

### NATIVE VEGETATION REGENERATION -

This photo shows a mosaic of shrubby vegetation representing basic stages in natural succession following clearance of the former forest cover for farming. If permitted or encouraged, the initial silver tussock-pasture stage will give way to tauhinu shrubland that in turn will be replaced by kanuka forest.



### ROCK REFUGES -

Rock outcrops such as these contain much of the distinctive indigenous biodiversity of South Marlborough. They are refuges for special plants such as rock daisies, pink brooms and NZ lilac. They also provide habitat for small fauna such as lizards and invertebrates.





### FOREST REMNANTS -

A rare sight in the really dry country of the north Kekerengu coast: a remnant of manuka low forest and a gully with broadleaved trees (mostly big old ngaio). Most such vegetation has been cleared long ago. This site is now being formally protected and fenced to exclude stock. Sites like this can provide a useful source of seed for planting projects in the area.



### REMNANTS OF SPECIAL COASTAL VEGETATION -

Cushions of coastal mat daisy (*Raoulia* aff. *hookeri*) in sand dunes near the coast. This is a nationally rare community.







#### REMNANTS OF SPECIAL COASTAL VEGETATION -

Another important dune area on the coast. Native sand plants still persist here: sand tussock (*Austrofestuca littoralis*), pingao (*Desmoschoenus spiralis*) and sand coprosma (*Coprosma acerosa*). Although marram grass is in the vicinity it has not yet overcome the native sand vegetation.

#### THREATENED PLANTS IN SOUTH MARLBOROUGH -

In the foreground are plants of shrubby tororaro (*Muehlenbeckia astonii*), a plant classified as nationally threatened. Fencing to exclude stock and allow regeneration is being done on this site, which now has formal protection.

