

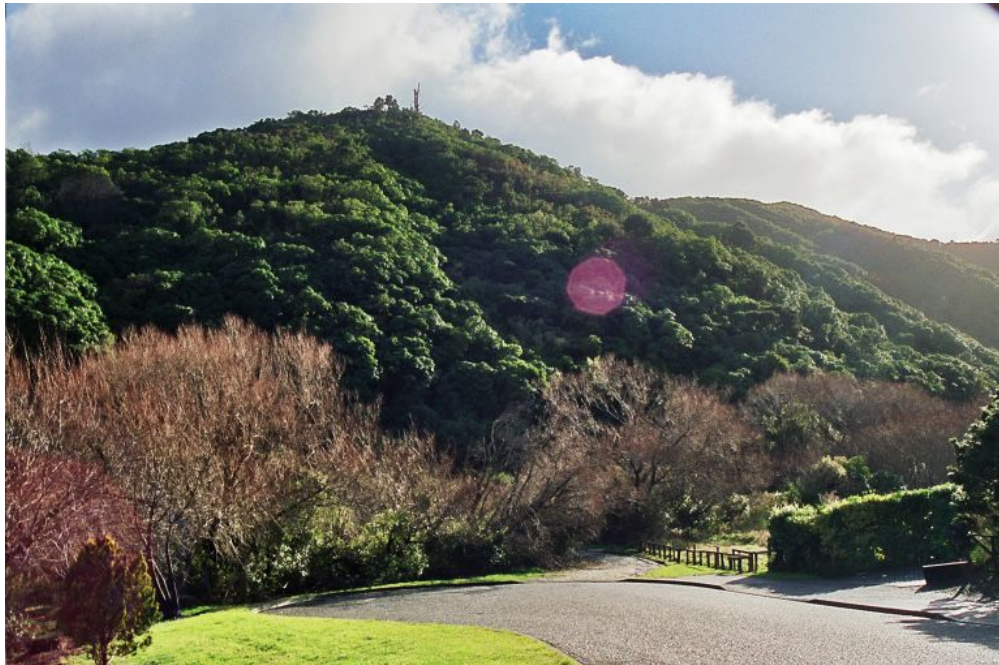
APPENDIX

Photographs of representative and/or special features of the site.



Above: The southern end of Victoria Domain looking across Picton marina. The vegetation is mainly regenerated forest of five-finger and kanuka, with remnant black beech.

Below: Within the kanuka forest at the southern end of Victoria Domain, showing vigorous regeneration of akeake.





Above: Looking southwards from Bobs Bay to the port at Picton. On the hillsides is a regenerating mosaic of kanuka forest and five-finger forest, with a shore fringe dominated by akiraho. Behind the beach is a coastal flat and various imported plants that are now inappropriate.

Below: Evidence of former Maori occupation of the coastal flat at Bobs Bay: midden containing shells, charcoal and burnt stones.





Above: Looking southwards from The Snout walking track into Picton Harbour. Wilding pines can be seen protruding from the regenerating native forest and the yellow canopies of wattles in flower are on the slope in the lower right. These exotic trees are due to be felled shortly, which will remove a major weed threat.

Below: Serious weeds at Shelley Beach, SW Victoria Domain: old man's beard, smilax, robinia and Japanese honeysuckle. These are being controlled, a task that will need to be ongoing.





Above: The coast and central flanks of Victoria Domain from south of Pine Bay. Most of the wilding pines have been felled, a large one providing a roost for a pied shag, a bird listed as nationally threatened.

Below: Pine Bay, showing remaining old man's beard (much control has been done) and planted Tasmanian blackwoods, superficially resembling native trees. These also are shortly to be controlled by drilling and herbicide injection.





Above: Kowhai overhanging the beach at Karaka Bay. These plants could be naturally occurring, but could owe their origin to former Maori occupation, planted for medicinal purposes.

Below: Renga lily growing on the rocky shore at Titoki Bay, alongside gorse. The renga lily could also have been established by past Maori settlers. There is much rubbish (mainly plastic containers) among the driftwood all along the shore of the domain, despite regular clean-ups. This is probably a sad testament to the thoughtlessness of boaties leaving or returning to Picton.





Above: The unusual coastal shrub *Melicytus* aff. *obovatus* (centre), growing with gorse and akiraho on the shore south of Bobs Bay. This plant, a relative of mahoe and porcupine shrub, is endemic to the Cook Strait region. Its occurrence here is the most inland known.



Left: Close-up of *Melicytus* aff. *obovatus*, showing the leathery leaves and two-tone fruit. Possums are destructively browsing this species.



Above and below: Two aspects of The Snout peninsula, looking north-eastwards down Queen Charlotte Sound. Most slopes are covered in rapidly regenerating native forest, having largely replaced an earlier cover of gorse and manuka.

