





## Upper Mangorewa River

<b>Site Number:</b>	SNA653
<b>Ecological District:</b>	Otanewainuku
<b>Source of Information:</b>	Beadel (2006); Nicholls (1965); Shaw and Beadel (1998)
<b>Digital Scale:</b>	1:2,000
<b>Data Source:</b>	RDAM 2006
<b>Regional Council:</b>	Bay of Plenty
<b>1998 Site Number:</b>	NHS No. 653, NHS No. 630 <sup>1</sup> , NHS No. 631
<b>Current Tenure:</b>	Unprotected
<b>Site Area:</b>	596.2 ha
<b>Altitude Range:</b>	460-560 m
<b>Bioclimatic Zone:</b>	Lowland
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	NZTM E1873499, N5791699

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE <sup>2</sup>		
1	(a) Tawa-kamahi-tawari-hard beech-silver beech forest; a few emergent rimu (with toatoa and Hall's totara). Heavily logged in most places. (b) Tawa-rewarewa/mahoe ( <i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i> subsp. <i>ramiflorus</i> )-porokaiwhiri ( <i>Hedycarya arborea</i> )-pate-makomako-mamaku ( <i>Cyathea medullaris</i> ) forest and shrubland ↔ tawa-rewarewa forest.	Hillslope, plateau	596.2 ha

**Indigenous Flora:** No threatened or at risk species (as listed in de Lange *et al.* 2009) have been recorded from this site.

**Fauna:** North Island kiwi ('Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable' in Miskelly *et al.* 2008), and North Island kokako ('Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable' in Miskelly *et al.* 2008) were recorded from this reserve in earlier surveys in 1970 and 1974 (Saunders 1983). While it may be worthwhile surveying this site for kiwi, kokako are unlikely to still be present at this site.

**Notes on Overall Condition:** The current vegetation cover has been induced through past logging of tall podocarp/tawa forest. The logged rimu/tawa forest often retains a more or less intact canopy of tawa and associated species, but some areas within the sites, which have been more heavily logged, are dominated by species typical of secondary forest. The site has been heavily tracked in places and quarries are also present. The site is smaller than indicated in the 1998 report, with some areas now in plantation forest.

**Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998):** Part of the 1998 site has been converted to pine plantation, and new vehicle tracks have been created within the current natural area.

**Threats/Modification/Vulnerability:** This area has been heavily logged in the past. It is within the area managed by the Awahou-Mangorewa Hunting Club for pig hunting.

<sup>1</sup> Parts of the site mapped as "Kaituna Tasman Forest Accord (NHA No. 631) and Mangorewa Tasman Forest Accord (NHA No. 630) in the 1998 Natural Heritage Survey of the Rotorua District (Shaw and Beadel 1998).

<sup>2</sup> Two vegetation types are described in Beadel (2006) and Shaw and Beadel (1998), but these types were not differentiated during the mapping part of this study.

<b>Risk Assessment:</b>	None known.
<b>Significance Level:</b>	Regional (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 9, 11, 13; Table 2 - Factor R17).
<b>Significance Justification:</b>	This site is of regional significance as it forms a buffer to a site of national significance - Mangorewa Ecological Area - and the headwaters of the Mangorewa Gorge .
<b>Fieldwork Required:</b>	Yes. The information on this site is based on old information and needs updating.
<b>Notes:</b>	<p>This area was identified as a Category 3 RAP (RAP No. 61) in Beadel (2006).</p> <p>This area is part of a large tract of indigenous forest comprising several extensive reserves (including Kaimai-Mamaku Forest Park) and is part of a tract of indigenous vegetation that forms a continuous ecological sequence across several ecological districts. Part of this area was identified as of outstanding wildlife habitat value by Saunders (1983).</p> <p>This area is valuable as a protective buffer to the Mangorewa Ecological Area and the headwaters of the Mangorewa Gorge.</p>
<b>References:</b>	Beadel (2006); Shaw and Beadel (1998); Saunders (1983).