



## Anderson Road

<b>Site Number:</b>	157
<b>Ecological District:</b>	Ōtānewainuku (53.05 ha) and Rotorua Lakes (8.03 ha)
<b>Source of Information:</b>	Field work 2016
<b>Digital Scale:</b>	1:5,000
<b>Data Source:</b>	BOPLASS Ltd 2011
<b>Regional Council:</b>	Bay of Plenty
<b>1998 Site Number:</b>	Not identified as a site in Shaw and Beadel (1998)
<b>Current Tenure:</b>	Unprotected
<b>Site Area:</b>	61.08 ha
<b>Altitude Range:</b>	440-520 m
<b>Bioclimatic Zone:</b>	Lowland
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	NZTM E1876944, N5786869

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	<b>Tawa forest</b> With occasional emergent rimu, rewarewa and miro. Whēkī, kotukutuku, porokaiwhiri, tāwari and whēkī-ponga are also common in the canopy. Understory is dominated by seedlings and saplings of canopy species, ground ferns and supplejack.	Hillslope, gully	59.94 ha
2	<b>Bracken fernland</b> is present in the eastern area.	Gully	1.14 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:** Modified tall forest. Surrounded by pasture on the eastern and southern portions; plantation forestry to the north and a recreational park on the west. There are a number of informal tracks throughout the site. The majority of the site appears to be fenced to exclude stock. However, there are occasional incursions of stock from the farmland, and feral deer from the plantation forest. Groundcover is generally quite dense and diverse, although there are some areas where the understorey shows signs of light browse.

**Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998):** Unknown

**Threats/Modification/Vulnerability:** A few mature wilding pines are present in the eastern end. Himalayan honeysuckle, blackberry and prunus are present on margins and in light-wells. Deer enter the site from plantation forests on the north-west margin. Edges of the site may be exposed when plantation forests on the site margins are harvested. Incremental clearance may occur for development of walking and vehicle tracks within the site. Planting of unsuitable species in the bush areas of the recreation park threatens the local representativeness of the site.

**Risk Assessment:**

Grazing: Risk to site - low; Timeframe - low.

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

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

Harvesting operations: Risk to site - low; Timeframe - low.

**Significance Level:** Local (Appendix 8 - Table 1 - Criteria 3.1, 3.6, 3.11; Table 2 - Factor L).

<b>Significance Justification:</b>	Although modified this remnant forest contains associations of species representative of the natural diversity of the Ōtānewainuku Ecological District. The site retains key natural ecosystem functions and has a high potential for restoration. It is of sufficient size and compact shape to maintain its ecological viability over time.
<b>Field Work Required:</b>	No field work required.
<b>Notes:</b>	This site includes Tūi Ridge Park which uses the natural area extensively for its activities. Within the park there are small cabins, recreational equipment and apparatus, horse trekking tracks, walking tracks and vehicle access tracks.
<b>References:</b>	None