



<p>Data Acknowledgment</p> <p>Map data © 2014 Google Earth Imagery sourced from BOP GIS Ltd 2011 Source: 2117 Road Date: 21/11/14 File: 2117_141014_001.tif</p>	<p>wildlands CONSULTANTS</p> <p>Scale: 1:15,000 Date: 6/06/2014 Cartographer: FM Format: A3R</p>

Mt Ngongotaha Scenic Reserve Extension

Site Number:	SNA6
Ecological District:	Rotorua Lakes
Source of Information:	Shaw and Beadel (1998); Clarkson (1987)
Digital Scale:	1;2,000
Data Source:	BOPLASS 2011
Regional Council:	Bay of Plenty
1998 Site Number:	NHS No. 6
Current Tenure:	Unprotected
Site Area:	223.49 ha
Altitude Range:	400-740 m
Bioclimatic Zone:	Lowland and submontane
Grid Reference:	NZTM E1880037, N5776662

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	(Northern rātā)/tawa-kāmahi forest	Rolling and steep hillslopes	7.3 ha
2	(Rimu)-(northern rātā)/tawa-kāmahi forest		70.0 ha
3	(Rimu)-(northern rātā)/tawa-rewarewa forest with local tītoki, and scattered mangleo.		51.9 ha
4	Northern rātā/tawa-rewarewa forest		67.9 ha
5	Kāmahi-rewarewa forest		17.5 ha
6	Sweet vernal-cocksfoot grassland		3.1 ha
7	Kāmahi forest		6.2 ha

Indigenous Flora: No threatened or at risk species as listed in de Lange *et al.* (2009) have been recorded from this site. One northern rātā tree is known from the larger protected part of this site in Mount Ngongotaha Scenic Reserve.

Fauna: McLean (2009) recorded grey warbler, pied tit, bellbird, tūi, North Island fantail, whitehead, silvereye, shining cuckoo, long-tailed cuckoo ('At Risk-Naturally Uncommon' in Miskelly *et al.* 2008), kereru, sacred kingfisher, paradise shelduck, chaffinch, dunnoek, blackbird, song thrush, eastern rosella, and California quail. North Island robin are also known from this site.

Notes on Overall Condition: Primary and modified tall forest and secondary forest that has developed following burning.

Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998): The site is significantly larger than the area mapped in 1998. This increase in size is likely the result of better quality aerial photographs rather than a change in the extent of indigenous vegetation.

Threats/Modification/Vulnerability: Parts of the margins of this site are grazed. Pest animal species present include wallabies, possums, and red deer.

Risk Assessment: Wallabies: Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high.
 Possums: Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high.
 Grazing by stock: Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high.
 Red deer (feral and recent farm escapes): Risk to site - medium; Timeframe - medium.

Significance Level: Regional (Appendix 1 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13; Table 2 - Factors R8, R9).

Significance Justification:	This site is of regional significance. Together with contiguous vegetation, it forms a relatively large tract of indigenous forest, located on Mt Ngongotaha, an important landscape feature of Rotorua City. The site contains a relatively large, good quality example of indigenous forest typical of the character of Rotorua Lakes Ecological District. City. A significant proportion of the forest in this site comprises unlogged primary forest, which is relatively scarce in the ecological district. This site provides a substantial buffer to two protected sites (Mount Ngongotaha Scenic Reserve and Mount Ngongotaha Private Scenic Reserve). It also provides habitat for an 'At Risk' bird species (long-tailed cuckoo).
Field work Required (to assess significance):	No field work is required to assess significance, but field work is required to update biodiversity and management information.
Notes:	<p>This site was recommended for protection as part of a natural area survey of Rotorua Lakes ED (RAP No. 6, Beadel <i>et al.</i> 1998). A management plan to control key pest species present in this natural area has been prepared and is being implemented by Mount Ngongotaha Bush Restoration Trust in association with the local community.</p> <p>Feral goats were known from this site but were eradicated by the New Zealand Forest Service.</p>
References:	McLean (2009); Mount Ngongotaha Bush Restoration Trust (2007); Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1998).