

# Native plants of subalpine areas of Canterbury



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The subalpine region is dominated by various species of snow tussock, occupying a range of environmental conditions. The broad-leaved snow tussock (*Chionochloa flavescens*) and red tussock/hau mata (*Chionochloa rubra*) prefer wetter sites, whereas the narrow-leaved snow tussock/wī kura (*Chionochloa rigida*) and the slim-leaved snow tussock (*Chionochloa macra*) prefer drier sites.

Shrub species are also common in the subalpine environment and form extensive communities, commonly referred to as a subalpine shrub zone. Snow tōtara (*Podocarpus nivalis*), mountain toatoa (*Phyllocladus alpinus*), porcupine shrub (*Melicytus alpinus*), species of turpentine shrubs (*Dracophyllum*), hebe/koromiko, and coprosma/karamū are common throughout this area.

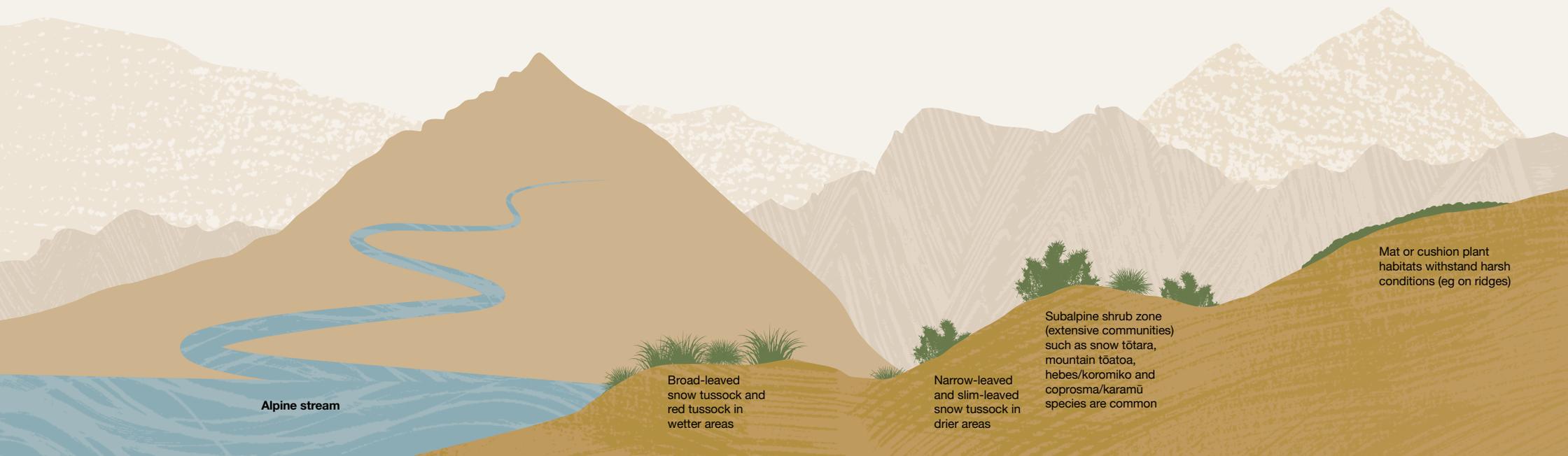
An important part of the subalpine flora is a wide diversity of herbaceous plant species. Common species include the mountain daisies (celmisia/tikumū), speargrass/taramea (*Aciphylla*), small tussocks and grasses – such as mountain fescue (*Festuca matthewsii*) and carpet grass (*Chionochloa australis*), gentians and mountain buttercups/kawariki (*Ranunculus*). Mats, or cushion plants, evolved to withstand harsh conditions, are also a feature of subalpine flora. Vegetable sheep, such as *Raoulia exima*, are an excellent example of the cushion plant habit.

Two threatened species found growing in the subalpine zone in Canterbury are *Pittosporum patulum* and *Hebe cupressoides*.

#### T = threatened

*Acaena caesiiglauca*  
*Acaena inermis*  
*Aciphylla aurea*, taramea, golden spaniard  
*Aciphylla montana*  
*Aciphylla scott-thomsonii*  
*Aciphylla subflabellata*  
*Aristotelia fruticosa*, mountain wineberry  
*Brachyglottis bellidioides*  
*Brachyglottis bennetii*  
*Brachyglottis cassinioides*  
*Carmichaelia grandiflora*  
*Carmichaelia petriei*, desert broom  
*Carmichaelia uniflora*  
*Celmisia semicordata*, false spaniard  
*Chionochloa conspicua*, hunangāmoho  
*Chionochloa flavescens*, broad-leaved snow tussock  
*Chionochloa rigida*, wī kura, narrow-leaved snow tussock  
*Chionochloa rubra*, haumata, red tussock  
*Coprosma atropurpurea*  
*Coprosma ciliata*  
*Coprosma dumosa*  
*Coprosma propinqua*, mingimingi  
*Coprosma rugosa*  
*Carmichaelia crassicaulis*  
*Coriaria angustissima*

*Coriaria sarmentosa*  
*Corokia cotoneaster*, korokio, corokia  
*Craspedia uniflora*, woollyhead  
*Discaria toumatu*, matagouri, tūmatakuru  
*Festuca matthewsii*, alpine fescue tussock  
*Festuca novae-zelandiae*, fescue tussock  
*Hebe buchannii*  
*Hebe cupressoides* (T)  
*Hebe haastii*  
*Hebe macrantha*  
*Hebe odora*  
*Hebe pinguifolia*  
*Hebe subalpina*  
*Melicytus alpinus*, porcupine shrub  
*Muehlenbeckia axillaris*, creeping pohuehue  
*Olearia cymbifolia*, shrub daisy  
*Olearia fimbriata*  
*Olearia virgata*  
*Ozothamnus leptophyllus*, tauhinu, golden cottonwood  
*Phyllocladus alpinus*, mountain toatoa  
*Pimelea prostrata*  
*Pittosporum patulum* (T)  
*Poa colensoi*, blue tussock  
*Poa macra*  
*Ranunculus lyallii*  
*Sophora microphylla*, kōwhai  
*Sophora prostrata*, dwarf kōwhai



Alpine stream

Broad-leaved snow tussock and red tussock in wetter areas

Narrow-leaved and slim-leaved snow tussock in drier areas

Subalpine shrub zone (extensive communities) such as snow tōtara, mountain tōatoa, hebes/koromiko and coprosma/karamū species are common

Mat or cushion plant habitats withstand harsh conditions (eg on ridges)