



## Maungawhakamana-Hinehopu Scenic Reserve Extension

<b>Site Number:</b>	SNA81
<b>Ecological District:</b>	Rotorua Lakes
<b>Source of Information:</b>	Shaw and Beadel (1998)
<b>Digital Scale:</b>	1:2,000
<b>Data Source:</b>	RDAM 2006
<b>Regional Council:</b>	Bay of Plenty
<b>1998 Site Number:</b>	NHS No. 81
<b>Current Tenure:</b>	Unprotected
<b>Site Area:</b>	564.3 ha
<b>Altitude Range:</b>	280-600 m
<b>Bioclimatic Zone:</b>	Lowland
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	NZTM E1915234, N5776822

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	(Northern rata)/tawa-(rewarewa)-(kamahi)/whauwhaupaku-kohuhu-mamaku forest (with local mangleo and rimu) (mostly logged).	Rolling hillslopes	463.7 ha
2	Rewarewa-kamahi forest.	Rolling hillslopes	30.9 ha
3	Whauwhaupaku-kohuhu-mamaku/rarahu treeland ↔ (kohuhu)-(mamaku)-(whauwhaupaku)-(kamahi)/rarahu fernland (with scattered kotukutuku, koromiko, manuka, karamu, and buddleia, and local emergent radiata pine and black wattle).	Steep hillslopes	42.9 ha
4	Whauwhaupaku-kohuhu-mamaku/rarahu treeland.	Steep hillslopes	21.6 ha
5	Pond.	Pond	0.5 ha
6	Wetland vegetation.	Wetland	0.7 ha
7	Mosaic of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raupo/<i>Baumea rubiginosa</i> reedland</li> <li>• Kahikatea/raupo treeland (with scattered willows, ti kouka, and rimu)</li> <li>• Pole kahikatea forest (minor area)</li> </ul>		2.9 ha
8	Manuka- <i>Morelotia affinis</i> -koromiko-rewarewa-tutu- <i>Dracophyllum strictum</i> shrubland (with scattered <i>Astelia solandri</i> , <i>Asplenium flaccidum</i> , <i>Pyrrosia eleagnifolia</i> , <i>Ficinia nodosa</i> , kiokio, <i>Blechnum vulcanicum</i> , <i>Gaultheria oppositifolia</i> , kamahi, and <i>Griselinia lucida</i> ).	Cliff face	0.5 ha
9	Rewarewa/mamaku-kohuhu-(mangleo) forest (with local kamahi and mahoe).	Geothermally active	1.7 ha

**Indigenous Flora:** No threatened or at risk species as listed in de Lange *et al.* (2009) have been recorded from this site. Interesting vegetation types present within this site include scattered emergent northern rata throughout a reasonably extensive area of tall forest.

**Fauna:** Kereru occurs at this site. The forest habitat is likely to provide habitat to a diverse range of indigenous bird species, including long-tailed cuckoo ('At Risk - Naturally Uncommon' in Miskelly *et al.* 2008). Wetland birds, including spotless crane ('At Risk - Relict' in Miskelly *et al.* 2008), inhabit a small wetland on the margin of Lake Rotoiti.

**Notes on Overall Condition:** Mainly tall forest modified by logging, secondary forest developed following clearance prior to European settlement, and small areas of unmodified forest in inaccessible areas. All of the site may have been

grazed in the past and areas on the north-western side were still being grazed in 1996.

**Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998):** Parts of the site mapped in Shaw and Beadel (1998) are now protected by Nga Whenua Rahui and have not been mapped as part of this study.

**Threats/Modification/Vulnerability:** Parts of the site were being grazed in 1996.

**Risk Assessment:** Grazing: Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high.

**Significance Level:** Ranking is assessed on the basis of this site adjoining one of the largest tracts of indigenous forest remaining in Rotorua Lakes Ecological District.

National (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; Table 2 - Factors N6, N9, N15.

**Significance Justification:** This site is of national significance as it is part of an extensive tract of indigenous vegetation that is one of the largest remaining in Rotorua Lakes Ecological District. The forest tract includes forest on the slopes of Maungawhakamana, Conservation Areas, Scenic Reserve, and land protected by Nga Whenua Rahui.

The site includes indigenous vegetation on flats and flat-undulating topography in the lowland bioclimatic zone, two ecological units which are under-represented in the existing reserve system.

**Fieldwork Required:** No

**Notes:** This site was identified as a "Recommended Area for Protection" (RAP No. 81) in the natural area survey of Rotorua Lakes ED (Beadel *et al.* 1998).

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