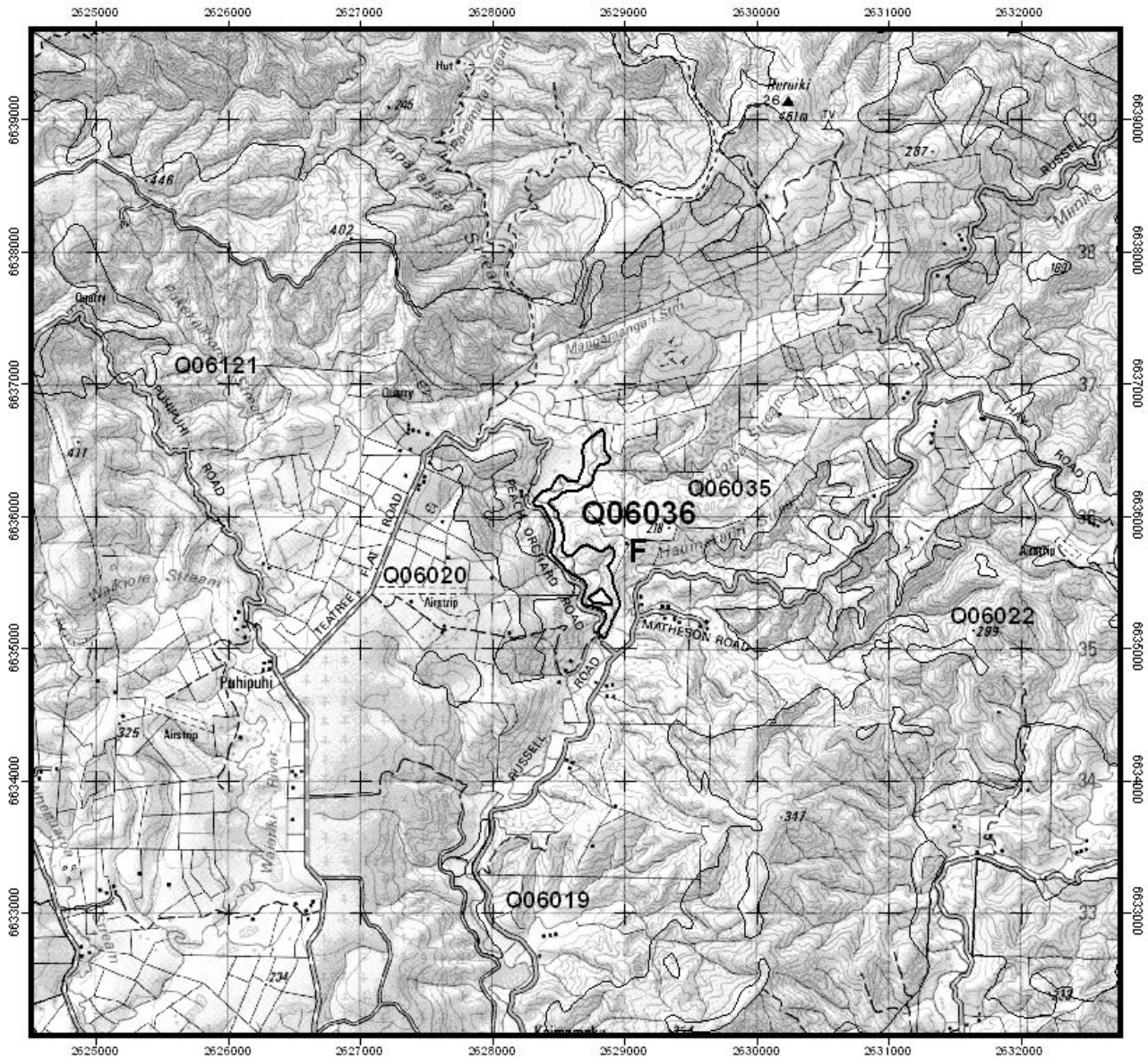


## LOWER TAPARAHAI A STREAM RIVERINE FOREST

Survey no. Q06/036  
Survey date 25 February 1997  
Grid reference Q06 285 358  
Area 25 ha  
Altitude 120-175 m asl

### *Ecological unit*

- (a) Totara-kahikatea riverine forest on alluvium
- (b) Mamaku-totara-towai forest on hillslope
- (c) Rimu-kauri forest on ridge



### Lower Taparahaia Stream Riverine Forest Q06/036

Each grid is 1000m x 1000m  
and = 100 ha  
S = shrubland  
F = forest  
W = wetland  
E = estuarine  
D = duneland

### ***Landform/geology***

Valley fill alluvium in the upper reaches of Hikurangi Swamp.

### ***Vegetation***

Riverine forest on the upper reaches of the Kaimamaku Stream.

(a) Along the stream banks, scattered trees occur over grazed pasture. Totara and kahikatea dominate the area, with kanuka, towai, and taraire frequent. Occasional species include pukatea, northern rata, pohutukawa, mahoe, and rimu.

(b) Mamaku, totara, and towai dominate the secondary forest of the hillslope adjacent to the stream. Kanuka, taraire, and kahikatea also feature with rewarewa, northern rata, mahoe, and tanekaha.

(c) Rimu and kauri dominate the ridge forest. Taraire, towai, totara, and kanuka are frequent, with occasional rewarewa, northern rata, tanekaha, and mahoe.

### ***Fauna***

Kukupu (Gradual Decline) likely to be present. Common forest birds. Fish recorded at this site include longfin eel (Gradual Decline), redfin bully, Cran's bully, and shortfin eel.

### ***Significance***

An example of lowland riverine forest, which is a rare habitat type in Northland, and which provides riparian protection.

Presence of a threatened fish species.

One of a series of riverine forest remnants on the Kaimamaku Stream.

The unusual occurrence of species such as northern rata and pohutukawa in a riverine situation such as this.

Representative site for all ecological units. Only record of type (b) in the Ecological District.

## **TE REAREA PA/TAURANGA KAWAU POINT COASTAL REMNANTS**

Survey no.	Q06/037
Survey date	6 February 1997
Grid reference	Q06 417 360, Q06 408 371, Q06 402 374, Q06 402 382, Q06 416 357
Area	30 ha (29 ha forest, 1 ha shrubland)
Altitude	0-60 m asl

### ***Ecological unit***

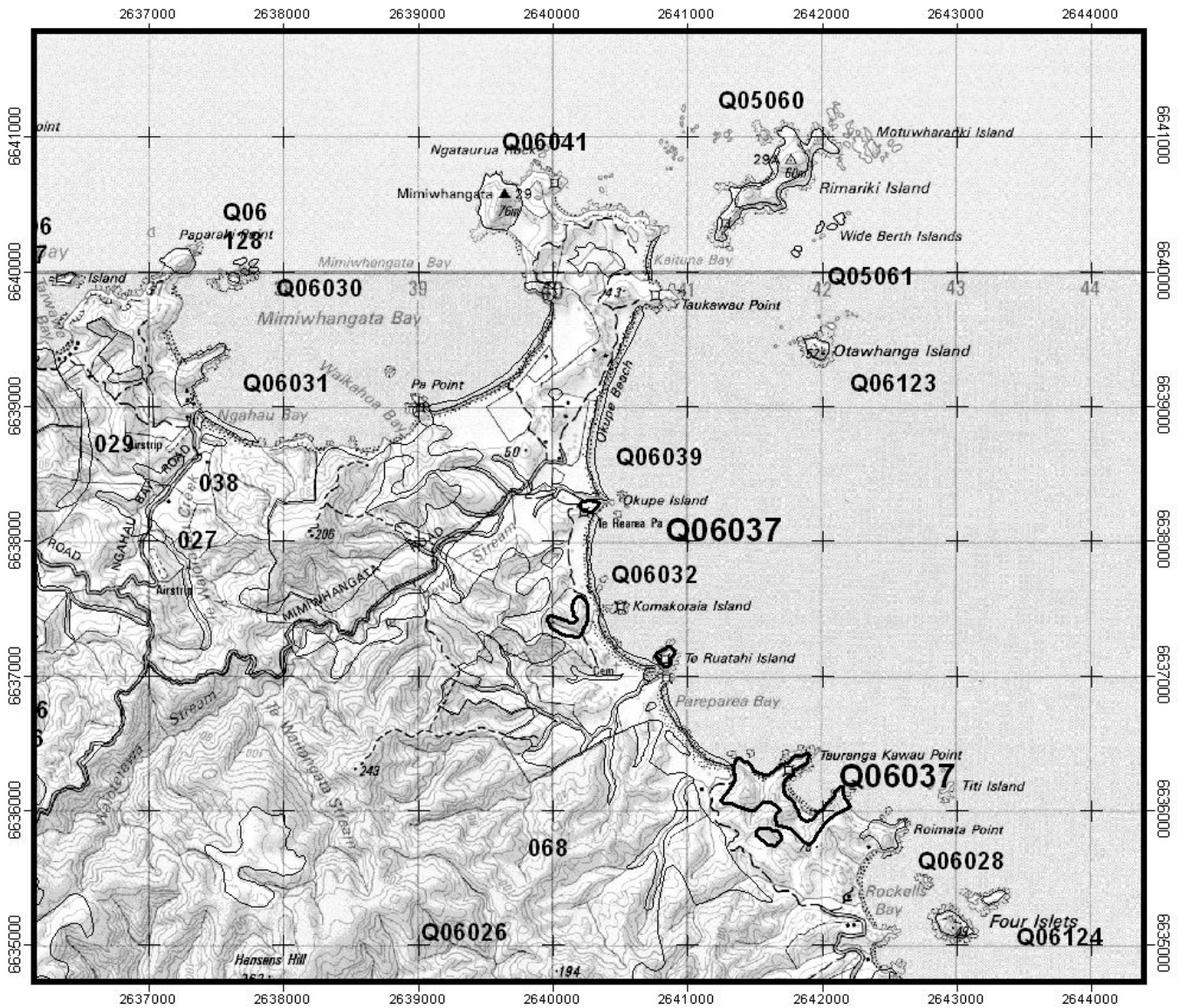
- (a) Pohutukawa coastal forest on headland and hillslope
- (b) Pohutukawa-puriri-totara coastal forest on hillslope
- (c) Kanuka/manuka coastal forest on hillslope
- (d) Harakeke-grass sp. coastal association on headland/island

### ***Landform/geology***

Coastal headlands of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

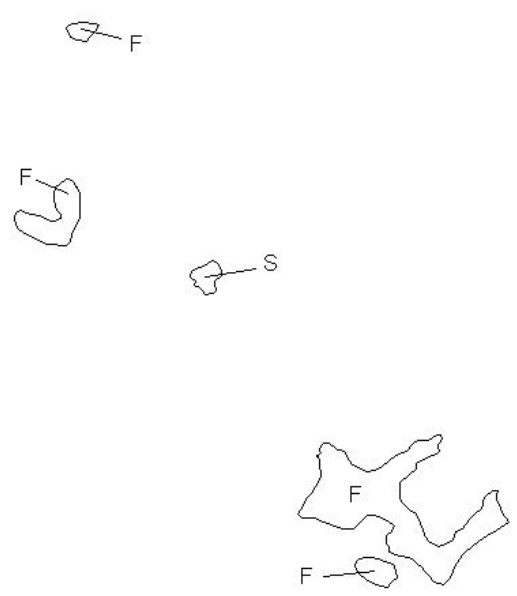
### ***Vegetation***

(a) The coastal forest of Te Rearea Pa is dominated by pohutukawa. Harakeke is scattered throughout the understorey.



Te Rearea Pa/Tauranga Kawau Point Coastal Remnants Q06/037

Each grid is 1000m x 1000m  
 and = 100 ha  
 S = shrubland  
 F = forest  
 W = wetland  
 E = estuarine  
 D = duneland



(b) Inland from Komakoraia Island, pohutukawa, puriri, and totara dominate the canopy. Occasionally occurring species include manuka/kanuka, ti kouka, rimu, nikau, and totara.

Type (a) is repeated at the northern headland of Pareparea Bay, with buffalo grass also abundant. Kowharawhara, karo, houpara, and karaka are occasional.

Type (a) is also repeated at Tauranga Kawau Point. Puriri and emergent *Pinus* sp. occur occasionally.

(c) On the higher slopes of this headland, kanuka/manuka predominates.

(d) Coastal scrub vegetates Te Ruatahi Island. This consists of buffalo grass, and other grass, with harakeke. Pohutukawa is common, with aka, large seeded coprosma, and toetoe occasional.

### ***Fauna***

A population of the flax snail *Placostylus bongii* (Range Restricted) is present at this site. They were also formerly present on Te Ruatahi Island but are now thought to be extinct.

### ***Significance***

Presence of a threatened snail species.

Examples of a nationally rare forest type.

Representative site for type (b) pohutukawa-puriri-totara coastal forest, and the only record of this vegetation type in the Ecological District.

11.6 ha at this site are reserves administered by the Department of Conservation.

## **NGAHAU REMNANT**

Survey no.	Q06/038
Survey date	4 February 1997
Grid reference	Q06 372 379
Area	17 ha (4 ha forest, 5 ha shrubland, 8 ha wetland)
Altitude	10-20 m asl

### ***Ecological unit***

- (a) Raupo reedland on alluvium
- (b) Kanuka/manuka-totara forest on alluvium
- (c) Kanuka/manuka-totara shrubland on alluvium
- (d) Taraire forest in gully
- (e) Exotic grass spp. grassland in gully

### ***Landform/geology***

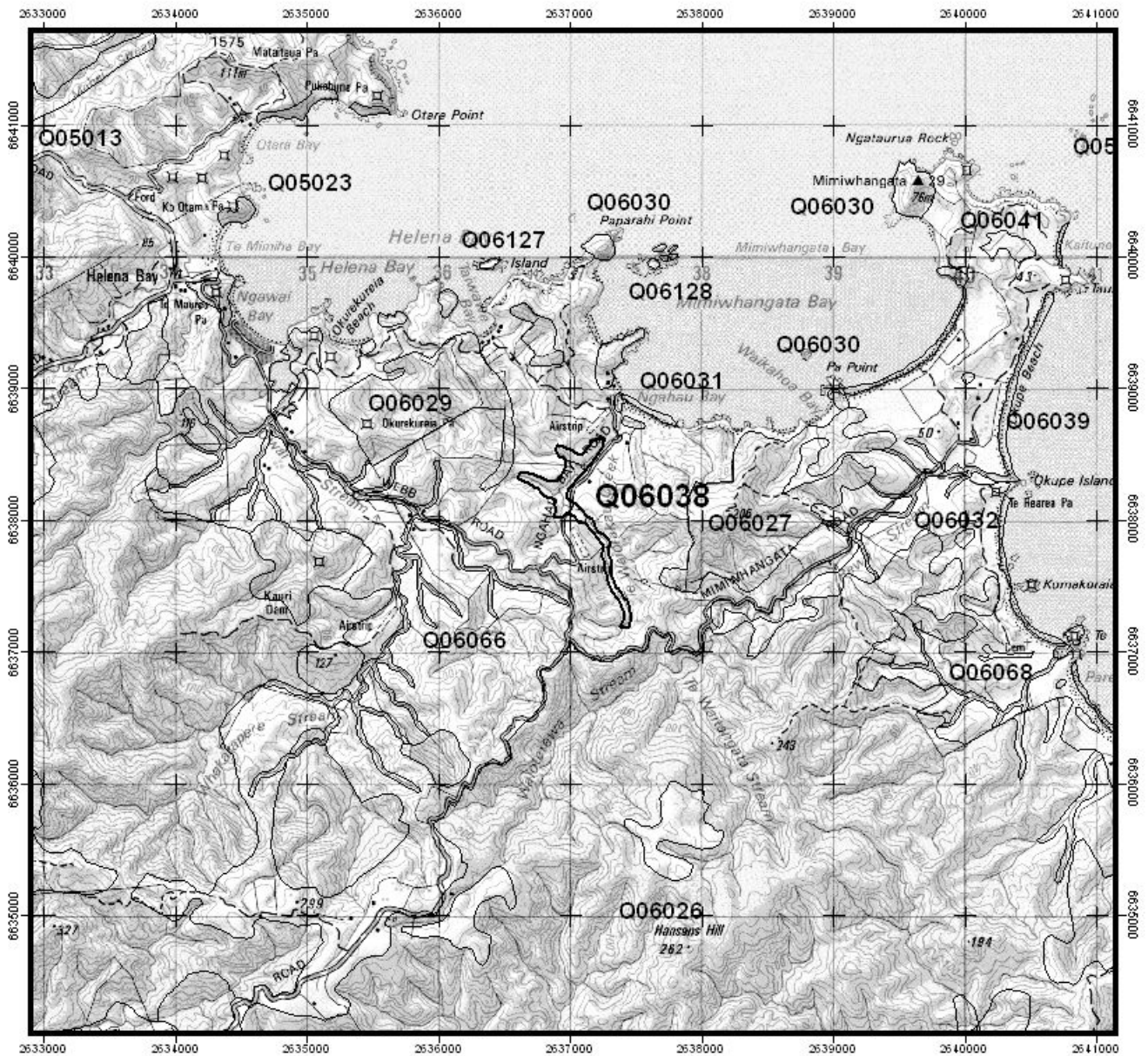
Valley floor swamp and alluvium in coastal hillcountry of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

### ***Vegetation***

An elongated remnant along the Waiorakau Creek.

(a) A fertile raupo reedland feeds into (b) an area of lowland forest dominated by kanuka and totara. Kahikatea and mamaku are frequent within this area, with occasional rimu, manuka, towai, and ti kouka.

(c) An adjacent tall shrubland is dominated by kanuka/manuka and totara, with occasional kahikatea.



### Ngahau Remnant Q06/038

Each grid is 1000m x 1000m

and = 100 ha

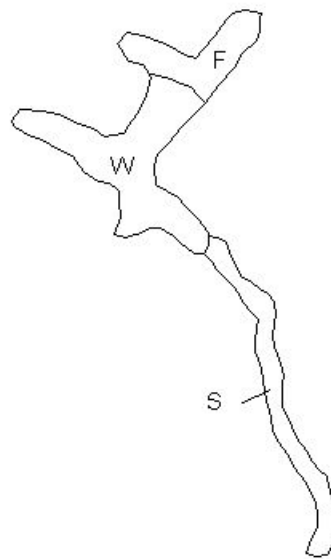
S = shrubland

F = forest

W = wetland

E = estuarine

D = duneland



(d) A taraire forest remnant is located up a western arm of the wetland. Totara and kanuka are frequent, and nikau, rimu, and rewarewa occur occasionally.

(e) Exotic grass species dominate the upper reaches along the Te Waiorakau Creek.

### ***Fauna***

Pateke (Nationally Endangered).

### ***Significance***

Presence of pateke, which use both the forested areas and the grassland area.

An interesting and unusual sequence of habitat types including a freshwater wetland and lowland forest.

Representative site for type (a) raupo reedland, type (b) kanuka/manuka-totara forest, and type (c) kanuka/manuka-totara shrubland.

## **MIMIWHANGATA BEACH/PAREPAREA BAY**

Survey no.	Q06/039
Survey date	6 February 1997
Grid reference	Q06 403 375, Q06 407 401, Q06 409 366, Q06 398 393, Q06 403 390
Area	23 ha
Altitude	sea level

### ***Ecological unit***

- (a) Spinifex grassland on foredunes
- (b) Spinifex-buffalo grass-knobby clubrush coastal association on foredunes
- (c) Buffalo grass-spinifex grassland on foredunes

### ***Landform/geology***

Sand beaches backed by low foredunes.

### ***Vegetation***

Four beaches separated by headlands on the Mimiwhangata Peninsula.

(a) The narrow swath of vegetation on the foredunes of Pareparea Bay is dominated by spinifex, with occasional buffalo grass and knobby clubrush. A similar pattern of vegetation occurs on the unnamed bay to the north; pingao is also present here.

(b) Okupe Beach features spinifex with knobby clubrush and buffalo grass. Pohutukawa are scattered along the beach. Pingao occurs occasionally.

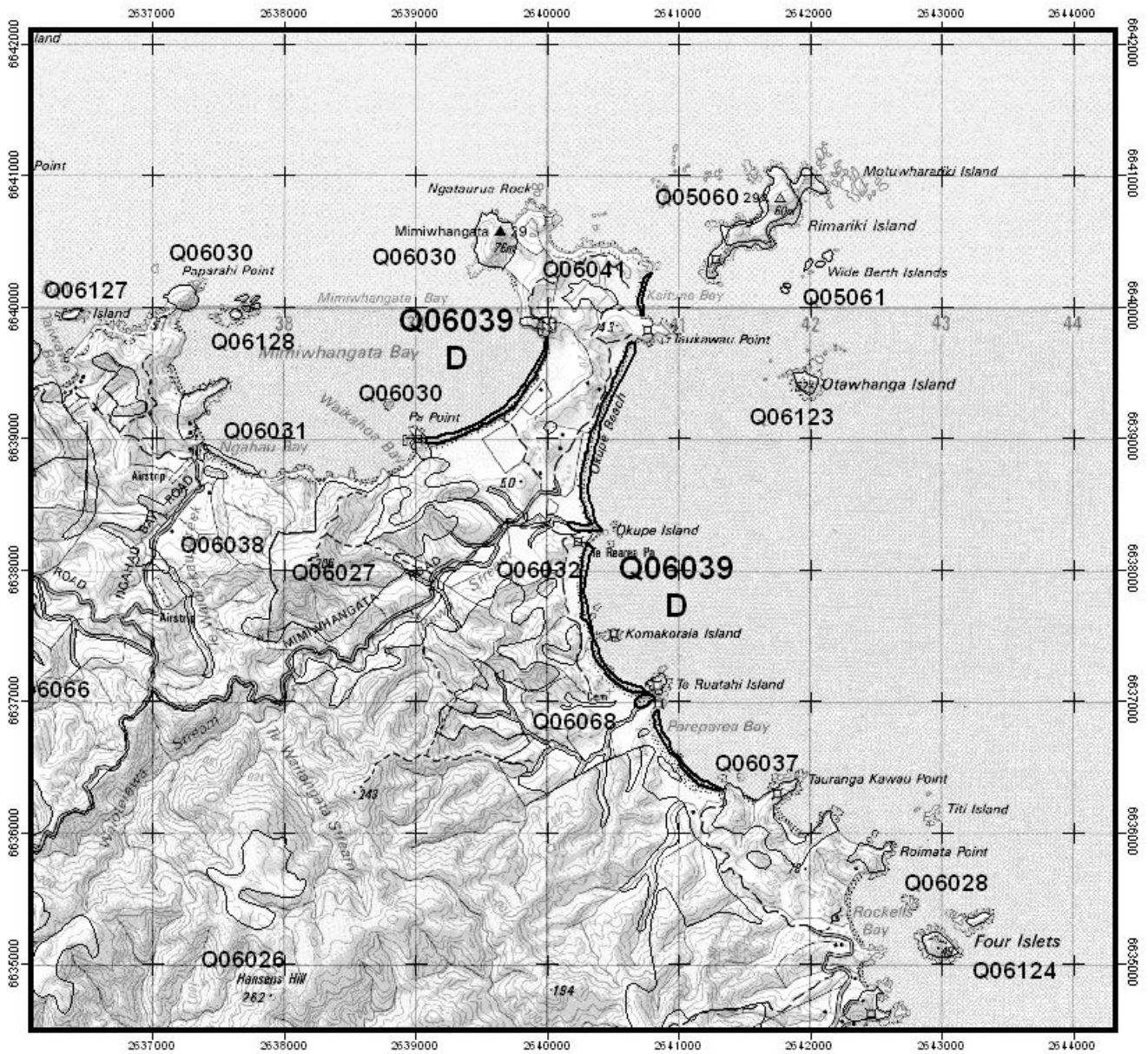
(c) Buffalo grass is prevalent on Mimiwhangata Beach, with spinifex common. Knobby clubrush and pohutukawa are frequent along the length of the beach.

### ***Significant flora***

Dune vegetation includes pingao (Gradual Decline), *Austrofestuca littoralis* (Gradual Decline) and coastal tussock (Range Restricted).

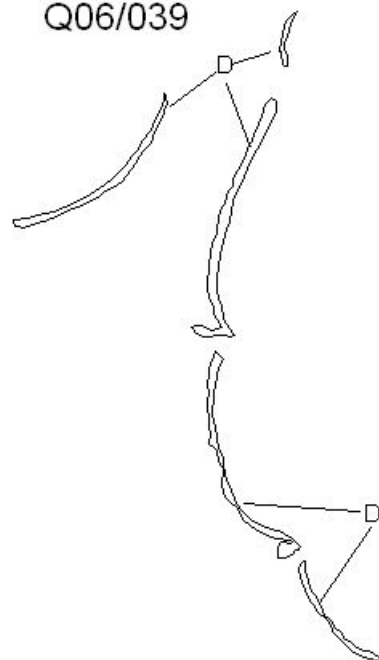
### ***Fauna***

Reef heron (Nationally Endangered), northern little blue penguin (Gradual Decline), Caspian tern (Nationally Vulnerable), northern NZ dotterel (Nationally Vulnerable), pied shag (Sparse), variable oystercatcher (Regionally Significant), black-backed gull, little shag, pied stilt, red-billed gull, turnstone,



Mimiwhangata Beach / Pareparea Bay Q06/039

- Each grid is 1000m x 1000m
- and = 100 ha
- S = shrubland
- F = forest
- W = wetland
- E = estuarine
- D = duneland



shore skink, black katipo (Serious Decline), and the snail *Succinea archbeyi* (Serious Decline).

### **Significance**

Presence of threatened and regionally significant species. Northern NZ dotterel and variable oystercatcher breed in this area. Pateke are found in the streams behind the beaches.

Relatively unmodified example of a rare habitat type in the Ecological District. Representative site for type (a) spinifex grassland.

2.5 ha at this site are a Scenic Reserve administered by the Department of Conservation.

## **MIMIWHANGATA NORTH WETLANDS**

Survey no.	Q06/041
Survey date	27 February 1997
Grid reference	Q06 399 378, Q06 403 400, Q06 400 390
Area	8 ha
Altitude	5-15 m asl

### **Ecological unit**

- (a) Raupo reedland on alluvium
- (b) *Juncus* sp. rushland on alluvium

### **Landform/geology**

Artificial ponds.

### **Vegetation**

(a) Raupo dominates the fertile freshwater wetlands of the Mimiwhangata area. Other species are present in low numbers, and these include manuka, giant umbrella sedge, shaking brake, and *Juncus* sp. Several ponds have been constructed, which have between 40% and 100% open water. Reed beds feature raupo, *Carex* sp., and kuta. Harakeke, ti kouka, and manuka occur on the periphery of the various ponds.

(b) The Kaituna wetlands are made up of 65% open shallow water. Reed beds consist of various species of *Juncus*. An area of raupo is located in a western arm, while giant umbrella sedge, willow weed, and *Carex* sp. are scattered throughout the reed beds.

### **Fauna**

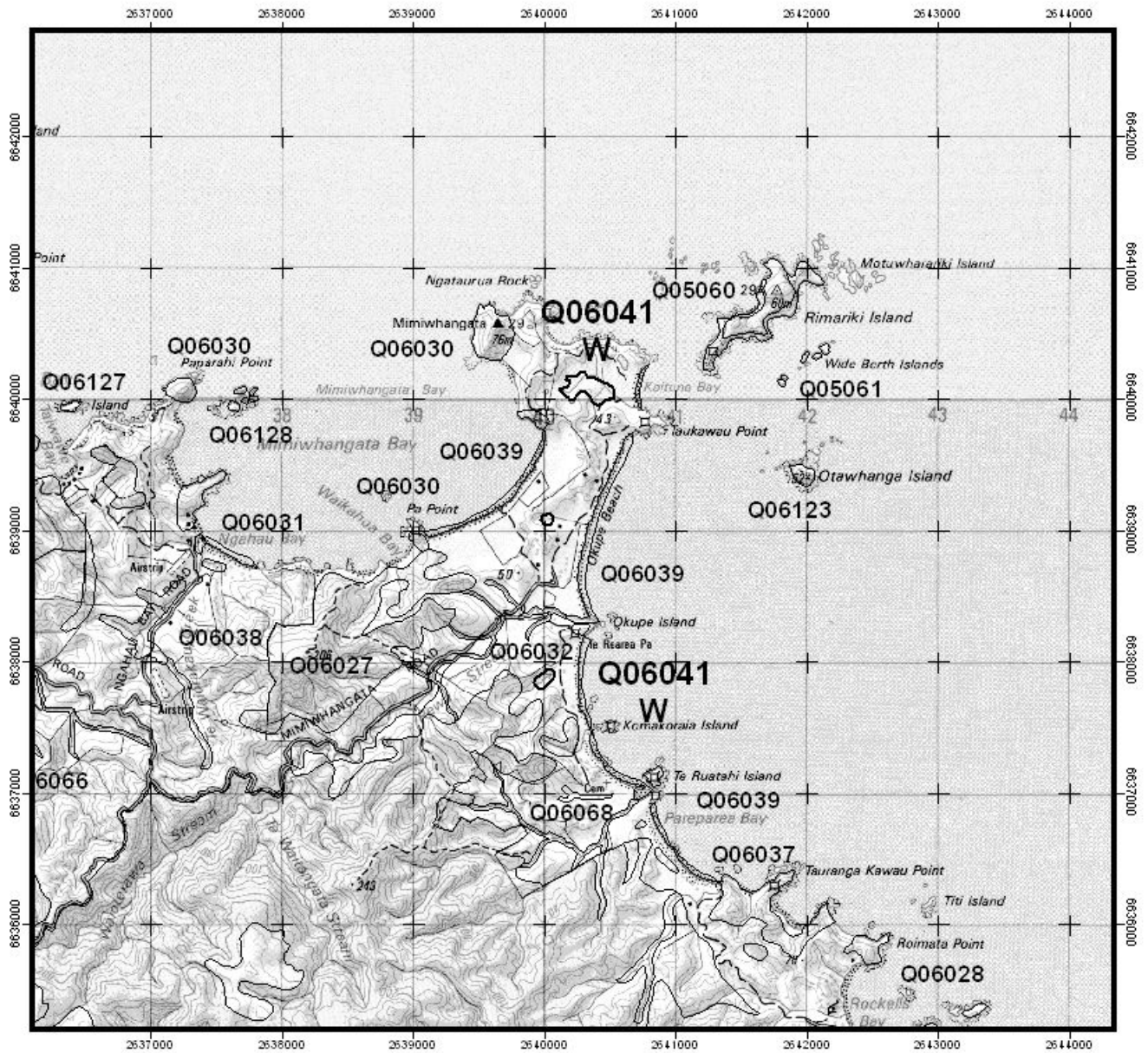
White heron (Nationally Critical), grey duck (Nationally Endangered), matuku (Nationally Endangered), pateke (Nationally Endangered), black shag (Sparse), pied shag (Sparse), spotless crane (Sparse), grey teal (Regionally Significant), Australasian harrier, NZ shoveler, paradise shelduck, pied stilt, pukeko, white-faced heron.

### **Significance**

Presence of several threatened and regionally significant species. The Kaituna wetland is of significant size, with a series of smaller wetlands in the area all providing habitat for pateke and other threatened bird species.

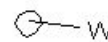
7.6 ha at this site are a Scenic Reserve administered by the Department of Conservation.





### Mimiwhangata North Wetlands Q06/041

Each grid is 1000m x 1000m  
 and = 100 ha  
 S = shrubland  
 F = forest  
 W = wetland  
 E = estuarine  
 D = duneland

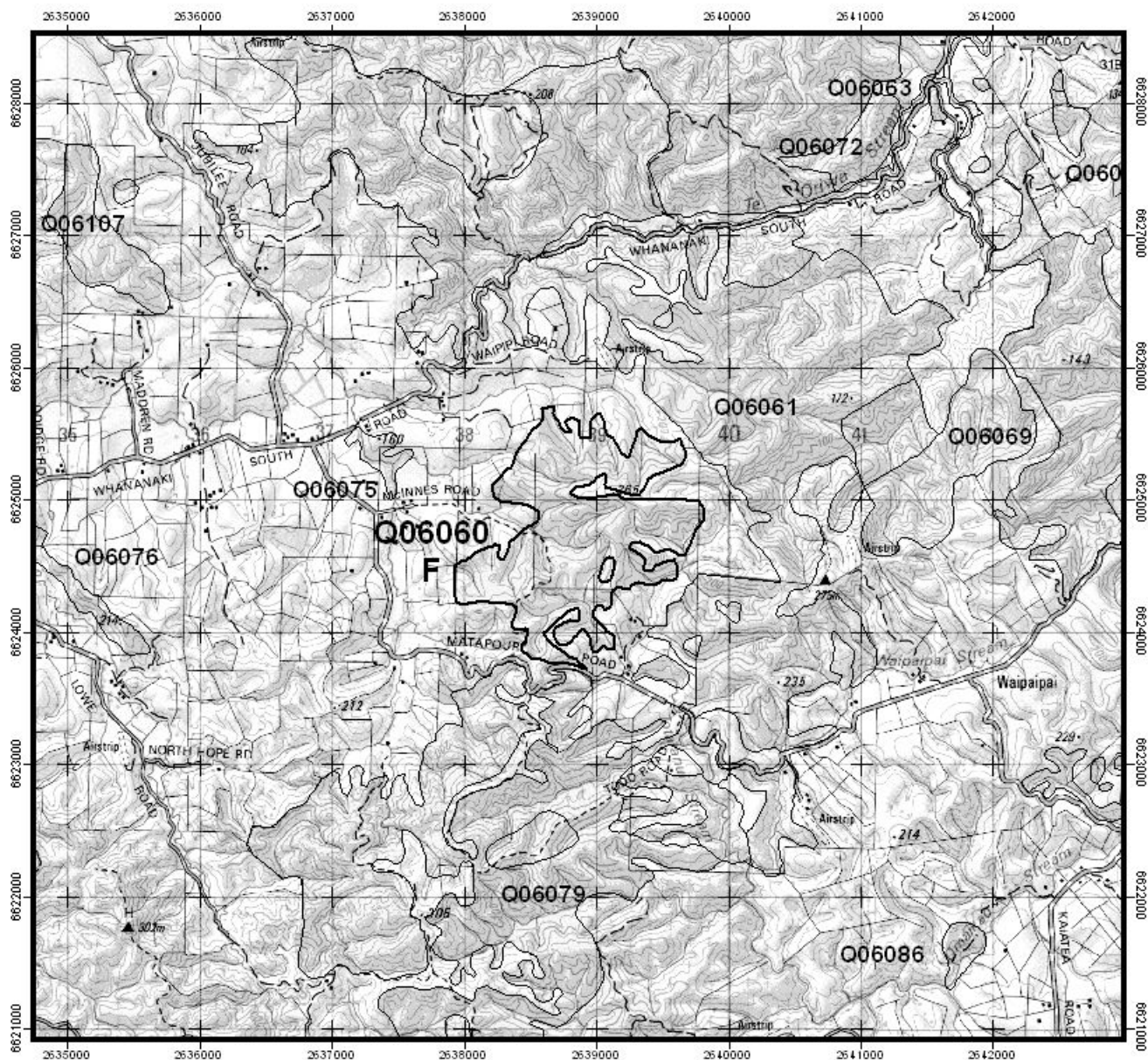


## MCINNES ROAD (A) FOREST

Survey no. Q06/060  
 Survey date 6 March 1997  
 Grid reference Q06 388 247  
 Area 183 ha  
 Altitude 160-265 m asl

### *Ecological unit*

- (a) Totara-towai forest on hillslope (30%)
- (b) Kanuka/manuka-totara forest on hillslope (30%)



### McInnes Road (a) Forest Q06/060

Each grid is 1000m x 1000m  
 and = 100 ha  
 S = shrubland  
 F = forest  
 W = wetland  
 E = estuarine  
 D = duneland

(c) Towai-kanuka/manuka forest on hillslope (30%)

(d) Totara-towai forest in gully (10%)

### ***Landform/geology***

Dissected hillcountry in Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

### ***Vegetation***

(a) The northern side of the site, as seen from Waipipi Road, is dominated by totara-towai forest, with kahikatea frequent, and rimu, kauri, puriri, rewarewa, mamaku and ti kouka occasional. *Pinus* sp. are occasional on the edge of the site.

(b) To the east of the end of McInnes Road, the canopy is dominated by totara and kanuka/manuka up to 4 m high. Puriri, tanekaha, rimu and towai are frequent throughout the canopy, with the occasional matai, rewarewa, and kahikatea.

(c) South of this site, the canopy is dominated by towai and kanuka/manuka, with totara, rimu, and tanekaha frequent, and puriri occasional.

(d) At the southern side of the site is a steep gully dissected by Matapouri Road. Totara and towai dominate the canopy, and taraire, emergent rewarewa, and mamaku are frequent throughout. Rimu, kahikatea, tanekaha, and kawaka are present in low numbers.

### ***Significant flora***

Kawaka (Sparse).

### ***Fauna***

Australasian harrier, NI fantail, grey warbler, tui.

### ***Significance***

A large forest remnant, which provides linkage between two larger remnants.

Presence of a threatened plant species. One of the adjacent remnants is reported to contain NI brown kiwi.

## **MATAPOURI ROAD FOREST**

Survey no.	Q06/061
Survey date	6 March 1997
Grid reference	Q06 394 237, Q06 402 251
Area	652 ha (585 ha forest, 67 ha shrubland)
Altitude	60-275 m asl

### ***Ecological unit***

(a) Rimu-tanekaha-totara forest in gully

(b) Kanuka/manuka shrubland in gully

(c) Totara forest on hillslope

(d) Kanuka/manuka-totara shrubland on hillslope

(e) Kauri-towai forest on hillslope

(f) Kauri-tanekaha-towai forest on hillslope

(g) Kanuka/manuka-towai forest in gully

(h) Towai-taraire-totara forest on hillslope

(i) Totara-kahikatea forest on gentle hillslope

(j) Totara-kanuka/manuka-towai forest on hillslope

### ***Landform/geology***

Steeply dissected hillcountry in Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

### ***Vegetation***

An extensive area of forest, consisting of a mosaic of forest types.

(a) In the gullies between Whananaki South Road and Waipipi Road, vegetation is dominated by totara, rimu, and tanekaha, with kauri and kanuka/manuka frequent, and kahikatea occasional. Several *Pinus* sp. are also present.

(b) Moving east along Whananaki South Road, the gullies are predominantly kanuka/manuka shrubland, with mamaku and emergent totara also present, and puriri rare. This vegetation type is also present towards the southern side of the site, with the addition of occasional emergent kauri and rewarewa.

(c) Also along this northern side, some hillslopes are dominated by totara, with frequent tanekaha and kanuka/manuka. Rewarewa, kohekohe, rimu, kauri, and kahikatea all occur occasionally, with *Pinus* sp. in low numbers.

(d) At the north-east corner of the site is a large area of kanuka/manuka shrubland, with emergent totara common. Puriri, mamaku, and emergent tanekaha and kauri are also present.

(e) The south-east corner, as seen from Matapouri Road, is composed of kauri-towai forest. Taraire and tanekaha are frequent, with puriri, rimu, and lancewood occasional.

(f) Moving south-west from the above site, ridges are dominated by kauri-tanekaha-towai forest with some kanuka/manuka and the odd rimu.

(g) Gullies are dominated by kanuka/manuka towai forest with frequent kauri, tanekaha, and rewarewa, and occasional rimu, puriri, tawa, kohekohe, kawaka, taraire, matai, nikau, and mamaku.

(h) Immediately south of the trig, towai is the dominant canopy species, with taraire and totara common. Emergent rewarewa is frequent, while occasional species include kahikatea, kauri, northern rata, rimu, puriri, nikau, mamaku, and ti kouka.

(i) To the south of the above site is an area of forest dominated by totara, with kahikatea common. Kauri, rimu, and rewarewa are also present.

(j) Along the southern side of the site, bordering Matapouri Road, the canopy is also dominated by totara, with towai and kanuka/manuka common. Ti kouka and tree fern are frequent, with rimu and puriri occasional.

### ***Significant flora***

Kawaka (Sparse).

### ***Fauna***

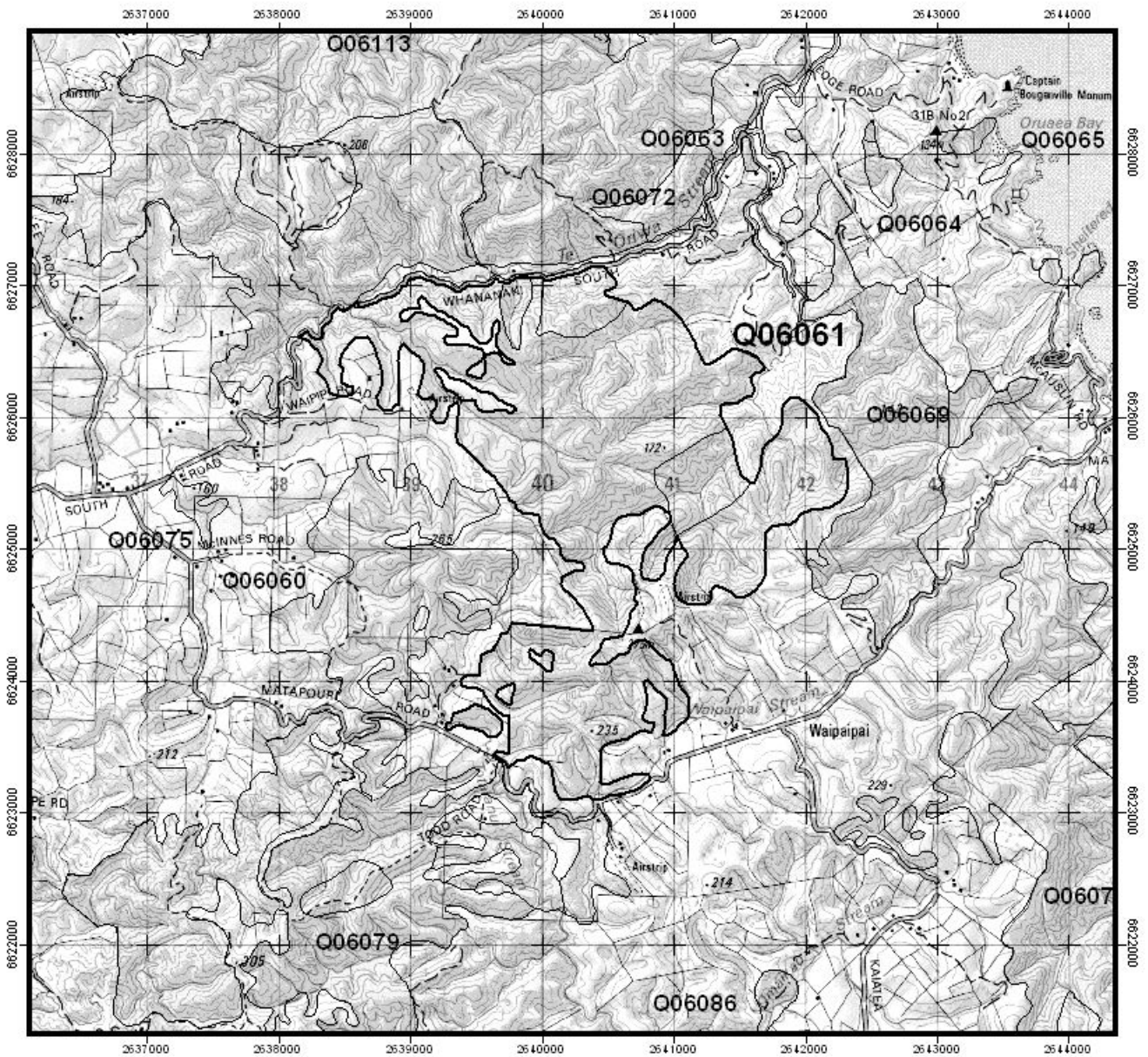
Kukupa (Gradual Decline), tui, harrier, grey warbler. NI brown kiwi (Serious Decline) reported. Fish include inanga and redfin bully.

### ***Significance***

A large forest area, which provides habitat for threatened species.

Provides linkage between several other large remnants.

Representative site for type (a) rimu-tanekaha-totara forest, type (e) kauri-towai forest, type (f) kauri-tanekaha-towai forest, type (g) kanuka/manuka-towai forest, type (i) totara-kahikatea forest, and type (j) totara-kanuka/manuka-towai forest. Only record of types (f) and (j) in the Ecological District.



### Matapouri Road Forest Q06/061

Each grid is 1000m x 1000m  
 and = 100 ha  
 S = shrubland  
 F = forest  
 W = wetland  
 E = estuarine  
 D = duneland

