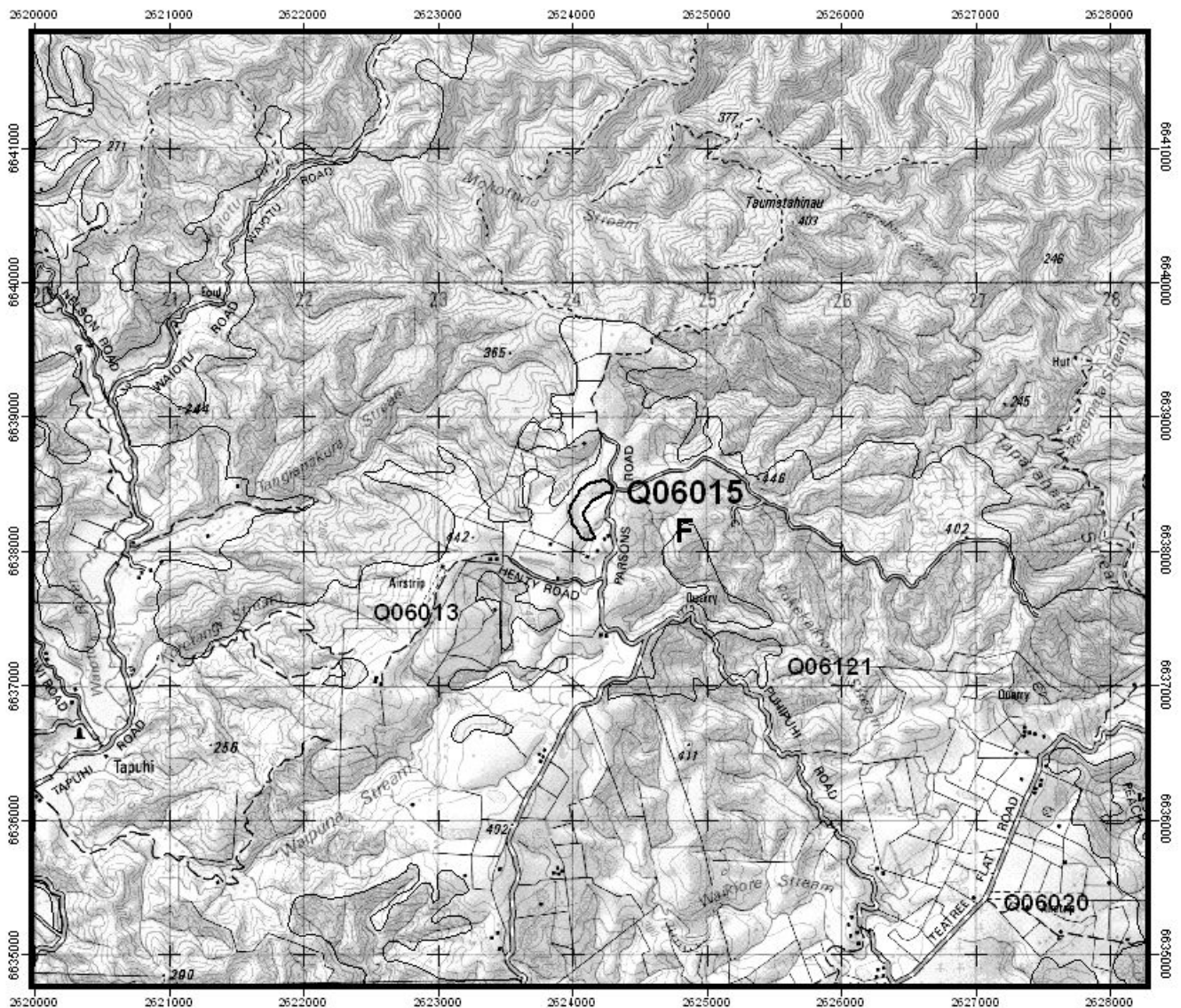


## PARSONS ROAD SWAMP FOREST REMNANT

Survey no. Q06/015  
 Survey date 20 October 1994  
 Grid reference Q06 240 383  
 Area 6 ha  
 Altitude 430 m asl

### *Ecological unit*

- (a) Pukatea-swamp maire swamp forest on flat (50%)
- (b) Kahikatea-taraire-towai forest on gentle slope
- (c) Kahikatea-swamp maire swamp forest on flat
- (d) Sphagnum moss in swamp (5%)



Parsons Road Swamp Forest Remnant Q06/015

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

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

Depression on surface of Kerikeri Volcanics basalt plateau.

### ***Vegetation***

Small, elongated area of swamp forest.

(a) Approximately half of the site consists of pukatea-swamp maire swamp forest, with occasional kahikatea, rimu, and kauri.

(b) The kahikatea-taraire-towai forest type has occasional tawa with rimu also present in the canopy.

(c) The kahikatea-swamp maire forest also has occasional totara.

(d) A small part of the habitat is a swampy area dominated by sphagnum moss, with occasional mamaku, *Baumea* sp. and *Coprosma* spp.

### ***Fauna***

Not surveyed.

### ***Significance***

This is a rare swamp forest type in this Ecological District and in Northland. A dense understorey of supplejack deters wandering stock. The site is on Kerikeri Volcanics, which is a rare geological type in the Ecological District.

Representative site for all ecological units, and the only record of all four of these vegetation types in the Ecological District.

## **WHAKAPARA FOREST**

Survey no.	Q06/017
Survey date	17 November 1994
Grid reference	Q06 255 289
Area	13 ha
Altitude	160-180 m asl

### ***Ecological unit***

(a) Puriri-totara forest on hillslope(30%)

(b) Taraire-totara forest on hillslope (70%)

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

Gently sloping surface on Kerikeri Volcanics basalt flow.

### ***Vegetation***

Small secondary forest remnant. Forest types include:

(a) Puriri-totara forest with occasional taraire, rewarewa, and rimu.

(b) Taraire-totara forest with frequent puriri and rewarewa, and occasional towai, pukatea, kahikatea, and karaka.

### ***Fauna***

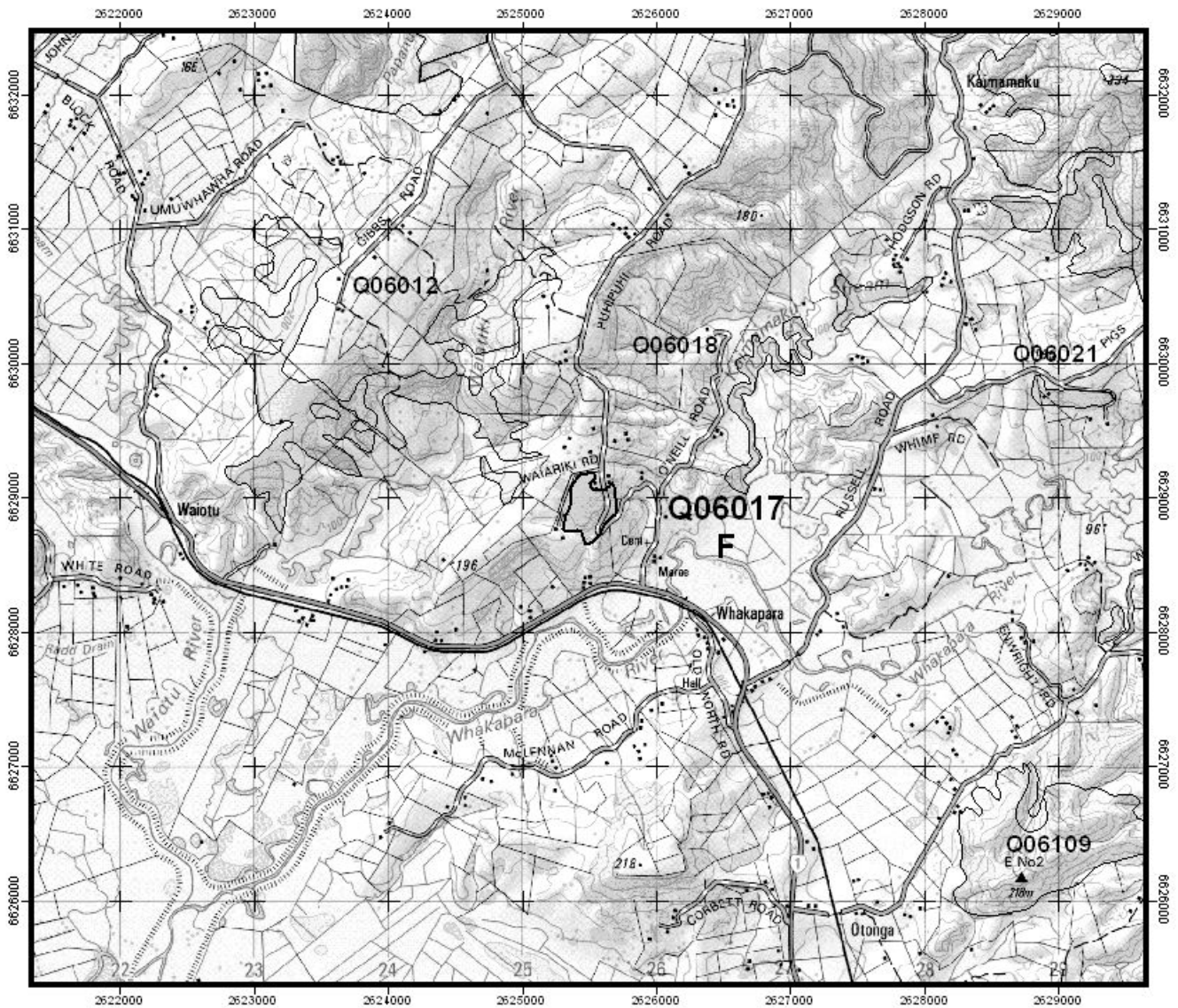
Not surveyed.

### ***Significance***

The site is on Kerikeri Volcanics, which is a rare geological type in the Ecological District.

Representative site for both ecological units.





## Whakapara Forest Q06/017

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

### LOWER KAIMAMAKU STREAM RIVERINE FOREST

Survey no. Q06/018  
 Survey date 21 November 1994  
 Grid reference Q06 271 301, Q06 266 296, Q06 276 304  
 Area 31 ha  
 Altitude 100 m asl

#### *Ecological unit*

(a) Totara riverine forest on alluvium





***Landform/geology***

Holocene alluvium on floodplain of Kaimamaku Stream.

***Vegetation***

Two riverine forest remnants on the Kaimamaku Stream.

(a) Totara forest, with frequent taraire and manatu, and occasional rewarewa, kahikatea, pukatea, karaka, mamaku, and titoki.

***Fauna***

Not surveyed.

***Significance***

An example of a rare forest type, which provides mid-catchment riparian protection.

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

Representative site.

**KAIMAMAKU STREAM RIVERINE FOREST**

Survey no.	Q06/019
Survey date	18 November 1994
Grid reference	Q06 278 331
Area	13 ha
Altitude	100 m asl

***Ecological unit***

- (a) Kanuka/manuka forest on alluvium (45%)
- (b) Taraire-totara riverine forest on alluvium (20%)
- (c) Kahikatea riverine forest on alluvium (35%)

***Landform/geology***

Holocene alluvium on floodplain of Kaimamaku Stream.

***Vegetation***

Small area of riverine forest. Forest types include:

- (a) Kanuka/manuka forest with occasional pukatea, rata, and totara.
- (b) Taraire-totara riverine forest with frequent kahikatea, and occasional rewarewa.
- (c) Kahikatea riverine forest with occasional pukatea and swamp maire.

***Fauna***

Fish recorded at this site include longfin eel (Gradual Decline) and common bully.

***Significance***

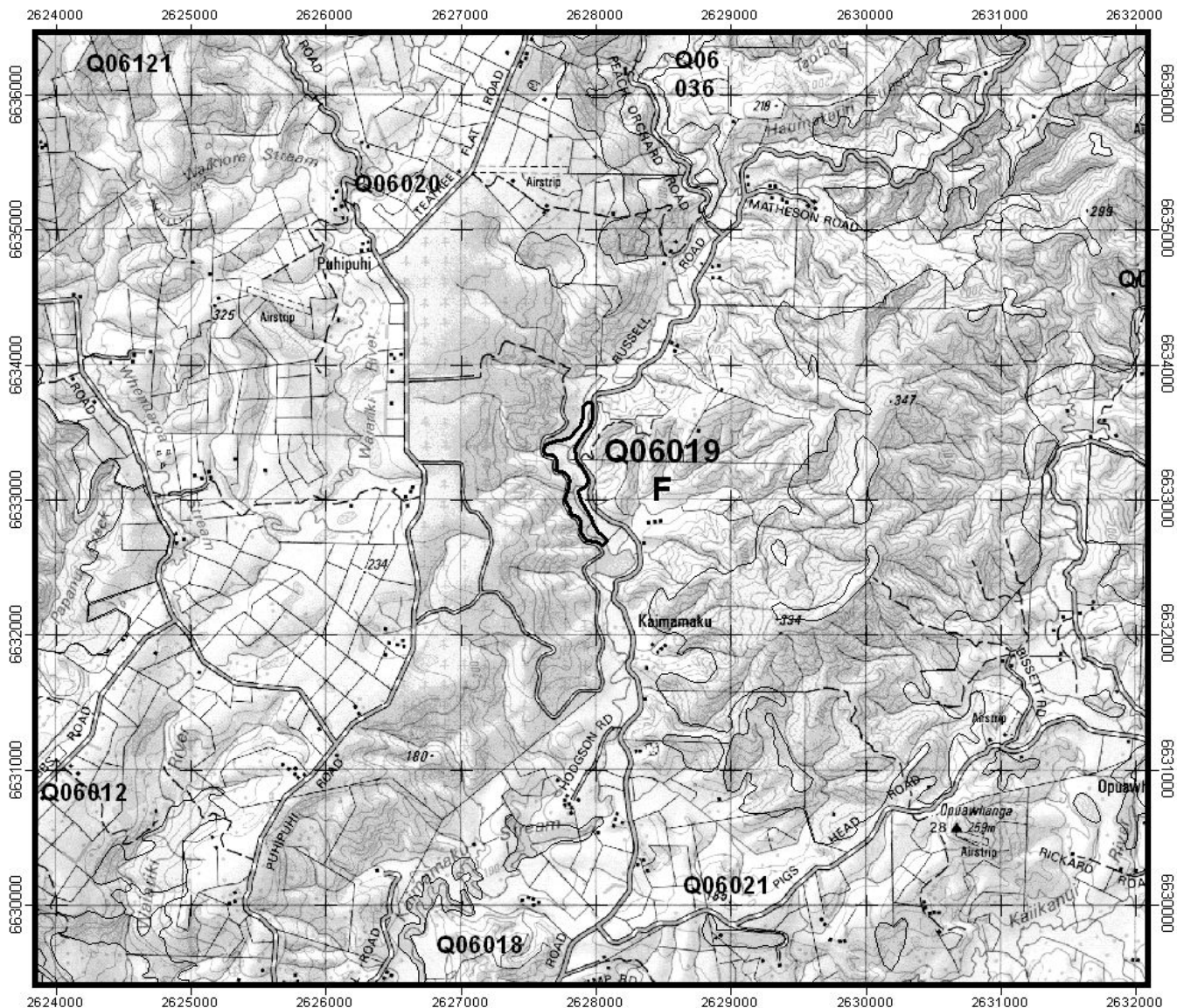
An example of a rare forest type, which provides mid catchment riparian protection.

Presence of a threatened fish species.

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

Representative site for all ecological units.





## Kaimamaku Stream Riverine Forest Q06/019

Each grid is 1000m x 1000m

and = 100 ha

S = shrubland

F = forest

W = wetland

E = estuarine

D = duneland

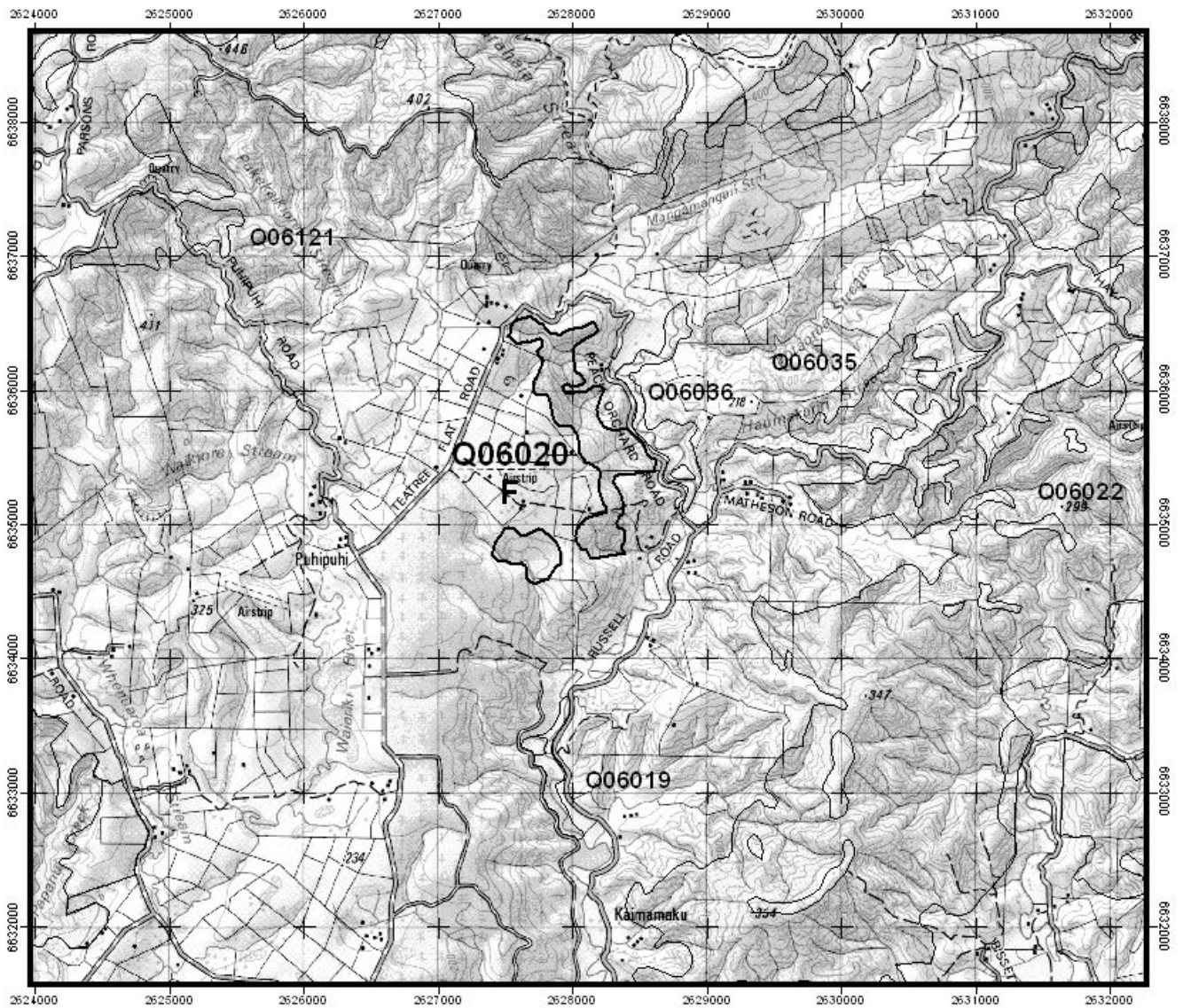
### PEACH ORCHARD ROAD REMNANTS

Survey no.	Q06/020
Survey date	18 November 1994
Grid reference	Q06 276 347, Q06 280 356
Area	69 ha
Altitude	140-240 m asl

### *Ecological unit*

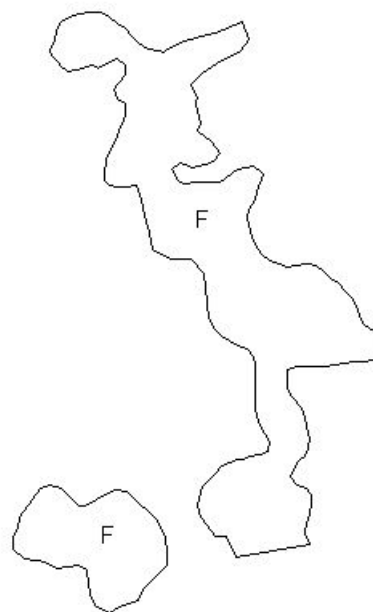
- (a) Taraire forest on hillslope
- (b) Totara forest on hillslope





### Peach Orchard Road Remnants Q06/020

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



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

Edges of Kerikeri Volcanics basalt flow with boulder colluvium mantling Waipapa Terrace greywacke downslope.

### ***Vegetation***

Two forest remnants. Forest types include:

- (a) Taraire forest with frequent towai and tawa, and occasional rimu, pukatea, karaka, rewarewa, kauri, and kahikatea.
- (b) Totara forest on periphery.

### ***Fauna***

Longfin eel (Gradual Decline).

### ***Significance***

Presence of threatened fish species.

Most of the area lies on a site of regional geological significance, consisting of a basalt plateau formed from ponded lava, overlying greywacke (Kenny & Hayward 1996).

## **BRIAN STOREY MEMORIAL BUSH**

Survey no.	Q06/021
Survey date	21 March 1997
Grid reference	Q06 290 297, Q06 301 296
Area	14 ha
Altitude	160-200 m asl

### ***Ecological unit***

- (a) Taraire-totara forest on hillslope
- (b) Kahikatea forest on hillslope
- (c) Totara-kauri forest on hillslope

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

Low hillcountry of Kerikeri Volcanics flow basalt.

### ***Vegetation***

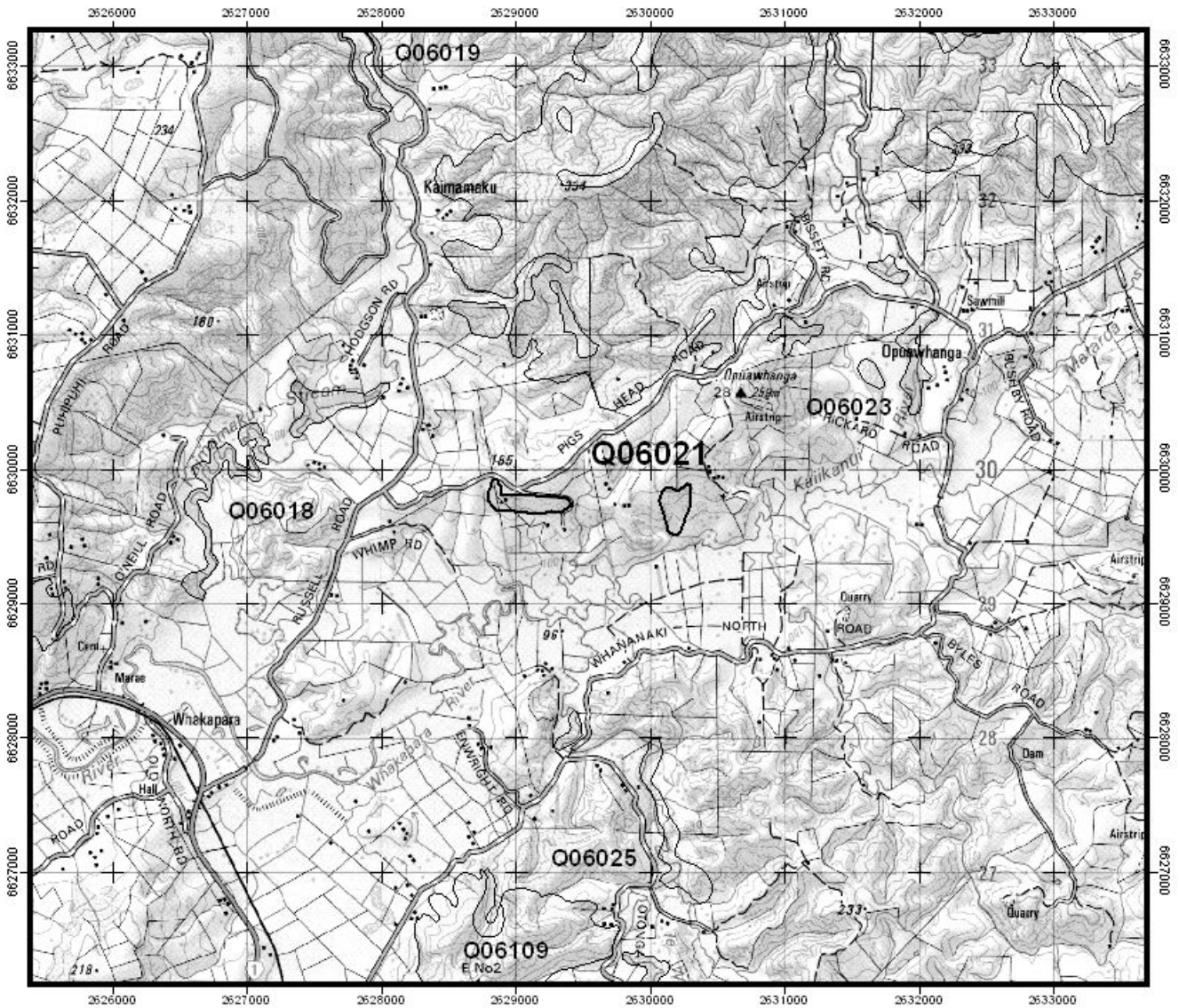
Two small forest remnants.

- (a) The Brian Storey Memorial Bush remnant is composed predominantly of taraire-totara forest, with taraire being the most abundant species. Puriri, kahikatea, pukatea, rimu, and kauri occur occasionally.
- (b) Within this remnant is a small area of kahikatea forest, which also contains a few pukatea.
- (c) To the east of this remnant is another, separate remnant, which is dominated by totara, with kauri common and concentrated on the ridges. Frequent species are rewarewa, kahikatea, rimu, taraire, and tanekaha, with occasional towai, puriri, and tree fern.

### ***Fauna***

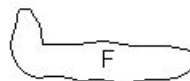
NI brown kiwi (Serious Decline) present in the early 1990s, kukupa (Gradual Decline).





## Brian Storey Memorial Bush Q06/021

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



### *Significance*

Presence of threatened species.

An example of forest on Kerikeri Volcanics, which is rare in the Ecological District.

Representative site for all ecological units.

## **KAIIKANUI FOREST**

Survey no.	Q06/022
Survey date	25 February 1997
Grid reference	Q06 287 311, Q06 359 362, Q06 350 363, Q06 352 357, Q06 320 352
Area	2340 ha (2188 ha forest, 152 ha shrubland)
Altitude	20-347 m asl

### ***Ecological unit***

- (a) Taraire-towai forest on hillslope
- (b) Towai-kauri forest on hillslope
- (c) Taraire forest on hillslope
- (d) Kanuka/manuka-puriri forest in gully
- (e) Kauri forest on ridge
- (f) Kanuka/manuka shrubland on hillslope
- (g) Tanekaha-totara-towai forest on ridge

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

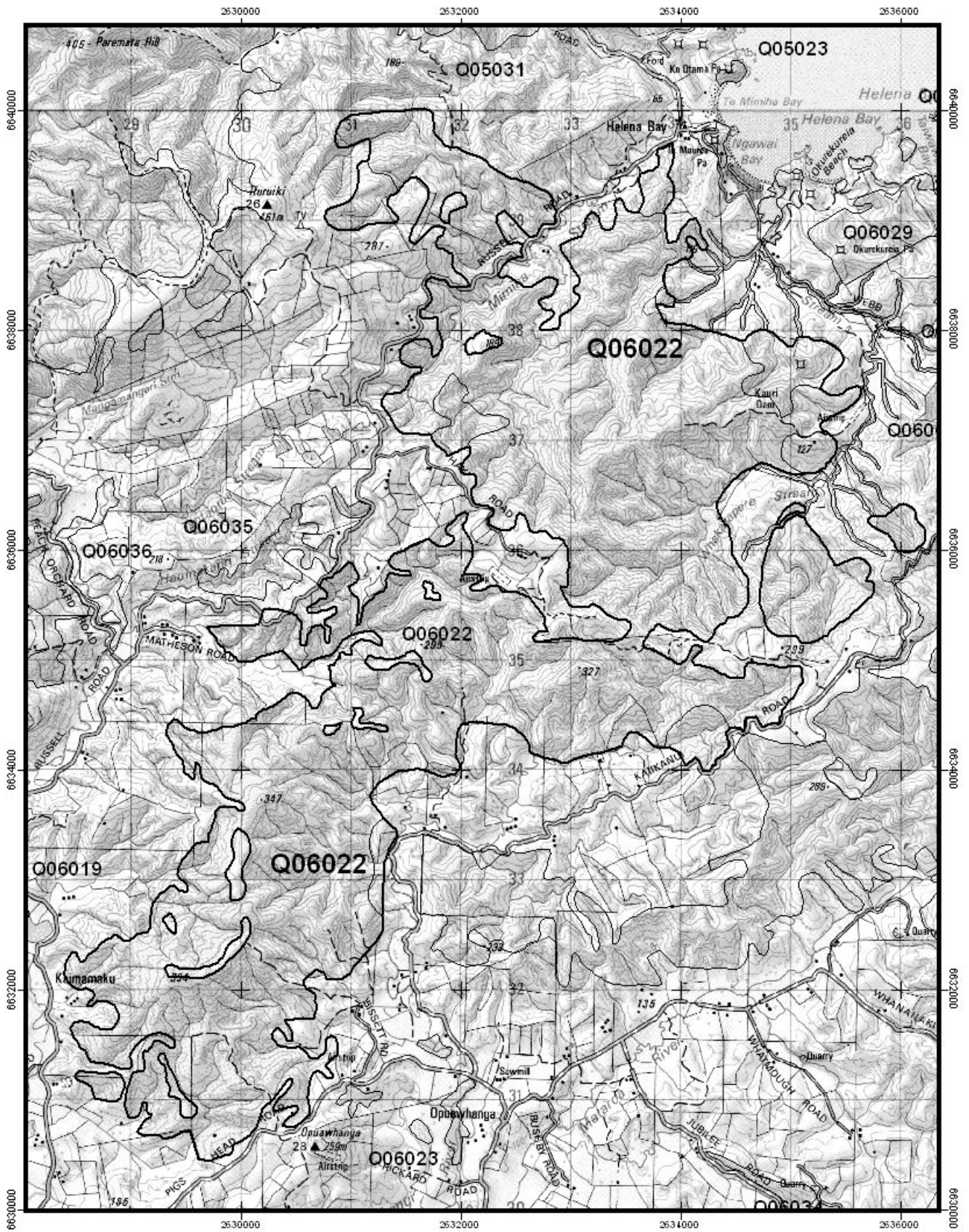
Steeply dissected hillcountry of Waipapa Terrane greywacke with Kerikeri Volcanics basalt flow remnants and boulder colluvium in the north-west and on Kaiikanui Road.

### ***Vegetation***

A mosaic of forest age classes, from shrubland to cut-over forest, with a range of canopy species.

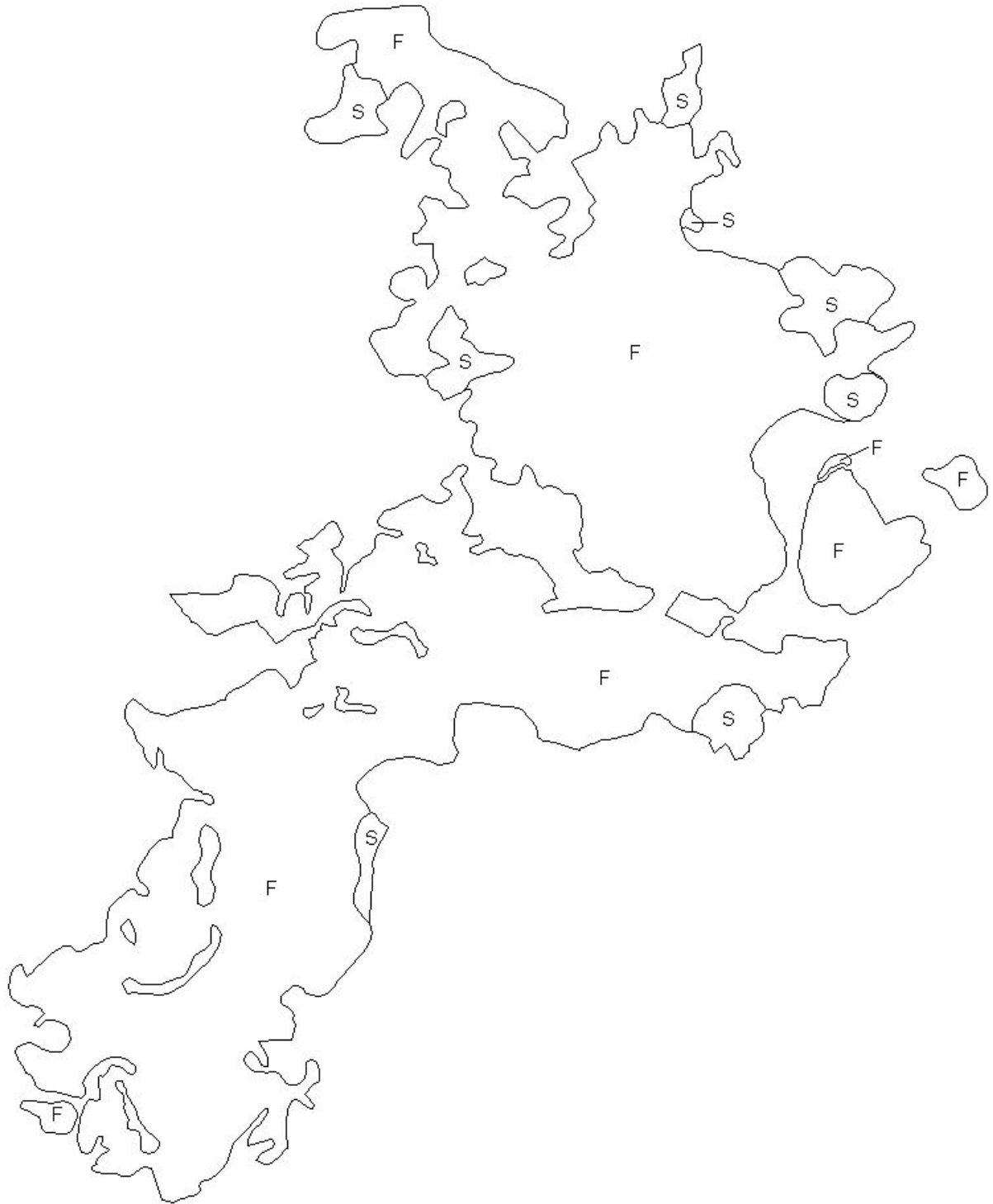
- (a) Taraire-towai forest occurs in the south-west corner of the habitat. Associated species include totara, hinau, miro, kauri, northern rata, pukatea, and tanekaha.
- (b) Towai-kauri forest can also be found in the south-west corner of the habitat, with tanekaha, totara, rimu, northern rata, and kahikatea in low numbers.
- (c) Taraire forest dominates many of the hillslopes on the western side of the site, and features a high diversity of associated species. These include towai, tawa, puriri, and emergent rewarewa. Occasional species include pukatea, miro, totara, kohekohe, rimu, and tanekaha.
- (d) Kanuka/manuka-puriri forest occurs in some of the gullies on the western side of the site, particularly in the upper reaches of the Mimiha Stream. Totara, pohutukawa, kahikatea, and emergent rewarewa are frequent, with towai, titoki, kohekohe, northern rata, and taraire less common.
- (e) Kauri forest, with frequent tanekaha, dominates the ridges in the Hay Road area.
- (f) Kanuka/manuka shrubland can be found in the Helena Bay area, and contains a variety of shrubs and regenerating forest trees such as mahoe, hangehange, mapou, karamu, and puriri.
- (g) Tanekaha-totara-towai forest is present at both Helena Bay and some ridges on the western side of the habitat. Kauri is frequent, with akeake and puriri less common.





## Kaiikanui Forest Q06/022

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



## Kaiikanui Forest Q06/022

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



### **Significant flora**

*Brachyglottis myrianthos* (Range Restricted), *Fuchsia procumbens* (Sparse), *Schizaea dichtoma* (Sparse), black maire (Regionally Significant), *Uncinia clavata* (Regionally Significant).

### **Fauna**

NI brown kiwi (Serious Decline), kukupa (Gradual Decline), NI tomtit (Regionally Significant), and red-crowned kakariki (Regionally Significant). NI kaka (Nationally Endangered) and long-tailed cuckoo (Gradual Decline) are known to visit the area occasionally. Kauri snail (Gradual Decline).

Fish include banded kokopu (Regionally Significant) and giant bully (Regionally Significant).

### **Significance**

A large forested area featuring a variety of vegetation types, and providing significant upper catchment protection.

Supports several threatened and regionally significant species. Records of king fern (Serious Decline) from the wider area.

Representative site for type (b) towai-kauri forest, type (c) taraire forest, type (d) kanuka/manuka-puriri forest, and type (e) kauri forest. Only record of type (d) in the Ecological District.

445.8 ha at this site are protected; 30.1 ha by Queen Elizabeth II National Trust, 41 ha as a Conservation Covenant and 374.7 ha are reserves administered by the Department of Conservation.

## **OPUAWHANGA RIVERINE FOREST REMNANTS**

Survey no.	Q06/023
Survey date	18 November 1994
Grid reference	Q06 310 309, Q06 317 314, Q06 316 307, Q06 319 307
Area	20 ha
Altitude	100-120 m asl

### **Ecological unit**

- (a) Kahikatea riverine forest on alluvium
- (b) Totara riverine forest on alluvium
- (c) Kanuka/manuka-totara forest on alluvium

### **Landform/geology**

Alluvium and wetland in the upper reaches of Hikurangi Swamp.

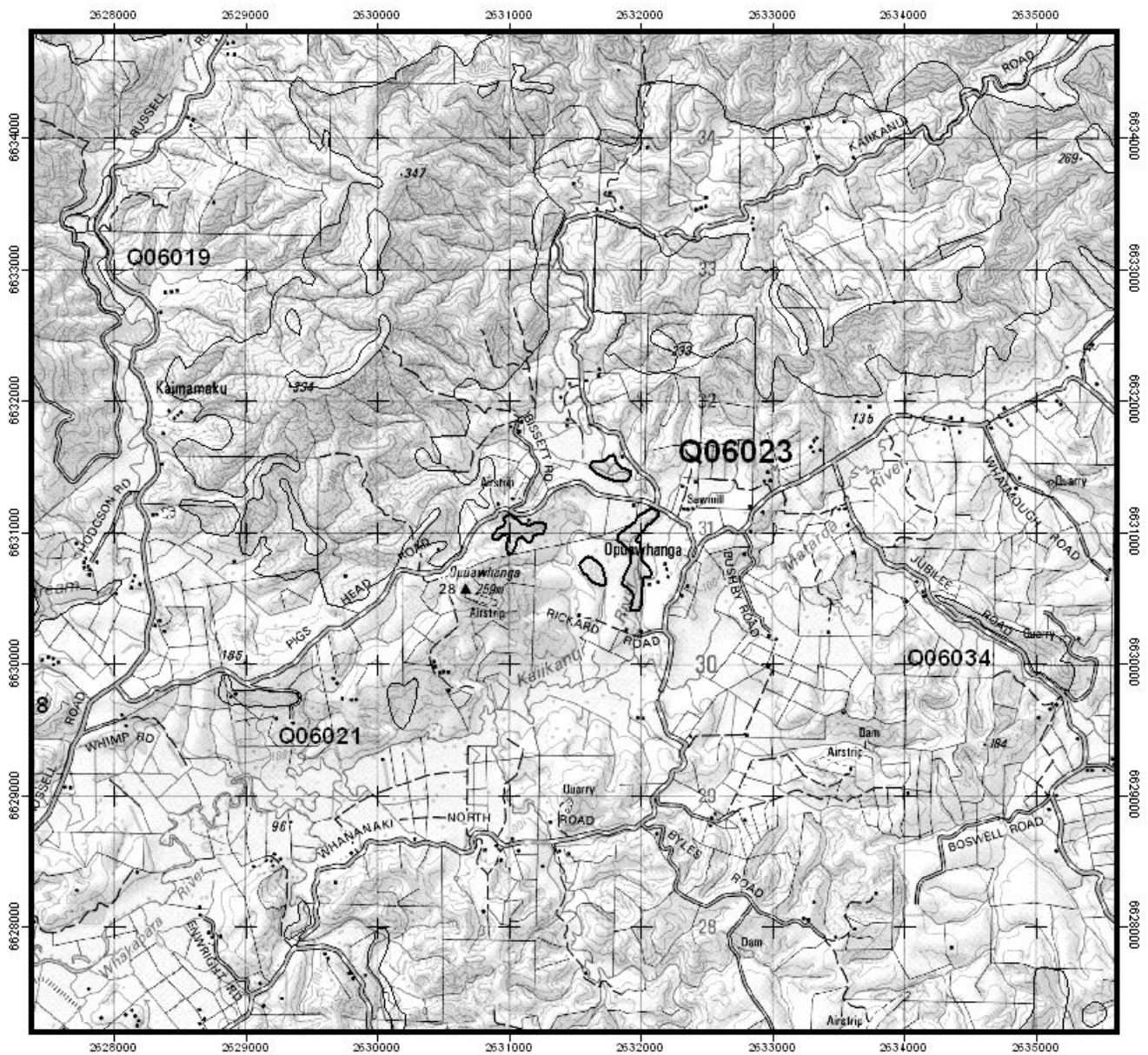
### **Vegetation**

Series of riverine forest remnants on the Kaiikanui River.

- (a) Kahikatea forest, with no associated canopy species.
- (b) Totara forest with frequent taraire and occasional kahikatea.
- (c) Kanuka/manuka-totara forest with occasional rimu, kauri, taraire, pukatea, and rewarewa.

### **Fauna**

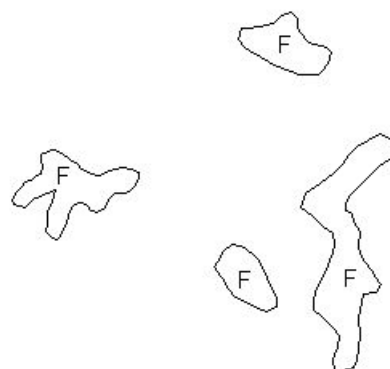
Not surveyed.



### Opuwhanga Riverine Forest Remnants Q06/023

Each grid is 1000m x 1000m  
and = 100 ha

- S = shrubland
- F = forest
- W = wetland
- E = estuarine
- D = duneland



#### **Significance**

An example of a rare forest type, which provides riparian protection. The site contains a small area of Kerikeri Volcanics, which is a rare geological type in the District.

Representative site for type (a) kahikatea riverine forest, and type (b) totara riverine forest.