
LIST OF PLANTS USED IN GARDEN AT HOTWATER BEACH

Species/variety name	Qty	Notes
<i>Agapetes meiniana</i>	1	This species is rare in the wild (in northern Queensland rainforests), where it grows at high altitude. It is a semi-climber with pendent, waxy red bell-like flowers, and dark green, pointed leaves. Also rare in gardens in New Zealand. It is one of the best (if little-known) species for sub-tropical gardens, as it fits in well with northern natives.
<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	12	This hardy ginger is grown for its red foliage. It is even hardy in England, which is an achievement for a ginger. It is not weedy. The weedy ginger is <i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> . Its blue berries were eaten by northern Australian aboriginals (it is an Australian native).
<i>Anthurium coriaceum</i>	50	This Brazilian <i>Anthurium</i> has elegant foliage when established. It thrives in drought (as the members of this genus often grow on rocks or trees). These plants are intended to form the predominant lower layer of planting in the garden when established.
<i>Arenga engleri</i>	5	The Formosa palm (from islands south of Japan) is considered one of the finest landscape palms, but is very rare in New Zealand. In form, it is best described as a clumping fishtail palm, due to the shape of the leaves. It grows on forest slopes in nature, and rarely exceeds 3m in cultivation. It spreads to 4m in width as it clumps over time. Its natural position in forests is replicated in the garden by trees and shrubs that will provide a measure of shade.
<i>Asplenium gracillimum</i>	12	This fern is a drought tolerant species (alternatively considered a variety of <i>A. bulbiferum</i>). It failed at the entry of the house, but is thriving in the central gardens (where the sub-tropical plantings predominate).
<i>Asplenium lyallii</i>	20	Another drought tolerant native fern. This grows in coastal and limestone

<i>Asplenium oblongifolium</i> [Whangarei Heads form]	8	areas in particular. It is a particularly elegant fern. Natural variations within species can be significant, as in the case of this form, which was collected from Whangarei Heads. The leaves are stiffer and more sharply-pointed than is normal in the species. This form is extremely rare in cultivation.
<i>Asplenium obtusatum</i> ssp. <i>northlandicum</i>	26	A remarkable fern, on account of its drought-tolerance, tolerance of sunlight and salt spray. It can grow almost to the high water mark in nature, where it can often be found in cracks of rocks or cliffs.
<i>Astelia banksii</i>	7	The coastal epiphyte, kowharawhara, has finer leaves than the more commonly-planted <i>A. chathamica</i> . The silver back to the leaves was stripped and used as hair decoration by Maori girls. It can grow on rocks, cliffs or in trees very close to the shoreline (often on pohutukawa).
<i>Astelia trinervia</i>	8	Kauri grass (as it is commonly known) grows at the base of kauri, where it receives the exceedingly dry conditions that it prefers. These are planted in the dry entry area (in the rain shadow of the house). It is one of the most long-lived of the asteliads.
<i>Baumea complanata</i>	4	This endangered sedge once grew in the Bay of Plenty. It comes from infertile sites (often swampy, but it can take drought) in Northland. It is not thriving to begin with, but it is known from dune swales, and is worth persisting with, as it is very attractive when grown well.
<i>Carex flaviformis</i>	12	Bright green native sedge that Oratia NPN hope can be one of a number of native alternatives to mondo (<i>Ophiopogon</i> spp.); it is performing very well in the central 'sub-tropical' gardens.
<i>Carmichaelia williamsii</i>	2	One of New Zealand's more spectacular flowering shrubs, this coastal broom is endangered in the wild, where it is mostly confined to offshore islands. It has the largest flowers of any NZ broom, which are cream in colour with magenta markings in the throat. As an endangered coastal species that grows in disturbed sites, gardens like Hotwater Beach are potentially important repositories for the survival of the species. Ideally, we would like to plant large quantities of this species in the surrounding areas

<i>Cavendishia acuminata</i>	4	to the house. An arching shrub which grows to 1-1.8m high. It has pendent flowers in a similar vein to <i>Agapetes meiniana</i> , but with an intriguing colouration. They are red with greenish cream tips. Another noteworthy feature of the species is the red new growth that appears on the plants in spring.
<i>Cenchrus caliculatus</i>	18	This tropical grass occurs on the Kermadec Islands. It is slightly coarse in nature, which is the reason that we included it in the garden. It provides a real edge to the 'squeakiness' of so many sub-tropicals. It has only thrived in areas that remained warmer in winter. Cool flower heads.
<i>Chionochoa bromoides</i>	15	This native grass is a diminutive species of <i>Chionochoa</i> (somewhat like a dwarf <i>C. flavicans</i>) which only grows in the north of the North Island, directly on the coast. It usually grows on rocky headlands, and forms little clumps of bright green foliage from which nodding cream flower heads emerge in early summer. I think that it is likely to be a longer-lived species than the commonly-seen <i>C. flavicans</i> , which is normally very short-lived in northern gardens.
<i>Clianthus puniceus</i>	3	The critically endangered kakabeak is only known from one wild location (in the Kaipara Harbour). Its original habitat is uncertain, as it is one of the few native plants to have been actively cultivated by Maori. Coastal sites like Hotwater Beach may hold the best position for long-term cultivation of the species, as the limiting factors of wind, salt spray and drought are controls on the myriad pests that bother this plant. Cultivation is the best future hope for the species. We would like to establish a large population over time within the flax barrier to the beach. If we can get large quantities of plants established, they may naturally set seed. There is a sense of complacency about the place of this species in cultivation, and it needs to be actively promoted to continue the genetic diversity of the species.
<i>Colensoa physaloides</i>	5	An endangered northern New Zealand endemic, koru is one of the most unusual plants of the New Zealand flora. With leaves that lend it an appearance reminiscent of a small <i>Hydrangea</i> and electric blue-purple

		flowers and berries, it is unlike anything else in the flora. It is planted at the entry to the house, and should be left to set seed, as it will come up in the garden readily, once plants have become established.
<i>Coprosma dodonaeifolia</i>	6	This Coprosma is one of the best for gardens, but is never planted. It only occurs on Little Barrier Island, Great Barrier Island and the Coromandel Peninsula. It has thick, dark green leaves, and is the perfect foil for a sub-tropical planting.
<i>Coprosma chathamica</i>	3	This Chatham Island species is one of the major tree species on the islands. It has attractive mid-green leaves and an unassuming form.
<i>Coprosma crassifolia</i>	8	A scrub species of tree, which has small leaves that shine in the light. It has an open form, and will establish a light, low canopy over the entry path.
<i>Coprosma neglecta</i>	50	A Surville Cliffs species (also found in some other parts of Northland, but the taxonomy on the different forms is sketchy); it tolerates salt spray, toxicity and drought. Due to its creeping habit, it is perfect for obscuring the underside of the house.
<i>Coprosma neglecta</i> 'Maunganui Bluff'	2	A form of the preceding species with larger, darker green leaves; collected from Maunganui Bluff, where many distinct forms of plants occur.
<i>Coprosma petiolata</i>	8	A Kermadec Island species; this has shining green leaves, which reflect light beautifully. It is like a more substantial, brighter version of <i>Coprosma crassifolia</i> . It forms the grove closest to the house, and will provide a lighter sense of enclosure than the <i>Streblus banksii</i> grove.
<i>Coprosma</i> 'Raura Beach'	3	A creeping Coprosma from Northland; beach species.
<i>Coprosma rhamnoides</i>	71	A very tough divaricate species, which grows naturally on the beach at Whauwhau Peninsula, not far north of Hotwater Beach. Used in many areas of the garden as a diffuse form of screening.
<i>Coprosma rigida</i> 'Tangle Humpty'	15	A selected form of this divaricate species that will form tawny hummocks in front of the front door. We intended that this light block planting should emphasise the transition of stepping up on to the deck into the house.
<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>	28	Silver-grey coastal divaricate shrub which is used extensively in the central sub-tropical' gardens as a foil to the palms and larger-leaved plants.

<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i> - Surville Cliffs creeping form	6	These plants were propagated from material from a beach near Tutukaka. Creeping form of the aforementioned species, which grows on the toxic (ultramafic) cliffs at North Cape. It is intended to blur the edge further on the path to the front door.
<i>Cremanthodium reniforme</i>	6	[syn. <i>Ligularia reniformis</i>] This impressive large-leaved herbaceous plant has dark green kidney-shaped leaves borne on long stems from the base. The flowers are yellow daisy-like flowers. It is unfeasibly resilient to a wide range of conditions, and a very useful garden plant. The plant is native to the Himalaya.
<i>Davallia tasmanii</i>	20	Creeping Three Kings Islands fern, which comes from a tropical genus which is otherwise not represented in New Zealand. The bright green , delicate foliage is superb, and it is only happy in dry conditions. Allow this to creep over rocks in the future.
<i>Davidsonia pruriens</i>	3	This Australian tree (from eastern Australian rainforest) bears fruit which is similar to a plum in appearance. Aborigines called this fruit 'Ooray', and a friend tells me that they're probably best eaten dried with honey on them. Attractive sub-tropical foliage and upright form.
<i>Disphyma australe</i>	72	The native ice plant has pinkish flowers, and grows most often on coastal cliffs; you should control weeds in this groundcover with saltwater.
<i>Dizygotheca elegantissima</i>	6	This elegant sub-tropical shrub has an effect similar to <i>Pseudopanax ferox</i> ; in that it is a heteroblastic tree (also from the same family as toothed lancewood: Araliaceae). It has jagged bronze leaves in a dense shrub form whilst young, but then transforms to a simpler, greener leaf and tree form (a lollipop shape similar to <i>Pseudopanax ferox</i>) upon maturity. Despite its suitability as a garden plant, it is almost only sold as a house plant in New Zealand. Native to New Caledonia.
<i>Doodia milnei</i>	8	A Kermadec Islands fern, which grows in open pohutukawa forest; it is drought tolerant, and has an attractive leaf.
<i>Doodia squarrosa</i>	15	Red colouration on the new leaves on this drought tolerant native fern.
<i>Dracophyllum arboreum</i>	5	Chatham Islands neinei, which is the only one that I think we might be

<i>Elingamita johnsonii</i>	7	capable of growing in gardens; brilliant form and rare in cultivation. Enigmatic small tree from the Three Kings Islands, which is named after the Elingamite; a boat that crashed off the coast of West Island early last century. Sub-tropical appearance; very thick leaves.
<i>Epacris longiflora</i>	2	Sprawling Australian species which bears pendent red and white flowers; this arching shrub grows in sandy soils near the NSW coast.
<i>Euphorbia glauca</i>	14	Endangered native coastal species; the shore spurge is New Zealand's only species of Euphorbia. This plant should be allowed to spread extensively, and should be planted out in other parts of the property over time.
<i>Ficus carica</i> - Cave family clone	3	The edible fig, which forms a large spreading tree of sub-tropical appearance; this clone has been in the family of one of New Zealand's best nurserymen for 100 years.
<i>Geniostoma ligustrifolium</i> var. <i>ligustrifolium</i>	7	Poor Knights Islands form; this, the larger-leaved Poor Knights form of the scented native shrub, hangehange, is planted amongst the 'sub-tropical' gardens as a bright green foil to the exotics within the plantings.
<i>Haemanthus coccineus</i>	16	The South African 'blood flower', which sends up striking red paintbrush flowers in late summer/autumn, and sends out long leaves during winter. It grows throughout the winter-rainfall areas of Namibia and South Africa, and summer dormancy is a defence against drought.
<i>Haemanthus coccineus</i> 'Albus' x <i>H. albiflos</i>	25	Hybrid <i>Haemanthus</i> which exhibits greater size than <i>H. albiflos</i> .
<i>Haemanthus hirsutus</i>	9	Pink-flowered <i>Haemanthus</i> ; very rare in New Zealand.
<i>Hebe pubescens</i> ssp. <i>sejuncta</i>	4	A very attractive Hebe from the Mokohinau Islands and Little Barrier and Great Barrier Islands. The closely related <i>H. pubescens</i> ssp. <i>pubescens</i> is native to the Coromandel.
<i>Hebe perbella</i>	4	Endangered Hebe from the west coast of Northland; very attractive form and flowers; has flowered well in first year at Hotwater Beach.
<i>Heliconia schiedeana</i>	6	Amazing ginger-like plant with 'lobster claw' flowers; the foliage needs to be cleaned every few months, as they rapidly develop new foliage.
<i>Hibiscus diversifolius</i>	2	Native Hibiscus from the northern tip of the North Island. It is the larger

<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	5	New Zealand species and is longer-lived than the other native species. The more desirable native Hibiscus. This species is short-lived, but sets seed readily, and will establish itself in the garden. There are two forms sold in the nursery trade. One (which is a simpler plant) is the true native form (the native form is critically endangered), whilst the naturalised form is more commonly offered. It is a coastal species which favours disturbed sites, and cultivation is a good medium for maintaining the species.
<i>Hydrocotyle elongata</i>	6	Groundcover which is new to cultivation; this species has a light effect, due to its cut foliage and light olive colour.
<i>Isoplexis isabelliana</i>	30	Gran Canaria pineforest foxglove: this amazing orange-flowered species is a compact shrub with orange flowers. It is now endangered in its home territory of the Canary Islands. Brilliant plant for 'sub-tropical' look, and rare in cultivation in New Zealand. Planted in large amounts in central gardens.
<i>Lastreopsis microsora</i>	8	Finely cut fern, which grows close to the coast in much of the northern parts of New Zealand; fairly drought-tolerant fern.
<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	25	Impressive bright green sedge, which grows on impoverished soils in the area close to Hotwater Beach. It forms tidy mounds of dark green narrow iris-like foliage, and has attractive brown flowerheads. It is slow-growing and long-lived. The leaves are somewhat sharp.
<i>Leptinella</i> "Maniototo" - bulbils	2	This native groundcover is used for bowling greens throughout much of the country. It is used as temporary cover, whilst the <i>Selliera radicans</i> gets established.
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	21	Manuka planted as medium term cover for the bure planting area.
<i>Libertia cranwelliae</i>	64	A species that not much is known about. It has only ever been found at two sites near East Cape. Spreading bright green groundcover which withstands difficult conditions.
<i>Medinilla myriantha</i>	6	Small sub-tropical shrub from the Philippines, with waxy light pink flowers; they have performed variably at Hotwater, due to difference in the cold in different points of the garden; large leaf.
<i>Melicope ternata</i>	7	Small native tree (wharangi), whose small cream flowers are visited by

<i>Melicytus crassifolius</i>	11	nectar-feeding birds in winter; compact and good shape. Coastal shrub from the Cook Strait area; the porcupine plant (as it is known) has a lot of personality, tumbling over the ground and reaching skywards simultaneously, with its stiff branches and regularly arranged leaves.
<i>Meryta denhamii</i>	3	This New Caledonian relative of our native puka is a heteroblastic tree (having distinct juvenile and adult stages and appearance). In its early incarnation, it has mottled bronze foliage, similar to the native <i>Pseudopanax ferox</i> , whilst the mature plant looks like a robust puka with more corrugated leaves.
<i>Metrosideros albiflora</i>	1	The very difficult (but very desirable) northern species of white-flowered rata, which climbs through kauri forest; one of the largest flowers of native <i>Metrosideros</i> .
<i>Metrosideros carminea</i>	2	Carmine rata planted to tumble through the driveway planting; bears bright red flowers on a compact shrub; normally a climber.
<i>Metrosideros colensoi</i>	7	This species of rata has weeping branches, and forms very attractive shrubs over time. It has small white flowers, and will climb like ivy over time. It should be allowed to climb along the deck surface.
<i>Metrosideros diffusa</i>	5	Another vine rata; planted on the drive for seasonal flowers (red).
<i>Metrosideros excelsa</i> 'Lighthouse'	3	Shorefront specimens of pohutukawa; the variety is a regular-flowering, more compact variety from Rangitoto Island.
<i>Metrosideros fulgens</i> 'Aurata'	6	Brilliant yellow-flowering shrubby rata as understory in several gardens.
<i>Metrosideros</i> 'Mistral'	1	Naturally-occurring hybrid of northern rata and pohutukawa, where hybridisation is common. Darker red flowers than pohutukawa.
<i>Metrosideros perforata</i>	5	White-flowered vine rata, which will wind through the driveway plantings.
<i>Microlaena polynoda</i>	16	Bamboo grass; this coastal native forms tumbling hummocks of slightly bamboo-like foliage. It is planted at the base of the entry corridor, to hide the underside of the house. This form was collected from Piha.
<i>Mitraria coccinea</i>	9	A red-flowered shrub of humid forests of Chile and Argentina; called 'Botellita' in Chile, because of the shape of the flowers, which are like

		little bottles.
<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i>	12	Native scrambling plant with bright green foliage; especially planted for attracting copper butterflies, if they are locally-present; there are patches of <i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i> behind the dunes, where the butterflies may breed.
<i>Myrsine divaricata</i>	10	Narrow divaricate tree with weeping branches; the plants are planted along the driveway and in front of the entry corridor, and will eventually form shadowy columns.
<i>Nestegis apetala</i>	8	The uncommon coastal maire is a species of the North Island's eastern coastline (it also occurs on Norfolk Island). It is under pressure from coastal development, and browsing by exotic animals, so it is a species that should be cultivated for conservation reasons. The bright dark green foliage lends the species a sub-tropical appearance.
<i>Olearia solandri</i>	60	Nursery species; this scented coastal tree daisy is fast-growing and has been planted for short and medium-term protection of establishing plants.
<i>Oreopanax capitatus</i>	3	An araliaceous tree with a wide distribution from Mexico to Brazil; its shape is somewhat similar to whau (<i>Entelea arborescens</i>), which has been planted for early shade in the garden. It is a rare sub-tropical species in New Zealand, and is grown for cut foliage overseas.
<i>Ourisia macrophylla</i>	12	This form of mountain foxglove from Mt Messenger is proving more amenable to cultivation than other forms of <i>Ourisia</i> spp.. It has white flowers, borne above pleated deep green leaves.
<i>Parsonsia heterophylla</i>	5	The native jasmine is a scented climber that will be allowed to climb through other plants in the gardens. The flowers are cream in colour.
<i>Paspalum orbiculare</i>	33	This endangered grass is a slightly scruffy looking individual, which is planted to provide a real edge to the plantings through to the entry. It is a good transition to the rough grassland of the surrounding landscape.
<i>Pellaea falcata</i>	16	An endangered northern New Zealand fern, which grows well in dry sites. It will tolerate high light. Also occurs on the eastern coast of Australia.

<i>Pennantia baylisiana</i>	6	A grove of one of the world's most endangered trees is planted close to the clothesline. The sole remaining tree on the Three Kings Islands is a female , but the plants that are planted at Hotwater Beach were grown from seed derived from a freak plant that was propagated off the original plant. They will be monitored to see if they throw up a male, as they are still searching for a male. The large pleated leaves are rolled over, and the tree develops a spiralling form; it is very sub-tropical in appearance.
<i>Phaedranassa cinerea</i>	6	This pale red and green flowered bulb from Ecuador is planted close to the deck at the back of the entry corridor. It flowers well after periods when water has been withheld.
<i>Philodendron scandens</i> 'Rubra'	2	A climbing <i>Philodendron</i> with reddish leaves for sub-tropical element
<i>Philodendron</i> sp. (1)	1	Unproven species which we have planted as a trial; rare.
<i>Philodendron</i> sp.(2)	1	Unproven species which we have planted as a trial; rare.
<i>Phormium cookianum</i>	45	Mountain/coastal flax, planted to obscure a future spa pool, and as part of the bure planting; additional nectar source for birds.
<i>Phormium tenax</i> 'Maeneene'	4	Traditional Maori weaving variety of swamp flax; to hide tank hatches
<i>Phormium tenax</i> 'Tukura'	1	Traditional Maori weaving variety of swamp flax; to hide tank hatches
<i>Phyllocladus toatoa</i>	1	O2 Landscapes emblem; elegant symmetrical tree; the material that this plant was propagated off came from Dargaville.
<i>Picris burbridgeae</i>	5	A weedy native, which is endangered due to coastal development and pressures of exotic weedy species. It might surprise you that we should plant it, but some native weeds provide a 'ruderal' appearance that grounds a garden (gives it a real edge). In addition to this, it has a great upright form that is valuable within the garden. I want it to naturalise in your garden.
<i>Pimelea prostrata</i>	20	Native sand daphne; blue foliage and white flowers in entry gardens.
<i>Pimelea</i> sp. (collected from D'Urville Island)	8	Particularly good form of <i>Pimelea</i> ; spreads to 1m with upright, low blue foliage, and copious amounts of flowers.
<i>Pimelea tomentosa</i>	8	Endangered northern species which forms small shrubs; it is a scrub species. The plants should hopefully self-seed throughout the garden.
<i>Pittosporum anomalum</i>	4	Scented divaricate <i>Pittosporum</i> with an upright structural form; bronze

		foliage.
<i>Pittosporum cornifolium</i>	26	Sub-tropical in appearance; planted as screening in several places on the property; this form comes from the Poor Knights Islands.
<i>Pittosporum kirkii</i>	8	Endangered epiphytic shrub, which is planted in the entry gardens (in the rain shadow of the house); distinctive whirled foliage.
<i>Pittosporum obcordatum</i>	20	Endangered columnar divaricate tree; this is only known from a few places in the country. It is significant due to its form, which is that of a shadowy column. We intend these to provide scale adjacent to the house, without dominating visually (due to their quiet appearance).
<i>Pittosporum umbellatum</i>	19	Coastal northern New Zealand species; difficult to obtain from nurseries. Light -green foliage with a compact narrow growth habit. The flowers are some of the largest flowers on <i>Pittosporum</i> , and are scented. The stock plants from which these have been propagated are from the western side of the Coromandel Peninsula.
<i>Pittosporum virgatum</i>	5	A northern New Zealand tree, which grows naturally in the Coromandel; it is uncommon in cultivation, but is a very attractive tree.
<i>Poa anceps</i> - Whangaroa form	2	Attractive coastal grass (particularly when in flower). It bears very large quantities of weeping cream-coloured flowers in summer. <i>P. anceps</i> is often found growing on coastal cliffs. This form was found growing on a rock on a Northland beach. Importantly, it is a particularly drought-resistant grass (most grasses used in gardens prefer moist conditions).
<i>Pouteria costata</i>	10	Tawapou is not officially recognised as being a threatened species, but is becoming increasingly rare, due to coastal development and other factors. It forms a large tree of sub-tropical appearance over time. A grove of tawapou is planted around the entry area.
<i>Pseudopanax ferox</i>	13	The endangered toothed lancewood has been planted next to the driveway, where it will form narrow trees over time.
<i>Raphidophora decursiva</i>	3	An epiphytic aroid, somewhat similar to Philodendron, which grows from the Himalaya to Vietnam. It is planted as a sprawling groundcover in the central gardens.

<i>Rhabdothamnus solandri</i> 'Maunganui Bluff'	3	A large-leaved form of the New Zealand gloxinia, which was collected from Maunganui Bluff, on the West Coast of Northland. The orange flowers are adapted for bird pollination, which is interesting because the branches would not support the weight of a bird.
<i>Russelia equisetiformis</i>	5	The red-flowered coral plant is one of the more important species for tropical gardens. It is a common component of Made Wijaya's work, and is very suitable for cultivation in the north of New Zealand. It is native to Mexico and Tropical America. The flowering season is unusually long.
<i>Scadoxus membranaceus</i>	5	This is the smallest of the African genus, <i>Scadoxus</i> , and (unlike other members of the genus), it may keep its leaves all year round. It grows naturally in coastal sand in the southeastern Cape in South Africa.
<i>Scadoxus puniceus</i>	4	This spectacular flowering species grows in shady areas of coastal bush, ravines and forests through much of South Africa and into Tropical Africa. It sends up orange paintbrush-like flowers in spring and early summer.
<i>Selliera radicans</i> - Farewell Spit accession	120	This coastal turf species can be used as an alternative to lawn. As it naturally grows right on the shoreline, weeds may be controlled by the application of salt water. Bright green foliage and white flowers.
<i>Sophora fulvida</i>	4	A coastal species of kowhai, which is restricted to the western coastline of Auckland and Northland. This threatened species tends to form a more compact, umbrella-like form than the more common species of kowhai.
<i>Streblus banksii</i>	6	The species which will form the main grove at the back of the house. It is a threatened coastal species, which occupies fertile sites, often in association with nesting coastal birds. It is a member of the fig family, and requires high fertility and good amounts of water during establishment.
<i>Streblus smithii</i>	3	Sprawling small tree of sub-tropical appearance, that illustrates the relationship of the genus with figs well. Restricted to the Three Kings Islands.
<i>Strelitzia reginae</i> var. <i>parvifolia</i>	3	The spoonbill <i>Strelitzia</i> is rare in cultivation. A great range of leaf forms exist within the variety, and a landscaper in Auckland has been collecting the various forms for years. This forms a far tidier plant than the typical form

<i>Stromanthe sanguinea</i>	12	of <i>Strelitzia reginae</i> . South African native. Coming from the tropical forests of Brazil, this ginger-like plant has highly ornamental leaves (which are reddish on the underside), and beautiful pinkish-red flowers. It is one of the best plants for sub-tropical gardens, and is particularly tough.
<i>Tetragonia trigyna</i>	110	Native spinach; many were propagated off plants that occur naturally on the property. Pan-Pacific beach species, which is a great groundcover.
<i>Thunbergia natalensis</i>	8	This South African shrub grows to 1m high, and bears bright blue flowers close to the ends of tidily borne foliage. It grows in the Eastern regions of South Africa, where it occurs on forest margins, in bush and in grassland. It is dormant in winter, as it comes from summer rainfall areas; and so, the previous season's stems should be cut down in early winter.
<i>Viola cunninghamii</i>	4	One of our native violets; this has small white flowers and grows in grassland and forest.
<i>Wilkesia gymnoxiphium</i>	2	This interesting Hawaiian shrub comes from dry, higher-altitude areas of Kaua'i. It is monocarpic, which means that it will die after having flowered. They regularly reappear in gardens, so when it does flower, allow them to set seed. Known as Iliau in Hawaii.

Total number of plants planted in the garden	1555
Total number of species/varieties used in the garden	117
