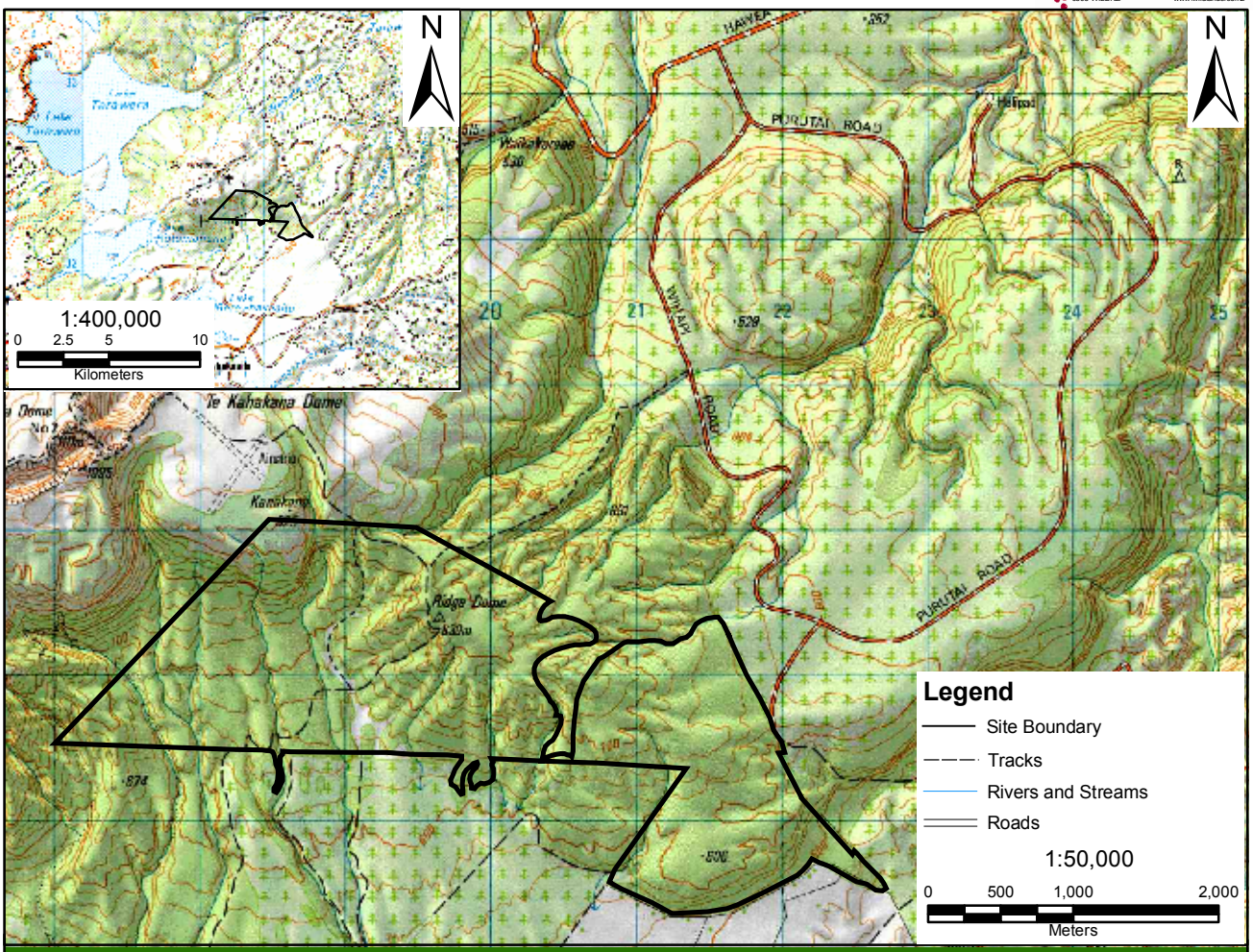
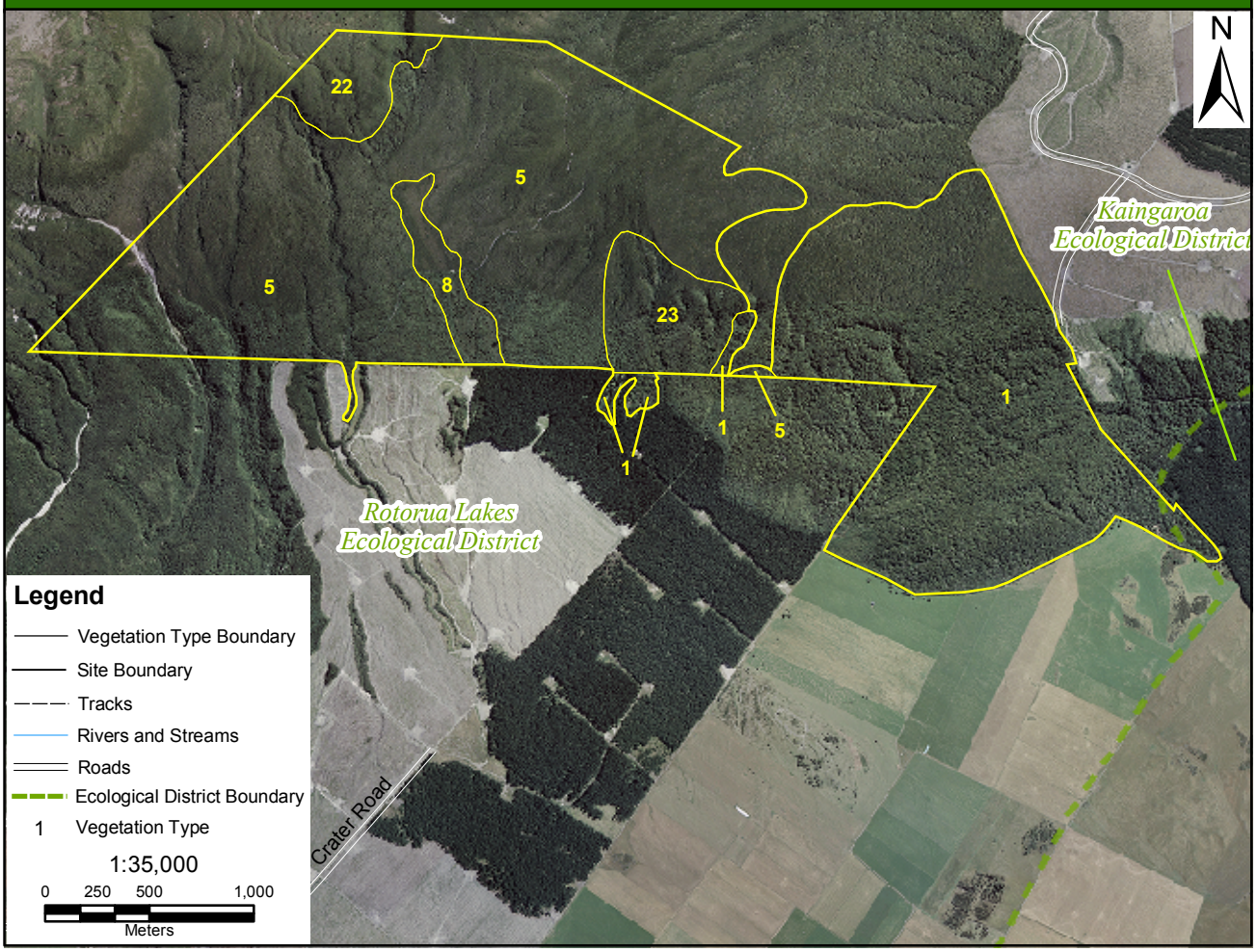
SNA 73

Mt Tarawera





Mt Tarawera (part)[1]

Site Number: SNA73
Ecological District: Rotorua Lakes (626.6 ha); Kaingaroa (3.2 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. 73
Current Tenure: Unprotected
Site Area: 629.8 ha
Altitude Range: 460-920 m
Bioclimatic Zone: Lowland, submontane and montane
Grid Reference: NZTM E1908758, N5761751

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	(Northern rata)/kamahi-rewarewa forest.	Hillslopes, steep scree slope and rock outcrops	227. 5 ha
2	Kamahi forest (with mapou, kohuhu, tutu, kanuka, broadleaf and a few local Hall's totara) ⇔ kamahi-kanuka scrub (with akepiro (*Olearia furfuracea*)), tutu, koromiko, Spanish heath, kohuhu, puka, *Coprosma lucida*).	Hillslopes, steep scree slope and rock outcrops	330.3 ha
3	Kanuka-tutu-kamahi scrub (with whauwhaupaku).	Hillslopes, steep scree slope and rock outcrops	16.2 ha
4	(*Cortaderia fulvida*)/tutu-monoao-kanuka/*Racomitrium-Pimelea prostrata-Raoulia glabra* shrubland (variable type; above species all locally dominant; other species present include Spanish heath, pines, Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Yorkshire fog, *Gaultheria pauciflora*, and *Gaultheria oppositifolia*) ⇔ Kanuka scrub (with karamu, akepiro, koromiko, and kohuhu) ⇔ Kanuka-tutu-karamu-akepiro scrub.	Hillslopes, steep scree slope and rock outcrops	23.7 ha
5	(Northern rata)/kamahi-rewarewa forest ⇔ Kamahi forest (with mapou, kohuhu, tutu, kanuka, broadleaf and a few local Hall's totara) ⇔ kamahi-kanuka scrub (with akepiro), tutu, koromiko, Spanish heath, kohuhu, puka, *Coprosma lucida*).	Hillslopes, steep scree slope and rock outcrops	33.2 ha

Indigenous Flora: Not threatened or at risk species as listed in de Lange *et al.* (2009) have been recorded from this part of the Mt Tarawera site.

Fauna: Unknown. Likely to provide habitat for a range of forest bird species, including long-tailed cuckoo ('At Risk - Naturally Uncommon' in Miskelly *et al*. 2008), kereru, tui, bellbird, fantail, pied tit, North Island robin, whitehead, and shining cuckoo.

Notes on Overall Condition: Site appears to be in a good condition (assessment based on aerial photographs).

Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998): Unknown. Probably little change. (Most of this site, as mapped in Shaw and Beadel (1998), is in Lakes A Zone and has not been mapped as part of this report).

[1] Note this is only a small part of the site identified in 1998 (Beadel *et al.* 1998) as Mt Tarawera. The rest of the site is in the Lakes A Zone which is outside of the study area.

Threats/Modification/ Vulnerability:	Unknown
Risk Assessment:	Unknown
Significance Level:	The significance assessment is for the entire site which extends into Rotorua Lakes A Zone (not shown on this map). National (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; Table 2 - Factors N3, N4, N6, N7, N9, N15).
Significance Justification:	This site (including the part in the Lakes A Zone) is of national significance, as it is large and contains a diverse and representative examples of the vegetation in Rotorua Lakes Ecological District. It includes indigenous vegetation on several landform units that are under-represented in the existing reserve system - volcanic fans, high terraces, low terraces, and flat to undulating. Indigenous vegetation on high terraces comprises only about 1% of this landform unit, with only 12 ha of this unit being protected in reserves. The greater site includes the only examples in the submontane bioclimatic zone in the ecological district of the following landform components: flat to undulating, undulating hills, volcanic rifts, and scarps. Mt Tarawera most recently erupted in 1886, creating the Tarawera Rift, where this site is located. The vegetation of Mt Tarawera was described prior to and after the eruption, and has been resurveyed and described subsequently (Timmins 1981 & 1983; Dickinson 1980; Clarkson and Clarkson 1983 & 1986). Vegetation development since the eruption is of considerable scientific value and interest.
Fieldwork Required:	No fieldwork required to assess significance, but fieldwork required to update biodiversity and management information.
Notes:	The internal vegetation type boundaries on this map are a first approximation only undertaken for Shaw and Beadel (1998) based on existing information (Dickinson 1980, Clarkson 1988, Timmins 1981 & 1983), Timmins unpublished map (1983), 1993 aerial photographs). This site is part of the "Mt Tarawera" site identified as a "Recommended Area for Protection" (RAP No. 73) in the natural area survey of Rotorua Lakes ED (Beadel *et al*. 1998).
References:	Beadel *et al*. (1996b & 1998); Clarkson (1988); Clarkson & Clarkson (1983 & 1986); Timmins (1981 & 1983); Dickinson (1980); Shaw and Beadel (1998).