



## Lake Atiamuri North Faces

**Site Number:** 582  
**Ecological District:** Atiamuri  
**Source of Information:** Field work 2015  
**Digital Scale:** 1:5,000  
**Data Source:** WRAPS 2012  
**Regional Council:** Waikato  
**1998 Site Number:** Not identified as a site in Shaw and Beadel (1998)  
**Current Tenure:** Unprotected  
**Site Area:** 16.32 ha  
**Altitude Range:** 260-280 m  
**Bioclimatic Zone:** Lowland  
**Grid Reference:** NZTM E1865582, N5747194

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	<b>Kānuka-kōhūhū forest and scrub</b> Kānuka and kōhūhū forest and scrub occurs along the north faces of Lake Atiamuri. Tōtara is scattered throughout. Whekī ponga is locally common. Generally the lake margins comprise kiokio, harakeke, karamū with occasional pampas ( <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> ).	Hillslope, gully	Not mapped separately
2	<b>Kōhūhū-whekī scrub and forest</b> Abundant kōhūhū and whekī with mamaku, harakeke with occasional radiata pine, Douglas fir and pampas.	Hillslope, gully	Not mapped separately
3	<b>Radiata pine/kōhūhū-kānuka forest</b> Secondary forest with abundant kōhūhū and kānuka. Radiata pine is locally common and Douglas fir and whekī are also present. Abundant harakeke occurs on swampy lake margins.	Hillslope, gully	Not mapped separately
4	<b>Kōhūhū-mamaku forest</b> Kōhūhū-mamaku forest also has occasional radiata pine in the canopy.	Hillslope, gully	Not mapped separately
5	<b>Raupō reedland</b> There are areas of raupō reedlands on the lake margin with harakeke, grey willow, crack willow and karamū scattered throughout.	Wetland	Not mapped separately

**Indigenous Flora:** No threatened or at risk plant species as listed in de Lange *et al.* 2013 have been recorded from this site.

**Fauna:** Little black shag, black shag, (both Threatened-Naturally Uncommon), grey duck (*Anas superciliosa*; Threatened-Nationally Critical), and pied stilt (At Risk-Declining) have been recorded from Lake Atiamuri and are likely to use the lake margin habitat where available. The lake also supports a large range of bird species that are not threatened or at risk.

**Notes on Overall Condition:** This site includes the north-western most faces above Lake Atiamuri. It comprises secondary forest and scrub with local areas of reedlands on the lake margin. Most of the site comprises only a very narrow strip of indigenous vegetation immediately adjacent to the lake but overall this site is in relatively good condition. Wilding pines are locally common.

**Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998):** Unknown

<b>Threats/Modification/ Vulnerability:</b>	<b>Harvesting Operations:</b> Areas adjacent to radiata pine plantation are vulnerable during harvesting.  <b>Weeds:</b> Some wilding pines (radiata pine and Douglas fir) are present and ongoing infestation from nearby plantations is likely.
<b>Risk Assessment:</b>	Wilding pines: Risk to site - low; Timeframe - low. Other weeds: Risk to site - low; Timeframe - low.
<b>Significance Level:</b>	Local (Appendix 7 - Table 1 - Criteria 6, 9, 11; Table 2 - Factor S).
<b>Significance Justification:</b>	This Locally significant site includes the riparian margins of Lake Atiamuri, providing a buffer for the lake from adjacent land use, and shelter and nesting habitat for indigenous water birds using the lake.
<b>Field Work Required:</b>	No field work required.
<b>Notes:</b>	None
<b>References:</b>	Rotorua Botanical Society (2012)