



Te Ngae Lake Edge Wetlands

Site Number:	148
Ecological District:	Rotorua Lakes
Source of Information:	Field work 2015
Digital Scale:	1:5,000
Data Source:	BOPLASS Ltd 2011
Regional Council:	Bay of Plenty
1998 Site Number:	Not identified as a site in Shaw and Beadel (1998)
Current Tenure:	Unprotected
Site Area:	14.65 ha
Altitude Range:	290-300 m
Bioclimatic Zone:	Lowland
Grid Reference:	NZTM E1891367, N5778293

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	Grey willow-crack willow-alder forest Crack willow, grey willow and alder form the canopy in most places with small isolated areas of raupō, whēkī, and <i>Carex</i> sedgeland.	Wetland	8.84 ha
2	(Kahikatea)/<i>Carex secta</i>-<i>Carex virgata</i>-<i>Carex geminata</i> sedgeland With swamp millet (<i>Isachne globosa</i>), <i>Cyperus ustulatus</i> , toetoe, tī kōuka, <i>Carex virgata</i> , harakeke and swamp kiokio area scattered throughout.	Wetland	4.88 ha
3	Yorkshire fog-tall fescue grassland Yorkshire fog and tall fescue (<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i>), present north of the sedgeland, is replacing planted indigenous species recently destroyed by a fire.	Flat	0.93 ha

Indigenous Flora: No threatened or at risk plant species as listed in de Lange *et al.* 2013 have been recorded from this site.

Fauna: No threatened or at risk bird species as listed in Robertson *et al.* 2013 have been recorded from this site.

Notes on Overall Condition: Restoration activities in part of this site (Vegetation Types 2 and 3) to the west of Te Ngae Kahikatea Stand (SNA 43) have transformed this part from a willow-dominant forest into an indigenous sedgeland. Within the restoration area an area north of the *Carex* sedgeland is recovering from a fire in December 2014 which destroyed an area of restoration plantings. Pest plants in Vegetation Types 2 and 3 include Japanese honeysuckle, gorse, grey willow saplings; however densities are very low and under ongoing control. The remaining wetland areas within this site are dominated by willows.

Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998): N/A

Threats/Modification/Vulnerability: Pest plants are dominant (willow controlled in Vegetation Types 2 and 3) in the canopy and common in the understorey in the southern portions of this site.

Risk Assessment: Pest plants: Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high.

Clearance: Risk to site - medium; Timeframe - low.

Fire: Risk to site - unknown; Timeframe - low.

Significance Level: Local (Appendix 8 - Table 1 - Criteria 3.1, 3.6, 3.9; Table 2 - Factor L).

Significance Justification: This area is of Local significance as it contains wetland habitat, a much reduced vegetation type in Rotorua Lakes Ecological District and nationally. This site provides a buffer for Lake Rotorua from adjacent land use. The northern end of this site is under an active restoration programme.

Field Work Required: No field work required.

Notes: The area of grey willow forest to the north of this site is not significant because of the exotic dominant canopy and understorey but it could be managed and restored to increase its biodiversity values. The area under an active restoration programme is to the west of Te Ngae Kahikatea Stand (SNA 43).

References: None