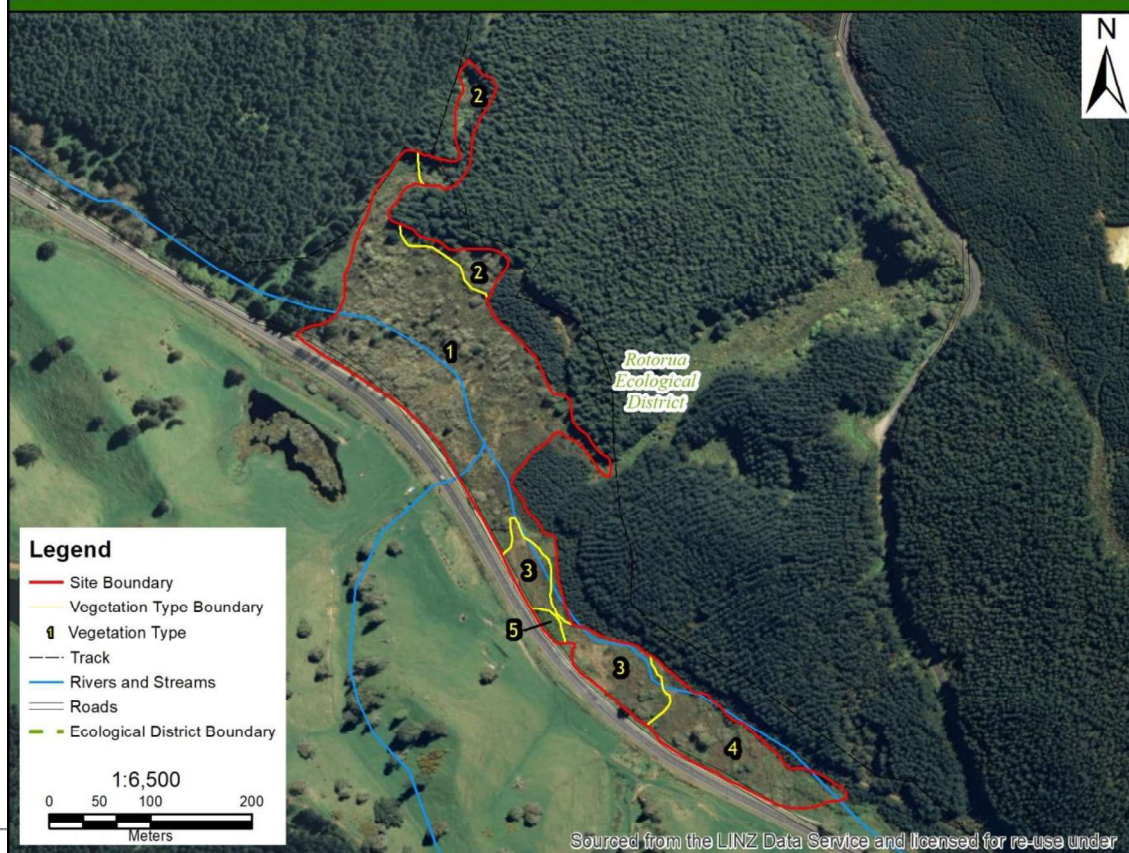
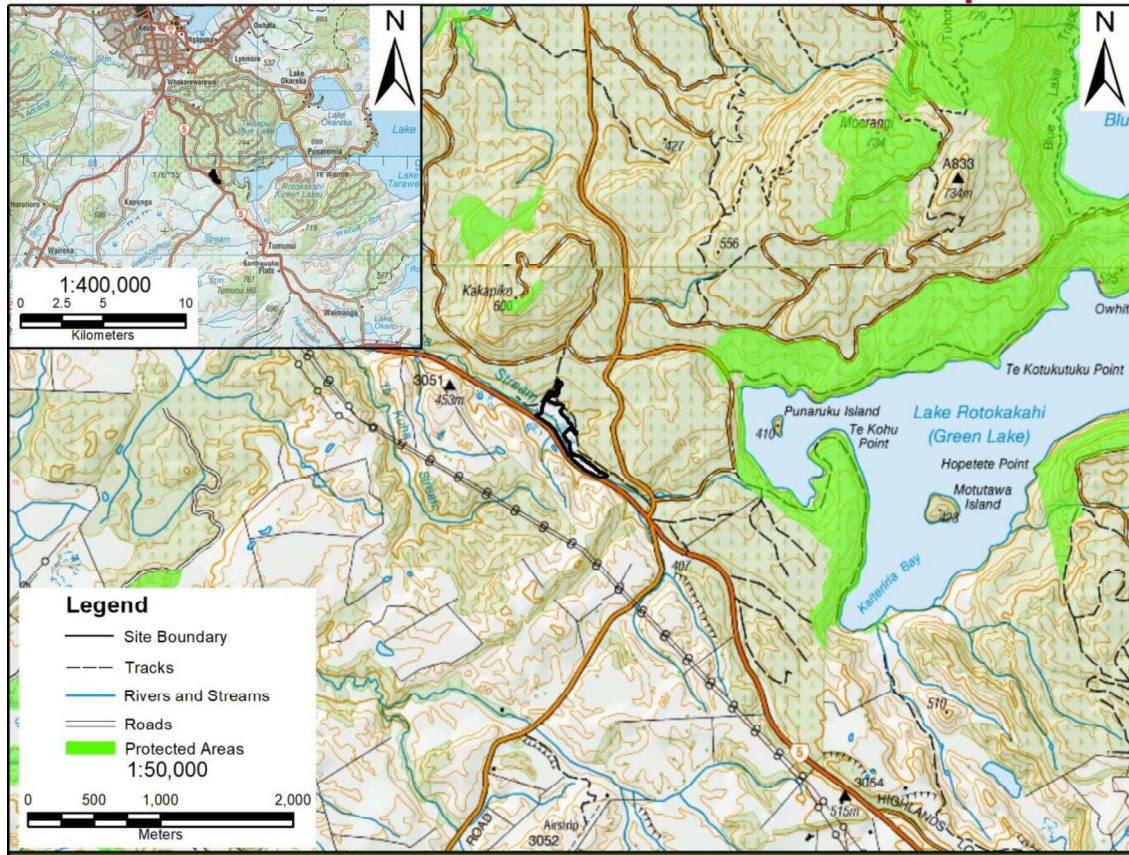


SNA 802

Ohineuia Stream Wetland



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OHINEUIA STREAM WETLAND

Site Number:	SNA 802
Ecological District:	Rotorua Lakes
Source of Information:	Wildland Consultants (2014a)
Digital Scale:	1:6,500
Data Source:	Bay of Plenty 0.25m Rural Aerial Photos 2015-17
Regional Council:	Bay of Plenty
1998 Site Number:	Not identified as a site in Shaw and Beadel (1998)
Current Tenure:	Unprotected
Site Area:	6.46 ha
Altitude Range:	380-400 m
Bioclimatic Zone:	Lowland
Grid Reference:	NZTM E1887370, N5764766

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	<p>Poplar/harakeke-<i>Machaerina rubiginosa</i>-kiokio-toetoe treeland, sedgeland, and flaxland</p> <p>Most of the wetland comprises a mosaic of wetland vegetation with poplar and harakeke the dominant components, but with <i>Machaerina rubiginosa</i> locally dominant, and kiokio and toetoe common to locally common. Where poplars form an incomplete canopy c.8-12 m in height, <i>Machaerina rubiginosa</i> and kiokio dominate the understorey with scattered toetoe, whekī, and harakeke, and occasional tī kōuka. Where poplars are scattered or absent, large areas of harakeke flaxland are present with occasional kōhūhū, <i>Coprosma propinqua</i>, and karamū, and local toetoe. Patches of <i>Carex secta</i> and <i>C. geminata</i> sedgeland, and <i>Machaerina rubiginosa</i> and swamp kiokio sedgeland are interspersed with the flaxland. Small areas of grey willow forest are also present within this type. Other species present include <i>Gleichenia microphylla</i> and black pine.</p>	Wetland	3.79 ha
2	<p>Grey willow forest</p> <p>Grey willow forms a canopy with an average height of c.5 m over an understorey dominated by toetoe, harakeke, and <i>Carex secta</i> with patches of open water. In gaps within the grey willow canopy, toetoe dominates with harakeke and <i>Carex secta</i> present throughout. Blackberry is also present at low density within this type.</p>	Wetland	0.58 ha
3	<p>Toetoe-(harakeke)/<i>Carex geminata</i>-blackberry sedgeland</p> <p>The narrowest section of the wetland contains sedgeland dominated by <i>Carex geminata</i> with common toetoe and blackberry, and scattered harakeke throughout. Tongues of dry land extend into the wetland from the north and support blackberry and bracken fernland and scrub with scattered emergent karamū and koromiko, and occasional kōhūhū.</p>	Wetland	0.82 ha
4	<p>(Yunnan poplar)/(harakeke)/bracken-<i>Carex geminata</i>-blackberry-toetoe scrub</p> <p>Near the eastern end of the site, scattered Yunnan poplars (<i>Populus yunnanensis</i>) are present above bracken, <i>Carex geminata</i>, and blackberry scrub with scattered harakeke. Small patches or occasional individual trees of grey willow are also present in this area. Occasional emergent whekī, koromiko, and karamū are also present.</p>	Wetland	1.02 ha

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
5	<p>Crack willow/<i>Carex secta</i>-kiokio scrub</p> <p>A small, narrow area of dense crack willow forms a canopy up to c.3 m height around the middle of the wetland on the southern margin beside a small rivulet that contains watercress. <i>Carex secta</i>, kiokio, and bare mud are present below the crack willow canopy.</p>	Wetland	0.04 ha

Indigenous Flora:	No threatened or at risk plant species as listed in de Lange <i>et al.</i> 2018 have been recorded from this site.
Fauna:	Mātātā/North Island fernbird (<i>Bowdleria punctata vealeae</i> ; At Risk-Declining in Robertson <i>et al.</i> 2017) has been recorded at this site.
Notes on Overall Condition:	This site comprises wetland with a significant degree of naturalness. The vegetation is dominated by indigenous plant species, with exotic pest plants in the canopy in places. The southeastern end of the site is generally drier than the northwestern end of the site as evidenced by the vegetation composition with bracken, koromiko, and kōhūhū scattered to locally common.
Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998):	Unknown
Threats/Modification/Vulnerability:	Pest plants (including poplar, wilding pines, blackberry, crack willow, and grey willow) occur within the site and are likely to spread if they are not controlled. This site is vulnerable during adjacent plantation forestry harvesting.
Risk Assessment:	Pest plants: Risk to site - low; Timeframe - low. Harvesting operations: Risk to site - low; Timeframe - low.
Significance Level:	Local (Appendix 8 - Table 1 - Criteria 3.1, 3.2, 3.4; Table 2 - Factor L).
Significance Justification:	This site is of Local significance as it contains wetland habitat, a much reduced vegetation type in Rotorua Lakes Ecological District and nationally. Areas of vegetation within this wetland are characteristic of the natural diversity of wetlands in the Ecological District. It provides habitat for an At Risk bird species.
Field Work Required:	No field work required.
Notes:	None
References:	Wildland Consultants (2014a).

