



## Makititi Dome Extension

<b>Site Number:</b>	SNA302
<b>Ecological District:</b>	Rotorua Lakes
<b>Source of Information:</b>	Shaw and Beadel (1998), Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1998), Nicholls (1967)
<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. 302
<b>Current Tenure:</b>	Unprotected
<b>Site Area:</b>	351.6 ha
<b>Altitude Range:</b>	140-880 m
<b>Bioclimatic Zone:</b>	Lowland; Submontane
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	NZTM E1908276, N5772038

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	A highly varied area of indigenous forest which includes the following types which have not been mapped separately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tawa-kamahi-rewarewa forest (other canopy associates include pukatea, hinau, mangeao and totara, with rare emergent rimu and northern rata; dead emergent northern rata and rimu are a feature of these forests; toetoe, tutu, Spanish heath, kiokio, kamahi, and koromiko are common along road margins).</li> <li>(Hall's totara)-(northern rata)/tawari-kamahi forest.</li> <li>Kamahi-tawari forest</li> <li>Kamahi-rewarewa forest (with local mamaku) ↔ kanuka-kamahi forest ↔ manuka-kanuka scrub (local wetland along stream margins).</li> <li>Tutu scrub.</li> </ul>	Hillslope	351.6 ha
		Hillslope	75%
		Hillslope	5%
		Hillslope	5%
		Hillslope	15%
		Hillslope and landslide scar	<1%

**Indigenous Flora:** No threatened or at risk species as listed in de Lange *et al.* (2009) have been recorded from this site.

**Fauna:** Kereru are known from the site. While no threatened or at risk bird species, as listed in Miskelly *et al.* (2008), have been recorded from this site, long-tailed cuckoo ('At Risk - Declining') are likely to utilise the site. Other indigenous bird species likely to be present include whitehead, North Island robin, shining cuckoo, pied tit, North Island fantail, tui, bellbird, and grey warbler.

**Notes on Overall Condition:** A relatively large area of indigenous forest contiguous with an extensive tract of indigenous vegetation. It links Makatiti Dome with the Maungawhakamana Forest tract. Pest animals including wallabies, deer, pigs, and possums which compromise the ecological values in the reserve. Parts have been logged in the past. The site is dissected by roads and tracks.

**Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998):** Unknown, probably little change.

**Threats/Modification/** Parts of the reserve have been logged. Wallabies, deer, pigs and possum are

<b>Vulnerability:</b>	present. It is dissected by roads and tracks. Logging operations and silviculture practises in the adjacent pine plantations need to be managed so that they do not negatively affect the values of the reserve.
<b>Risk Assessment:</b>	Pest animals: Risk to site - medium; Timeframe - medium.
<b>Significance Level:</b>	The ranking of this site is based on the linkage it forms with adjoining natural areas. National (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13; Table 2 - Factor N6, N8).
<b>Significance Justification:</b>	This site is of national significance as it is relatively large and is contiguous with the largest remaining tract of indigenous vegetation in Rotorua Lakes ED. This assessment is based on assessing this site with adjoining protected areas, e.g. Makatiti Dome Scenic Reserve, Lake Tarawera, Lake Okataina. It links the Maungawhakamana Forest tract to Makatiti Dome.
<b>Fieldwork Required:</b>	No fieldwork required to assess significance, but fieldwork required to update biodiversity and management information. The vegetation map should be updated.
<b>Notes:</b>	This site was considered protected as a Tasman Accord Reserve in Shaw and Beadel (1998); however this site is no longer considered protected.
<b>References:</b>	Nicholls (1967); Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1998).