
<i>Hobertia glabrata</i>	mountain ribbonwood	5	2	host / food plant for invertebrates,
<i>Olearia fragrantissima</i>	scented tree daisy	8	2	host for invertebrates
<i>Phyllocladus alpinus</i>	mountain toatoa	5	2	
<i>Olearia lineata</i> *	narrow leaf tree daisy	6	3	host plant for native moths
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i> *	manuka	5	2	host for invertebrates
<i>Olearia avicenniæfolia</i> *	tree daisy		1.25	host for invertebrates
<i>Olearia hectorii</i> **	Hector's tree daisy	6	3	host for invertebrates
Trees				
<i>Nothofagus solandri</i> var <i>cliffortioides</i> *	mountain beech	15	3	host for invertebrates, shelter/ roosting/ nesting habitat for birds
<i>Nothofagus menziesii</i>	silver beech	15	3	host for invertebrates, shelter/ roosting/ nesting habitat for birds
<i>Podocarpus hallii</i> *	hall's totara	10	3	shelter/ roosting/ nesting habitat for birds
<i>Cordyline australis</i> *	cabbage tree	6	3	provide food for native birds
<i>Plagianthus regius</i> *	manatu	12	3	
<i>Sophora microphylla</i> *	kowhai	8	3	important food for invertebrates and birds

* Species marked with an asterisk establish well in similar sites elsewhere within the Wakatipu Basin

Part 2: Wetland (Activity Area 5d)

Species	Common Name	Height (m) at maturity	Spacing (m)	Ecological Benefits
<i>Carex buchananii</i> *	Buchanans sedge	0.5	1	Provide cover for invertebrates
<i>Carex gaudichaudiana</i> *	Gaudichauds sedge	0.15	.5	Maintain existing diversity in wetter areas
<i>Carex secta</i> *	Pukio	1.5	1.5	Important for invertebrates and wetland birds
<i>Carex Sinclairii</i> *	Sinclair's sedge	0.4	.5	Increase and/ sustain diversity
<i>Chionochloa rubra</i> *	red tussock	1.5	1.25	Reinstate diversity
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i> *	mingimingl	3	2	provide food for lizards and native birds
<i>Corylyne australis</i>	cabbage tree	6	3	provide food for native birds
<i>Cortaderia richardii</i>	toetoe	2	1	provide cover for invertebrates and birds
<i>Juncus edgariae</i>	wiwi	1	1	Increase and support diversity
<i>Juncus pallidus</i>	giant rush	1-2	2	Increase and support diversity
<i>Olearia hectorii</i> *	Hector's tree daisy	6	3	host plant for native moths – a willow replacement
<i>Olearia lineata</i> *	narrow leaved tree daisy	6	3	host plant for native moths – plant as a minor component