

In Wellington we have lost 95 percent of our original forest cover.

Wellington City Council is committed to helping restore Te Korowai a Tane – the cloak of Tane. We are replanting the city's natural and bush areas with native plants and trees.

You can help.



2010 International Year of Biodiversity

PDWCC81102

Planting in your community

Help at a community planting, join a restoration group or start your own. A growing number of people are taking care of the bush, coast and streams in their communities.

Wellington City Council gives advice, plants and support for community groups doing native restoration projects.

Remarkable work is being done through this scheme. We welcome future efforts, and can help community groups plan projects. To find out more, phone 499 4444 and ask to speak to your local park ranger.

In addition, native plants are given for planting on public land next to private property. The Council provides the plants and information on planting and maintenance, but residents are responsible for the planting and ongoing care. People can apply online for this scheme between January and March.

Visit Wellington.govt.nz for more information.



Planting in your garden



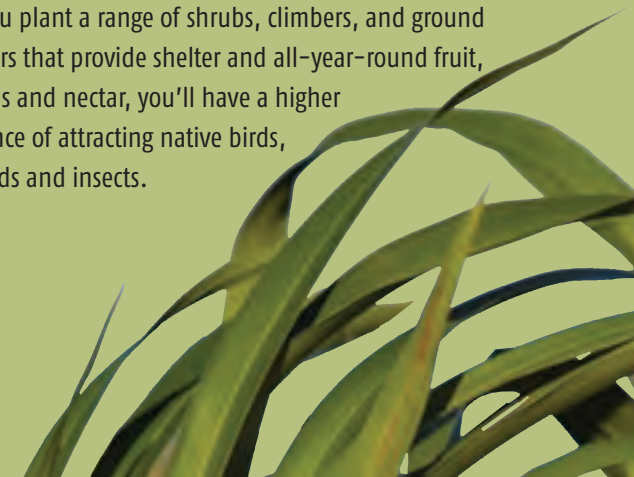
By using native plants in your garden, you can:

- preserve native species, some of which are threatened
- enhance the appearance of your garden
- reduce the amount of care and water your garden needs
- provide homes for native wildlife.

Plants that are adapted to local conditions often need less care and attention. They'll be hardier and more likely to survive than plants from other areas and that makes them lower maintenance.

By maintaining links between your garden and nearby bush and other ecosystems, you can provide a 'green corridor' for birds and other wildlife.

If you plant a range of shrubs, climbers, and ground covers that provide shelter and all-year-round fruit, seeds and nectar, you'll have a higher chance of attracting native birds, lizards and insects.



Some species suitable for Wellington



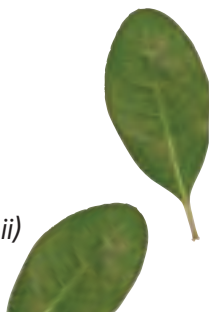
Remember to match the size of the plant to the size of the area you are planting. Smaller plants tend to be more suitable for gardens and large trees more suitable for restoration projects.

Low-growing plants

Climbing fuchsia (*Fuchsia perscandens*)
New Zealand daphne (*Pimelea prostrata*)
Silver tussock (*Poa cita*)
New Zealand blueberry (*Dianella nigra*)
Weeping sedge (*Carex flagellifera*)
Pukio (*Carex secta*)
Ginger sedge (*Carex testacea*)
Swamp sedge (*Carex virgata*)
New Zealand iris (*Libertia grandiflora*)
Pōhuehue (*Muehlenbeckia complexa*)
Bush lily (*Astelia fragrans*)

Medium plants

Mingimingi (*Coprosma propinqua*)
Taupata (*Coprosma repens*)
Karamu (*Coprosma robusta*)
Kawakawa (*Macropiper excelsum*)
Shrubby tororaro (*Muehlenbeckia astonii*)



Koromiko (*Hebe stricta*)
Toetoe (*Cortaderia fulvida*)
Flax (*Phormium cookianum*)
Flax (*Phormium tenax*)

Trees

Manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*)
Kanuka (*Kunzea ericoides*)
Cabbage tree (*Cordyline australis*)
Akiraho (*Olearia paniculata*)
Ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*)
Kohuhu (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*)
Lemonwood (*Pittosporum eugenioides*)
Wineberry (*Aristotelia serrata*)
Mapou (*Myrsine australis*)
Five-finger (*Pseudopanax arboreus*)
Kowhai (*Sophora microphylla*)
Lancewood (*Pseudopanax crassifolius*)
Tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*)

Large Trees

Totara (*Podocarpus totara*)
Miro (*Prumnopitys ferruginea*)
Matai (*Prumnopitys taxifolia*)
Rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*)
Kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dacrydioides*)

Ecosourcing

The Council provides ecosourced plants. This means plants that naturally occur in Wellington, grown from locally sourced seed. This:

- keeps the distinctiveness of Wellington's local flora
- avoids the risk of planting species that could become environmental weeds
- makes plants easier to grow as they are better suited to Wellington's conditions.



PLANTING NATIVES IN WELLINGTON