



Battle for the Banded Rail aims to protect and increase numbers of banded rail and other estuarine birds on the Waimea Inlet.

We are doing this by involving local communities to restore habitat for birds and by trapping predators. We have 10 sites on the Waimea Inlet under restoration. We work with DOC, TDC and Tasman Environmental Trust who provide technical expertise and practical assistance.

We apply for funding for our plants and hold community planting mornings through winter. In the first 4 years of the project we have planted 32,000 plants and trapped 4,500 predators.

If you would like to be involved with the project please contact us on [bandedrail@gmail.com](mailto:bandedrail@gmail.com)

Photo: Nina Fowler



## Further information and contacts:

Department of Conservation (DOC)  
[www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/waimea-inlet-restoration-project](http://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/waimea-inlet-restoration-project)

TDC Native plant restoration lists  
[www.tasman.govt.nz/my-region/environment/environmental-management/biodiversity/native-plant-restoration-lists](http://www.tasman.govt.nz/my-region/environment/environmental-management/biodiversity/native-plant-restoration-lists)

Some local nurseries with ecosourced natives: Titoki Nursery, Mainly Natives, Westbank Natives, Nelmac Nursery

NZ Plant Conservation Network  
[www.nzpcn.org.nz](http://www.nzpcn.org.nz)

NZ Landcare Trust  
[www.landcare.org.nz](http://www.landcare.org.nz)

Tasman Environmental Trust  
[www.tet.org.nz](http://www.tet.org.nz)

New Zealand Birds Online  
[www.nzbirdsonline.org.nz](http://www.nzbirdsonline.org.nz)



Cover photos: Chocolate Dog Studio. Graphic Design: Abby Davidson.



# Planting Natives

## WAIMEA INLET



The Waimea Inlet is the largest enclosed estuary in the South Island - it covers 3455 hectares, has 10 islands and 22 rivers and streams flow into it. It is home to about 50 bird species, some of which are endangered such as bittern, marshcrake, fernbird and banded rail.



Maps: Google Earth

## Restoring your estuary margin

By using native plants in your garden, you can:

- preserve native species, some of which are threatened
- enhance the appearance of your garden
- reduce the amount of care and water your garden needs
- provide homes for native wildlife.

Plants that are adapted to local conditions often need less maintenance. They will be hardier and more likely to survive than plants from other areas.

By increasing the habitat around the inlet margins, you can provide corridors for birds and other wildlife to move between areas and increase their presence.

Planting a range of grasses, rushes, shrubs and trees that provide shelter, fruit, seeds and nectar, gives you a higher chance of attracting native birds, lizards and insects.



## Species suitable for margins of the Waimea Inlet

Grasses, sedges and rushes	Latin name (S=salt influence)
Wīwī	<i>Juncus kraussii</i> (S)
Oioi	<i>Apodasmia similis</i> (S)
Estuary needle tussock	<i>Austrostipa stipoides</i> (S)
Umbrella sedge	<i>Cyperus ustulatus</i>
Harakeke	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
Coastal flax	<i>Phormium cookianum</i>
Toetoe	<i>Austroderia richardii</i>
Silver tussock	<i>Poa cita</i> (S)
Pūrei/Pukio	<i>Carex secta</i> / <i>Carex virgata</i>
<b>Shrubs</b>	
Grey salt bush	<i>Atriplex cinerea</i> (S)
Coastal ribbonwood	<i>Plagianthus divaricatus</i> (S)
Pōhuehue	<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i> (S)
Mikimiki	<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>
Tauhinu	<i>Ozothamnus leptophyllus</i>
Koromiko	<i>Hebe stricta</i>
Karamū	<i>Coprosma robusta</i>
<b>Trees</b>	
Mānuka	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
Ti kōuka/cabbage tree	<i>Cordyline australis</i>
Tarata/lemonwood	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>
Kōhūhū	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>
Ngaio	<i>Myoporum laetum</i>
Kōwhai	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>
Lowland ribbonwood	<i>Plagianthus regius</i>
Akeake	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Five finger	<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>
Broadleaf	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>
Māhoe	<i>Melicactus ramiflorus</i>
Māpou	<i>Myrsine australis</i>
Marbleleaf	<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>
Kānuka	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>
Wineberry	<i>Aristotelia serrata</i>
Kahikatea	<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>
Tōtara	<i>Podocarpus totara</i>
Titoki	<i>Alectryon excelsus</i>