



Tawa Road

Site Number:	151
Ecological District:	Rotorua Lakes
Source of Information:	Field work 2016
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:	5.32 ha
Altitude Range:	510-640 m
Bioclimatic Zone:	Lowland; Submontane
Grid Reference:	NZTM E1889446, N5768454

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	Tawa forest Tawa forest with emergent rewarewa and kamahi and mangleao in the canopy. Māhoe, porokaiwhiri, pate (<i>Schefflera digitata</i>), and kanono form a sub-canopy, with whēkī, makomako, crown fern (<i>Blechnum discolor</i>), and putaputawētā (<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>) are common in the understorey.	Hillslope	3.32 ha
2	Kamahi forest Kamahi is the dominant canopy species in part of this site.	Hillslope	0.75 ha
3.	Tawa-mangleao-māhoe forest An area of tawa-mangleao-māhoe forest of lower stature than Vegetation Types 1 and 2 occurs in the south-western part of this site. Other species present in the canopy and understorey include mamaku, kanono, hangehange, rangiora (<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i>), porokaiwhiri and karamū.	Hillslope	1.25 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: This modified forest is contiguous with DOC-administered land which extends around the northern end of Lake Tikitapu. The south-western portion of the site has younger forest than the remaining area. Weed species are present on the road margins. Plantation forestry occurs on the remaining three sides. Ground cover is sparse.

Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998): Unknown

Threats/Modification/Vulnerability: This site will be vulnerable to clearance and wind effects during harvesting of adjacent plantation forest.

Weeds on the margins include Himalayan honeysuckle and buddleia (*Buddleia davidii*).

Wallabies (*Dama dama*) are known to be present in this area.

Risk Assessment: Pest Plants: Risk to site - low; Timeframe - low.

Pest animals: Risk to site - low; Timeframe - low.

	Harvesting: Risk to site - low; Timeframe - low
Significance Level:	Regional (Appendix 8 - Table 1 - Criteria 3.1, 3.9, 3.11, 3.13; Table 2 - Factor R8).
Significance Justification:	Although this site comprises a relatively small area of indigenous forest, some of which is of lower quality, it is contiguous with a larger area of protected forest and helps to buffer the protected area from adjacent plantation forest activities such as edge effects and disturbance when forest harvesting occurs.
Field Work Required:	No field work required.
Notes:	Indigenous forest that is contiguous with Lake Okareka Scenic Reserve.
References:	None