



Te Arero Bay

Site Number: SNA29
Ecological District: Rotorua Lakes
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. 29
Current Tenure: Unprotected
Site Area: 34.2 ha
Altitude Range: 280-330 m
Bioclimatic Zone: Lowland
Grid Reference: NZTM E1896680, N5787481

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	Raupo reedland (with scattered grey willow).	Swamp gully (flat)	0.4 ha
2	Maire tawake (<i>Syzygium maire</i>)-pukatea/ti kouka-wheki forest (with local kiekie (<i>Freycinetia banksii</i>), kiokio, karamu, manuka, and <i>Carex geminata</i>).	Swamp gully (flat)	0.3 ha
3	Manuka/exotic grasses-bracken shrubland.	Rolling hillslopes	1.6 ha
4	Rewarewa/pohutukawa forest (with common mamaku) (not mapped).	Rolling hillslopes	Not mapped
5	(Kamahi)-(grey willow)/swamp coprosma-manuka/ swamp kiokio- <i>Baumea rubiginosa</i> -bracken shrubland (with local bracken, raupo, spike sedge, and <i>Epilobium pallidiflorum</i>).	Wetlands	2.5 ha
6	Rewarewa/kamahi-mamaku forest (with scattered mahoe and mangeao) ↔ whauwhaupaku-karamu-tutu-manuka-bracken-kiokio shrubland, scrub and forest (with common mahoe and local mingimingi, mapou, gorse, koromiko (<i>Hebe stricta</i> var. <i>stricta</i>), pate, kamahi, rewarewa, makomako, ponga, and wheki ponga).	Hillslopes	29.5 ha

Indigenous Flora: No threatened or at risk species as listed by de Lange *et al.* (2009) have been recorded from this site. Species present include maire tawake, *Sphagnum*, harakeke, *Lycopodium deuterodensum*, and *Ranunculus amphitrichus*.

Fauna: North Island fernbird ('At Risk - Declining' in Miskelly *et al.* 2008) present; other wetland birds present may include spotless crane ('At Risk - Relict') in Miskelly *et al.* 2008) and Australasian bittern ('Threatened - Nationally Endangered' in Miskelly *et al.* 2008). Common forest birds are present. Lake birds use the lake margins of this site, including New Zealand dabchick ('Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable' in Miskelly *et al.* 2008).

Notes on Overall Condition: This site includes small examples of highly modified forest, but is mainly secondary vegetation developed following clearance.

Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998): Based on a study of aerial photographs, part of the eastern part of this site has had some forest areas cleared and wetlands drained and has been converted to pasture.

Threats/Modification/ The eastern part of this site, including the maire tawake forest, is grazed.

Vulnerability:	Continued grazing of this area will threaten the long term survival of the maire tawake population.
Risk Assessment:	Grazing by stock (if still occurring): Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high.
Significance Level:	Interim ranking: National (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12; Table 2 - Factors N4, N5, N12).
Significance Justification:	<p>This site is of national significance as it contains the largest and best quality population of maire tawake in the Rotorua Lakes Ecological District. The western part contains a relatively good quality wetland contiguous with indigenous hillslope vegetation and the lake. The site also acts as an ecological buffer to a nationally significant site - Lake Rotoiti.</p> <p>Wetland vegetation has been greatly reduced in extent in the ecological district and is poorly represented in the existing reserve system.</p>
Fieldwork Required:	Fieldwork required is required to confirm significance ranking. Biodiversity and management information and the vegetation map require updating.
Notes:	<p>This site was identified as a “Recommended Area for Protection” (RAP No. 29) in the natural area survey of Rotorua Lakes ED (Beadel <i>et al.</i> 1998).</p> <p>Fencing of the eastern part of this site would protect maire tawake and other wetland values from grazing by stock.</p>
References:	Shaw and Beadel (1991 & 1998); Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1998).