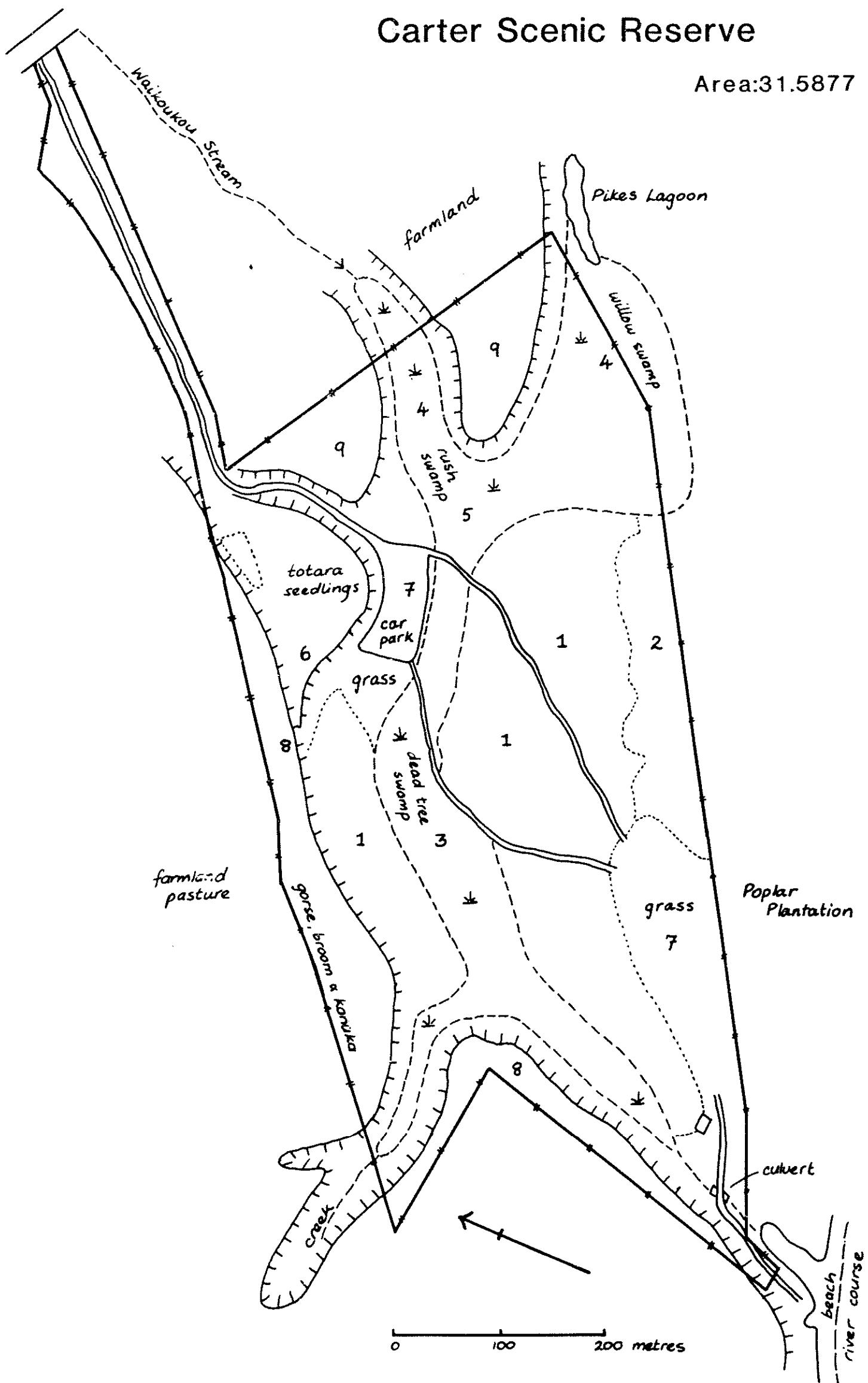


Carter Scenic Reserve

Area: 31.5877 ha



20
10
0



CARTER SCENIC RESERVE								GRID REF S26 296684-297685																																																																																																																																																											
for: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> scenery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bush <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> scrub/tussock etc <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wetland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> plants <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> animals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> geology/soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> history/prehistory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> water supply																																																																																																																																																																			
LOCATION Beside the Ruamahanga River, 7.5 km east of Carterton, Southern Wairarapa.								AREA ha/act 31.5877 L.D. No. Part Lot 16, DP 3680, Blocks XII and XVI, STATUS Scenic Tiffin SD RES sub-Ctee																																																																																																																																																											
ACCESS From Gladstone Road, access is along a metalled track (with two gates) to a carpark and picnic area. Elsewhere in the reserve access is by foot.								CONTROL CCL GAZETTED 1921 RESERVED 1916																																																																																																																																																											
OUTLINE & TOPO The reserve lies in the flat, alluvial Wairarapa Basin, on two old river terraces of the Ruamahanga River, separated by a 3m scarp. The remains of an oxbow on one terrace is now a swamp, fed by the steep-gullied Waikoukou Stream from the west. The vegetation represents the 'patchwork' landscape once widespread in the Wairarapa, of grass, swamp, scrub and alluvial podocarp forest. The varied swamp areas include some recently flooded forest.								In 1896, Charles Rooking Carter willed that HISTORY this part of his estate be preserved. The Public Trust Office instituted its reservation when he died. AIR PHOTO SN 8171 J/3 date																																																																																																																																																											
SURROUNDINGS There is access through the SW end of the reserve to the Ruamahanga river-flats. All other boundaries border farmland, of agricultural and silvicultural land-use. There are several patches of native vegetation along the banks of the Ruamahanga River but beyond the old terraces, little has been preserved.								nearby town 7.5 km Carterton nearest reserve 12... km Tate SR public road Gladstone Road sea (km) 13..																																																																																																																																																											
GEOLOGY Alluvial deposits of the Wairarapa alluvial basin.								ALTITUDE m/s 61.																																																																																																																																																											
SPM Alluvium and river silts.								ASPECT South																																																																																																																																																											
SOIL Ruamahanga sand, Ahikouka silt loam, Kokotau silt loam, Wharekaka hill soil (recent luvin, grey recent and yellow grey earths).								RAIN mm/yr 864 (approx)																																																																																																																																																											
DRAINAGE Poor to moderate.								NAT FERTILITY Moderate																																																																																																																																																											
MAIN HABITATS and FEATURES <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">RES</th> <th rowspan="2">ID</th> <th rowspan="2">NZ</th> <th rowspan="2">NOT</th> <th rowspan="2">ID</th> <th rowspan="2">NZ</th> <th rowspan="2">native</th> <th rowspan="2">ex</th> <th colspan="2">area</th> <th rowspan="2">regen</th> <th rowspan="2">NAT /</th> <th rowspan="2">trend:</th> <th rowspan="2">exotics</th> </tr> <tr> <th>%</th> <th>ha</th> <th>1st</th> <th>2nd</th> <th>ind</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>1.</td> <td>Podocarp forest on alluvium of Kahikatea-matai/titoki with totara on well drained terrace slopes.</td> <td>27.8</td> <td>8.8</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td>H</td> <td>H</td> <td>S</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>2.</td> <td>Swampy bush and flax.</td> <td>5.4</td> <td>1.7</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td>M</td> <td>H</td> <td>S</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>3.</td> <td>"Dead-tree swamp" where flooding of kahikatea stand has left dead stumps in wet swamp with rushes, sedges and weeds.</td> <td>8.8</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>M</td> <td>M</td> <td>S</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>4.</td> <td>Willow dominated swamp of eastern end reserve.</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>M</td> <td>L</td> <td>S</td> <td>H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>5.</td> <td>Eastern, central and western swamps of raupo, rushes and flax.</td> <td>8.8</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>✓</td> <td></td> <td>M</td> <td>H</td> <td>S</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>6.</td> <td>Grass and open scrub with kanuka and weeds, containing the collection of 8 Coprosma spp. Totaras were planted for protection after removal of pines.</td> <td>5.0</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>M</td> <td>M</td> <td>S</td> <td>H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>7.</td> <td>Open grassed area at SW end, fringed by bush and periodically mown.</td> <td>17.4</td> <td>5.5</td> <td></td> <td>✓</td> <td>M</td> <td>L</td> <td>S</td> <td>H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>8.</td> <td>Gorse, broom and kanuka along NW and W boundary.</td> <td>15.2</td> <td>4.8</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>H</td> <td>M</td> <td>S</td> <td>H</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>✓</td> <td>9.</td> <td>Fine plantation.</td> <td>8.2</td> <td>2.6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>99.4</td> <td>31.5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								RES	ID	NZ	NOT	ID	NZ	native	ex	area		regen	NAT /	trend:	exotics	%	ha	1 st	2 nd	ind	✓	✓	✓	✓	1.	Podocarp forest on alluvium of Kahikatea-matai/titoki with totara on well drained terrace slopes.	27.8	8.8	✓		H	H	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	2.	Swampy bush and flax.	5.4	1.7	✓		M	H	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	3.	"Dead-tree swamp" where flooding of kahikatea stand has left dead stumps in wet swamp with rushes, sedges and weeds.	8.8	2.8	✓	✓	M	M	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	4.	Willow dominated swamp of eastern end reserve.	2.8	0.9	✓	✓	M	L	S	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	5.	Eastern, central and western swamps of raupo, rushes and flax.	8.8	2.8	✓		M	H	S	✓	✓	✓	✓	6.	Grass and open scrub with kanuka and weeds, containing the collection of 8 Coprosma spp. Totaras were planted for protection after removal of pines.	5.0	1.6	✓	✓	M	M	S	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	7.	Open grassed area at SW end, fringed by bush and periodically mown.	17.4	5.5		✓	M	L	S	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	8.	Gorse, broom and kanuka along NW and W boundary.	15.2	4.8	✓	✓	H	M	S	H	✓	✓	✓	✓	9.	Fine plantation.	8.2	2.6													99.4	31.5							
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CONDITION In the past human interference with the delicate drainage balance has killed an area of bush, now wet swamp, and public over-use and stock grazing have prevented regrowth in some areas. Protective pine planting has not created a regeneration environment so totaras have been planted along access and pines will be felled when mature. The forest is in good condition with good regeneration.																																																																																																																																																																			
FENCING Weeds throughout open areas, some noxious.																																																																																																																																																																			
Farm boundaries are well fenced and the important <i>Coprosma</i> area has been fenced off.																																																																																																																																																																			
PRIORITY Low, but maintenance must be continued.																																																																																																																																																																			
RATING 0-10 SCIENTIFIC Rare and uncommon plants; 'patchwork' of plant communities. SCENIC 5 RECREATION 6 Over-used in past, now limited to walking, picnicking and games on mowed lawn.																																																																																																																																																																			
CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS A feature of this reserve is that after 60 years of reservation, the bush has retained its integrity as a stand of swamp and semi-swamp forest, unlike remnants reserved elsewhere which have been modified by drainage, etc. However, during the 1960's problems caused by overuse resulted in closure to the public for 7 years (1969-1976). Since then, careful appraisal of the vegetation has revealed new, rare and uncommon plant species and a high diversity of plant groups for such a small area. This is imbued by the delicate drainage balance providing a sequence from creek and swamp through to well-drained alluvium. The destruction of other regional native stands has increased the value of this reserve.																																																																																																																																																																			
Present management proposals provide a controlled recreational use of the reserve, with the 'lawn' area having pedestrian access only from the circular track. Toilets and picnic amenities are proposed for the carpark, and eventual development of further tracks through other areas. The stream entering the reserve is recognised as part of its ecological system and because any change in land use in the gully could threaten the reserve, acquisition of the gully should be considered. Care must be taken that drainage is not impeded especially in the culvert area. The area containing the <i>Coprosmas</i> is to be kept low-key to prevent drawing public attention to it. To ensure protection for this type locality, it may be necessary to re-classify this area as a scientific reserve.								(Continued..)																																																																																																																																																											
1 NATURALNESS 2 TREND: D deteriorating; S steady; I improving								11 hours Fine conditions IG 1981																																																																																																																																																											

Carter Indicator sp? but not on list of T. Plants
Vassiloff, Clark & Gabites 1986

(22) T. Plants

NATIVE SPECIES

Trees and shrubs

- Alectryon excelsus*
- Aristotelia serrata*
- Beilschmiedia tawa*
- Brachyglottis repanda*
- Carmichaelia arborea*
- Carpodetus serratus*
- Coprosma areolata*
- C. crassifolia*
- C. grandifolia*
- C. lucida*
- C. propinqua* var *propinqua*
- C. rhamnoides*
- C. ericifolia*
- C. robusta*
- C. rotundifolia*
- C. rubra*
- C. tenuicaulis*
- C. violacea*
- C. propinqua* X *C. robusta*
- Cordyline australis*
- Coriaria arborea*
- Elaeocarpus dentatus*
- E. hookerianus*

Climbers and lianes, etc.

- Calystegia tuguriorum*
- Clematis foetida*
- C. paniculata*
- Fuchsia perscandens*
- Metrosideros colensoi*
- M. diffusa*
- M. perforata*

Grasses, rushes and like plants

- Agropyron* sp. (A. *scabrum* agg.)
- Carex dipsacea* s.s.
- C. dissita*
- C. geminata* s.s.
- C. inversa*
- C. lambertiana*
- C. lessoniana*
- C. maorica*
- C. secta* s.s.
- C. solandri*
- C. raouii* s.s.
- C. virgata*

Herbs

- Acaena anserinifolia*
- Arthropodium candidum*
- Astelia fragrans*
- Australina pusilla*
- Callitricha petriei*
- Cardamine* sp. (a) (*C. debilis* agg.)
- C. sp.* (b) (*C. debilis* agg.)
- C. sp.* (c) (*C. debilis* agg.)
- C. sp.* (d)
- (unnamed; aff. *C. corymbosa*)
- Centella uniflora*
- Cotula australis*
- C. coronopifolia*
- C. squamida*
- Craspedia uniflora* var. *grandis*
- Dichondra repens*
- D. sp.*
- Drosera auriculata*
- Earina autumnalis*
- E. mucronata*

Ferns

- Adiantum aethiopicum*
- A. cunninghamii*
- A. diaphanum*
- Anarthropteris lanceolata*
- Arthropteris tenella*
- Asplenium bulbiferum*
- A. colensoi*
- A. flabellifolium*
- A. hookerianum*
- A. oblongifolium*
- A. polyodon*
- A. sp.* (*A. flaccidum* agg.)
- A. bulbiferum* X *A. flaccidum*
- A. bulbiferum* X *A. hookerianum*

- Fuchsia excorticata*
- Fuchsia excorticata* X *F. perscandens*
- Hebe stricta* var. *atkinsonii*
- Helichrysum aggregatum*
- Hoheria populnea* var. *lanceolata*
- H. angustifolia* X *H. populnea*
var. *lanceolata*
- Ileostylis micrantha*
- Knightia excelsa*
- Laurelia novae-zelandiae*
- Leptospermum ericoides*
- L. scoparium*
- Leucopogon fasciculatus*
- Lophomyrtus bullata*
- L. obcordata*
- Meticope simplex*
- Melicytus micranthus*
- M. ramiflorus*
- Myrsine australis*
- M. divaricata*
- M. salicina*

- Nestegis cunninghamii*
- N. lanceolata*
- Olearia rani*
- O. virgata* var. *virgata*
- Paratrophis microphylla*
- Pennantia corymbosa*
- Pittosporum eugenioides*
- P. tenuifolium*
- Plagianthus betulinus*
- Podocarpus dacrydioides*
- P. spicatus*
- P. totara*
- Pseudopanax anomalus*
- P. arboreus*
- P. crassifolius*
- Schefflera digitata*
- Solanum aviculare*
- Sophora microphylla*
- Syzygium maire*
- Teucrium parviflorum*
- Urtica ferox*

- Muehlenbeckia australis*
- M. complexa*
- M. australis* X *M. complexa*
- Parsonsia capsularis* var. *ochracea*
- P. heterophylla*
- P. capsularis* X *P. heterophylla*

- Passiflora tetrandra*
- Ripogonum scandens*
- Rubus australis*
- R. schmideliooides*
- R. australis* X *R. schmideliooides*

- Cyperus ustulatus*
- Dichelachne crinita*
- Echinopogon ovatus*
- Eleocharis acuta*
- Juncus australis*
- J. gregiflorus*
- J. sarophorus*
- J. sp.*
- Luzula picta*
- Microlaena avenacea*
- M. polynoda*
- M. stipoides*

- Notodanthonia clavata*
- N. racemosa*
- Poa anceps* var. *anceps*
- P. sp.* (unnamed; aff. *P. imbecilla*)
- Scirpus inundatus*
- S. reticularis*
- S. sulcatus* var. *distigmatosus*
- Uncinia banksii*
- U. laxiflora*
- U. scabra*
- U. uncinata*

- Epilobium nummularifolium*
- Galium propinquum*
- G. trilobum*
- Geranium microphyllum*
- Gnaphalium audax*
- G. gymnocephalum*
- G. involucratum*
- G. sp.* (*G. luteo-album* agg.)
- Haloragis erecta*
- Hydrocotyle americana*
- H. elongata*
- H. moschata*
- H. sp.* (*H. novae-zelandiae* agg.)
- Lemna minor*
- Libertia ixioides*
- Mazus pumilio*
- Microrhiza unifolia*
- Myosotis spathulata*
- Oxalis sp.*
- Parietaria debilis*

- Pelargonium inodorum*
- Phormium tenax*
- Plantago raoulii* var.
- Pratia angulata*
- Pterostylis allobula*
- Ranunculus hirtus*
- Senecio glomeratus*
- S. hispidulus*
- S. minimus*
- S. quadridentatus*
- Schizeilema trifoliolatum*
- Stellaria parviflora*
- Tillaea acutifolia*
- Typha orientalis*
- Urtica incisa*
- U. linearifolia*
- Viola lyallii*
- Wahlenbergia colensoi*
- W. marginata*

- Azolla rubra*
- Blechnum chambersii*
- B. filiforme*
- B. fluviatile*
- B. membranaceum*
- B. sp.* (*B. capense* agg) (bog sp.)
- Cyathea dealbata*
- Dicksonia squarrosa*
- Grammitis billardieri*
- Histiopteris incisa*
- Hymenophyllum rarum*
- H. sanguinolentum*
- H. scabrum*

- Hypolepis tenuifolia*
- Lastreopsis glabellia*
- L. microsora* ssp. *pentangularis*
- L. velutina*
- Leptopteris hymenophylloides*
- Pellaea rotundifolia*
- Phymatosorus diversifolius*
- P. scandens*
- Polystichum richardii*
- P. silvaticum*
- Pneumatopteris pennigera*
- Pteridium esculentum*
- Pteris tremula*
- Pyrrosia serpens*

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C. propinqua var propinqua
C. rhamnoides
C. rigidia
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N. racemosa
Poa anceps var. anceps
P. sp. (unnamed; aff. P. imbecilla)
Scirpus inundatus
S. reticularis
S. sulcatus var distigmatosus
Uncinia banksii
U. laxiflora
U. scabra
U. uncinata

Epilobium nummularifolium
Galium propinquum
G. trilobum
Geranium microphyllum
Gnaphalium audax
G. gymnocephalum
G. involucratum
G. sp.(G. luteo-album agg.)
Haloragis erecta
Hydrocotyle americana
H. elongata
H. moschata
H. sp.(H. novae-zelandiae agg.)
Lemna minor
Libertia ixoides
Mazus pumilio
Microtis unifolia
Myosotis spathulata
Oxalis sp.
Parietaria debilis

Pelargonium inodorum
Phorium tenax
Plantago raoulii var.
Pratia angulata
Pterostylis allobula
Ranunculus hirtus
Senecio glomeratus
S. hispidulus
S. minimus
S. quadridentatus
Schizolema trifoliolatum
Stellaria parviflora
Tillaea acutifolia
Typha orientalis
Urtica incisa
U. linearifolia
Viola lyallii
Wahlenbergia colensoi
W. marginata

Azolla rubra
Blechnum chambersii
B. filiforme
B. fluviatile
B. membranaceum
B. sp.(B. capense agg) (bog sp.)
Cyathea dealbata
Dicksonia squarrosa
Grammitis billardieri
Histiopteris incisa
Hymenophyllum rarum
H. sanguinolentum
H. scabrum

Hypolepis tenuifolia
Lastreopsis glabella
L. microsora ssp. pentangularis
L. velutina
Leptopteris hymenophylloides
Pellaea rotundifolia
Phymatosorus diversifolius
P. scandens
Polystichum richardii
P. silvaticum
Pneumatopteris pennigera
Pteridium esculentum
Pteris tremula
Pyrrosia serpens

EXOTIC SPECIES

Clematis vitalba
willow

pines
grasses

Jerusalem cherry
ragwort

BIRDS

Native

crake
fantail
grey duck
grey teal
greywarbler

kingfisher
morepork
N.Z. pigeon
rifleman
shining cuckoo

shoveller
silvereye
tomtit
tui

Introduced

blackbird
Californian quail
chaffinch
goldfinch

greenfinch
hedge sparrow
mallard

songthrush
starling
yellowhammer