



Mamaku South Road Bush

Site Number:	SNA 411
Ecological District:	Tokoroa (17.09 ha) and Rotorua Lakes (13.06 ha)
Source of Information:	Shaw and Beadel 1998 (part); field inspection 2016 (part)
Digital Scale:	1:5,000
Data Source:	WRAPS 2012
Regional Council:	Waikato
1998 Site Number:	NHS No. 411
Current Tenure:	Unprotected
Site Area:	30.16 ha
Altitude Range:	580-600 m
Bioclimatic Zone:	Lowland
Grid Reference:	NZTM E1869410, N5776565

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	Tawa-(kamahi)-(tāwari)-(rimu) forest (90%) ↔ kamahi forest (10%).	Upland plateau	30.16 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: Moderate-sized area comprising a number of separate remnants of cutover tawa-dominated forest on the flat summit of the Mamaku Plateau. The understorey is in poor condition due to a long history of browsing by stock. The southern part of the site comprises a number small areas of forest.

Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998): The site maps indicate that the areas of forest in the southern part of the site have decreased in size since 1998.

Threats/Modification/Vulnerability: Browsing by domestic cattle and sheep. Clearance for pasture.

Risk Assessment: Grazing (cattle/sheep): Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high.
Vegetation clearance: Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high.

Significance Level: Local (Appendix 5 - Table 1 - Criterion 9; Table 2 - Factor S).

Significance Justification: This site is of Local significance as it contains a moderate-sized example of tawa forest, although it is of relatively poor quality. Tawa forest is relatively uncommon on flat landforms, which have generally been cleared to establish pasture or plantation forests. The site also provides seasonal habitat for kereru. If managed (i.e. fenced and pest control undertaken) this site will meet the criteria of a healthy, functioning, and ecologically viable site. Only c.6.3 % of the original pre-human cover of primary indigenous forest in the Tokoroa Ecological District remains (Shaw and Beadel 1998).

Field Work Required: No field work required to assess significance; however aerial photography indicates that site boundaries at the northern end of the site should be reviewed (field work may be required to do this).

Notes:

Site inspection in 2016, requested by the landowner, did not cover the entire area included in this SNA (as indicated by the site figure). Most of the site inspected has been heavily grazed by stock.

Aerial photography indicates that there may be additional areas of this site that require ground-truthing and boundary adjustment.

References:

Beadel (1995); Shaw and Beadel (1998).