



## Mangorewa Extension

<b>Site Number:</b>	SNA655
<b>Ecological District:</b>	Otanewainuku
<b>Source of Information:</b>	Beadel (2006); Shaw and Beadel (1996)
<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. 655
<b>Current Tenure:</b>	Unprotected
<b>Site Area:</b>	51.1 ha
<b>Altitude Range:</b>	400-520 m
<b>Bioclimatic Zone:</b>	Lowland
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	NZTM E1876878, N5790911

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	(Rimu)/hard beech-red beech-tawa forest	Hillslope	10.8 ha
2	(Miro; <i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i> )/hard beech-red beech-tawari forest	Hillslope	9.3 ha
3	Tawa-hard beech-tawari forest	Hillslope	10.3 ha
4	Tawa-rewarewa forest (with scattered hinau, kamahi, wheki, miro, and tawari)	Hillslope	15.1 ha
5	Secondary species fern-shrubland	Hillslope	5.8 ha

**Indigenous Flora:** No threatened or at risk species as listed in de Lange *et al.* (2009) are known from this site. *Metrosideros carminea*, *Leptopteris superba* and toatoa were recorded in the field in 1996 during a survey by Shaw and Beadel (1998). A small part of the site comprises secondary vegetation.

**Fauna:** North Island kaka ('Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable' in Miskelly *et al.* 2008) and kereru have been recorded at this site. This site is part of a larger area ranked as outstanding by Saunders (1983) for its large size and diversity of wildlife species (Shaw and Beadel 1998).

**Notes on Overall Condition:** Has been logged extensively, but the canopy is relatively intact. Some secondary vegetation is also present.

**Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998):** Unknown. Natural area boundary appears similar to past mapping. Vegetation information requires updating.

**Threats/Modification/Vulnerability:** Whilst the eastern blocks have been previously grazed, domestic stock have now been excluded. However, the two western blocks were still lightly grazed by domestic stock in 1998 (Shaw and Beadel 1998).

**Risk Assessment:** Unknown

**Significance Level:** Regional (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11; Table 2 - Factors R9, R17).

**Significance Justification:** This site is of regional significance as it provides a buffer to the Mangorewa EA, which has been considered a site of outstanding wildlife and botanical value (Saunders 1983; Shaw 1994). It also provides habitat of moderate significance for a bird species considered nationally vulnerable.

**Fieldwork Required:** No fieldwork required to assess significance, however biodiversity and management information is lacking and fieldwork is required to update this.

**Notes:** Albeit small, these areas are part of a large tract of indigenous forest (Mangorewa Ecological Area) which is of outstanding wildlife value and exceptional botanical conservation value (cf. Saunders 1983 and Shaw 1994). They are valuable as a protective buffer to the Mangorewa Ecological Area and headwaters of the Mangorewa Gorge.

If the western blocks are still grazed, then ecological values would be improved by fencing to exclude stock.

**References:** Beadel (2006); Shaw and Beadel (1998).