revegetation WITH NATIVES

Natives with an Alder shelter belt

Appletons' first catalogue listed eleven species of indigenous plants back in 1968, well before native plantings were popular. Initially, all plants were grown openground with more difficult to transplant species now being grown in plug cells. This allows better survival in adverse conditions of dessicating winds and drought.

Large mature totara, kahikatea and matai growing at the Wakefield nursery produce regular seed crops which we collect. Care is taken to collect from cold, hardy provenances of other species so that they will survive the regular -8°C frost that the Wakefield nursery gets during winter.

A range of grasses, revegetation and forest species in a range of sizes are available for your planting projects.

Re-planting lowland forest

MOIST SITES

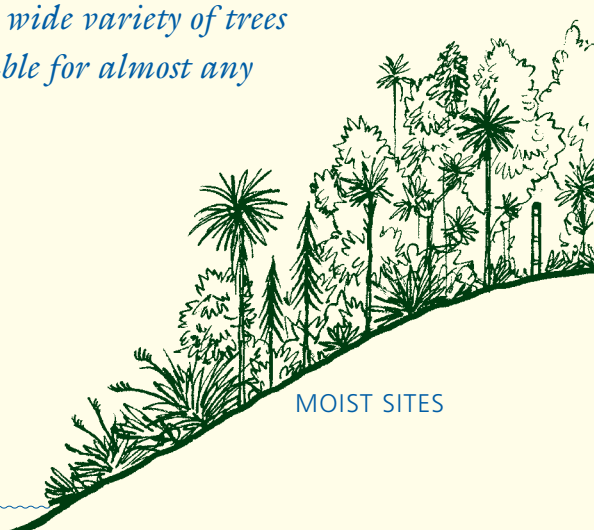
We are fortunate to have a number of outstanding evergreen plants that will tolerate very wet sites. The iconic Kahikatea of Westland, with their tall straight trunks rising out of the waters edge is an excellent example.

The following plants will tolerate continually damp or wet conditions:

Carex buchananii
Carex flagellifera
Cordyline australis
Dacrycarpus dacrydioides
Phornium purpureum
Phornium tenax
Schoenoplectus validus
Sophora microphylla
Sporodanthus traversii

Stream edges

There are such a wide variety of trees and shrubs suitable for almost any situation.



Successful re-vegetation

Many of our native trees and shrubs have outstanding foliage and a distinctive appearance.

FOREST ZONE

A mixture of understorey and forest trees. Most species will grow as a mixture initially with the larger trees ultimately dominating.

Carex species
Chinochloa species
Cordyline australis
Cortaderia species
Dacrycarpus dacrydioides
Dodonaea viscosa
Griselinia littoralis
Kunzea ericoides
Phormium species
Pittosporum species
Plagianthus regius
Podocarpus species
Prumnopitys taxifolia
Sophora species

DRY SITES

Dry sites are particularly challenging to successful establishment initially, but once established many native plants are well adapted to dry sites.

The following plants are suitable for dry sites:

Carex buchananii
Carex comans
Carex testacea
Chionochloa beddiei
Chionochloa conspicua
Chionochloa flavicans
Cordyline australis
Dodonaea viscosa
Griselinia littoralis
Phormium cookianum
Pittosporum eugenoides
Pittosporum tenuifolium
Plagianthus regius
Poa cita
Podocarpus hallii
Podocarpus totara
Sophora (all)

FOREST ZONE