



## Hinehopu Mire

**Site Number:** SNA82  
**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. 82  
**Current Tenure:** Unprotected  
**Site Area:** 10.3 ha  
**Altitude Range:** 280-290 m  
**Bioclimatic Zone:** Lowland  
**Grid Reference:** NZTM E1906256, N5784525

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Baumea arthropphylla</i> sedgeland ↔ raupo/ <i>B. arthropphylla</i> sedgeland.</li> <li>• <i>Baumea teretifolia</i>-<i>B. arthropphylla</i> sedgeland.</li> <li>• Manuka-swamp coprosma/<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>- <i>Baumea rubiginosa</i> shrubland.</li> <li>• <i>Gahnia xanthocarpa</i>-manuka tussockland.</li> <li>• <i>Schoenus brevifolius</i>-<i>S. carsei</i>-<i>Tetraria capillaris</i> sedgeland.</li> <li>• Manuka/<i>Schoenus brevifolius</i>-<i>S. carsei</i> sedgeland.</li> <li>• Manuka/<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>-<i>Sphagnum</i> fernland.</li> <li>• Grey willow-crack willow scrub.</li> <li>• Kahikatea forest.</li> <li>• Water-filled drains with <i>Potamogeton cheesemanii</i>, <i>Juncus articulatus</i>, and <i>Lagarosiphon major</i>.</li> </ul>	Wetland (at outlet to north-west) Wetland (northern margin) Wetland (northern margin) Wetland (northern margin) Wetland (central) Wetland (central and southern quarter) Wetland (central and eastern quarter) Wetland (southern and western margins) Wetland Open water	10.3 ha

**Indigenous Flora:** Six taxa recorded from this site are unknown elsewhere in the Rotorua Lakes Ecological District. These include *Thelymitra cyanea*, *Schoenus brevifolius*, *S. carsei*, *Tetraria capillaris*, *Spiranthes novae-zelandiae*, and *Thelymitra formosa*. Tamangi (*Epacris pauciflora*) is only known from one other site in Rotorua Lakes ED. *Gleichenia dicarpa*, *Nertera scapanioides* and *Sparganium subglobosum* have very restricted distributions in the Rotorua Lakes Ecological District (Clarkson 1987a). Three of these species are listed as threatened or at risk in de Lange *et al.* (2009): *Spiranthes novae-zelandiae* ('Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable'), *Schoenus carsei* ('Threatened - Nationally Endangered'), and *Thelymitra formosa* ('At Risk - Naturally Uncommon').

**Fauna:** Wetland birds, including pukeko, utilise this site. Two threatened or at risk species listed in Miskelly *et al.* (2008) may utilise this site - spotless crane ('At Risk - Relict') and Australasian bittern ('Threatened - Nationally Endangered').

**Notes on Overall Condition:** A wetland which provides habitat for threatened plant species.

<b>Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998):</b>	Part of the eastern portion of the site mapped in Shaw and Beadel (1998) is now a golf course.
<b>Threats/Modification/Vulnerability:</b>	An area adjacent to the mire has been cleared and converted to golf course, and unsuccessful attempts have been made to drain the remnant.
<b>Risk Assessment:</b>	Drainage: Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high.
<b>Significance Level:</b>	National (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; Table 2 - Factor N5, N12).
<b>Significance Justification:</b>	<p>This site is of national significance as it contains nationally and regionally uncommon species and vegetation types associated with a mosaic of oligotrophic (low fertility), mesotrophic, and eutrophic (medium and high fertility) nutrient levels, which renders this mire unique in the Rotorua Lakes Ecological District. In addition, a complete zonation from mire to semi-swamp forest, and forest on colluvium and hillslopes is present where the northern mire margin is contiguous with Lake Rotoiti Scenic Reserve. It also contains habitat for threatened and at risk plant species. Threatened and at risk bird species may utilise the site.</p> <p>The extent of wetland vegetation in the ecological district is greatly reduced from its former extent, and is under-represented in the existing reserve system.</p>
<b>Fieldwork Required:</b>	No fieldwork required to assess significance, but fieldwork required to update biodiversity and management information.
<b>Notes:</b>	<p>This small mire contains several vegetation types, many of which are regionally uncommon, associated with a mosaic of nutrient levels. Evidence suggests that establishment of mire vegetation at this site predates the Kaharoa eruption (<i>c.</i> 700 years ago), making it much older than other mires in the Rotorua Lakes ED (Clarkson 1987a).</p> <p>The area to the north of the site is protected and is not mapped as part of the study.</p> <p>This site was identified as a “Recommended Area for Protection” (RAP No. 82) in the natural area survey of Rotorua Lakes ED (Beadel <i>et al.</i> 1998).</p>
<b>References:</b>	Clarkson and Clarkson (1991); Clarkson (1987a); Shaw and Beadel (1989b); Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1998).