



Upper Waiteti Stream

Site Number:	SNA18
Ecological District:	Otanewainuku (80.3) and Rotorua Lakes (5.1 ha)
Source of Information:	Shaw and Beadel (1998)
Digital Scale:	1:2,000
Data Source:	RDAM 2006
Regional Council:	Bay of Plenty
1998 Site Number:	NHS No. 18
Current Tenure:	Unprotected
Site Area:	85.4 ha
Altitude Range:	540-560 m
Bioclimatic Zone:	Lowland
Grid Reference:	NZTM E1872140, N5786712

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	Hard beech-silver beech (<i>Nothofagus menziesii</i>)-tawari-kamahi forest (with locally common toatoa (<i>Phyllocladus toatoa</i>), local pole rimu and kahikatea around margins).	Flat; gentle hillslopes	50.4 ha
2	Tawa-kamahi-(tawari)-(hard beech)-(silver beech) forest (with a few emergent rimu, and scattered toatoa, pole rimu and pole kahikatea; understorey of pate (<i>Schefflera digitata</i>), mahoe wao (<i>Melicytus lanceolatus</i>), makomako (<i>Aristolelia serrata</i>) and wheki (<i>Dicksonia squarrosa</i>)).	Flat; gentle hillslopes	14.7 ha
3	Manuka (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>)-(swamp coprosma)-(<i>Coprosma tayloriae</i>)/ <i>Sphagnum</i> scrub (with scattered <i>Astelia grandis</i> and toetoe (<i>Cortaderia fulvida</i>)).	Flat	5.0 ha
4	(Ti kouka; <i>Cordyline australis</i>)-(wheki ponga; <i>Dicksonia fibrosa</i>)/ <i>Carex secta</i> -grey willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>) sedgeland (with common Yorkshire fog (<i>Holcus lanatus</i>), toetoe, <i>Gahnia xanthocarpa</i> , scattered manuka and <i>Coprosma tayloriae</i> , and local blackberry (<i>R. fruticosus</i> agg.), gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) and bracken (<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>) around margins).	Wetland	15.3 ha

Indigenous Flora: Taxa present at this site include ramarama (*Lophomyrtus bullata*), *Thelymitra longifolia*, *Gahnia xanthocarpa*, and *Coprosma tayloriae*. One of only three sites in Rotorua Lakes Ecological District where silver beech is present. No threatened or at risk species as listed in de Lange *et al.* (2009) are known from this site.

Fauna: No threatened or at risk species as listed in Hitchmough *et al.* (2007) or Miskelly *et al.* (2008) are known from this site.

Notes on Overall Condition: This site has been heavily modified by logging operations, predominantly to harvest red beech (*Nothofagus fusca*). The wetlands developed as a result of natural forest destruction. The watertable on the Mamaku Plateau is typically close to the surface, and the underlying ignimbrite prevents drainage (Wallace 1994).

Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998): Some parts of Vegetation Type 4 have been cleared, and planted in plantation pines.

Threats/Modification/Vulnerability: Prior to 1996, parts of this area were grazed. In 1996 it appeared that stock had been excluded from the area. Deer sign was observed within this site.

Risk Assessment:	Unknown.
Significance Level:	Regional (Appendix 5 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13; Table 2 - Factors R4, R8).
Significance Justification:	This site is of regional significance because it contains relatively good quality, representative wetland vegetation that is poorly represented in the existing reserve system in the Otanewainuku Ecological District and the Rotorua Lakes Ecological District (only a small part of the site is in Rotorua Lakes ED). Induced wetlands such as this provide habitat for indigenous wetland flora and fauna. Many of the wetland areas in this vicinity are unprotected and have been drained, or partially drained and degraded by grazing and trampling (Wallace 1994).
Fieldwork Required:	No fieldwork required to assess significance, however biodiversity and management information is lacking and fieldwork is required to update this.
Notes:	<p>Most of this site is in Otanewainuku Ecological District with only a small part in the Rotorua Lakes Ecological District.</p> <p>This site was identified as a “Recommended Area for Protection” (RAP No. 18) in the natural area survey of Rotorua Lakes ED (Beadel <i>et al.</i> 1998).</p>
References:	Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1998).