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Department of Conservation,  
Wairarapa Area, P.O. Box 141, Masterton.  
Ph: (06) 377 0700.  
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# Help Castlepoint Scenic Reserve

Castlepoint is an amazing place to visit and many people also think it's a great place to live. As a result, there are new sections for sale, and new houses are being built—some near Castlepoint Scenic Reserve.

The reserve has significant conservation values. It contains a unique combination of habitats and environments, including some rare plant species, and is home to a range of native birds, marine mammals, lizards and invertebrates. This leaflet provides information and advice for new, and existing, residents about how they can help the reserve by living in harmony with it.

Left: The Castlepoint moth is found only at Castlepoint. A day-flying moth, it feeds exclusively on sand daphne.  
Photo: Brian Patrick.



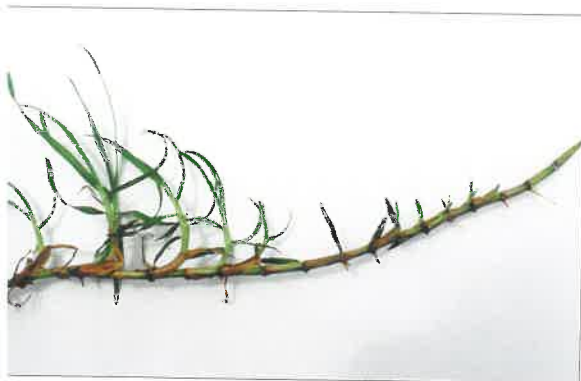
## *Choosing plants for your garden*

It is recommended that native species are planted near the reserve. There are several good reasons for doing this:

- Native plants have evolved over time to suit the local conditions, so are more likely to survive.
- They provide food and habitat for native birds, insects and so on.
- Garden plants can spread into the reserve by growing across boundaries, or by seeds being transported by wind or birds. It is therefore preferable that native plants are used rather than exotic species.
- Some native species are more fire resistant. While fires are not a common problem at Castlepoint, the area is prone to extreme dryness over the summer months.

## *Weeds*

Weeds are a concern for all gardeners. Many common garden plants (e.g., agapanthus) could invade Castlepoint Scenic Reserve, because they often spread quickly and take over areas where native species would otherwise grow. Buffalo grass, which grows on many properties at Castlepoint, is already a problem in some parts of the reserve, but is still absent from other areas. When choosing plants for your garden, think about whether they might become a weed within the reserve. If you are unsure, call the Wairarapa Area Office of the Department of Conservation for advice (ph (06) 377 0700).



Kikuyu grass is absent from the Wairarapa coast. It could become a significant threat to Castlepoint Scenic Reserve if it arrived there.

Garden plants can enter the reserve by natural means, or by being dumped over the boundary in garden waste. If you have garden waste to dispose of, please don't dump it in the reserve. As well as spreading weeds, dumping garden waste can smother seedlings that may be growing along the reserve boundary. It would help the reserve if you can dispose of your garden waste with your household rubbish.



Department of Conservation  
*Te Papa Atawhai*

PLANTS THAT OCCUR NATURALLY IN THE CASTLEPOINT AREA AND ARE RECOMMENDED FOR USE IN GARDENS NEAR THE RESERVE

For a few species listed, it is important that you use plants grown from locally-obtained seeds to maintain the genetic integrity of the natural population at Castlepoint.

If you are buying these plants, we suggest that you ask whether they have been grown from locally-obtained seed (i.e. within Wairarapa), and try to buy only those plants that have been eco-sourced (i.e. grown from local seeds). Species which should be eco-sourced are marked with a star (★).



Some native plants suitable for gardens at Castlepoint (from top): silver tussock (photo: Jeremy Rolfe), sand daphne (photo: Olaf John), and Castlepoint groundsel (photo: Andrew Townsend).

The Castlepoint groundsel is found nowhere else in the world. It is a low-growing shrub which has attractive yellow flowers.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	MĀORI NAME	
<b>Trees</b>			
Karaka	<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	Karaka	>15 m
Broadleaf	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Kāpuka	10–15 m
Cabbage tree ●	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	‘Tī kōuka	10–15 m
Ngaio	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Ngaio	10–15 m
Kowhai ★	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	Kōwhai	10–15 m
Taupata ●	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Taupata	<10 m
Tree hebe ★	<i>Hebe stricta</i> var. <i>macrourea</i>	Koromiko	<10 m
Marble-leaf	<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>	Putaputawēta	<10 m
<b>Shrubs</b>			
Castlepoint groundsel ★	<i>Brachyglottis monroi</i> s.s. var. “compacta”		
Kawakawa	<i>Macropiper excelsum</i>	Kawakawa	
Sand coprosma	<i>Coprosma acerosa</i>		
Sand daphne	<i>Pimelea arenaria</i>	Aute taranga	
Thick-leaved mahoe	<i>Melicytus crassifolius</i>		
Coastal shrub daisy	<i>Olearia solandri</i>		
<b>Climbers (c), scramblers (s)</b>			
Small white clematis (c)	<i>Clematis forsteri</i>	Pikiarero	
New Zealand ice-plant (s)	<i>Disphyma australe</i>	Horokaha	
Pohuehue (s)	<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	Pōhuehue	
Shore convolvulus (s)	<i>Calystegia tuguriorum</i>	Pōwhiwhi	
New Zealand spinach (s)	<i>Tetragonia trigyna</i>	Kōkihi	
<b>Ferns (f), grasses (g), sedges (s), rushes (r)</b>			
Shining spleenwort (f)	<i>Asplenium oblongifolium</i>	Huruhuru whenua	
Hound’s tongue (f)	<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	Kowaowao	
Spring-flowering toetoe (g)	<i>Cortaderia fulvida</i>	Toetoe	
Silver tussock (g)	<i>Poa cita</i>	Wī	
Knobby clubrush (s)	<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>		
Jointed wire rush (r)	<i>Apodasma (=Leptocarpus) similis</i>	Oioi	
<b>Other Plants</b>			
Coastal/mountain flax ●	<i>Phormium cookianum</i>	Wharariki	
Creeping pratia (mat plant)	<i>Pratia angulata</i>	Pānakenake	
Renga lily (< 1m)★	<i>Arthropodium cirratum</i>	Rengarenga	
Speargrass (rock garden)	<i>Aciphylla squarrosa</i>	Taramea	

● = fire-resistant species

★ = try to obtain eco-sourced plants—grown from locally obtained seeds

Some of the above plants are not commonly grown in gardens and may not be stocked by some garden centres. We suggest you try nurseries that specialise in native plants, or ask at garden centres if they can source plants or grow them on for you.