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Ref.	Māori	Scientific	Common	Content
001	KĀPUKA / PĀPĀUMA	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	BROADLEAF	3-12m. Flowers September to November. Widespread throughout New Zealand from coast to mountain. The large yellow green leaves are smooth, thick and glossy. Flowers arise in panicles toward branchlet tips. Produces blue-black fruit. <i>Griselinia</i> species are found only in New Zealand and Chile.
002	PUAHOU / WHAUWHAUPAKU	<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>	FIVE-FINGER	Flowers June to September. A common round-headed, much branched tree found from sea level to 790m. The leaves are compound, with five to seven leaflets to each stalk. Masses of sweet scented flowers form purplishblack fruit.
003	PŌHUTUKAWA	<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i>	NZ CHRISTMAS TREE	Flowers December to January. A northern coastal tree, with huge spreading branches often overhanging water. The masses of bright crimson red flowers attract many birds. In early times the very durable, hard wood was used in boat building.
004	KARO	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	TURPENTINE TREE	9m. Flowers September-November. A small coastal tree with ascending branches. Alternate, leathery thick leaves have white hairs underneath. The deep red flowers are heavily scented. Seed capsules split open to expose shining black seeds set in a mass of yellow glutin.
005	KARAMŪ	<i>Coprosma robusta</i>		6m. Flowers September to November. Common shrub favouring forest margins and hillsides. Dark green leathery leaves with prominent vein structure. Green leaf-like stipules at the base of the stalk. Produces a profusion of yellow to deep red fruit in summer.
006	MĀNUKA	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	TEA TREE	Flowers September to February. A widespread tree, common in scrub areas. The young leaves and branchlets are strongly aromatic. Larger flowers and seed capsules than kānuka. Flowers are white, but pink forms are known. Valued by Māori for medicinal use and for its durable wood.
007	AKEPIRO	<i>Olearia furfuracea</i>		5m. Forms large flat clusters of creamy brown flowers November to February. Shrub or small tree from sea level to 600m. The very thick leaves have wavy margins with fine buff hairs on the underside. Bark peels off in small flakes.
008	WHARAWHARA	<i>Astelia banksii</i>	SHORE ASTELIA	1-2m. Flowers March to June. The female plants form whitish berries following flowering. Lily-like plant commonly found on exposed coastal cliffs and in coastal bush in the north of the North Is. The long slender leaves have silvery white hairs on the underside.
009	TAUPATA	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	MIRROR PLANT	8m. Flowers September to November. An extremely hardy coastal shrub sometimes having a prostrate habit. Leaves are fleshy bright green and glossy, with prominent midvein and distinct venation on the underside. Produces a profusion of yellow to orange fruit in summer.
010	KĀNUKA	<i>Kunzea robusta</i>	TEA TREE	Flowers September to February. A larger tree than mānuka, with smaller flowers and capsules. The narrow leaves are aromatic, in summer small white flowers smother the tree. Colonises areas where bush has been destroyed. The wood is durable, and was used by Māori to make tools and weapons.
011	WHAU	<i>Entelea arborescens</i>	CORK TREE	6m. Flowers October to December. With 15 to 25cm bright green leaves and large white flowers this canopy tree has an unusual, slightly tropical look. Whau is the only New Zealand tree to form fruit in a spiny capsule. The very light wood was used by Māori to make fishing floats and marker buoys.

012	TĀTARĀMOA	<i>Rubus cissoides</i>	BUSH LAWYER	Flowers September to November. Tātārāmoa means 'a heap of prickles'. Often climbing to 15m or more. Hooked barbs on the underside of the leaf midrib aid climbing, and protect the plant from being pulled or blown down.
013	KIOKIO	<i>Blechnum novae-zelandiae</i>		New Zealand's most widespread fern, often seen on road cuttings and riverbanks in high rainfall areas. The tapered fronds with up to 50 pairs of sturdy lance-like pinnae, can grow to 2.5 metres (fertile frond to 70 cm). The stem has small pale scales with a conspicuous dark centre. New fronds may have a pink flush..
014	PŌPOROKAIWHIRI	<i>Hedycarya arborea</i>	PIGEONWOOD	12m. Flowers September to December. Found throughout the North Island and south to Banks Peninsula. The thick shiny leaves are usually serrate. The masses of fruit are bright orange-red when ripe. They are a favourite food of the native pigeon.
015	TOATOA	<i>Phyllocladus alpinus</i>	MOUNTAIN CELERY PINE	An aromatic tree growing to 9m. The flattened stalks take the place of leaves forming irregular shapes. Male cones form clusters at branchlet tip, female as clusters on short stalks. Lower branches may bend down, take root, and grow new trees.
016	KANONO / RAURĒKAU	<i>Coprosma grandifolia</i>		A common understory and forest margin shrub found from North Cape to the middle of the South Island. The large mottled leaves (up to 20 cm) are a dark purple-green with a prominent stipule at the base of the stalk. Flowering usually occurs in autumn followed by orange fruit in February.
017	SHINING KARAMŪ	<i>Coprosma lucida</i>		6m. Flowers September to November. Found throughout New Zealand, the bright orange berries and very glossy leaves resemble the coffee plant to which it is closely related. Berries form on female plants and can take up to 18 months to mature after flowering. A much sought after source of food for native birds.
018	HOROPITO	<i>Pseudowintera colorata</i>	PEPPER TREE	2 to 10m. Flowers October to March. Aptly named for its astringent taste. Māori used brewed leaves as a painkiller. The yellow green leaves are blotched with red, especially in sunny positions. Small flowers along stems singly or in clusters, berries deep red to black.
019				
020	KARAKA	<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>		Flowers from October to December. Often occurring naturally in coastal groves, the karaka is one of the few trees cultivated for food by Māori. The kernel of the large orange fruit is poisonous, but after treatment by prolonged steaming and leaching it becomes harmless and edible. It was an important stored winter food source, second only to kumara. The large, bright green glossy leaves were used in traditional Māori medicine as a dressing for wounds.
021	TŌTARA	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>		A tall, slow growing forest tree, reaching a great age. Small leaves are linear and flat with sharp tips. There are separate male and female trees. Male cones produce pollen, females produce seeds. The sweet red fruit is a valuable food for native birds. A symbol of strength, Māori used the durable timber for building houses, fences, railway sleepers and waka. It is the primary wood used in Māori carvings and also has medicinal purposes.
022	RIMU	<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	RED PINE	20 to 35m. A forest canopy tree with bark scaling off in large flakes. Branches in weeping form. Mature leaves fine and sharp. Cones are set at irregular intervals, male and female on separate trees. Extensive milling for timber has depleted rimu, once common in the podocarp forests which at one time covered much of New Zealand.
023	PŪRIRI	<i>Vitex lucens</i>		A massive tree with trunk up to 1.5m through, with stout spreading branches. The leaves composed of 3-5 leaflets are wide, shining and undulate. The attractive pink to red flowers produce fleshy red seeds which are present almost year round. A sought after native bird food.
024	TARATA	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>	LEMONWOOD	Flowers October to December. Widespread along forest margins from the coast to 600m. When crushed, the undulating yellow-green leaves have a strong lemon scent. The pale yellow flowers are heavily scented, forming in terminal clusters. Māori extracted sap for use as scent.
025		<i>Hebe tetragona</i>	WHIPCORD HEBE	Small round headed shrub 10-75cm tall. The leaves are scale-like and lie flattened against the stem producing a 'whip-cord' pattern. The stems are square in cross section hence the species name ' <i>tetragona</i> '. It is a subalpine species occurring in the southern half of the North Island.

026		<i>Halocarpus bidwillii</i>	BOG PINE	3.5m. Flowers October to December. A closely branched shrub often growing in a spreading ring. Longer thick and leathery juvenile leaves may be found on the same plant as the scale like leaves of the adult. The Fruit is white to yellow when ripe.
027		<i>Lepidothamnus laxifolius</i>	PIGMY PINE	20cm high by 1 to 2m wide. Flowers October to December followed by seed carried on a large fleshy red stalk on female plants. Sometimes male and female flowers occur on the same plant. A scrambling shrub with separate juvenile and adult foliage occurring in subalpine and alpine areas.
028	HOUPARA	<i>Pseudopanax lessonii</i>		Flowers December to February. A small tree with 3-5 bluntly serrate, leathery leaflets on long stalks. The glossy leaves tend to crowd toward the branchlet ends. The bark is finely wrinkled. Often found in coastal forest and scrub north of Poverty Bay.
029	REWAREWA	<i>Knightia excelsa</i>	NZ HONEYSUCKLE	Deep red flowers combine to form what appears to be a single flower in September to October. The young branchlets and leaves are covered in an attractive rusty-brown down. The reddish brown wood is beautifully speckled and is used as a dress timber. Occurs throughout the North Island and in Marlborough.
030	POROPORO	<i>Solanum aviculare</i>		3m. Flowers November to March. Often found in coastal scrub and lowland forest margins, this openly branching, soft-wooded relative of the potato has slender dark green leaves. The juice of the leaves was used by Māori to treat skin disorders. White to lavender flowers produce orange berries.
031	MIRO	<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i>	BROWN PINE	25m. A tall, slow growing forest tree favouring shady moist sites. The small flat adult leaves are less acute than juvenile forms. Bears cones in hues of red. The fruit is a favourite food of the Kererū which are attracted by the turpentine aroma and conspicuous purple-red colour.
032	MATAĪ	<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>	BLACK PINE	Distinctive grey-brown bark which flakes in thick round chunks. Sexes are on separate trees. The flowers form in spikes, females develop into purplish fruits. The durable wood is hard and very heavy.
033	KAHIKATEA	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	WHITE PINE	New Zealand's tallest tree. Cones occur on separate male and female plants followed by seed formation on female plants. Seeds are borne on fleshy orange-red stalks and are favoured by native birds. The tree goes through an upright conical phase before spreading to form a canopied adult tree.
034	HANGEHANGE	<i>Geniostoma ligustrifolium</i>	NEW ZEALAND PRIVET	4m. Flowers September to October. A bushy much branched shrub with small light green leaves held in opposite pairs. The greenish-white flowers are faintly lemon scented, developing into clusters of green seed capsules which turn black as they ripen. Found throughout the North Island and in Marlborough.
035	KŌWHAI	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>		Flowers October to December. Widely regarded as our most beautiful native tree and national flower. It has feathery leaves on drooping branches. The profusion of yellow keeled flowers fill with nectar at the base, and are sought by native birds. Widely used by Māori for medicinal purposes.
036	EWEKURI	<i>Streblus banksii</i>	LARGE-LEAVED MILK TREE	9-12m. A multitude of pale yellow flowers form between September and November, followed by ovoid red fruit. Found in lowland forests throughout most of the North Island and in Marlborough. When cut or damaged this tree exudes a milky sap.
037	TAWHERO/ TŌWAI	<i>Weinmannia silvicola</i>		15-20m. Flower spikes not unlike those of the hebe form between November and February. A smaller tree than its close relative kāmahi. The thick adult leaves are comprised of 3 to 5 leaflets although juvenile plants may have 13 or more. Occurs in forests and on forest margins from the Kaitaia to the Bay of Plenty.
038	RĀTĀ	<i>Metrosideros robusta</i>	NORTHERN RĀTĀ	20m. Flowers December to January. Usually begins life as an epiphyte which sends aerial roots to the forest floor. These roots can often enclose the host trunk entirely. With its profusion of brilliant red flowers the rātā is one of the greatest sights of the northern forest.
039	PUKATEA	<i>Laurelia novae-zelandiae</i>		30m. Flowers October to November. A tall forest tree with a clean straight trunk and distinctive buttresses. Usually found in wet swampy areas. The glossy foliage is bright green with serrate leaf margins. Small pale green flowers bear urn shaped pods which split to release windborne seed.

040	PŌHUEHUE	<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	WIRE WEED	Vine that either climbs to about 5m or scrambles along the ground. More often than not it clammers over itself forming a dense tangly mound. It is semi-deciduous. The small green-white flowers form December to February, followed by a small black nut carried in a white fleshy covering. Common throughout NZ.
041	WHARANGI	<i>Melicope ternata</i>		7m. Flowers September to October. Small tree with stiff upright branches, becoming more bushy with age. Trifoliate yellow-green leaves are thin, glossy and slightly leathery. Small pale green flowers, glossy black seeds form in a dry, wrinkled four-lobed capsule.
042	HOUHERE	<i>Hoheria populnea</i>	LACEBARK	To 10m. Flowers February to May. A graceful erect tree bearing masses of strongly scented white flowers in clusters. Leaves are double serrated, often with a purplish underside. The mature bark has a lace pattern. Māori made a soothing drink from the bark.
043	MANGEAO	<i>Litsea calicaris</i>		12m. Flowers September to October. A much branched small tree with rounded crown, found from sea-level to 600m from North Cape to East Cape. Sweetly scented pale yellow flowers, the females develop into glossy black drupes. Early settlers used the light coloured timber for wheel and barrel making.
044	TARANGA	<i>Pimelea longifolia</i>		2m. Flowers December to February. A small shrub, dry banks or hillsides are a favoured habitat. The long thin leaves have a distinctive mid-vein. Flowers in many headed terminal clusters. The small white flowers are strongly scented. Mature plants develop reddish brown trunks.
045	KOROKIO / KOROKIO TĀRANGA	<i>Corokia buddleoides</i>	COROKIA	3m. The abundant small star-shaped yellow flowers formed November to January are followed by dark red berry like fruit. Narrow leaves are pale green above and silvery below. Forms a moderately compact shrub naturally found in lowland and coastal forests north of the East Cape.
046	MAKAMAKA	<i>Ackama rosifolia</i>		10m. Flowers October to November. A lowland forest tree with light green serrate leaves made up of a number of leaflets. Branchlets, leaves and flowers are covered in light brown hairs. The masses of pinkish white flowers, borne on branched panicles, are often so thick the foliage is obscured.
047	MAUKORO	<i>Carmichaelia aligera</i>	NORTH ISLAND BROOM	A small much branched tree or shrub. The finely grooved and flattened green stems function as both branches and leaves. The small white flowers are streaked with purple. Distinctive seed pods consisting of two valves are attached to a beaked frame. Eventually the valves fall away to reveal bright red seeds.
048	RUNA	<i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i>	SALTMARSH RIBBONWOOD	2m. Flowers November to February. A small shrub often found sprawling over the ground in salt marshes or rocky coastal areas. Branches are intertwined and spread at a wide angle to each other. Very small leaves and flowers. Bears small round fruit.
049	KOROMIKO	<i>Hebe stricta</i>	HEBE OR SHRUBBY VERONICA	Up to 2-4m tall. Flowers September to May. A small fast growing shrub with narrow light green leaves and prominent yellow midvein. One of many species of hebe found in New Zealand. Small white flowers are borne in great profusion on flower spikes 3-4cm long.
050	MANATU	<i>Plagianthus regius</i>	LOWLAND RIBBONWOOD	10m. Flowers October to January. New Zealand's largest deciduous tree although only semi-deciduous in the far north. It has an intertwining small-leaved juvenile form that changes into a graceful large leaved tree as an adult. Masses of small cream flowers form in large drooping clusters.
051	HARAKEKE	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	NEW ZEALAND FLAX	2.5m. Flowers September to December. Usually found clumped in swampy areas. Distinctive fans of sword-like deep green leaves. Māori used flax medicinally and had many uses for the strong tough fibre such as the weaving of kete and the making of textiles. The numerous dark red flowers on tall stems are eagerly sought by native birds for their nectar.
052	TĪTOKI	<i>Alectryon excelsus</i>		10m. Flowers November to December. Large clusters of slightly fragrant flowers. The large shiny black seeds are held in a bright fleshy red cup inside a wooden seed capsule. An easy wood to work with, once used for bullock yokes, tool handles and in coach-building.
053	TORO	<i>Myrsine salicina</i>		8m. Flowers October to December. A small forest tree with thick, smooth bright green leaves which are elliptic in shape. The coarse furrowed bark darkens to a red-brown as the tree matures. Pale pink blooms are followed by oval red fruit up to 9mm long.

054	RANGIORA	<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i>		5m. Flowers September to December. A small tree or shrub with large dull leathery green leaves covered beneath in white tomentum. Most often found in scrub and along forest margins. Drooping clusters of tiny white flowers are sweetly scented, and form in great profusion.
055	KAURI	<i>Agathis australis</i>		Majestic long lived, slow growing forest giant. Māori valued the easily carved timber for canoe building, extensively milled by European settlers. The juvenile is pyramid shaped, the slender trunk thickens as lower branches are shed. A large crown forms above canopy. The peeling bark deters epiphytes.
056	TAUHINU	<i>Cassinia retorta</i>	COTTONWOOD	3m. Flowers January to March. Often found in sand dunes, the favoured habitat of this small silver leaved shrub. The small white flowers form terminally in tiny clusters followed by down covered seed heads.
057	KAWAKAWA	<i>Piper excelsum</i>	PEPPER TREE	4m. Flowers September to February. This small closely branched aromatic tree favours shady areas. Bears large heart-shaped leaves on red-black zig-zag branches. Flowers in spikes form bright orange drupes, a food source for native birds. Māori had many uses for the fruit, bark and leaves.
058	TI KŌUKA	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	CABBAGE TREE	Flowers November to January. Distinctive slender growth with tufted leaves towards the ends of the branched trunk. Huge panicles of strongly scented white flowers attract insects. Māori extracted strong fibre from the leaves of the tree. It was used to make sandals, cloaks, mats and kete. The leaves were used for making ropes and fishing lines, and Māori ate the dried pith and roots. European settlers used the trunk as chimneys on their huts.
059	HEKETARA	<i>Olearia rani</i>	TREE DAISY	7m. Large clusters of white daisy-like flowers cover this species in spring/early summer. The soft mottled leaves are irregularly serrated and are paler on the under side. Heketara is one of the most common tree daisies in the North Island but also occurs in Marlborough.
060	TANGURU	<i>Olearia albida</i>	TREE DAISY	5m. Flowers December to March. Coastal shrub with rough paper-like peeling bark. The slightly wavy grey green leaves have dense, soft white tomentum on the underside. During summer numerous heads of daisy-like flowers form toward the branchlet tips.
061	AKIRAHO	<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	YELLOW AKEAKE	4m. Flowers January to March. Coastal shrub often cultivated for hedges. The light green leaves usually have a very wavy edge. The bark is rough and deeply furrowed. Bears masses of small sweetly scented flowers.
062	HOROEKA	<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	LANCEWOOD	Flowers November to February. A round headed tree found in forest and scrub. During a long juvenile stage the thick, serrate leaves may be up to a metre long. As the tree matures the leaves broaden and shorten. Small pale flowers in clusters produce tiny purple to black fruit.
063	PUKA / PUKANUI	<i>Meryta sinclairii</i>		8m. Flowers December to February. A round headed tree with huge, thick and glossy leaves up to 50cm long, with a distinct midrib. The small green flowers arise in terminal clusters, and attract many insects. Clusters of fruit on the female plant turn black as they ripen.
064	AKEAKE	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>		6m. Flowers October to December. A hardy small tree with reddish flaking bark. Branchlets are sticky to touch. The upper leaf surface appears pitted, underside displays prominent midvein. The papery, winged seeds are more attractive on the plant than the flowers. Māori used the very hard, black wood for making clubs.
065	MĀPOU / MĀPAU / MATIPO	<i>Myrsine australis</i>		6m. Flowers November to January. A small scrubland tree with grey trunk but red branchlets and young branches. The stiff, gland dotted undulate leaves are broadly elliptical with a hairy mid-vein. Small pale yellow uni-sex flowers form in clusters. The tiny drupes blacken when ripe.
066	NĪKAU	<i>Rhopalostylis sapida</i>		10m. Flowers November to April. The world's southern-most naturally occurring palm. Flowers form in long spikes from the base of the leaves. The brilliant red fruit is a favourite food of the native pigeon. Māori used the leaves for thatching and basket making.
067	TARAIRE	<i>Beilschmiedia tarairi</i>		20m. Flowers August to December. Common as an under-canopy tree in kauri forests. Glossy oblong shaped leaves up to 15cm long with mid-veins, branchlets and flower stalks clothed in a dense reddish tomentum. The large blue-purple fruit is a popular food source for native birds.

068	KŌHŪHŪ	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>		9m. Flowers October to December. A small, much branched tree with glossy wavy margined leaves borne on black branchlets. Flowers are a deep red, maturing to purple black, strongly scented at dusk. The seed capsule is woody, with black seeds held in a sticky yellow glutin. Provides food for native birds and attracts bees, kohukohu is one of the most commonly bird-distributed native plants in regenerating bush.
069	MAIRE	<i>Nestegis apetala</i>	COASTAL MAIRE	6m. Flowers November to January. A small coastal tree with spreading, twisted branches. Only found to the northeast of the North Island. The dark glossy leaves are smooth with a prominent mid-vein. Flowers arise in spikes and have no petals. The fruit ripens to a rich purple, spotted with white.
070	MAIRE	<i>Nestegis lanceolata</i>	WHITE MAIRE	15m. Flowers October to December. A canopy tree found in lowland forests from Northland to the Nelson area. The smooth, leathery leaves are very narrow and glossy, with prominent midvein. Small white flowers in short spikes form fruit 10-12mm long which are pale red when ripe.
071	MAIRE	<i>Nestegis cunninghamii</i>	BLACK MAIRE	9m. Flowers September to November. Once common in the North Island from sea level to 700m. Now found only in isolated pockets due to popularity as firewood. The narrow leaves display prominent lateral and midveins. Small white flowers in profusion form fruit which are red or occasionally yellow when ripe.
072	MAIREHAU	<i>Leionema nudum</i>		4m. Flowers September to November. Small shrub with reddish coloured bark. The slender, slightly waved leaves are 2-4cm long and are dotted with glands. Northern Māori used the fragrant foliage to create a scent. Small white fragrant flowers in clusters, seed capsules in four segments.
073	MĀHOE	<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	WHITEY WOOD	10m. Flowers November to January. A small fast-growing tree in the violet family, the trunk and branches are often white. The serrated leaves are bright green when young. The clusters of small white flowers are heavily perfumed and borne on the branchlets where violet-blue fruits later form on the female.
074	MĀHOE WAO	<i>Melicytus lanceolatus</i>	WILLOW-LEAVED MAHOE	Small slender branched tree with narrow lance-like serrate, alternate leaves. Small flowers arise in clusters from leaf axils or lower bare branches. Male flower colour varies from pale yellow to mauve. The profusion of purple berries are a popular food source for native birds.
075	NGAIO	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>		A low growing or domed coastal plant often on cliffs and forest margins. Stout spreading branches with rough corky bark. New growth is glossy, dark and sticky. Yellow-green to dark green glossy leaves with white flowers dotted with purple arise in clusters to form pink to purple fruit.
076	KAWAKA	<i>Libocedrus plumosa</i>		This tall forest tree grows to 20m. The trunk is bare of branches to great height before forming a cone shaped head. Thin bark falls in long reddish strips. Branchlets bear closely set triangular leaves. Male and female cones are separately formed at branchlet tips on the same tree.
077	TANEKAHA	<i>Phyllocladus trichomanoides</i>	CELERY PINE	20m. Tanekaha commonly occurs with kauri. It has a very upright habit and goes through a classic conical phase before filling out on maturity. Instead of leaves it has flattened stems known as phylloclades. The wood is the most elastic known in the world and was once used for construction. Māori used the bark for creating a red dye.
078	PUTAPUTAWĒTĀ	<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>	MARBLE-LEAF	10m. Small white flowers are abundantly produced in summer, followed by small purple-black fruit. Juvenile plants have zigzagged branches with distinctly marbled leaves that become thicker and glossier in the adult form. Putaputawētā occurs throughout New Zealand from sea-level to 1000m.
079	KAREAO	<i>Ripogonum scandens</i>	SUPPLEJACK	A woody evergreen vine, common throughout New Zealand especially in disturbed areas within the forest and on forest margins. Flowers in early summer and may carry its bright red fruit throughout the year. The young shoots are edible, and not unlike asparagus in flavour.
080	KAMAHI	<i>Weinmannia racemosa</i>		15-25m. A large tree that commonly occurs in forests, margins and stream sides from Thames southwards. In parts of the South and Stewart Islands it can dominate the bush. The juvenile leaves are usually composed of three leaflets while the adult is single leaved. Hebe-like flowers appear in abundance during summer.
081	PŌKĀKĀ	<i>Elaeocarpus hookerianus</i>		12m. Small pale green flowers occur on drooping flower spikes from late autumn to early summer with purple fruit following. Pōkākā has a twiggly, tangly juvenile form with small leaves that are very irregular in shape. As an adult the tree is upright with larger glossy dark green leaves. Found throughout much of New Zealand.

082	RĀTĀ	<i>Metrosideros umbellata</i>	SOUTHERN RĀTĀ	15m. The small red flowers, which on flowering can cover the whole tree, gain much of their colour from their red stamens. As the tough lanceolate leaves age they can shift in colour to a vivid yellow or brilliant red. Southern rata is very slow growing and occurs mainly in the South Island.
083	KŌHUTUHUTU	<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>	TREE FUCHSIA	5-14m. One of few deciduous native species, although only semi-deciduous in the far north. Fuchsia flowers often occur in early spring before leaf development, and are followed by lush purple berries. Both are very attractive to the native pigeon. The red papery, peeling bark can be seen from many metres away.
084	TAWHAI	<i>Nothofagus menziesii</i>	SILVER BEECH	30m. In the open has a classic spreading beech habit, while in the forest forms a very upright tree. The latter form and its dense straight grained wood made it ideal for human use, tens of thousands of hectares have been milled over the years. Naturally occurs from the Auckland area southward.
085	KURĪPĀKĀ	<i>Dicksonia fibrosa</i>	GOLDEN TREE FERN	2-7m. A very slow growing tree fern with a fibrous trunk growing to 60cm or more in diameter at its base. The trunk has a very woody core. Fronds have a reddish brown hair matted around the base. The skirt of persistent old fronds makes this species easily identifiable.
086		<i>Fuchsia procumbens</i>	CREEPING FUCHSIA	This low-growing, sprawling shrub is the world's smallest fuchsia. The un-usual upright flowers have blue pollen and produce relatively large (20mm long) scarlet berries. Found in a limited range of stony coastal sites from North Cape to Coromandel Peninsula. Widely cultivated for garden use.
087	PĀNAKENAKE	<i>Pratia angulata</i>		A ground cover that occurs naturally throughout New Zealand, primarily in wet areas from sea level to 1300m. Small white flowers begin forming in spring and continue through to autumn. These are followed by a large pink berry. Its hardiness and flowering nature has made it a popular garden plant.
088	MAKOMAKO	<i>Aristolelia serrata</i>	WINEBERRY	3-9m. One of the few deciduous species in New Zealand, although only semi-deciduous in the north. The small unisexual flowers form in early spring often before leaf development. The large soft leaves were infused by Māori and used for back ailments. Wineberry occurs throughout NZ, often in scrubby areas.
089		<i>Coprosma rotundifolia</i>	ROUND-LEAVED COPROSMA	Up to 5m. Aptly named, 'Rotundifolia' literally stands for round-leaved. The young branches and leaves are covered in fine downy hair. Their colouration varies from pale green to a mottled green and purple. The small bright orange fruit form on the female from January onward.
090	HALL'S TOTARA	<i>Podocarpus cunninghamii</i>	THIN BARK TOTARA	This tree grows to a height of 20m and has a diameter of up to 1.5m. The bark of Hall's totara is typically thin and stringy. The leaves of young trees are larger than common totara but become difficult to distinguish as the trees become older.
091	KAIKŌMAKO	<i>Pennantia corymbosa</i>		5-10m. Small white fragrant flowers form in summer and can cover the tree. Kaikomako has separate juvenile and adult forms. The juvenile has smaller leaves and very interlacing branches, the adult is upright and has larger glossier leaves. Māori used the kaikomako wood to make fire through friction.
092	ORIHOU	<i>Pseudopanax colensoi</i>		3-5m. The leaves are comprised of 3-7 leaflets joined together at their base with only a short attachment, unlike <i>P. lessonii</i> or <i>P. arboreum</i> which have significant stalks at the base of each leaflet. The large clusters of small flowers are very fragrant. Occurs throughout much of New Zealand.
093	HĪNAU	<i>Elaeocarpus dentatus</i>		Flowers of about 1cm in diameter occur in large drooping spikes up to 18cm long. The large purple fruit that follow were used by Māori as a food source required specific preparation techniques to be made palatable. This species only occurs within New Zealand as with the pōkākā, its close relative.
094	TURUTU	<i>Dianella nigra</i>	BLUE BERRY, INK BERRY	A lily-like plant that can form a substantial sized clump with leaves up to 1m long. The small flowers occur on large spikes that extend above the foliage. More outstanding are the fruit that form afterward, ranging in colour from white to deep purple. Occurs throughout New Zealand.
095	KUMERAHO	<i>Pomaderris kumeraho</i>	GOLDEN TAINUI	2-3m. The tiny golden flowers occur in large clusters in spring, at times smothering the blue-green foliage. The leaves are covered in fine hairs, thicker below making the underside more pale. Exposed clay banks in the far North can be covered in this species.

096	TAWA	Beilschmiedia tawa		12-25m. Large tree found throughout the North Island and in the upper reaches of the South. The willowy green leaves are paler below. The flowers are very small in contrast to the large plum-like fruit, which were soaked, dried and pulped by Māori for food. Also a favourite food of the native pigeon.
097	KŌWHAI-NGUTU-KĀKĀ	Cianthus puniceus	KAKA BEAK	This species is virtually extinct in the wild having succumbed to introduced browsing mammals. The bright red flowers occur in small clusters and look not unlike the beak of a Kaka. Kaka beak was one of the few species cultivated by Māori for ornamental reasons.
098	TOETOE	Cortaderia toetoe		Several species of toetoe are native to New Zealand. <i>C. toetoe</i> occurs in the North Island from Taupo southwards. The graceful flower plumes appear in summer. It should not be confused with the introduced pampas grasses which have become weeds. Pampas flower in autumn and are generally larger.
099	TAWAPOU	Planchonella costata		6-15m. A coastal tree that occurs sporadically from Auckland northward and on offshore islands. The very small flowers are of limited significance in comparison to the large green to deep red fruit, which take many months to develop. The seeds were used as beads by Māori.
100		Lepidothamnus intermedius	YELLOW-SILVER PINE	15m. Flowers October to December. A hardy, slow growing tree usually found in boggy ground. Flowers are dioecious. The fruit is bright crimson when ripe. Bark is finely pitted, mottled brown/grey. The resinous yellow wood is very durable and highly flammable.
101	MĀNAWA	Avicennia marina var. resinifera	MANGROVE	A small tree growing in the shallow tidal waters of estuaries and inlets. Aerial roots exposed at low tide provide oxygen, also trapping mud and debris which decay to feed the tree and resist erosion. Large, well formed seeds drop into the tide for dispersal. Mānawa is crucial to healthy fisheries, but is threatened by coastal development.
102	WHEKĪ	Dicksonia squarrosa		One of New Zealand's most common tree ferns (2-6m). Occurs throughout from sea level to 750m. The fine trunk can form 'buds' which will form their own trunks especially if the main crown is damaged. Underground rhizomes also form new trunks which can spread to become dense colonial stands. The fronds are dark green and harsh to the touch.
103	ORIHOU	Pseudopanax laetus		A small tree or shrub growing to 4m with five to seven large glossy leaflets on each of the purple to red stalks. The masses of flowers form purplish fruit which blacken when ripe. Most often found on the forest margin from Taranaki to Coromandel.
104	MAMAKU	Cyathea medullaris	BLACK TREE FERN	New Zealand's tallest tree ferns. The distinctive trunk is covered in hexagonal scars where old fronds have fallen away. The one slender black trunk may grow to 20m. Forms a spreading crown with fronds reaching 5m in length. Older mamaku are often buttressed at the base with matted aerial roots.
105	KŌWHAI	Sophora chathamica	COASTAL KŌWHAI	Flowers August to November. Regarded as one of our most beautiful native trees. The overlapping leaflets help to distinguish this from other common kōwhai species. The profusion of yellow keeled flowers fill with nectar at the base, and are much sought after by native birds.
106	PARANAKO	Asplenium obtusatum	SHORE SPLEENWORT	A coastal fern, often grows in areas exposed to salt spray. Two subspecies occur: one in the northern North Island, the other from Wellington southwards. The roots form woody masses above the ground. Its thick, fleshy fronds distinguish it from shining spleenwort.
107	MĀKAKA	Carmichaelia australis	BROOM	Of all the brooms in New Zealand, this species occurs in the widest range of environments from coastal to dryland to wet subalpine mountain habitats. It is drought-tolerant and has structural strength that enabled it to withstand browsing by moa and other flightless birds.
108	TARAKUPENGA	Coprosma acerosa	SAND COPROSMA	This low growing, sprawling shrub occurs on coastal sand throughout New Zealand, but has disappeared from many places. It forms a cushion-like mass up to 2m tall. Male and female flowers occur on separate plants. The small fruit is pale to blue sometimes with darker specks.
109	KARAMŪ	Coprosma chathamica	CHATHAM ISLAND KARAMŪ	Growing to 15m this species is the largest of the coprosma. Found only in the Chatham Islands where it occurs in nearly all forest communities. Most common in mixed-broadleaf forest. The ripe fruit are yellowish-red with a diameter of about 10mm.

110	MINGIMINGI	<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>		One of the most widely distributed <i>coprosma</i> in New Zealand, growing from 3 to 7m tall and occurring in forest, scrub and swamp throughout the country. It is one of several small-leaved shrub species known as minigimingi. Small flowers form pale blue to indigo fruit.
111	KŌPĪ	<i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>		15 m. Flowers August to November. Kōpī is a handsome tree with stout branches and large glossy leaves. It produces large orange fruit containing a seed that was a valuable food source for Moriori. The flesh surrounding the seed is poisonous, so the fruit had to be carefully prepared to remove all traces of the poison.
112	KOROKIO	<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>		3m. Flowers and fruits most of the year. A shrubland plant of river flats and rocky places, in exposed situations Korokio may not grow taller than 50 cm. The upper surface of the leaves is shiny, dark green to copper colour. Small yellow flowers form yellow or red berries. Korokio is distributed throughout New Zealand.
113	HOKATAKA	<i>Corokia macrocarpa</i>		6m. Flowers November to April. Hokataka is a shrub or small tree with leathery, slightly curled leaves and smooth, dark brown bark. It produces star shaped yellow flowers, followed by orange or yellow fruit. It is an attractive garden plant which is grown widely in cultivation.
114	KŌKŌMUKA	<i>Hebe elliptica</i> var. <i>crassifolia</i>		Flowers November to March. Kōkōmuka has fleshy, pale green leaves growing on stout woody stems. Flowers are white. This variety of Kōkōmuka now occurs naturally at only three locations: on the coast near Mount Taranaki, Titahi Bay and Kapiti Island.
115	NAPUKA	<i>Veronica speciosa</i> (prev. <i>Hebe speciosa</i>)		2m. Flowers January to October. Among New Zealand's most spectacular flowers, the reddish magenta flower heads of Napuka grow to 10cm long. Although Napuka is widely cultivated, it occurs naturally at only a few coastal sites.
116		<i>Melicytus</i> aff. <i>obovatus</i>		This plant produces beautiful tiny, bell-shaped flowers on the undersides of its branches. The species is restricted to coastal areas around Cook Strait. It has not been formally named, but is closely related to <i>M. obovatus</i> which occurs in inland areas of the South Island.
117		<i>Olearia solandri</i>	COASTAL TREE DAISY	4m. Flowers February to May. When young, branchlets of this plant are covered in yellow hairs and are often sticky. Hairs on the undersurface of leaves are yellowish, which helps to distinguish it from similar species. Occurs in coastal areas throughout the North Island and northeastern South Island.
118		<i>Melicytus crassifolius</i>		2m. Flowers September to December. A very stoutly-branched shrub with leathery leaves, <i>M. crassifolius</i> often forms dense cushions with flowers and berries on the underside of the branches. It occurs on rocky coastal areas around Cook Strait and the eastern South Island as far south as Banks Peninsula.
119	NĪKAU	<i>Rhopalostylis</i> aff. <i>sapida</i>	CHATHAM ISLAND NĪKAU	15m. Flowers November to April. A tall palm with the trunk ringed by the scars of fallen leaves. It has very broad leaves when young. Fruit develop from February to November and are covered with a red, fleshy coating when ripe. The species is threatened but is recovering well in areas where it is protected.
120	POROPORO	<i>Solanum laciniatum</i>		3m. Flowers most of the year. Similar to <i>S. aviculare</i> , but with a purplish stem, darker leaf vein and larger blue-purple flower. The large yellow fruit is poisonous when green, but can be used for jam when ripe. Māori used poroporo leaves as a poultice and to treat itches. Both poroporo species produce solasodine, a component of steroid hormones.
121	HOGO	<i>Pseudopanax chathamium</i>	CHATHAM ISLAND LANCEWOOD	Like the lancewood of mainland New Zealand, juvenile hoho have distinctive leathery, lance-shaped leaves whilst adult plants have shorter more oblong leaves. Flowers are small but occur in large clusters. The large, round fruit vary in colour from green to blackish purple. Hoho occurs naturally only on the Chatham Islands.
122		<i>Coprosma rhamnoides</i>		2m. A common shrub throughout New Zealand. It has many stiff, slender interlaced branches. The leaves are often in small clusters. Leaf shapes vary greatly between and within plants. Small dark purple to almost black berries are produced on female plants.
123	PŌHUEHUE	<i>Muehlenbeckia australis</i>	LARGE-LEAVED MUEHLENBECKIA	Flowers October to March. This vigorous climber can smother shrubs and small trees, causing their death through lack of light. It is found throughout New Zealand in lowland areas, especially on forest margins.

124		<i>Pimelea</i> aff. <i>aridula</i>		1m. Flowers September. The leaves are pale green, up to 15 mm long. Leaf margins and sometimes surfaces are hairy. White flowers are followed by red berries. The name <i>P. aridula</i> refers to the dry conditions preferred, and is applied to a group of plants which are probably several closely related species.
125	MATIPO	<i>Myrsine chathamica</i>		6m. Flowers August to January. Matipo is a common shrub or small tree of swamp forest and dune forest on the Chatham Islands. It also occurs on the South Island and Stewart Island. Adult leaves vary in size from 2 to 7cm depending on how exposed the plant is. The purplish fruit up to 9mm diameter grows on female plants.
126		<i>Carmichaelia williamsii</i>	NZ BROOM	4m. The green flattened stems of this species act as leaves. The small actual leaves are generally only present on juvenile plants. Large yellow flowers form in spring and late autumn. Only found in scattered coastal areas around East Cape and on some off-shore islands.
127	RAMARAMA	<i>Lophomyrtus bullata</i>	NATIVE MYRTLE	Small tree 3-4m in height. 'Bullata' means blistered, referring to the leaves. In summer fluffy white flowers are followed by red berries. Found throughout the North Island and the northern parts of the South Island in coastal and lowland forest.
128		<i>Pennantia baylisiana</i>		3-5m. Only one plant of this species still exists in the wild, on Great Island in the Three Kings. Propagation is being undertaken on the mainland, and a re-vegetation project is planned. <i>Pennantia</i> has separate male and female plants. The dark green leaves are tropical in appearance but the flowers are very small.
129	TĪ NGAHERE	<i>Cordyline banksii</i>	FOREST CABBAGE TREE	4m. Tī Ngahere differs from the more common cabbage tree having longer and wider leaves. It also branches from the ground to form multiple trunks. Large clusters of small white flowers late in spring. The inner leaves were eaten by Māori. Found throughout the North Is. to Westport in the South.
130	TAINUI	<i>Pomaderris apetala</i>		2-4m. A fast growing small tree with very crinkled hairy leaves. The pale green flowers are not as showy as its close cousin <i>P. kumeraho</i> . Flowers form in large upright clusters. Occurs naturally in only a few scattered locations in the north of the North Island and in Australia.
131		<i>Carex solandri</i>	FOREST SEDGE	Forms yellow-green clumps up to 50-60cm. <i>C. solandri</i> occurs through much of NZ from sea level to 600m, but is very rare in Southland and Fiordland. Similar in appearance to <i>C. secta</i> . The very small flowering and fruiting heads may be much longer than the leaves.
132	PUKA / AKAPUKA	<i>Griselinia lucida</i>		Forms a very bushy small tree up to 4m. The large glossy leaves do not join at the stalk evenly, a distinguishing characteristic. Puka is often epiphytic and can be found high in the crown of larger trees with roots extending to the ground. Found throughout both islands, but more common in the North Island.
133		<i>Brachyglottis greyi</i>		Small bush growing to 1m. The thick grey-green leaves have white margins and are oblong in shape. Terminal clusters of daisy-like bright yellow flowers form in summer. This species only occurs naturally along the Wellington coastline, but it is frequently cultivated.
134	HOROEKA	<i>Pseudopanax ferox</i>	TOOTHED LANCEWOOD	5-6m. This very slow growing small tree has slender juvenile leaves which are thick and saw toothed. Adult leaves are glossier and shorter. The attractive grey trunk of a mature tree can have the appearance of a thick erect rope. Localised in distribution, especially in the North Island.
135	KŌWHAI	<i>Sophora tetraptera</i>		4-12m. One of the better known tree species of New Zealand, the bright yellow flowers herald the start of spring. This larger leaved and flowered species only occurs naturally in the central North Island. Widely used by Māori for medicinal purposes
136	HOROKAKA	<i>Disphyma australe</i>	NZ ICEPLANT	This succulent ground cover has triangular leaves and is found throughout coastal New Zealand. White to mauve daisy-like flowers occur from early spring through to late autumn. Māori used the juice to help heal boils.
137		<i>Chionochloa flavicans</i>		A tussock that forms a dense 1m clump. The flowing green blade-like leaves are more pale on the underside. A striking feature is the abundant tall flower heads, with stalks up to 1.5m and attractive tawny plumes in summer. Occurs in the Coromandel and from East Cape to Hawkes Bay.

138	PUARANGI	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	NZ HIBISCUS	A short-lived perennial herb to around 40cm. The large cream flowers (4-5cm across) with deep purple centres are quite spectacular. There is some debate as to whether this species is native or was introduced by Māori when they migrated to NZ.
139		<i>Libertia peregrinans</i>	NZ IRIS	40cm creeping plant. The green blade leaves have a bright orange midrib and outer margin, although in poor soil conditions the whole plant can have an orange hue. The small white flowers sit just below the tips of the leaves. Localised in distribution throughout from sea-level to 1000m.
140	MIKOIKOI	<i>Libertia grandiflora</i>	NZ IRIS	40-50cm tufted plant with drooping soft green blade leaves. In spring the white three petalled flowers extend above the foliage, followed by black seed capsules that open on ripening. Occurs throughout the North Island and northern South Island.
141	PŪREI	<i>Carex secta</i>	TUSSOCK GRASS	A tussock like grass or sedge with leaves to 90cm. The fine drooping leaves produce a flowing but compact clump. When growing in swampy ground the roots of pūrei can form a dense matted trunk up to 1m tall. Found throughout New Zealand up to 900m.
142	HAKEKEKE	<i>Olearia macrodonta</i>		Up to 6m. The stiff greyish green leaves have a strongly toothed margin and a faint musky smell when touched or brushed against. The white daisy-like flowers occur in quite large clusters in summer. It is considered to be a cross between <i>O. ilicifolia</i> and <i>O. arborescens</i> .
143		<i>Scleranthus biflorus</i>		This groundcover is a bright green, moss-like cushion forming species. The narrow leaves are very small and densely packed with only the tips visible. Bears tiny white flowers. Occurs coastally throughout the North Island and on the east coast of the South Island.
144		<i>Uncinia rubra</i>	HOOKED SEDGE	This small tussock-like grass forms dark red to red/green clumps 20-30cm tall. The seeds are barbed and hook onto anything that passes close by, preferably the hairs on your legs. Distribution is scattered throughout New Zealand.
145	MIKOIKOI	<i>Libertia ixoides</i>	NZ IRIS	40-50cm tufted plant with soft, drooping blade-like leaves. In spring stalks of the white three petalled flowers emerge above the foliage. The flowers are followed by yellow seed capsules that may remain unopened for many months. Found throughout New Zealand.
146		<i>Raoulia hookeri</i>	VEGETABLE SHEEP	The soft silvery mats up to 50cm across formed by <i>R. hookerii</i> are often loosely termed vegetable sheep because of their appearance, as are many members of this genus. It has small pale yellow flowers. Found in open montane to alpine country from the lower North Island southward.
147	KĀRETU	<i>Hierochloa redolens</i>	SCENTED HOLY GRASS	A true grass 45-90cm tall. Leaf bases are a reddish purple, opening into a typical green blade leaf. Flowering stalks can be 1.3m tall. A highly fragrant grass which was woven into belts and necklaces worn by Māori woman. Found throughout NZ.
148	WAIŪATUA	<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>	SHORE SPURGE	A small herbaceous perennial with thin grey leaves and small purple flowers at the tips of the stems. The leaves and stems exude a milky sap when damaged. Distributed throughout coastal NZ, but now quite rare. Used by Māori for skin disorders.
149	PĒPEPE / TOETOE HUHARA	<i>Machaerina sinclairii</i>		50cm-1m. Pēpepe has flat bright green fronds that are quite stiff and iris-like in their form. Reddish brown flowering heads extend high above the leaves from late spring to early summer. Found in the north half of the North Island and Malaysia.
150	RENGARENGA	<i>Arthropodium cirratum</i>	ROCK LILY	A member of the lily family, rengarenga grows to at least 50cm. Leaves are greyish green in colour. Clusters of small white flowers extend above the foliage in spring, and may re-flower in Autumn. Found throughout the North Island and top of the South.
151	WHARARIKI	<i>Phormium cookianum</i>	MOUNTAIN FLAX	The smaller of the two species of NZ flax, an endemic, clump forming per-ennial of the Agavaceae family. The drooping leaves range from 60cm to 1.5m. Flowering stalks extend above the clump. Bell birds and tui love the nectar-rich yellow flowers. Found from sea-level to 1370m throughout NZ.

152	MINGIMINGI	<i>Leptecophylla juniperina</i>	PRICKLY MINGIMINGI	Shrub to 4m. The stiff, narrow leaves end in a fine prickly tip. The flowers are inconspicuous in comparison to the large white, pink or red berry-like fruit up to 1cm across. Fruit can remain on the shrub for much of the year. Found throughout NZ in lowland to upper montane forest and scrubland.
153	PĀNAKO	<i>Blechnum filiforme</i>	THREAD FERN	An unusual fern species with a groundcovering juvenile then adult climbing form. The juvenile has small fine fronds, up to 30cm in length. The adult climbs into trees and has a larger hanging frond up to 70cm in length. The common name refers to the delicate fertile frond. Found in lowland forests of the North and upper South Islands.
154	PONGA	<i>Cyathea dealbata</i>	SILVER TREE FERN	10m. The silver frond of the ponga is our national emblem. The silver occurs only on the frond stalk and under-side of the adult frond, not on juvenile plants. Māori used the upturned fronds to mark tracks used at night. Found throughout New Zealand in lowland to montane forest.
155	KIEKIE	<i>Freycinetia banksii</i> (Prev. <i>Freycinetia baueriana</i> ssp. <i>Banksii</i>)		Kiekie scrambles along the ground and up trees with the aid of its aerial roots. The tufts of spirally arranged dark green flax-like leaves hide the large flower and fruit. The base of the leaves surrounding the flower are succulent and edible. Māori used the roots for making fishing baskets and for lashings. Kiekie is found from North Cape to Westland.
156	MĀMĀNGI	<i>Coprosma arborea</i>		A small tree to 10m with pale fawn to grey bark. Leaves are distinctly round with a winged leaf stalk. Leaves are 5-6cm x 4cm, but noticeably smaller while juvenile. Both the flowers and the fruit are quite inconspicuous. Male and female plants are separate. Found in lowland forest and forest margins from North Cape to Kawhia.
157	KOROMIKO	<i>Veronica salicifolia</i> (prev. <i>Hebe salicifolia</i>)	WILLOW-LEAVED HEBE	This bright green, leafy shrub grows 2-4 m high. It has long narrow leaves with pointed tips and white, purple tinged, flower spikes that appear in January/February. Māori made herbal tea from the young leaves and chewed the bitter tasting buds to relieve diarrhoea.
158	RŌHUTU	<i>Neomyrtus pedunculata</i>	NATIVE MYRTLE	A small tree 6m, with square branches and very pale bark. Its leathery leaves are pale green with clearly visible gland dots. White flowers appear in January to February followed by small orange-yellow fruit. These were eaten by Māori when other fruit was scarce. Found along the lowland forest margins throughout New Zealand.
159	MIKIMIKI	<i>Coprosma linariifolia</i>	YELLOW-WOOD	The bark of this small tree is fawn grey with an underlying layer of yellow-orange. Growing to 8m, it has a defined trunk and slender, flexible branchlets. It flowers in November-December and has white fruit flecked with blue or blue-black.
160		<i>Cordyline kaspar</i>	THREE KINGS CABBAGE TREE	Similar to the common cabbage tree, but occurring naturally only on a limited number of islands off the Northland coast, most notably on Manawa Tawhi, or Three Kings Islands. It branches relatively close to the ground and its leaves are shorter and wider than those of its more common relative.
161	TŌĪ	<i>Cordyline indivisa</i>	MOUNTAIN CABBAGE TREE	This is the only New Zealand cabbage tree found in higher altitude forests. It has extremely dense, tropical-looking flowers and dark fruit that hang downwards, protected beneath a large head of broad, blue-grey leaves. The typically unbranched trunk can grow up to 8 metres. Found from Waikato to Fiordland.
162	TI KORAHA	<i>Cordyline pumilio</i>	DWARF CABBAGE TREE	The trunk of this small cabbage tree is either absent or short and spindly. Never growing to more than 1 metre it's low height and long drooping leaves give it a tussock-like appearance. Sparse, tiny flowers grow on thin, wiry stems. Limited to warmer parts of NZ north of Hamilton.
163		<i>Myosotidium hortensia</i>	CHATHAM ISLAND FORGET-ME-NOT	This attractive perennial herb, with its closely packed clusters of sky blue flowers and broad, glossy rhubarb-like leaves is endemic to the Chatham Islands. Once common around the coast, its range has been greatly reduced by grazing. Now commonly cultivated for garden use.
164	MAIRE	<i>Mida salicifolia</i>	WILLOW-LEAVED MAIRE	5m. A small slender tree with rough bark and narrow glossy leaves up to 12cm long. Most often found in lowland and lower montane forest, more common in the North Island. Small pale flowers. The bright red fruit takes around a year to mature.
165	MAIRE TAWAK	<i>Syzygium maire</i>	SWAMP MAIRE	12m. A smooth barked tree with a spreading canopy, favouring very wet ground. Swamp draining has killed many fine specimen. The glossy leaves often bear dark marks and blisters. The brilliant red berries contain one seed each.

166	ORO-ORO	<i>Nestegis montana</i>	NARROW-LEAVED MAIRE	Grows to 15m with many thin branches extending up from a short trunk to form a rounded crown. The narrow, dark green leaves are about 9cm long on adult trees. Leaves on the juvenile form may be twice that length. Found from Mangonui to Nelson.
167	AKEAKE	<i>Olearia traversii</i>	CHATHAM ISLAND AKEAKE	15m. Flowers September to December. A common forest tree of the Chatham Islands with pale, stringy bark and oblong, leathery leaves which are green on the upper and silky white underneath. One of the largest tree daisies in the world, it is widely cultivated in New Zealand. Not related to the akeake of the NZ mainland.
168		<i>Doodia aspera</i>	PRICKLY RASP FERN	A hardy fern with upright fronds that are reddish while young turning to pale green. Fronds up to 40cm long with 17 to 32 pairs of unstalked pinnae. Very common in Australia, Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island but uncommon, possibly even extinct in the wild in New Zealand.
169		<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	ROSY MAIDENHAIR	Widespread in northern parts of the North Island as well as eastern Australia, the Pacific and Africa. The fronds are tinged a rosy red when young before branching into their distinctive upright fan shape. The black stems have a covering of short stiff brown hairs. Grows in clumps up to 50cm high.
170	MINGIMINGI	<i>Leucopogon fasciculatus</i>	SOFT MINGIMINGI	Shrub to 5m. Mingimingi is a tough shrub with thin flaky bark, common in coastal forests. Forms clusters of small bell-like flowers. The small sweet berries are usually red but may range to white. The berries provide a useful food source for birds.
171	POATANIWHA	<i>Melicope simplex</i>		A small tree to 8m often found along forest margins from North Cape to Southland. The underside of the small fan shaped leaves are dotted with glands. Light green flowers with four petals are followed capsules which open to reveal very small, shiny black seeds.
172		<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	SICKLE FERN	While common in Eastern Australia and New Caledonia, in New Zealand this fern is confined to a few northern off-shore Islands and open coastal sites north of Auckland. Glossy fronds up to 50 cm long top stout dark brown stems. Sori form bands along the pinnae margins.
173	TARAWERA	<i>Pellaea rotundifolia</i>	Button / Round-leaved fern	Found throughout lowland and montane forests in New Zealand, though less common on the South Island's west coast. Forms a gradually spreading clump with trailing fronds (up to 40 cm long) with brown scaly stems. Sori form a band along the underside of leaf margins.
174	TŪŌKURA	<i>Dicksonia lanata</i>		This tree fern grows either prostrate with runners producing clumps of fronds, or with a slender trunk up to 2m tall in it's Northern range. The fronds have a pale underside and dense reddish-brown hairs at the base of the stem. Tuokura grows from Northland south through to the west coast of the South Island.
175		<i>Todea barbara</i>	KING FERN / HARD TODEA	A large fern growing to 2m with tough, yellowish green upright fronds. Sporangia are packed densely on lowermost pinnae. Found in Australia, South Africa and Northland. Becoming rare in New Zealand due to loss of its preferred open scrubland habitat.
176	HOROPITO	<i>Pseudowintera axillaris</i>	PEPPER TREE	8m. The leaves are shiny and lack the dark blotches of the more common <i>P. colorata</i> . Numerous small scent glands give the leaves a pungent peppery taste, Māori chewed them to relieve tooth and stomach ache. Early settlers used the bark as a quinine substitute.
177	PUNIU	<i>Polystichum vestitum</i>	PRICKLY SHIELD FERN / ROUGH SHIELD FERN	A clump-forming, cold tolerant fern with dark green, harsh textured fronds up to 70 cm long. The stem is densely covered in broad brown scales and hairs. Found throughout New Zealand south of the Hunua Range. Most common in the South Island and Sub Antarctic Islands.
178		<i>Coprosma virescens</i>		A bushy shrub that grows to 6m. It has a mottled knobby trunk, pale orange-fawn bark, and slender, flexible branchlets. Fresh leaves are pale green and trowel shaped with noticeable veins. Can be partly deciduous in winter. It flowers in October and has small white fruit. Found in lowland to montane forest and shrubland from Gisborne to southern and eastern South Island.
179		<i>Olearia hectorii</i>	HECTOR'S TREE DAISY	A small deciduous tree (9 m) with grey-brown furrowed bark. In spring small scented yellow flowers appear, followed by paired grey-green leaves with a white underside. Nationally rare. It is found on lowland plains from Marlborough to Southland, generally growing along stream banks and hill country.

180		<i>Olearia fragrantissima</i>	FRAGRANT TREE DAISY	A small tree growing to 6 m. Its slender branchlets are light brown and stiffly zigzagged with alternate leaves (lost over the winter). Creamy yellow clusters of deliciously scented flowers appear in November. Nationally rare, it grows in lowland areas from Banks Peninsula to Southland, generally on stream banks and sunny hill slopes.
181	PARATANIWHA	<i>Elatostema rugosum</i>		A low-growing, spreading plant found in damp, shady sites in North Island lowland forests. The coarsely serrated leaves (8-25 cm long) range in colour from bright green to deep red with a prominent pattern of veins. It is a member of the nettle family but has no stinging hairs.
182		<i>Melicytus flexuosus</i>		The slender, fawn-grey branchlets of this shrub are flexible, zigzagged and dotted with breathing pores. Leaves may be absent except in shaded situations. In November, small, creamy, bell-shaped flowers appear followed by white-blotched berries. Nationally rare, it occupies lowland river flats and forest margins. Previously known as <i>Hymenanthera angustifolia</i> .
183		<i>Coprosma pedicellata</i>		Grows to 6 m, flowers in November. It has brown bark (orange when scratched) and hairy branchlets and petioles. Leaves are dark green, paler beneath, with blunt or flat tips. It is characterised by having stalks (pedicel) on flowers and fruit. Nationally rare, this shrub is found in damp lowland areas and kahikatea forest in the southern North Island and the southern and eastern South Island.
184		<i>Coprosma wallii</i>		Flowers October - November. This nationally rare, bushy tree grows up to 5m. It has light grey bark with a red inner layer and dark green rounded leaves with a pale underside. The fruit are blue-black. Grows in lowland and montane shrubland and open forest in southern North Island and eastern South Island.
185		<i>Coprosma obconica</i>		A bushy shrub growing to 4 m. Its small glossy thickened leaves have reddish margins and pointed tips. They cluster on short branchlets which are very hairy when young. Distinctly pear-shaped fruits appear after September flowering. Nationally rare, it is found in dry lowland forests, riparian areas and tall shrublands near Taihape in the North Island and scattered throughout the South Island.
186	KOHUHU	<i>Pittosporum obcordatum</i>	HEART-SHAPED KOHUHU	Grows in a narrow column (4-10 m) with interlaced grey or reddish zigzagged branchlets. Young leaves are diverse in form; adult leaves are small and heart-shaped. Clusters of sweetly-scented pale yellow flowers appear from October to January. Sticky black seeds are contained in small capsules. Nationally rare, it grows in lowland forest and alluvial shrublands from Northland to Southland.
187		<i>Olearia fimbriata</i>		Small tree with thick furrowed bark growing to 6m. The branches are divaricating with small, rounded leaves. Small pale flowers appear from December - January. Nationally rare, it is found in montane and subalpine shrubland south of Banks Peninsula. - Text verification required
188	KAIHUA	<i>Parsonsia heterophylla</i>	NEW ZEALAND JASMINE	A common creeper throughout NZ. May climb to form a dense glossy thicket in the canopy. Showy, fragrant white flowers in spring and summer, then long narrow pods in autumn and summer. The juvenile leaves show a large variety of form. Sometimes mistaken for mangemange fern.
189	PATE	<i>Schefflera digitata</i>	SEVEN FINGER	Shrub or small tree growing to 8m throughout the forest under storey. Large clusters of flowers are followed by violet berries 2-3mm long which provide a valuable food source for native birds during winter. Commonly known as the Seven Finger due to the number of very large leaves, although the number can range from seven to ten.
190		<i>Adiantum formosum</i>	GIANT MAIDENHAIR	New Zealand's largest native maidenhair grows in dense clumps with lush dark green fronds up to 1m in length. Its black stems are highly divided into a triangular outline. In New Zealand it is now confined to the Manawatu Gorge area, but is also present in eastern Australia.
191	RĀTĀ / AKA	<i>Metrosideros perforata</i>	WHITE CLIMBING RĀTĀ	Rātā usually begin life as an epiphyte high in the branches of a host tree. Roots twine down to ground eventually engulfing the host. Bears a multitude of white flowers, leaf and flower shape is similar but smaller than its relative the pōhutukawa.
192	PŪNUI	<i>Cyathea cunninghamii</i>	GULLY TREE FERN	As the common name suggests a moist shady position is preferred by this tall slender tree fern which grows quickly up to 20m. The delicate fronds are soft and easily wind damaged. Unlike <i>C. Smithii</i> the dead fronds fall rather than forming a skirt, and the trunk does not bear a hexagonal pattern.
193	MATIPO	<i>Myrsine divaricata</i>	WEeping MATIPO	A small tree or shrub with a distinctly weeping habit growing to 4m. The small oval shaped leaves are thick and leathery, often with two lobes at the tip. Small flowers develop below the leaves singly or in clusters. Violet berries form late in summer. More common in the north, but found New Zealand wide.

194	MAUREA	<i>Carex comans</i>	LONGWOOD TUSsock	This densely tufted tussock grows throughout New Zealand in damp open areas from sea level to 1300 m. The narrow leaves are light green, red or brown with bleached tops. Flower heads appear on slender drooping stems.
195	TOETOE KĀKAHO	<i>Cortaderia fulvida</i>		A hardy grass colonising open clearings and stream banks throughout the North Island. The long tapering leaves are ridged with a pale underside. Drooping, creamy flower stems appear in October. Height: 2 m in flower.
196		<i>Tecomathe speciosa</i>	THREE KINGS VINE	A twining climber with large glossy leaves and tubular, creamy coloured flowers. Only one naturally-growing plant has been found on the Three Kings Islands. Once regarded as the world's most rare plant it is now widely cultivated in frost-free areas.
197	MĀHOE	<i>Melicytus novae-zelandiae</i>	COASTAL MĀHOE	A hardy coastal shrub growing to 3m from the Three Kings Islands to North Auckland. The leaves grow in an upright position and have a gently serrated edge with prominent veins. Clusters of small, pale yellow flowers may be tinged with violet at the tips of the petals and are followed by purple berries.
198	TORU	<i>Toronia toru</i>		A small, endemic tree reaching 10-12m. Its lance-like, dark green leaves have distinctive red stems. Yellow-brown fragrant flowers appear between October and February followed by pungent purple berries. Found from North Cape to East Cape in lowland and montane forests.
199	TOROPAPA/ KARAPAPA	<i>Alseuosmia macrophylla</i>	BUSH DAPHNE / SHRUBBY HONEYSUCKLE	This low, branching shrub is found in lowland or low montane forests in the upper half of the North Island. From August to November it produces sweet smelling tubular crimson flowers (3-4 cm long) followed by an edible fruit.
200		<i>Loxosoma cunninghamii</i>		Found intermittently from Coromandel to Northland in clearings and open shrubland. Reddish stipes up to 60 cm long supporting broad yellow-green fronds that are divided 3-4 times. Distinctive tubular growths covering spore capsules on the pale underside of the fronds. Unusually for NZ ferns, the genus is endemic.
201	KAKAHA	<i>Astelia nervosa</i>	MOUNTAIN ASTELIA	Grows in large colonies from lowland to low alpine areas throughout New Zealand although most common in damp mountainous habitats. Scales on the silvery strap-like leaves (up to 80 cm long) create a furry appearance. It has inconspicuous but sweet smelling flowers with red berries appearing in April to May.
202	HURUHURUWHENUA / PĀNAKO	<i>Asplenium oblongifolium</i>	Shining spleenwort	An attractive fern with glossy dark green leaves and robust stems (up to 1 metre) with fine scales. Sori found in distinctive parallel rows. Can grow on the ground or as a low epiphyte. Common in coastal and low montane forests of the North Island and upper South Island.
203		<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i>	Alpine water fern	Tolerant of sun, wind and frost this widely distributed fern is found in cooler southern hemisphere latitudes including the Sub Antarctic Islands. Slender fertile fronds stand upright above spreading mats of low-growing, scrambling sterile fronds up to 20 cm long. New growth is rosy pink turning to green.
204		<i>Asplenium lyallii</i>	Lyall's spleenwort	This fern favours limestone areas in drier parts of New Zealand from the Waikato south. Usually found in open forest and forest remnants. The glossy green fronds have up to 16 pairs of pinnae which can vary from smooth and entire to bipinnate and lobed. Scales occur on the lower stem.
205	AKA / AKAKURA	<i>Metrosideros fulgens</i>	RATA VINE / SCARLET RĀTĀ	This robust climber, found in lowland forests from Northland to Westland has stems up to 10 cm thick, rough flaky bark and leathery leaves. Bright orange-red flowers appear in autumn and winter, occasional yellow variants are seen. Māori used the sap and bark for a variety of medical uses.
206	HUTU	<i>Ascarina lucida</i>		Rare in the North Island; hutu is more commonly found on the South Island's West Coast. There is also a variety that is common on Raoul Island in the Kermadec group. It has bright green glossy leaves and dark purple stems. Aromatic flowers appear in October followed by white fruit in April.
207	TAWHAI RAURIKI	<i>Nothofagus solandri</i> var. <i>solandri</i>	BLACK BEECH	A tall forest tree growing to 25m. Black beech and mountain beech are closely related. Black beech is most common on harsher sites with lower fertility such as steep ridges and stony river margins. Flowers only occasionally, when flowering is heavy the whole tree can turn a bright red colour.

208	TĀWHAIRAUNUI	<i>Fuscospora fusca</i>	RED BEECH	An attractive tree with red-finged leaves. On fertile river terraces it can grow to 30m with a huge girth and massive buttressed roots. Its timber was once widely used for fence posts and railway sleepers. Commonly grows in mountain forests from Tauranga in the North Island to Te Anau in the South Island.
209	KAHAKAHA	<i>Astelia Hastata</i> , prev. <i>CollospERMUM hastatum</i>	WIDOW MAKER	A robust epiphyte, occasionally found growing on the ground. Forms large fan-like clumps within the lowland and coastal forests of the North and upper South Island. Flowers in panicles up to 30cm long from January to March, the red fruit are ripe by August. The weight of a falling kahakaha earned its common name.
210		<i>Dracophyllum sinclairii</i>		This slender branching shrub grows to 3 metres. Found from North Cape to Kawhia and East Cape, in shrubland and forest margins. The narrow, finely serrated leaves overlap tightly and leave noticeable ring scars on the dark brown trunk when they eventually fall. Small flowers appear from April to May.
211	AKATEA / TOROTORO	<i>Metrosideros perforata</i>	Clinging / Small-leaved white rātā	A small-leaved vine, occasionally found as a bushy shrub Northland to Banks Peninsula. Usually a climber, starting with small stems clinging to the host tree. Once in the canopy the stems expand to become robust, swinging vines with stringy reddish bark. Masses of white flowers in spring.
212	TŌTARA	<i>Podocarpus tōtara 'Aurea'</i>	GOLDEN TŌTARA	30m. Flowers October to November. A slow growing forest tree reaching great age. Small leaves are linear and flat with sharp tips. Male and female flowers are separate, the fruit is a valuable food for native birds. Colour and size variations such as 'Aurea' have been bred commercially.
213	KAKAHA	<i>Astelia chathamica</i>	CHATHAM ISLAND KAKAHA	Endemic to the Chatham Islands but commonly cultivated for garden use, this robust member of the lily family grows to 1.5m. Its silvery green, flax-like leaves have a prominent midrib and are covered in fine hairs. Male and female flowers appear on separate plants. Orange-red fruit occur in autumn.
214		<i>Pittosporum turneri</i>	TURNER'S KŌHŪHŪ	This endangered tree is found only in the central North Island growing, to 7m. The divaricated juvenile forms a bushy column shaped tree, straightening its tangled branch shape as it matures with larger leaves, flowers and fruits. The female plants produce creamy red flowers from October to December followed by fruits in January.
215		<i>Teucrium parvifolium</i>		An endemic closely-branched shrub found sporadically throughout New Zealand in coastal and lowland forests, usually on fertile terraces. Its small leaves are in opposite pairs on square orange-brown stems. The delicate, irregularly-lobed white flowers appear in spring.
216	HAKEKE / HĀKĒKEKE	<i>Olearia ilicifolia</i>	MOUNTAIN HOLLY	Notable for its sharply-toothed leaves and musky scent, this subalpine shrub (growing to 7m) is found in shrubland, forest margins and stream banks. South Island plants have wider leaves than northern plants. The lower surface is covered in light yellow flattened hairs. The light seeds are wind distributed.
217	RAUKAWA	<i>Raukaua edgerleyi</i>		Found throughout New Zealand in lowland and low montane forests. Grows to 10m. The juvenile form has 3-5 irregularly-lobed leaflets while the single adult leaves are smooth and glossy with a paler underside. Leaves have a lemony scent. The small green flowers occur on umbrella-like structures from September to December.
218		<i>Juncus kraussii</i> var. <i>australiensis</i>	SEA RUSH	This clump-forming rush grows in coastal wetlands from Northland to Okarito and Dunedin and in some inland geothermal sites. Its sharp-tipped stems grow to over a metre. In summer black seeds form on irregularly branched flowerheads. Spreads along creeping rhizomes but seedlings may also be seen growing direct from the flowers.
219	OIOI	<i>Apodasmia similis</i>	JOINTED RUSH	Densely formed rushlands of oioi are found in estuaries, along marsh lake shores and around hot springs. Growing up to 1.5 metres tall the colour varies from olive-green to orange-red. Male and female flowers occur on separate plants. Recognisable by the obvious nodes regularly spaced, it flowers from October to December and bears fruit from December to March. Oioi was used by Māori for thatching the outsides of their houses.
220		<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> var. <i>linearis</i>	TANGLE FERN	A widespread fern in the tropics; however this species is frost tender and in New Zealand it is confined to geothermally-heated soils in the central North Island. The wiry, irregularly-forked fronds grow in clumps up to 200 cm high. It spreads along distinctive hair-covered rhizomes (underground stem).
221	PARA	<i>Marattia salicina</i>	KING FERN	Large fronds (up to 3m long and 2m wide) uncoil from a short stem. Boat-shaped sori occur underneath the glossy leaves. Found in lowland forests in the northwest of the North Island and in Queensland. Favours damp gullies. Here in New Zealand its range has been reduced by introduced grazing animals.

222	KIWAKIWA	<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>		A common fern found in shady damp areas throughout New Zealand and also in Australia. Distinctly slim and dark fertile fronds stand out above the drooping rosette of sterile fronds. Fur-like scales cover the stipe and rachis. Fronds grow to 10cm.
223	KĀTOTE	<i>Cyathea smithii</i>	Smiths or Soft tree fern	An endemic tree fern growing to 8 m in forests throughout New Zealand. Present on the Auckland Islands, it is the southern most growing tree fern in the world. Kātote favours cool wet conditions and can be recognised by the permanent skirt of dead stalks trailing beneath a rosette of horizontally growing fronds.
224	PĀKAU /PĀKAUROHAROHA	<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>	Gully fern	Glossy fronds grow on a short trunk. Pinnae in 15-30 pairs with a regular vein pattern. Common in damp forests throughout New Zealand. Also in the Chatham Islands and Australia. Traditionally fronds were used to wrap food for cooking and processed as a medicine for stomach complaints.
225	PUKUPUKU	<i>Doodia media</i>	Rasp fern	Common in open sunny coastal and lowland areas of the North Island and upper South Island. New growth is a distinctive orange-pink. The robust fronds grow up to 25 cm with 20-59 pairs of pinnae. Sori contained in linear indusia on the underside of the pinna.
226	PIKOPIKO / TUTOKE	<i>Polystichum richardii</i>	Common shield fern	Stiff upright fronds (15cm x 30cm) are usually dark green on top and paler underneath. Dark hair-like scales can be found on the stem. Indusia are circular with a dark centre and pale rim. Common in lowland and low montane forest in high, light areas of the North Island and eastern South Island.
227		<i>Lastreopsis glabella</i>	Smooth shield fern	Finely-knit lacy fronds, up to 30 cm long, stand upright. The stems are a distinctive reddish brown with fine hairs along a groove in the upper surface and flat brown scales at the base. Commonly found in damp coastal and lowland forests throughout New Zealand
228	MANAMANA/ MOUKI	<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	Hen and chicken fern	This common fern has bright, shiny fronds up to 50cm. The bulbils on the upper surfaces form new plants when the old frond drops to the ground. Found in lowland to lower montane forests in moist areas throughout the country. The edible shoots were a traditional food source for Māori.
229	PIUPIU / PETIPETI	<i>Blechnum discolor</i>	Crown Fern	Common throughout New Zealand in dry lowland and low montane forests, often forming extensive colonies. The bright green sterile fronds grow in a distinctive crown-shaped form with the slightly longer, dark brown fertile fronds in the centre. Older plants may form a short trunk.
230	MANOAO	<i>Halocarpus kirkii</i>		This tree grows to 25m with a straight trunk and flaky bark. Distributed sparsely through lowland and montane forest from the Hokianga south to the Coromandel. Juvenile shoots have needle-like leaves that change abruptly to the compressed adult foliage. Both forms can appear on the same branch.
231		<i>Kunzea ericoides</i> var. <i>microflora</i>	Prostrate kānuka	A low-growing spreading shrub restricted to geothermal areas within the Taupo Volcanic Zone. Several slim trunks, with grey flaky bark and multiple twiggy branches, diverge from the base. Small sweet smelling white flowers appear in early spring.
232	HAUMATA	<i>Chionochloa rubra</i>	RED TUSSOCK	Found throughout NZ from lowland to alpine areas, preferring open habitat. It is a very long lived plant that seeds profusely at irregular intervals (masting). Southern Māori used tussock to make leggings that protected their bare legs from speargrass.
233	TAUHINU	<i>Ozothamnus vauvilliersii</i>	MOUNTAIN TAUHINU	The mountain cottonwood is normally found in open areas above the treeline. Its flowers have an interesting scent and are highly attractive to insects. It blooms freely over a long period of time.
234		<i>Carex dipsacea</i>	Teasel Sedge	A densely tufted sedge with light green to red-green upright foliage often used in amenity plantings. Dark brown spikey seed heads occur in autumn. Tolerant of both wind and frost, but prefers full sun and damp soil.
235		<i>Carex testacea</i>	SPECKLED SEDGE	This hardy native sedge grows to 50cm high, but its orange-red trailing leaves and seed stalks can be 2 metres long . Found throughout New Zealand in forests, grasslands and dunes, but is also widely used in amenity plantings.

236	HOUHIONGAONGA	Hoheria sexstylosa	Long-leaved lacebark	An endemic tree growing to 6m, favours the margins of lowland forests from the Waikato to upper parts of the South Island. Adult branches are long and slender with elongated sharply serrated leaves. Juvenile leaves are smaller and more rounded. Numerous white flowers appear in autumn followed by winged seeds.
237	TAIKO	Coprosma propinqua var. martinii		A cultivated prostrate form of coprosma propinqua var martinii from the Chatham Islands. It has hardy purple-green leaves, inconspicuous blue berries and interlaced branches that spread out into a mounded form around 40mm high and 1500 wide. Taiko tolerates a wide variety of soil conditions.
238	PUAWANANGA	Clematis paniculata		Found throughout New Zealand, this vigorous climber produces masses of showy white flowers in spring. Male and female plants are separate with female flowers slightly smaller. Seeds are carried on silky, wind-distributed plumes. The leaves, in sets of three, change from lobed to smooth-edged as the plant matures.
240	TĀWARI	Ixerba brexioides		A small tree (grows to 10 metres) with dark-green, leathery leaves. Found in damp areas in lowland and low-montane forest from Te Urewera to Kaitaia. In late spring it is laden with showy white flowers followed by distinctive capsules containing glossy black seeds. The flower nectar makes excellent honey.
241	TOETOE UPOKOTANGATA	Cyperus ustulatus	Giant umbrella sedge / Coastal cutty grass	This tall sedge grows in coastal and wetland areas in the North and upper South Island. The flower spikes, on upright triangular stems, are followed by clusters of dark brown seeds. The glossy olive-green leaves have sharp edges and a distinct rib. Māori used the leaves for thatching.
242		Pimelea tomentosa		A small shrub growing to 1m, found throughout the North and northern South Island. Branches are slender and straight, with prominent leaf scars and orange-brown bark. Young branchlets have whitish hairs. The grey-green, soft lance-shaped leaves are up to 25 mm long, with pale silky hairs on their undersides. The black fleshy fruits are conspicuous on branch tips.
243	RAUPŌ / KĀRITO / KOARE / NGĀWHĀ	Typha orientalis	Bullrush	Found throughout New Zealand in shallow wetlands and sheltered lakes. Grows 1 to 3m forming dense colonies which die back in winter. The flowerhead is separated into a narrow male spike and a velvety-brown female part which produces tiny seeds. Widely used by Māori in construction and weaving.
244		Juncus pallidus	Giant rush / Leafless Rush / Pale Rush	An upright robust sedge with flowering stems reaching 2 metres in height and up to 8 mm in diameter. Grows in dense clumps. Present throughout most of New Zealand in damp lowland and coastal areas
245	HAEKARO	Pittosporum umbellatum		A small endemic tree found in coastal forests from the Coromandel north. It has leathery dark-green leaves and, in spring, bunches of fragrant red to pale pink flowers that radiate out from the end of the stems. The small black seeds form in deeply lobed capsules.
246	KOHEKOHE	Dysoxylum spectabile	New Zealand Mahogany	A lowland and coastal forest tree growing to 15 metres. Found from North Cape to Nelson, it is notable for its long drooping spikes of greeny-white flowers growing directly out of the trunk and branches. The large glossy leaves are very possum palatable.
247		Tupeia antartica	White Mistletoe	Semi-parasitic, this plant can use a wide range of hosts including totara, Coprosma species, lemonwood and five-finger. Flowers are tiny and greenish-yellow, occurring between October and December; the fruits are white or pink. Threats include possum browsing, loss of pollinators and habitat loss.
248	RAURENGA	Cardiomanes reniforme	Kidney Fern	A beautiful fern growing often in dense forests and forming crowded mats, preventing competition from other species by exuding a chemical able to inhibit the growth of seedling roots. In dry weather the fronds curl up and appear dead, only to quickly recover with rain.
249	KAIKAWAKA / PAHAUTEA	Libocedrus bidwillii		A member of the cypress family, this tree enjoys conditions of high rainfall and cloud cover. Though similar to its relation, Kawaka, Kaitawaka has distinctive bark which separates in long narrow strips and has a conical-shaped crown.

250		<i>Adiantum cunninghamii</i>	Maidenhair Fern	A fern endemic to New Zealand and islands including the Kermadec and Chatham groups. This is one of the most widespread species of the genus <i>Adiantum</i> and is an adaptable plant able to grow in a wide variety of habitats.
251	TŪREPO	<i>Streblus heterophyllus</i>	Milk tree	A slender tree growing to 12 metres in lowland forests throughout New Zealand. White sap seeps from cut branches and leaves, hence the name Milk tree. Leaves have prominent vein lines on the underside. Bright red berries are present in summer.
252		<i>Olearia virgata</i>	Twiggy tree daisy	A shrub growing to 2.5 metres. Leaves occur in widely spaced opposite sets of two or more, but leaf shape varies regionally from small and rounded to long and narrow. Found from the Waikato south to Stewart Island in shrubland and forest margins.
253		<i>Olearia lineata</i>	Twiggy tree daisy	This rare tree is found in scrub and boggy areas of the South Island from Lake Brunner to Stewart Island. Long narrow grey-green leaves occur in opposite clusters on flexible, slender branches. Small creamy-coloured flowers occur from November to January. Grows to 8 metres.
254		<i>Coprosma areolata</i>	Thin-leaved coprosma	This upright, twiggy shrub or small tree with olive/tan foliage grows in forest from sea level to about 900 metres throughout New Zealand. The leaves have a distinctive network of looping veins. Small, yellowish flowers are followed by dark purple or black berries.
255	HOUHI	<i>Hoheria angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaved lacebark	Houhi has two distinct stages of growth. As a juvenile, it has small rounded leaves and interlacing branches, and it develops into a slender tree with long, serrated leaves as it ages. It is covered in white flowers during summer and autumn. Common throughout New Zealand.
256	KŌHIA	<i>Passiflora tetrandra</i>	NZ passion vine, native passion fruit	This vigorous shiny leaved vine climbs up and over other shrubs and trees, holding on to them with fine tendrils. It has a large amount of white flowers in spring, and on the female plants, these develop into inedible bright orange fruit.
257	RŌHUTU	<i>Lophomyrtus obcordata</i>	New Zealand myrtle	This shrub has smooth, mottled bark and its thick, leathery leaves are silvery green on top and paler underneath. Its many white flowers have very visible white stamens, and are followed by bright or dark red berries. Found in coastal and lowland forests from the Bay of Islands south.
258		<i>Leptinella nana</i>	Pygmy Button Daisy	The smallest of New Zealand's button daisies is a much-branched creeping herb with tiny bright green leaves and greenish-yellow flowers. Limited to a very few lowland and coastal sites in the Wellington region, Marlborough and the Port Hills, it grows on open disturbed ground.
259	NAU	<i>Lepidium oleraceum</i>	Cooks scurvy grass	This bushy perennial herb is largely confined to offshore islands, often found near seabird or seal colonies where the soil is more fertile. If crushed, the fleshy leaves give off a strong cabbage-like smell. Seriously threatened by loss of habitat and browsing.
260		<i>Muehlenbeckia astonii</i>	Shrubby toroara	An endangered shrub confined to dry coastal habitats near Wellington and north-eastern South Island. Its tiny deciduous leaves are bright green on a mass of interlaced orangey-brown stems. The fleshy fruits are an important food for many native birds and lizards.
261	KŌWAOWAO / PĀRAHARAHA	<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	HOUND'S TONGUE	A hardy fern with thick scaly rhizomes that scrambles over rocks and up tree trunks. Its glossy fronds vary in size, juvenile ones are undivided. Large round spore capsules on underside leave imprints visible on upper surface. Common throughout New Zealand except Otago; also found in Australia.
262	KŌWHARAWHARA	<i>Astelia solandri</i>	PERCHING LILY	Grows as an epiphyte or on the ground in North Island lowland forests and the South Island's west coast. The leaves (1-2 m long and 2-3 cm wide) are silver-coloured on the underside. Separate male and female plants. Male flowers are yellow to maroon; female flowers are yellowy-green.
263	HERUHERU	<i>Leptopteris hymenophylloides</i>	crepe fern	This soft, feathery, dark green fern with finely cut fronds grows up to 1m tall in the darker recesses of the forest

264		<i>Metrosideros diffusa</i>	White rātā	A slender vine which grows at least 6 m up trees, has small white flowers and is common in native forest from Northland to Stewart Island
265	NĪKAU	<i>Rhopalostylis sapida</i>	EAST CAPE NĪKAU	Mainland <i>sapidas</i> generally become stouter and more robust the further south, with Banks Peninsular and West Coast varieties displaying much thicker trunks than Northern forms. East Cape nīkaus are similar with typically large bulbous green crownshafts.
266	NĪKAU	<i>Rhopalostylis sapida</i>	LITTLE BARRIER IS NĪKAU	Faster growing superior green habit. Crowns of leaves more open and longer than Gt Barrier form. Variation occurs in leaflet width and crownshaft size which become enlarged in more exposed specimens. Rarely found outside of Little Barrier due to closed reserve restrictions on seed collection.
267	NĪKAU	<i>Rhopalostylis baueri</i> var <i>kermadecensis</i> [syn. <i>cheesmanii</i>]	KERMADEC IS NĪKAU	From wet forest areas of Raoul Island. Similar in appearance to Norfolk Is form, with broader leaflets and longer inflorescences than <i>sapida</i> , but has larger bright red fruit. Faster growing than Barrier Is forms but not as wind hardy in the open.
268	NĪKAU	<i>Rhopalostylis baueri</i>	NORFOLK IS NĪKAU	Northern most Nīkau species. Grows on sea and higher levels of the island. Broader leaflets than <i>sapida</i> , more subtropical appearance. Crown more open and arching. Slender green trunk. Longer cream flowers [900mm] than mainland forms.
269	NĪKAU	<i>Rhopalostylis sapida</i>	GT BARRIER IS NĪKAU	Faster growing, clean, wind hardy form. One of the most versatile landscape nīkaus. Takes light from a young age. Typically more compact than Little Barrier, but equally robust, with larger proportions to all parts, including crownshafts, compared to the mainland <i>sapidas</i> .
270		<i>Baumea complanata</i>		Very rare in the wild, this leafy sedge grows in open swampy and seasonally wet areas in the far north of New Zealand. Leaves are 3 - 15mm wide and grow to 900mm. Reddish brown tufted flower heads appear in spring.
271	TOATOA	<i>Haloragis erecta</i>	FIREWEED	Found throughout New Zealand, this perennial herb prefers forest margins and open or disturbed habitat. The multiple stems have pairs of opposite coarsely serrated leaves. The inconspicuous clusters of flowers occur throughout the year followed by small, usually winged fruit.
272	AKAKURA	<i>Metrosideros carminea</i>	Crimson rātā	A climbing vine that grows in North Island coastal and lowland forests from Taranaki to East Cape and north to Kaitaia. The beautiful crimson flowers appear in profusion during spring. Rounded juvenile leaves mature to become dark-green, glossy and pointed.
273		<i>Hebe hectori</i>	HEBE	This robust whipcord hebe grows to one metre. Various sub-species occur from the Tararua Range south to Fiordland in alpine and sub-alpine habitat. Unusual scale-like leaves occur on stout erect stems. Clusters of small white flowers occur on branch tips.
274	HEKETARA / TOATOA	<i>Olearia rani</i>	TREE DAISY	7m. This shrub or tree has thin greyish-brown bark and grows commonly throughout the North island. Heketara produces white flowers with yellow centres in spring or early summer. If the flowers are abundant and widespread it is said to be a sign of an impending drought.
275	RARAUHE	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> var. <i>esculentum</i>	Bracken fern	1-2 m. In shady places bracken fern will reach 4m high. The leaves have a wing-like appearance. The root, or arauhe was widely used for food. It was roasted, scraped and pounded. Stringy fibres were removed; it was re-roasted and rolled into cakes with certain berry juices.
276	TAUREPO / WAIU-ATUA / KAIKAI ARUHE	<i>Rhabdothamnus solandri</i>	New Zealand gloxinia	2m. Plants may be found in flower most of the year, but the red-orange flowers are most abundant and colourful during summer. The leaves and twigs of this plant were used in a vapour oven as an inhalant.
277	TĀWHIRIKARO	<i>Pittosporum cornifolium</i>	PERCHING KŌHŪHŪ	A branching shrub found in the North and upper South Islands as an epiphyte or growing on rocks. Thin leathery leaves grow in distinctive whorls. Red to yellow flowers are followed by ovoid capsules. These open to expose a bright orange interior and sticky black seeds.

278		<i>Centella uniflora</i>	Centella	A small creeping plant found throughout New Zealand in damp grassland and wetland edges. Leaves of variable size form in clusters with roots at the nodes. Flowers are whitish, tiny and short stalked.
279	MĀPERE	<i>Gahnia setifolia</i>	GIANT GAHNIA / RAZOR SEDGE	A robust sedge with sharp-edged leaves up to 3 metres long. Flowers occur in large tufted heads up to 1 metre. Seeds are a distinctive reddish brown. Found throughout the North island and upper South Island, mostly in light lowland forest and clearings.
280	RAUPEKA	<i>Earina autumnalis</i>	EASTER ORCHID	An endemic orchid found throughout New Zealand growing as an epiphyte or on rocks. Produces many unbranched cane-like stems with dark green leaves. These terminate in upright flower stalks from January to June. Flowers are mainly white and have a strong sweet smell.
281	KOHUHU	<i>Pittosporum kirkii</i>	KIRK'S KOHUHU	A shrubby epiphyte found in the northern half of the North Island, now rare. Thick leaves, 5-10cm long, radiate out from branch tips. Yellow flowers appear from October to December followed by woody fruit containing black seeds in a sticky yellow pulp.
282	WINIKA	<i>Winika cunninghamii</i>	BAMBOO ORCHID	Found in forests throughout New Zealand, this orchid has orangey cane-like tufted stems up to 1 metre long. White flowers with pink lobes appear in early summer towards the end of the branches. At 2.5cm wide the winika flower is the largest of New Zealand's epiphytic orchids.
283		<i>Earina aestivalis</i>	BAMBOO ORCHID / SUMMER EARINA	This epiphytic orchid is found throughout New Zealand including the Chatham Islands in windswept coastal forests. Numerous wiry stems grow to 60cm. Leaves are dark green with prominent veins. Greenish-cream flowers with a yellow-orangy labellum occur on drooping stems in summer.
284	TAWĀPOU	<i>Planchonella costata</i>		Naturally restricted to coastal regions in the upper third of the North Island. Tiny greenish flowers in summer, followed by date-sized fruits which take 12-15 months to ripen, changing from green to reddish orange to black. The fruit is relished by kereru and kaka. Māori used seeds from fruit to make necklaces.
285		<i>Elingamita johnsonii</i>		Discovered by M.E. Johnson in 1950, elingamita takes its name from the steamship 'Elingamite' which sank in the area in 1902. Naturally restricted to the Three Kings Islands. The large leaves are a glossy dark green. Tiny yellowish clusters of flowers appear in summer. The fruit is an edible red skinned drupe, tasting like an oily, salty apple.
286	ONGAONGA	<i>Urtica Ferox</i>		Shrub up to 2m with elongated, matt leaves 5-7cm, coarsely serrated. Stinging hairs cover leaf and stalk. Contact causes numbness lasting days. Flowers are small and crowded on spikes from November to March. A lowland plant found in the North and South Islands.
287	TUTU	<i>Coriaria Sarmentosa</i>	TREE NETTLE	Shrub growing to 5m with oval, glossy leaves 5-7cm on short stalks. Four angled branches with drooping racemes of flowers and purple berries in spring. All its parts are poisonous causing vomiting, convulsions, frothing from mouth and paralysis. Prefers river beds and stream banks.
288	PARAPARA	<i>Pisonia brunoniana</i>	BIRDCATCHER TREE	A spreading shrub or small tree with large glossy leaves. Found on northern offshore islands but almost extinct on the mainland. Pale cream flowers are followed by fruit that turn black as they ripen and are so sticky they can snare small birds and insects.
289		<i>Sophora molloyi</i>	DRAGONS GOLD / COOK STRAIT KŌWHAI	Dragon's Gold' is a cultivar of a small spreading kōwhai occurring naturally on Cook Strait Islands and adjacent north Island headlands. Favours inhospitable exposed sites. The yellow flowers occur through winter and into spring, often partly hidden by dense foliage.
290	RAUTAHI	<i>Carex lessoniana</i>	Cutty grass / Spreading swamp sedge	A robust carex growing to one metre, with a wide, creeping rhizome. Prefers damp, swampy ground and is ideal for stabilising stream banks. The hanging green spikes turn brown when ripe. Found throughout New Zealand though less common in the lower South Island.
291	PŌHUTUKAWA	<i>Metrosideros collina</i> cv Tahiti	TAHITIAN PŌHUTUKAWA	An evergreen shrub growing to 1.5 metres. A Pacific relative of our native pōhutukawa. It has silvery grey-green leaves, reddish stems and red flowers that occur for much of the year. A very popular garden plant for dry areas.

292		<i>Cordyline australis</i> 'Albertii'		This cultivar form of cabbage tree, often used in landscaping, grows up to 4 metres. The leaves are variegated with a pink to green central band and cream margins. Large clusters of small scented cream flowers occur in late spring, followed by white berries.
293	PETAKO	<i>Asplenium polyodon</i>	SICKLE SPLEENWORT	Ranges from Madagascar to the Pacific. In New Zealand it is common in forests throughout the North Island and the west of the South Island. Petako grows as an epiphyte or on the ground. It has long, arching, glossy fronds and a scaly dark brown stem.
294		<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	PACIFIC BEAUTY	This nursery-bred fern is an <i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i> (hen and chicken fern) / <i>A. surragatum</i> (from Lord Howe Island) hybrid. The fronds are glossier and more robust than its wild parents. Like many hybrids, it is unable to reproduce sexually but can be propagated via its bulbils (the chickens).
295	MAKAWE O RAUKATAURI	<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i>	HANGING SPLEENWORT	A common, usually epiphytic fern found throughout New Zealand in coastal to montane forest. Also found in Australia and Pacific Islands. Its hanging, dull green, leathery fronds grow to 1 metre and vary widely from almost smooth to much divided.
296	IRIRANGI / PIRIPIRI	<i>Hymenophyllum demissum</i>	DROOPING FILMY FERN	This common, endemic filmy fern is found in most New Zealand forests except in the drier parts of the South Island's easy coast. Usually grows on the forest floor or drooping from rotting logs. Spore-containing sori occur in pairs.
297		<i>Microlaena avenacea</i>	BUSH RICE GRASS / OAT GRASS	A very common ground plant in most New Zealand forests up to 1300 m. The smooth-edged, drooping leaves can reach up to 50 cm. Flowers occur on slender arching stems, seeds resemble rice. Tolerates browsing so often seen in grazed forest remnants.
298	MOKIMOKI	<i>Microsorium scandens</i>	FRAGRANT FERN	A climbing fern found in damp coastal and lowland forests south to Westland, also in Australia. Has a thin hairy rhizome, unbranched juvenile and deeply divided mature fronds with up to 20 pairs of narrow pinnae. As the name suggests it has a faint musky scent.
299	PEKA-A-WAKA	<i>Earina mucronata</i>	HANGING TREE ORCHID	A common epiphytic orchid found in New Zealand's lowland forests. Similar to <i>Earina aestivalis</i> but grows in large dense clumps and has narrower sharply pointed leaves. Distinctive black spots seen on stems and lower parts of leaves. Flowers in spring and early summer.
300	RERETI / NINI	<i>Blechnum chambersii</i>	LANCE FERN	Found on damp banks in forests to 750m throughout the country except the drier parts of the South Island. Also found in Australia, Fiji and Samoa. The young shoots of infertile fronds are tinged with pink, while mature fronds are a dark green with prominent veins.
301	TAWHAI RAURIKI	<i>Nothofagus solandri</i> var. <i>cliffortioides</i>	MOUNTAIN BEECH	At 15m, this is the smallest of the New Zealand beech trees. It grows in sub-alpine forests in the eastern and central North Island as well as the most mountainous parts of the South Island. The tapering leaves have typically rolled over margins.
302	HUTU / TAWHAI RAUNUI	<i>Nothofagus truncata</i>	HARD BEECH	A tall tree found in lowland forests south to Kaikoura. It is the only beech species found north of Auckland. Leaves are up to 35mm long with blunt serrations and apex. Male flowers are a bright orange-red. The trunk is often buttressed.
303	TUTAE KOKU	<i>Apium prostratum</i> subsp. <i>prostratum</i> var. <i>filiforme</i>	SHORE CELERY	A creeping herb with a thick grooved stem, a long tap root, and clusters of tiny white flowers. Māori used it medicinally in steam preparations. Early European sailors ate the leaves in a soup to combat scurvy.
304	NGAIO	<i>Myoporum laetum</i> var. <i>recumbens</i>	POOR KNIGHTS NGAIO / PROSTRATE NGAIO	This low spreading variety of ngaio is found naturally on the Poor Knights Islands. The glossy leaves are poisonous but were prepared by Māori to use as an insect repellent and to treat skin conditions, cuts and bruises.
305	WHARE-NGĀRARA	<i>Loxogramme dictyopteris</i>	LANCE FERN	Usually found in large spreading clumps on tree trunks or rocks in lowland or coastal forests throughout the country. The undivided fronds are up to 30 cm in length and have large diagonally placed sori that show through as distinct bulges on the upper surface.

306		<i>Podocarpus acutifolius</i>	NEEDLE LEAVED TŌTARA WESTLAND TŌTARA	A small tree that is related to the common Tōtara, but grows to only 4 to 5m, and has very sharp, needle-like foliage. This tree is naturally found only in the South island from the Marlborough Sounds to South Westland.
307		<i>Pittosporum divaricatum</i> (syn. <i>P. lineare</i>)		This shrub is related to the more common Kohuhu or <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> , but grows to only about 2m and has a typical divaricating form with rigid densely interlacing branches. It is found in scrub and forest in the southern North Island and eastern South island.
308		<i>Carmichaelia stevensonii</i>	WEeping BROOM / TREE BROOM	This broom has a very restricted range and occurs naturally on only a few river flats in Marlborough. It produces no leaves, and photosynthesis takes place in the green stems. The long branches are naturally weeping, and bear tiny mauve pink flowers in summer.
309	PINĀTORO	<i>Pimelea prostrata</i>	PIMELEA PROSTRATA	This low-growing shrub is found throughout New Zealand, except in alpine climates. It has tiny blueish (glaucous) leaves, and bears heads of small white flowers from spring to autumn. It is often found on exposed banks and rock faces, and tolerates very dry conditions.
310	TUAKURA	<i>Lastreopsis hispida</i>	HAIRY FERN	The common name comes from the fern's unusually hairy stalks. The fronds contain an insecticide-like substance that protects the plant from insect damage.
311	KAHAKA	<i>Astelia fragrans</i>	Fragrant astelia / Bush flax / Bush lily	A common New Zealand astelia, found in coastal to low-montane forests. The strap-like leaves have a reddish midrib with prominent ridges on either side. Female plants bear scented flowers in spring followed by closely packed orange berries.
312		<i>Deparia petersenii</i>		Widely distributed through Australasia and the Pacific. Not recorded in New Zealand until 1906. Now common from the Waikato north and spreading south. Found in lowland disturbed habitats and pasture. Dark green fronds have an unpleasant smell if crushed. Rhizomes and frond stems covered in hairy scales.
313	TITIPO	<i>Pteris macilentia</i>	SWEET FERN	A tufted ground-growing fern found in drier coastal and lowland forests in the North and upper South Island. Delicate-looking fronds grow to 90cm long with widely spaced pinnae. Spore cases are found in lines along the curled-in leaflet margins.
314	NGARARA WEHI / OTA	<i>Pyrrhosia eleagnifolia</i>	LEATHER-LEAF FERN	Grows in thick mats on rocks and tree trunks in diverse habitats throughout New Zealand. Can grow in dry conditions, water loss in minimised by thick smooth-edged fronds with a mat of fine hairs on the undersurface. Spores occur on the longer fronds.
315	PĀHAU KĀKĀPŌ	<i>Dawsonia superba</i>	GIANT MOSS	Growing up 40 – 50mm high, this is the tallest moss in the world. It is found in Australia and New Guinea as well as New Zealand. It has flat, pointed grey-green leaves arranged in a spiral around a reddish stem.
316	PIRITA	<i>Ileostylus micranthus</i>	HEMIPARASITIC MISTLETOE	Pirita's green leaves produce starch by photosynthesis. Its specially adapted roots penetrate the host tree, tapping into sap channels to extract water and nutrients. Tiny, greenish yellow flowers, pollinated by insects, Sept.-Dec. Bright yellow edible berries, Dec.-April.
317	INAKA	<i>Dracophyllum longifolium</i>		Found throughout New Zealand from sea level up to 1200 metres. Occurs in open forests where it can grow as high as 11 metres. In sub-alpine areas it generally grows to 1 - 1.5 metres. Inaka is a long-lived plant and can survive for up to 220 years.
318	NEINEI	<i>Dracophyllum latifolium</i>	SPIDERWOOD	Found throughout the North Island, from Mangonui southwards to North Taranaki and the Mahia peninsula, growing from sea level to 1,100 metres. Long slender leaves form clumps at the ends of branches. Often found growing under kauri.
319	MAUKURANGI	<i>Blechnum fraseri</i>	MINIATURE TREE FERN	Found growing in lowland forest New Zealand wide, often on the forest margins. Spreads by underground rhizomes which form large colonies. Leaves are dark green and acutely pointed at the tips. Forms a short woody trunk up to 1 metre tall.

320	RAUPO TARANGA	Xeronema callistemon	POOR KNIGHTS LILY	A slow growing, yet most attractive plant, the scarlet flower heads emerge up to 30cm from the sword-like leaves. Often found perched on coastal cliff faces or occasionally in the branches of trees.
321	TUTU	Coriaria arborea		Growing to 8 metres particularly along stream banks and in regenerating bush, this is one of the most deadly plants in New Zealand. Almost all the parts are highly poisonous. The long glossy green elliptical leaves do not have a leaf stalk. Flowers in October followed black berries.
322		Veronica x franciscana	HEBE 'BLUE GEM'	A cultivar of an early Veronica (previously Hebe) hybrid (V.speciosa x V.elliptica). It is easy to grow and, being salt tolerant, does well in coastal gardens. Bee-friendly fragrant blue-violet flowers occur over most of the summer. Grows up to 2 metres tall and wide.
323		Hebe	HEBE 'LAVENDAR LACE'	An upright, robust Veronica (previously Hebe) cultivar of either V.divaricata or V.rigida. The abundant pale-lavender flower spikes, occurring from spring through to autumn, fade to white with age. In well-drained soil and sunny locations, grows to around 1 metre tall.
324		Hebe	HEBE 'NATALIE'	A cultivar of Veronica speciosa (previously Hebe) with attractive purple flowers that attract bees and monarch butterflies. Tolerates wind, but prefers sun to shade. Grows to 1.5 x 1.5 metres with a sprawling growth form.
325	KOROKIO	Corokia cheesemanii	Corokia	A hybrid Corokia, it produced lightly scented, yellow flowers in spring and red berries in autumn. Can grow to 3 metres, though when cultivated it is often trimmed for hedging in dry sunny situations.
326		Coprosma	COPROSMA TUFFET	A small garden cultivar of Coprosma propinqua with a compact, much branched, but symmetrical spreading form that makes an interesting architectural shape. The small green-bronze leaves can vary considerably in shape. The female plants bear small blue fruit.
327	MIKOIKOI	Libertia cranwelliae	NZ IRIS	Rare in the wild, where it grows on steep damp banks, it has become popular for mass garden plantings. Its leaves occur in fans which spread away from the parent plant along yellow creeping stems. White flowers occur in spring followed by large yellow seed capsules.
328		Cotula coronopifolia	Bachelor's button	A low-growing, spreading perennial herb found naturalised in wet areas throughout lowland New Zealand and in many other countries. Its hairless succulent-like leaves may be smooth or irregularly lobed and its small button-like flowers are bright yellow.
329	UREURE	Sarcocornia quinqueflora	Glasswort / Beaded samphire	This salt tolerant plant forms large colonies in marshy coastal habitats in New Zealand and Australia. The fleshy stem and fused leaves grows to 30cm. Tiny flowers circle the end of the stems. It used to be burnt to produce soda ash for glass making.
330		Coprosma crassifolia		A branching shrub with reddish branches. The thick fleshy leaves have pale undersides and are 6-10mm long. Small green male and female flowers are followed by white fruit. An endemic, it is found in coastal and lowland forest and scrubland in the North and South Islands.
331		Coprosma dumosa		A bushy shrub with tiered branches found from the Kaimai Range south. The 4-6 mm-long leaves have small pits on the surface. Fruit develops in late summer with colour ranging from translucent white at lower altitudes to red at higher altitudes and further south.
332		Coprosma rubra		This endemic shrub is found mainly in eastern forests of the North and South Islands. Off-white fruit occur after flowering from February through winter. The slender branches and fuzzy twigs are reddish-brown. Thin leaves (10 – 20mm) taper to a winged stalk and have fine hairs on the margins.

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