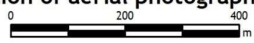




Legend
 Yellow outline: Rotorua 2019 SNA boundary
 Red outline: Areas to be deleted from SNA

Data Acknowledgment
 Maps contain data sourced from LINZ
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 ARCGIS and GE Imagery
 Report: 3417J
 Client: -
 Ref: 01 1931
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 File: SNA 590 and 592_XX.mxd

**Changes to SNA 590 and SNA 592
 based on inspection of aerial photographs, November 2019.**



Wildlands
 Scale: 1:8,000
 Date: 17/12/2019
 Cartographer: KM
 Format: A3

Orakeikorako Extension

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Site Number: | 592 |
| Ecological District: | Atiamuri |
| Source of Information: | Field work 2015 and 2016 |
| 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: | 29.0 ha |
| Altitude Range: | 300-380 m |
| Bioclimatic Zone: | Lowland |
| Grid Reference: | NZTM E1874693, N5737436 |

| VEGETATION | | LANDFORM | EXTENT |
|------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| CODE | TYPE | | |
| 1 | Kōhūhū forest Kōhūhū forest with kānuka, tōtara, tī kōuka, ponga whekī, tarata, horoeka, rewarewa, whekī, and whauwhaupaku. Pole rimu are locally common. | Hillslope | Not mapped separately |
| 2 | Rewarewa/kānuka-kamahī forest Forest with emergent rewarewa over kānuka and kamahī with kōhūhū and mamaku throughout. | Hillslope | Not mapped separately |
| 3 | Rewarewa/kānuka-kamahī-mamaku forest Rewarewa is emergent overtop of kānuka, kamahī and mamaku. Pole rimu are also present. | Hillslope | Not mapped separately |
| 4 | Rewarewa/kānuka-kōhūhū forest Rewarewa are emergent overtop of kānuka and kōhūhū. Kamahī, tī kōuka, and mamaku are scattered throughout and locally common. Whauwhaupaku and whekī are abundant. Pampas is scattered along the lake margins. Large tōtara are emergent. Occasional dead standing and live radiata pine are also present. | Hillslope | Not mapped separately |
| 5 | Dead wilding pine/kānuka forest Tall dead standing radiata pine and maritime pine trees remain within kānuka forest. Occasional live wilding pine trees occur in less accessible locations. Locally common rewarewa, kamahī and treeferns (mamaku, whekī and whekī ponga) are present. | Hillslope | Not mapped separately |
| 6 | (Maritime pine)/kamahī-mamaku-whauwhaupaku-māhoe forest Scattered maritime pine are emergent overtop of secondary forest including kamahī, mamaku, whauwhaupaku and māhoe. There is occasional rewarewa, radiata pine, toetoe, rimu, pampas and locally common tī kōuka. <i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> var. <i>linearis</i> is present in the understorey adjacent to the lake margin. | Hillslope | Not mapped separately |
| 7 | Radiata pine/whauwhaupaku-kōhūhū-mamaku forest Radiata pine forest with whauwhaupaku, kōhūhū and mamaku occurs behind a raupō reedland. | Hillslope | Not mapped separately |
| 8 | Raupō reedland Raupō reedland with areas of open water and locally common patches of reed sweet grass. | Lake margins, wetland, open water | Not mapped separately |
| 9 | Rewarewa/whauwhaupaku-kōhūhū scrub Rewarewa emergent overtop of whauwhaupaku, kōhūhū on hillslope. | Hillslope | Not mapped separately |
| 10 | Carex spp.-reed sweet grass sedgeland-grassland | Wetland | Not mapped separately |

| VEGETATION | | LANDFORM | EXTENT |
|------------|---|-----------|-----------------------|
| CODE | TYPE | | |
| 11 | Crack willow/toetoe-harakeke-<i>Carex geminata</i> forest | Wetland | Not mapped separately |
| 12 | Tōtara forest | Hillslope | Not mapped separately |
| 13 | Kamaha forest | Hillslope | Not mapped separately |
| 14 | Crack willow forest Crack willow forest with abundant reed sweet grass and locally common raupō. Kōhūhū is also present on the drier margins. | Wetland | Not mapped separately |

| | |
|---|--|
| Indigenous Flora: | <i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> var. <i>linearis</i> (At Risk-Naturally Uncommon) is present in the understorey of the maritime pine forest, adjacent to the lake. |
| Fauna: | New Zealand dabchick (Threatened-Nationally Vulnerable) was seen during field survey and may utilise the riparian margins of this site. Lake Ohakuri provides habitat for a wide range of bird species. |
| Notes on Overall Condition: | This site includes very good secondary vegetation. Wilding pines have been controlled within this site however some scattered live wildings remain. A relatively large area of modified wetland occurs at the eastern end of this site. |
| Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998): | Unknown. However wilding pine control undertaken in recent years is likely to have improved the quality of this site. |
| Threats/Modification/Vulnerability: | Wilding pines (mainly radiata pine but there are occasional maritime pine) control is still required. There are local patches of blackberry and occasional plants of Spanish heath and pampas. Willows are dominant in the eastern portion of this site. |
| 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 4, 7, 9, 10, 11; Table 1 - Factors N, Q and R) |
| Significance Justification: | This site is of Regional significance as it contains a good quality example of secondary vegetation and wetlands that buffers adjacent geothermal areas of National and Regional significance. It is also a buffer to Lake Ohakuri and the Waikato River from adjacent land use and provides habitat for New Zealand dabchick. |
| Field Work Required: | No field work required. |
| Notes: | This site surrounds three significant geothermal areas - Orakeikorako (SNA 559), Waikato River Springs (SNA 568), and Orakei Korako Conservation Covenant (178006). Akatarewa Stream Extension (Site number 591) has been amalgamated into this site. |
| References: | None |