



Tumoana Point¹

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| Site Number: | 32 |
| Ecological District: | Rotorua Lakes |
| Source of Information: | Field work 2016 and Shaw and Beadel (1998) |
| Digital Scale: | 1:5,000 |
| Data Source: | BOPLASS Ltd 2011 |
| Regional Council: | Bay of Plenty |
| 1998 Site Number: | NHS No. 32 |
| Current Tenure: | Unprotected |
| Site Area: | 2.43 ha |
| Altitude Range: | 280-300 m |
| Bioclimatic Zone: | Lowland |
| Grid Reference: | NZTM E1894895, N5784322 |

| VEGETATION | | LANDFORM | EXTENT |
|------------|--|----------------------|---------|
| CODE | TYPE | | |
| 1 | Mamaku-whauwhaupaku treefernland Treefernland with abundant mamaku and whauwhaupaku (<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>), and scattered plants of harakeke (<i>Phormium tenax</i>), toetoe (<i>Austroderia fulvida</i>) and mānuka (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>) on the lake margins. | Hillslope, peninsula | 0.99 ha |
| 2 | Kamahi/kamahi-whauwhaupaku-mamaku forest Kamahi is emergent over of abundant kamahi, whauwhaupaku, and mamaku, with scattered kōhūhū (<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>), hangehange (<i>Geniostoma rupestre</i>), gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>), karamū, kiokio bracken, mingimingi (<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>), and harakeke. | Gentle hillslope | 1.44 ha |

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| Indigenous Flora: | No threatened or at risk plant species as listed in de Lange <i>et al.</i> 2013 have been recorded from this site. |
| Fauna: | No threatened or at risk bird species as listed in Robertson <i>et al.</i> 2013 have been recorded from this site. However New Zealand dabchick (<i>Poliiocephalus rufpectus</i> ; Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) were seen in the lake using the overhanging trees as cover. |
| Notes on Overall Condition: | The site comprises early successional secondary forest that has developed following clearance and/or fires. |
| Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998): | Unknown, but likely to be minor. |
| Threats/Modification/Vulnerability: | A ski lane on the lake shore in the centre of this site is used regularly and the site has been modified along this edge. Gorse is present within this site. |
| Risk Assessment: | Pest plants: Risk to site - low; Timeframe - low. Clearance: Risk to site - low; Timeframe - low. |
| Significance Level: | Local (Appendix 8 - Table 1 - Criteria 3.1, 3.6, 3.9, 3.11; Table 2 - Factor L). |
| Significance Justification: | Although this locally significant site is small and comprises relatively young secondary forest, it provides a buffer to Lake Rotoiti from adjacent land use, and sheltering habitat for New Zealand dabchick. |
| Field Work Required: | No field work required. |

¹ This site was identified as part of the same site as Parengarenga Spring (121) in Shaw and Beadel (1998).

- Notes:** This site was part of 1998 site “Parengarenga Springs/Tumoana Point”, which was identified as a “Recommended Area for Protection” (RAP No. 32) in the natural area survey of Rotorua Lakes ED (Beadel *et al.* 1998).
- References:** Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel *et al.* (1998).