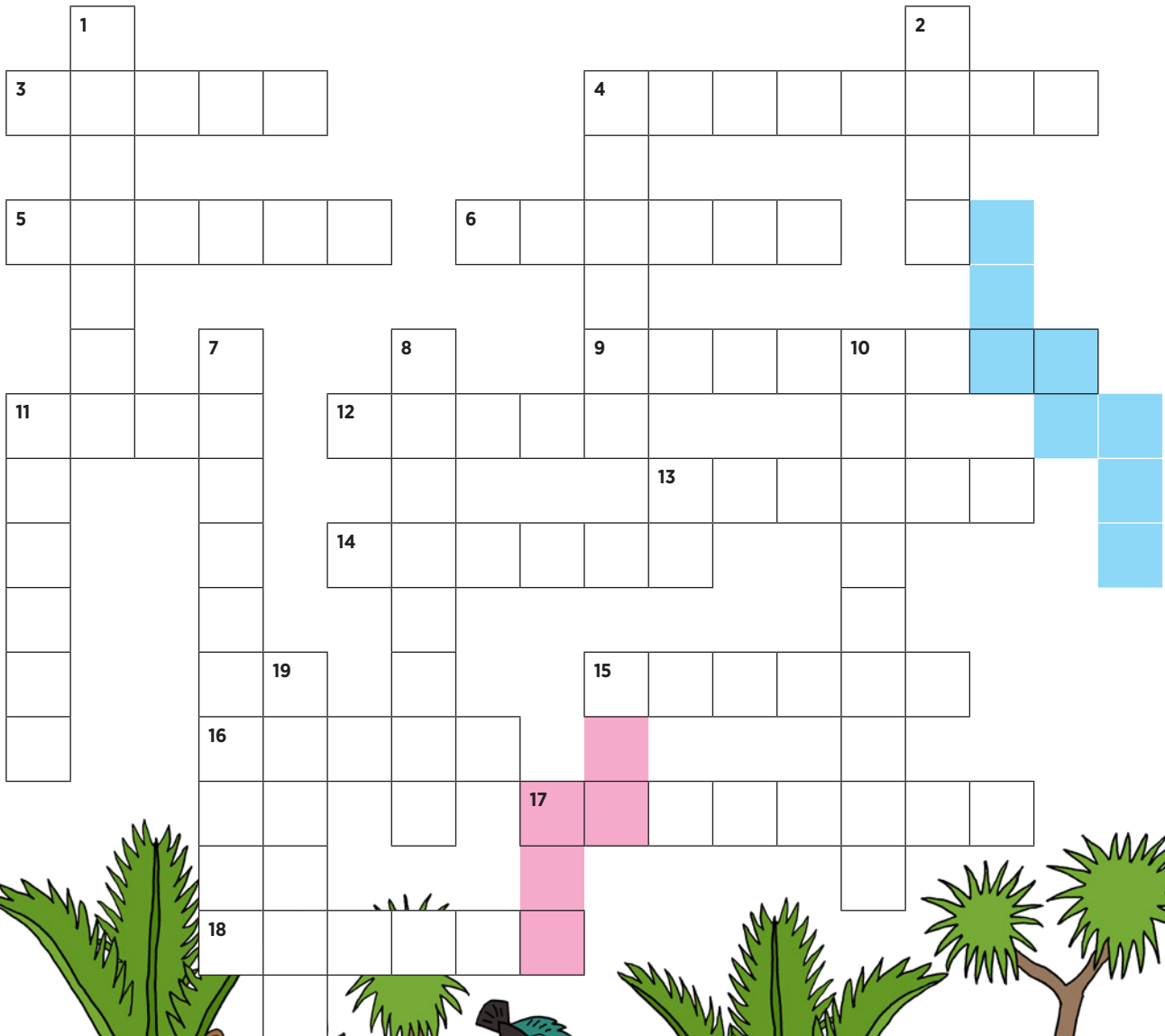


AOTEAROA NATIVE PLANTS



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ACROSS

3. The only native palm species in Aotearoa. The frond is held strongly upright. The crownshaft – the swollen part which looks like a vase of the leaves- is lime green.
4. A common shrub in the Auckland area. It is also known as a Hebe.
5. A tall coastal grass, often mistaken weedy counterpart, pampas grass.
6. A medium sized forest tree with a wide crown. Pink flowers blossom any time of year. Their flowers and fruits are a constant food source for our native birds. A moth is also named after this tree..
9. A common plant with heart-shaped leaves, which are a favorite food for a type of caterpillar. Leaves have healing properties and can be used to make a refreshing “tea.” One of the most important plants used in Rongoā.
11. A small coastal tree with dark-green leaves often clustered at the end of a branch. Young branches are covered by the light brown hairs. Flowers are dark-red, and sometimes smell of turpentine, especially at evening. Spherical capsule (fruit) splits open exposing sticky seeds.
12. An iconic tree fern, also known as silver fern. Leaves have silver undersides and can be used to illuminate a path at night under the bright moon.
13. A small tree, with yellow pea flowers in the spring. The name also means yellow.
14. Conifer tree; timber was one of preferred material to build waka.
15. A sedge in dunes; golden leaves are used for weaving.
16. An iconic mighty conifer of the forest and named after the Atua of the forest, Tāne. The wild populations are hit by the recent dieback disease.
17. A large herb often grows on steep coastal slopes. Its strong fibrous leaves are used for weaving. The mucilage the plant secretes at the bottom of the leaves are used as healing balm.
18. A relatively small tree with bright long wavy leaves, and sticky new growth (hence its scientific sp. name ‘viscosa’). Its red flaky bark stands out in the bush! Some individuals also have reddish leaves, for which they are widely cultivated. Winged fruits are reminiscent of its famous cousin, the maple tree. The meaning of the name is ‘for ever for ever’.

DOWN

1. Also called cabbage tree.
2. A forest conifer with slender hanging branches. Its wood has reddish-brown colour and had high demand after European arrival.
4. A medium tall tree with thick glossy green leaves. An important taonga tree with shiny orange fruits which are regarded as food source once toxins are safely removed from the kernels. The name also means orange.
7. A common tree in coastal vegetation, and popularly planted in parks and reserves. Bears crimson flowers in December, also called NZ Christmas tree.
8. Native tree tomato. The berries are poisonous unless they are fully ripe to yellow and orange.
10. Towering forest conifer; the tallest native tree species in Aotearoa, which grows to 50 m. It likes cold and damp forests.
11. A native shrub, which is found in the same family as coffee. Fruits ripe to glossy orange, and contains two seeds, which resemble tiny coffee beans.
19. A small tree with small leaves that bears clouds of small white flowers. It produces a very famous honey with antibacterial properties.

BONUS TUNA LINES (IRREGULAR ZIGZAG DOWN AND ACROSS)

Blue tuna: a tall tree with dark-red flowers, which resemble to sparkler fireworks.

Red tuna: a small tree commonly found in bushes. Once leaves are dropped on the forest floor, they begin to decompose leaving behind lacy leaf skeletons. Flowers blossom on the younger trunk in the beginning of summer and have strong scent to waft afar. The fruits ripen to a shiny purple that is exquisitely beautiful.

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HINTS



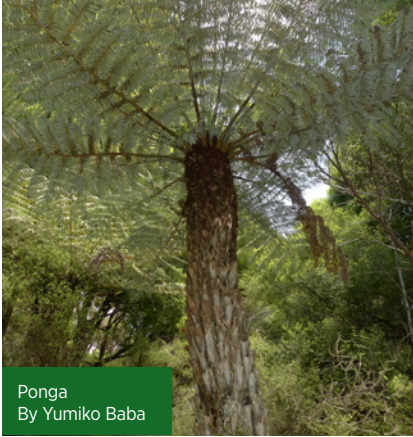
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AOTEAROA NATIVE PLANTS

HINTS AND ANSWERS



Ponga
By Yumiko Baba



Koromiko
By Jacqui Geux



Harakeke
By Jacqui Geux



Pūriri
By Kahuroa



Pingao
By Robert Vennell



Toetoe
By Jacqui Geux



Nīkau
By F. Munkert



Akeake
By Jacqui Geux



Totara
By Robert Vennell



Karaka
By Kahuroa



Rewarewa
By F. Munkert

ANSWERS
 Across: 3. Nīkau (*Rhopalostylis sapida*), 4. Koromiko (*Hebe stricta*), 5. Toetoe (*Austroderia splendens*), 6. Pūriri (*Vitex lucens*), 9. Kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*), 11. Karo (*Pittosporum crassifolium*), 12. Ponga (*Cyathea dealbata*), 13. Kowhai (*Sophora chathamica*), 14. Totara (*Podocarpus totara*), 15. Pingao (*Ficinia spiralis*), 16. Kauri (*Agathis australis*), 17. Harakeke (*Phormium tenax*), 18. Akeake (*Dodonaea viscosa*),
 Down: 1. Tī kouka (*Cordyline australis*), 2. Rimu (*Dacrydium cupressinum*), 4. Karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*), 7. Pōhutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*), 8. Poroporo (*Solanum aviculare*), 10. Kahikatea (*Dacrydium dacrydioides*), 11. Karamu (*Coprosma robusta*), 19. Mānuka (*Leptospermum scoparium*)
BONUS TUNA LINES
 Blue tuna: Rewarewa (*Knightsia excelsa*)
 Red tuna: Mahoe (*Melicytus ramiflorus*)

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