



Hamurana Cliffs

Site Number: SNA46
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. 46
Current Tenure: Unprotected
Site Area: 55.0 ha
Altitude Range: 300-410 m
Bioclimatic Zone: Lowland
Grid Reference: NZTM E1889425, N5784852

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	Rewarewa/tawa-mangeao-(kohekohe)-(kamahi)-(pohutukawa)-(hinau) forest.	Steep hillslopes	49.9 ha
2	Crack willow/whauwhaupaku-mahoe-kotukutuku-makomako forest.	Lake margins	5.1 ha

Indigenous Flora: *Tupeia antarctica* ('At Risk - Declining' in de Lange *et al.* 2009), pohutukawa, and kohekohe are present. This site contains the only known population of *Anaphalioides subrigida* in the ecological district (Clarkson and King 1987). A small population of *Huperzia australiana* used to occur in this site, however road realignment works destroyed this population in 1989 and it has not been seen since. There is only one other known population of this species in the Rotorua Lakes Ecological District.

Fauna: No threatened or at risk species as listed in Hitchmough *et al.* (2007) or Miskelly *et al.* (2008) are known from this site. Forest birds present include kereru, tui, and whitehead.

Notes on Overall Condition: Modified tall forest, dissected by a road. Some pest plants are present.

Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998): Unknown. Probably little change.

Threats/Modification/Vulnerability: Not grazed by domestic stock; wild goats may be present (evidence of grazing, and two dead goats seen in 1996). This site is part of a proposed land improvement agreement.

Risk Assessment: Goats (if still present): Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high.

Significance Level: Regional (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 2, 3, 8, 9; Table 2 - Factors R4, R8, R9).

Significance Justification: This site is of regional significance as it is a relatively large area of indigenous forest on low terraces in the lowland bioclimatic zone. This ecological unit is under-represented in the existing reserve system.

This site contains the only example of indigenous forest immediately

adjacent to the margins of Lake Rotorua, and contains several significant plant species. It is highly visible from SH33 (Rotorua-Tauranga). The site also contains *Tupeia antarctica* ('At Risk' - Declining).

Fieldwork Required: No fieldwork required to assess significance, but fieldwork required to update biodiversity and management information.

Notes: This site was identified as a "Recommended Area for Protection" (RAP No. 46) in the natural area survey of Rotorua Lakes ED (Beadel *et al.* 1998).

References: Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel *et al.* (1998); Clarkson & King (1987).