



## Edwards Road

<b>Site Number:</b>	SNA98
<b>Ecological District:</b>	Rotorua Lakes
<b>Source of Information:</b>	Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel <i>et al.</i> (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>	PNA No. 309, NHS No. 98, and PNA 309
<b>Current Tenure:</b>	Unprotected
<b>Site Area:</b>	68.3 ha
<b>Altitude Range:</b>	130-300 m
<b>Bioclimatic Zone:</b>	Lowland
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	NZTM E1911988, N5767810

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	<p>There are a large number of vegetation types present, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pohutukawa/kanuka forest (pohutukawa × northern rata hybrids are present; with local tawa, mangeao and titoki)</li> <li>• Kamahi-kanuka-rewarewa forest</li> <li>• Manuka-Spanish heath scrub (with scattered rewarewa, akepiro and koromiko to wheki treefern-land)</li> <li>• Kanuka forest (large mature titoki are present with scattered kohuhu and mapou)</li> <li>• (Kanuka)/<i>Carex secta</i> tussockland to <i>Carex secta</i> tussockland (with occasional manuka, koromiko, karamu and toetoe)</li> <li>• Manuka scrub</li> <li>• Manuka ti kouka scrub</li> <li>• Kanuka-manuka scrub and shrubland</li> <li>• Crack willow forest (with local grey willow, kanuka, <i>Cyperus ustulatus</i>, karamu, wheki ponga, blackberry, bracken, koromiko, <i>Carex virgata</i>, blackberry, raupo, and buddleia), and open water</li> <li>• Kanuka forest and scrub</li> <li>• Whauwhaupaku-mahoe-mamaku shrubland</li> <li>• Rewarewa-kanuka forest (with scattered pole-sized totara, tawa, and mangeao)</li> </ul> <p>Individual types are not mapped.</p>	<p>Hillslope</p> <p>Hillslope</p> <p>Hillslope</p> <p>Gully floor, hillslope</p> <p>Gully floor wetland</p> <p>Streamside wetland</p> <p>Wetland</p> <p>River flats</p> <p>Flood zone</p> <p>Alluvial terrace, cliff</p> <p>Hillslope</p> <p>Hillslope</p>	68.3 ha

**Indigenous Flora:** No threatened or at risk flora as listed by de Lange *et al.* (2009) have been recorded from this site. Pohutukawa occurs on cliffs near Rotoiti Road.

**Fauna:** North Island fernbird ('At Risk - Declining' in Miskelly *et al.* 2008) has been recorded from wetland areas (Shaw and Beadel 1998). Other species known from the site include grey warbler, whitehead, and North Island fantail.

**Notes on Overall Condition:** Comprises tall forest and secondary vegetation surrounded by secondary shrubland and scrub developed following previous clearance. A small wetland occurs along the stream around a lukewarm (geothermal) mineral spring. In 1996, roading material had recently been quarried from this site.

<b>Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998):</b>	Unknown, probably little change.
<b>Threats/Modification/Vulnerability:</b>	In 1996, there were several dead and dying pohutukawa in this site. Possum browse was probably a contributing factor to this. In 1996, this site required immediate intensive possum control operations to prevent loss of the pohutukawa canopy. It is not known if this work was undertaken. The site is surrounded by pines, but these are well back from the site (although some spoil had fallen into the margins of the wetland). Evidence of pigs and possums was noted. Wilding pines are present in low numbers; this is a potential future problem. A quarry has been constructed in this site. (Shaw and Beadel 1998)
<b>Risk Assessment:</b>	Possums: Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high. Other pest animals: Risk to site - medium; Timeframe - medium. Wilding pines: Risk to site - medium; Timeframe - medium.
<b>Significance Level:</b>	Regional (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13; Table 2 - Factors R8, R9)
<b>Significance Justification:</b>	This site contains pohutukawa-dominated forest, an interesting feature in this part of the ecological district. Pohutukawa occurs at several sites between Lake Tarawera and east towards Mt Edgumbe and the coast. The site also contains a geothermal spring, and relatively good quality examples of wetland vegetation.
<b>Fieldwork Required:</b>	No fieldwork required to assess significance, but fieldwork required to update biodiversity and management information.
<b>Notes:</b>	Lukewarm geothermal springs (known as “Waiaute Springs”) occur at this site, although no specialised thermal vegetation was found during the 1996 survey (Beadel <i>et al.</i> 1996b and Cave <i>et al.</i> 1993). Information in the 1996 survey was used to provisionally rank the geothermal habitat as being of local significance in Wildland Consultants (2005c).
<b>References:</b>	Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1996b); Cave <i>et al.</i> (1993); Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1998).