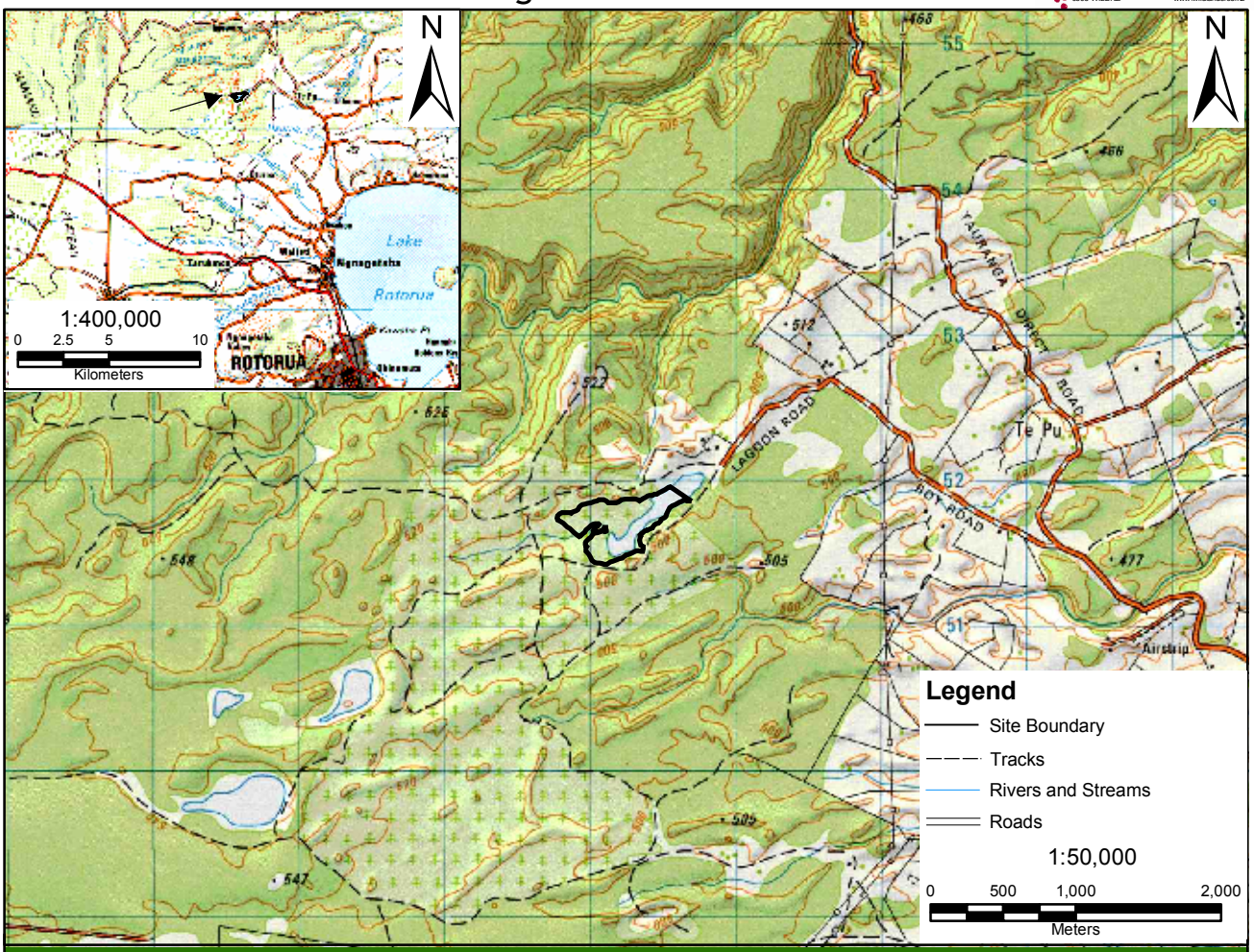
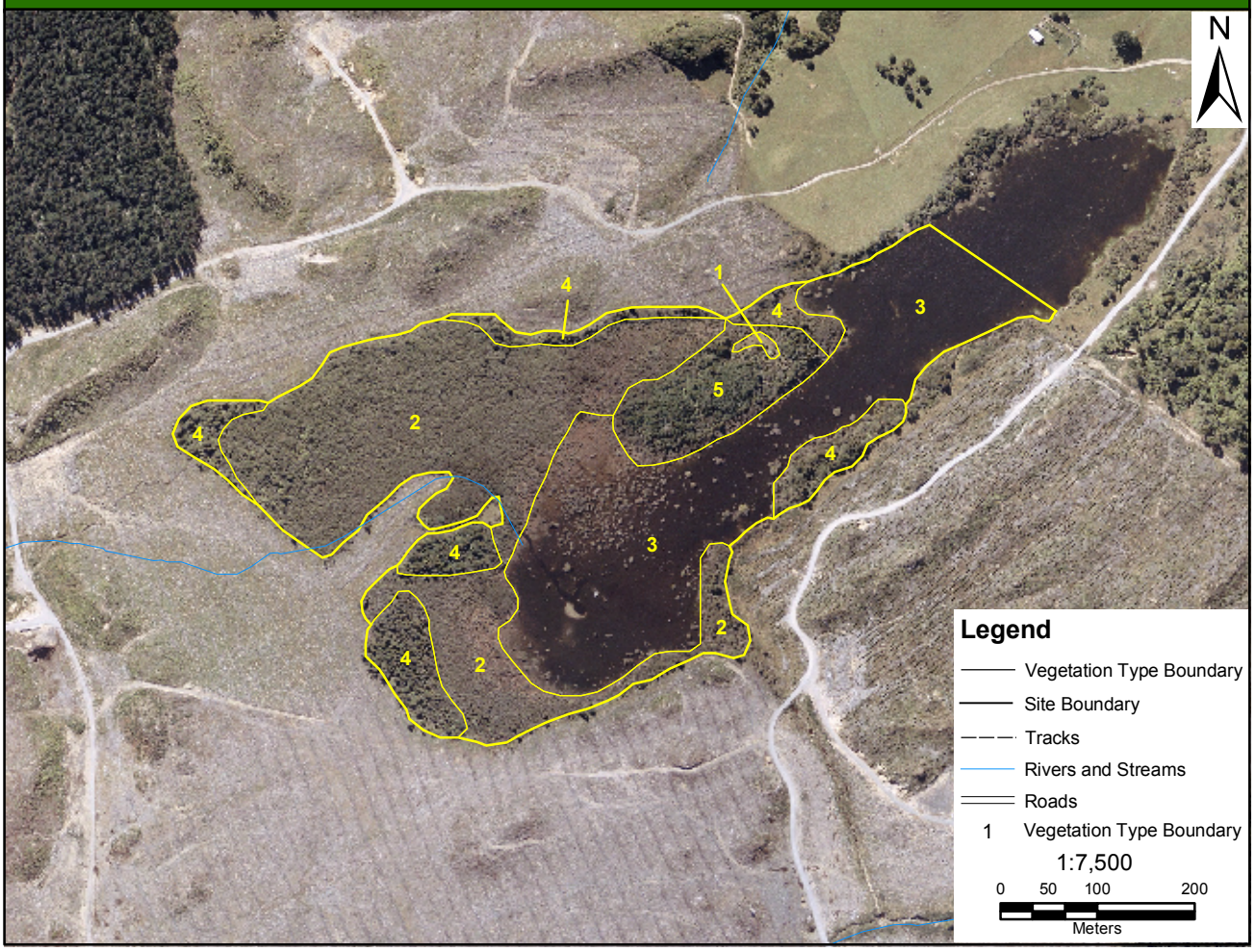
SNA 656

Lagoon Road





Lagoon Road

Site Number: SNA656
Ecological District: Otanewainuku
Source of Information: Beadel (2006); Shaw and Beadel (1998)
Digital Scale: 1:2,000
Data Source: RDAM 2006
Regional Council: Bay of Plenty
1998 Site Number: NHS No. 656
Current Tenure: Unprotected
Site Area: 21.9 ha
Altitude Range: 490-500 m
Bioclimatic Zone: Lowland
Grid Reference: NZTM E1877049, N5790141

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	Pole kahikatea-pukatea (*Laurelia novae-zelandiae*)/ swamp coprosma scrub	Wetland	<0.1 ha
2	Grey willow/swamp coprosma scrub and shrubland	Wetland	9.1 ha
3	*Juncus bulbosus-Myriophyllum pedunculatum*-spike sedge rushland (with scattered grey willow) ⇔ Open water	Lagoon	8.2 ha
4	Pole kahikatea/swamp coprosma-grey willow-manuka shrubland	Wetland	2.9 ha
5	Kamahi forest	Flat	1.7 ha

Indigenous Flora: The vegetation grades from low herbfield and rushland at the eastern end to shrubland and scrub at the western end with scattered *Gahnia xanthocarpa* and pole kahikatea. Pole kahikatea is common around the margins and grey willow is locally common. Other species present include *Astelia grandis, Sphagnum cristatum, Blechnum penna-marina*, and *Rubus australis*. No threatened or at risk species (as per de Lange *et al.* 2009) have been recorded from this site.

Fauna: Grey duck ('Threatened - Nationally Critical' in Miskelly *et al.* 2008) and North Island fernbird ('At Risk - Declining' in Miskelly *et al*. 2008) occur at this site. Other species that have been recorded here include pied stilt, grey teal, and pied tit. Spotless crake ('At Risk - Relict' in Miskelly *et al.* 2008) may be present (Fauna Survey Unit, Unpublished 1982).

Rasch (1989) assessed it as of moderate wildlife habitat value because it contains habitat typical of the ecological district.

Notes on Overall Condition: The margins of the site have been largely modified by grazing and forestry operations.

Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998): Unknown, probably little change.

Threats/Modification/ Vulnerability: The lagoon margins have been highly modified by grazing and forestry operations. Past surveys have indicated that the entire wetland is grazed by domestic stock.

Risk Assessment:	If site is still grazed by domestic stock: Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high. Forestry operations: Risk to site - medium; Timeframe - medium.
Significance Level:	Regional (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12; Table 2 - Factors R8, R9, R17).
Significance Justification:	The site is of regional significance because it is an example of wetland habitat, which is under-represented nationally, provides moderately important habitat for nationally threatened bird species (e.g. grey duck) and good habitat for North Island fernbird ('At Risk - Declining'). It is also complementary to an outlier extension of Mangorewa Forest.
Fieldwork Required:	No fieldwork required to assess significance, however biodiversity and management information is lacking and fieldwork is required to update this.
Notes:	The eastern end of this wetland is protected in a Department of Conservation Reserve (outlier of Mangorewa Forest). Lagoon and surrounding wetlands in a shallow depression on a gently undulating part of Mamaku Plateau. The lagoon is about 1 to 1.5 m deep in winter, but usually dries out completely in summer (Wallace 1994). This site was identified as a Category 2 RAP in the Otanewainuku ED PNAP report (Beadel 2006). This wetland is one of a chain of wetlands on the central Mamaku Plateau that, although modified, is worthy of protection. Removal of stock from both the reserve and the RAP would greatly improve ecological values. A large number of tree stumps occur throughout the lagoon (probably kahikatea and rimu), and it is likely that the present vegetation cover has arisen following burning (Wallace 1994).
References:	Beadel (2006); Shaw and Beadel (1998); Rasch (1989)