

Central Areas						
Species	Common name(s)	Pioneer (suitable for open, exposed sites)	Secondary (require shelter from existing plants)	Suitable sites F=fringe M=midbank H=highbank	Attractive to birds	Notes
Trees and shrubs						
Aristotelia fruticosa	mountain wineberry	•		M	•	
Carmichaelia petriei	desert broom	•		M,H		very hardy
Carpodetus serratus	marble leaf, putaputaweta		•	M,H	•	
Coprosma crassifolia		•		M	•	
Coprosma intertexta (R)		•		M	•	attractive red-brown foliage
Coprosma linariifolia	yellow wood, mikimiki	•		M,H	•	
Coprosma propinqua	mingimingi	•		M	•	the most widespread, common coprosma
Coprosma rugosa		•		M	•	
Coprosma virescens		•		M	•	
Cordyline australis	cabbage tree, Ti kouka	•		F,M,H	•	
Coriaria sarmentosa	tutu	•		M	•	
Corokia cotoneaster		•		M	•	
Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	white pine, kahikatea		•	F,M,H	•	prefers damp ground, wetland margins
Discaria toumatou	wild Irishman, matagouri	•		M		
Fuchsia excorticata	fuchsia, kotukutuku		•	M,H	•	damp sites preferable, deciduous
Griselinia littoralis	broadleaf, papauma	•		M,H	•	
Hebe cupressoides (R)	Cypress koromiko	•		M		attractive, fine whip-cord hebe
Hebe salicifolia	koromiko	•		M		
Kunzea ericoides	kanuka	•		M,H		
Leptospermum scoparium	tea tree, manuka	•		F,M		tolerant of both wet and dry sites
Olearia avicenniifolia	mountain akeake	•		M		produces abundant conspicuous flowers
Olearia bullata (R)		•		F,M		ideal for damp gully bottoms
Olearia fimbriata (R)		•		M,H		
Olearia lineata (R)		•		M,H		
Olearia odorata	scented tree daisy	•		M		
Ozothamnus leptophyllus	cottonwood, tauhinu	•		M		
Pennantia corymbosa	kaikomako	•		F,M,H	•	
Podocarpus hallii	Hall's totara		•	H	•	slow growing podocarp
Sophora microphylla	kowhai	•		M,H	•	deciduous, a favourite for bellbird and tui
Teucrium parvifolium (R)	native verbena		•	M		
Non-woody plants						

Baumea tenax		•		F		
Carex buechananii	shining sedge	•		F		erect tussock-like, frost hardy
Carex geminata	cutty grass	•		F		
Carex lessoniana	rautahi	•		F		
Carex maorica		•		F		
Carex petriei		•		F		
Carex secta	purei	•		F		large vigorous sedge forming uplifted tufts
Carex virgata	swamp sedge	•		F		
Chionochloa rubra	red tussock	•		F,M		attractive, large red-coloured tussock, well adapted to wet soils
Cortaderia richardii	toetoe	•		F,M		useful in retaining steep banks
Eleocharis acuta	sharp-spike sedge	•		F		
Juncus gregiflorus	leafless rush	•		F		
Phormium cookianum	mountain flax, wharariki	•		F,M	•	a hardy flax for drier and colder conditions
Phormium tenax	harakeke	•		F,M	•	most suitable for lowland swamps and wetlands
Schoenoplectus pungens	three-square	•		F		
Typha orientalis	bulrush, raupo	•		F		can dominate shallow waterways and ponds
Features of the zone that influence plant selection, establishment and maintenance - lowlands heavily modified so natural vegetation patterns very disrupted or absent - natural woody colonisers e.g. matagouri can play important nurse role - low rainfall generally with major soil moisture deficit in summer and autumn - strong dessicating winds - severe winter frosts affect the basin floors so spring plantings may be better						

Inland						
Species	Common name(s)	Pioneer (suitable for open, exposed sites)	Secondary (requires shelter from existing plants)	Suitable sites F=fringe M=midbank H=highbank	Attractive to birds	Notes
Trees and shrubs						
Aristotelia fruticosa	mountain wineberry		•	M	•	
Aristotelia serrata	wineberry, makomako	•		M,H	•	fast growing, frost tender
Carpodetus serratus	marble leaf, putaputaweta		•	M,H	•	
Coprosma crassifolia		•		M	•	
Coprosma propinqua	mingimingi	•		M	•	the most widespread, common coprosma
Cordyline australis	cabbage tree, Ti kouka	•		F,M,H	•	
Corokia cotoneaster		•		M	•	
Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	white pine, kahikatea	•		F,M,H	•	prefers damp ground, wetland margins
Fuchsia excorticata	fuchsia, kotukutuku		•	M,H	•	damp sites preferable, deciduous
Griselinia littoralis	broadleaf, papauma	•		M,H	•	
Hebe elliptica	Shore hebe	•				
Hebe salicifolia	koromiko	•		M		
Hoheria lyallii	mountain ribbonwood	•		M,H		deciduous, white flowers in profusion
Kunzea ericoides	kanuka	•		M,H		not present in Wakatipu Basin (above Cromwell)
Leptospermum scoparium	tea tree, manuka	•		F,M		tolerant of both wet and dry sites
Melicope simplex	poataniwha		•	M		
Melicytus ramiflorus	whiteywood, mahoe		•	M,H	•	frost tender
Myrsine australis	mapou	•		M	•	slow growing but very hardy
Myrsine divaricata	weeping matipo	•		M,H	•	divaricating shrub with weeping habit
Nothofagus solandri var. cliffortioides	mountain beech	•		M,H		the hardiest of all the beeches
Nothofagus menziesii	silver beech	•		M,H		slower growing than other beeches
Olearia arborescens		•		M		
Olearia avicenniifolia	akeake	•		M		produces abundant conspicuous flowers
Olearia fragrantissima (R)	fragrant tree daisy	•		M,H		
Olearia lineata (R)		•		M,H		
Ozothamnus leptophyllus	mountain tauhinu	•		M		
Pittosporum tenuifolium	kohuhu	•		M,H	•	a very important successional species in district
Plagianthus regius	lowland ribbonwood, manatu	•		F,M,H		large deciduous tree, fast growing
Podocarpus totara	totara	•		H	•	slow growing podocarp
Prumnopitys taxifolia	black pine, matai	•		H	•	slow growing podocarp

Pseudopanax colensoi var ternatus	three-finger, orihou	•		M	•	
Pseudopanax crassifolius	lancewood	•		M,H	•	
Pseudopanax ferox (R)	fierce lancewood	•		M,H	•	important plant of lakeshore and islands
Schefflera digitata	seven-finger, pate		•	M	•	damp shady gullies preferred
Sophora microphylla	kowhai	•		M,H	•	deciduous, a favourite for bellbird and tui
Non-woody plants						
Astelia fragrans	bush lily	•		M,H	•	prefers partial shade
Carex buchananii	shining sedge	•		F		erect tussock-like, frost hardy
Carex lessoniana	rautahi	•		F		
Carex secta	purei	•		F		large vigorous sedge forming uplifted tufts
Carex solandri		•		F,M,H		tolerates semi-shade
Carex testacea			•	M,H		
Carex virgata	swamp sedge			F		vigorous green swamp sedge
Chionochloa rubra	red tussock			F,M		attractive, large red-coloured tussock, well adapted to wet soils
Cortaderia richardii	toe toe			F,M		useful in retaining steep banks
Juncus gregiflorus	leafless rush			F		
Phormium cookianum	mountain flax, wharariki			F,M	•	a hardy flax for drier and colder conditions
Phormium tenax	harakeke	•		F,M	•	most suitable for lowland swamps and wetlands
Poa cita	silver tussock	•		M		
Features of the zone that influence plant selection, establishment and maintenance						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pattern of original vegetation still apparent, at least in the west - forests dominated by beech - kanuka absent from Wakatipu basin but dominant around Wanaka - increasing rainfall along east/west gradient - immediate lake margins enjoy milder climate - Severe frosts in Arrowtown basin restrict species selection to the hardiest 						

South Eastern areas						
Species	Common name(s)	Pioneer (suitable for open, exposed sites)	Secondary (require shelter from existing plants)	Suitable sites F=fringe M=midbank H=highbank	Attractive to birds	Notes
Trees and shrubs						
Aristotelia serrata	wineberry, makomako	•		M,H	•	fast growing, frost tender
Carpodetus serratus	marble leaf, putaputaweta		•	H	•	
Coprosma crassifolia		•		M	•	
Coprosma linariifolia	yellow wood, mikimiki	•		M,H	•	
Coprosma obconica (R)		•		M,H	•	
Coprosma propinqua	mingimingi	•		M	•	the most widespread, common coprosma
Coprosma virescens		•		M	•	
Coprosma wallii (R)		•		M,H	•	Catlins area only
Cordyline australis	cabbage tree, Ti kouka	•		F,M,H	•	
Cyathea smithii	soft tree fern, katote		•	M,H		needs frost protection under a canopy
Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	white pine, kahikatea		•	F,M,H	•	prefers damp ground, wetland margins
Dicksonia fibrosa	wheki-ponga		•	M,H		needs frost protection under a canopy
Elaeocarpus hookerianus	pokaka		•	M,H	•	divaricating juvenile foliage
Fuchsia excorticata	fuchsia, kotukutuku	•		M,H	•	damper sites preferable, deciduous
Griselinia littoralis	broadleaf, papauma	•		M,H	•	
Hebe salicifolia	koromiko	•		M		
Hoheria angustifolia	narrow-leaved lacebark	•		M,H		
Kunzea ericoides	kanuka	•		M,H		
Leptospermum scoparium	tea tree, manuka	•		F,M		tolerant of both wet and dry sites
Lophomyrtus obcordata			•	M,H	•	
Melicope simplex	poataniwha		•	M,H		
Melicytus flexuosus (R)	leafless mahoe		•	M,H	•	
Melicytus lanceolatus	mahoe wao		•	M,H	•	
Melicytus ramiflorus	whitey wood, mahoe		•	M,H	•	frost tender
Metrosideros umbellata	southern rata		•	M,H	•	occurs naturally only south of Taieri mouth
Myrsine australis	mapou	•		M	•	slow growing but very hardy
Myrsine divaricata	weeping matipo	•		M,H	•	divaricating shrub with weeping habit
Neomyrtus pedunculata			•	M,H	•	
Nothofagus menziesii	silver beech, tawhai		•	M,H		slower growing than other beeches
Olearia avicenniifolia	mountain akeake	•		M		produces abundant conspicuous flowers
Olearia bullata		•		F,M		ideal for damp gully bottoms
Olearia fimbriata (R)		•		M,H		
Olearia fragrantissima (R)	fragrant tree daisy	•		M,H		copers with dry hillslopes
Olearia hectorii (R)	deciduous tree daisy	•		F,M,H		deciduous, fast growing and good willow substitute
Olearia ilicifolia	mountain holly	•		M		
Olearia lineata (R)		•		M,H		
Ozothamnus leptophyllus	cottonwood, tauhinu	•		M		
Pennantia corymbosa	kaikomako	•		F,M,H	•	

Pittosporum eugenioides	lemonwood, tarata	•	M,H		
Pittosporum tenuifolium	kohuhu	•	M,H		
Plagianthus regius	lowland ribbonwood, manatu	•	F,M,H		large deciduous tree, fast growing
Podocarpus totara	totara	•	H	•	slow growing podocarp
Prumnopitys ferruginea	miro	•	H	•	slow growing podocarp
Prumnopitys taxifolia	black pine, matai	•	H	•	slow growing podocarp
Pseudopanax colensoi	three-finger, orihou	•	M	•	
Pseudopanax crassifolius	lancewood	•	M	•	
Pseudopanax ferox (R)	fierce lancewood	•	M	•	
Schefflera digitata	seven-finger, pate	•	M	•	damp shady gullies preferred
Sophora microphylla	kowhai	•	M,H	•	deciduous, a favourite for bellbird and tui
Streblus heterophyllus	milk tree, turepo	•	M,H	•	
Teucrium parvifolium (R)	native verbena	•	M		
Weinmannia racemosa	kamahi	•	H		
Non-woody plants					
Aciphylla glaucescens	speargrass	•	M		prefers good drainage
Anemanthele lessoniana (R)	wind grass	•	M		
Baumea tenax		•	F		
Carex geminata	cutty grass	•	F		
Carex lessoniana	rautahi	•	F		
Carex litorosa	sea sedge	•	F		
Carex maorica		•	F		
Carex petriei		•	F		
Carex secta	purei	•	F		large vigorous sedge forming uplifted tufts
Carex virgata	swamp sedge	•	F		
					attractive, large red-coloured tussock, well adapted to wet soils
Chionochloa rubra	red tussock	•	F,M		useful in retaining steep banks
Cortaderia richardii	toe toe	•	F,M		
Eleocharis acuta	sharp-spike sedge	•	F		
Juncus gregiflorus	leafless rush	•	F		
Phormium cookianum	mountain flax, wharariki	•	F,M	•	a hardy flax for drier and colder conditions
Phormium tenax	flax, harakeke	•	F,M	•	most suitable for lowland swamps and wetlands
Typha orientalis	bulrush, raupo	•	F		can dominate shallow waterways and ponds
Features of the zone that influence plant selection, establishment and maintenance					
- original forest pattern well preserved in Catlins but vegetation patterns very disrupted or absent north of the Clutha River (although good examples of pre-European forest occurs near Kaiatngata) - southern rata present naturally only south of Taieri River - generally abundant and reliable rainfall					

Dunedin - Coastal						
Species	Common name(s)	Pioneer (suitable for open, exposed sites)	Secondary (require shelter from existing plants)	Suitable sites F=fringe M=midbank H=highbank	Attractive to birds	Notes
Trees and shrubs						
Coprosma acerosa	sand coprosma	•		M	•	spreading ground cover, very hardy
Coprosma crassifolia		•		M	•	
Coprosma propinqua	mingimingi	•		M	•	the most widespread, common coprosma
Cordyline australis	cabbage tree, Ti kouka	•		F,M,H	•	
Fuchsia excorticata	fuchsia, kotukutuku		•	M,H	•	damper sites preferable, deciduous
Griselinia littoralis	broadleaf, papauma	•		M,H	•	
Hebe elliptica	shore koromiko	•		M		
Kunzea ericoides	kanuka	•		M,H		well drained sites only
Leptospermum scoparium	manuka	•		M,H		tolerant of both wet and dry sites
Lophomyrtus obcordata			•	M,H	•	
Melicytus ramiflorus	whitey wood, mahoe		•	M,H		frost tender
Metrosideros umbellata	southern rata	•		M,H	•	occurs naturally only south of Taieri mouth
Myoporum laetum	ngaio	•		M,H	•	
Myrsine australis	mapou	•		M	•	slow growing but very hardy
Olearia avicenniifolia	akeake	•		M,H		produces abundant conspicuous flowers
Olearia fragrantissima (R)	fragrant tree daisy	•		M,H		
Pennantia corymbosa	kaikomako	•		F,M,H	•	
Pittosporum colensoi var. ternatus		•		M,H	•	
Pittosporum tenuifolium	kohuhu	•		M,H		
Plagianthus divaricatus	saltmarsh ribbonwood	•		F		salt water tolerant, ideal for estuary margins etc
Plagianthus regius	lowland ribbonwood, manatu	•		F,M,H		large deciduous tree, fast growing
Podocarpus totara	lowland totara		•	M,H	•	slow growing podocarp
Pseudopanax crassifolius	lancewood	•		M,H	•	
Pseudopanax ferox (R)	fierce lancewood	•		M,H	•	
Sophora microphylla	kowhai	•		M,H	•	deciduous, a favourite for bellbird and tui
Non-woody plants						
Apodasmia(=Leptocarpus) similis	jointed wire rush, oioi	•		F		estuary margins
Austrofestuca littoralis (R)	sand tussock	•		F		fore-dunes only
Bolboschoenus caldwellii	purua grass	•		F		
Carex litorosa (R)	sea sedge	•		F		estuary margins

Cortaderia richardii	toetoe	•		F,M		useful in retaining steep banks
Desmoschoenus spiralis	pingao, pikao	•		F		fore-dunes and rear dunes, excellent sand binder
Euphorbia glauca (R)	shore spurge	•		F		dunes
Libertia peregrinans (R)	sand iris	•		F,M		dunes and sand flats
Phormium tenax	flax, harakeke	•		F	•	most suitable for lowland swamps and wetlands
Poa cita	silver tussock	•		M		
Schoenoplectus pungens	three-square	•		F		suitable for salt marshes and estuary margins
Features of the zone that influence plant selection, establishment and maintenance						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - natural vegetation patterns very disrupted or absent - highly variable zone requiring good matching of species to habitats - ecologically inappropriate natives have been previously planted e.g. Chatham Island akeake and Cook's Strait groundsel - exotic plants have often been mistakenly planted as natives e.g. Tasmanian ngaio and pampas grass - intense weed competition is often present - severe summer and autumn moisture deficits may exist - subject to extreme wind, salt spray, storm events, tides and sea level rise - streams, lakes, lagoons and estuaries are often brackish - dunes are unstable and often infertile - rabbits are often serious pests 						

Northeastern Areas						
Species	Common name(s)	Pioneer (suitable for open, exposed sites)	Secondary (require shelter from existing plants)	Suitable sites F=fringe M=midbank H=highbank	Attractive to birds	Notes
Trees and shrubs						
Carpodetus serratus	marble leaf, putaputaweta		•	M,H	•	
Coprosma crassifolia		•		M	•	
Coprosma linariifolia	yellow wood, mikimiki		•	M,H	•	
Coprosma propinqua	mingimingi	•		M	•	the most widespread, common coprosma
Coprosma virescens		•		M	•	
Cordyline australis	cabbage tree, Ti kouka	•		F,M,H	•	
Coriaria sarmentosa	tutu	•		M	•	poisonous to stock
Corokia cotoneaster		•		M,H	•	
Cyathea dealbata	silver fern, ponga		•	M,H		
Dacrycarpus dacrydioides	white pine, kahikatea		•	F,M,H	•	
Dicksonia squarrosa	rough tree fern, wheki		•	M,H		
Discaria toumatou	wild Irishman, matagouri	•		M		
Elaeocarpus hookerianus	pokaka		•	M,H	•	divaricating juvenile foliage
Fuchsia excorticata	fuchsia, kotukutuku		•	M,H	•	damper sites preferable, deciduous
Griselinia littoralis	broadleaf, papauma	•		M,H	•	
Hebe salicifolia	koromiko	•		F,M		
Hoheria angustifolia	narrow-leaved lacebark	•		M,H		
Kunzea ericoides	kanuka	•		M,H		
Leptospermum scoparium	tea tree, manuka	•		F,M		tolerant of both wet and dry sites
Melicytus ramiflorus	whitey wood, mahoe		•	M,H	•	frost tender
Myrsine divaricata	weeping matipo		•	M,H	•	divaricating shrub with weeping habit
Olearia avicenniifolia	mountain akeake	•		M		produces abundant conspicuous flowers
Olearia bullata		•		F,M		ideal for damp gully bottoms
Olearia fimbriata (R)		•		M,H		
Olearia fragrantissima (R)	fragrant tree daisy	•		M,H		
Olearia hectorii (R)	deciduous tree daisy	•		F,M,H		deciduous, fast growing and good willow substitute
Olearia lineata (R)		•		M,H		
Olearia odorata	scented tree daisy	•		M		
Ozothamnus leptophyllus	cottonwood, tauhinu	•		M		
Pennantia corymbosa	kaikomako	•		F,M,H	•	
Pittosporum tenuifolium	kohuhu	•		M,H	•	

