

The following indigenous plants are found through the scrub and fern: *Lycopodium densum*, *Cladium teretifolium*, *Lepidosperma laterale*, *Halorrhagis procumbens*, *Microtis unifolia*, *Pimelea prostrata*, *Leucopogon Fraseri*, *Pomaderris phyllicaeifolia*, and *P. Edgerleyi*. Of introduced plants *Hakea pubescens* and *Erica stricta* occupy much ground, while pines are numerous, and *Ornithopus ebracteatus* and *Gnaphalium purpureum* are frequently met with.

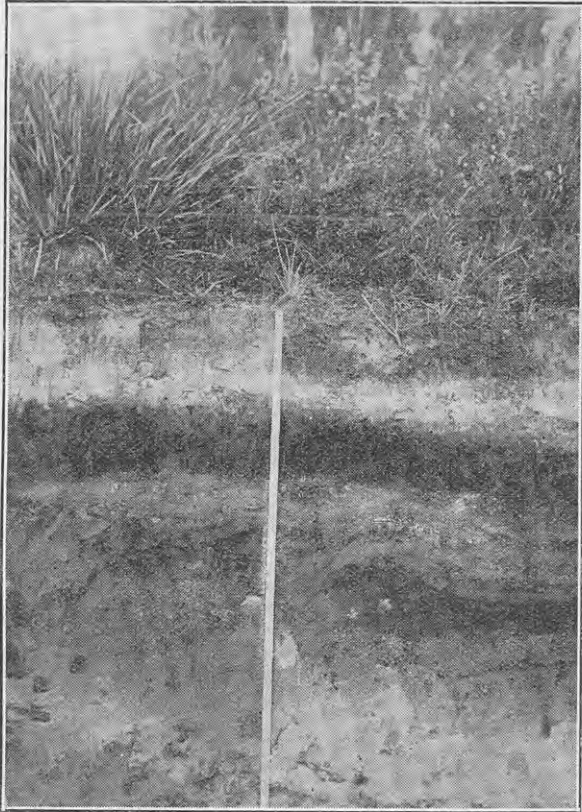


FIG. 4. PROFILE OF THE TE KOPURU SAND, WITH TYPICAL VEGETATION ABOVE.

Note the bleached layer resting on the dark humus pan 10 in. to 15 in. below the surface. The dark lines below the humus pan are iron pans. The unaltered sandstone appears in the bottom of the picture.

Trouble is being experienced with moving sand encroaching on certain areas (Fig. 2), especially those exposed and adjacent to the sea-coast. Sand is being continually blown and swept from the beaches over the steep coastal cliffs on to the useful consolidated areas by strong westerly winds. Very successful work has been done to check and overcome this continual sand movement. Marram-grass (Fig. 6) has been found an extremely valuable plant for arresting sand movement and large areas are being planted each year with great success.