



- **Horticulture:** The collections showcase landscape design and the ornamental uses of native plants.
- **Research:** Scientists use the plant collections for research into such things as plant structure and form, economic uses of native plants and their extracts, and classification and naming.
- **Conservation:** The collections contain many threatened species. Seedlings grown from these plants are planted back into the wild as part of plant conservation recovery programmes.
- **Education:** The plant collections are labelled so visitors can learn about the use and cultivation of native plants. Many school groups visit to learn more about New Zealand's environment.

The plant collections contain approximately 1200 species, hybrids and cultivars from the subantarctic islands in the south to Cape Reinga and offshore islands in the north. Almost all of the plants have been raised from cuttings or seed collected from the wild. Details of each plant are documented and kept on a computer database.

Native botanic garden



Otari-Wilton's Bush is the only botanic garden in New Zealand dedicated solely to native plants. This unique plant sanctuary and forest reserve consists of 100 hectares of native forest and five hectares of plant collections.

Otari-Wilton's Bush was originally covered with dense podocarp broadleaf forest. Maori used the forest for hunting and the name Otari means 'Place of Snares'. Following European colonisation, some of the large trees were removed for timber and others were burnt off for farmland. One of the early landowners, Job Wilton, preserved seven hectares (17 acres) of the original forest and fenced it off. This became known as Wilton's Bush.

In 1906 the forest was gazetted as scenic reserve. In 1926 the Otari Open Air Native Plant Museum was established by Dr Leonard Cockayne and JG McKenzie. Their vision to conserve the native forest, cultivate plants from all over New Zealand, teach people about native plants and advocate their use in horticulture remains the blueprint for Otari-Wilton's Bush today.



Events and venues

Learn about our events and venues online at Wellington.govt.nz or at our main entrance map boards. Guided tours are available for groups. Bookings are essential. The Leonard Cockayne Centre can be booked for meetings and events. Email treehouse@wcc.govt.nz or ph 04 499 1400 for venue or booking enquires.

Visitor information

The Information Centre – Te Marae O Tane – is open 8am–4pm daily and contains displays and seating for visiting groups. Next to the Information Centre, a 75-metre Canopy Walkway soars 18 metres above the forest floor. It provides a fully accessible tree-top experience between the two garden areas.

Barbecues

Two electric barbecues are available at the Troup Picnic Area. These are free to use.

Nature Trail

A self-guided Nature Trail starts at the Information Centre. Pick up a brochure for the Nature Trail at the start of the Canopy Walkway.

Wheelchair access

Paths are fully accessible to wheelchairs from the Wilton Road car park to the Information Centre, over the Canopy Walkway to the lookout and along the Wilton Walkway to the viewing platform.

How to get there:

Take the **No 14 bus** from Lambton Quay to Gloucester Street, outside Otari-Wilton's Bush.
Car – the main public car park is on Wilton Road. Additional car parking is available on Churchill Drive.

How can I support Otari-Wilton's Bush?
Entry is free, but you will find a donation box on the outside wall of the Information Centre. Donations go toward the Otari-Wilton's Bush Trust, a Charitable Trust that supports Wellington City Council to manage Otari-Wilton's Bush. Email us to find out how you can join the Trust at otari.govt.nz.

- **Revegetation:** Plants are grown from seed collected in the forest and planted back in selected areas each winter.
- **Weed control:** Aggressive weeds such as old man's beard, ivy, jasmine and tradescantia are controlled.
- **Possum and rat control:** This is necessary to allow further regeneration of the forest and to ensure native birds have adequate food and nectar.

Management of the forest involves: kingfisher, grey warbler and morepork. Native birds include tui, kereru, fantail, silver eye, native plants such as mahoe and rangiora. introduced gorse and Darwin's barberry with colonising On the high south-facing slopes, scrub is dominated by passionfruit, supplejack and rata occur throughout the forest. Epiphytes or perching plants sit high in the branches of mature trees. Climbing plants, including the New Zealand Kohokohē, rewarewa, tawa and mahoe trees dominate the upper slopes and merge with forest remnants of old rimu and matai. In the wetter areas, tall pukatea can be seen with their buttressed roots.

There are 100 hectares of forest made up of original and regenerating podocarp broadleaf forest. Large conifers (podocarps) such as rimu, totara, miro and matai can be viewed from the Canopy Walkway or the Nature Trail. About 150 species of flowering plants, conifers and ferns can be found in the forest.

Forest reserve areas

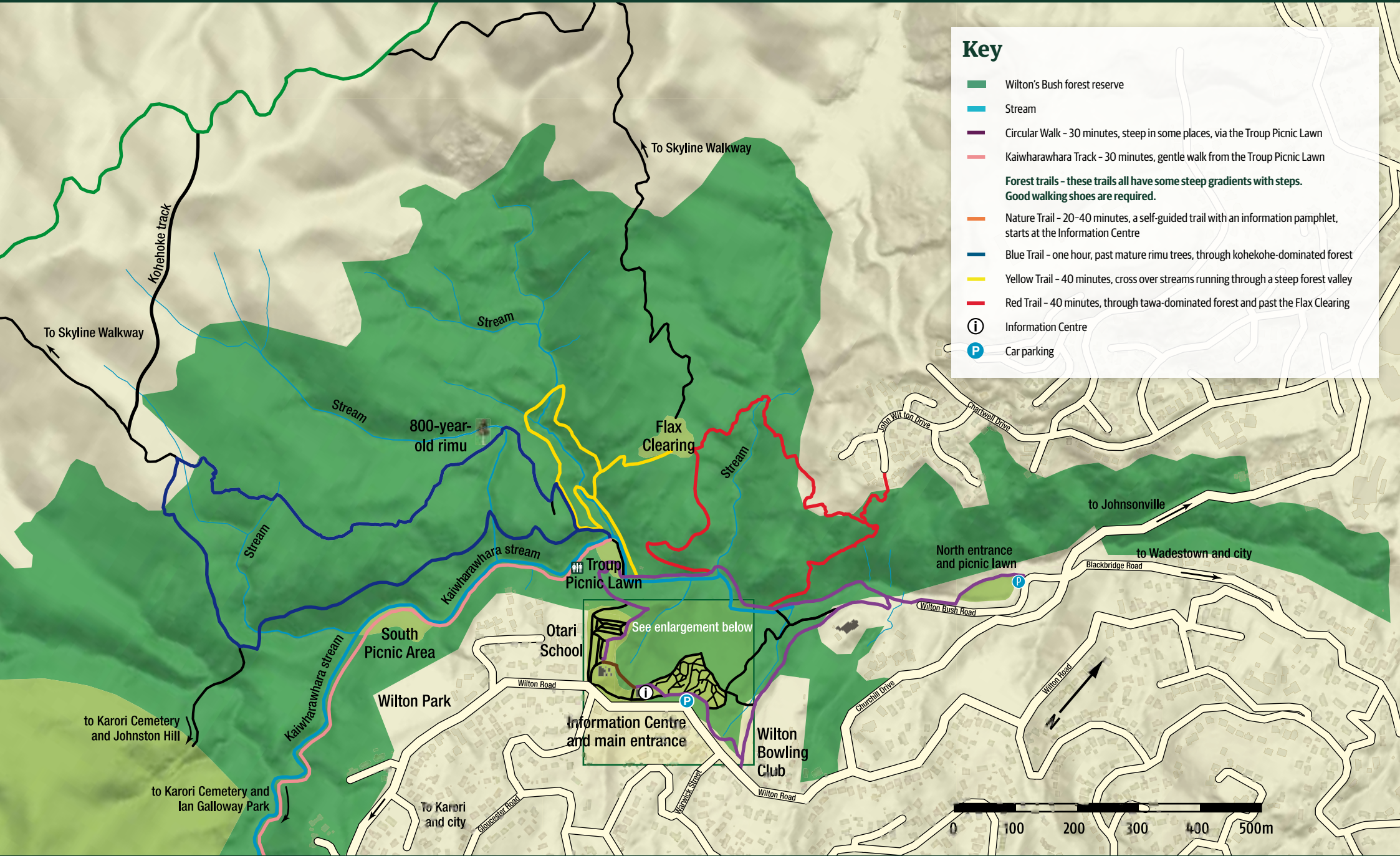
Otari-Wilton's Bush

native botanic garden and forest reserve



Otari-Wilton's Bush

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Native botanic garden enlargement

