





## Mt Tarawera Northeast<sup>1</sup>

**Site Number:** SNA313  
**Ecological District:** Rotorua Lakes  
**Source of Information:** Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel *et al.* (1998)  
**Digital Scale:** 1:2,000  
**Data Source:** RDAM 2006  
**Regional Council:** Bay of Plenty  
**1998 Site Number:** NHS No. 313  
**Current Tenure:** Unprotected  
**Site Area:** 565.3 ha  
**Altitude Range:** 350-900 m  
**Bioclimatic Zone:** Lowland and submontane  
**Grid Reference:** NZTM E1910179, N5763883

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	(Northern rata)/kamahi-rewarewa forest.	Steep hillslopes, steep scree slope and rock outcrops	248.3 ha
2	Rewarewa/kanuka forest ↔ kamahi forest.	Steep hillslopes, steep scree slope and rock outcrops	37.6 ha
3	Kamahi forest (with mapou, kohuhu, tutu, kanuka, broadleaf and a few local Hall's totara) ↔ kamahi-kanuka scrub (with akepiro, tutu, koromiko, Spanish heath, kohuhu, puka, <i>Coprosma lucida</i> ).	Steep hillslopes, steep scree slope and rock outcrops	81.0 ha
4	( <i>Cortaderia fulvida</i> )/tutu-monoao-kanuka/ <i>Racomitrium-Pimelea prostrate-Raoulia glabra</i> shrubland (variable type: above species all locally dominant; other species present include Spanish heath, pines, Douglas fir, Yorkshire fog, <i>Gaultheria pauciflora</i> , and <i>Gaultheria oppositifolia</i> ).	Steep hillslopes, steep scree slope and rock outcrops	199.5 ha

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

**Fauna:** No threatened or at risk species as listed in Hitchmough *et al.* (2007) or Miskelly *et al.* (2008) have been recorded from this site.

**Notes on Overall Condition:** Generally in a good condition, some pest plants are present, e.g. Douglas fir, other wilding pine species, and Spanish heath.

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

**Threats/Modification/Vulnerability:** The key threat to this site is the ongoing spread of wilding pines. Pest animals, particularly possums, pose a threat to the vegetation - most notably the northern rata.

<sup>1</sup> This site was referred to as "Mt Tarawera" in Shaw and Beadel (1998), but was changed to "Mt Tarawera Northeast" to better reflect the geography of the site.

<b>Risk Assessment:</b>	Wilding pines: Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high. Possums: Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high.
<b>Significance Level:</b>	Significance assessment includes the larger adjoining site which extends into the Rotorua Lakes A Zone and contains Mt Tarawera.  National (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13; Table 2 - Factors N6, N9)
<b>Significance Justification:</b>	This site has been ranked by considering the site as part of vegetation sequence with the adjoining habitat of Mt Tarawera, the best parts of which are likely to be considered of international significance.
<b>Fieldwork Required:</b>	No fieldwork required to assess significance, but fieldwork required to update biodiversity and management information.
<b>Notes:</b>	This site is part of a large representative example of indigenous vegetation. It is contiguous with Mt Tarawera.  Mt Tarawera most recently erupted in 1886, creating the Tarawera Rift, where this site is located. The vegetation of Mt Tarawera was described prior to and after the eruption, and has been resurveyed and described subsequently (Timmins 1981 & 1983; Dickinson 1980; Clarkson & Clarkson 1983 & 1986). Vegetation development since the eruption is of considerable scientific value and interest.
<b>References:</b>	Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1996b); Clarkson (1988); Clarkson & Clarkson (1983 & 1986); Timmins (1981 & 1983); Dickinson (1980); Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1998); Shaw and Beadel (1998).