



CDVN Newsletter No 15, June 2005

Greetings to the CDVN and friends.

Harley Spence, CDVN Chair, also sends his greetings to you all.

Those of us fortunate enough to go to the CDVN Conference in Whangarei in February had a wonderful, very useful time. It was my third CDVN Conference, and of course I thoroughly enjoyed renewing former contacts and meeting newcomers. Special greetings to those who came from the Far North to tell us of their work with pingao. The weather was magnificent, and the sea was gentle, which was great for beach visits but made it hard to imagine the storms that cause huge damage on the dunes.

For those who couldn't attend and for those who like to reminisce about their visit to Whangarei, there is a report on the Conference in this newsletter, and also on the CDVN website.

The 2004-2005 CDVN Awards were presented at the conference, acknowledging the commitment and hard work of two particular volunteer groups, and in doing so, highlighting the efforts of coast care groups throughout the country. Thank you all for the contribution that you make. Details of the Awards are included further on in the newsletter.

Some of you have had more than enough rain lately, but this makes it a good time to be planting on the dunes, if you haven't already done so. The young plants will have plenty of time to grow good roots and leaves before the heat of next summer. Fill gaps in last year's areas and perhaps plant a new area, but do it soon. Use good quality plants, plant deeply – plants should be half buried – and add slow-release fertiliser (one film canister full) to the planting hole. If plants get washed out in a storm, replant as soon as possible. If we are going to have more storms in the future we need to maintain good plant cover on the dunes.

The CDVN team has a new home base name – Ensis Environment. Ensis is a joint venture between Scion (formerly Forest Research) and a section of CSIRO (Australia), involving forests and related research disciplines, including environmental factors and biodiversity.

The CDVN worries over funding have not gone away. Our hope of some funding for coastal dune research, as part of a broader funding application to Government, has been unsuccessful. The CDVN Committee together with Ensis Environment are seeking to work together to develop a strategy to support coastal dune research as well as the networking and information-sharing of the CDVN that is underpinned by the research.

At present plans are being put together to hold the next CDVN Conference at Invercargill in early March 2006. Sponsorship is still being investigated, but we are all looking forward to further networking opportunities in the south next March. Thanks to all those southerners for your efforts so far.

Best wishes,

Elizabeth Miller, CDVN Coordinator

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CDVN 8th Annual Conference

Te Taitokerau 2005

Whangarei, 23-25 February 2005

Northland, with its beautiful beaches, was a great place for a CDVN Conference. Forum North Conference Centre, with its variety of facilities, was an excellent base for the three-day programme, but those attending were delighted to spend much of the time out on the nearby coasts. The variety of topics of the presentations held on the first day provided interest for all, and gave a useful insight into coastal features of Northland.

Whangarei District Council hosted the event, which was co-organised by Littoralis Landscape Architecture with support from Northland Regional Council, Northland Conservancy of the Department of Conservation and Tawapou Coastal Plant Nursery. It was beneficial to have the coastal groups of these organisations working together to produce such a successful Conference.

Who was there?

More than 120 people attended from throughout New Zealand, including representatives from three major offshore islands – Stewart Is, Chatham Is and Great Barrier Island. They came mostly from Regional and District Councils, Department of Conservation and Coast Care groups.

Highlights of the Conference

- ❖ Blissful weather, white sand beaches, calm seas with lazy waves.
- ❖ Masses of pingao – densely planted at Matapouri; in loose, open rolling dune systems at Mangawhai Harbour; and wonderful, large open dunefields on the south-west of the Pouto Peninsula.
- ❖ Banks of spinifex at Ocean Beach, Whangarei Heads, at Ruakaka Beach and on the north-west of the Pouto Peninsula beneath the rugged, weathered cliffs.
- ❖ Terenga Paraoa Marae – beautifully ornamented with carvings and light, colourful weaving - the dignified, warm welcome of the Terenga Paraoa people, together with representatives from around Te Taitokerau.
- ❖ Betsy Young and her friends Alice Ratu, Jane Allen and Kate Harbutt from the Far North, opened our eyes with their pingao weaving. They are strongly committed to spreading their weaving knowledge and learning to grow pingao as a resource.
- ❖ The passion and commitment of communities to care for their coasts.
- ❖ Community representatives meeting us on our visits to their beach – thanks to the organisers.
- ❖ Having participants from the five main island of NZ (North Is., South Is., Stewart Is., Chatham Is., and Great Barrier), with good support from DoC officers from throughout the country.
- ❖ Pouto Peninsula, on the Post-Conference trip.
- ❖ The tireless, practical, and apparently unflappable organising committee.

Pre-Conference Community Forum

An innovation to the CDVN Conference programme was the addition of a public forum, held on the evening immediately preceding the Conference. The attendance made this a worthwhile inclusion here. David Bergin gave a general overview of coastal revegetation, Greg Jenks and Suzy O'Neill of Coast Care BOP highlighted successful revegetation projects and wide community involvement in the BOP. Lisa Forester gave a brief outline of Northland's threatened coastal species, and Betsy Young told of growing and weaving pingao in the Far North. Councillor Robin Lieferring chaired the meeting and her support was much appreciated.

Terenga Paraoa Marae

A warm welcome was received from iwi at Kaka Porowini, the Whareniui at Terenga Paraoa Marae, Whangarei. We were encouraged to think broadly about biodiversity on the Te Taitokerau coasts, with fascinating talks on what is known about toheroa behaviour, including the blowing of the spat up the

beach in the seafoam, often to be stopped by the pingao, and the current recovery efforts to manage the toheroa beds for posterity on the Kaipara west coast (James Henare Te Tuhi QSM & Barry Searle).

Betsy Young and her friends Kate Harbutt, Alice Ratu and Jane Allan shared their infectious enthusiasm for spreading what they know of pingao weaving, and their involvement with northern schools in growing pingao for planting on beaches. They produced several beautiful small woven pieces during the conference.



*CDVN and hosts at Terenga Paraoa Wharenui after the powhiri.
Betsy's beautiful kuta cloak was much admired.*

In the afternoon Jack Crow of Auckland Regional Council introduced proposed lists of plants that ARC consider potential or existing pests on the coast. Included were some familiar Auckland garden plants such as Norfolk Island hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonia*), banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*) and gazanias (*Gazania* spp.).

Joan Maingay spoke of her discoveries excavating coastal archaeological sites, the large number of sites in the Far North still unexplored, and the disappointment when sites have been damaged by weather before being fully explored.

The plight of sand scarabs was drawn attention to by Terry Beauchamp. The yellow flower wasp, which is an exotic scoliid wasp, is plentiful on a few Northland beaches and at Whitianga, and is found to parasitise the native sand scarab larvae. It may also be present on Great Barrier, according to a member of the audience. The wasp, which has an orange/yellow/black abdomen, is found when sand is disturbed. It lays eggs beside scarab larvae, which are then destroyed. Population surveys suggest large drops in scarab numbers where the wasp is established. The wasp density depends on the host density and its future spread is unpredictable, although so far it appears to be present only on sand dunes.

Lisa Forester showed examples of the Northland coast's threatened plant species, many of which are affected by habitat depletion.

Regional Roundup Session

Brief presentations by representatives from a range of organisations gave updates on projects, introduced a range of practical ideas, and helped people get to know each other.

Field trips

Those at the conference spent two wonderful days visiting iconic Northland beaches north and south of Whangarei. They saw substantial restoration projects and were met at each site by local residents, who commented on effects and benefits.

Whangarei Heads and Tutukaka Coast

At Ocean Beach, Whangarei Heads, the large areas of planted spinifex, with some pingao, were impressive. Fencing had needed to be strengthened to survive storm wave action on the exposed shore. A new broad, flexible sand ramp allows the surf club and the public much better access to the beach.



Young pingao and spinifex protected behind the strong simple fence at the toe of the foredune at Ocean Beach, Whangarei Heads, and CDVN enjoying the beach.



The new sand ramp across the dunes at Ocean Beach.

At Matapouri a dune slope, closely planted two years ago mainly with pingao, showed an attractive, strong cover. Two different styles of walkway over the dunes have been used successfully.



A sand ladder provides access across the sward of pingao at Matapouri.



Vigorous pingao at Matapouri

Over three generations, the family farming the land behind the beach has built up Woolley's Bay dune to protect the farmland from the sea. A strong foredune with spinifex cover has resulted from their efforts.

Marsden Beach and Bream Bay

Sand from harbour dredging has been added to the narrow, sheltered harbour beach inside Marsden Point, and planting undertaken. Limited sand movement and the closeness of adjacent properties have caused difficulties with establishment of sand-binders. Residents are also concerned about further disturbance to the shoreline from the proposed canal development, which will cut through nearby.



Pingao on gently sloping Marsden Beach



Listening to the history and benefits of revegetation at Ruakaka Beach, Bream Bay, during the Conference tour. Strong pingao rhizomes reach the base of the foredune, trapping sand.

At Ruakaka the large planting of pingao, now 5 years old, is being gradually inter-planted with spinifex and has been very successful at reducing the need to bulldoze sand from the carpark behind. A traditional sand ladder keeps visitors off the planted areas in front of the carpark, and an 'overwalk' provides access to the beach from the subdivision behind, protecting the dunes, although some erosion around the poles from wind and water was noted.

At Waipu Cove, erosion threatens the Surf Club building, and options under discussion are renourishment and planting with sand-binders or encouraging spinifex to re-establish along the existing base.

Mangawhai Harbour and Spit

The Mangawhai Harbour Restoration Society works to protect the community by stabilising the Spit and keeping the main estuary channel clear. The Conference visited the Society nursery where thousands of pingao have been raised for planting. (see photo page 9)

Locals very generously provided a flotilla of boats to ferry the Conference visitors across to the Spit. Native sand-binders, particularly pingao, are well established on the open dunes of the Spit. Marginal native plants are beginning to establish in the central lagoon and small fish and invertebrates were noted. Department of Conservation, with assistance from the community, carries out predator control to reduce the threat to the dotterels and small fairy tern population, as the Spit is a major nesting site.



Visitors were grateful to the locals who provided a ferry service across to the Mangawhai Spit, which still has large areas of mobile sand.



MHRS have planted thousands of pingao on the Spit to reduce sand blowing into the estuary and to the settlement the behind.

Post-Conference trip: Pouto Peninsula, Kaipara Harbour north arm

After the Conference many people stayed on for a visit to the Pouto Peninsula on the west coast. Original plans to stay overnight at Pouto Marae were put aside because of a tangi at the Marae, and the group instead went on a fascinating day trip on the 'Taylor Made' 4WD Tour bus, which gave a wonderful overview of this remote corner of Northland. The driver's commentary was rich with historical anecdotes and local geographical knowledge, as we passed along the eastern harbour coast road, past Kaipara Head lighthouse and north along the western ocean beach. His constant alertness to soft sand and a couple of incidents where the bus slowed, slipped and was quickly reversed to firmer ground helped us appreciate the sometimes daily change of sand conditions with wind direction and state of the tide and rip tides, reinforcing, for us, the dynamic nature of the coastal dune environment.

We were joined by the northern representative of the NZ Historic Places Trust, who gave us the history of the Kaipara Head lighthouse, which was built in 1884 and manned until the 1920s, by which time shipping through the entrance had reduced to a handful of occasions per year. Once it was abandoned, sand was no longer kept away from the base of the lighthouse and built up all around it, aided by sand-trapping characteristics of scrubby vegetation and a couple of macrocarpas, and even accumulated in the building itself.

Fears for the collapse of the kauri timber structure, because of the weight of sand on the floor, caused the Trust to arrange clearance of the sand from within and around the building, where large drifts had accumulated, and also the surrounding vegetation, so that sand would not be encouraged to stay, but to move on downwind, so that the lighthouse would once again look out over the harbour entrance and bar, and its original appearance would be more nearly preserved. As might be expected, there were intense discussions on the possible effects, advantages and disadvantages of the vegetation removal.



Kaipara Head lighthouse sits high on an outcrop overlooking the entrance to the Kaipara Harbour. Sand drifts had built up around and inside the building, covering most of the entrance steps on the right for many decades. It is hoped that the recent clearance of vegetation will discourage sand from accumulating at the exposed site.

The superb calm, sunny weather belied the wild bleakness of the coast, as we travelled west to the outer edge of the peninsula, then north along the beach.

'Tane's eyebrows' of pingao amongst wide, open mobile dunes dominated the south-west corner of the peninsula. Gradually, as the sand plain narrowed and the cliffs were closer to the sea, we saw a more regular foredune of spinifex. The extensive, relatively undisturbed dunes on the western side of the Peninsula are very special, with a wide beach and a series of dune ridges and hollows containing wetlands and dune lakes, extending to the hill country on much older dunes behind.

A halt where the wetland area behind the foredunes came close to the beach allowed the party to fossick for some of the dune wetland species, several of which are now nationally uncommon or rare, but which are still relatively common in this large, natural duneland. It is mainly Te Uri o Hau land, but there is an area under DoC responsibility as well.

The Pouto dunes are the centre of distribution for several rare plant species, and with help from Lisa Forester (DoC Northland) the group were privileged to see many of these on a stop at a wetland area. It was a thrill to see large, spreading patches of the bare sand coloniser *Elaeocharis neozelandica*, (sand spike rush), the flat, platey patches of sand gunnera (*Gunnera arenaria*) and the tiny bright pink spirals of *Spiranthes*, the wetland orchid, amongst swards of oioi (*Apodasmia similis*) and the special large-headed leafy juncus (*Juncus cf. caespiticius*). There was also slender clubrush (*Isolepis cernuus*), and two small adventives restricted to Northland, *Vellereophyton dealbatum*, a slim, silvery herb, and *Blackstonia*

perfoliata, with tiny yellow flowers. *Lilaeopsis* and *Limosella* were present amongst the *Elaeocharis* or separate on the open sand.

The *Cortaderia splendens* was indeed splendid, here and there on the dunes, but some pampas, with purple flowerheads, (*Cortaderia selloana*) was scattered in the wetter oioi rushland.



Spotting plant treasures in a backdune wetland area on the western side of the Pouto Peninsula.

The bus travelled up the beach past the weathered cliffs of pleistocene sands with heavy bands of lignite indicating compressed vegetation from long ago, spinifex bordering the beach, and the driver avoiding toheroa and worm beds, quicksands, occasional 4WDs and fishermen. The final exit through the narrow, winding watercourse in a steep-sided cutting, much of which was clothed in flax and tea-tree, through the coastal cliff and out into the farmland behind was somewhat surreal, after an afternoon on the beach. It was a special, memorable day.



Late afternoon on the wide beach at the north-west of the Pouto Peninsula, near Glink's Gully, west of Dargaville. Spinifex clothes the dune at the base of the weathered cliff.

It was a great conference. The swards of strong pingao on revegetated dunes and the enthusiasm of the pingao weavers are special memories. The vastness of the open duneland and the richness of the backdune wetlands on the Pouto Peninsula helped make the visit there a wonderful experience. We appreciate all that the organising team did to make the Conference so successful.



CDVN post-conference tour to Pouto Peninsula, February 2005

CDVN ANNUAL AWARDS 2004/2005

Once a year the CDVN, with the support of loyal sponsors, takes the opportunity to acknowledge outstanding community dune restoration projects. The Awards recognise the dedication and hard work of those involved in dune restoration. The CDVN Awards have been used successfully to raise awareness of dune issues and the hard work that community groups and councils put into their management. **Naturally Native New Zealand Plants Limited** sponsors the award for the **Best Coastal Project**. **Taupo Native Plant Nursery** sponsors the **Best Coastal Community Group** award.

The CDVN Annual Awards for 2004/2005 were presented at the Conference in Whangarei, during the lunch break at Waipu Surf Club on the field trip on the last day of the Conference. We congratulate the recipients of these Awards for all their hard work and resourcefulness.

Best Coastal Project 2004/2005

The **Best Coastal Project** trophy was awarded to the **Waihi Beach Coast Care** for the Brighton Reserve dune restoration project. Mark Dean of **Naturally Native New Zealand Plants Limited** presented the Award.



Brighton Reserve seawall before the restoration

The group worked from 1993 to 2003 to persuade Council and consultants that it would be better to remove an old section of corroding seawall that had protruding rusty metal spikes which were a danger to beach users, and replace it with restored dunes. Although the project was controversial, the volunteers knew from other successful projects in the area that they could make the project work if they were given the opportunity to try.

A digger and bulldozer had to dig a trench to expose the base of the old wall and remove the timbers and rusting stakes, before pushing sand back up to form a protective dune. Western Bay of Plenty District Council financed the dune reconstruction and provided native sand-binders which Coast Care volunteers planted. Now they are well-established, successfully holding the sand, and the local people have their beautiful beach back.



Brighton Reserve beach after restoration

Best Coastal Community Group 2004/2005

This was awarded to the **Mangawhai Harbour Restoration Society**, in recognition of their dedication and hard work, stabilising and revegetating the Harbour Spit as part of the long process of restoring the river channel of the Harbour. Dave Dalton of **Taupo Native Plant Nursery**, the Award sponsor, presented the award.

In 1978 storm damage caused the river to breach the Spit, creating a dual inlet system. The old channel gradually silted up and the breach widened and migrated up and down the beach, creating a dangerous situation for boats. In 1993 the community began to develop a long-term restoration plan, involving controversial mechanical intervention and dune stabilisation.

The river channel was restored to its historical position and a long 'bund' wall of dredged sand built to cut off the breach channel.

Since then approximately 100,000 pingao plants have been propagated and raised at the Society's nursery, then planted on the Spit, to stabilise the dune and reduce the amount of sand blown inshore to the river and settlement. Pest control has been carried out in association with DoC.



CDVN and trays of pingao seedlings in Mangawhai Harbour Restoration Society nursery

Work continues on maintaining the river channel stability and the Society is also actively involved in defending the area from the effects of commercial sand extraction. The Spit is a Wildlife Refuge used by various coastal birds including New Zealand dotterels and is a breeding area of the endangered fairy tern. The CDVN visited the site during the 2005 conference.



CDVN at Mangawhai Harbour Spit, February 2005, in the open dunefield around the shallow central lagoon. Pingao and spinifex have established from thousands planted by the local volunteers.

Around the coasts

There are some good ideas here to share.

Yellow-Eyed Penguin Trust, southern New Zealand:

Contact: David Blair, email: yept@clear.net.nz

In 2003, the CDVN Conference at Dunedin visited Tavora Reserve, where YEPT had been working on restoration for 10 years. YEPT received the CDVN Best Coastal Project award for their work there (*CDVN Newsletter 11, June 2003*). David reports that *Euphorbia* is growing in the splash zones and resists storms well, *Lepidium* has spread widely, there is *Leptinella* on the slips, and pikao (pingao) comes up naturally.

YEPT are delighted that they have little blue and yellow-eyed penguins, spotted shags and paradise ducks breeding there; royal spoonbill and herons visit, seals come ashore and there are eels in the creek.

Predator control is very important.

There have been some setbacks – a series of storms wiped out 80% of their plantings, but the seaweed washed up adds fertility. They have progressively pulled out marram with tines on the tractor, then sprayed with Gallant before replanting with natives.

Canterbury Coastal Activities:

Greg Bennett, Engineering Officer at Hurunui District Council, with support from Jason Roberts and Rodney Chambers of Christchurch City Council, has started the Pegasus Bay Coast Care Network. Local issues are erosion of gravel beaches, and vehicle access to beaches.

Amberley Beach

- A renourishment project was carried out a couple of years ago (*see CDVN Newsletter 13, June 2004*). The beach is still eroding, but iceplant is spreading well on the gravel and some pingao is established. Boulders have been placed on the track edge to stop people walking over the plantings.
- On Sunday 21st November 2004 a Canterbury Ecological Restoration Field Day was held at Amberley Beach, North Canterbury. David Bergin and Alan Leckie from Forest Research and Helen Lagerstedt from the School of Forestry were guests at the event. It was a good opportunity for networking between DoC, regional and local councils, Landcare Research and Forest Research, University of Canterbury students, and a recycling company, Recovered Materials Foundation.

David Bergin spoke on coastal dune revegetation and remediation techniques and the large group listening responded with many questions about specifics of different sites. These included assistance for small stony systems such as Amberley Beach and problems on large dune systems such as at Christchurch.

A field trip was made to the Ready-Mix mine site to see how a private company is remediating its site with native plantings, lake and island creation. When the site is completed it will be passed over to the local community.

New Brighton, Christchurch

David Bergin, Alan Leckie and Greg Bennett also visited some other Canterbury coastal revegetation sites.

At New Brighton, community plantings and trials of native trees including akeake, ngaio, karo, taupata, cabbage trees, flax and tauhinu, are surviving the harsh conditions on the backdunes.

On this foreshore, where 39% of the wind is from the prevailing easterly direction, car parks and buildings can add to the outflow of sand away from the dune system.

Jason Roberts reports that as part of the Christchurch CC revegetation and stabilisation programme, he has tried planting spinifex at what is recognised as the southern limit for the species. His initial 12 plants were successful, so he planted more, in front of pingao. From his experience, he considers the pingao would have been inundated with sand, and would not have survived at that site without the spinifex trapping sand in front of them. He also has *Euphorbia* surviving on backdunes.

Chatham Islands:

Contact: Bridget Gibb, Department of Conservation, email: bgibb@doc.govt.nz

Four years ago, Peter Moore (Department of Conservation, Wellington), set up dune restoration sites to provide breeding sites for wading birds such as oyster catchers, of which one variety is native to the Chathams. This has been successful, and Bridget is planning to replant a 7km stretch of coast with natives, produced both locally and in Canterbury.

Awhitu Peninsula, South Auckland west coast:

Awhitu Peninsula Land Group has had collaborative trials with Forest Research in place for eight years on the very difficult eroding sites on the Peninsula. These involved initial stabilisation using marram grass and subsequent interplanting of a range of tough coastal shrubs and trees such as pohutukawa. David Craig reported at the Conference that these plants are now growing well and replacing the marram grass. Nevertheless these dynamic coasts are vulnerable to occasional catastrophic collapse of sea cliffs, a natural landform process, and a few weeks later Dave was in the news because a very large chunk of his cliff-top land had slumped into the sea.

Te Henga, west coast at Auckland:

Mark Bellingham reports that the Te Henga Beach Care group is no longer active, but the rabbit control of the dunes is continuing, with council support. Pingao and spinifex are growing well and regenerating, so the beach is looking after itself for now. What a wonderful outcome, after the years of hard work by the community and councils.

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Tane's eyebrows

The story is told that at the beginning of time, during the conflict between Tane Mahuta, God of the Forest and Tangaroa, God of the Sea, Tane Mahuta plucked out his eyebrows and gave them to Tangaroa as a peace offering. Tangaroa was not ready to forgive his brother so he threw the eyebrows back on the shore. They grow there today as pingao, the sand sedge, at the boundary between the forest and the sea, where the conflict between the land and the sea continues.

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Love story between kakaho (toetoe flowerhead stalk) and pingao

Pingao (the daughter of Tangaroa) looked up from her home on the edge of the sea and was entranced by the waving flowers of the handsome kakaho. She asked her father Tangaroa whether she could leave the sea and go to meet kakaho. As a protective father, he discouraged her. Eventually she started creeping up the shore over the hot sand, but it was difficult. She called to kakaho for help but he did not answer. She called back to Tangaroa, pleading with him to help her ashore. A wave picked her up and carried her high on the beach, then the tide receded and left her stranded at the high water level, where she remains to this day. Although she tried, she never managed to reach kakaho, high on the dunes.

Today we see pingao on the foredunes and kakaho set back on the dune crest. It finally took the people of the land to bring pingao and kakaho together, woven in tukutuku panels on the Maraes. On the wall the yellow crosses of pingao are woven over kakaho stalks.

“The secret of happiness is not in doing what one likes but in liking what one has to do.”

Betsy Young, Ngataki, Kaitaia

Conference Updates

- ❖ **21–23 September 2005 Coasts and Ports Australasian Conference, South Australia**
Coastal Living – Living Coast, at Adelaide, SA

Plevin and Associates Pty Ltd

Email: events@plevin.com.au Website: <http://www.plevin.com.au/coastsand-ports2005/>

- ❖ **12-15 October 2005 New Zealand Coastal Society Conference**
Coastal Problems, Innovative Solutions

Tutukaka, Northland, at the Oceans Hotel and the Whangarei Deep Sea Anglers Club

Keynote Speaker: Dr. Robert G. Dean, Graduate Research Professor, Coastal and Oceanographic Engineering Program, Civil and Coastal Engineering Department, University of Florida

Special Events: Workshop – Vehicles on Beaches

– Dive/Snorkelling/Sightseeing Trip to the Poor Knights Islands

Guest Dinner Speaker: Wade Doak

Convener: Rick Stolwerk, Northland Polytechnic, phone/fax (09) 432 0741, email: stolwerk@xtra.co.nz

Community Communication

Australasian Facilitator's Network is a network of people in New Zealand, Australia and around the Pacific that are involved in different types of community facilitation. It's part of the International Association of Facilitators. Their email address is www.iaf-world.org.

The website has links to resources and more about the network. This is a link that people who are working with community groups may find useful. You can pay money to join, but it may be that those who attend their conferences can be on their email list for free.

Coastal Conservation Research

Journal review

A scientific review of ten years of science papers from the European Coastal Union has been included in the last issue of the **Journal of Coastal Conservation**.

This paper concludes the publication of the Journal of Coastal Conservation from 1995-2004 after the European Coastal Union and the Publishers decided to terminate the production of the journal. It looks back at the 206 research papers published in this period while concentrating on Geographical and ecological variation, Focuses and trends, and Progress in European coastal conservation and management.

Three indices are added: (1) a list of the 206 papers; (2) an Author Index; and (3) a Subject Index based on the titles, keywords and some additional important subjects found in the tables and figures.

Look for:

van der Maarel, E. & van der Meulen, F. 2004. The Journal of Coastal Conservation, 1995 – 2004. *Journal of Coastal Conservation 10: 169-188* This paper can be purchased from the publishers, Opulus Press, on the web if you do not have access to this Journal, or else contact Graeme LaCock, DoC, Wanganui, email: glacock@doc.govt.nz

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Rehabilitation and millipede communities

A South African study on post-mining rehabilitation on coastal dune sites suggests that such projects can lead to recovery of native ecosystems typical of the region, and can sometimes even do better than natural regeneration. Millipede populations were studied, and compared with those in natural forests. The distance from a source of colonisation material affected the direction and rate of the recovery.

look for:

Redi, Bereket H., van Aarde, Rudi J. and Wassenaar, Theo D. 2005. Coastal Dune Forest Development and the regeneration of Millipede Communities. *Restoration Ecology 13 (2): 284-291*

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***Euphorbia glauca* – waiuatua – sand spurge**

This native coastal plant now occurs naturally in only a few places around the New Zealand coast, mainly where rabbits, goats, possums and other grazing animals can't reach it – it seems a favourite food.

From a comment written by Leonard Cockayne in 1911, it was once one of the three leading dune plants, together with spinifex and pingao.

It is now being included in a wide range of dune plantings and in some areas it is reported as self-seeding. It is perhaps happiest behind the dune crest, or with shelter from other plants. However in areas without good rabbit control the plants quickly disappear. Shore spurge has been grown successfully in well-drained garden situations and imaginative amenity plantings such as traffic islands.



A well-established group of Euphorbia in attractive plantings behind the foredune at East End Beach, New Plymouth. At this site the plants behind the dune crest were in better condition than those more exposed.



A lone Euphorbia amongst other vegetation on a steep foredune at Otamarakau, Bay of Plenty.

It is an easily cultivated, evergreen herbaceous perennial that used to form dense swards from underground rhizomes with long roots. It has milky sap that was used by Maori to soothe the skin and relieve some skin diseases. The Maori name, waiuatua, means 'milk of atua' (atua is a supernatural being). The erect stems, which can be up to half a metre tall, are red to green in colour, depending partly on the amount of light, but also on the original source of the plants. There are slightly different forms from different parts of the coast, so it is worth finding the most appropriate plants for your area.

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Sand dune and beach vegetation inventory

Volume 1 (North Island) *Trevor Partridge*
Volume 2 (South Island and Stewart Island) *Peter Johnson*

Published by DSIR Land Resources, Christchurch, 1992

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All four CDVN Technical Bulletins are available at a cost of \$16.65 each (GST, p&p inclusive).

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Our address has changed:

Coastal Dune Vegetation Network
c/- Ensis Environment
Private Bag 3020
Rotorua

Same people in the same place, just a different name for the organisation.

Note that the CDVN website address has changed as well - www.ensisjv.com then search for 'coastal dune'

Ensis is a joint venture between Scion (formerly Forest Research) and a department of CSIRO, the Australian government scientific research organisation.

The CDVN, since its formation, has been administered by staff at Forest Research, now **Ensis Environment**, at Rotorua.

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The CDVN website has recently had an overhaul, and we hope you will find it useful.
www.ensisjv.com then search for 'coastal dune'



Pingao below kanuka, Kaipara Head, Pouto Peninsula