



Taheke Forest

Site Number: SNA670
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. 670
Current Tenure: Unprotected
Site Area: 83.6 ha
Altitude Range: 200-320 m
Bioclimatic Zone: Semi-coastal
Grid Reference: NZTM E1894341, N5790392

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	Tawa-rewarewa forest	Hillslope	63.2 ha
2	Kamaha forest	Hillslope	20.6 ha

Indigenous Flora: No threatened or at risk species, as listed in de Lange *et al.* (2009), are known 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. Forest bird species present include kereru, tui, and grey warbler.

Notes on Overall Condition: Modified and secondary semi-coastal forest.

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

Threats/Modification/Vulnerability: These areas are surrounded by pines. Potential threats include damage during logging of adjacent pines and subsequent preparation of adjacent land for replanting.

Risk Assessment: Logging operation: Risk to site - medium; Timeframe - low.

Significance Level: Regional (Appendix 4 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 3, 8, 9, 11; Table 2 - Factors R8, R17)

Significance Justification: The site is of regional significance as it is part of a network of indigenous vegetation alongside the Kaituna River and its tributaries, and provides habitat of moderate importance to indigenous bird species. Semi-coastal vegetation is under-represented in the existing reserve system

Fieldwork Required: No fieldwork required to assess significance, but fieldwork required to update biodiversity and management information.

Notes: This site was mapped as part of the Category 3 "Upper Kaituna" site in Beadel (2006).

Moderate-sized area of semi-coastal indigenous forest. The northern area includes a small good quality example of kamaha forest.

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