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			Threat	3. Threats to Plant Species Quotes
49 Jun -03	13	Nelson/ Marlborough	aphids, transplants	(<i>Lepidium banksii</i>), is stubbornly resisting all recovery attempts. Of the transplants at five sites, only one appears healthy - seeding prolifically for the entire season. A previously unrecognised threat was identified this year: root aphids, which annihilate nursery plants over hot summer months
42 Oct -01	12	West Coast	browsing, weeds	<i>Coprosma wallii</i> : Browsing and competition with adventive grasses appear to be the main threats to this species on the West Coast.
49 Jun -03	4	Auckland	burrows	We've also been out re-surveying coastal cress (<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i>) sites in the northern Mokohinau Islands. All our records of cress are 10 years or older, so it was time to re-check them. Six individual plants were found on only one stack. Rat eradication some years ago has left the islands predator-free and now honeycombed with bird burrows
50 Sep -03	3	Northland	cuttings, transplants	Shore spurge (<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>), once widespread in the inner Hauraki Gulf, now remains only on Brown's Island. We planted 80 new shore spurges on Brown's this winter, all were grown from the seed of cuttings taken from the one remaining natural plant on the island. The project has been a propagation success story. As our one plant failed to flower and produce seed, we removed cuttings from it in 1999. This was a tough decision as the plant only had a few stems. But the gamble paid off, as they flowered profusely and set seed while in cultivation at the Auckland Regional Botanic Gardens
41 Jun -01	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	drought	A Cook's scurvy grass census of the outer Pelorus Sound islands has confirmed that it is present on 6 of the 15 islands and islets visited. This year's exceptional drought has killed most plants though.
42 Oct -01	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	drought	During the drought, large numbers of <i>Raoulia</i> mats died on the Cloudy Bay Foreshore
42 Oct -01	16	Southland	drought	drought has affected the vegetation on a number of islands. The most noticeable effects are on The Brothers where a number of large <i>Hebe elliptica</i> on Little (northern) Brother, the largest shrubs on the island, have died. There are also noticeable areas of die back on both Long Island and Motuara Island. The severity of this drought can be seen on Motuara Island, where the waterhole has dried up for the first time in over thirty years. This is the only permanent natural water on the island and it has been dry now for four months.
45 Jun-02	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	drought	A survey of the Rarangi foreshore <i>Raoulia</i> mats failed to find any of the Cloudy Bay mat daisy jumper, <i>Kiwaia</i> sp. cf. <i>jeanae</i> . This is the second year we have failed to detect any of these flightless moths which are known from this site only. Their habitat was severely affected by the big drought of 2000/2001 and we are unsure whether the species has survived.
39 Dec -00	12	West Coast	farming, herbicides, livestock	it appears the type locality of <i>Melicytus flexuosus</i> has been destroyed by the site's conversion to a dairy farm. ..Spray treatments to remove adventive grasses have generally resulted in increased cover of broad-leaved weeds. Removing the grazing threat is clearly only a first step to restoring these communities.
44 Apr-02	21	Otago	farming, weeds, livestock, vehicles, harvesting	Sphagnum bogs are threatened by conversion to agricultural land, competition from exotic grasses, stock and wild animal damage, sphagnum harvesting and recreational vehicle use.
53 Jun -04	11	Wellington	flooding	<i>Amphibromus fluitans</i> : these plants did not reach flowering size before the latest inundation, so there was a net decrease in the seed bank following their germination

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40 Mar-01	7	Nelson/ Marlborough	fire, neglect	Fire on Boxing Day burnt all 300 recently planted <i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i> , but the plants are tenacious. Despite being in the ground for only a few months, some are showing signs of regrowth when watered by a couple of concerned individuals!
52 Mar -04	10	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	goats	Kowhai-ngutu-kaka: planting of this endangered shrub on road cuttings in the East Cape region..Graeme stopped by one of his plantings near Anaura Bay and was pleased to see some mature specimens in good health and vigour with juveniles nearby. On his return later that day he was devastated to discover that a mob of goats had been gobbling their way through the plants and had even ring-barked the older specimens...some of the goats paid the supreme penalty. The lesson from this is that 'extinction events' can occur with disagreeable rapidity, and we must constantly be on our guard if we are to prevent them
51 Dec -03	10	Wanganui	habitat loss	Robust milfoil has suffered a huge loss of habitat over the past 150 years
51 Dec -03	16	Otago	habitat loss	monitoring of spring annual sites in Central Otago is painting a rather bleak picture, with the apparent loss of several sites which had previously supported good populations of <i>Ceratocephala pungens</i> and <i>Myosurus minimus</i> subsp. <i>novae-zelandiae</i> ...Some losses have resulted directly from land development
50 Sep -03	8	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	hares	300 kakabeak propagated from one of the Area's two known wild plants: Establishment has been slow, with almost total defoliation by hares contributing to the loss of around 90% of unprotected plants over the past 3 years. Though goats and deer are present in very low numbers they seem to be having little or no impact on the plants.
47 Dec -02	7	Bay of Plenty	herbicides	spraying reed sweet grass (<i>Glyceria maxima</i>) which is seriously threatening the fern populations.
49 Jun -03	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	herbicides	chemical control of <i>Carex ovalis</i> in the ephemeral tarn at Sedgemere on Molesworth, is beginning to show potential for using a weedwand to enable the recovery of the unique turf community there
52 Mar -04	19	Canterbury	herbicides	<i>Heliohebe raoulii</i> var. <i>Maccaskillii</i> : part of the population had been killed recently during a spray operation to control gorse
52 Mar -04	22	Otago	herbicides	We have continued our ongoing quest to establish the appropriate way to control the weed <i>Plantago coronopus</i> at inland saline sites. AgResearch had previously established which herbicides and concentrations are effective on buck's horn plantain in field conditions and aren't effective on native saline plants in the glasshouse. They recommended two herbicides (Versatill and 2,4-DB) for trial on natives in the field at a small scale. The targeted natives for this year were <i>Puccinellia raroflorens</i> , <i>P. stricta</i> , <i>Selliera radicans</i> and <i>Sarcocornia quinqueflora</i> . After being trained in how to use the spray equipment to deliver precise concentrations, the sites were sprayed in early December. The first vegetation re-measurement is not until March, but initial observations indicate that 2,4-DB has killed the natives but Versatill has not. Neither has affected the plantain
52 Mar -04	24	Southland	herbicides	experiment in obtaining establishment and recruitment of <i>Olearia hectorii</i> by using herbicides to create a suitable seedbed.
53 Jun -04	17	Otago	herbicides	Final checks have been made for seedling establishment at several sites where grass beneath <i>Olearia</i> trees were sprayed in early spring. Unfortunately we appear to have been unsuccessful this year
54 Sep -04	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	herbicides	A four day August survey .. for <i>Coprosma virescens</i> revealed only two plants. Prior to the survey, we knew of only one population in the Nelson region, last seen in the early 1990s in Pig Valley. They have subsequently disappeared, falling victim to barberry spraying.
44 Apr-02	20	Otago	herbicides, drought	experiment on a recently fenced fragmented population of <i>Olearia hectorii</i> in the Matukituki Valley... In October 2001 he sprayed rank grass beneath and downwind of mature <i>O. hectorii</i> trees with the herbicide "Touchdown"..A visit in early February confirmed not only a good knockdown of the grasses but also fantastic regeneration of <i>O. hectorii</i> seedlings in virtually all sprayed areas. Many thousands of seedlings were present with many already 10 cm or more tall. Calculation of seedling density revealed an astonishing 4,675 seedlings per square metre over the most dense seedling carpets... Although the experiment raises many questions about seedling survivorship, growth rates etc., (already drier summer conditions are causing large losses)

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47 Dec -02	6	Bay of Plenty	herbicides, habitat loss	Most of the areas where the swamp nettle was found were protected either in Marginal Strips or Land Improvement Agreements. While this plant is able to defend itself with its stinging hairs (it is related to ongaonga, stinging nettle) it appears to be susceptible to herbicides and loss of habitat.
41 Jun -01	3	Auckland	herbicides, livestock, weeds	Our mawhai (<i>Sicyos australis</i>) at Otuataua Stonefields is still there – a victory for this spiny climber - which is now the poster species for the botanical values of the reserve in a brochure produced on Otuataua by the Manukau City Council. It's been deliberately sprayed and eaten by stock in the past, and is now competing madly with moth plant, but we are hoping its luck is starting to turn.
39 Dec-00	5	Waikato	herbicides, weeds, taking seeds, DoC	<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> : The population of this threatened plant on the Matariki Islands (near Coromandel Harbour) was visited again, and the kikiyu grass threatening its long-term viability was controlled with Gallant herbicide. This work was done using data from a NIWA trial for Waikato Conservancy on the effects of grass specific herbicides on Lepidium. The sites will be visited once a year, and the same treatment applied. Next year we also plan to take seed from these plants, and to propagate them for planting on other nearby islands.
52 Mar -04	7	Bay of Plenty	herbicides, flooding	Monitoring of <i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i> in Awaiti Wildlife Management Reserve this summer has been foiled so far by high water levels which tend to kill off <i>Cyclosorus</i> populations. The wet weather has kept water levels high, resulting in <i>Cyclosorus</i> being hard to find and therefore making it difficult to monitor the impacts of a willow spraying operation undertaken last summer on the populations
46 Sep -02	2	Auckland	insects	<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> : Most leaves were stripped back to the midrib, by what is assumed to be insects.
43 Dec -01	5	Bay of Plenty	insects, browsing, pesticides, weeds, succession	<i>Thelypteris confluens</i> and <i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i> : The last few years have been a failure, with insects or other browsers destroying all plants before flowering or seed set could occur. This year a range of protection mechanisms including slug bait and insecticide are being applied regularly to prevent browse. So far this work has paid off with two flower stalks present. <i>Rorippa divaricata</i> : No new populations were found and several existing populations had died out with the sites being invaded by secondary native shrub species and exotic grasses. Eight live plants in total were found, a decrease from 12 known plants last year
45 Jun-02	4	Auckland	insects, disease	kakabeak (<i>Clianthus puniceus</i>): only five of the original individuals planted in August 2001 have survived. Unfortunately the surviving plants were in poor health, being subject to some form of insect attack..analysis showed that plants had a significant amount of fungal growth..There were also at least three types of insect attack.. these attacks may be due to an underlying cause rather than being the cause of poor health. Stress from drying or root damage, increased shading from overgrowing trees, or some other sudden change, may alter the plant's condition and make it more attractive as a food source. Alternatively, overcrowding of a pest species on some other neighbouring plants may result in a spillover effect.
49 Jun -03	5	Waikato	insects, disease, weeds	<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> : Both insect damage and white rust infection are present at low levels, and plants appear to be in good condition. Weeds are an ongoing problem and probably the greatest threat to this population
41 Jun -01	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	livestock	<i>Scutellaria novae-zelandiae</i> : Habitat degradation by cattle is a significant threat
45 Jun-02	8	Wanganui	livestock	<i>Ranunculus recens</i> : The original population is battling, with horse sign through the seepage area. There were hoof prints in the 50 x 50 cm monitoring plot.
47 Dec -02	15	West Coast	livestock	<i>Coprosma wallii</i> : Protection of the bulk of this population will require fencing to keep grazing cattle out.
53 Jun -04	17	Otago	livestock	<i>Simplicia laxa</i> : conducted localised weed control of <i>Hieracium lepidulum</i> . There are two sites here: the 'top slot' which is not accessible to stock, and the 'big slot' which had one section fenced off in 1997. Analysis of the data shows a steady decline in the

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				unfenced sections, whilst the fenced section has remained pretty steady
54 Sep -04	13	Otago	livestock	Six years of monitoring <i>Simplicia laxa</i> at Castle Rock on the Old Man Range has shown continued decline in cover within those parts of the site where stock have had access. This is in contrast to an area from which stock were excluded in 1997, which has maintained a good cover of <i>Simplicia</i> .
49 Jun -03	7	Bay of Plenty	livestock, browsing	<i>Ophioglossum petiolatum</i> : Trampling and browsing are probably the biggest threats. Feral deer frequent the turf areas where the plant occurs, so several small cages were placed over plants as a trial to reduce any trampling or grazing effects
45 Jun-02	3	Northland	livestock, storms	Caring for around 70 plants of the annual herb Holloway's crystalwort (<i>Atriplex hollowayi</i>) on Far North Beaches has hopefully enhanced the seedbank this year. The plant is now so restricted and in such low numbers that stock, wild horses, and chance summer easterly storms are an extreme threat to its survival. Te Pahi staff have had a summer -long struggle trying to erect horse-proof temporary fences. A calm summer and vigilance by staff paid dividends with a good seedset. One hundred and fifty nursery-grown plants were planted out but few survived.
53 Jun -04	19	Southland	marram grass, herbicides	Marram grass was originally introduced to Stewart Island to 'stabilise' the dunes. It has been amazingly successful, changing the whole nature of the dune system and driving many plant and animal communities to the brink of extinction. Dune areas are under-represented in New Zealand's protected areas, being under pressure from farming, recreational use and housing development. During the last month the team sprayed marram found on over 90 hectares of dunefield for the third consecutive year. The results of the spraying are already becoming evident, with dramatic pingao growth and some dunes reverting to a pre-marram state
48 Apr -03	3		moths	Local iwi..have been monitoring the progress of 300 <i>Sebaea ovata</i> plants which were translocated in November from plants grown from seed collected at Wanganui to Pouto. Most plants on their land did well, flowering and seeding before dying off in the dry January weather. The plants at the DOC managed site did not do as well. Bud browse at this slightly more disturbed site is being attributed to the gentian feeding plume moth
55 Dec -04	11	Tongariro/ Taupo	moths, pesticide	The infestation on <i>Clianthus maximus</i> reported in the last issue turned out not to be sawfly larvae; a huge relief. The problem was caused by a number of species which included the relatively common kowhai moth. Caterpillar samples which had been sent to two authorities for identification apparently did not include the single animal that was provisionally-identified here. The infected plants were dosed with insecticide and are now recovering
48 Apr -03	2	Northland	pigs, livestock, neglect	The main threats to <i>Atriplex hollowayi</i> are high tides, and pigs ploughing through flotsam washed ashore. Overall they have been a lucky bunch of plants, with many being missed by horse hooves and pig feeding.
54 Sep -04	11	West Coast	possums	The Conservancy monitoring team has been measuring scarlet mistletoe condition at sites with colonising and pre-peak possum populations in south Westland. Results show declines in mistletoe populations which appear to be following the possum invasion front (in areas without current possum control). Some areas to the south of Jackson's Bay are only now being colonised by possums, and they seem to have very good populations of scarlet mistletoe (estimated to be around 36 per hectare at last count).
47 Dec -02	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	quarrying, erosion, fire	<i>Brachyscome</i> "Ward": The plants have lost some habitat through quarrying and are potentially under threat from crumbling cliffs and fire..It is likely that grazing is helping to maintain their habitat
44 Apr-02	16	Canterbury	rabbits	<i>Leptinella filiformis</i> : Until 1998 it was thought to be extinct.. 31 plants .. were planted out at Medbury Reserve.. monitored in October; six had been destroyed and a further four damaged by rabbits. The rabbits were probably attracted to the plants by the newly disturbed ground when they were planted. Hopefully the unusually damp summer on the plains has ensured this population

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				will become established enough to withstand further attention from the rabbits.
51	Dec -03	1	Auckland	rabbits The only population of sand tussock (<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i>) on Whangapaoa Beach have been fenced off from rabbits. The large increase in rabbit numbers this year has resulted in the sand tussock being selectively browsed back to stubby sticks
46	Sep -02	1	Auckland	rabbits, weeds Threats to puha include browsing by rabbits and competition with exotic <i>Sonchus</i> and other introduced species.
55	Dec -04	4	Auckland	rats, goats, habitat loss The Raoul endemic karo (<i>Pittosporum</i> aff. <i>crassifolium</i>) seems to have suffered a higher degree of habitat loss than most plants on Raoul, with the coastal habitats preferentially modified by settlers in the past. In addition it has been browsed by goats and its seed taken by rats
39	Dec -00	12	West Coast	roading <i>Pterostylis cernua</i> : SH 73 roadside ditch near Kumara. This site is very dependent on the mowing and roadside maintenance regime, which has the potential to both benefit the orchid (by keeping the grass sward low) and destroy it (by mowing down flowers, or ditch clearance), and we are beginning to work with Opus to manage the site.
42	Oct -01	3	Northland	roading <i>Mistletoe</i> : Our largest site in the Conservancy remains that currently earmarked for destruction by the future extension of State Highway 1
51	Dec -03	1	Auckland	roading There have been two incidents in the last year of threatened plant populations being damaged by roading contractors: green mistletoe (<i>Ileostylus micranthus</i>) and pale flowered kumeraho (<i>Pomaderris hamiltonii</i>) have been destroyed. These incidents occurred despite previous contact with the council about the plants and the council agreeing to avoid damaging the plants. Our people once again got together with their people to try and stop this from happening again. Some of the remedies discussed included better marking of the sites, more regular contact, and maps that can be given to the people driving the machinery
51	Dec -03	5	Bay of Plenty	roading, rubbish dumping, weeds staff have been out with Opus Consultants who manage State Highways in Rotorua ..to show them the few <i>Tupeia</i> and <i>Ileostylus</i> sites that occur near highways. Hopefully these will be avoided during road maintenance. At the Lake Okareka <i>Tupeia</i> site.. signage has been erected at several access points to the two areas of conservation land near private properties, asking the public to protect native mistletoe by not dumping rubbish or garden refuse. This will hopefully reduce the amount of mainly garden refuse being dumped at these important sites and which has been slowing the progress of ongoing weed control work
54	Sep -04	7	East Coast/ Hawke's Bay	sawfly roadside conservation plantings of kakabeak..had been decimated within a period of two weeks. The culprits appear to be larvae of the willow sawfly
42	Oct -01	14	Otago	shags The flat summit plateau was found to be virtually devoid of the <i>Hebe elliptica</i> shrubland and <i>Poa astonii</i> tussockland previously recorded there. Stewart Island shags seem to be the most likely culprits
54	Sep -04	6	Bay of Plenty	slips On the flipside, the heavy rainfall events in July which caused severe flooding in the Eastern Bay of Plenty also impacted on Moutohora. Many slips have cascaded down parts of the island's cliffs, burying most of the threatened plants planted in these environments.
43	Dec-01	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	slugs Monitoring of the transplanted <i>Carmichaelia juncea</i> on the Kahurangi coast showed devastation wreaked by introduced slugs. Wellgrown specimens, planted into salt turf and clifftops during winter are now stumps. Browse inside mesh cages showed slugs as the culprits. Previously similar damage was attributed to hares and possums.. Typical damage involves removing leaf and flower buds, chewing small shoots and stems
47	Dec -02	6	Bay of Plenty	slugs, snails, sparrows <i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> and <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> : Tuhua (Mayor Island), approximately 40 plants were established around south-east bay in winter 2000. Recent assessments indicate approximately 50% are surviving. Slugs, snails, and sparrows are browsing plants.

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				Taumaihi Island, August 2000 planting of 27 <i>Lepidium oleraceum</i> was assessed in 2001 with no plants found. This site was rechecked in April 2002 with still no plants found and only two <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> plants found.
51 Dec -03	1	Auckland	snails	The one and only naturally occurring sand spurge (<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>) known in the Auckland Area is perched precariously on a cliff on Browns Island. Eighty young Euphorbias grown by the Auckland Regional Botanic Gardens were planted in the general vicinity of the wild plant this winter. Four months later, only 11 of the 80 are still looking good. Most of the rest seem to have succumbed to snails, which defoliate the plant and eat at the stems
54 Sep -04	3	Auckland	snails, drought	the last remaining <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> in Auckland Area..been seen flowering for the first time ever and had set a little seed when later checked..planting more <i>Euphorbia</i> grown at the Botanic Gardens from material from the original lonely plant. Although the plantings have been troubled by garden snails and drought, some of them have flourished. A further 120 were planted this season
42 Oct -01	9	Wanganui	storms	The recent heavy snowfalls in central North Island took their toll on the trees at Paengaroa. A lot of branches came down, trees have toppled over, and the undergrowth has been trashed in some areas. Our <i>Korthalsella clavata</i> monitoring on a <i>Coprosma wallii</i> is now well and truly over, with the tree having broken. Some new canopy gaps in the forest have been created, and there is a lot more light. It may well be events like this that drive the system.
47 Dec -02	10	Wanganui	storms, weeds, vehicles, livestock	<i>Sebaea ovata</i> , a small gentian of ephemeral dune wetlands, has been translocated to three locations on the Pouto Peninsula near Dargaville. <i>Sebaea ovata</i> was thought to be extinct until rediscovered in the Whanganui area at Whitiua Scientific Reserve in 1989 with another population discovered at Hawken's Lagoon Conservation Area in 2000. They are the only known natural populations of <i>Sebaea ovata</i> . Unfortunately both populations are declining and are threatened by extreme weather, weeds, vehicles, and stock damage among other things.
52 Mar -04	7	Bay of Plenty	succession	A check on both the Lake Rotoiti and Blue Lake Rorippa populations in December revealed several trends. At eight sites around Lake Rotoiti the monitored population has declined from approximately 57 plants in 2002 to 31 plants in 2004. Many plants were young seedlings, indicating a continual turnover of plants on these slip sites, with some sites becoming overgrown and other successional species thereby eliminating Rorippa.
39 Dec-00	15	Southland	tourism	Permit workload is high with increasing numbers of research and tourist permits for the sub-Antarctic Islands (40 applications and they are still coming).
42 Oct -01	3	Northland	transplants, weeds	<i>Lepidium flexicaule</i> transfer sites on Rangitoto Island .. five plants reported previously as having survived from the translocated population of 150, have died. However, seven seedlings were located, having germinated from the seed produced by the now deceased adult plants. Exotic annual plants seem to be out-competing this native cress there.
44 Apr-02	11	Wanganui	transplants, weeds	<i>Ranunculus recens</i> The transplant sites haven't fared any better. Twenty-odd seedlings were found in one 5'5 cm patch where an adult had been the year before. There were also two seedlings just below this clump. But that's all that's left from the original plantings at four 50'50 cm sites. More of a worry is that we spotted Chilean rhubarb (<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>) on the cliffs just below the original site.
41 Jun -01	7	Bay of Plenty	vehicles	<i>Austrofestuca littoralis</i> research shows a decline in the population size since the last survey several years ago. The main causes were erosion of some of the dune areas by tidal influences and trampling of plants by vehicles on the dune systems – especially quad bikes and motorbikes.
41 Jun -01	6	Bay of Plenty	walkway	<i>Korthalsella salicornioides</i> .. walkway passes through the middle of the population, and with no options to realign the track vegetation has been carefully trimmed to keep the track clear.

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39	Dec-00	4	Waikato	weeds	Another weed control party has just returned from Cuvier, and again the weed focus was mothplant. We are beginning to see reducing returns of weeds found per unit effort, so it looks like we are getting somewhere.
41	Jun -01	9	Nelson/ Marlborough	weeds	Ephemeral wetlands: Weeds, especially oval sedge, appears to have been brought in by waterfowl from the Cobb Valley, and are threatening the upper turfs, which is where most of the <i>Hypsella</i> grows.
41	Jun -01	12	Otago	weeds, herbicides	Inland saline sites: the latest weed – <i>Plantago coronopus</i> - threatening these important ecosystems. It's become very invasive at many sites and threatens to wipe out many of the special plants. Biodiversity funding is facilitating a multi-year research programme to test a range of herbicides, some of which we hope will prove effective control agents.
42	Oct -01	3	Northland	weeds	<i>Lepidium flexicaule</i> transfer sites on Rangitoto Island .. five plants reported previously as having survived from the translocated population of 150, have died. However, seven seedlings were located, having germinated from the seed produced by the now deceased adult plants. Exotic annual plants seem to be out-competing this native cress there.
43	Dec-01	2	Northland	weeds	Search[ed] many miles of Pouto for <i>S. ovata</i> ...The windblown, footsore team returned unrewarded. Ironically the introduced <i>Blackstonia perfoliata</i> and <i>Centaureum erythraea</i> seem to think Pouto is ideal gentian habitat too
43	Dec-01	12	Nelson/ Marlborough	weeds	An experiment is now underway to find a method of controlling the weedy sedge, <i>Carex ovalis</i> , in the ephemeral tarn at Sedgemere. The edge is overwhelming the special communities there, which contain one plant known only from that tarn (<i>Craspedia</i> "tarn") and four other tiny threatened plants.
44	Apr-02	4	Auckland	weeds	(<i>Sicyos australis</i>): Both populations consisted of large individuals covering an area of 5'5 metres. Unfortunately the weed Mexican devil was found growing near to one of the sites; this will hopefully be targeted for control in the near future.
44	Apr -02	8	Bay of Plenty	weeds	a few clumps of <i>Cyclosorus</i> and <i>Thelypteris</i> were noted in amongst a heavy reed sweet grass infestation. It appears that numbers of both species have declined..since early 90's, probably as a result of weed competition
44	Apr-02	15	Nelson/ Marlborough	weeds	pygmy button: grass competition is proving to be the main threat now
45	Jun-02	8	Wanganui	weeds	The coastal moth <i>Notoreas</i> 'Taranaki' appears to be benefiting from work carried out by Jim Clarkson from the Stratford Area Office. Management of the coastal herbfields, where its host plant <i>Pimelea urvillena</i> grows, has continued with exhaustive hand weeding occurring.
45	Jun-02	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	weeds	Monitoring of peppercress survival was monitored on two small islands, where it was introduced, in the Moutere Inlet. Its continued survival was surprising as recruitment has been very poor and weed competition severe.
47	Dec -02	3	Auckland	weeds	Invasive weed control has been underway to protect several threatened plant species around Waionui Inlet, on South Kaipara Head...Pampas, wandering jew and black wattle have been removed from the immediate area, although the site is adjacent to several thousand hectares of pampas covered dunes and pine forest, so the work will be an ongoing task.
48	Apr -03	8	Nelson/ Marlborough	weeds	<i>Craspedia</i> "Leatham" survey showed that the original population of plants has decreased from 67 to 36 rosettes over the last two years. On a more positive note, a second site containing 14 rosettes was discovered. The large drop in plant numbers has prompted the setup of formal monitoring and careful weed control.
49	Jun -03	3	Auckland	weeds	Vegetation and weed control to allow daylight and reduce competition from kakabeak seedlings on Moturemu has just been completed. While the transplanted kakabeak did not survive, it has been heartening to see seedlings come up from the island seed bank for a second year, and some of last years seedlings are still growing
49	Jun -03	4	Auckland	weeds	Dense weed infestations seem to hamper establishment of the coastal shore-cress on the island. The translocation is now entering a

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				re-assessment phase, during which the Conservancy will consider whether it is feasible to continue to try and establish a population of this cress on Rangitoto, or whether Auckland's weedy flora will win out
49 Jun -03	7	Tongariro/ Taupo	weeds	The Volcanic Plateau forget-me-not (<i>Myosotis</i> aff. <i>Pygmaea</i>): Unfortunately two of the small depressions were heavily infested by <i>Heiracium pilosella</i> , so it may be under immediate threat
50 Sep -03	11	Nelson/ Marlborough	weeds	<i>Lepidium banksii</i> .. Weeding continues..to reduce light competition..The peppergrass and grey saltbush plantings in the Moutere Inlet are looking good.. numerous seedlings have cropped up..Another interesting outcome of the exotic grass weeding here is that healthy mats of the native spinach (<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i> ; ranked as Sparse) have appeared. It looks as though this is the result of the release of a long-lived seed bank after the habitat has been opened up
51 Dec -03	4	Bay of Plenty	weeds	Following the initial survey/resurvey work undertaken with Waikato Conservancy staff in August, a follow-up day was held with DOC volunteers in October to "weed" <i>Picris</i> and <i>Pimelea</i> sites located to reduce the competition from other plant species
52 Mar -04	10	Tongariro/ Taupo	weeds	Vegetation clearance has been occurring at Tangiwai Bog in the hope this will reduce competition and increase the abundance of <i>Pterostylis micromega</i> . All the vegetation in small areas (10 × 10 m) has been cut for the last two years. The abundance of <i>Pterostylis micromega</i> has increased annually from 43 plants in 2002, to 57 plants in 2003 and 137 plants in 2004. We have now decided to expand this work with a more scientific method at the Paramanawera Bog; three plots will be cleared and three plots will remain un-cleared
53 Jun -04	6	Bay of Plenty	weeds	<i>Thelypteris</i> populations have declined in the last decade, with weed invasion being a major factor at some sites
55 Dec -04	4	Auckland	weeds	Kermadec groundsel (<i>Senecio kermadecensis</i>).. appears to have been outcompeted probably by a Mexican daisy <i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>
44 Apr -02	8	Bay of Plenty	weeds, herbicides	survey using volunteers ..for the elusive <i>Pterostylis micromega</i> record (1984) from the Lower Kaituna wetland. No plants were found, however several new sites for royal fern (<i>Osmunda regalis</i>) – a major weed threat to the wetland – were discovered and treated
44 Apr-02	20	Otago	weeds, herbicides	<i>Simplicia laxa</i> : Recent monitoring indicates this rare grass is doing well at its stronghold on Castle Rock on the Old Man Range. The weed <i>Hieracium lepidulum</i> , which threatens its rock overhang habitat, is being successfully kept in check by periodic dabbing of herbicide (woody weed killer) on invading plants.
51 Dec -03	3	Waikato	weeds, herbicides	<i>Lepidium</i> work continues on the Matariki Islands. This is a constant battle with Kikuyu grass, but Gallant herbicide kills the grass and not the <i>Lepidium</i>
38 Sep -00	16		weeds, livestock, habitat loss, mineral deficiency	<i>Sebaea ovate</i> : This last known New Zealand population is under severe pressure from encroaching weeds, trespassing stock, habitat degradation and possible mineral deficiencies.
38 Sep -00	8	Wellington	weeds, pigs, livestock and sheep	Staff have assessed threatened plants planted since 1993 at several protected areas..Blackberry has proved too strong a competitor for some individuals.. Stock caused some minor losses..1998 plantings were blitzed by pigs..There were stock problems prior to the fence repair.. Pingao and shore spurge have struggled because of dune profile changes. Unsuccessful plantings include sowthistle (<i>Embergeria grandifolia</i>) and Cook's scurvy grass. Chatham Island forget-me-not (<i>Myosotidium hortensia</i>) were destroyed by cattle
41 Jun -01	6	Bay of Plenty	flooding	<i>Pterostylis micromega</i> : ..no plants were located. The wetland habitat has changed greatly since the original discovery with much

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				more water present and no grazing. While this management regime has greatly improved the functioning and quality of the wetland it may not have been so favourable for the orchid.
46 Sep -02	1	Northland	wetland loss, weeds	Draining and weeds is the likely cause of dieback at the only remaining <i>Christella</i> aff. <i>dentata</i> site