




# Beech forest

## Biodiversity



New Zealand's beech forests are made up of five species of southern beech which are similar to those found in other southern hemisphere countries. The link dates back to the days when New Zealand was part of the super continent of Gondwana before it drifted off into the Pacific. Today beech forests are the largest remaining indigenous forest type in New Zealand. This is mainly because beech forests are found on mountainous land not generally regarded as the best for agriculture.

### Where are they?

New Zealand's five species of beech, each prefer different soil and climate conditions. Hard Beech (*Nothofagus truncata*) and black beech (*Nothofagus solandri*) are found in the lowland areas of the North Island and northern South Island. Red beech (*N. fusca*) prefers the foothills and inland river valley floors particularly where soils are fertile and well drained. Silver beech (*N. menziesii*) prefers higher, wetter conditions. Silver beech is the most widespread tall tree in Fiordland. Mountain Beech (*N. solandri* var *cliffortioides*) grows in the mountains and on less fertile soils than silver beech, often forming the tree line at high altitudes.

### Beech tree facts

#### Reproductive cycle

Beech trees flower in spring and are wind pollinated. After fertilisation, beech flowers produce seeds in the form of small winged nuts which fall in autumn. The seeds rarely blow more than a few metres before falling to the forest floor where they germinate the following spring. The half light of the forest floor stunts the growth of seedlings until a mature tree falls and light floods in. Once established, a beech tree can grow over 30 metres tall and can live for more than 300 years.

#### Mast years and beech forest birds

Every four to six years, sometimes less, beech trees produce far larger than usual numbers of beech seeds, known as beech mast. This causes an explosion in populations of mice and insects due to the abundance of food. The increase in mice and insects means a greater food source for stoats, which then have an extremely productive breeding season. When the beech mast year is over, the mouse population crashes. The boosted stoat population then looks to additional sources of food – especially birds,

both adults and their clutches. The birds most at threat during stoat 'plague' years are hole-nesting birds such as mohua/yellowheads, orange-fronted parakeets/kākāriki and kaka.

#### Dependent plant species

Three species of native mistletoe depend on beech forests for their survival. Korukoru or crimson mistletoe (*Peraxilla colensoi*) has scarlet, sometimes yellow, flowers and can reach three metres across. This mistletoe grows almost exclusively on silver beech. Pirirangi or red mistletoe (*Peraxilla tetrapetala*) has bright red flowers and grows on black, mountain and silver beech. *Alepis flavida*, has orange-yellow flowers, and is found mainly on mountain and black beech. All three species of mistletoe are threatened with extinction from possum browse.

The beech strawberry fungus (*Cyttaria gunnii*) has distinctive orange-yellow golf-ball-like fruiting bodies and is only found on silver beech.

A group of fungi, known as *mycorrhizae*, enjoy a mutually beneficial relationship with beech trees. Living on the tree roots, the fungi take sugars while in return the beech tree absorbs minerals, which the fungus has transported from the surrounding soil.

#### Honeydew

The beech scale insect plays a vital role in the food supply for a range of native bird and insect species. The native insect lives in the bark of beech trees drawing off the sap. The insect then excretes sugary liquid drops, known as honeydew.

Beech scale insects infest all species of beech tree except silver beech. They are particularly common on beech at the foothills of the Southern Alps. The honeydew drops have a high sugar content and are an important energy source for birds including tui, bellbirds and kaka. Lizards, possums, rats, honeybees and wasps have also been recorded feeding on honeydew.





Mountain beech  
C. Rudge



Silver beech in flower  
C. Rudge



## Threats

- Possums do enormous damage to native New Zealand forests. Apart from damaging the trees and other flora, they compete with native animals and birds for food, and prey upon birds, their eggs and nestlings.
- The high wasp numbers in some forests, such as Nelson Lakes National Park, have depleted the honeydew and dramatically reduced the abundance of insects and spiders. This has had flow on effects on birds that eat the honeydew and insects. Trees have been seen with around 400 wasps crawling over them.
- Land clearance has reduced the size of our native beech forests, particularly in the foothills of the Southern Alps.
- Browsing by introduced mammals such as deer and sheep seriously limit the capacity of a beech forest to regenerate.
- Fire is an obvious threat to beech forest and fire restrictions apply all year round to many areas of land managed by the New Zealand Department of Conservation.

## Operation Ark

Operation Ark is an initiative to respond to predator plagues in South Island beech forests to prevent the extinction of certain species, including orange-fronted

Left: Honeydew droplet  
A. Evans

parakeets/kākāriki, whio/blue duck and mohua/ yellowheads. At Operation Ark sites rats, stoats and possums are intensively controlled with traps, toxins in bait stations, bait bags and, where necessary, aerial 1080.

## How can you help?

When enjoying beech forests, take note of any signs warning of poison and other Department of Conservation signs. Do not interfere with native birds or the traps and bait stations that are there to protect them. Dogs are not allowed in national parks and restrictions may apply elsewhere. In places where they are allowed, dogs must be under control.

When enjoying the outdoors, pay attention to fire warnings and local weather conditions. Trampers, hunters, fishers and other explorers of the backcountry are asked to carry in personal cooking equipment and only operate stoves well clear of vegetation. Land owners should be aware that in New Zealand permits are required to light fires within one kilometre of public conservation land. It is important to remember that fire authorities can seek to recover costs if a fire gets out of control.

## For more information

Visit the DOC website at [www.doc.govt.nz](http://www.doc.govt.nz).