



Above: Dense regeneration of native broadleaved vegetation beneath kanuka-manuka forest, The Snout.



Left: Veld grass (*Ehrharta erecta*), a troublesome weed, growing alongside the track to The Snout. Also visible in the photo above. This South African grass should be controlled using herbicide in such places, to prevent its potentially rampant spread throughout the reserve system.



Above: Typical young five-finger forest in the southeast of Victoria Domain. It has taken less than 30 years for this to develop, entirely replacing the scrubby stage of gorse, broom and pines that followed the farming era.

Below: The public road access at the southeast of the domain, showing the plantation of Douglas fir trees to the left and plantings of native and exotic species in the well maintained picnic area. None of the exotics are considered threatening as weeds at present, although Douglas fir and sycamore (present as saplings) are known to be capable of rapid invasion of native forests.





Above and below: Two views of the central eastern part of the reserve system. Exotic pines have been dense but have been harvested in recent years, leaving a sea of gorse and broom through which regenerating native forest plants are emerging. Ongoing seedling pine control will continue on this site, and in two decades or less this area should therefore be clad in broadleaved forest. In the head of the gully on the hill (in the pool of shade in the lower photo) is a good remnant of beech forest with tawa.





Left: The spreading head of a hard beech, one of the largest and oldest trees in Victoria Domain. This is growing in the central eastern remnant of the photo above.

Right: Kiekie, tree ferns and tall mahoe associated with the hard beech, reminders of the original lush forest cover.

