

RDC & ENVT BOP**Rotorua Lakes ED Survey****LAKE TIKITAPU RECREATION RESERVE EXTENSION**

RAP No.	99
PNAP Survey No. (1996/97)	243
Area	5.4 ha
Altitudinal Range	460 - 580 m
Grid Reference	NZMS 260 U16 014305
Landform Unit	Undulating to hilly; hills; scarps
Status	Unprotected

BIOCLIMATIC ZONE	VEGETATION TYPE	LANDFORM
Lowland	1. Tawa-rewarewa-kamahi (mangeao) forest (with scattered pukatea and a subcanopy of whauwhaupaku, kohuhu, mamaku and porokaiwhiri).	steep hillslope

Vegetation	Tall forest modified by logging; contiguous with Lake Okareka Scenic Reserve.
Flora	Typical species only were noted.
Fauna	Common forest birds present.
Threat/Modification	This site is surrounded on three sides by scenic reserve land while the fourth side is bounded by a road. Hence the area is not grazed by stock, and few weed species are present. Animal pests, including possum and deer, pose the most serious threat to this site.
Justification	A small example of indigenous tall forest which is contiguous with a large tract of protected forest.



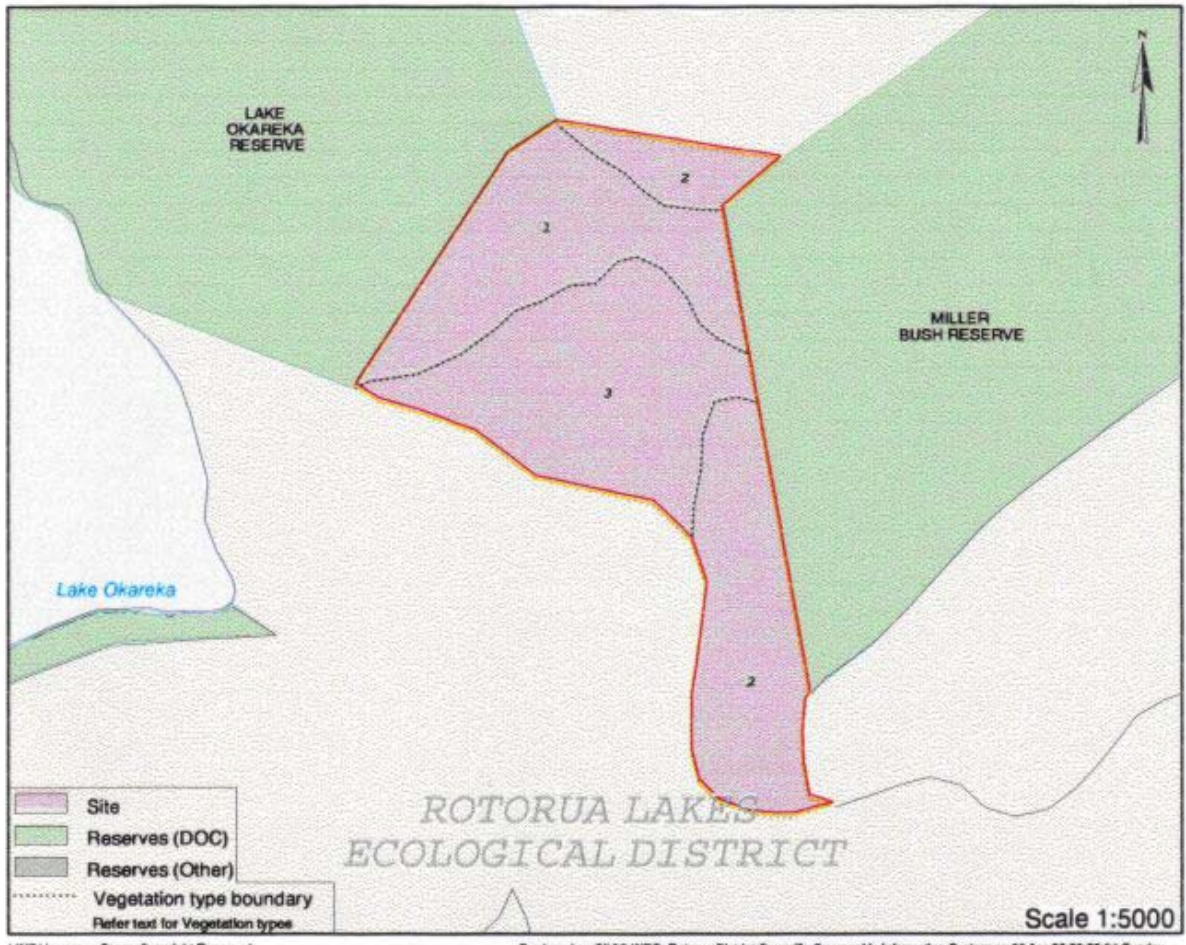
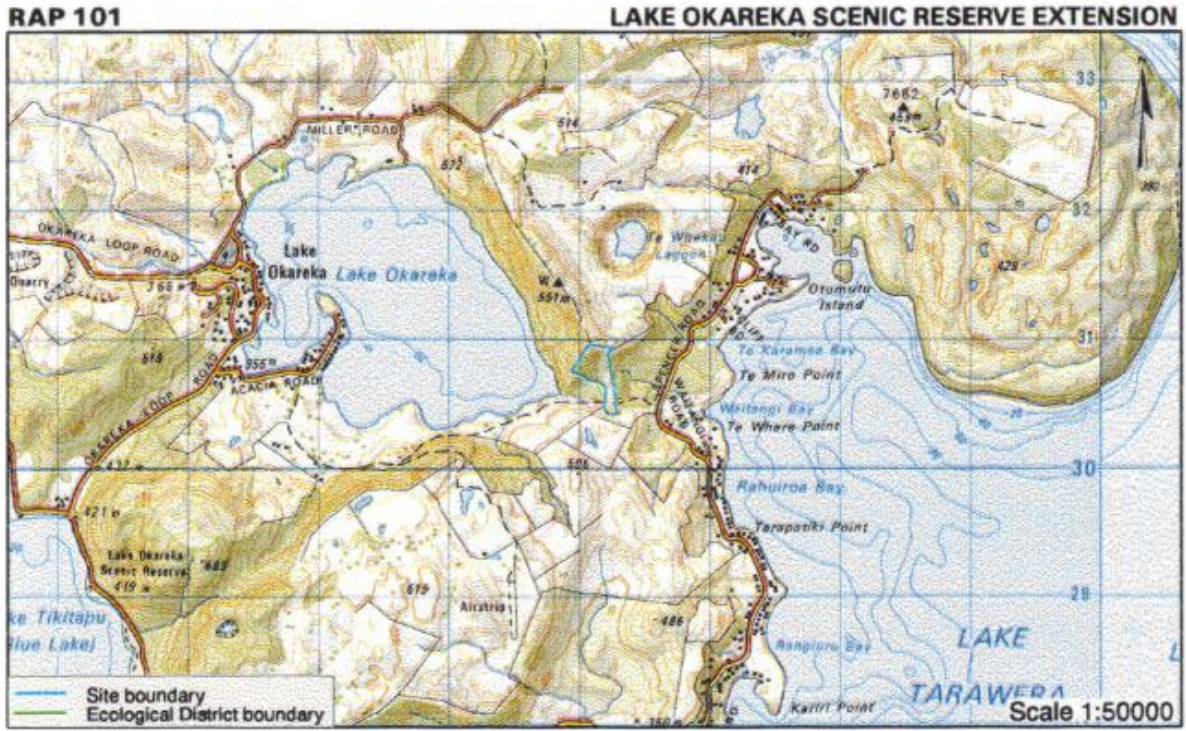
LAKE OKAREKA SCENIC RESERVE EXTENSION

RAP No.	101
PNAP Survey No. (1996/97)	196
Area	8.4 ha
Altitudinal Range	360 - 500 m
Grid Reference	NZMS260 U16 063307
Landform Unit	Undulating to hilly; scarps

BIOCLIMATIC ZONE	VEGETATION TYPE	LANDFORM
Lowland	1. (Tawa)-(kamahi)/mamaku treefermland.	steep hillslope
	2. Whauwhaupaku-kohuhu-(rewarewa)-(mamaku)/rarahu shrub-fermland (with scattered kotukutuku, hangehange, karamu and koromiko).	steep hillslope
	3. Kamahi-tawa-rewarewa/whauwhaupaku-mamaku-kohuhu forest.	steep hillslope

Vegetation	Secondary vegetation developed following previous clearance. Contiguous with Lake Okareka Scenic Reserve and Millar Bush Scenic Reserve.
Flora	Typical species only were noted.
Fauna	Common forest birds present.
Threat/Modification	This site has not been recently grazed, but is only partially fenced to exclude stock. Adventive weeds are common, including willow-leaved hakea.
Justification	Small example of secondary vegetation which connects two scenic reserves. Important as a buffer for adjoining reserves, and as a wildlife corridor between them.





RDC & ENVT BOP**Rotorua Lakes ED Survey****KARIRI POINT**

RAP No.	103
PNAP Survey No. (1996/97)	169
Area	7.0 ha
Altitudinal Range	300 - 320 m
Grid Reference	NZMS 260 U16 075284
Landform Unit	Low terraces
Status	Partially protected

BIOCLIMATIC ZONE	VEGETATION TYPE	LANDFORM
Lowland	1. Robinia/mahoe-kotukutuku-whauwhaupaku-kohuhu forest. 2. Rarahu fernland.	hillslopes

Vegetation	Secondary forest developed following the Tarawera eruption.
Flora	<i>Doodia media</i> , which occurs only locally in the Rotorua Lakes Ecological District (Ecroyd <i>et al.</i> 1990) is present in this RAP. Northern rata is also present along the lake margins.
Fauna	Common forest birds are present; wetland birds, including dabchick, little shag and scaup, utilise the margins of this site.
Threat/Modification	Subdivision and development for housing poses the greatest threat to this site.
Justification	This RAP comprises indigenous forest on low terraces in the lowland bioclimatic zone. This ecological unit is under represented in the existing reserve system. Clarkson and King (1987) identified mahoe forest on Rotomahana mud erupted in 1886 at Kariri Point as one of the vegetation types inadequately represented in the protected areas of the ecological district in 1987.
Notes	Kariri Point is visually prominent, giving it significant landscape value.
References	Beadel 1992e; Clarkson and King (1987).



