



## Kaituna River<sup>1</sup>

**Site Number:** SNA667  
**Ecological District:** Otanewainuku  
**Source of Information:** Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel (2006)  
**Digital Scale:** 1:2,000  
**Data Source:** RDAM 2006  
**Regional Council:** Bay of Plenty  
**1998 Site Number:** NHS No. 667  
**Current Tenure:** Unprotected  
**Site Area:** 109.5 ha  
**Altitude Range:** 100-260 m  
**Bioclimatic Zone:** Semi-coastal  
**Grid Reference:** NZTM E1894055, N5794098

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	Rewarewa-tawa-kamahi forest (mangeao, pukatea, Hall's totara, tawari, hinau, and occasional emergent rimu are also present).	Gully	91.7 ha
2	Rewarewa/kamahi-(kanuka)-(mamaku) forest with common kiokio and <i>Gahnia</i> on steeper faces; small, local tanekaha stands are present on spurs and ridges.	Ridge, hillslope	17.6 ha
3	Rewarewa/mahoe-mamaku forest.	Steep hillslope, gorge face, ridge	0.4 ha

**Indigenous Flora:** *Ptisana salicina* (king fern) ('At Risk - Declining' in de Lange *et al.* 2009) is known from parts of the Kaituna River margins and may be present at this site.

**Fauna:** Kereru is known from this site and other common indigenous birds are also likely to be present.

**Notes on Overall Condition:** Unknown. May be impacted by goats; wilding pines and black wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*) are likely to be present. Much of this forest has developed following Polynesian burning (Nicholls 1965b). Patches of gorse are also present.

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

**Threats/Modification/Vulnerability:** The main threats to this site are pest animals, particularly feral goats, and pest plants (e.g. wilding pines and black wattle).

**Risk Assessment:** This site information is based on old information on a larger site which extends into the Western Bay of Plenty District.

Pest animals (feral goats): Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high.

Pest plants: Risk to site - medium; Timeframe - medium.

<sup>1</sup> This site was part of a much larger site mapped as "Kaituna River" in Shaw and Beadel (1998). This site has been split into three to be consistent with Beadel (2006). The other two sites are "Upper Kaituna - Site SNA678" and "Te Iringa - Site SNA677).

<b>Significance Level:</b>	Regional (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13; Table 2 - Factors R8, R14).
<b>Significance Justification:</b>	The site is of regional significance as it is part of a larger site that extends to the north into the Western Bay of Plenty District and contains a good-sized example of lowland and semi-coastal forest. Semi-coastal vegetation is under-protected in the current reserve system in the Otanewainuku Ecological District.
<b>Fieldwork Required:</b>	No fieldwork required to assess significance, but fieldwork required to update biodiversity and management information.
<b>Notes:</b>	<p>This site is contiguous with other stands of indigenous vegetation adjoining the Kaituna River (much of it unprotected) and Okere Falls Scenic Reserve.</p> <p>Most of this site was identified as part of a much larger Kaituna River site in Beadel (2006). This site was ranked as a Category 2 site.</p>
<b>References:</b>	Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel (2006).