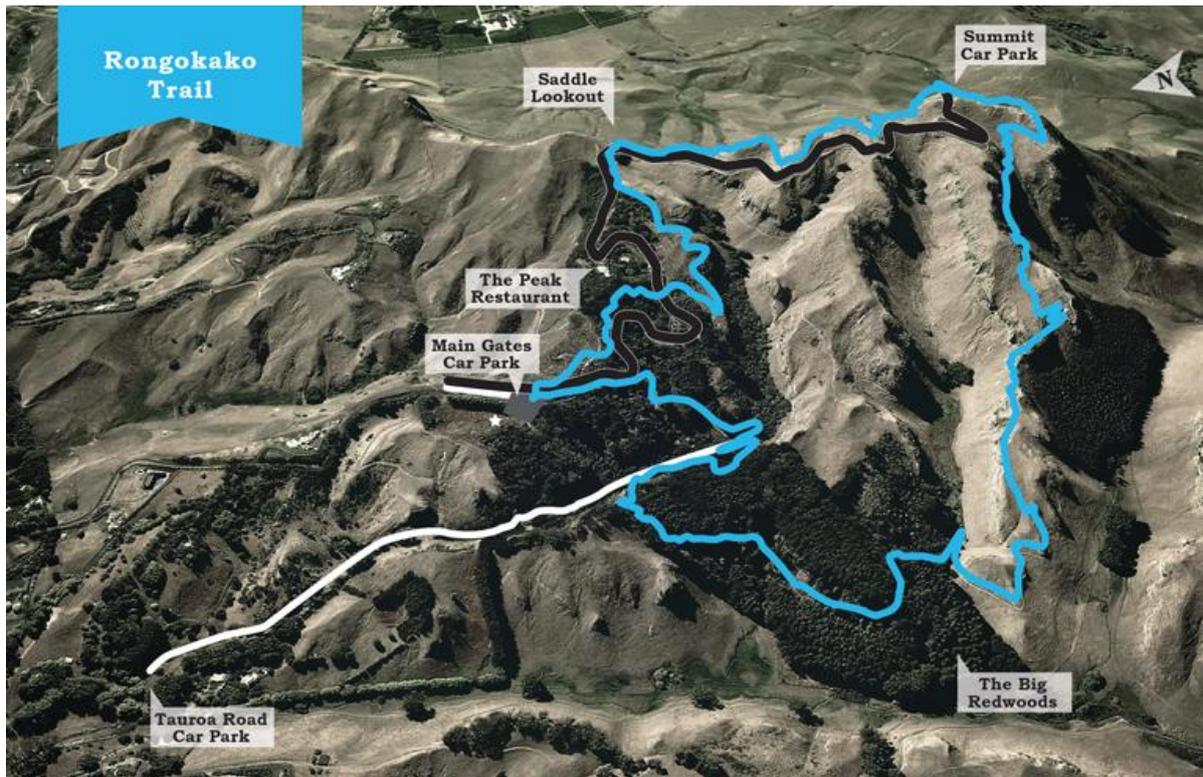


## Rongokako Trail 5.5km / Est 2 hrs 15 mins

Taking you to the very top of the Peak, this is a more challenging trail. Offering spectacular views, the track passes through the Big Redwoods, includes the locals' favourite 'Goat Track', the Peak summit, and travels over the Millenium planting - another great spot for a picnic. Steep sections, care needed.



### 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.



### **Little Limestone Cave**



Archaeologists are very interested in limestone caves like this one, as they were often used by moa for nesting and sleeping, and some still contain remains of moa droppings. Moa would have certainly roamed through the Park, and bones of the little bush moa were found by local children nearby 30 years ago. These caves are common in limestone country, where softer areas are gradually worn away by weather to form the perfect spot for a moa to take a nap.

## 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

## The Summit

Rising to 399m at its summit, Te Mata Peak is a 'Hog's Back' ridge of erosion-resistant limestone dropping steeply to the east. These sedimentary rocks, originally deposited in horizontal layers on the seabed, have been tilted and bowed upward by the geological forces of the Pacific and Australian tectonic plates. The Park lies on the edge of dramatic uplifted limestone hill country, cut through by the Tukituki River. From the summit, with its spectacular views, a series of scarps, spurs and valleys drop away. You can see massive rock cliffs and outcrops, studded with fossils of marine shells, while bush remnants and wetlands remain nestled in the valleys. These cliffs and valleys of the Park are classic limestone features built from the remains of billions of sea creatures that lived and died near the coast between 2 and 3 million years ago.

