



Onaia Stream

Site Number:	SNA664
Ecological District:	Otanewainuku
Source of Information:	Shaw and Beadel (1998), parts have been inspected between 2016 and 2018.
Digital Scale:	1:2,000
Data Source:	Bay of Plenty 0.25m Rural Aerial Photos (2015-17)
Regional Council:	Bay of Plenty
1998 Site Number:	NHS No. 664
Current Tenure:	Unprotected
Site Area:	80.277 ha
Altitude Range:	240-340 m
Bioclimatic Zone:	Lowland
Grid Reference:	NZTM E1887909, N5792179

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	A mosaic of types, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maritime pine/willow-leaved hakea/manuka shrubland (with local Spanish heath; maritime pine locally common) • Rewarewa-mamaku-willow-leaved hakea-matai forest • Bracken fernland • Manuka scrub • Tanekaha-kamahi forest (with scattered horoeka and rewarewa) 	Hillslopes	63.75 ha (90%)
2	Rewarewa-kamahi forest	Hillslopes	1.42 ha
3	Tawa-rewarewa-forest (with titoki, pukatea, kamahi, hinau, mangeao, and māhoe and local kohekohe)	Hillslopes	15.10 ha

Indigenous Flora: No Threatened or At Risk plant species, as listed in de Lange *et al.* (2013), have been recorded from this site.

Fauna: No Threatened or At Risk species are known from this site. However, the site adjoins Kaharoa Forest which is of significance for the conservation of the North Island kokako ('At Risk-Recovering' in Robertson *et al.* 2013) and may provide additional habitat for this species. It is also likely to provide habitat for other indigenous bird species including kereru, tūī, bellbird, whitehead, grey warbler, North Island robin and pied tit.

Notes on Overall Condition: Mainly comprises secondary vegetation developed after disturbance. This site includes a small area of logged tawa-dominated forest which buffers Onaia Ecological Area.

Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998): Unknown. The part of the site that was identified as "Onaia Stream" in Shaw and Beadel (1998) is now protected land administered by the Department of Conservation or QEII National Trust.

Areas that are grazed (based on 2016, 2017, and 2018 field inspections) are depicted on the accompanying figure.

Threats/Modification/ Vulnerability:	Willow-leaved hakea is common in this site. Other weed species, including maritime pine, radiata pine and Spanish heath, are also prominent. Goats are present in moderate numbers and there are low densities of pigs and deer (Shaw and Beadel 1998).
Risk Assessment:	Management information is out of date. Pest plants (narrow-leaved hakea, maritime pine, wilding radiata pine): Risk to site - medium; Timeframe - medium. Goats: Risk to site - high; Timeframe - medium.
Significance Level:	Vegetation Types 2 and 3: Regional (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 2, 3, 9, 11; Table 2 - Factors R9, R14, R17). Vegetation Type 1: Local (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 2, 3, 9, Factor L1).
Significance Justification:	The best parts of these units of vegetation are of regional significance as they are a buffer to the adjoining Kaharoa Forest - a nationally significant site for the preservation of North Island kokako. Although weeds are common, the entire site is of at least local significance because it is one of the few examples of secondary vegetation in this part of the ecological district. It is relatively large and contains tall secondary forest locally in gullies.
Fieldwork Required:	Yes, to assess significance and management requirements, as information is out of date.
Notes:	The part of the site identified as “Onaia Stream” in Shaw and Beadel (1998) is now protected, and has been removed from the site for this analysis. Vehicle tracks are noticeable on aerial photography in parts of the site. Site inspections in 2016, 2017, and 2018, requested by two landowners, covered several discrete areas within the SNA (as indicated on the site figure in this report and in Wildland Consultants 2016a and 2017), not the SNA in its entirety. Areas inspected in 2016 included the buildings and surroundings, and three areas that are covered in pasture that were developed in the last five or more years (these areas have been excluded from the SNA), a small area of grazed tawa-rewarewa forest, and two areas of Vegetation Type 3 that are fenced and grazed periodically (these areas remain in the SNA). All areas inspected in 2016 were fenced off from ungrazed parts of the SNA, either by a nine-wire electric fence, or a single-strand temporary electric fence. The area inspected in 2017 is mostly tawa forest and kamahi forest, but also contains some recently cleared forest and small areas of pasture. Areas of pasture, recently cleared forest, small isolated stands of trees, and rank exotic grassland have been excluded from the SNA. A vehicle track was also removed from the SNA. The entire area surveyed in 2017 is grazed by cattle. The area inspected in 2018 is tawa-rewarewa-mangeao forest and is heavily grazed. Areas of recently cleared forest and pasture have been excluded from the SNA.
References:	Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel (2006).