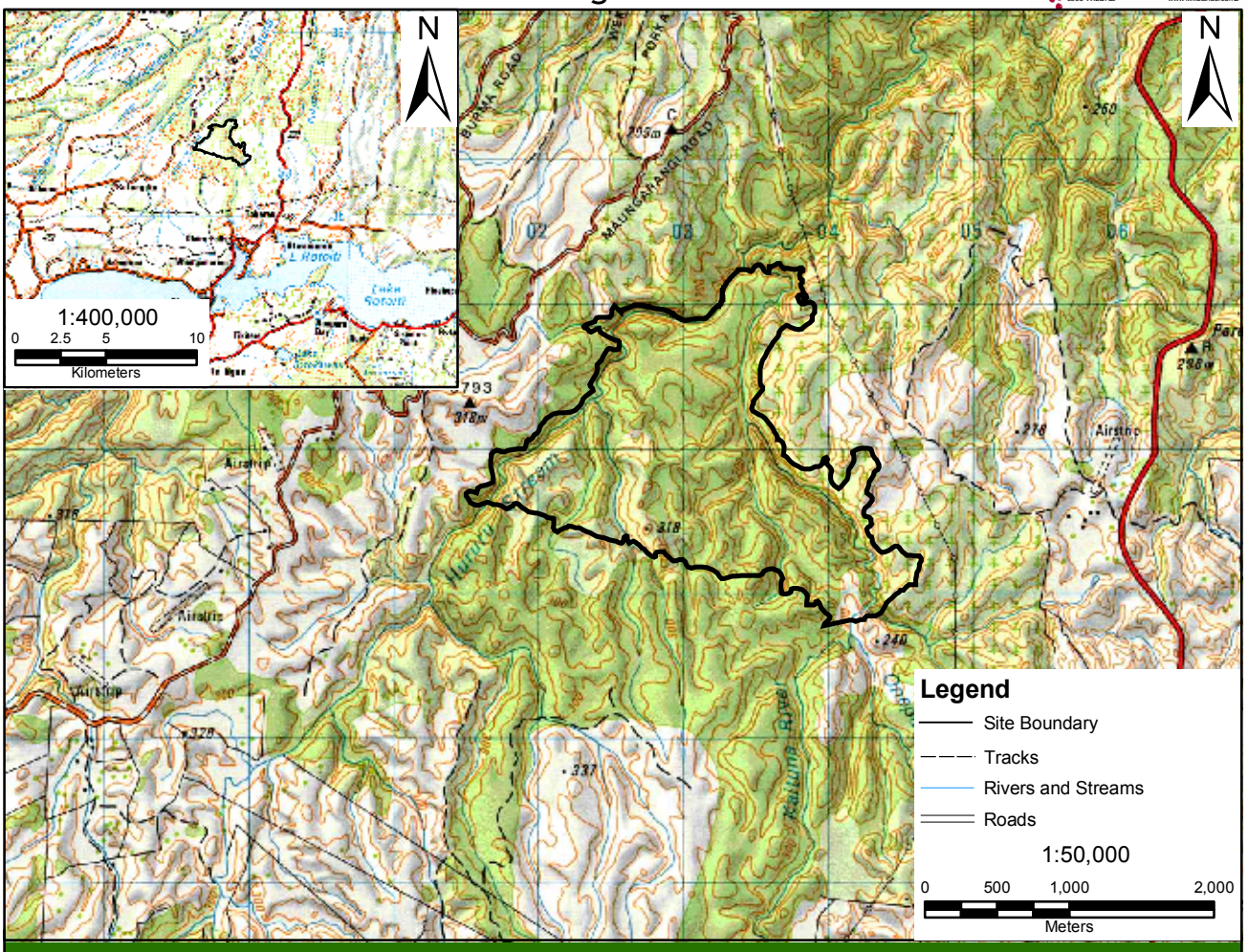
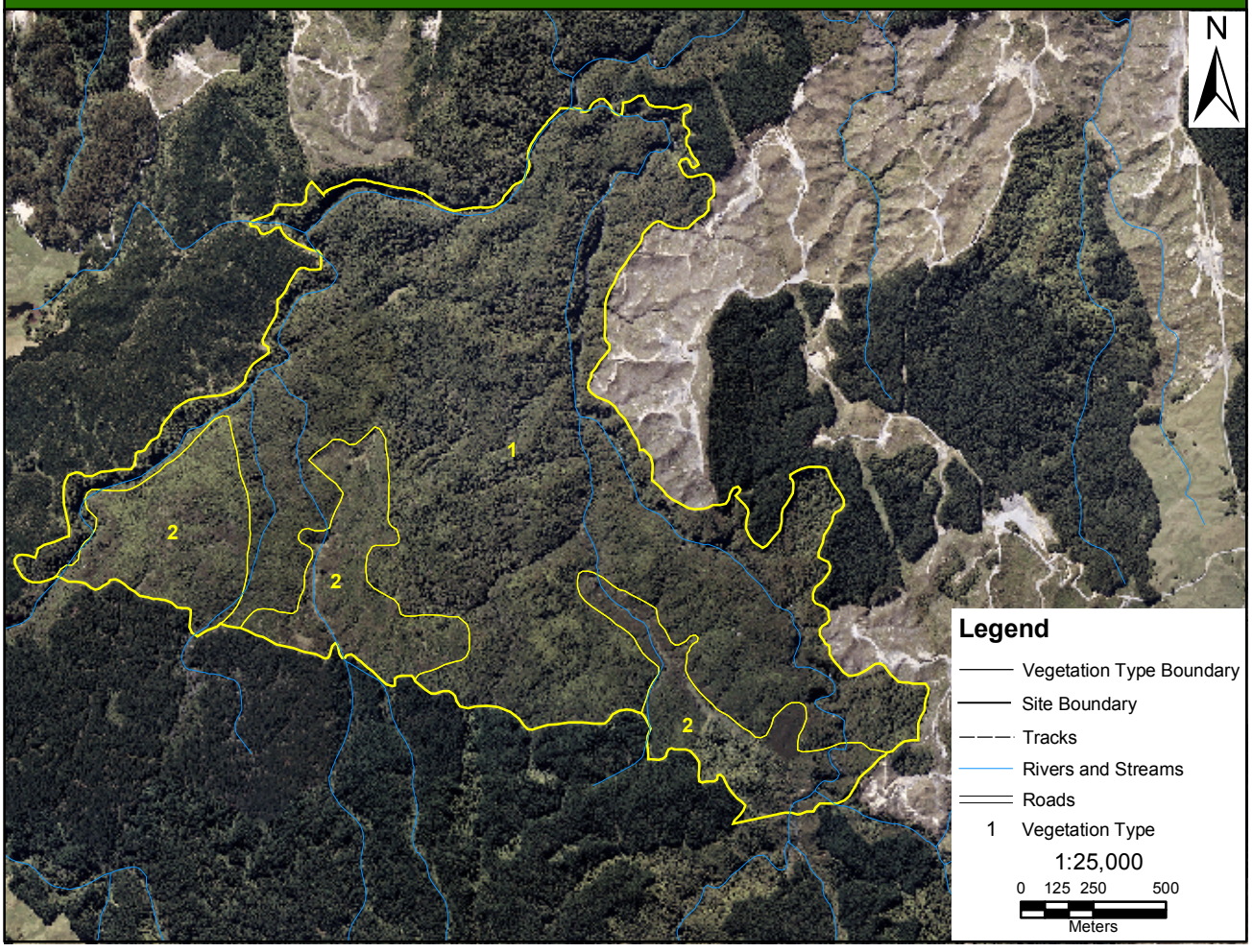
SNA 677

Te Iringa





Te Iringa

Site Number: SNA677
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: Part of Kaituna River (NHS No. 667) in Shaw and Beadel (1998).
Current Tenure: Unprotected
Site Area: 348.7 ha
Altitude Range: 140-300 m
Bioclimatic Zone: Semi-coastal
Grid Reference: NZTM E1892903, N5792533

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	Rewarewa-tawa-kamahi forest ≒ rewarewa/kamahi-kanuka-mamaku forest	Gully, ridge hillslopes	271.0 ha
2	Manuka-tutu (*Coriaria arborea*)-Spanish heath-bracken-karamu scrub and shrubland ⇔ rewarewa/mahoe-mamaku forest	Gully, hillslope	78.3 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. However, the site is likely to provide seasonal habitat to birds such as kereru.

Notes on Overall Condition: Secondary forest, scrub and shrubland, induced following repeated burning, with small pockets of tawa-dominated forest.

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

Threats/Modification/ Vulnerability: Possible threats include forest clearance.

Risk Assessment: Unknown

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

Significance Justification: The site is of regional significance as it contains a good quality example of indigenous vegetation in the semi-coastal zone of the Otanewainuku ED which 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 ranked as a Category 2 site in the Otanewainuku ED PNAP survey (Beadel 2006). The site forms part of an extensive network of indigenous vegetation alongside the Kaituna River and its tributaries.

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