



Kapukapu Road

Site Number: SNA662
Ecological District: Otanewainuku
Source of Information: Shaw and Beadel (1998)
Digital Scale: 1:2,000
Data Source: RDAM 2006
Regional Council: Bay of Plenty
1998 Site Number: NHS No. 662
Current Tenure: Unprotected
Site Area: 97.0 ha
Altitude Range: 330-400 m
Bioclimatic Zone: Lowland
Grid Reference: NZTM E1885588, N5790578

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	(Rewarewa)/tawa-(mangeao)-(pukatea) forest (with scattered rimu; kotukutuku, porokaiwhiri, mahoe, makomako and wheki are common in the subcanopy; scattered mamaku, pole rimu and miro also present).	Rolling hillslopes	97.0 ha

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

Fauna: No threatened or at risk species, as listed in Hitchmough *et al.* (2007) or Miskelly *et al.* (2008), have been recorded from this site.

Notes on Overall Condition: Modified tall forest, previously logged for podocarps, isolated by clearance of surrounding land and its conversion to pasture.

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

Threats/Modification/Vulnerability: Two of these areas are fenced and not grazed whilst the other areas are grazed by cattle. Domestic deer occasionally stray into the fenced area from neighbouring properties (Shaw and Beadel 1998).

Risk Assessment: Information relevant to the management of the ecological values of the site is out of date.

Grazing (e.g. deer): Risk to site - medium; Timeframe - medium.

Significance Level: Local (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 8; Table 2 - Factor L1).

Significance Justification: The site is of local significance as it contains indigenous species associations typical of the Otanewainuku Ecological District.

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

Notes: Several indigenous forest remnants, parts of which are fenced to exclude stock. These remnants are visually prominent and are an important landscape feature.

References: Shaw and Beadel (1998)