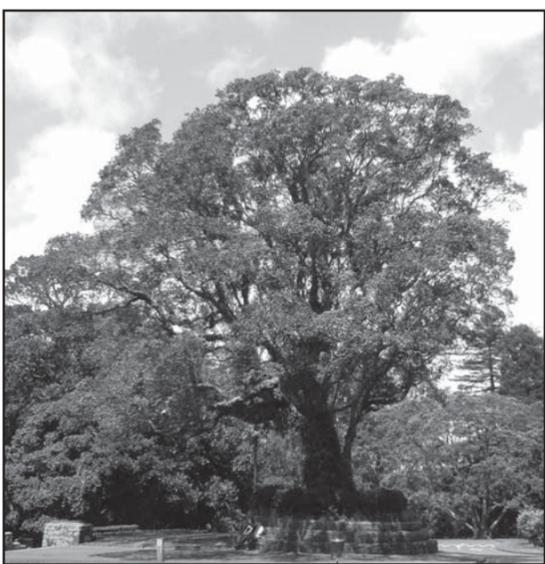




The Pohutukawa, (opposite Huia Lodge) in the early 1900s.



The Pohutukawa tree in 2008.

Further Reading:

Salmon, J.T., The Native Trees of New Zealand. Reed, Wellington, 1980.

Salmon, J.T., The Trees in New Zealand: Exotic Trees – The Broadleaves. Reed Books, Auckland, 1999.

Other Brochures Available:

- Cornwall Park • Cornwall Hospital • Huia Lodge • Acacia Cottage •
- Cornwall Park Bird Species • Cornwall Park Heritage Trail •
- Maungakiekie Volcanic Trail • Maungakiekie Archaeological Trail •
- Cornwall Park Farm • Cornwall Park 100 Years • Sir John Logan Campbell •

Cornwall Park Information Centre
 Phone (09) 630 8485, Fax (09) 623 0869
 PO Box 26 072, Epsom, Auckland.

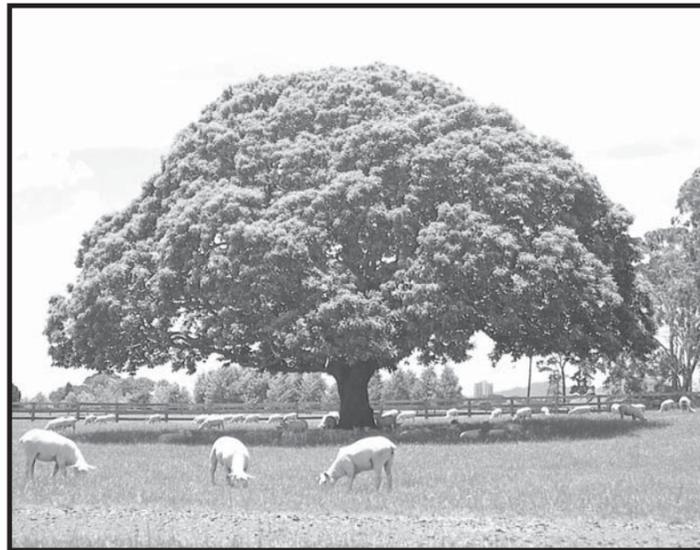
email: huialodge@xtra.co.nz website: www.cornwallpark.co.nz



THE CORNWALL PARK

TRUST BOARD (INC.)

CORNWALL PARK Tree Trail



Sweet Chestnut Tree with grazing sheep.

THE TREES

They who plant an avenue of trees cannot in the nature of things hope to enjoy them in their maturity and grandeur, they plant for "generations unborn". Much that we have and prize today comes to us from our fathers. They did not make or build to last their time but rather that something worthy should mark their passage and be their memorial.

Adapted by The Cornwall Park Trustees 1951

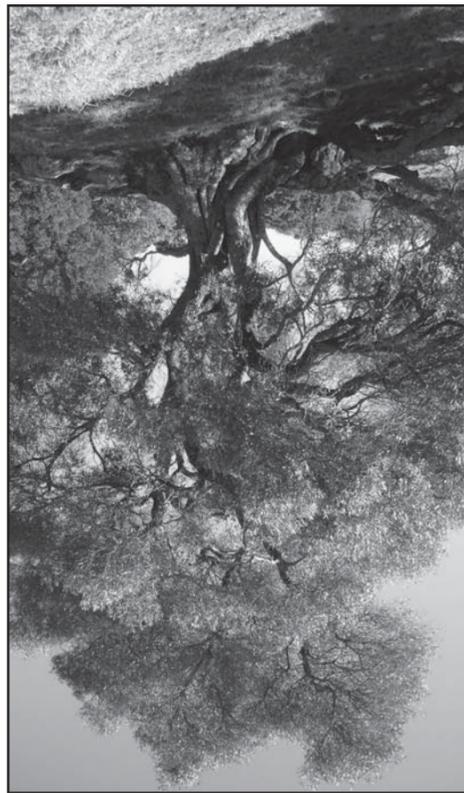
The Park is administered by the Cornwall Park Trust Board at no cost to the ratepayers of Auckland.

Every person enters the Park at their own risk. The Cornwall Park Trust Board accepts no responsibility or liability for any injury or damage to persons or property arising as a result of entry to or use of Cornwall Park, however it occurs.

- Native:**
- Kauri (*Agathis australis*)
 - Titoki (*Alectryon excelsus*)
 - Taraitē (*Berlischmidia tarairi*)
 - Taupata (*Coprosma repens*)
 - Cabbage Tree (*Cordyline australis*)
 - Korokio (*Corokia* species)
 - Karakā (*Corynocarpus laetigatus*)
 - Rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*)
 - Kohēkohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*)
 - Lacebark (*Hoheria populnea*)
 - Rewakawa (*Knighia excelsa*)
 - Kawaka (*Libocedrus plumosa*)
 - Pohutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*)
 - Pittosporum species
 - Kahikatea (*Dacrycarpus dactyloides*)
 - Totara (*Podocarpus totara*)
 - Pseudopanax species
 - Kowhai (*Sophora tetraptera*)
 - Puriri (*Vitex lucens*)
- Exotics:**
- Maples (*Acer* species)
 - Horse Chestnuts (*Aesculus* species)
 - Norfolk Island Pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*)
 - Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*)
 - Cedar species (*Cedrus* species)
 - False Cypress species (*Chamaecyparis* species)
 - Campbor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*)
 - Japanese Red Cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*)
 - Montezy Cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*)
 - Coral Tree (*Erythrina x sykesii*)
 - Eucalypt (*Eucalyptus* species)
 - Monkey Apple (*Acmenia smithii*)
 - Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)
 - Ash (*Fraxinus* species)
 - Ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*)
 - Pride of India (*Koeleria paniculata*)
 - Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
 - Lime (*Tilia europaea*)
 - Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)
 - Southern Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*)
 - Oaks (*Quercus* species)
 - Olive (*Olea europaea*)
 - Phoenix Palm (*Phoenix amartensis*)
 - Photinia species
 - Montezy Pine (*Pinus radiata*)
 - London Plane (*Platanus x acerifolia*)
 - Poplar species (*Populus* species)
 - Cherry species (*Prunus* species)
 - Rhododendron species



Cabbage Tree.



Olive Tree.

Cornwall Park and One Tree Hill Domain constitute Auckland's finest city park. The open pastures, interspersed with trees of many kinds, give the area its peaceful, rural atmosphere. The tree plantings date back well over 100 years. This list records most of the species, both native and introduced, that can be found in the park. A wide selection of New Zealand native trees, Australian trees and northern hemisphere conifers are represented.

- Ten species dominate the landscape, which are here termed the "feature trees". They are:
 - Oak (*Quercus robur*), widely planted throughout in avenues, and as scattered trees in the pastures.
 - Radiata Pine (*Pinus radiata*), occurring as scattered trees, older shelter belts, and was "the" tree on One Tree Hill, that was removed in 2000.
 - Macrocarpa (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), as shelter belts and scattered trees.
 - Olive (*Olea europaea*), in the well-known Olive Grove, and as scattered trees on the eastern and northern slopes of One Tree Hill.
 - Monkey Apple (*Acmenia smithii*), a very common tree throughout.
 - Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), as very large, spreading trees, with buttressed stems.
 - Karaka (*Corynocarpus laetigatus*), as mixed and pure groves throughout.
 - Pohutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*), as groves, avenues, and scattered trees throughout. The cultivated trees here rival in size that of natural pohutukawa on the coast.
 - Totara (*Podocarpus totara*), as scattered trees and groves throughout. Totara attains a large size here, but the trees are mostly multi-stemmed.
 - Puriri (*Vitex lucens*), as avenue trees, and in mixed copses. One of the outstanding loam soil species, where it thrives on the rich volcanic

PRINCIPAL TREE SPECIES FOUND IN THE PARK

CORNWALL PARK

CORNWALL PARK TREE TRAIL

1 OLIVE •

Olea europaea

The olives in the park originate from the Mediterranean region. They form low spreading canopies with twisted and gnarled trunks.

The fruit of this tree is the well known 'olive' from which the oil is produced. The foliage is blue-green in colour and very distinctive when viewed from a distance.

The olives in the park are in excess of 130 years old and were planted by Sir John Logan Campbell for fruit production. This proved unsuccessful as many of the trees were sterile. More than 200 trees in "The Olive Grove" are the remnants of the olive orchard.



2 POHUTUKAWA †

Metrosideros excelsa

Pohutukawa form much of the upper North Island's coastal forest and are widely cultivated around New Zealand. The low spreading canopy forms an ideal shady retreat during the hot summer months.

This native species is often named the 'New Zealand Christmas Tree' due to the stunning display of red flowers during December and January. Their foliage is thick and glossy with a white underside, typical of coastal trees.

The fine example near Huia Lodge is a grand specimen which dates back to the mid-1800s and was here around the time when Sir John Logan Campbell arrived in New Zealand.



3 COASTAL REDWOOD •

Sequoia sempervirens

The coastal redwood originates from California where they form the tallest and largest trees in the world. They can attain heights exceeding 110m. The bark of this tree is thick red brown and is soft and spongy to the touch. The needle like foliage is sharply pointed with two white bands beneath. The fruit is a small 1-2cm diameter cone.

There are two other species of redwood. Both can be found in the park at either end of the grove of coastal redwood. The dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) from China is one of the only deciduous conifers producing great autumn colour.



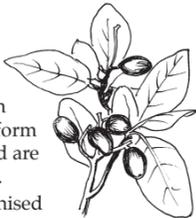
4 KARAKA †

Corynocarpus laevigatus

The karaka is a common forest tree of the New Zealand bush and can attain heights of 20m. They often form dense compact canopies and are tolerant of coastal exposure.

The species is readily recognised by its large thick glossy leaves with ripe orange fruit which can be seen in late summer.

There are a number of groups of karaka around the park which are thought to be remnants from Maori occupation.



5 EUCALYPT GROVE •

30+ *Eucalyptus* species

Eucalypts are almost entirely restricted to Australia and Tasmania.

The species range in heights from 10m to 100+m. *Eucalyptus regnans* is the tallest broadleaf tree species in the world.

Eucalypts belong to the Myrtle family which includes the pohutukawa. Eucalypts are generally identified by a combination of the bark, flowers, buds, foliage and fruit.

There are a number of rare and unusual species in the park including such individuals as:

Eucalyptus smithii (Gully Gum) - the largest of its kind in New Zealand.

Eucalyptus radiata (Peppermint Gum) which is in the 'Peppermint' group; the crushed foliage gives off a pleasant aroma and is used in essential oils.

Eucalyptus maculata (Spotted Gum) with attractive mottled bark which has great ornamental value.

Eucalyptus saligna (Sydney Blue Gum) produces highly prized timber used in many forms of construction.



6 KAURI †

Agathis australis

The kauri is New Zealand's largest tree species. Mature specimens such as 'Tane Mahuta' in Waipoua in Northland are up to 50m tall and have trunks exceeding 5m diameter.

The species is recognised by its small oval leaves which are thick and leathery. The bark is mottled and gum is seen exuding from the trunk. The tree bears small globular cones which develop on the ends of branches.

Kauri are related to the well known Norfolk Island pine which are also present in the park. This kauri grove was planted in 1947 and forms an integral part of the structural plantings.



7 TWIN OAK DRIVE •

Quercus robur x canariensis

This grand avenue of oaks comprises Portuguese and hybrid Algerian species. The trees were grown from acorns in Cornwall Park in the late 1930's and have developed into a fine avenue.

These hybrid oaks have characteristics of both species including variable acorns, large and small foliage with lobed margins. They are similar to the Algerian oak by having a short dormancy stage when the foliage is shed.

Twin Oak Drive is flanked by horse chestnuts, kowhai and olives which adds great character to the overall visual appearance. The oaks have formed a complete canopy over the road-way due to the close proximity planting.



8 PIN OAK •

Quercus palustris

This specimen was planted in the early 1930s at the time when Twin Oak Drive was formed.

The pin oak is native to North America and can reach heights of up to 28m. Pin oaks are readily distinguished by their deeply lobed leaves which turn bronze in Autumn. Like the common English oaks the pin oak also produces acorns.

Other species of oak in the park which are quite similar to the pin oak, include the red oak (*Quercus rubra*) and the scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*).



9 GINKGO •

Ginkgo biloba

The ginkgo has been recorded in fossil records and is the sole survivor of a primitive family of plants. The tree originates from remote areas in China where it has become sacred.

This species is easily identified by the fan-like foliage similar to that of the maidenhair fern. The bark is usually corky in texture with deep ridges when mature. The fruits hang on long stalks from the underside of the branches, turn from green to orange and have a putrid smell when crushed.

The group of ginkgo in the park were planted in the late 1960s when part of the old hospital building was removed. They are well worth visiting during the autumn months when they put on a stunning display of golden colour.

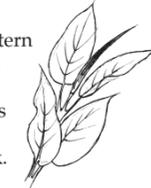


10 MORETON BAY FIG •

Ficus macrophylla

This species is native to the eastern coast of Australia and grows to massive proportions. The wide spreading canopy often exceeds the height and large buttress roots form to stabilise the trunk.

The Moreton Bay fig is recognised by the large dark green glossy foliage, purple and white polka-dot coloured fruits (figs) when mature, and the presence of milky sap when twigs are broken. The species is closely related to the Port Jackson fig also seen here in the park. Figs are a member of the Mulberry family which is generally tropical in distribution.



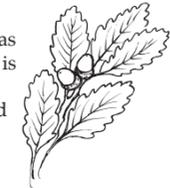
11 ALGERIAN OAK •

Quercus canariensis

The Algerian oak can reach heights of 30-40m and often as wide spreading. This species is semi-evergreen and loses its foliage for only a short period during winter.

Oaks are readily distinguished from other groups of trees by their fruits or 'acorns' which form in clusters along the twigs. The Algerian oak has dark green lobed foliage similar to that of the 'English oak' but each leaf is generally larger and more glossy, the acorns are also much larger.

This specimen was planted in the early 1920s and is one of the finest oaks in Auckland.



12 TOTARA †

Podocarpus totara

The two totara were planted in the early 1920's. Totara can attain heights exceeding 30m and forms an open spreading canopy when mature.

The tree is recognised by the needle-like blue-green foliage and peeling red to brown bark. The seed is a small ovoid nut which is seated on a fleshy red berry-like fruit.

Totara are closely related to the native kahikatea which is also found in the park.



13 MACROCARPA OR MONTEREY CYPRESS •

Cupressus macrocarpa

The species of cypress originates from Monterey in California and is commonly seen around New Zealand. Their prominent buttressed trunks and wide spreading canopies dominate many landscapes. The tree is usually identified by the scale-like foliage which when crushed produces a fragrant lemon scent. The fruit is a cone of 2-4cm in diameter and almost spherical.

Monterey cypresses seem to thrive in New Zealand and attain much larger dimensions than in their homeland. Many of the specimens here in the park were planted by Sir John Logan Campbell in the late 1800's and are of immense proportions.



14 PURIRI †

Vitex lucens

The puriri is a well known species which has adapted to various environments and conditions. They can reach heights in excess of 20m and develop broad spreading canopies.

This species is identified by the dark green foliage with deeply grooved veins. The flowers are an attractive pink and the fruit is a round red berry, both of which seem to be present on the tree throughout the year. They are a constant food source for native and introduced birds. Puriri is related to tropical trees such as teak. Their timber qualities are similar in both strength and durability. Many of the fine specimens around the park were planted in the early 1900's.



15 HORSE CHESTNUT •

Aesculus hippocastanum

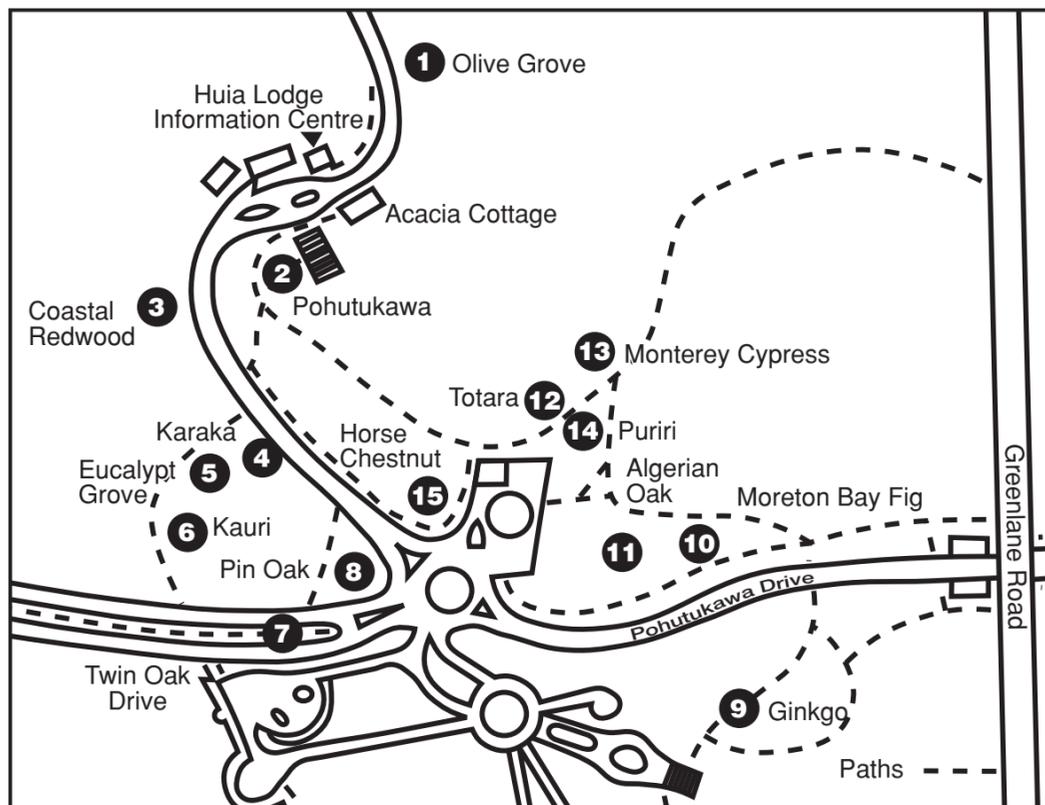
This tree was planted in the 1960's along with a great variety of both native and exotic species. The horse chestnut comes from Southern Europe and attains heights of 20-30m with a canopy spread often in proportion.

The familiar fruit or 'conker' develops in the autumn when the large leaves turn golden to brown. The highlight of the year is in early spring as the tree produces an abundance of white and pink flowers.

The closely related red horse chestnut (*Aesculus x carnea*) also enchants the park. This is a natural hybrid and produces deep red flowers at about the same time of year.



Large numbers of trees were purchased for the 1929 winter planting including 400 pohutukawa and 100 Norfolk pines.



KEY

- † Native trees occur naturally in NZ
- Exotic trees are those that have been introduced to NZ



Sir John Logan Campbell standing in the avenue close to the Cricket grounds. The avenue is flanked by some of the oldest trees in the Park and is the only remaining section of the Drive laid out and used for many years by Sir John.