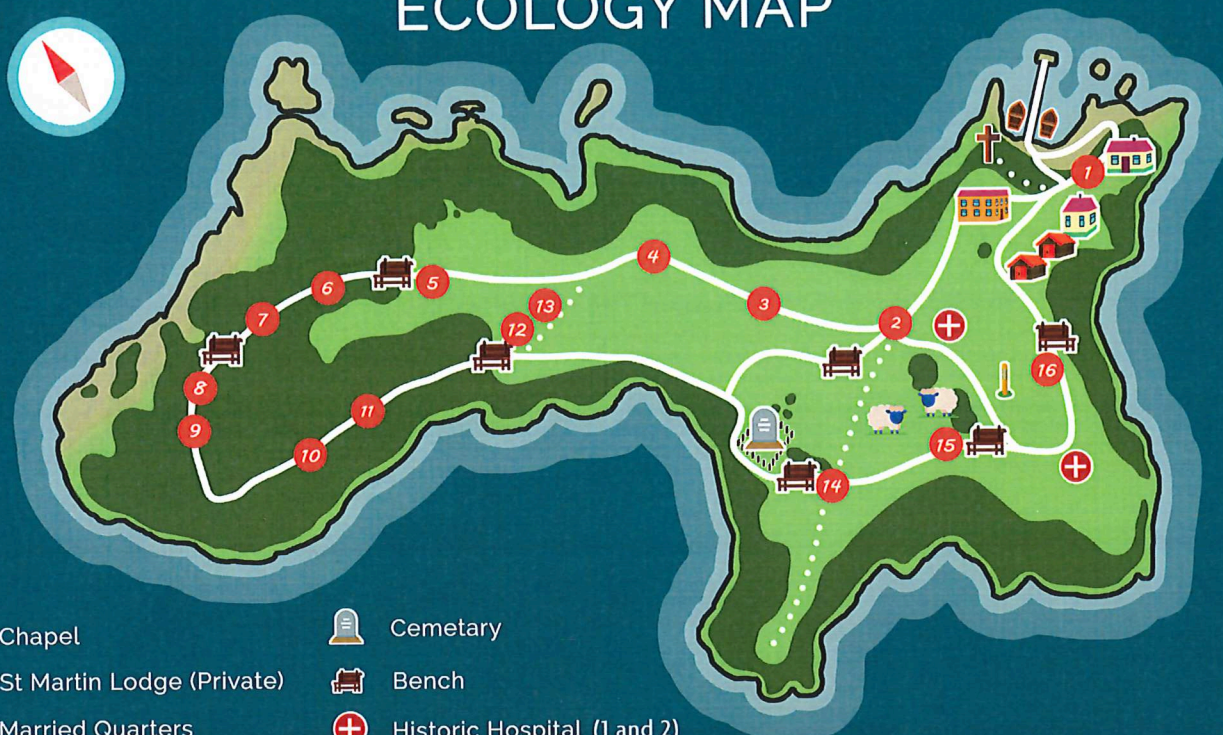


# QUARANTINE ISLAND / KAMAU TAURUA ECOLOGY MAP



- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Chapel                    | Cemetery                               |
| St Martin Lodge (Private) | Bench                                  |
| Married Quarters          | Historic Hospital (1 and 2)            |
| Keepers Cottage (Private) | Oreti Timber Carrier and Waikana Ferry |
| Toolsheds (Private)       | "Shot at Dawn" Memorial                |

0m 100m 200m



## Health and Safety

Treat the island as a working farm. Please respect private areas, animals, fences and gates. Pathways may be steep and slippery. Building and renovation work may be underway.

- No dogs allowed.
- No fires allowed.
- Smoking only at the seaward end of the Jetty.

Our Community has a deep commitment to the care and management of the Island. We are achieving this through:

**Ecology:** taking care of our coastline, enhancing the indigenous bush and wildlife.

**Heritage:** Honouring the diverse history of the Island.

**Sustainability:** Using resources wisely.

**Social Justice:** Taking action.

**Spirituality:** Connecting with nature and being mindful.



## HAERE MAI

Welcome to Quarantine Island/Kamau Taurua in the heart of the Otago Harbour, a remnant of the ancient Dunedin volcano. This Island has a rich heritage, being a fishing place for early Māori and serving as the Otago Quarantine Station until 1924.

Walking tracks lead to open paddocks and through regenerating native bush, revealing the island's layered history and glimpses of the resident birdlife. There are several seats along the way to enjoy the stunning harbour views.

Allow at least 40 minutes to walk the longer loop track and 15 minutes for the shorter one. The Island is a public recreation reserve. It is jointly managed by the Quarantine Island/Kamau Taurua Community (Inc) and the Department of Conservation (DOC).

Web • [Quarantineisland.org.nz](http://Quarantineisland.org.nz)  
Email • [Quarantineisland@gmail.com](mailto:Quarantineisland@gmail.com)



*Created by Pearl and Paulina Barry with support from the Quarantine Island Kamau Taurua Community, 2019*



**1** The Shade House

The shade house is used to raise native plants to reforest the island.



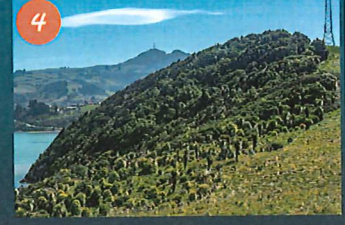
**2** Macrocarpa

In the 19th Century macrocarpa and other non-native trees were planted as wind barriers on farms.



**3** KCC Cove

Beginning in 1996, Ken Mason with the Kiwi Conservation (KCC) and Students for Environmental Action (SEA) spearheaded the reforestation on KCC Cove with native plants.



**4** Expanding the Bush

The the 1960s the older section of the bush was fenced off from grazing. Planting began to expand the bush in 2010 with efforts from local schools.



**5** Tī Kōuka/Cabbage Tree

Ti kouka/cabbage trees provide food shelter for birds, insects, spiders, and lizards. They have been used by Māori as location markers and a food source.



**6** Mingimingi

Mingimingi are a species of coprosma that are hardy in wind, rain, and drought. They grow densely to protect themselves, providing shelter for moths and lizards.



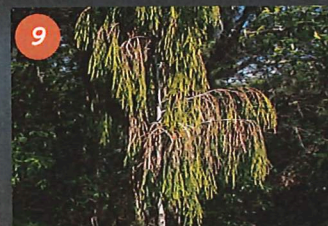
**7** Kōhiki/NZ Spinach

Kohiki/NZ Spinach is an edible plant with a salty flavor often found in coastal areas. It was a common food source for Māori and European sailors in the 19th century.



**8** Matai

Matai trees grow up to 40 meter-tall trees that provide seeds for forest birds, especially kererū. As saplings they look brown and dry, but change to green as they age.



**9** Rimu

Rimu is an coniferous tree that can live up to 900 years. They can grow up to 50 meters tall. When rimu was comon it was a building material for waka, spears, tools, and and homes.



**10** Horoeke/Lancewood

Horoeke/Lancewood trees change as they grow. Saplings have long and narrow leaves. Adult trees have shorter and wider leaves. This might be an adaptation to moa browsing and sunlight availability.



**11** Forest Floor

Under mature trees healthy soil supports a diversity of understory plants, including paraharaha/hound's tongue ferns.



**12** Skink Habitat

Layered stones provide habitat for skinks and geckos. They can be seen basking on rocks and foraging for insects and berries on warm days.



**13** Seed Dispersal

Harakeke/flax seeds evolved to be light enough to be carried by the wind. As volunteer-planted natives mature, they have re-seeded on thier own.



**14** Plants Providing Homes

Karakeke and wiwi provide food and shalter for birds, insects, and spiders. Patangutangi/paradise ducks take shelter in the dense foliage.



**15** Ken's Special Place

Ken Mason was a passionate ecologist who recognized the micro-climate the spring creates that supports water loving plants like kotokutuku, houi, kahikatea, and tree ferns.



**16** Gorse

Scottish settlers planted gorse in the 19th and 20th centuries as hedgrows. Today it is considered an agricultural weed, but native plants can grow underneath it and eventually outgrow it.

Learn more:  
[www.doc.govt.nz/nature/native-plants](http://www.doc.govt.nz/nature/native-plants)  
[www.maoridictionary.co.nz/](http://www.maoridictionary.co.nz/)  
[www.landcareresearch.co.nz/resources/identification/plants](http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/resources/identification/plants)