

RDC & ENVT BOP**Rotorua Lakes ED Survey****Ecological Assessment Sheet (Page 1)**

Site no.
Area
Altitudinal range

Grid reference
Ecological district
Date

Primary
Modified primary
Secondary
Exotic
Induced

Landscape Diversity		
Bioclimatic Zone	No. of land types	No. of vegetation types

EVALUATION CRITERIA	L	M	H
Present versus past extent: Relative extent of vegetation type remaining in ecological district compared with that in 1840 reconstruction. H 0-10% vegetation type remaining in ecological district M 10-30% vegetation type remaining in ecological district L 30-100% vegetation type remaining in ecological district			
Landscape and ecological diversity: H An altitudinal sequence; or multiple vegetation types, land types, and bioclimatic zones M Spans more than 1 bioclimatic zone or more than 2 land types L Single feature (includes 1 land type, in 1 bioclimatic zone, and 1 or more vegetation types)			
Naturalness: Involves the assessment of the degree an area (e.g. vegetation ecosystem) has been free from the effects of human disturbance and intervention. An assessment of the indigenous content of the area. H Low-level or nil human disturbance (includes secondary vegetation established following natural disturbance) M Moderate level of human disturbance (e.g. relatively good quality secondary vegetation developed following human disturbance, low levels of selective logging 20 or more years earlier) L Exotic/induced/heavily logged			
Size of area (ha)¹: Compared to mean size of remaining areas of natural areas in Ecological District.			
Shape of area (ha)¹: H Primarily compact, no major constrictions M Irregular or convoluted L Highly convoluted or discontinuous			
Surrounding landscape: H Part of a continuous natural landscape M Part of a semi-continuous natural landscape/one of many discrete natural areas - some linkages L Very isolated from other areas			
Fragility and threat: H High level of threat, likely to destroy or substantially degrade/damage the vegetation or habitat M Threats present but low likelihood of occurrence; vegetation relatively resilient or able to recover from threatening process L No threats known			
Representativeness¹: Combination of above criteria; above rankings used as guide to evaluate representativeness. H Best, relatively large, good quality example; only example of type which was formerly more extensive M Similar to other areas that occur elsewhere in the ecological district L Degraded, small, better quality examples exist elsewhere in the ecological district.			

¹ The values for **representativeness** and **size of area** will differ for each Ecological District depending on the extent of remaining indigenous vegetation.



Presentation of Information

Different categories have been used to present information on protected and unprotected areas. Refer to A and B respectively in Table 2 below. The basic information categories are identical (bioclimatic zone, vegetation, landform, vegetation map, vegetation, flora, fauna, threat modification, references) but different categories were used to provide additional relevant information.

Only very basic information is provided for natural areas not classed as Recommended Areas for Protection: grid reference, area, and vegetation types present. Refer to Table 2C below.

RAP Maps

RAP maps were generated by the Rotorua District Council from their Geographic Information System (GIS). Boundaries of RAPs and constituent vegetation types were initially drawn on 1:25,000 scale aerial photographs. Details were then hand drawn on 1:25,000 scale topographic maps printed from the GIS, before being digitised.

RAP maps have been printed to fit on an A4 page. This has resulted in the loss of some detail at the scales used, for large sites in particular. This information is, however, available on the District Council GIS.

Table 2 : Format and Categories for Presentation of Natural Area Site Information

A. PROTECTED AREAS**NAME**

PNA No.
PNAP Survey No. (1996/97)
Area
Grid Reference
Landform Unit
Status

BIOCLIMATIC ZONE	VEGETATION

Vegetation Map
Vegetation
Flora
Discussion
References



RDC & ENVT BOP**Rotorua Lakes ED Survey****B. RECOMMENDED AREAS FOR PROTECTION (UNPROTECTED)****NAME**

RAP No.
PNAP Survey No. (1996/1997)
Geothermal Report¹ No.:
Grid Reference:
Area:
Altitude:
Protection Status:

BIOCLIMATIC ZONE	VEGETATION	LANDFORM

Vegetation
Flora
Fauna
Threat/Modification
Justification
References

C. OTHER NATURAL AREAS

The following information is presented for natural areas not identified as Recommended Areas for Protection.

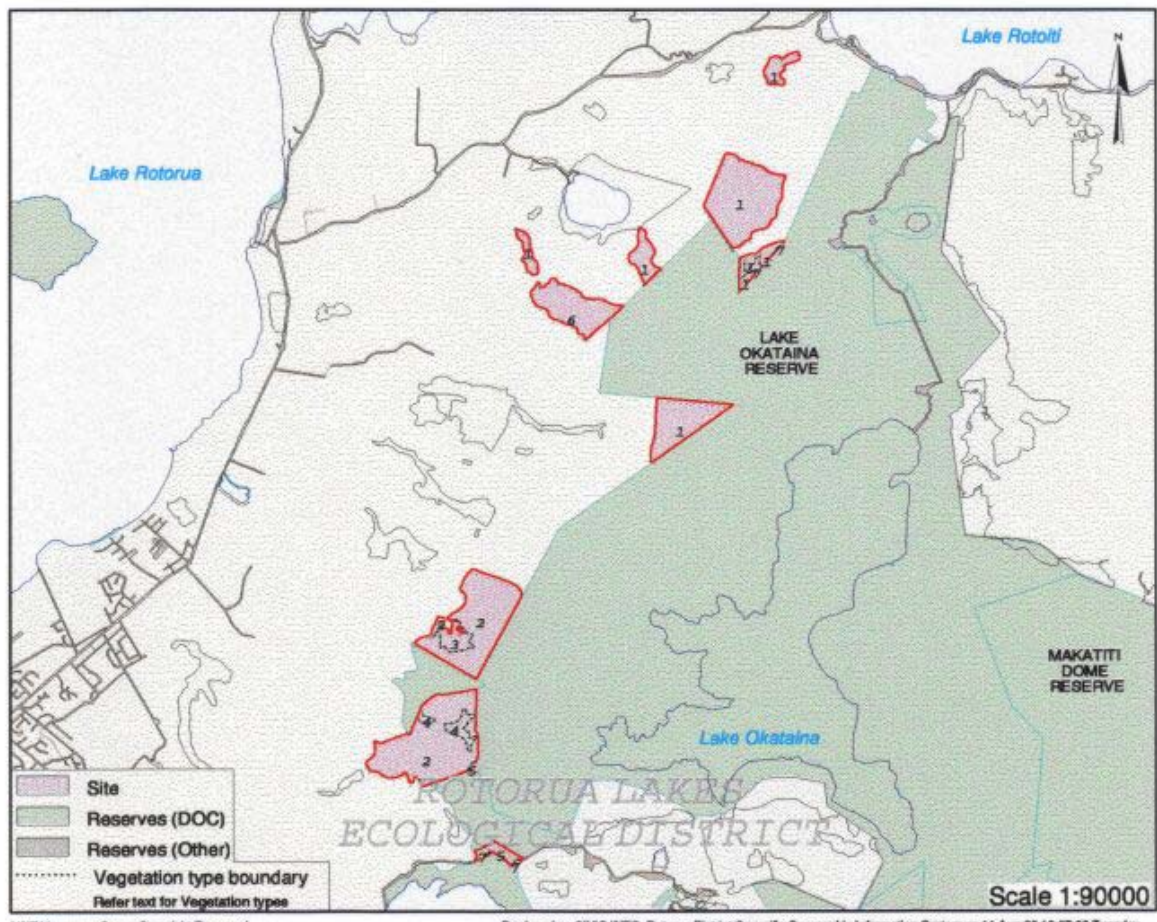
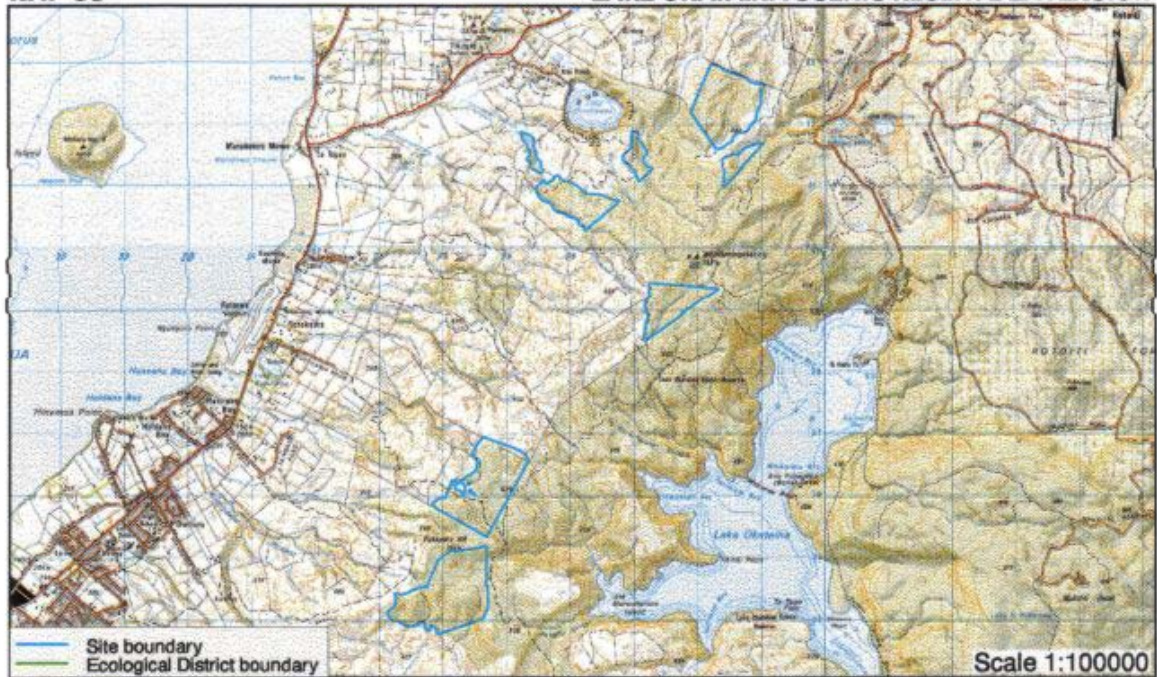
Grid Reference
Area
Vegetation Types Present

¹ Beadel *et al.* 1996c.



RAP 58

LAKE OKATAINA SCENIC RESERVE EXTENSION



LAKE OKATAINA SCENIC RESERVE EXTENSION

RAP No.	58
PNAP Survey No. (1996/97)	50
Area	517.0 ha
Altitudinal Range	340 - 720 m
Grid Reference	NZMS 260 U16 050328, U16 042345, U16 047362, U16 077392, U15 086414, U15 085424, U15 059407
Landform Unit	Hills; ranges; undulating to hilly; very steep slopes; flat to undulating

BIOTIC ZONE	VEGETATION TYPE	LANDFORM
Lowland	1. Tawa-rewarewa-mangeao forest (northern rata, hinau, pukatea, miro, and kohekohe are also locally present in the canopy; subcanopy comprised of porokaiwhiri, putaputaweta, horoeka, mapou, titoki, kohuhu, kamahi, wheki, ponga and mamaku. Secondary scrub and forest occurs locally around the margins, comprising wheki, rangiora, putaputaweta, mahoe, local gorse and scattered pole rimu).	rolling hillslopes
	2. Tawa forest ⇌ tawa-mangeao forest (with scattered pukatea).	rolling hillslopes
	3. (Mahoe)-(rewarewa)-(mamaku)/rarahu-(kiokio) fernland.	rolling hillslopes
	4. (Rewarewa)-tawa/makomako-mahoe forest (with common whauwhaupaku, wheki, putaputaweta, wheki ponga, and karamu).	ridges and steep and rolling hillslopes
	5. Rewarewa/kamahi-(tawa) forest.	ridges and steep and rolling hillslopes
	6. Tawa-mangeao-rewarewa forest (with scattered mamaku, makomako, pukatea; a few big rimu, pole rimu, and wheki around the margins).	steep and rolling hillslopes
	7. Whauwhaupaku-kohuhu-karamu-kotukutuku forest and scrub (with local toetoe and rarahu).	gentle and steep hillslopes

Vegetation	This RAP comprises several areas of semi-coastal and lowland indigenous vegetation contiguous with Lake Okataina Scenic Reserve.
Flora	Lowland ribbonwood (<i>Plagianthus regius</i>) occurs in the northern part of this RAP and adjacent reserved areas; it is not known to occur elsewhere in the district.
Fauna	Forest birds including kereru, rifleman, pied tit, and whitehead are present.



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Threat/Modification	Parts of this site are grazed, and should be fenced to exclude stock. Wallabies are a serious problem in Okataina Scenic Reserve and surrounding areas; King (1985a) considered them the greatest threat to reserve vegetation, through their selective browsing of palatable species.
Justification	The RAP comprises several areas of indigenous vegetation which are contiguous with a large tract of indigenous vegetation (including Lake Okataina Scenic Reserve).
References	King 1985a.

