

TOWN OF COTTESLOE

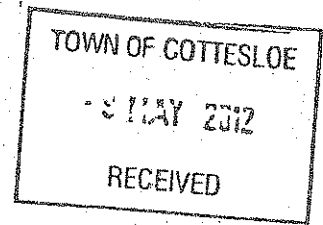


Works and Corporate Services
Committee

ATTACHMENT 10.2.5

Meeting Date: 22 May 2012

7 May 2012



Mr Carl Askew
Chief Executive Officer
Town of Cottesloe
109 Broome Street
COTTESLOE WA 6011

Dear Mr Askew

STREET TREE REMOVAL - 46 OZONE PDE COTTESLOE

We would like to request the removal of the 3 existing New Zealand Christmas Trees on the verge of our property at 46 Ozone Parade Cottesloe

We refer to Ms Liz Balston's letter to your offices dated 19 March 2012, regarding a similar request for her property at 48 Ozone Parade Cottesloe and note that trees at the corner of Ozone Parade and Margaret Street, and Ozone Parade and Broome Street (48 Ozone Parade) have already been removed setting a precedent for our request. We understand that Peppermint Trees are to be planted in their place.

Cottesloe council has removed the New Zealand Christmas Tree from its verge planting list, having recognised that it has a particularly aggressive root system and it is a terrible consumer of scarce water resources.

It also appears that all the remaining New Zealand Christmas trees along this section seem to be coming to the end of their life.

We are now constructing a new residence, and had hoped to extensively landscape and beautify our front verge in the next few months.

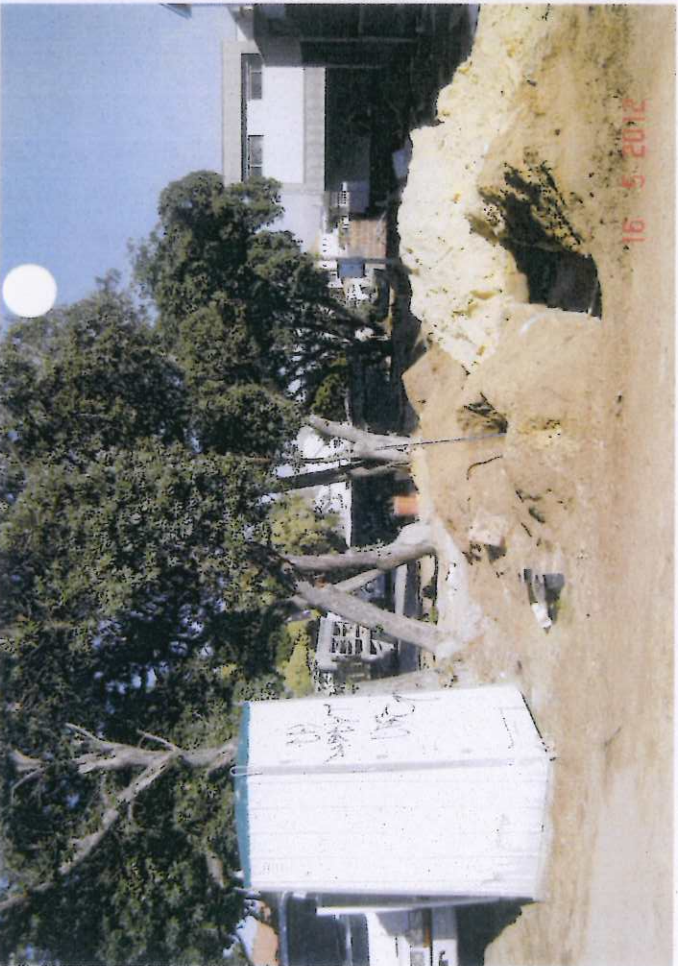
There are four houses in a row under construction/renovation in our section of the street, with two of these having had their New Zealand Christmas Trees removed. Perhaps this is an opportune time to replace all of the remaining street trees to create a unified look.

Thank you for your consideration, and please contact us on 9384 9683 should you wish to discuss the above request further.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Paul and Naomi Quinlivan".

Paul and Naomi Quinlivan
46 Ozone Parade
Cottesloe WA 6011





Scale 1:580

Tuesday, May 15, 2012

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STREET TREES, 46 OZONE PARADE,
COTTESLOE



Metrosideros excelsa

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Pōhutukawa** (*Metrosideros excelsa*) is a coastal evergreen tree in the myrtle family, Myrtaceae, that produces a brilliant display of red flowers made up of a mass of stamens. The Pōhutukawa is one of twelve *Metrosideros* species endemic to New Zealand. Renowned for its vibrant colour and its ability to survive even perched on rocky, precarious cliffs, it has found an important place in New Zealand culture for its strength and beauty and is regarded as a chiefly tree (*rākau rangatira*) by Māori.^[1]

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Etymology

The generic name *Metrosideros* derives from the Ancient Greek *metra* or "heartwood" and *sideron* or "iron". The species name *excelsa* is from Latin *excelsus*, "highest, sublime". Pōhutukawa is a Māori word. Its closest equivalent in other Polynesian languages is the Cook Island Māori word *po'utukava*, referring to a coastal shrub with white berries, *Sophora tomentosa*.^[2] The -hutu- part of the word comes from *futu, the Polynesian name for the Fish-poison tree (*Barringtonia asiatica*),^[3] which has flowers similar to those of the Pōhutukawa.

Distribution

The natural range of the Pōhutukawa is the coastal regions of the North Island of New Zealand, north of a line stretching from New Plymouth (39° S) to Gisborne (38° S),^[4] where it once formed a continuous coastal fringe. By the 1990s pastoral farming and introduced pests had reduced Pōhutukawa forests by over 90 per cent.^[1] It also occurs naturally on the shores of lakes in the Rotorua area.

Pōhutukawa



Pōhutukawa trees

Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Eudicots
(unranked):	Rosids
Order:	Myrtales
Family:	Myrtaceae
Genus:	<i>Metrosideros</i>
Species:	<i>M. excelsa</i>

Binomial name

Metrosideros excelsa

Gaertn.

Synonyms

Metrosideros tomentosa

A giant Pōhutukawa at Te Araroa on the East Coast is reputed to be the largest in the country, with a height of 20 metres and a spread of 38 metres (125 ft).^[5] The tree is renowned as a cliff-dweller, able to maintain a hold in precarious, near-vertical situations. Like its Hawaiian relative the 'ōhi'a lehua (*M. polymorpha*), the Pōhutukawa has shown itself to be efficient in the colonisation of lava plains – notably on Rangitoto, a volcanic island in the Hauraki Gulf.^[6]

Description

The Pōhutukawa grows up to 25 metres (82 ft) in height, with a dome-like spreading form. It usually grows as a multi-trunked spreading tree. Its trunks and branches are sometimes festooned with matted, fibrous aerial roots. The oblong, leathery leaves are covered in dense white hairs underneath.^[6]

The tree flowers from November to January with a peak in mid to late December (the southern hemisphere summer), with brilliant crimson flowers covering the tree, hence the nickname **New Zealand Christmas Tree**. There is variation between individual trees in the timing of flowering, and in the shade and brightness of the flowers. In isolated populations genetic drift has resulted in local variation: many of the trees growing around the Rotorua lakes produce pink-shaded flowers, and the yellow-flowered cultivar "Aurea" descends from a pair discovered in 1940 on Mōtiti Island in the Bay of Plenty.



The yellow-flowering "Aurea" cultivar

Conservation

In New Zealand, the Pōhutukawa is under threat from browsing by the introduced common brushtail possum which strips the tree of its leaves.^[1] A charitable conservation trust, Project Crimson, has the aim of reversing the decline of Pōhutukawa and other *Metrosideros* species - its mission statement is "to enable pohutukawa and rata to flourish again in their natural habitat as icons in the hearts and minds of all New Zealanders".

Cultivation

The Pōhutukawa is popular in cultivation, and there are fine examples in most North Island coastal cities. Vigorous and easy to grow, the tree flourishes well south of its natural range, and has naturalised in the Wellington area and in the north of the South Island. It has also naturalised on Norfolk Island to the north. The Pōhutukawa has been introduced to other countries with mild-to-warm climates, including south-eastern Australia, where it is naturalising on coastal cliffs near Sydney. In coastal California, it is a popular street and lawn tree, but has caused concern in San Francisco where its "incredibly invasive" root systems are blamed for destroying sewer lines and sidewalks.^[7] In parts of South Africa, the Pōhutukawa grows so well that it is regarded as an invasive species. The Spanish city of La Coruña has adopted the Pōhutukawa as a floral emblem.^[8]



A Pōhutukawa around Mount Maunganui

