



Capella Road Wetland¹

Site Number:	SNA650
Ecological District:	Otanewainuku (121.0 ha); Rotorua Lakes (6.6 ha); Tokoroa (20.4 ha)
Source of Information²:	Beadel (2006); Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1998); Shaw and Beadel (1998); Wallace (1994)
Digital Scale:	1:2,000
Data Source:	RDAM 2006
Regional Council:	Bay of Plenty
1998 Site Number:	NHS No. 650
Current Tenure:	Unprotected
Site Area:	148.0 ha
Altitude Range:	560 m
Bioclimatic Zone:	Lowland
Grid Reference:	NZTM E1869285, N5786805

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	Manuka/ <i>Baumea rubiginosa</i> - <i>Gleichenia</i> sp./ <i>Sphagnum</i> fern-sedge-shrubland (with locally common <i>Astelia grandis</i> , <i>Gahnia</i> sp., <i>Baumea tenax</i> , raupo and spike sedge (<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>)) ↔ (manuka)/ <i>Baumea rubiginosa</i> -(<i>Gleichenia</i> sp.)/ <i>Sphagnum</i> shrub-sedgeland.	Wetland	53.5 ha
2	Silver beech-hard beech-(tawari)-(kamahi) forest (with locally common toatoa, local pole rimu and pole kahikatea around the margins).	Flat	77.8 ha
3	Manuka-swamp coprosma-toetoe- <i>Carex secta</i> shrubland (with local <i>Gahnia</i> , toetoe, <i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i> , and <i>Sphagnum</i> ; scattered <i>Astelia grandis</i> , karamu (<i>Coprosma robusta</i>), grey willow, blackberry, swamp kiokio (<i>Blechnum minus</i>), ti kouka, <i>Coprosma tayloriae</i> ; pole kahikatea, hinau (<i>Elaeocarpus dentata</i>), horoeka (<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>), and pokaka (<i>Elaeocarpus hookerianus</i>) occur locally around margins).	Wetland	1.4 ha
4	Manuka-monoao/ <i>Gahnia</i> sp.- <i>Astelia grandis</i> - <i>Gleichenia</i> sp./ <i>Sphagnum</i> shrubland	Wetland	3.0 ha
5	(Manuka)-(Coprosma tayloriae)-(radiata pine; <i>Pinus radiata</i>)/ browntop (<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>) grassland (with scattered lotus (<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>), sweet vernal (<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>), and Yorkshire fog).	Flat	0.8 ha
6	Manuka/ <i>Baumea rubiginosa</i> - <i>Gahnia xanthocarpa</i> -toetoe/ <i>Sphagnum</i> shrubland (with scattered <i>Coprosma tayloriae</i> , local wild strawberry (<i>Fragaria vesca</i>), and scattered gorse and browntop around margins).	Flat; wetland	11.7 ha

Indigenous Flora: Additional taxa (to those recorded above) present include *Drosera binata*, *Thelymitra cyanea*, karetu (*Hierochloa redolens*), *Eleocharis sphacelata*, *Baumea tenax*, *Euchiton limosus*, and *Nertera scapanioides*. *Pterostylis paludosa* ('At Risk - Declining' in de Lange *et al.* 2009) was recorded from this site in 1985 (NZFRI 15753).

¹ This site was referred to as Copella Road Wetland in Shaw and Beadel (1998), however this was an incorrect spelling.

² For assessment purposes this site is considered as part of the Otanewainuku ED, within which most of the site lies.

Fauna:	North Island fernbird ('At Risk - Relict' in Miskelly <i>et al.</i> 2008) and kereru occur at this site. Wetland habitat is also likely to provide habitat for other wetland bird species such as spotless crane ('At Risk - Relict' in Miskelly <i>et al.</i> 2008), and potentially Australasian bittern ('Threatened - Nationally Endangered' in Miskelly <i>et al.</i> 2008).
Notes on Overall Condition:	A comparatively large and good quality site containing wetland and tall forest habitat. Four pest plants are listed in the site information. The site has been modified by past logging and creation of logging tracks.
Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998):	Unknown, probably little change.
Threats/Modification/Vulnerability:	This site is fenced where necessary to exclude stock, and much of it is surrounded by plantation forest. The site is intact and relatively undisturbed by animal pests. Logging tracks are common throughout the site, and appear to have been recently extended and developed (Beadel 2006).
Risk Assessment:	Unknown.
Significance Level:	National (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13; Table 2 - Factor N5).
Significance Justification:	The site is of national significance as it is a comparatively large area of wetland habitat in the Otanewainuku ED.
Fieldwork Required:	Yes. Assess the site for pest plants. Update vegetation description and vegetation map, as considerable changes have occurred since 1998.
Notes:	<p>This site was identified as a Category 1 RAP in Otanewainuku PNAP survey (Beadel 2006) and was also recommended for protection in Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1998).</p> <p>A small portion of the northern part of this site is now protected. Mapping of vegetation is based on Wallace (1994) and a walk-through undertaken in 1996 (Beadel 2006). Mapping has been updated in 2009 based on recent aerial photography.</p> <p>The site comprises a comparatively large, good quality induced wetland and tall forest. The beech forest has been modified by past logging. This site is a representative example of wetland vegetation in Otanewainuku ED, and provides wetland habitat for wildlife. Wetlands similar to induced wetlands such as this were probably present before logging occurred, developing as a result of natural disturbance within the forest. The water table on the Mamaku Plateau is typically very close to the surface, the underlying ignimbrite preventing drainage (Wallace 1994).</p> <p>Many of the wetlands in this general area have been destroyed or degraded by draining, grazing, and trampling (Wallace 1994).</p> <p><i>June 2008:</i> This area was part of the settlement for Central North Island Iwi lands drawn up in June 2008. Proposed to be covenanted.</p>
References:	Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1998); Wallace (1994).