



Te Pohue and Te Mahorehore Wetlands

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| Site Number: | SNA707 |
| Ecological District: | Rotorua Lakes |
| Source of Information: | Wildland Consultants 2014b |
| Digital Scale: | 1:5,000 |
| Data Source: | BOPLASS 2011 |
| Regional Council: | Bay of Plenty |
| 1998 Site Number: | Not included as a site in Shaw and Beadel (1998). |
| Current Tenure: | Unprotected |
| Site Area: | 11.7 ha |
| Altitude Range: | 280 m |
| Bioclimatic Zone: | Lowland |
| Grid Reference: | NZTM E1882060, 5783285 |

| VEGETATION | | LANDFORM | EXTENT |
|------------|---|-----------|--------|
| CODE | TYPE | | |
| 1 | Grey willow forest Grey willow forms a canopy up to c.6 m height over a variable understorey and groundcover. Parts of this area contain a sparse understorey of open water and mud with occasional mānuka, <i>Carex secta</i> , and kōhūhū, whilst other areas contain a moderately dense understorey of whekī, <i>Carex secta</i> , and kiokio with patches of watercress in shallow water. A small area within this type contains scattered tī kōuka (<i>Cordyline australis</i>) over <i>Carex secta</i> and <i>Machaerina articulata</i> sedgeland with patches of open water. | Wetland | 2.6 ha |
| 2 | Harakeke-Carex geminata-raupō flaxland A small area in a depression contains patches of harakeke, <i>Carex geminata</i> , and raupō with kiokio and bracken common fringed by mānuka and kōhūhū scrub. | Wetland | 0.1 ha |
| 3 | (Soft rush)/exotic grasses grassland Mounds of exotic grass (predominantly Yorkshire fog and creeping bent) with scattered emergent soft rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), and occasional emergent mānuka. <i>Isolepis prolifera</i> and spearwort (<i>Ranunculus flammula</i>) are common. | Wetland | 0.4 ha |
| 4 | Mānuka-(grey willow) scrub Mānuka forms a canopy up to c.2 m height with scattered grey willow and local Spanish heath and Japanese honeysuckle. | Hillslope | 0.3 ha |
| 5 | Grey willow/blackberry-Japanese honeysuckle forest Grey willow forms a discontinuous canopy up to c.8 m height over an understorey predominantly comprising blackberry and Japanese honeysuckle. Small parts of this type contain indigenous species including whekī, whekī-ponga, mānuka, and kiokio. The margins of this type comprise dense blackberry and gorse shrubland with scattered bracken. A drain bisects this type. | Flat | 6.3 ha |
| 6 | Planted indigenous species/swamp millet-exotic grass grassland Tī kōuka and harakeke have been planted within grassland dominated by either swamp millet with local <i>Machaerina arthropylla</i> or Yorkshire fog and lotus (<i>Lotus pedunculatus</i>). Other species present within this area include <i>Carex geminata</i> and <i>C. secta</i> . A drain bisects this type. | Flat | 1.0 ha |
| 7 | Grey willow(<i>Machaerina tenax</i>)/open water treeland | Wetland | 1.0 ha |

| VEGETATION | | LANDFORM | EXTENT |
|------------|--|----------|--------|
| CODE | TYPE | | |
| | Grey willow forms a patchy canopy up to c.5 m height over open water with scattered clumps of <i>Machaerina tenax</i> . Water purslane and spearwort are common within the open water. | | |

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| Indigenous Flora: | No threatened or at risk species as listed in de Lange <i>et al.</i> (2013) have been recorded from this site. |
| Fauna: | No threatened or at risk species as listed in Hitchmough <i>et al.</i> (2007) or Robertson <i>et al.</i> (2013) have been recorded from this site. Common indigenous and exotic species typical of the habitat are present, including pukeko (<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>), fantail (<i>Rhipidura fuliginosa</i>), grey warbler (<i>Gerygone igata</i>), silvereye (<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>), welcome swallow (<i>Hirundo neoxena neoxena</i>), paradise shelduck (<i>Tadorna variegata</i>), magpie (<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>), and blackbird (<i>Turdus merula</i>). |
| Notes on Overall Condition: | Most of this site is heavily modified as a result of farming activities (drains, grazing) and pest plant species. However, parts of the site retain a degree of naturalness and have intact hydrological regimes. The potential for restoration of this site is high. |
| Change Relative to 1998: | This site was not mapped in Shaw and Beadel (1998). |
| Threats/Modification/Vulnerability: | The site has been heavily modified as a result of farming activities (drains, grazing). Most of this site has been fenced recently to exclude domestic stock, however the northern part of the site (Te Mahorehore) is not fenced. Pest plants are dominant in most of the site. |
| Risk Assessment: | Grazing by stock: Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high. Pest plants: Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high. Drainage - Risk to site - high; Timeframe - moderate. |
| Significance Level: | Local (Appendix 1-Table 1-Criteria 6; Table 2-Factor L1) |
| Significance Justification: | This site is locally significant because, though degraded, it comprises an area of habitat for indigenous fauna that, in the main, retains key natural hydrological function and has a high potential for restoration. The site also contains wetland vegetation and habitat, which has been reduced significantly in the Rotorua District (wetlands comprise c.0.2% of all land cover within the district). |
| Field Work Required: | No field work required. |
| Notes: | This site has marginal indigenous ecological significance but has been included as a Significant Natural Area due to the restoration potential of the site, and willingness of the landowners for restoration. Substantial hydrological modification and restoration works would need to be undertaken within this site in order to restore the area to indigenous dominated vegetation. This site was field surveyed in 2014 (Wildland Consultants 2014b). Awahou (Site 137) lies within Te Pohue and Te Mahorehore Wetlands (SNA 707). No changes to the boundaries of SNA 707 were required. |
| References: | Beadel <i>et al.</i> 1998, Wildland Consultants 2014b. |