



Queen Elizabeth II  
**National Trust**  
For open space in New Zealand  
*Nga Kairauhi Papa*

# Open Space

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## CO-OPERATIVE CONSERVATION: OVERTON COVENANT

Lora Station is a well-known property in the central part of Southland's Hokonui Hills. The Overton family have occupied the land since 1927.

More recently, the property has been divided into two large farming units. Leigh Overton, grandson of the original owner, and his wife Nicola farm the large portion to the

east of the Lora Stream. The Overtons have made a large contribution, both in protection terms, and in paying a very generous contribution towards fencing the covenant.

This recently registered covenant is 214 hectares and is the largest of the Southland covenants to date. The area is on the south-facing



Leigh Overton and one of his giant totara trees. (Photo: Roger Sutton)

slopes of the property, and adjoins blocks of forested land in both Department of Conservation and Maori ownership.

To the west of the Lora Stream lies the large Aitchison covenant. This combination of protected land contributes substantially to Southland Regional Council soil and water management aspirations.

In recognition of this the Regional Council contributed 25 per cent of the large fencing costs. Some 5.6 km of new fence was erected, half of which was paid for by the Overtons. The National Trust paid the remaining 25 per cent, as well as survey, administration and legal costs.

All this demonstrates a degree of co-operation which is of real benefit to not only adjoining owners, but down-stream owners and the wider community. Concerns about the adverse effects of flooding in this Makarewa River catchment have been prevalent among farmers and local government for years.

Vegetation on the covenant includes mature podocarp and rata forest, and strong forest regeneration in scrub lands. The scrub lands probably resulted from pre-European fires. Some of the northern margins of the covenant are in red and silver tussock.

Within the mature forest, some very large and ancient rata and totara are outstanding. The totara are thought to rank second only to the five giant totara in Dean Forest in Western Southland.

The size and diversity of this newly protected area gives added security to populations of bush-dwelling native birds. Conspicuous among these are brown creeper, fantails, bellbirds, tuis, grey warbler and native pigeon.

Roger Sutton

## EVER EXPANDING COVENANT

The Allan and Jocelyn Lane covenant at Miranda, which is now known as the "Robert Findlay Wildlife Area", is one of the National Trust's more unusual covenants. It is 29 hectares of marine mud and accreted cockle (*Chione stutchburyi*) and to the layperson it scarcely warrants a second look, let alone a protective covenant.

However, to many people here and abroad, this is one of New Zealand's most loved, and most visited covenants. It lies along the western shoreline of the Firth of Thames at Miranda. Here its large ponding areas, dried mud pans, and lines of shellbanks provide the vast flocks of shorebirds of the Firth with feeding grounds and roosting areas when the tide is full. Consequently, this area is constantly visited by ever-increasing numbers of bird-watchers and sightseers.

The National Trust covenant over the area (which has riparian rights) was Allan Lane's way of ensuring it remained basically the same as it has always been during his family's ownership since 1869. Although he wanted to continue to graze the areas, as had always been the policy, he also wanted to ensure its wet areas, mud pans and shellbanks remained. The covenant also

prevents the area being further developed in any way.

The unusual geology of this covenant is typical of all the flat land extending from the Pukorokoro river-mouth at the south of the covenant almost to Kaiaua in the north. This large area is all constructed in the same way. Shells have been windrowed along the shoreline by the sea currents from the cockle beds of the Firth of Thames, and marine mud has filled in behind them.

On their leeward side the banks provide an area of calm water where the muddy seawaters of the Firth can drop their silt load. Over a few years the mud deposited in this gap slowly builds up to a height which shuts the sea out.

Mangroves soon establish, and these help the silting process. Salicornia and coastal plants such as bachelor's button, wild carrot, and eventually, coastal ribbonwood, get hold here, and then later exotic pasture species enter.

The resulting plain created by this natural accretion is called a 'chenier', and this chenier is regarded as one of the world's finest. Unfortunately, agricultural practices right along this coast have largely disguised it, and this is why the



Allan Lane on the right, pictured wielding a shovel, and Keith Woodley on the left, at the new sign for the Robert Findlay Wildlife Area at Miranda. (Photo: Stuart Chambers)

Allan Lane Covenant is so important. It allows one to observe a chenier in the making.

Not only is this one of the most unusual Trust covenants, but it is also the only covenant the Trust protects which has a continually expanding land mass. If each shellbank adds, say, two hectares of mud to the covenant every 10 years, then over the next 100 years it is likely to expand by another 20 hectares.

Fortunately for visitors, since the 1940s Allan has allowed unlimited access to people carrying binoculars. This wonderfully accommodating attitude has been appreciated, and it must have helped many into the wonderful hobby of wader-watching.

To acknowledge this attitude, the National Trust provided a large sign and Sir Peter Elworthy, then Trust chairman, and Regional Rep Walter Willis, visited the area for an official unveiling on May 29, 1993.

At this ceremony the area was named "The Robert Findlay Wildlife Area", after Allan Lane's great-grandfather, the original pioneer of the area. At the same time the Miranda Naturalist's Trust, which has its centre nearby, presented Allan and Jocelyn with a citation of appreciation.

Trust members travelling in this area should stop and wander over the "Robert Findlay Wildlife Area". The atmosphere is subtle, and one has to get out of the car to appreciate it. If the tide is in, they will be rewarded with many birds sitting on the shellbanks or feeding in the wet areas. If the tide is out they will get some idea of the vastness of the Firth of Thames as a feeding ground for wading birds, as well as getting a first-hand view of the amazing build-up of shell along the coast.

Do go along to the Miranda Naturalists Trust centre where there are displays, toilets, and even a cup of tea waiting. Visitors should note this building and its surrounds have been helped by National Trust

funding over the years, and have a National Trust covenant over them.

Stuart Chambers

## OBITUARY

### Ken Davidson

The Trust was saddened to learn of the death of Ken Davidson recently.

Ken made an enormous contribution to the Trust over the period 1980-1993. Ken began as Regional Representative for a large portion of the southern North Island and was then appointed to Head Office as Assistant to the Chairman, Sir Thaddeus McCarthy. Later, Ken was appointed Special Advisor, undertaking a variety of tasks including holding discussions with potential benefactors regarding gifts and bequests.

At a ceremony to mark Ken's retirement from the Trust in June last year, he was presented with a meritorious service citation acknowledging his contribution to the Trust.

The Trust extends sincerest sympathies to Mrs Davidson and the family.



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# Tips and Techniques

## for Forest Management and Restoration

### ***PROPAGATING NATIVE PLANTS FROM FOREST DUFF***

A relatively easy method of propagating native plants is to use the forest duff (or humus) collected from the forest floor. From good collecting sites it is possible to obtain material that produces up to 1200 seedlings per square metre with 40 different species.

Although this method requires more space than propagating plants in seed trays, less management input is required.

Duff should be collected from species-rich areas dominated by colonising species such as shrubland or areas on the edge of a forest. Such areas usually contain a great variety of plant species, many of which grow vigorously and produce large quantities of seed. These areas are much favoured by many bird species and receive bird-dropped seed of plant species not present in the vicinity.

Avoid collecting duff which has seed of grasses or weeds in it.

### ***Collecting and Propagating***

Duff should be raked from the forest floor in the autumn, after most species have ceased seeding. Care should be taken to ensure that by hard raking the underlying moist, fragmented, humified material is collected as well as the coarse surface litter. This material produces a good seedbed and contains much of the seed.

The duff should be thoroughly sieved to remove the coarse material such as bark and twigs. Sieving through two layers of chicken netting is sufficient. Pack the sieved material loosely into polythene bags, making sure it is moist, and loosely tie the bags. Store them in a cool, shaded place - ideally between 2 and 4 degrees Celsius or in a refrigerator. If the material is collected in May/June, storing under the closed canopy of a shrubbery is probably adequate. The material should be stored for at least 8 weeks, but up to 14 or 15 weeks is preferable. This process is called stratification.

Commercial nurseries normally stratify all their native seeds. The main advantage is that they germinate evenly and are at the same stage of development for handling and potting.

In spring, the seedbed should be formed and worked to a fine tilth, and be well drained. The raised seedbed should be about 10cm above the surrounding soil. Incorporate a slow release NPK fertiliser into the top 10cm of the seedbed. The seedbed should be lightly rolled and the sieved duff spread over it evenly, about 2cm deep. Roll lightly again and then cover the duff with finely sieved soil to a depth of 3 to 4mm.

The beds must be kept moist and partly shaded - a woven shade cloth mesh providing 50 per cent shade is ideal. This is stapled or battened onto timber frames which are then laid on the seedbeds.

Heat may build up under the shade cloth as summer temperatures rise but by that time most of the seeds will have germinated and the threat from seed-eating birds lessened. The frames may be raised on short wooden stakes to allow air circulation but still ensuring that the seedlings are not in direct light. This simulates the shade conditions of the forest floor.

Shade cloth on frames also serves to keep out birds. Rodents must also be kept out; rodent poison can be put in a plastic tube along the inside edge of the frame.

### ***Wrenching***

The following autumn or spring, the seedlings can be carefully lifted and the roots trimmed to about 12cm. Then the seedlings are lined out (placed in rows) in nursery beds at a wider spacing. The spacing depends on the species. Fast growing, shrubby species need at least 15cm between plants, the tree species a minimum of 10cm. The rows must be spaced widely enough to allow for wrenching and lateral root pruning (about 20cm). If seed fails to germinate in the first season, it is worthwhile maintaining the bed, for a number of species are likely to germinate in the second year.

## AYRES COVENANT

The Ayres family occupy a large sheep and cattle unit at Mimihau, nine kilometres east of Wyndham in Southland. It is on attractive low hill country on the eastern side of the Mataura River valley. The river supports a world-famous brown trout fishery.

At the request of the Ayres family, two areas of native bush totalling 25.7 hectares are now protected by a National Trust open space covenant. The larger 14 hectare block is on a steep south-facing gully with unlogged podocarp forest in which large, mature matai, rimu and kōkaka predominate. The tall forest gives way to smaller species such as fuchsia and wineberry towards the eastern end.

The covenant also protects a section of unspoiled stream on the valley floor, which is habitat for a remnant population of native freshwater crayfish. The other area is on elevated land, and is dominated by kamahi, but still retains some fine old rimu. It has been logged in the past.

Both areas support a diversity of plant species, and are protected by a

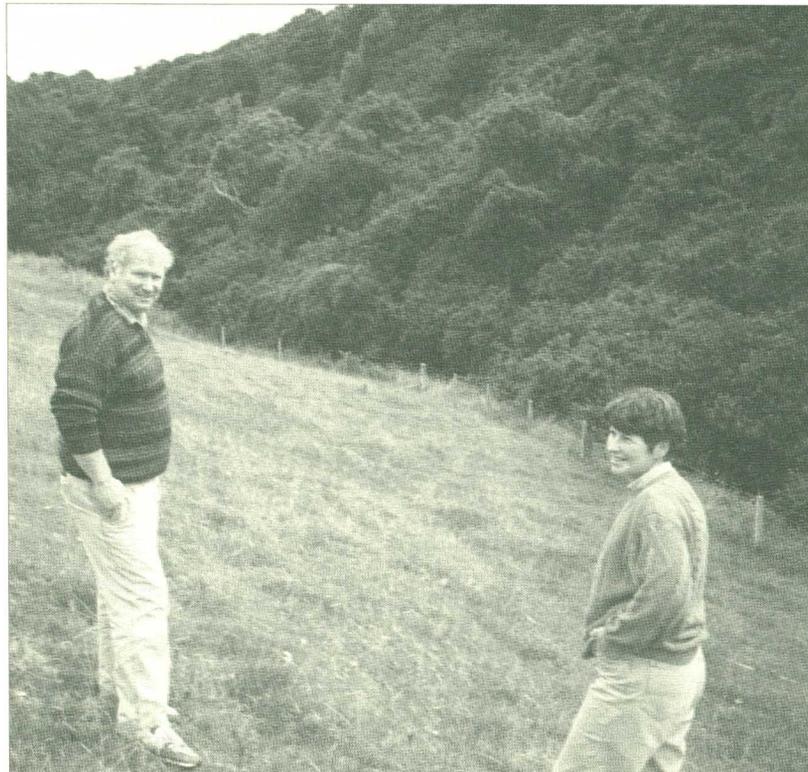
high standard of stock-proof fencing. Regeneration since exclusion of browsing animals about two years ago is very strong. Native bush bird life is abundant and conspicuous.

Forest remnants in this Mimihau sub-catchment are dominating features in this very attractive rural landscape. The Ayres covenant gives security to at least two of these features. They are a welcome

complement to the nearby large covenant owned by Bob and Janet Hopkins. The Forest Heritage Fund supported this covenant.

Roger Sutton

*John and Marjorie Ayers of Mimihau with the covenant they have protected on their farm. (Photo: Roger Sutton)*



## COASTAL OTAGO COVENANTORS MEET

A well-attended meeting in Dunedin on March 5 introduced local covenantors and Trust supporters to the Trust's activities in the Coastal Otago area.

We showed slides of local covenants, and encouraged input from owners. There was also an explanation of what an ecological region is, and what the districts mean.

Chairperson Hamish Ensor and

Field Manager Philip Lissaman, were also present and Hamish spoke about national issues. Both he and Philip heard local concerns during a discussion session afterwards.

I was particularly pleased those present voiced their ideas and opinions, and in the breaks between formal sessions, met each other. It was the first time they had met with Trust management, and covenantors made good use of the opportunity.

I feel it's useful for covenantors to get to know one another, and hope to encourage this contact with a less formal meeting each year on a covenanted area. We also hope to invite local experts along to talk about the covenants. It was good to have Hamish and Philip at the meeting, and I am sure they valued the contact with local supporters of the Trust as well.

Helen Clarke

# Clippings

## Citation Presented

A citation marking the considerable contribution made by Stuart Chambers to the work of the National Trust was presented to him by the Trust Chair in Auckland recently.

Stuart retired from the position of Regional Representative for the Waikato after eight years of service. (See *Open Space* 30, page 16.)

## Open Day at Three Streams

The National Trust held an open day for members and friends at its Three Streams property at Albany on Saturday, 9 April.

The event was hosted by John Hogan, resident Custodian, who was instrumental in protecting the area, and Hamish Ensor.

The guest speaker was Edward (Teddy) Goldsmith, co-founder and first editor of the influential *Ecologist* magazine. Mr Goldsmith is married to a New Zealander and has a covenanted property with the National Trust near Auckland.

Following the speakers, guests were invited to stroll through the bush and the event culminated in afternoon tea at John Hogan's residence.

## High Country Inspection

In April, the National Trust Board of Directors, accompanied by senior staff, undertook an inspection of registered and proposed open space covenants in the McKenzie district of the South Island High Country.

The inspection was particularly valuable for the Trust's three North Island Directors as it enabled them to get a clear understanding of protection issues in this unique environment.

## Native Forest Restoration Handbook

The Trust's publication *Native Forest Restoration* has been well received and sales are above expected levels.

The handbook is available from the Trust Secretary at \$29.95, or reduced to \$24.95 for members of the Trust.

## Trust Fence Saves Driver's Life

Wairarapa Regional Rep, John Kirby, reports the fence of the Oliver covenant at Longbush is in poor repair after a drunken driver plunged off the road, bounced over the fence, and broke several posts and battens.

The Trust can take credit for saving lives, because the location of the fence was critical in preventing the car from flying 30 or 40 metres into the river. The fence, no longer stock-proof, was to be mended by the driver of the car, he says.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Hare and Rabbit Repellents

Sir

I would like to give you further info regarding rabbit and hare repellents in the *Tips and Techniques* column.

I agree that 'Thiropel' is not so effective. An egg powder and acrylic resin mixed with water is more effective and has reasonable lasting ability in rain. It is only effective on the foliage treated although there is sometimes a 'learned' behaviour so that the rabbit leaves the plant alone for a while longer (not to be relied on I would think). It is important to treat trees immediately after planting. 20mls of the mix is applied to a young seedling, eg. Pine, Eucalypt. Use a knapsack sprayer, drench gun or garden sprayer. A coarse nozzle lessens chances of blockages. Egg powder goes lumpy on mixing so leave for one hour and the lumps will dissolve once shaken vigorously. It is rain fast in 2-3 hours of drying weather. Can be stored for a week but you need to like the smell of rotten eggs.

Recipe: 2 litres acrylic resin  
1 kilogram egg powder  
10 litres water

This product is available commercially under the name 'Treepel' and I think 'Liquid Shotgun'. We package it in recycled milk containers so the customer isn't paying for all the packaging.

Arne Cleland  
Pukerau Nursery  
RD 2 Gore

### Wandering Jew

Sir

In your recent *Tips and Techniques* column regarding the control of *Tradescantia fluminensis* (Wandering Jew) you mention that herbicide

control is not easy. You suggest Roundup or Activated Amitrole.

At the Otari Native Botanic Garden in Wellington we have a problem with *Tradescantia* in parts of the forest and have found that the herbicide Grazon seems to give very good control. One spray will usually be sufficient to kill the majority of the weed although a second spray may be required to tidy up any small areas that are missed the first time and any regrowth that occurs.

Department of Conservation in Havelock did some experiments with a variety of herbicides to control *Tradescantia* in some of their areas and found that Grazon gave the best results of any they tried, including Roundup and Weedazol (Activated Amitrole).

Grazon is a chemical that is normally used for brushweeds such as blackberry and gorse. It is a poison and as with any chemical, care needs to be taken with its use, particularly around waterways. It should only be used where hand control is not feasible.

Carol Leach  
Otari Native Botanic Garden

Sir

The possible necessity of having to buy large amounts of spray, procuring equipment, etc. to deal with areas of weed, leads me to share how I handled patches of it. Some years ago I despaired at the encroachment of Wandering Jew from a neighbour's section of bush and decided to pull it up. The patches of infestation were in quite heavy second growth bush/forest in the Waitakere Ranges and I was unwilling to use any herbicides.

I found that by pulling the weed into heaps, even in the damp conditions within the bush, it seemed to rot down on itself. Some month or two later, I went over the area again, culling any pieces that I'd missed and which were sprouting, and added them to the diminishing heap which I turned in on itself.

Over about a one year period, there remained a very small amount of live material in the heaps and this had a 'stunted' appearance.

I understand that Wandering Jew releases some substance which suppresses the growth in other plants and wonder if that same substance effects it when heaped as indicated?

Anyway, I have completely cleared three vigorously invaded areas without a great deal of time and effort - and no spray - and am working on a much larger area, back from its edges toward the centre - so far with equally good results.

Piet Radford  
R D 1 Whitianga

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## GETTING TOURISTS TO COVENANTS

In the March 1992 Trust newsletter I enquired if covenantors with attractive covenants would be interested in allowing them to be used for a tourist project. The idea was to open up areas of significance, at a cost to the public.

The money earned by covenantors could be used for maintenance, and give a productive use to the areas. This could be a way to let members of overseas National Trusts see what was happening here, and give them sightseeing opportunities. And it would give the National Trust some worthwhile publicity.

I now have a list of 14 covenantors keen to take part. Most are handy to other interesting natural areas, and most have accommodation for tourists. They are spread from Kerikeri to Stewart Island. One property is owned by the Trust. Advertising has started in overseas journals, and a link made with a travel agency. So far, seven tourists have used the service.

The plan is for tourists to consult with me and make bookings after they let me know what they want to see. They will then be placed on properties which give them their best chance of meeting their needs.

There are some very positive attributes, including a very low impact on the environment compared with what happens when people travel in groups or to all the popular National Park areas.

The scheme will allow tourists to get a feel for the New Zealand environment, its problems, and what is being done to correct them. It will also give those who enjoy using the environment a chance to help pay for its protection.

The properties embrace a wide range of flora and also have on-site, or nearby, some of New Zealand's rarer endemic birds. This should make them popular with overseas birders as well as botanists. Some of the properties have very fine gardens, or are close to them, and two have large underground caving systems. And there are chances to ride horses or simply walk on a beach or swim in a pool.

The scheme offers something for everyone on properties of high standard and with people of top calibre. Charges equate with current farm-stay operations, with some extra charges being made for expertise over and above the average. It is hoped Trust members will tell their overseas friends about it, and even feel free to stay on some of the properties themselves.

If any Trust covenantors with striking covenants and good quality en-suite accommodation would like to join the scheme, there is still time, although we can't guarantee a steady flow of tourists as yet. For further details contact me at Clarks Beach Road, R D 4, Pukekohe or on 0-9-232 0188.

Stuart Chambers

## POSITIVE LAND MANAGEMENT AT WAITOMO

The Waitomo Caves district is probably the most active area in New Zealand for land and native forest protection, with most farms being involved to some extent. The fragility of the karst landscape and the rapid degradation of the cave systems, with increased runoff and deteriorating water quality, have led to concerted remedial action by the local community.

More than 20 National Trust open space covenants have been registered or are currently in progress

The Trust also owns two large areas of native bush in the area. One was bought by the National Trust with the assistance of the N.Z. Native Forest Restoration Trust, the Forest Heritage Fund and Environment Waikato, while the other was gifted to the Trust by the Houston family.

There are several medium to large reserves administered by the Department of Conservation, and with the financial assistance of Environment Waikato (the regional council), South Pacific Hotels Corporation, NZ Native Forests Restoration Trust, the Forest Heritage Fund, and the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society, many landowners are permanently retiring significant areas - some up to 40 per cent - of their farms from grazing.

One of these covenants has involved considerable revegetation on both sides of the Waitomo River, only a short distance upstream from the Glow Worm Cave. It is on Peter Dimond's farm at the turnoff from the main Te Anga Road onto Tumutumu Road, which leads to the Ruakuri Cave system.

Following discussions with Arthur Cowan, Peter made the land available for replanting and fenced out the stock. He has been most supportive throughout the project.

This covenant is a highly visible symbol of the positive approach the

community is taking to land management and the enhancement of water quality and habitat values.

It was a relief March 25 dawned fine and clear for the 50 family, covenantors and supporters who gathered to celebrate the opening of the Garnet Dimond Bush. An attractive wooden commemorative sign, carved by Roger Sutton of Southland, has been erected beneath a mature matai tree growing beside the bridge.

The sign is right next to a walkway used by 20,000 visitors last year. To recognise their father

Garnet's memory, Peter Dimond, Margaret Smith and Vivienne Brown planted a totara tree. Local school children then planted several more native trees with Trust director, Arthur Cowan.

Waitomo Catchment Trust chairman, John Ash outlined the four groups of people symbolising the stages of development of the land where we were gathered:

- \* the tangata whenua who lived in and with the bush

- \* early pakeha settlers who cleared the bush to develop pastoral farms



*Vivienne Brown, Peter Dimond and Margaret Smith are pictured under a matai tree in the Garnet Dimond Bush at Waitomo - and the new sign which celebrates the opening of the covenant. (Photo: Tim Oliver)*



*Waitomo Caves school pupils planting trees in the Garnet Dimond Bush at Waitomo with Arthur Cowan. (Photo: Tim Oliver)*

\* tree planters who more recently have begun to protect the remaining bush and revegetate critical sites, and

\* the downstream users, especially tourists who average 1,000 a day, and broaden the economy of the region.

Te Aue Davis reminded the gathering of past injustices with local land, and described the esteem in which Garnet Dimond had been held, and the mutual respect between him and her father. Peter Dimond, also a director of the Waitomo Museum of Caves, described how after almost a lifetime of felling and burning the bush, his father had begun replanting.

Arthur Cowan, initiator of this open space covenant, talked in between interruptions by tourist buses. He told how Peter had readily retired his land for the project, how the revegetation is expected to proceed, and emphasised the national significance of the community's approach to catchment and habitat protection.

David Williams, general manager of the Waitomo Caves Hotel, told how conservation within the catchment had already shown in improved water quality. He said the natural food supplies for the glow worms were improving as a result.

The continual stream of campervans and buses provided clear evidence of the need to speed up protection of the catchment, and to develop environmentally-friendly activities for the ever-increasing numbers of visitors.

The National Trust is pleased and proud to provide the mechanism by which the Garnet Dimond Bush and other ecologically important areas can be protected for the benefit of future generations - while remaining under the stewardship of private landowners. Thank you to all those who helped with this ceremony.

Tim Oliver

## DOCTORS POINT RESERVE

Early in January a small ceremony celebrated the newly registered National Trust covenant on 9.3 hectares of land owned and managed by the Waitati Beach Reserve Society. Forty people attended, and Sir Peter Elworthy, former Trust chairperson, spoke on the value of the area to the local community.

The protected land is a coastal sand dune and beach system with a backdrop of regenerating native bush on the south side of the inlet to Blueskin Bay, 20km north of Dunedin.

The reserve results from neighbouring owners buying the property to protect for use as a public amenity. Its history goes back to 1918 when the first land was set aside for a reserve, and more land has been added in 1937 and 1954. Any buildings or structures on the land were removed then too.

In 1956 members were forced to build a fence to allow a buildup of sand to occur to protect part of the area following unauthorized sand removal for local roadworks. From then to 1959 stone walls were built around the south-facing foreshore for storm and high tide protection.

In 1955 the landowners formed the Waitati Beach Reserve Society Inc., and its objective was to retain,

protect and preserve in its present state the land amenities for the district. The Society has successfully fought any plans by local authorities to allow boat sheds to be built on the neighbouring esplanade reserve. In 1983 this land was zoned as a coastal protection and wildlife refuge.

The area includes archaeological sites. The main significance of the area to Maori was as a landing place for sea transport. Shell middens, artefacts and tools have been found in the past. These sites will be protected in consultation with the Historic Places Trust and the local Maori community.

In 1988, neighbouring farmer Alf White gifted an adjoining 3.16 hectares of pasture and native bush to the Society as a memorial to his family. This is part of the covenant, and will be revegetated in future to bring the bush down to the dune area. This land is to be known as "Whites Reserve."

The public is encouraged to use this area for casual recreation, and it is becoming a popular picnic site. There is no overnight camping, and the area is out-of-bounds to off-road motor vehicles, as these have damaged the sand dunes in the past.

Helen Clarke



*Members of the Waitati Beach Reserve Society beside the sign to Whites Reserve. Pictured standing behind the sign are J Borrie on the left, and B Fitzgerald on the right. Sitting in the foreground are from left, M Johnston, A Fitzgerald, C Moore, T Parata, J Russ, and in front is J Fitzgerald. (Photo: Helen Clarke)*

# Open Space Covenants

As at 1 March 1994, there were 722 registered covenants totalling 26,070 hectares, with a further 472 areas totalling 49,000 hectares approved and proceeding towards registration.

The breakdown by Land District (which differs from our Regional Representatives' boundaries) is as follows:

## REGISTERED OPEN SPACE COVENANTS AS AT 1/3/94

LAND DISTRICT	TOTAL NO.	AREA PROTECTED (HA)
North Auckland	138	3,077
South Auckland	176	4,993
Gisborne	37	1,600
Hawkes Bay	25	830
Taranaki	40	1,315
Wellington	122	7,543
Marlborough	3	159
Nelson	38	1,141
Westland	1	6
Canterbury	56	1,964
Otago	24	2,030
Southland	62	1,412
NATIONAL TOTAL	<u>722</u>	<u>26,070</u>

## Somerville Covenant

Stan, John and Monica Somerville of Tangowahine, 30km out of Dargaville, have protected a 36.5 ha bush remnant in the middle of their farm. Totara, kohekohe, tree ferns, nikau, taraire, kahikatea and some small kauri have been protected with the newly registered covenant. The Somervilles have spent a lot of time controlling possums, and regeneration is excellent reports Regional Rep Fenton Hamlin.

The covenant protects the native bush and allows it to regenerate. Although there are other reserves in the area, this is the largest privately owned block. The Whangarei Native Forest and Bird Protection Society, as well as the Forest Heritage Fund gave financial help for this covenant.

## Martin Covenant

Six forest remnants have been protected on the Ararua farm of Julian and Kay Martin. Started by Peter Russell, who saw many similar bush areas cut down on neighbouring farms, the new covenant is over a total of 19 hectares. It protects a lovely series of covenants scattered through pasture which is dotted with numerous individual trees. The protected areas include kauri, totara, rimu, kahikatea, puriri, taraire, ponga and manuka. The Forest Heritage Fund supported this covenant.

## Puriri Downs Covenant

Bryce and Ann Cullen of Brynderwyn near Maungaturoto have protected 6.9 hectares of forest remnant next to State Highway 1. Highly valued by the local community and the travelling public, this block contains kauri, rimu, tanekaha, kahikatea and taraire. The Forest Heritage Fund supported this valuable remnant.

## RECENTLY REGISTERED COVENANTS

### FAR NORTH

#### Wightman Covenant

Six hectares of forest remnant including a small wetland have been protected near Kaikohe by Geoff and Pat Wightman. This is a very attractive property at Waimate North, and the covenant protects predominantly puriri. Some rewarewa, nikau and taraire are also included. Regional Rep Fenton Hamlin says this puriri dominant remnant is very typical of the Waimate North landscape, characterised by large stands of almost pure puriri. This block has good regeneration. The Wightmans are keen farm forestry people, and enjoy propagating and replanting native plants into their covenant.

This is an impressive covenant area, and similar to the adjacent Scheibmeyer covenant. The Forest

Heritage Fund supported this covenant.

### CENTRAL NORTHLAND

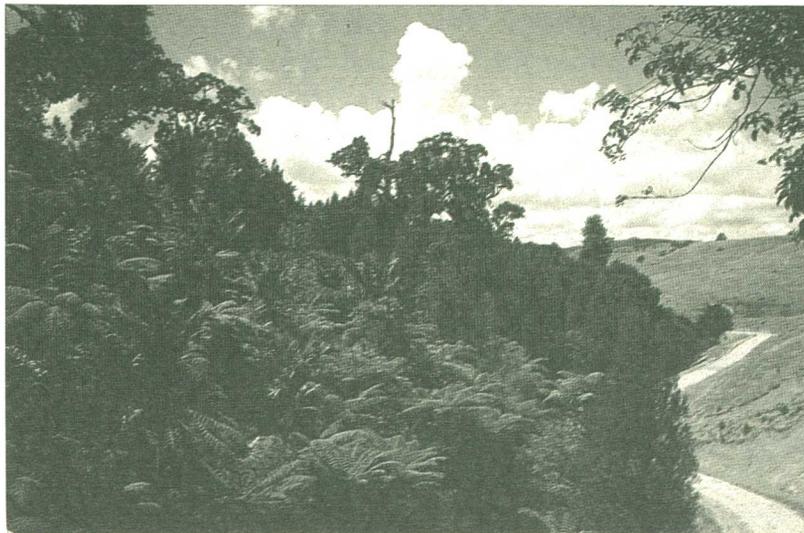
#### Wainui Lands Covenant

Bill Simpkin, who farms at Manganui west of Dargaville, has protected two blocks of forest remnants totalling 38.8 hectares. His newly registered covenant includes a fine podocarp stand with matai, kowhai, totara, tanekaha, rimu and taraire, bordered by the Okahu Stream. The second, and most attractive area, is next to the Simpkin's home, and has a wide range of species including kahikatea, puriri and other podocarps and hardwoods. The two blocks form a significant part of the Manganui River catchment, and have high wildlife values. The Forest Heritage Fund supported this covenant.

## AUCKLAND

### *Lynvale Covenant*

Llewellyn and Shirley Jenkins of Warkworth have protected eight small blocks of bush totalling 15.2 hectares on rolling to hilly land west of Woodcocks. Their open space covenant protects the flora and fauna of these blocks and trees protected include an impressive list of totara, kahikatea, kohekohe, puriri, rewarewa, rata, kauri, taraire and titoki. The covenants are all visible from the Warkworth West Coast road.



*Lynvale Farms Covenant showing the west side of Area 4.*

### *Hudson Covenant*

This 1.46 ha forest remnant at Kaipara Flats has been protected by Francis Hudson. Totara, some with trunks are large as five metres in diameter, are present, along with matai, miro, rimu, kowhai, mapou and titoki. While small, the covenant is important because it protects the totara, and it is a significant landscape feature in the district.

There are ten scenic reserves within 10km of this covenant, although none have totara quite as large as the ones protected by Mr Hudson.

### *Christoffersen Covenant*

Paul and Stella Christoffersen have added to the protected areas on their Waiuku property with a 5.5 ha forest remnant covenant. The south-facing hill face and stream valley includes six stands of kauri. rata, rimu, kahikatea, rewarewa, totara and other hardwoods are present. The Christoffersens also have a 2.3 ha block protected on the farm. The Forest Heritage Fund supported this covenant.

### *Harper Covenant*

This valuable 8.1 ha Awhitu Peninsula covenant is made up of three small areas near Pollok. Long-

term Trust supporter John Harper has protected good quality bush including stands of kauri, rimu, puriri, totara, rewarewa, kahikatea, kohekohe, karaka, matai and pukatea. Regeneration in the blocks is good says Regional Rep Walter Willis. The Lottery Grants Board supported this covenant.

### *Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society Covenant*

Previously owned by Vivienne Wilson and Marie Hollier and the Kerr-Taylor family, this 12.9 ha forest remnant one kilometre north of Waimauku has been gifted to the Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society. The covenant protects mixed bush of good quality and variety including many kauri of varying ages. The covenant provides protection against subdivision and residential development pressures says Regional Rep Walter Willis.

## WAIKATO

### *Skinner Covenant*

Mary and Ralph Skinner of Hamilton have protected a 19.5 hectare forest remnant with a whole

of title open space covenant. The bush is 14 km from Ngaruawahia, and only two kilometres from the Waingaro hot springs. The Skinners, who are keen members of the National Trust, have added to their existing covenant with this new block. They did all the fencing on the new block themselves, and have protected some excellent areas of tall forest, and many areas of regenerating scrubland. They have also done a lot of revegetation work on the block. This links the Skinner's previous 17.8 hectare covenant with the Scout Association of NZ covenant of 6.1 hectares.

### *Shearer Covenant*

A steep escarpment of light bush of mainly mahoe, kanuka, tawa, pukatea, mamaku, cabbage trees and some manuka has been protected by John and Ann Shearer, who farm south-east of Te Kauwhata. This new 2 ha covenant has not been grazed, and has a dense understorey. This covenant was paid for by the National Trust.

### *McNaughton Covenant*

The McNaughton Family Trust has protected a large gully of tall forest near Rotowaru, Huntly. The 93.4 ha block of tawa, pukatea,

rimu, totara, rata, kohekohe, mamaku and silver fern is of excellent quality. The Forest Heritage Fund supported this valuable covenant.

### **Van Dorsten Covenant**

This covenant protects the last remaining unprotected segment of Lake Rotongata at Arapuni, east of Te Awamutu. Dairy farmer Warwick Van Dorsten now has his one hectare covenant registered. It adjoins two other covenants, the Culloty and Saunders covenants, to wholly protect the peat lake from drainage. The new covenant also protects the lake verge of manuka, flax, cabbage trees and some pussy willow. This verge is an effective barrier to the lake edge and protects an abundance of waterfowl including black swan, paradise duck, mallard, grey duck, grey teal, scaup, shoveler and dabchick. The Lottery Grants Board helped with this covenant.

### **Speedy Covenant**

There is very little protected land in the ecological district of Robert and Jo Speedy's covenant at Ngatea, which makes this remnant totalling 39.7 ha all the more valuable. The two bush blocks contain a valuable diversity of species, ranging from kauri in the northern part to heavy tanekaha, tall kanuka and solid tawa and other podocarps. The farm, 12 km west of Ngatea, is on rolling to steep hill country. Finance for this covenant was obtained from the Forest Heritage Fund.

### **Bowler Covenant**

This 6.2 hectare forest remnant 15 km east of Cambridge was protected by David and Frances Bowler. The bush is on the top of the Maungakawa hill, and has been fenced for several years. Regeneration is good, and the forest, mainly tawa and pukatea, has many

rimu and mangeao. It is an attractive stand in good heart. Part of the larger Maungakawa Reserve, and close to Stone bush, the remnant has good bird life with tui and woodpigeon noted. The covenant, which was helped with finance from the Forest Heritage Fund, protects the landscape values, the view and catchment values of the block.

### **Morgan Covenant**

Sandra and Clive Morgan of Te Kuiti have protected a striking 64.7 hectare forest remnant on their farm with an open space covenant. This covenant, 10 km west of the Waitomo Caves, is part of a group which are in the catchment of streams leading into the Waitomo and other caves. High quality water is important for the health of cave fauna such as glow-worms, and for tourism in the area.

The forested area is tall podocarp, tawa and pukatea forest, with some mangeao and much mamaku. Because it has not been grazed, it has a good understorey of seedlings and ferns, and the forest canopy is healthy. Several large streams run through the bush, and there are limestone caves, bluffs and rocks. This is a most attractive area of forest, now bounded by farmland on all sides. The covenant protects habitat values, the landscape vista

and also prevents the bush being cleared.

The Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society contributed significantly to enable this covenant to go ahead.

### **Soundy Covenant**

Richard and Elaine Soundy, who farm on the coast at Kiritehere, near Te Kuiti, have protected a 46 hectare steep gully of mature and regenerating forest. Because the area is so steep and the Kiritehere River borders one edge, there has been little livestock damage in the past. The bush is very high quality tall and unlogged forest of pukatea, rimu, totara, matai, miro, kahikatea and kaikomako.

This covenant, which adjoins the DOC Moeatoa reserve, protects the wildlife habitat, safeguards the landscape vistas and protects against erosion. The Soundys have also given a significant coastal area to the Department of Conservation, and a land swap was also made for some of the Moeatoa Reserve.

## **BAY OF PLENTY**

### **Dawson Covenant**

Father and son, Gerald and Warren Dawson of Tauranga have



*Morgan Covenant: General view.*

protected a 3.1 ha forest remnant on their Omanawa Road property close to the Omanawa Falls Reserve. The bush is flat, and is cutover kamahi and tawa with a good level of regenerating podocarp species. This block rated highly for landscape protection because of its high visibility and proximity to other reserves.

### ***Sturgeon Covenant***

An important roadside area along the state highway at Taneatua, just south of Whakatane, has been covenanted with the National Trust. The 16.8 hectare forest remnant owned by Graeme and Julie Sturgeon is covered in tall forest of many species including pukatea, tawa, rimu, mangeao, kohekohe, puriri, rewarewa and mahoe. There is also a dense understorey. The Forest Heritage Fund supported this covenant.

### ***Russell Covenant***

Barry Russell of Kaharoa, overlooking Lake Rotorua, has two new bush covenants totalling 9.11 ha on his property. The podocarp forest is on flat land, and Mr Russell had already fenced the blocks. The forest contains rimu, pukatea, mangeao, kamahi and rewarewa, and is good bird habitat.

### ***Anstis Covenant***

This newly registered covenant of a hectare of bush and river system in the hills 18 km from Tauranga, is a steep block of broadleaf forest which is rewarewa dominant. Tawa, kamahi, pukatea and kohekohe are also present. The owners, Leslie and Bronwyn Anstis are protecting the bush as well as the Tauranga water supply, as the water supply intake is within the covenant area.

### ***Creasy Covenant***

Started off by Brian and Lynette Hooper, this valuable 5.99 hectare

covenant protects a forest remnant which includes waterfalls. The covenant, on the McLaren Falls Road in the lower Kaimai Ranges, is a deep gorge with a river running through it. On the western side the gorge drops down a vertical cliff for 60 metres, and the eastern side is not as steep and is well forested. There are two waterfalls, one 20 metres high, the other 3 metres high.

The Tauranga City is a neighbour of the covenant, and there is a track to the larger waterfall from McLaren Falls Park, which is administered by the City Council. The covenanted bush is highly visible from McLaren Falls Road, and from the surrounding countryside.

The Lottery Grants Board helped out with funding for this covenant.

## **GISBORNE**

### ***Busby Covenant***

Richard and Robin Busby, who farm at Makorori Beach, 12 km north of Gisborne, have protected a 7.3 hectare forest remnant of predominantly puriri. Other species present include titoki, tawa, lacebark, rewarewa, kanuka and manuka. Gisborne Rep, Richard White says this covenant is a very valuable addition to dwindling coastal puriri reserves. The Forest Heritage Fund helped fund the protection of this covenant.

### ***Murphy Covenant***

Peter, Norma and Michael Murphy have protected an arboretum and a two beautiful bush remnants with a newly registered open space covenant. Fifty kilometres north of Gisborne, the property is on the Panikau Road in the Whangara district.

The 17.6 hectare arboretum, called Panikau Park, was initially planted in 1984 for erosion control, and contains oaks, woodlots for

timber, amenity trees and willows and poplars.

This arboretum is now a very close third to two other arboretums on the East Coast, which are covenanted with the National Trust - Eastwoodhill at Ngatapa and Hackfalls Arboretum at Tiniroto. Peter has toured widely overseas, especially to Mexico, for planting material.

The Forest Heritage Fund helped with finance for the two bush remnants of a total of 8.33 hectares. One of the bush blocks is part of the homestead garden, with canopy trees of puriri, kohekohe, tawa, titoki, totara, rewarewa and pukatea. This had been fenced for some years, regeneration is strong, and the block was used for seed collection. The second remnant had been open to stock, but has a dense and healthy canopy.

## **MANAWATU/ WANGANUI**

### ***Abel, Graham and Stevenson Covenant***

A newly registered covenant covers the entire 13 hectare forest remnant and wetland property owned by Bruce Graham, William Abel and Alan Stevenson near the Lismore Forest. The valley bottom is wetland, and the south facing hillside is covered in regenerating bush. The area is known as the Matatara Swamp. Both the bush and wetland are easily seen from the road. The owners are developing the wetland area on the advice of the Regional Council, the local Fish and Game Council, and the Department of Conservation. Extensive revegetation plantings have been undertaken, with hundreds of manuka, flax and mahoe planted. The Lottery Grants Board helped fund this covenant.

## Moore Covenant

Two small but significant forest remnants a few kilometres west of Bulls have been protected by Kenyon Moore. The blocks are 2.4 ha and almost 1 ha in size, and are on low sand hills. Kahikatea is the dominant species, and matai, pigeonwood, titoki, ngaio, karaka, matai and pukatea are also present. The new covenant protects the bush in perpetuity. There are no other reserves or covenants in this area, which is part of the Foxton ecological district.

## HAWKE'S BAY

### Tabulex Holdings Covenant

Lois and Nick Riddell of Tikokino have protected a magnificent landscape of limestone bluffs and regenerating forest on their property near Argyll. The 4.5 hectare covenant is complemented by the Kia Ora Land Company's 0.5 hectare covenant which adjoins it.

"Protecting the bluffs hasn't lessened the production of the land, and the birds are coming back," they say. The Riddells have been baiting possums on the block, and are pleased to see the strong regrowth of mature titoki which had "lit up at night like Christmas trees" with large numbers of possums eating the foliage.

"We feel quite relaxed about the covenant. It is good to see it regenerating. It used to have feral goats in there, but we shot them out," they say. The bush includes mountain flax, koromiko, mahoe, clematis, totara, matipo, titoki and coprosma. Already there is a dense undergrowth with many macropiper established.

### Massie Covenant

Former owners Celia and Keith

Milligan helped fund a one hectare forest remnant on the Massie family farm at Maunga Road, near Dannevirke. Now owned by Donald, Anne, Grant and Brenda Massie, the bush block is alongside the Maunga Road, and contains mature specimens of totara, tawa, titoki, matai, maire, lacebark, five-finger, pokaka, kowhai, coprosma and broadleaf. There is very little remaining natural vegetation in the area.

### Kia Ora Land Company Covenant

Neville and Wendy Twist, neighbours of the Riddells (see above) have protected a small area of limestone bluffs and its associated bush cover with a covenant. The covenant is over 0.5 hectares of bluffs and bush to the north of the Tabulex covenant at Argyll. Together, the two covenants make up an attractive landscape. This is one of very few protected areas in the district.

### Robson Covenant

Started by Gregory and Jocelyn Bennett, this newly registered covenant protects 33.3 hectares of forest remnant near Weber, and area which is generally denuded of native vegetation. The farm, now owned by David Robson, is on steep argillite country, and the bush faces south. Miro, fuchsia, rimu, tawa, hinau, putaputaweta, five-finger, lancewood, rewarewa, broadleaf, mahoe, rata, and cabbage trees are part of the species present. There is also an excellent understory.

The covenant, which protects the bush block in perpetuity, has been supported by the Forest Heritage Fund.

### James Covenant

Peggy and Arthur James of Weber near Dannevirke have a new 1.8 hectare forest remnant covenant on

their property. The bush is on the banks of a gorge running through the farm, and there are several large kahikatea, as well as large totara, black beech, matai, kanuka, and manuka present. In the past stock kept any regeneration suppressed. This is a significant bush area in a district particularly devoid of bush, and it is helping hold the banks of the river together. Where bush was felled next door there was a great deal of erosion. Financial assistance for this was given by the Forest Heritage Fund.



James Covenant: Peggy and Arthur James stand in front of one of their kahikatea.

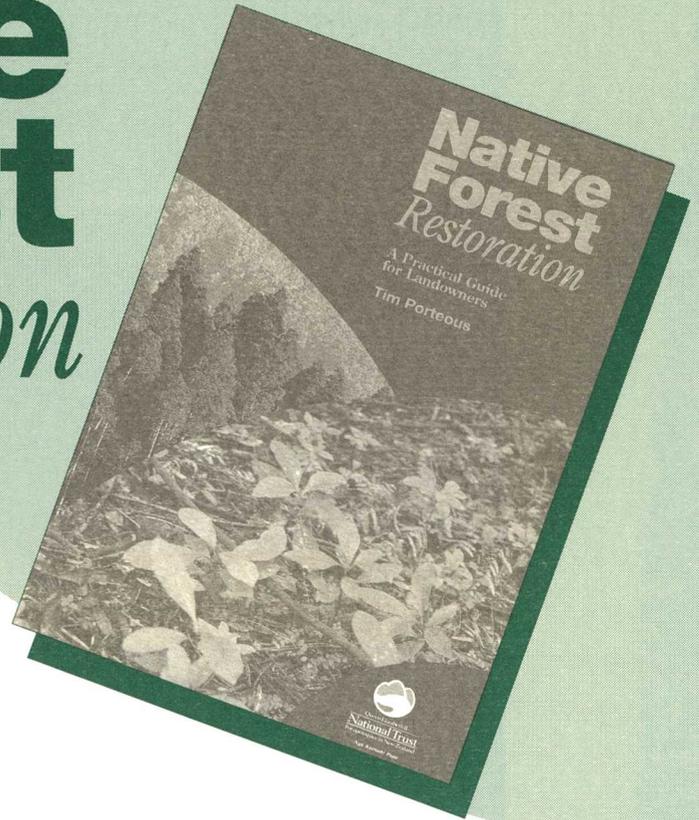
## WAIRARAPA

### Omakuri Partnership Covenant

The Perry and Griffith families of Carterton have protected two mature lowland bush areas totalling 6.7 hectares on their farm. Totara, kanuka, kahikatea, maire, mahoe, titoki, kowhai, tarata, hinau and matipo are only some of a wide mix of species found in the covenants. The Forest Heritage Fund supported this covenant.

# Native Forest Restoration

by Tim Porteous



**P**UBLISHED by the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust, this practical handbook contains essential information for individuals and organisations managing and restoring areas of native forest. It also contains revegetation information for those wishing to create, enlarge or enhance areas of native forest on their land.

**Native Forest Restoration** contains sections on the following important topics:

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- Background factors to consider
- Animal control and eradication techniques
- Weed identification and control methods (Colour identification photos and detailed control methods for over 40 common problem weeds of native forests)
- Revegetation principles and techniques
- Propagating native plants (Seed collection, cleaning and treatment suggestions for over 60 common native trees and shrubs)
- Site preparation and planting techniques
- Post-planting treatments
- Revegetation on specific sites (Planting in manuka, kanuka, tauhinu, gorse, broom, bracken, grassland)

The Queen Elizabeth the Second National Trust gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Monsanto (NZ) Ltd, in producing this handbook.

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## Lamb Covenant

Andrew and Margaret Lamb have protected a small piece of bush adjoining the Pike Estate Covenant on the Martinborough Road, 12 km from Masterton. Just under a hectare of lowland podocarp forest is protected. It has been fenced for several years, and is regenerating strongly. It contains tawa, matai, titoki, kowhai and kahikatea trees. This covenant adds to the adjoining covenant which is 15.9 hectares, and is very prominent alongside the road. The Forest Heritage Fund supported this covenant.



*Lamb Covenant: Andrew Lam is dwarfed by a native podocarp in his covenant.*

## Kershaw Covenant

Richard and Karen Kershaw of Greytown have protected two blocks of bush on a farm they own south east of Martinborough along the Ruakokopatuna River. The two blocks are beech forest, and they make up a total of 15.8 hectares. The river runs through the larger bush block, and there is a sheer bluff on one side, and flatter slopes on the other side of the river. The bush clothes a peninsula which juts out into the river. This block is the middle of the farm, and the smaller area is right at the back of the farm.

Richard Kershaw says with fencing the blocks three years ago, regeneration has started strongly. The Forest Heritage Fund helped with funding this covenant, which has a high scenic value with attractive limestone outcrops and mature beech forest.

## Fontaine and Kershaw Covenant

Rex Fontaine and John Kershaw have protected a 6.2 hectare forest remnant on a steep east-facing hillside eight kilometres from Carterton near Longbush. The covenant includes hinau, rewarewa, ngaio, titoki, mahoe, putaputaweta, lancewood, tree ferns, karaka, pigeonwood, white maire, as well as kahikatea and some large totara. The bush can easily be seen from the Longbush Road as well as Millars Road, and its scenic value is high.

## Denniston Trust Covenant

Two blocks of regenerating bush, totalling 14 hectares, have been covenanted by the Denniston Trust at Riversdale Beach. Trustees Gillian Denniston, Donald Todd and David Logan have set aside a 9.6 hectare block alongside Holmwood Road, and a 4.7 ha block on a terrace and gully on the farm. As the Castlepoint and Riversdale area is devoid of forested reserves, this new covenant is very important. Species present include lacebark, mahoe, ngaio, kanuka, manuka, tree ferns, wineberry and rewarewa. The Forest Heritage Fund helped out with finance for this covenant.

## WELLINGTON

### Sargent Covenant

Nestled in the Akatarawa Valley, 10 km north of Upper Hutt is a newly registered covenant of a 15.9 ha forest block and arboretum

owned by Tony Sargent. The forest block is very steep, and runs on both sides of the Akatarawa River. The covenant includes a plateau which is to be planted as an arboretum. The Wellington branch of the Farm Forestry Association and the Lottery Grants Board have both helped with this covenant.

## Gyton Covenant

A small and very steep farmlet on the Paekakariki Hill Road is home to two small blocks of good quality bush including tawa, mahoe, nikau, kaikomako, ngaio and cabbage trees. Robert Gyton has protected the small bush blocks of just under a hectare with an open space covenant.

## Jacobson and Smith Covenant

A 1.5 ha forest remnant has been protected on the property of Michael Jacobsen and Christine Smith, on Moonshine Valley Road at Plimmerton. The covenant protects a tawa-dominant hillside sloping down to flats on the edge of a stream. Already covenantors, the owners have added to the protected area on their property.

## NELSON

### Krammer and Smith Covenants

Neighbours Des Krammer and Patrick Smith have protected a 13.8 hectare forest remnant at Brooklyn, near Motueka. This beautiful south-facing bush block is made up of beech and podocarp forest with mixed hardwoods and ferns. A subdivision covenant, it has a well-constructed benched track through the bush. This is one of the largest protected areas in the Motueka Valley. The Forest Heritage Fund supported this covenant.

## ***Omanga Native Bird Sanctuary Covenant***

Peter and David Upchurch have protected a beautiful south-facing 38.9 hectare remnant in the Herring Valley, part of the larger Motueka Valley catchment. Their forest remnant and bird sanctuary, 14 km up the river from Motueka, is the largest private protected block in the area, and includes totara, beech, kahikatea and rimu.

## **CANTERBURY**

### ***Le Pine Farm Covenant***

Just 10 km south of Hanmer Springs, the Le Pines have protected an 83 hectare beech forest. Covenanted with financial assistance from the Forest Heritage Fund, Peter and Ann Le Pine's beech forest is on steep south-facing slopes. It ranges in altitude from Wallace Peak at 914 metres asl down to 500 metres. This is one of the largest areas of mountain beech to come forward for protection with the National Trust. The block has very high soil conservation values.

### ***Brailsford and Cook Covenant***

Adjacent to the Weir covenant at French Farm near Akaroa, David Brailsford and Jan Cook have protected their 1.5 ha block of lowland coastal bush. The bush, on both sides of a stream, contains tall kowhai, kanuka, tree ferns, tarata, mapou, five-finger and putaputaweta. Large kahikatea are also present along the stream, and there are pole sized matai and sapling totara. The Forest Heritage Fund supported this covenant.

### ***Rollinson Covenant***

Farmers Arthur and Elizabeth Rollinson of Studholme, Waimate, have protected two small lakes, and the wetland and wildlife habitat on



*Rollison Covenant: The North Lake.*

their property. The 1.9 ha and 2.2 ha areas are to be revegetated. This area is the last remnant of the Studholme Swamp which covered a huge area until the 1980s. Springs of this magnitude are rare on the South Canterbury Plains. The Lottery Grants Board supported this covenant.

## **COASTAL OTAGO**

### ***Waitati Beach Reserve Society Covenant***

An 8.9 hectare beach, sand-dune and picnic area has been protected at Doctors Point, Waitati by the Waitati Beach Reserve Society. This is an interesting example of private co-operative protection, and part of it was gifted to the Society by Alfonso White.

The covenant protects and enhances the reserve in perpetuity for the public, and is designed to prevent subdivision or building. See also the article in this *Open Space*.

## **SOUTHLAND**

### ***Sutherland Covenant***

Peter and Imelda Sutherland now have a registered open space National Trust covenant over two areas of native bush on their sheep farm at Papatotara near Te Wae Wae Bay on the Western Southland coast. The total area protected is 16.7 hectares.

The larger of the two areas is podocarp and rata forest with some silver beech. It is on a steep terrace face, and is conspicuous in the landscape from and across the wide lower Waiau River valley. The smaller area is on the valley floor adjacent to the terrace. It is notable for its regenerating rimu and other podocarps, and is also conspicuous from the road to Bluecliffs Beach. These two forest remnants are good representative examples of forest types for this locality.

Regional Council soil conservators are carrying out soil stabilization work on a deforested adjoining part of the terrace. Because of this potential instability, the Council has contributed to the cost of fencing on the covenanted area also. This is another example of Regional Council co-operation with the National Trust and landowners.

This is greatly appreciated, and demonstrates positive signs of unified resource management.

Nearby Tuatapere is the centre of a traditional native timber sawmilling district. This activity has been followed by farm development. While there are some 80 remaining forest remnants in this ecological district, formal protection is absolutely minimal. Among these the Sutherland covenant is ranked number five in terms of ecological importance. It offers protection in perpetuity which is rare in this district.

While there are good reasons in terms of soil conservation for protecting this steep, forested

terrace, the Sutherlands have a very genuine desire to retain these natural features on their land for both

ecological and aesthetic reasons.

Roger Sutton



*A view of part of the Sutherland Covenant looking south towards Te Wae Wae Bay and the mouth of the Waiau River. (Photo: Roger Sutton)*

## **NEW REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVES**

The Trust is pleased to introduce its new Regional Representatives -

### **Murray Tapp**

Waipu is now the home base for the Trust's new Representative for central Northland, Murray Tapp.

Murray, who has previously been the Northland Representative for the



*Murray Tapp*

Trust, will now service the area from Hikurangi in the north, to Wellsford in the south and to Waipoua Forest in the west. Fenton Hamlin, who previously covered this area, is now covering Far North for the Trust.

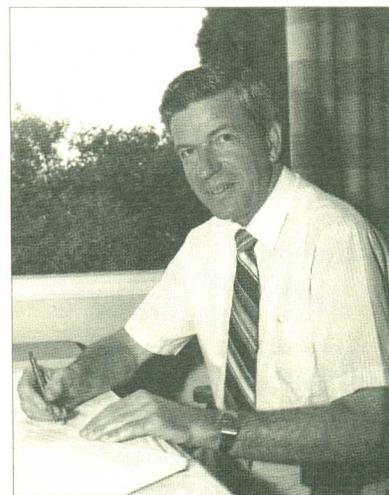
Murray and his wife, Lois are sheep and beef farmers who used to farm at Tangiteroria. Murray has a keen interest in conservation work and farm forestry. Since 1975 he has been involved in kiwi salvage work. He also belongs to Ducks Unlimited, and is a life member of the Otorohanga Zoological Society.

"I am pleased to come back to the Trust, as it is something I've been interested in for a long time. I enjoy seeing wetlands protected. And now the older generation is saving bush which it spent a lot of time cutting previously. Younger people are becoming more aware and prepared to save and protect what is left," he says.

### **Bruce Kirk**

Bruce Kirk is the new Regional Representative for Manawatu and Wanganui. Bruce, who has taken over from Jim Esson, who recently resigned, is a keen outdoors person and has a background in education and farming.

His area stretches from Waverley



*Bruce Kirk*

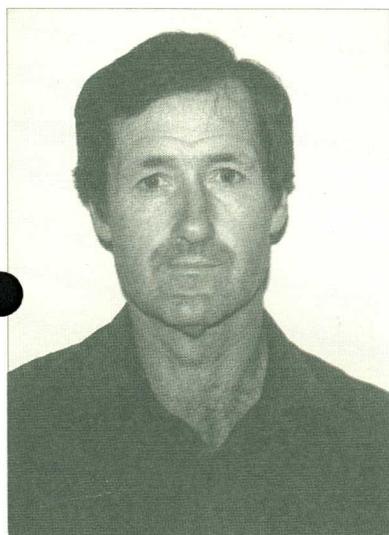
in the northwest to Taihape in the north, the Manawatu Gorge in the east and Otaki in the south. "I am hoping to achieve a good working relationship with all covenantors in the area, and to cover the field as soon as possible."

Bruce helped set up the Sixtus Lodge outdoor education centre for school pupils in the lower Ruahine Ranges. Now he and his wife, Adrienne are part of a family partnership with a factory-supply dairy farm at Linton.

## Martin Conway

Nurseryman and landscape architect, Martin Conway of Waimea West is the Trust's new Representative for Nelson, Marlborough and the West Coast.

Martin replaces Marie Taylor, who transferred at Easter to Hawkes Bay. He held the position before



Martin Conway

Marie, and is pleased to be working for the Trust again. "I am looking forward to it. It think it's going to be exciting."

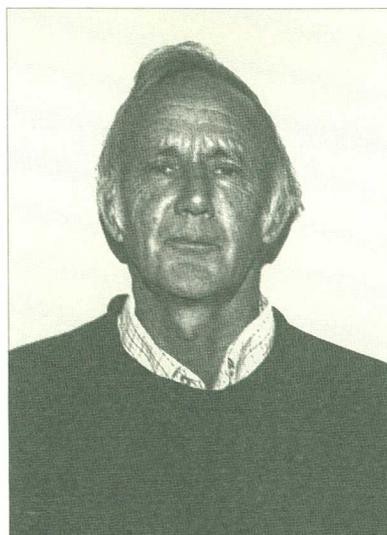
"My primary objective is to see some first class covenants secured for the region, and to make progress on protecting natural landscapes on private land. My secondary objectives are to spread the word about the Trust and what it does, and

to further conservation in the region."

Martin and his wife, Jo run a wholesale nursery specialising in native plants.

## Bill Messenger

Bill is the new Trust Representative for Taranaki. He replaces Ross Bishop who has moved to Owhango, and is now the Trust's Representative for the Taumaranui



Bill Messenger

area. Bill is a keen ornithologist and a semi-retired dairy farmer, who has spent all his life on the family farm near Egmont Village. He still lives on the farm with his wife, Rosemary.

His area is from Awakino in the north, Patea in the south and east to Whangamomona. He has a life-long interest in birds, and is a member of the Taranaki Ornithology Society. "I really like native bush, and I feel I can assist in its protection."

*The work of the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust is supported by*



***Tell a friend about the National Trust and get them to join the Trust to help continue its work***

## Marie Taylor

Marie Taylor of Te Awanga has recently been appointed as the Trust's Hawkes Bay Representative. She takes over from Jim Esson, who recently resigned.

A rural journalist working two days a week for the *New Zealand Farmer*, she has recently moved north from Nelson, where she was the Trust Representative. Marie covers an area from Lake Tutira in the north to Woodville and Cape Turnagain in the south.

"I'm very keen to help landholders protect and covenant natural landscape features on their properties. It's important to help protect the little natural vegetation that is left in the Hawkes Bay landscape."

"I'm also keen to tell people about the work of the Trust and look forward to meeting our current Trust covenantors in the Bay."



Marie Taylor

# Queen Elizabeth II National Trust

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