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Lake Ohakuri Northeast Riparian Faces

Site Number:	589
Ecological District:	Atiamuri
Source of Information:	Field work 2015
Digital Scale:	1:5,000
Data Source:	Bay of Plenty 0.25m Rural Aerial Photos (2015-17)
Regional Council:	Waikato
1998 Site Number:	Not identified as a site in Shaw and Beadel (1998)
Current Tenure:	Unprotected
Site Area:	259.68 ha
Altitude Range:	300-560 m
Bioclimatic Zone:	Lowland
Grid Reference:	NZTM E1874341, N5740192

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	Kānuka forest Kānuka forest has local mamaku and occasional maritime pine emergent from the canopy. Rewarewa, kōhūhū, and rimu are also present. There are local patches of blackberry.	Hillslope, gully	Not mapped separately
2	Kōhūhū-mamaku-kānuka forest Kōhūhū-mamaku-kānuka forest with locally common whauwhaupaku. Rewarewa is emergent and radiata pine is dominant in places.	Hillslope	Not mapped separately
3	Radiata pine/kānuka forest Radiata pine is emergent from kānuka. Buddleia is present and there are local horoeka.	Hillslope	Not mapped separately
4	Kōhūhū-mamaku-whauwhaupaku forest Secondary kōhūhū-mamaku-whauwhaupaku forest with emergent rimu, rewarewa and tarata.	Hillslope, gully	Not mapped separately
5	Crack willow-grey willow/reed sweet grass (<i>Glyceria maxima</i>) grassland Reed sweet grass grassland has abundant crack willow and grey willow in the canopy, and <i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> scattered throughout.	Wetland	Not mapped separately
6	Raupō reedland Raupō reedland has local patches of harakeke flaxland and tī kōuka. Occasional mānuka is also present.	Wetland	Not mapped separately
7	Whauwhaupaku forest	Hillslope, gully	Not mapped separately
8	Whauwhaupaku-kōhūhū-mamaku- kānuka forest	Hillslope	Not mapped separately
9	Mamaku forest	Hillslope, gully	Not mapped separately
10	Radiata pine/karamū-buddleia-makomako-tutu (<i>Coriaria arborea</i>) scrub	Hillslope, gully	Not mapped separately
11	Reed sweet grassland (on lake margins)	Wetland	Not mapped separately
12	<i>Carex geminata</i> sedgeland (on lake margins)	Wetland	Not mapped separately
13	<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> sedgeland (on lake margins)	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:	New Zealand dabchick (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) was seen during field survey and may use the margins of this site. Lake Ohakuri provides habitat for a range of bird species.
Notes on Overall Condition:	A wide range of good quality secondary vegetation at this site includes forest, scrub and wetlands on the lake margins. Wilding pines (mainly radiata pine but there are scattered maritime pine) occur on the steep riparian faces. There are local patches of blackberry shrublands.
Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998):	Unknown
Threats/Modification/Vulnerability:	The naturalness of this site is threatened by locally common patches of wilding pines. There are also local patches of blackberry.
Risk Assessment:	Wilding pines: Risk to site - medium; Timeframe - medium. Other weed species: Risk to site - medium; Timeframe - medium.
Significance Level:	Regional (Appendix 7 - Table 1 - Criteria 6, 7, 9, 11; Table 2 - Factors Q and R).
Significance Justification:	This Regionally significant site is a good quality example of secondary vegetation and habitats in the Atiamuri Ecological District. It includes the riparian margins of Lake Atiamuri (SNA 581), providing a buffer for the lake from adjacent land use, and habitat for New Zealand dabchick.
Field Work Required:	No field work required.
Notes:	None
References:	None