

RDC & ENVT BOP

Rotorua Lakes ED Survey

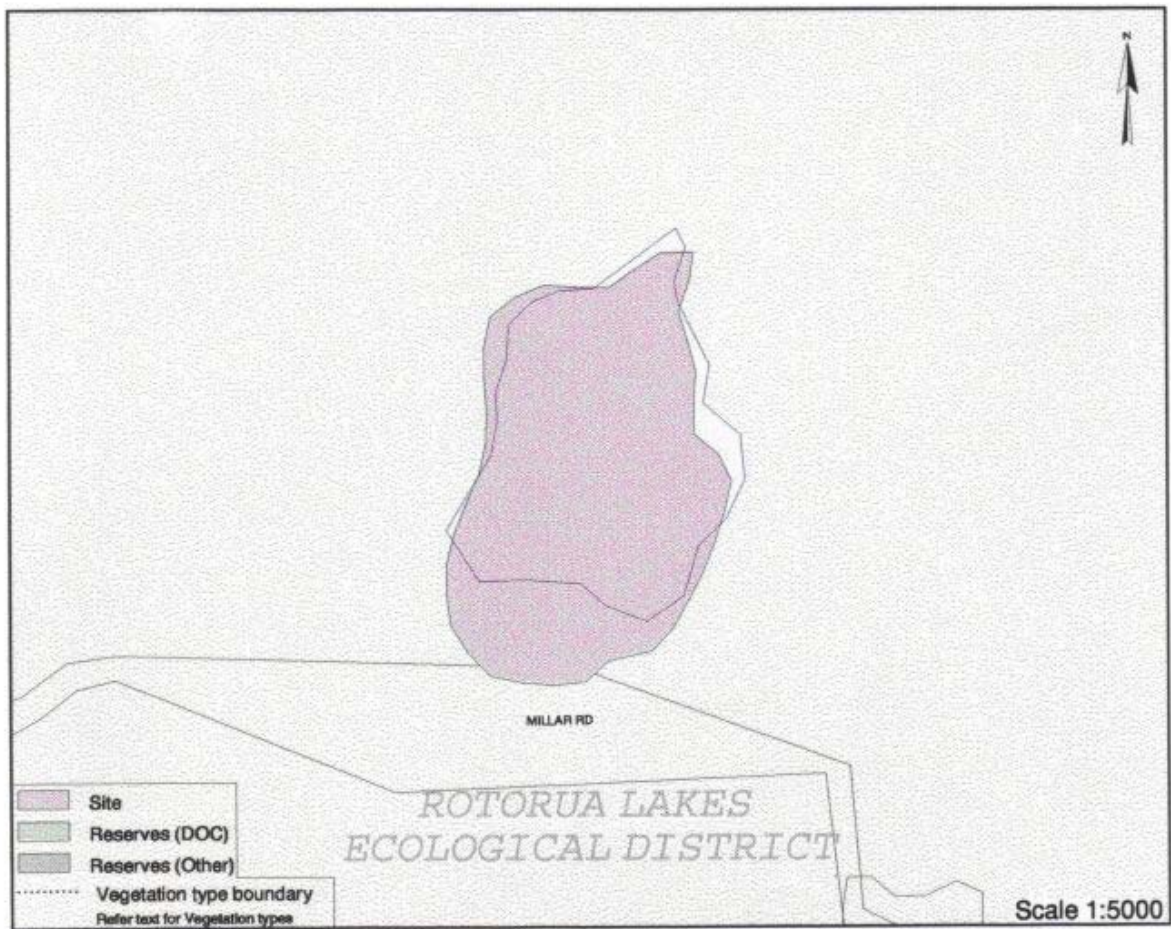
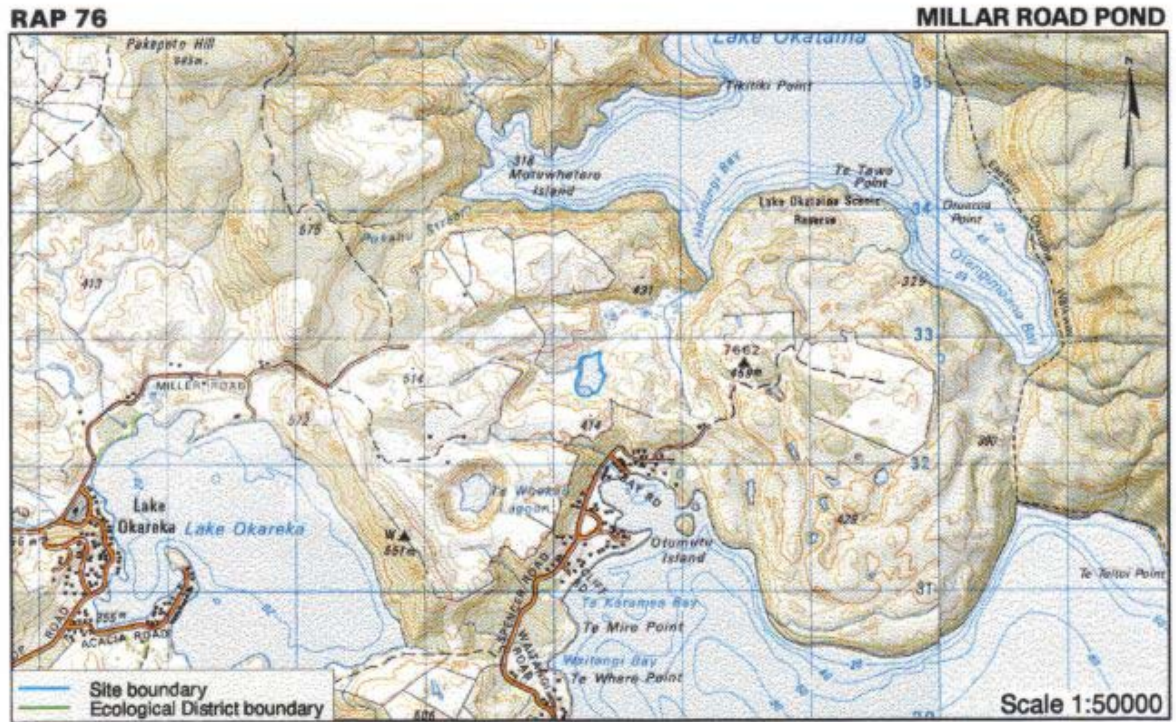
TE WHEKAU LAGOON

RAP No.	75
PNAP Survey No. (1996/97)	190
Area	4.8 ha
Altitude	340 m
Grid Reference	NZMS 260 U16 063318
Landform Unit	Lakes; scarps
Status	Unprotected

BIOCLIMATIC ZONE	VEGETATION TYPE	%	LANDFORM
Lowland	• Raupo-(manuka) reedland.	25%	wetland
	• Manuka/ <i>Juncus effusus</i> -(<i>Juncus gregiflorus</i>)/ <i>Sphagnum</i> -(<i>Eleocharis acuta</i>)-(<i>Eleocharis gracilis</i>) scrub (with locally common <i>Pratia angulata</i>).	35%	wetland
	• <i>Juncus effusus</i> / <i>Sphagnum</i> - <i>Pratia angulata</i> - <i>Eleocharis gracilis</i> rushland.	20%	wetland
	• Browntop-pennyroyal-(<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>) grassland.	+	wetland
	• Open water with <i>Azolla filiculoides</i> on the surface.	20%	wetland

Vegetation	Highly modified wetland formed in the base of an explosion crater.
Flora	Typical species only were noted.
Fauna	Common wetland birds utilise this area.
Threat/Modification	This site is heavily grazed by goats and cattle. Trampling is severe around the margins of the wetland, but the central part remains reasonably intact. A few grey willow saplings occur in this area; these should be removed, and stock should be excluded from the site.
Justification	The Te Whেকau Lagoon explosion crater is a geological feature of national significance (Rotorua District Council 1994). This site contains an indigenous wetland of reasonable quality, despite being heavily grazed.





MILLAR ROAD POND

RAP No.	76
PNAP Survey No. (1996/97)	191
Area	5.4 ha
Altitude	320 m
Grid Reference	NZMS 260 U16 073327
Landform Unit	Lakes; undulating to hilly
Status	Unprotected

BIOCLIMATIC ZONE	VEGETATION TYPE	%	LANDFORM
Lowland	• <i>Eleocharis sphacelata</i> rushland.	50%	wetland
	• Raupo reedland.	9%	wetland
	• Grey willow saplings/ <i>Juncus effusus</i> rush-shrubland (with local <i>Carex virgata</i> and scattered track rush).	5%	wetland
	• <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> -water purslane- <i>Centipeda cunninghamii</i> herbfield (with scattered <i>Myriophyllum pedunculatum</i> subsp. <i>novae-zelandiae</i>).	12%	wetland
	• Planted exotic trees (including poplar, eucalyptus, grey willow and weeping willow)/raupo treeland (with local clumps of <i>Juncus effusus</i>).	4%	wetland
	• Open water (with <i>Azolla filiculoides</i> on the surface).	10%	wetland
	• Blackberry-Japanese honeysuckle scrub (with local emergent manuka, scattered grey willow saplings and local Spanish heath).	10%	flat
	(Not mapped)		

Vegetation	Highly modified wetland.
Flora	Typical species only were noted.
Fauna	Common wetland birds, including paradise ducks, mallard ducks and swans, utilise this area.
Threat/Modification	This site has been grazed, but stock have been excluded from the area for some time. Weeds pose the greatest threat to this site; many sapling grey willow are present and these will dominate the site in time if not actively managed. Herbfield and scrub vegetation around the wetland margin is almost entirely comprised of adventive species, but the centre of the wetland is still relatively intact.

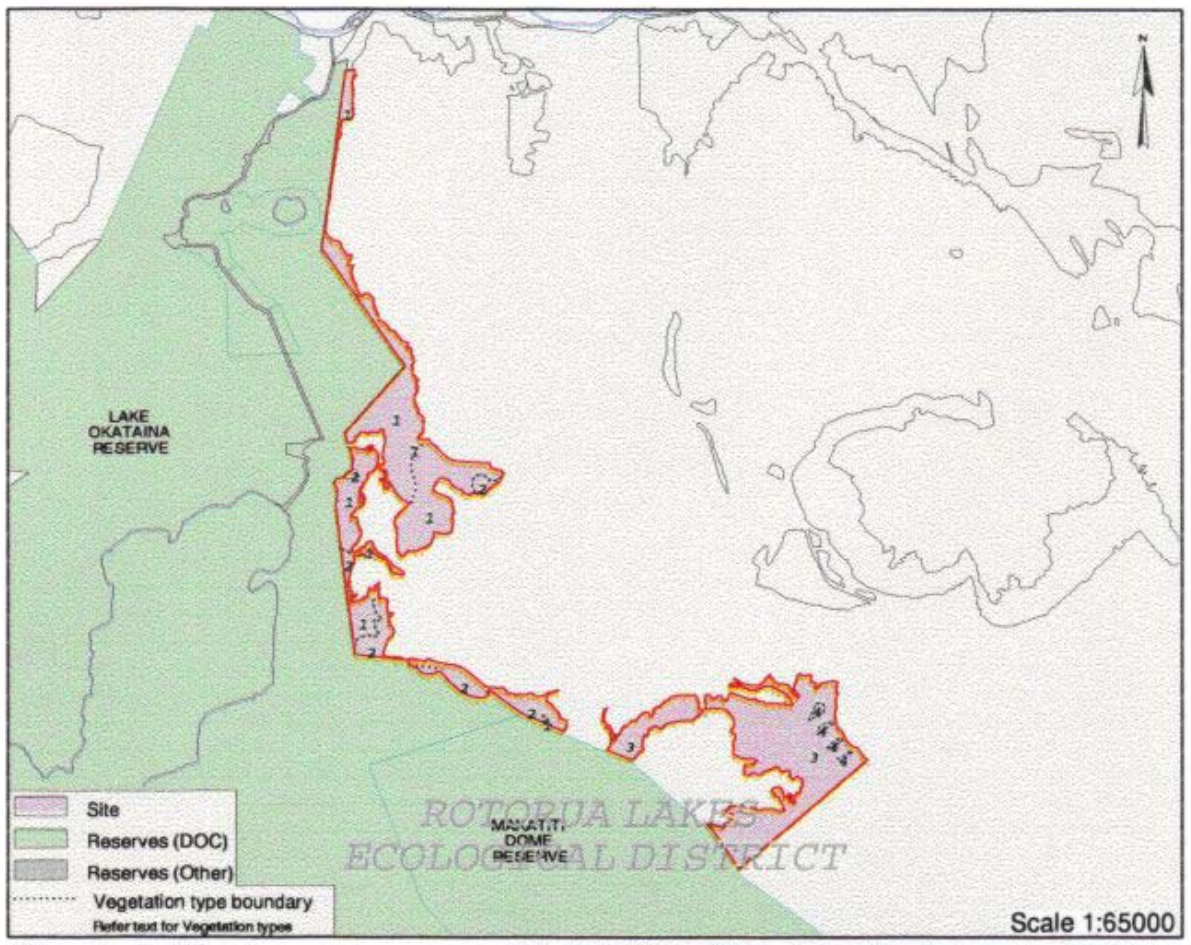
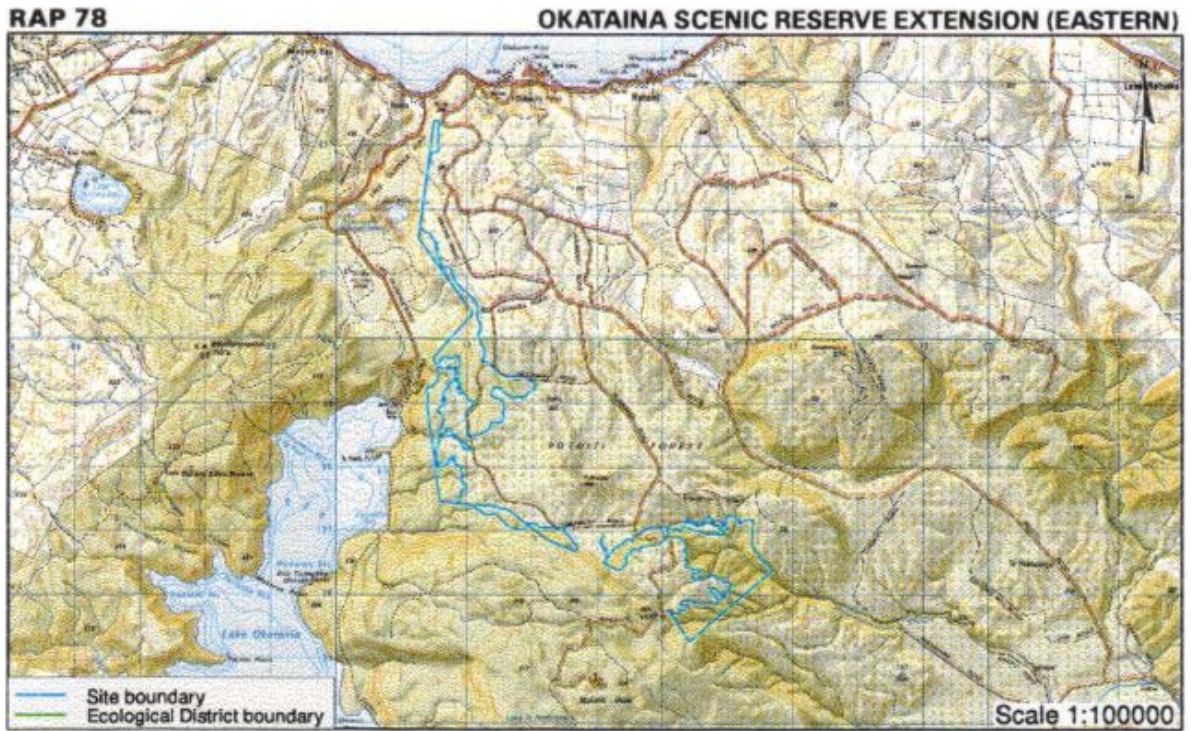


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Justification

Although modified, this RAP comprises predominantly indigenous wetland. The extent of wetland vegetation has been substantially reduced in the ecological district and is under represented in the existing reserve system.





OKATAINA SCENIC RESERVE EXTENSION (EASTERN)

RAP No.	78
PNAP Survey No. (1996/97)	86
Area	371.8 ha
Altitudinal Range	420 - 900 m
Grid Reference	NZMS 260 V15 116433; V16 120398; V16 131379
Landform Unit	Hills; scarps; gullies

BIOCLIMATIC ZONE	VEGETATION TYPE	LANDFORM
Lowland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tawa-kamahi forest (canopy associates include pukatea, rewarewa, and mangeao; dead emergent northern rata are prominent) ⇔ tawa/mahoe-makomako-mamaku forest (diverse species composition, including pole rimu and horoeka; manuka occurs locally along roadsides). 2. Kamahi forest (with local rewarewa). 3. Tawa-kamahi-tawari forest (with local rimu and miro); and Tawa-rewarewa-mangeao-kamahi forest (with a few emergent rimu, and dead emergent northern rata). <p>(Current survey, Nicholls 1965 and Clarkson 1985).</p>	<p>rolling hillslopes</p> <p>hillslopes gully and scarp</p> <p>hillslopes</p>

Vegetation	Tall forest modified by logging.
Flora	<i>Poa cita</i> occurs locally alongside the road and it becomes common along roadsides to the south of this RAP. Tarata and miro are present.
Fauna	Common forest bird species are present.
Threat/Modification	Although this area is not formally protected it is currently managed as if it were a Tasman Forest Accord Reserve. Logging operations and silviculture practice in the adjacent pine plantations need to be managed so that they do not negatively affect the values of the RAP.
Justification	This RAP is contiguous with a large tract of indigenous vegetation which is of significant conservation value.

