



Tureporepo Bush

Site Number:	SNA550
Ecological District:	Atiamuri (319.0 ha); Rotorua Lakes (249.3 ha)
Source of Information:	Shaw and Beadel (1998), Spring-Rice (Unpublished)
Digital Scale:	1:2,000; 1:5000
Data Source:	RDAM 2006; WRAPS 2007
Regional Council¹:	Waikato and Bay of Plenty
1998 Site Number:	NHS No. 550
Current Tenure:	Unprotected
Site Area:	568.3 ha
Altitude Range:	410-550 m
Bioclimatic Zone:	Lowland
Grid Reference:	NZTM E1878731, N5766620

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	Rewarewa-kamahi forest	Hillslope	482.0 ha
2	Rimu-northern rata/matai-tawa-kamahi forest	Hillslope	78.4 ha
3	Manuka-broadleaved shrubland	Hillslope	4.6 ha
4	Treefernland (from Spring-Rice Unpublished)	Hillslope	4.2 ha

Indigenous Flora: No threatened or at risk species 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: A wide range of common forest and shrubland species are present.

Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998): Unknown - appears to be little change.

Threats/Modification/Vulnerability: Grazing by farm animals is an ongoing threat.

Risk Assessment: Grazing: Risk to site - high; Timeframes - medium.

Significance Level: Regional¹
 Bay of Plenty: (Appendix 4 - Table 1; Criteria 1, 2, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13; Table 2 - Factors R8, R9).
 Waikato: (Appendix 5 - Table 1; Criteria 7, 9, 11; Table 2 - Factors L, M, Q).

Significance Justification: This site is of regional significance as it is a relatively large example of indigenous forest representative of Atiamuri ED, and acts as an important linkage for indigenous birds between the Horohoro Bluffs and Rotorua City. Only *c.*7% cover of indigenous vegetation remains in Atiamuri ED

¹ This site is partly in the Waikato Region and partly in the Bay of Plenty Region. This site has been ranked separately for each region.

(Wildland Consultants 2004a).

Fieldwork Required: No fieldwork required to assess significance, but fieldwork required to update biodiversity and management information.

Notes: This site was identified as RAP No. 105 in the Rotorua Lakes ED PNAP Survey (Beadel *et al.* 1998) and RAP No. 9 in Spring-Rice (unpublished), and was provisionally identified as a Category 1 site in the latter study.

“The site comprises low altitude, forest-covered hills to the north of SH30 and west of the Horohoro Dome. Although logged and still dissected by logging tracks, they provide an indigenous backdrop to the surrounding farmland”.

(from Spring-Rice Unpublished)

Heavily logged forest, now tawa-dominated that is listed as rewarewa-kamahi forest, rimu-northern rata/matai-tawa-rewarewa-kamahi forest and rata/ tawa-rewarewa-mangeao-kamahi forest on NZFS Forest Type Map N76. The western end appears to have been burnt.

This remnant is one of the most easily accessible areas of indigenous forest in Atiamuri Ecological District, and is within a short distance of Rotorua City. Although recently logged there is good regeneration, and in time it will become a valuable example (although somewhat modified) of the forest types previously common in the ecological district. The site’s substantial area provides habitat for a range of bird species, and is within flight range of the Horohoro Bluff for most species.

References: Spring-Rice (Unpublished); Beadel *et al.* (1998); Shaw and Beadel (1998).