



Maungawhakamana

Site Number:	SNA305
Ecological District:	Rotorua Lakes
Source of Information:	Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1998)
Digital Scale:	1:2,000
Data Source:	RDAM 2006
Regional Council:	Bay of Plenty
1998 Site Number:	PNA No. 305
Current Tenure:	Unprotected
Site Area:	1,550.7 ha
Altitude Range:	120-720 m
Bioclimatic Zone:	Lowland, semi-coastal and submontane
Grid Reference:	NZTM E1913053, N5773980

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	<p>Many forest, scrub, and shrubland vegetation types, including the following that were not mapped separately:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tawa-rewarewa-kamahi-hinau-mangeao forest • Rewarewa/kamahi forest (with local whauwha) • Rewarewa/kanuka-kamahi forest • Rewarewa/kanuka forest • (Rimu)/(miro)-tawa-kamahi-tawari forest • (Northern rata)/tawa-kohekohe-kamahi forest • Kamahi forest (with local tawheowheo, terrestrial northern rata, on the summit tawari, and along the main ridge leading north from the summit Hall's totara) • Kanuka forest • Tawa-kamahi forest • Manuka-kanuka scrub (with scattered emergent rewarewa) • Manuka scrub (with local kamahi, scattered putaputaweta, tutu, koromiko, kanono, rewarewa, horoeka, and kamahi) • Manuka shrubland 	<p>Hillslopes Spurs and hillslopes Spurs and hillslopes Spurs and hillslopes Upper hillslopes Upper hillslopes Upper hillslopes Hillslopes Hillslopes and gully Hillslopes Lower hillslopes and stream sides Upper hillslopes, summit</p>	1550.7 ha

Indigenous Flora: A small population of *Pimelea tomentosa* ('Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable' in de Lange *et al.* 2009) is present at this site (Clarkson & Beadel 1987).

Fauna: North Island kokako ('Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable' in Miskelly *et al.* 2008) were recorded from Maungawhakamana in 1987 (Clarkson and Beadel, 1987), and may still be present in low numbers. North Island robin are also known from here.

Other bird species recorded in Waikanapiti Stream include pied tit, grey warbler, whitehead, tui, bellbird, shining cuckoo, and welcome swallow.

Notes on Overall Condition: Overall this site is in a good condition. Following the local devastation caused by the Tarawera eruption in 1886, large areas of kanuka forest and

scrub recolonised the slopes facing Mount Tarawera. Tawa-kamahi forest survived the eruption on sheltered sites, such as gullies and east-facing hillslopes. Tawari is locally abundant on upper hillslopes.

Manuka scrub, with scattered kanuka and mingimingi occurs around the margins of the site, reflecting recent human disturbance.

Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998):	Unknown, likely to be little change.
Threats/Modification/Vulnerability:	Low numbers of wilding pines occur along Fenton Mill Road.
Risk Assessment:	Wildling pines: Threat to site - medium; Timeframe - medium.
Significance Level:	National (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13; Table 2 - Factors N9, N12)
Significance Justification:	This site is of national significance as it is part of a large continuous tract of indigenous vegetation which extends from Mt Tarawera to Matata (through three ecological districts). This tract includes nationally rare vegetation types and representative examples of the vegetation of the ecological districts within which they lie. Several protected areas are adjacent to this natural heritage site, including Lake Rotoma Scenic Reserve, Rotoma Conservation Area, and Mangaone Scenic Reserve. It also provides habitat to at least two threatened species.
Fieldwork Required:	No fieldwork required to assess significance, but fieldwork required to update biodiversity and management information.
Notes:	A small part (26.6 ha) of this site, as mapped in Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1998), is outside of Rotorua District (i.e. is within Whakatane District). The site assessment is based on the entire site.
References:	Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1996a); Clarkson and Beadel (1987); Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1998).