



Lake Okataina Scenic Reserve Extension (Northern)

Site Number: SNA79
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. 79
Current Tenure: Unprotected
Site Area: 72.6 ha
Altitude Range: 280-500 m
Bioclimatic Zone: Lowland
Grid Reference: NZTM E1903188, N5780864

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	(Rewarewa)-(radiata pine)/(manuka)-(kohuhu)-(karamu)-(mamaku)/rarahu-(kiokio) fernland.	Rolling hillslopes	13.0 ha
2	(Rewarewa)-(radiata pine)/whauwhaupaku-(kamahi)-kohuhu-mamaku forest and scrub (with common mahoe and locally common gorse).	Steep and rolling hillslopes	47.9 ha
3	(Rewarewa)-(northern rata)/tawa-(mangeao) forest.	Rolling hillslopes	7.9 ha
4	Pohutukawa-northern rata (and northern rata × pohutukawa hybrids)-(kamahi) forest with common kohuhu, whauwhaupaku, mamaku, kotukutuku, and scattered puka and crack willow; kohekohe, pukatea, and hinau also present.	Lake margin	3.9 ha

Indigenous Flora: No threatened or at risk species as listed in de Lange *et al.* (2009) have been recorded from this site. Species of interest include pohutukawa, northern rata, pohutukawa × northern rata hybrids, and kohekohe.

Fauna: No threatened or at risk species as listed in Hitchmough *et al.* (2007) or Miskelly *et al.* (2008) have been recorded from this site. Kereru are present. Water birds utilise the lake margins of this site.

Notes on Overall Condition: This site comprises secondary vegetation.

Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998): Some smaller units of this site are now in exotic plantation forest.

Threats/Modification/Vulnerability: Unknown

Risk Assessment: Unknown

Significance Level: Regional (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; Table 2 - Factors R4, R8,).

Significance Justification: This site is of regional significance as one of the areas is contiguous with a large tract of indigenous vegetation (including Lake Okataina Scenic Reserve), which forms the largest tract of indigenous vegetation remaining in Rotorua Lakes Ecological District. This part also extends to the margins

of Lake Rotoiti. In addition, a small area to the west contains pohutukawa, which also provides protection for the lake margins. Several areas on the eastern side comprise examples of tall forest, some of which contains northern rata.

This site contains small areas of two landform units (c.6 ha on flat and c.2.5 ha flat-undulating topography), which are under-represented in the existing reserve system.

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

Notes: Indigenous podocarp species have been planted within the secondary vegetation.

Permission for access to this site was not obtained in 1996, and this description has been prepared from studying aerial photographs in 1998 (updated in 2009) and field observations in 1996 using binoculars from the lake and the road.

This site was identified as a “Recommended Area for Protection” (RAP No. 79) in the natural area survey of Rotorua Lakes ED (Beadel *et al.* 1998).

References: Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel *et al.* (1998)