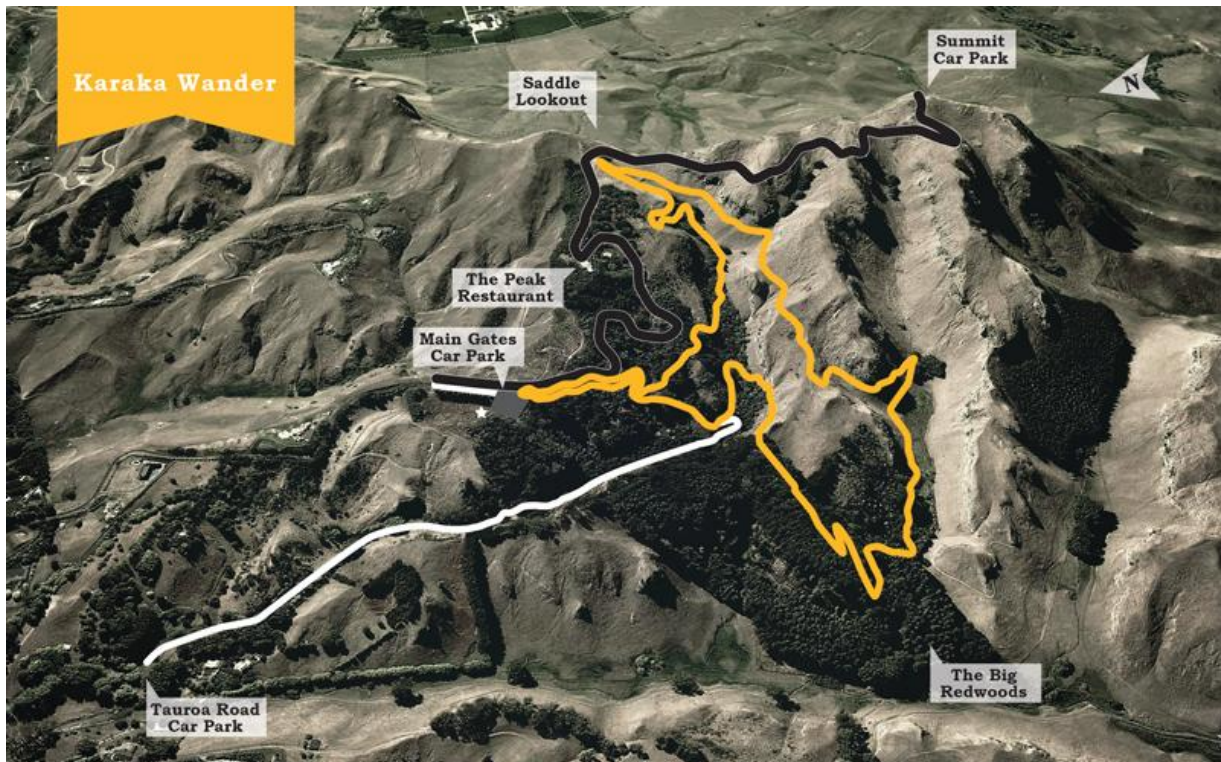


Karaka Wander

4.0km / Est 1 hr 15 mins

A wonderful 'wander' through the varied landscapes of the upper parts of Park—mature trees, native bush and open grassland to dramatic cliffs and panoramic views. The route passes a large grove of Karaka trees, believed to be at least 200 years old.



Lemon-Scented Eucalypt



The the upper section of Chambers Walk is planted with a grove of *Eucalyptus Citriodora*, or Lemon-Scented Eucalypts which grow to around 35 metres in height and are native to Australia. Also known as the Blue Spotted Gum, they have smooth, pale bark and a narrow-leaved crown which smells strongly of lemons, especially after rain. The Lemon-Scented Eucalypt is a favourite source of pollen for bees and is also used for structural timber in building. These trees were planted in Te Mata Park in the 1980s and are an important food source for birds and insects.

Chambers Walk

Chambers Walk is named after the family who created Te Mata Park and gifted it in perpetuity to the community. The land that makes up Te Mata Park was included in a large block purchased in 1862 by early farmer settler John Chambers (pictured). In 1927, as a memorial to their father, his sons Bernard, John and Mason gifted a 99 hectare reserve on the upper Havelock North hills, including Te Mata Peak, to the people of Hawke's Bay. So Te



Mata Park was formed and is ours forever, with further protection granted in 1997 under the QEII National Trust for open space. The Park's Trust Deed specifies that a male descendant of the original grantors must be a member of the Trust so, over more than 80 years, a long line of Chambers men have been committed to the ongoing care and protection of the Park. Since 2000, Bruno Chambers, great great grandson of John Chambers, has served as the Chairman of the Trust.

Kawakawa



Kawakawa (*Macropiper excelsum*) is a small tree which is found throughout the north island and upper south island of New Zealand and is common in all the bush areas of Te Mata Park. Also known as the pepper tree, kawakawa leaves are often covered with insect holes which are mainly caused by the kawakawa looper moth caterpillar. Kawakawa was one of the most important healing herbs used by Māori and is still widely used today. A tea can be made from the leaves or roots and used for bladder and stomach and indigestion problems and to relieve pain. The leaves are used to heal cuts, bruises and nettle stings. Related to black pepper, Kawakawa seeds can also be used as a cooking spice. Kawakawa are prolific and vigorous growers and can create such a dense canopy that other plants are suppressed. Some kawakawa are removed to prevent this happening in the Park.

Big Redwoods

This grove of 223 stunning California redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) was planted in 1927 and many are now over 40 metres tall. The Chambers family were great experimenters with tree planting and, having generally favoured eucalypts, decided to try a conifer species. Noting the similarities between the climates of Hawke's Bay and coastal California, they decided to plant a large grove of redwoods. Native to America, the redwood is an evergreen and extremely long-lived tree with a life span of 2,500 to 3,500 years. They are the tallest trees now living on earth - the record-holder is the Hyperion tree in Northern California which measures 115.61 metres (379.3 feet). Redwoods have a conical crown with horizontal branches. Their bark is very thick – up to 30cm – and quite soft and fibrous, with a bright red-brown colour when freshly cut which is where the name redwood comes from. The leaves tend to lie in a flat plane to maximise their ability to capture sunlight. The Big Redwoods is one of the most popular places in Te Mata Park and has been the setting for weddings, concerts and even Shakespearean plays.



Ongaonga



Ongaonga (*Urtica ferox*) is a nettle that is found only in New Zealand. Sometimes known as the tree nettle, Ongaonga has woody stems and unusually large stinging spines, and can grow to 5 metres tall, making it the world's largest nettle. Even the lightest touch can result in a painful sting that lasts several days. The hollow needle-like spines, which are found on the leaves and stems of the plant are filled with a neurotoxin which causes a rash, irritation, pain and sometimes even damage to the nervous system. There has only been one recorded human death from contact—a lightly clad hunter who died five hours after walking through a dense patch. Ongaonga has a

huge role to play in the recovery of native butterflies as it is the preferred food plant for larvae of the New Zealand red admiral butterfly or kahukura. They also use it as a relatively safe home, rolling up the tree-nettle leaves into 'tents' where they are protected from potential predators.

Fossils



Te Mata Park is full of marine fossils and scallops, oysters and brachiopods can be seen throughout the whole area. Brachiopods, which were sometimes called Chinese finger nails, are an important index fossil – their presence giving a clue as to the age of the rocks in which they are found. Using the brachiopods found on Te Mata Peak, archaeologists date the marine sediment lifted up to form the Peak at between 2 and 3 million years old.

Saddle Lookout

The Saddle Lookout offers beautiful views east over the Tukituki River and out to the ocean. The Tukituki has its beginnings in the Ruahine Ranges and flows 117km to the Pacific Ocean at the southern end of Hawke's Bay. It passes through Waipukurau in Central Hawke's Bay before flowing towards Hastings and Havelock North where it is divided by the craggy range of hills that includes Te Mata Peak. According to Maori legend two taniwha lived in a lake at the upper basin of the river. They fought for possession of a young boy who had accidentally fallen into the lake. The struggles of the two taniwha split the river into the Waipawa and Tukituki Rivers and drained the lake. Tukituki means "to demolish" and it is thought that this refers to the destruction of the lake.



Karaka Grove



Karaka or New Zealand Laurel (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*) is an evergreen tree that grows through northern New Zealand. The name karaka is also the Māori term for the colour orange, from the colour of the fruit. Karaka trees are a popular place for smaller birds to sleep during the winter. The karaka's ability to bear fruit in winter means it is a vital food source for many species, especially for the native New Zealand wood pigeon or kereru. Karaka were very important to Māori as a source of food. The flesh of the fruits could be eaten raw, but the kernels were bitter and very toxic. Because of this, the kernels were soaked in water before being steam-baked for several hours and then washed in running water to remove the husks and ensure all traces of poison had disappeared. The kernels were then dried and stored to be ground into flour and baked into a bread. This grove of karaka is believed to be at least 200 years old.