Toitu te whenua
Land Information
New Zealand

Crown Pastoral Land Tenure Review

Lease name : GLEN NEVIS

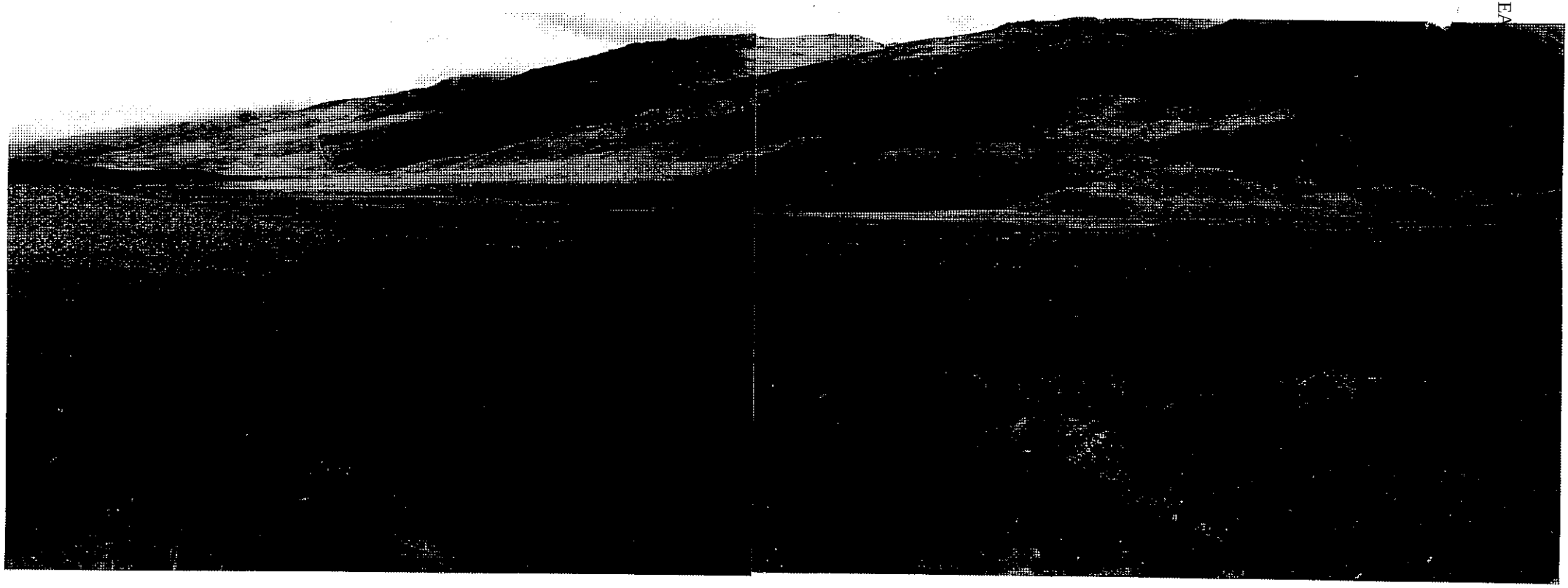
Lease number : PO 201

Conservation Resources Report - Part 3

As part of the process of Tenure Review, advice on significant inherent values within the pastoral lease is provided by Department of Conservation officials in the form of a Conservation Resources Report. This report is the result of outdoor survey and inspection. It is a key piece of information for the development of a preliminary consultation document.

They are released under the Official information Act 1982.

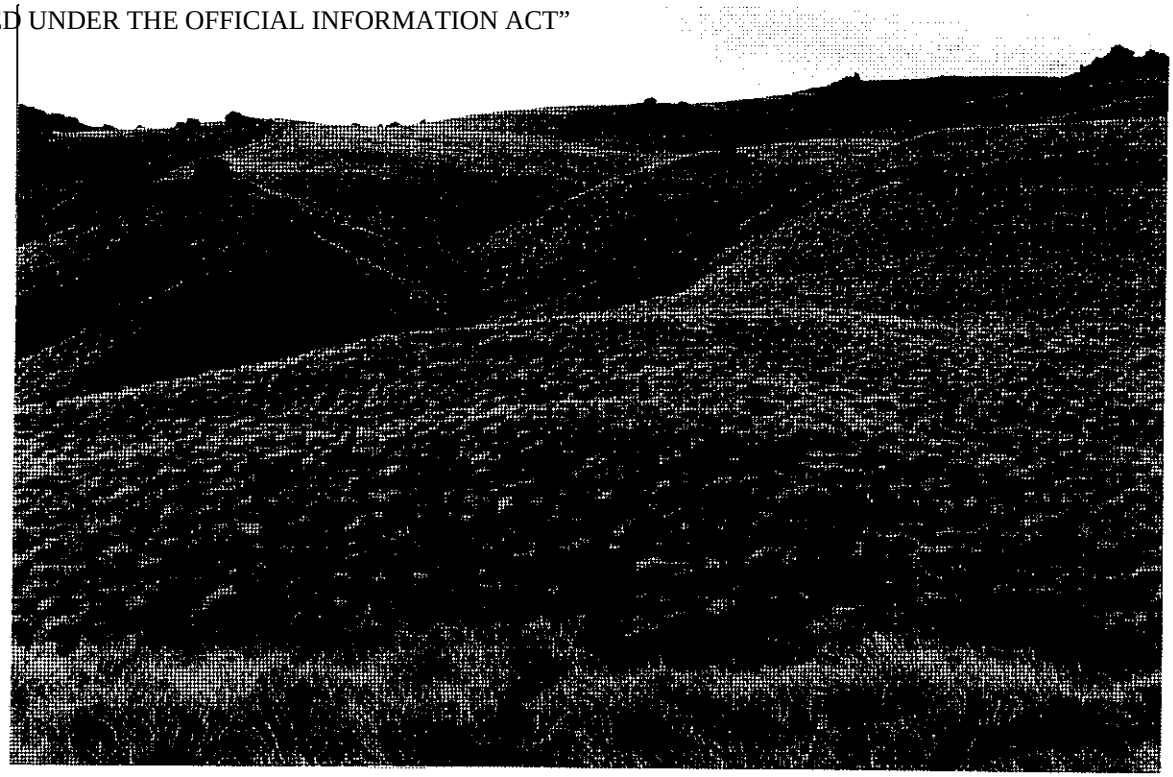
April 05



Above:

Hillocks of Manuherikia (Miocene) sediments (oil shale and clays) topped with glacial till contrast with fluvioglacial outwash gravels, on the valley floor. Five to six different aged terraces occur on the gravels and copper tussock dominates.

GLEN NEVIS STATION

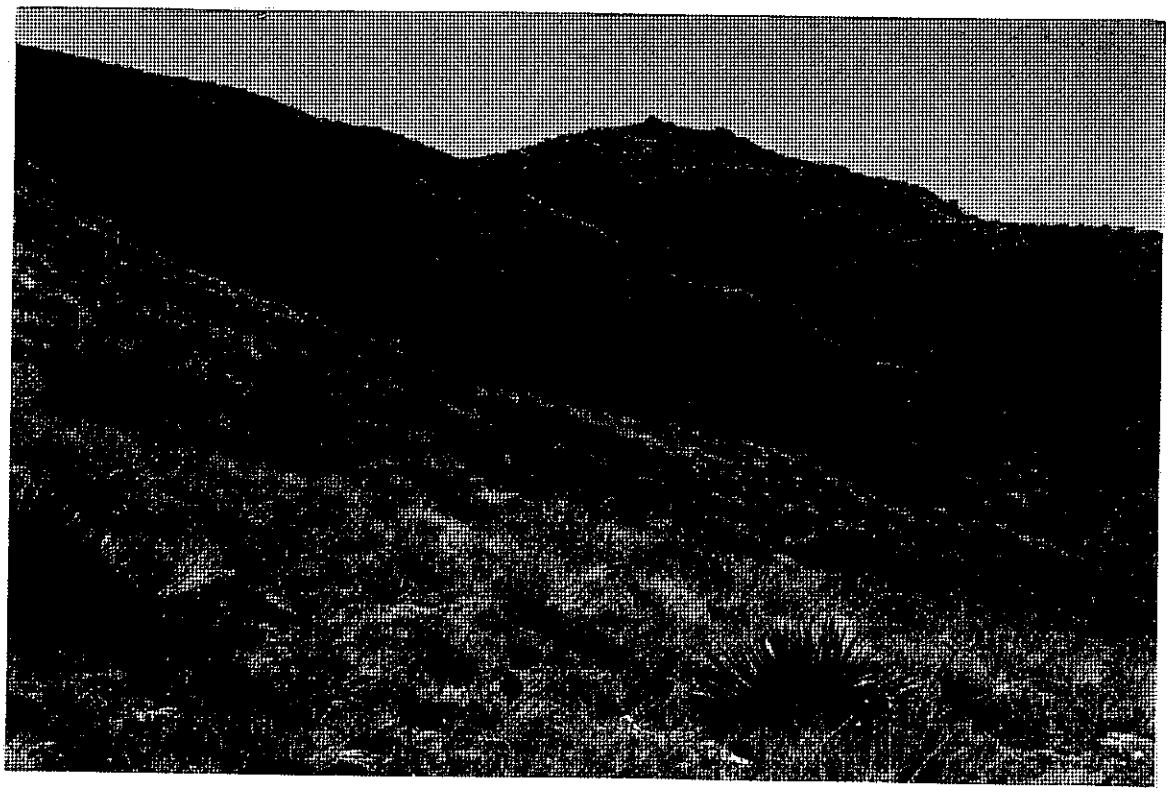


Above:

View upslope from 1150 m on western slopes, showing intact solifluction topography, comparatively intact snow tussock (*Chionochloa rigida*) cover and rock tors.

Below:

Hebe anomala shrubland above Wrights Creek with *Hebe propinqua* and *Dracophyllum pronum* (brown patches). *Aciphylla aurea* in open copper tussock and hard tussock grassland. About 1100 m.



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Above:

View south (from 900 m) towards Glen Nevis homestead and Kingston. Native cover decreases steadily downhill to be almost solely exotic species below 800 m.

Below:

Extensive *Chionochloa rigida* communities on the western slopes. Litter layer and intertussock flora are still largely intact.

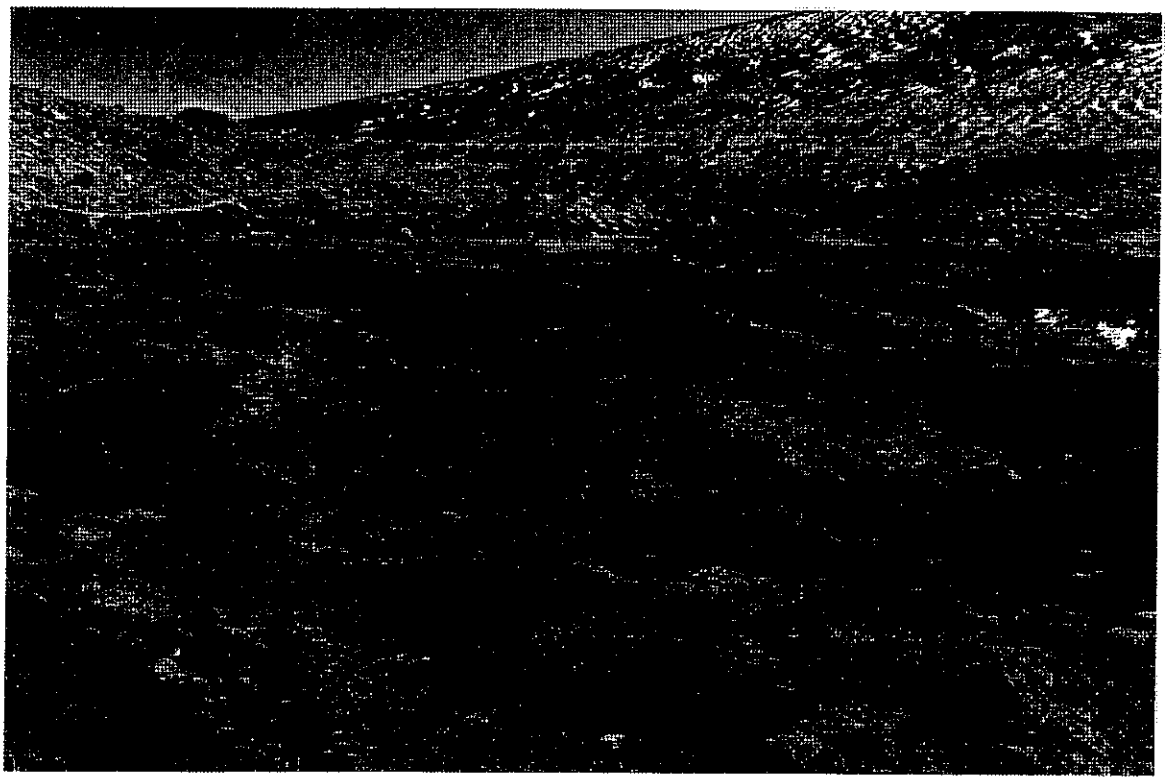
GLEN NEVIS STATION

Above:

Head of Drummond Creek, snows striking bluff topography, good snow tussock and green bog/seepage areas.

Below:

Alpine bog vegetation comprises mosses, *Carex* species, *Juncus, Oreobolus, Gentiana amabilis, Aciphylla pinnatifida, Rostkovia magellanica* and *Isolepis*. These high altitude flushes regulate snow melt runoff but are vulnerable to stock damage.



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Above:

These mine tailings are home to a minute native forget-me-not, *Myosotis pygmaea* var. *glauca*, a nationally rare species requiring gravel substrates.

Below:

Lower hillslopes still support varying densities of *Chionochloa rigida,* while the gravel substrates of valley floors are evident in the mine tailings mid-right.

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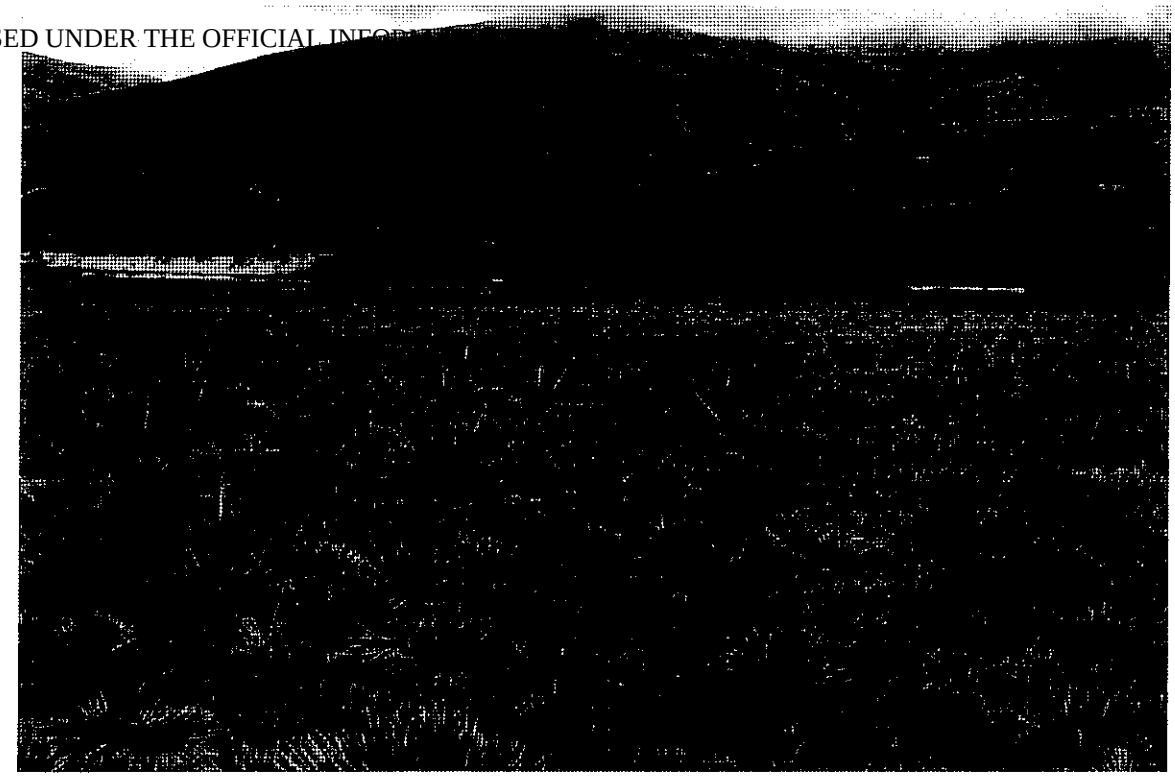

Above:

The gravel soils of valley floors support diverse mixes of prostrate shrubs, megaherbs (*Aciphylla aurea*) and grasses. Even in their depleted condition they have numerous natural values.

Below:

Diverse shrublands have survived on humid aspects on lower valley slopes where burning has been less frequent.

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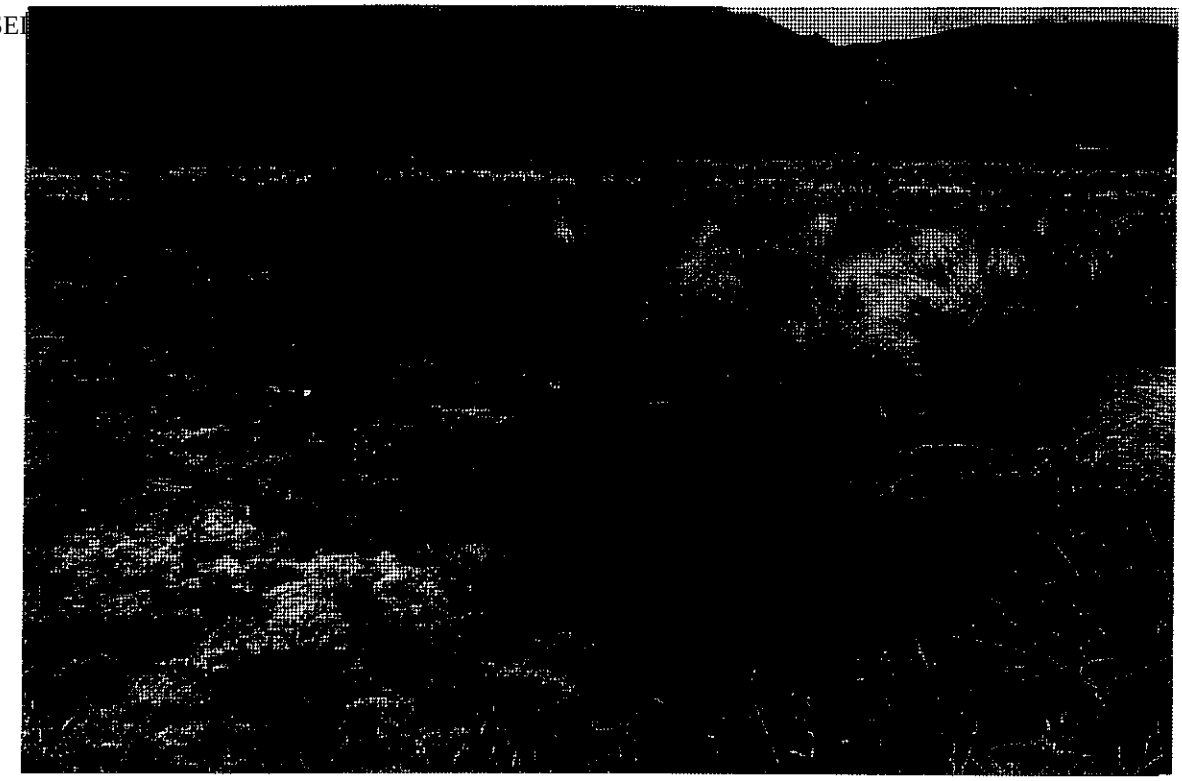


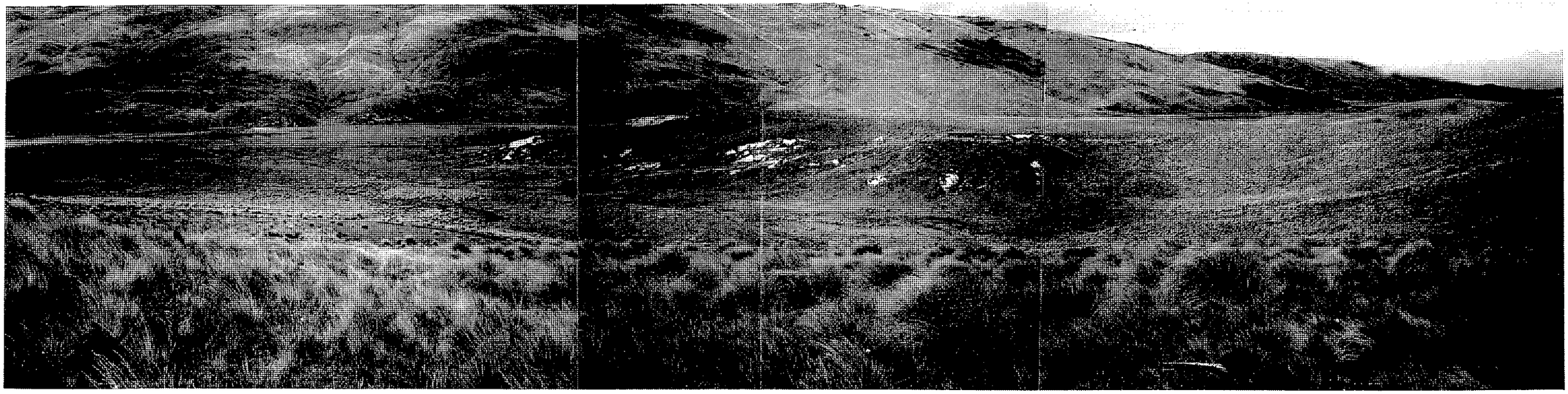
Above:

A diverse sequence of wetlands have developed behind hillocks of Manuherikia sediments on the valley floor, adding to the geomorphic, hydrologic and botanical complexity of valley floors.

Below:

Some of the community diversity of valley wetlands. Hummocks of *Dracophyllum prostratum* in the wetland, on *Sphagnum cristatum*.

GLEN NEVIS STATION



Above:
Some of the highest altitude remnants of Manuherikia sediments in Otago topped with glacial till derived from Remarkables glaciers. These are unique geomorphic features on the valley floor.

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