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Report: 3417
 Client: Shan Road
 Ref: 01 1419
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 File: 7.mxd

7
Mountain Road

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Disclaimer: Map only depicts one site, other significant natural areas may be present on this map sheet, but their boundaries and location are not shown on this map.

Wildlands
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Scale: 1:6,000
 Date: 6/06/2014
 Cartographer: FM
 Format: A3R

Mountain Road

Site Number:	SNA7
Ecological District:	Rotorua Lakes
Source of Information:	Shaw and Beadel (1998)
Digital Scale:	1:2,000
Data Source:	BOPLASS 2011
Regional Council:	Bay of Plenty
1998 Site Number:	NHS No. 7
Current Tenure:	Unprotected
Site Area:	49.3 ha
Altitude Range:	320-530 m
Bioclimatic Zone:	Lowland
Grid Reference:	NZTM E1881599, N5775911

VEGETATION		LANDFORM	EXTENT
CODE	TYPE		
1	(Radiata pine)-(rewarewa)/whauwhaupaku-kōhūhū-makomako-māhoe-willow-leaved hakea-kōtukutuku-(kāmahi)-(pate)-(rangiora)-karamū forest (with local areas of bracken fernland, scattered mamaku, whekī and flowering cherry; and a few mangeao).	Hillslope	43.4 ha
2	Rewarewa/kāmahi-whauwhaupaku-māhoe-(makomako)-(kōtukutuku) forest.	Hillslope	3.9 ha
3	(Whauwhaupaku)-(māhoe)/bracken-Yorkshire fog fernland (with scattered buddleia).	Hillslope	2.1 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.

Notes on Overall Condition: Site comprises secondary vegetation that has developed following clearance of original vegetation. This site is contiguous with Mt Ngongotaha Scenic Reserve.

Change Relative to Shaw and Beadel (1998): The site is slightly larger than the mapped extent in 1998 however this increase in size is likely to be the result of more accurate mapping based on better quality aerial photographs rather than a real change in the extent of indigenous vegetation.

Threats/Modification/Vulnerability: This site is not grazed, and is separated from adjoining farmland by a road. Adventive weeds, including wilding pines, willow-leaved hakea, flowering cherry, and Japanese honeysuckle, pose the most serious threat to this site. A diverse range of exotic plants are present in the adjacent residential area, some of which have the potential to spread into the SNA. Feral deer and cats are present.

Risk Assessment: Pest plants: Risk to site - high; Timeframe - high.
Pest animals: Risk to site - medium; timeframe - medium.

Significance Level: Regional (Appendix 1 - Table 1 - Criteria 1, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13; Table 2 - Factors R8, R14, R17).

Significance Justification:	This site is of regional significance as it is an example of secondary vegetation of moderate-size and quality adjoining a large tract of protected forest.
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:	This site was recommended for protection (RAP No. 7) in a natural area survey of the Rotorua Lakes Ecological District (Beadel <i>et al.</i> 1998).
References:	Shaw and Beadel (1998); Beadel <i>et al.</i> (1998).