

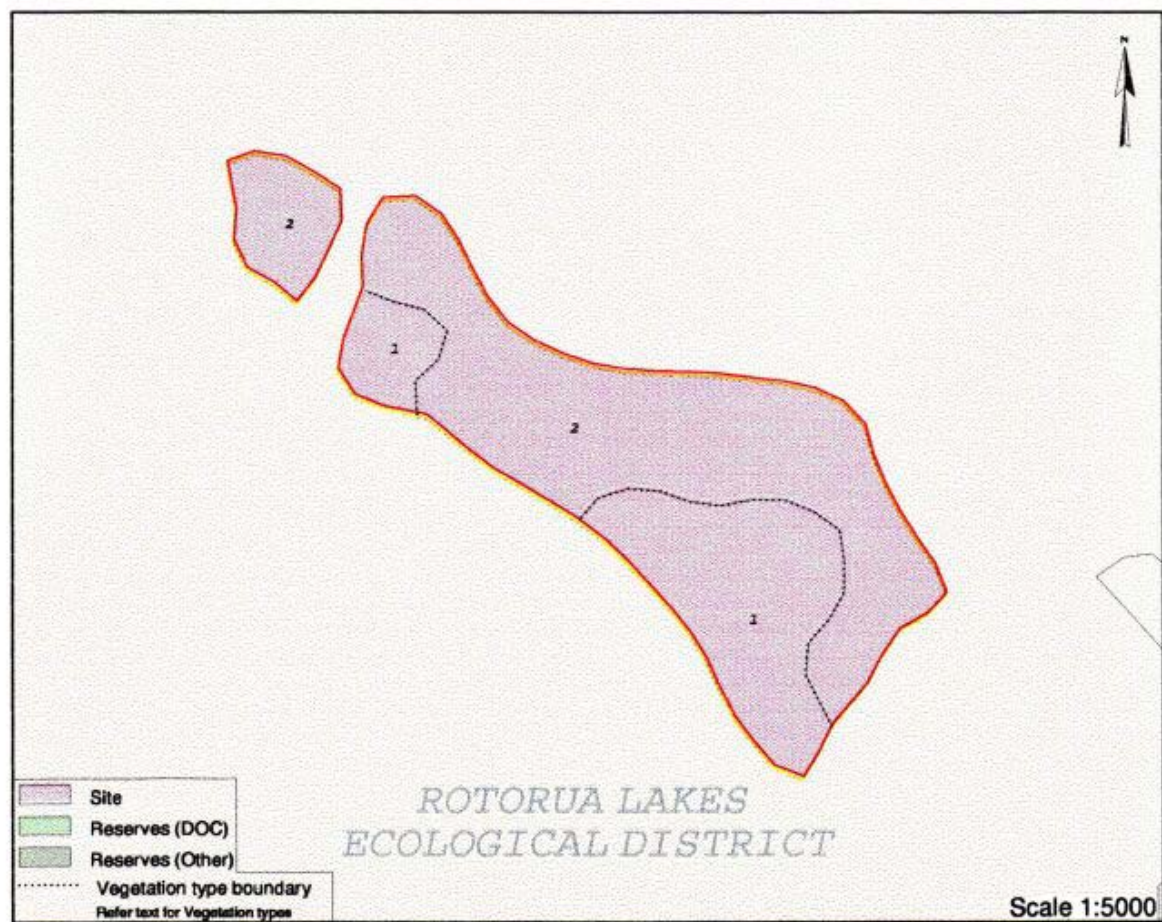
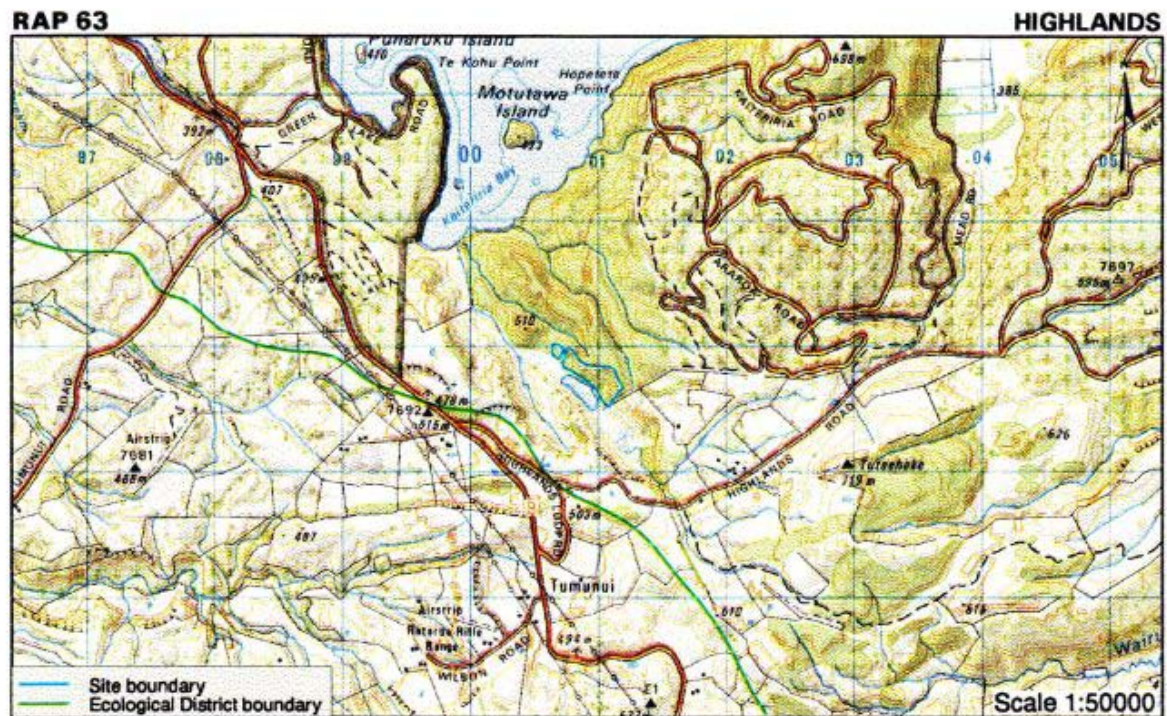
RDC & ENVT BOP**Rotorua Lakes ED Survey****MOTUTAWA ISLAND**

RAP No. 62
PNA No. 181
Area 3.9 ha
Altitudinal Range 395 - 423 m
Grid Reference NZMS260 U16 004257
Landform Unit Hills; lakes
Status Unprotected

BIOCLIMATIC ZONE	VEGETATION TYPE	LANDFORM
Lowland	1. Rewarewa-kamahi forest (with mahoe, makomako and kotukutuku). 2. Rewarewa-kohuhu forest. 3. Mahoe-kohuhu-makomako/rarahu shrubland. 4. Lake margins (not mapped) (kiokio, harakeke, <i>Cyperus ustulatus</i> , <i>Carex secta</i> , and <i>Cortaderia fulvida</i> are common around the lake margins).	hillslopes hillslopes hillslopes wetland

Vegetation Secondary vegetation which has developed following clearance.
Flora Karaka occurs on the island.
Fauna Common forest birds are present.
Threat/Modification A few weed species are present including Douglas fir, crack willow, buddleia and Montpellier broom.
Justification Small area of secondary vegetation isolated from threats.
Note This site was viewed from a boat but was not landed on.





RDC & ENVT BOP**Rotorua Lakes ED Survey****HIGHLANDS**

RAP No.	63
PNAP Survey No. (1996/97)	183
Area	9.0 ha
Altitudinal Range	420 - 520 m
Grid Reference	NZMS 260 U16 010238
Landform Unit	Hills
Status	Unprotected

BIOTIC ZONE	VEGETATION TYPE	LANDFORM
Lowland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Rewarewa)-(kamahi)-(radiata pine)/wheki ponga-mahoe-kohuhu scrub and fernland with local rarahu. Rewarewa-tawa-kamahi forest (with kotukutuku and mahoe common in the subcanopy). 	steep hillslope steep hillslope

Vegetation Remnant tall forest modified by the Tarawera eruption and secondary vegetation forest and scrub developed following burning.

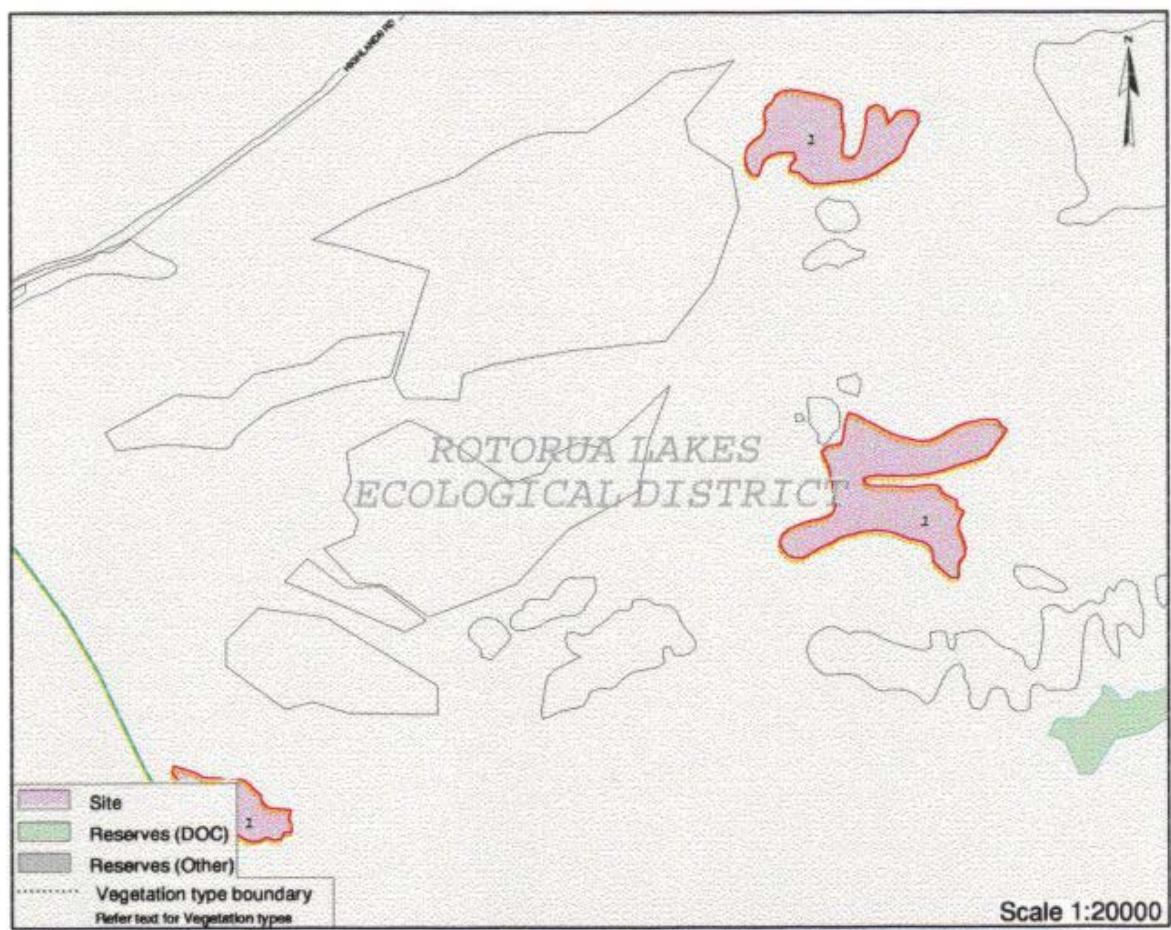
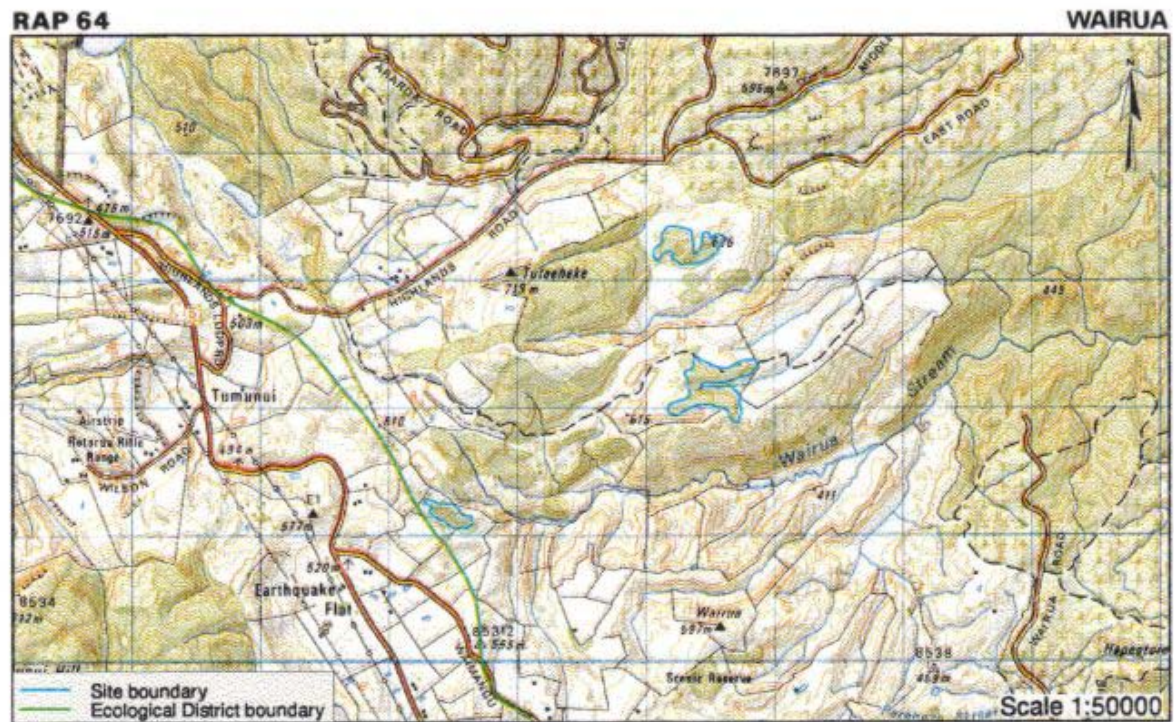
Flora Typical species only were noted.

Fauna Common forest birds present.

Threat/Modification This area has been fenced to exclude stock. Indigenous species have been planted, including totara and kahikatea. Wilding pines are the greatest immediate threat.

Justification Small example of remnant tall forest modified by the Tarawera eruption which has been fenced to exclude stock.





RDC & ENVT BOP**Rotorua Lakes ED Survey****WAIRUA**

RAP No. 64
PNAP Survey No. (1996/97) 177b, 178a
Area 29.6 ha
Altitudinal Range 580 - 620 m
Grid Reference NZMS 260 U16 045222, U16 043232
Landform Unit Undulating to hilly
Status Land Improvement Agreement; Unprotected

BIOCLIMATIC ZONE	VEGETATION TYPE	LANDFORM
Lowland	1. (Rewarewa)/tawa-mangeao-kamahi forest (with scattered pukatea; kotukutuku, mahoe, makomako, porokaiwhiri, mamaku and wheki ponga are common in the subcanopy).	rolling hillslopes

Vegetation Modified tall forest remnant predating the Tarawera eruption; previously logged for podocarp, isolated by clearance of surrounding land and its conversion to pasture.

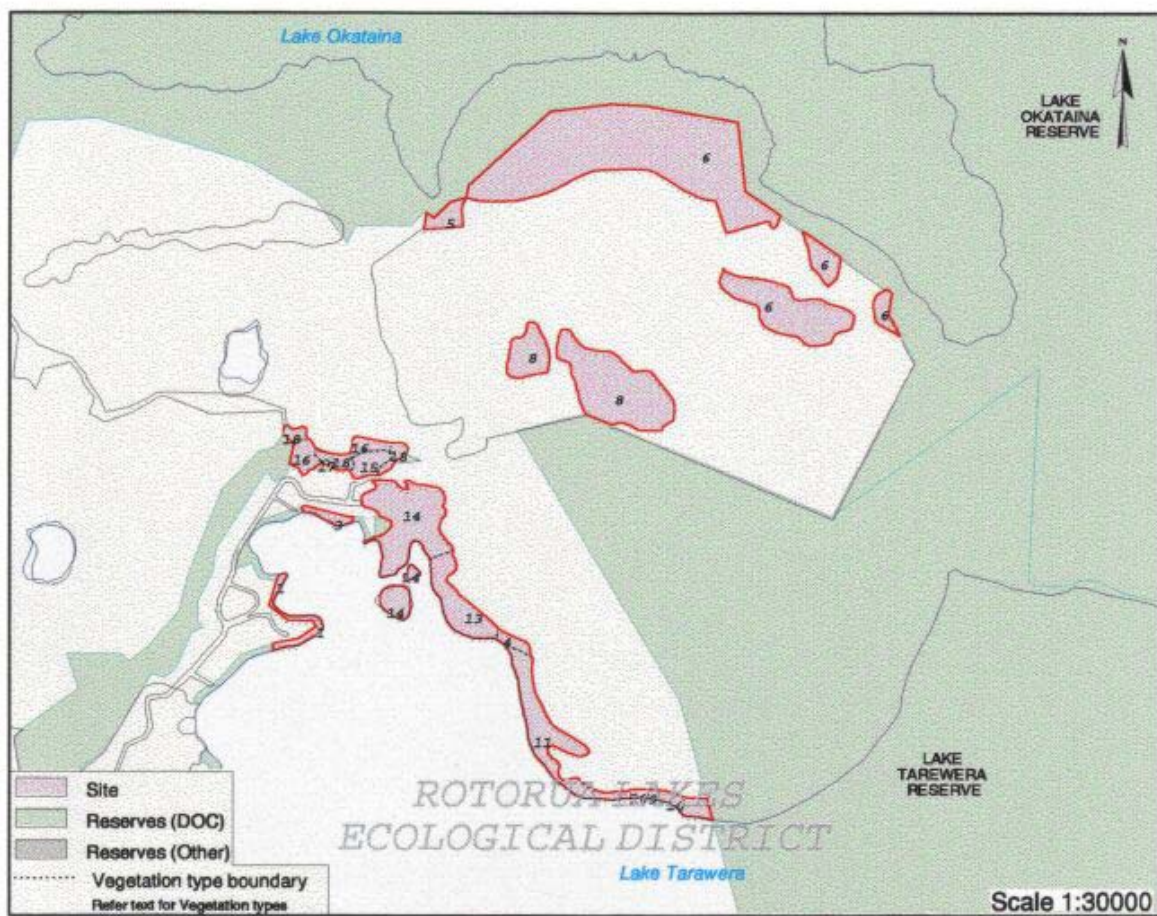
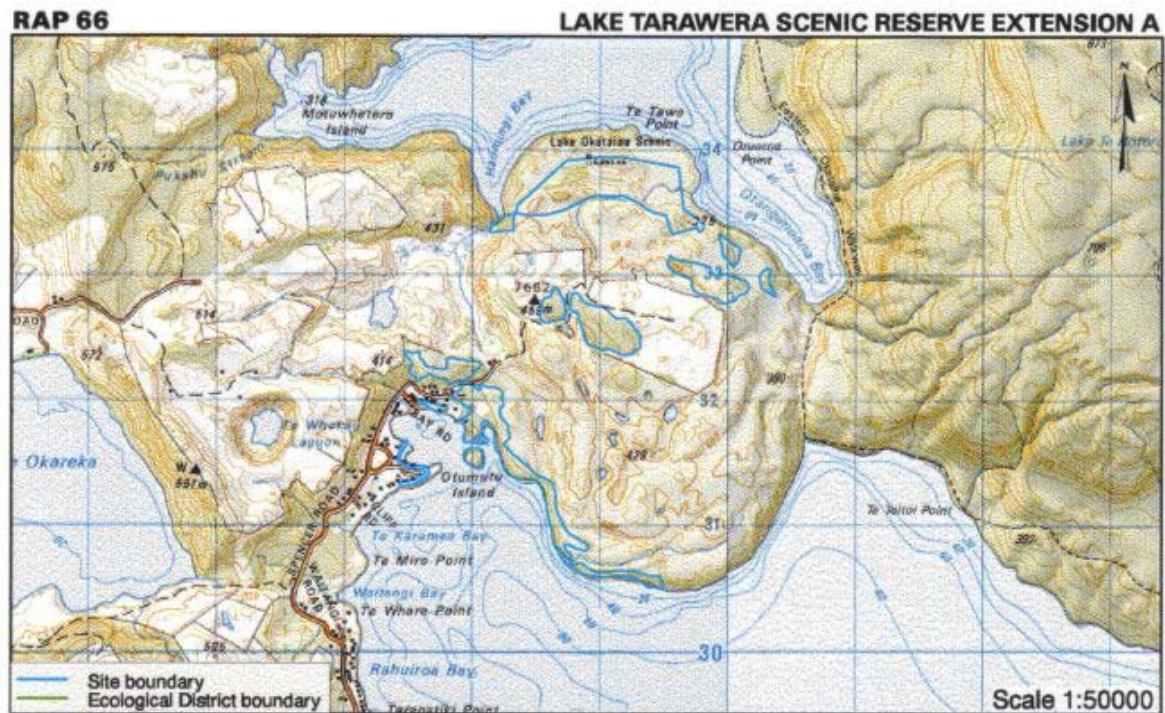
Flora Typical species only were noted.

Fauna Forest bird species including kereru, tui, bellbird, grey warbler, and chaffinch.

Threat/Modification These areas were previously grazed, but are now fenced to exclude stock. Animal pests (wallabies and possums) are the most serious threat.

Justification Indigenous forest remnant which has been fenced to exclude stock. This site has some botanical and historic significance as it is one of a few forest remnants in the immediate area which were left undamaged by the Tarawera eruption, and are still in reasonable condition.





RDC & ENVT BOP

Rotorua Lakes ED Survey

LAKE TARAWERA SCENIC RESERVE EXTENSION A

RAP No. 66
 PNA No. 198 (includes 198b)
 Area 118.7 ha
 Altitudinal Range 300 - 420 m
 Grid Reference NZMS260 U16 084314
 Landform Unit Lake terraces, scarps, undulating to hilly

BIOCLIMATIC ZONE	VEGETATION TYPE	LANDFORM
Lowland	1. Kohuhu-mamaku-whauwhaupaku-mahoe forest (with scattered exotic tree species; local kanuka, kamahi and crack willow along the lake margins; manuka, toetoe, karamu, koromiko and kiokio also locally common).	hillslopes above lake
	2. Raupo reedland (with local <i>Schoenoplectus validus</i> , <i>Carex secta</i> and harakeke) is also present (shown as 2 on the map).	lake margins
	3. Pohutukawa/exotic trees-kamahi-whauwhaupaku forest (with local koromiko, kiokio and <i>Cyperus ustulatus</i>).	rolling hillslopes
	4. Manuka-karamu-tutu/rarahu scrub and shrubland (with scattered <i>Cortaderia fulvida</i> , mingimingi, kanuka and rewarewa).	rolling hillslope
	5. Wattle forest.	hillslopes
	6. Secondary forest (species present include rewarewa, whauwhaupaku, mamaku, kamahi, and kohuhu).	hillslopes
	7. Wetland (not mapped).	wetland
	8. (Rewarewa)/kamahi-tawa/whauwhaupaku-kohuhu forest.	hillslopes
	9. Tawa-mangeao-hinau forest.	hillslopes
	10. Pohutukawa-kamahi forest.	hillslopes
	11. Pohutukawa-kamahi-mamaku-mangeao forest (with scattered rewarewa and <i>Metrosideros excelsa</i> x <i>M. robusta</i> hybrids).	hillslopes
	12. Pohutukawa/mamaku-kohuhu-mamaku forest (with dead emergent pohutukawa, and live rewarewa, manuka, kiokio, koromiko, <i>Metrosideros fulgens</i> , and pohutukawa are common around the margins).	hillslopes
	13. Pohutukawa-kamahi-mamaku-mangeao forest (with scattered rewarewa and <i>Metrosideros excelsa</i> x <i>M. robusta</i> hybrids) ⇌ kohuhu-kamahi-rewarewa-kanuka-mamaku forest.	hillslopes above lake
	14. Rewarewa/kamahi-mamaku-(pohutukawa)-(rewarewa)-(black wattle)-whauwhaupaku-kohuhu forest.	hillslopes



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	15. Rewarewa/tawa-kamahi forest (with subcanopy of whauwhaupaku, wheki ponga).	hillslopes
	16. (Kamahi)/whauwhaupaku forest (with common mahoe, kotukutuku, kohuhu, scattered mangeao and local kiokio).	hillslopes
	17. Wheki ponga fernland (with common karamu, mahoe and rarahu in the understorey).	hillslopes
	18. (Whauwhaupaku)-(mahoe)-(kohuhu)/rarahu fernland.	hillslopes
	19. Lake margins (not mapped) - <i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i> reedland and raupo reedland.	wetland
	20. 4 + 6.	hillslopes

Vegetation	Secondary vegetation which has developed following the Tarawera eruption. The area has subsequently been further modified. However, some of the vegetation may pre-date Tarawera (e.g. vegetation type 8).
Flora	<i>Tupeia antartica</i> is present in relatively high numbers around the lake margin.
Fauna	Common forest birds present.
Threat/Modification	Possum may be contributing to the pohutukawa dieback on Otumutu Island. This should be investigated. Willow-leaved hakea, black wattle and radiata pine are present in the RAP. Parts of margins grazed. Adventive weeds including willow-leaved hakea are present at this site. Residential developments within this site pose the greatest potential threat to the parts of the RAP adjacent to the road.
Justification	The vegetation in this RAP is relatively diverse and includes secondary vegetation and vegetation developed following the Tarawera eruption. It contains good quality examples of pohutukawa forest. A good population of a rare plant is also present. It is contiguous with two reserves and is part of a large tract of indigenous vegetation of significant conservation value.
Note	The vegetation map has been reduced to a scale where some of the vegetation type numbers are difficult to read. These are available from the RDC GIS.

