

TE WAIONGATAHUNA RIVERINE FOREST REMNANTS

Survey no. Q06/025
Survey date 5 March 1996
Grid reference Q06 301 273, Q06 301 248, Q06 294 280, Q06 301 257
Area 40 ha
Altitude 100-160 m asl

Ecological unit

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

Landform/geology

Holocene alluvium on floodplain of Te Waiongatahuna Stream.

Vegetation

Series of riverine forest remnants on the Te Waiongatahuna Stream. Forest types include:

- (a) Totara riverine forest with frequent kanuka and occasional titoki, rewarewa, kahikatea, matai, karaka, and black maire.
- (b) Kanuka/manuka-totara forest with occasional rimu, kauri, matai, and tanekaha.
- (c) Taraire-towai forest with occasional matai, rewarewa, and totara.
- (d) Kahikatea forest, with no associated canopy species.

Significant flora

Black maire (Regionally Significant).

Fauna

Not surveyed.

Significance

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

Presence of a regionally significant plant species.

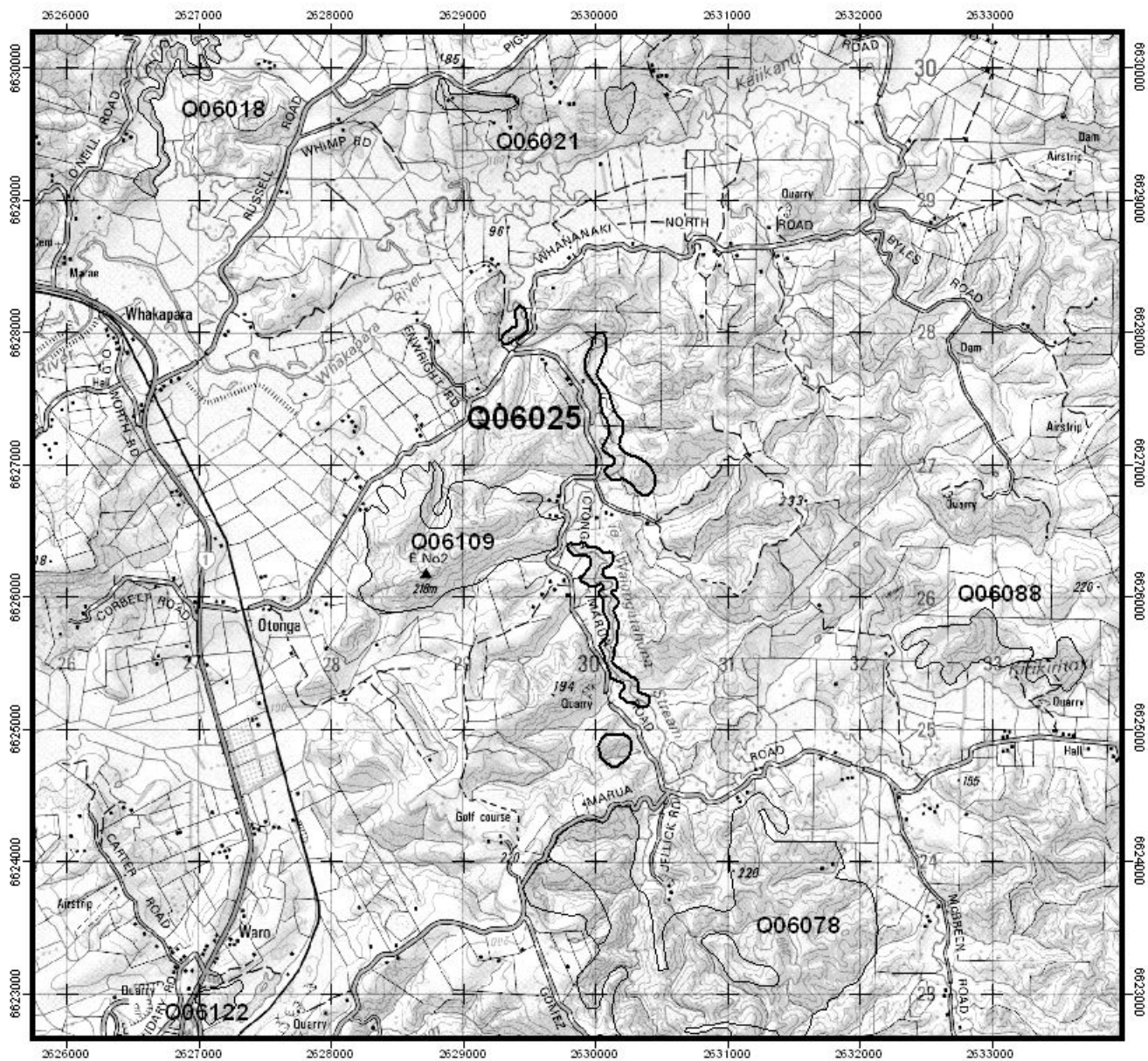
Representative site for type (a) totara riverine forest, type (c) taraire-towai forest, and type (d) kahikatea riverine forest.

HANSENS HILL FOREST

Survey no. Q06/026
Survey date 5 March 1996
Grid reference Q06 407 367, Q06 409 364, Q06 370 346
Area 2719 ha (2492 ha forest, 217 ha shrubland, 10 ha wetland)
Altitude 40-262 m asl

Ecological unit

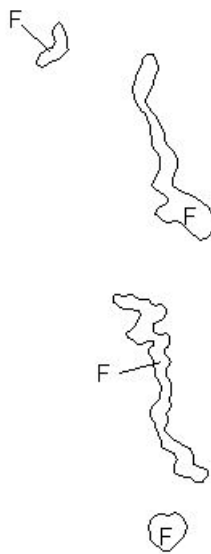
- (a) Tanekaha-totara-towai forest on hillslope
- (b) Towai-rewarewa forest on hillslope
- (c) Totara forest on hillslope
- (d) Taraire-puriri forest in gully



Te Waiongatahuna Riverine Forest Remnants Q06/025

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

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



- (e) Kanuka forest on steep hillslope
- (f) Kauri forest on ridge
- (g) Kanuka/manuka shrubland on hillslope
- (h) Pohutukawa coastal forest on hillslope

Landform/geology

Steeply dissected hillcountry of Waipapa Terrane greywacke with Kerikeri Volcanics basalt flow remnants and associated boulder colluvium on some hills and ridge tops.

Vegetation

A large area of forest with a small amount of shrubland. A mosaic of forest types, including:

- (a) Tanekaha-totara-towai forest in the south-west corner of the site, adjacent to Kaiikanui Road. Taraire and kauri occur throughout, along with rimu, pukatea, kawaka, and rewarewa.
- (b) Towai-rewarewa forest on the south-facing hillslopes on the southern side of the site. Associated species include kanuka, puriri, kauri, totara, taraire, pukatea, kahikatea, and mamaku.
- (c) Totara forest can be found intermittently along the northern side of Whananaki North Road. Other species which are present include kahikatea, towai, rimu, tanekaha, taraire, puriri, kauri, and *Pinus* sp.
- (d) Taraire-puriri forest occurs in gullies in the upper reaches of the Waioterewa Stream catchment, on the northern side of the site. Totara, rimu, tawa, and rewarewa are frequent, with occasional kohekohe, pohutukawa, kahikatea, karaka, nikau, pukatea, miro, and tanekaha.
- (e) Kanuka forest occurs on hillslopes in this area. Rewarewa, kahikatea, and towai are also present, with matai, puriri, kauri, and totara less common.
- (f) Kauri forest dominates much of the forest of the ridge sites leading into the Taupiri Stream catchment, as well ridges around Hansens Hill. Tanekaha is frequent, with occasional towai, rimu, and kanuka.
- (g) Kanuka/manuka shrubland is widespread throughout the site. A variety of shrubs and regenerating forest trees are present throughout this shrubland area. These include tanekaha, rewarewa, lancewood, totara, towai, puriri, ti kouka, rimu, mamaku, kauri, and *Pinus* sp. In many areas, kanuka and manuka are the only species evident in the canopy.
- (h) Pohutukawa forest features on the coastal side of the habitat, along with other coastal species such as kowhai and karaka. Also present are totara, puriri, kanuka, rimu, tanekaha, and rewarewa. Northern rata occurs occasionally.

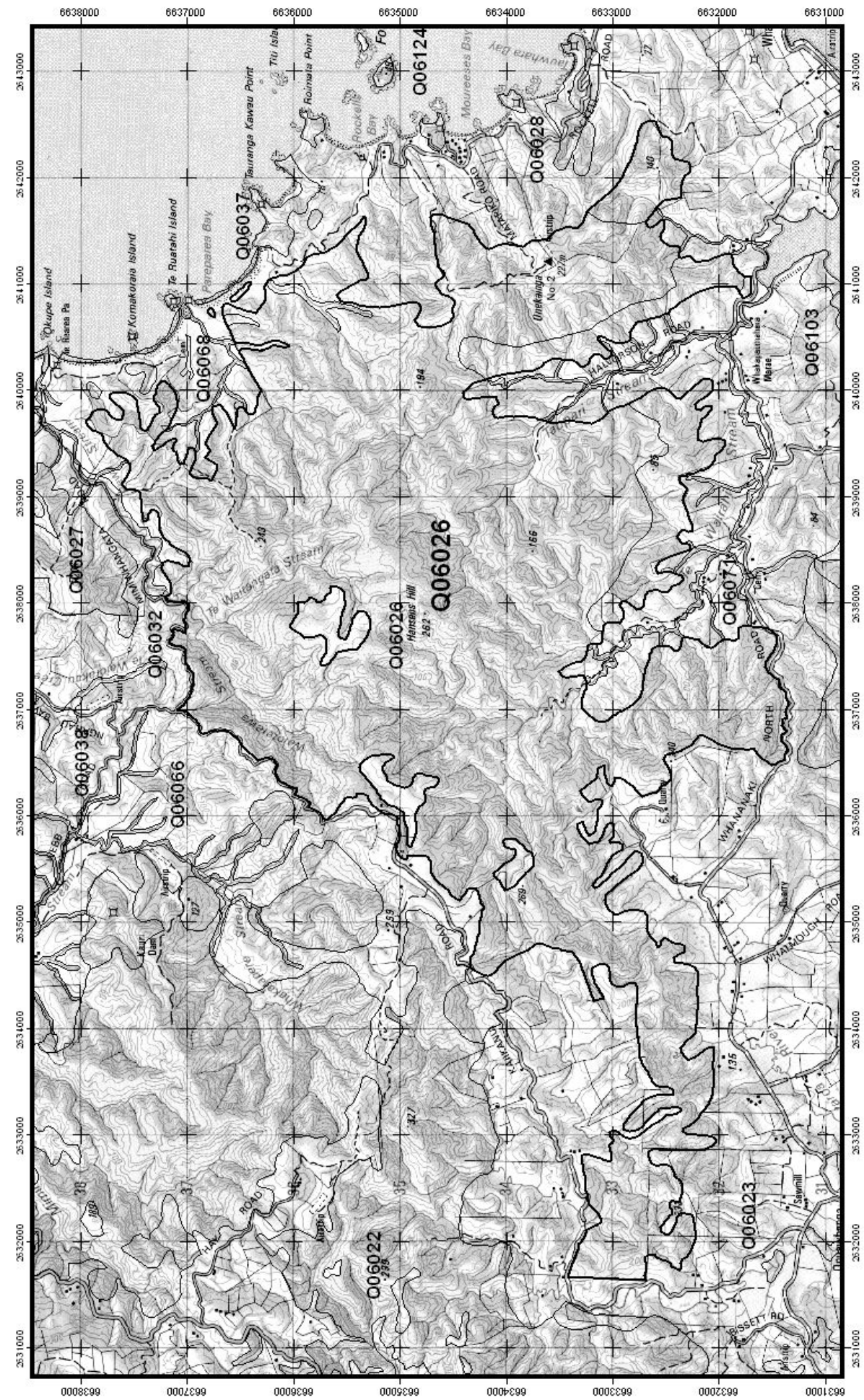
Type (e) is repeated in gully sites in the Rockells Bay area. Associated with this shrubland area are puriri, nikau, totara, and taraire, with kohekohe, pohutukawa, and karaka less common.

Significant flora

Kawaka (Sparse).

Fauna

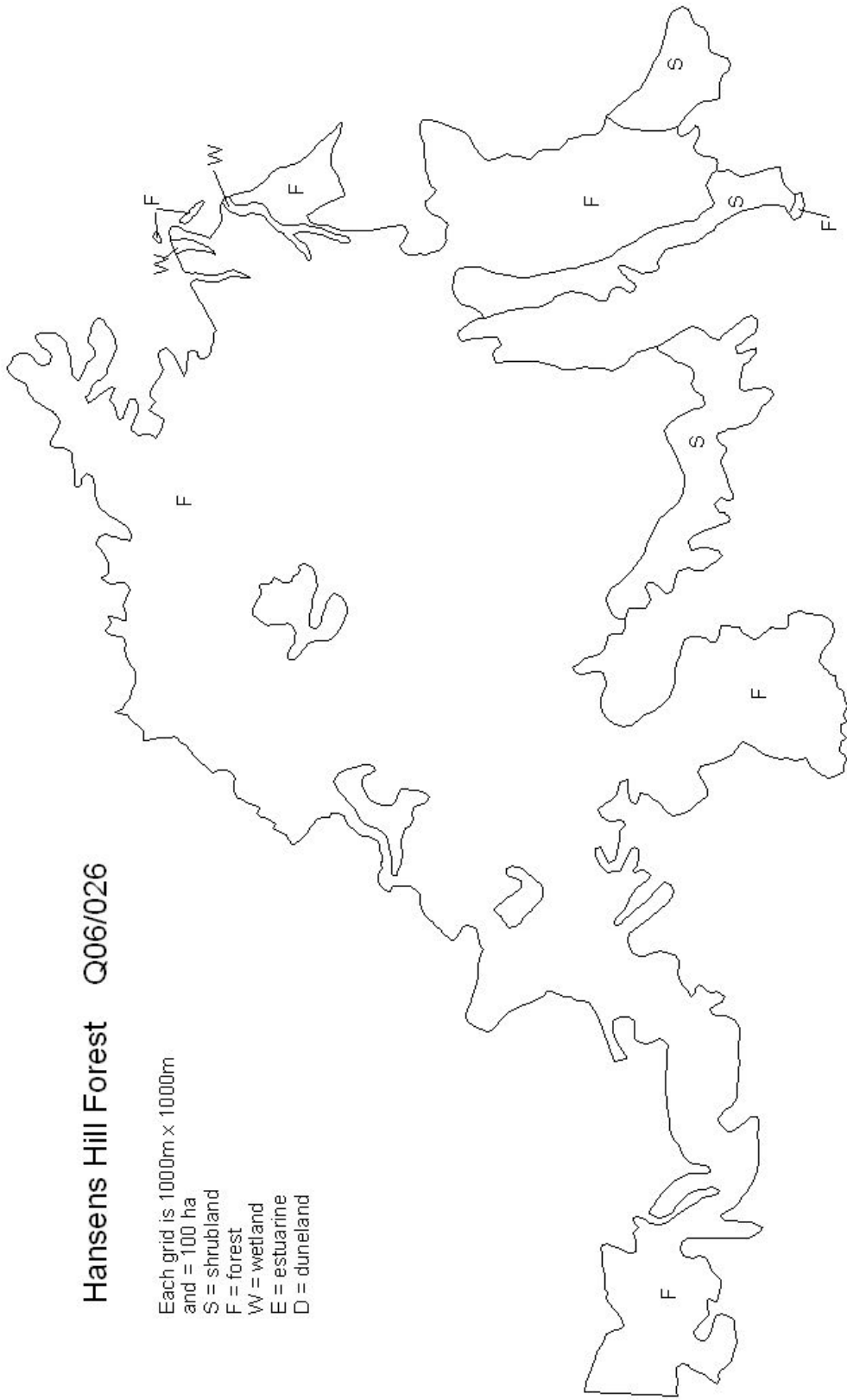
Pateke (Nationally Endangered) utilise streams in the habitat, and breed in the area. NI brown kiwi (Serious Decline) are increasing on the Mimiwhangata side of this area. Other significant fauna include kukupa (Gradual Decline), NI tomtit (Regionally Significant), and *Peripatus* sp.



Hansens Hill Forest Q06/026

Hansens Hill Forest Q06/026

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



Fish recorded from the area include longfin eel (Gradual Decline), giant bully (Regionally Significant), banded kokopu (Regionally Significant), common smelt, torrentfish, and shortfin eel.

The snail *Kokikora mimiwhangata* (Range Restricted) is found at this site.

Significance

Provides complete upper catchment protection, and a vegetation sequence almost to the coast in places. Contains a small area of Kerikeri Volcanics, which is a rare geological type in the District.

Presence of several threatened and regionally significant species, including large NI brown kiwi and pateke populations. Links important sub-populations of pateke in the Whananaki-Mimiwhangata-Helena Bay areas.

Representative site for type (b) towai-rewarewa forest, type (c) totara forest, type (d) taraire-puriri forest, type (f) kauri forest, and type (h) pohutukawa coastal forest. Only record of type (b) in the Ecological District.

1154.6 ha at this site are reserves administered by the Department of Conservation.

WAIKAHOA BAY FOREST

Survey no.	Q06/027
Survey date	5 March 1996
Grid reference	Q06 385 381
Area	108 ha
Altitude	20-206 m asl

Ecological unit

- (a) Taraire-towai forest on hillslope
- (b) Kanuka/manuka-rewarewa-tanekaha-totara forest on hillslope
- (c) Kohekohe forest in gully
- (d) Kanuka/manuka forest on hillslope

Landform/geology

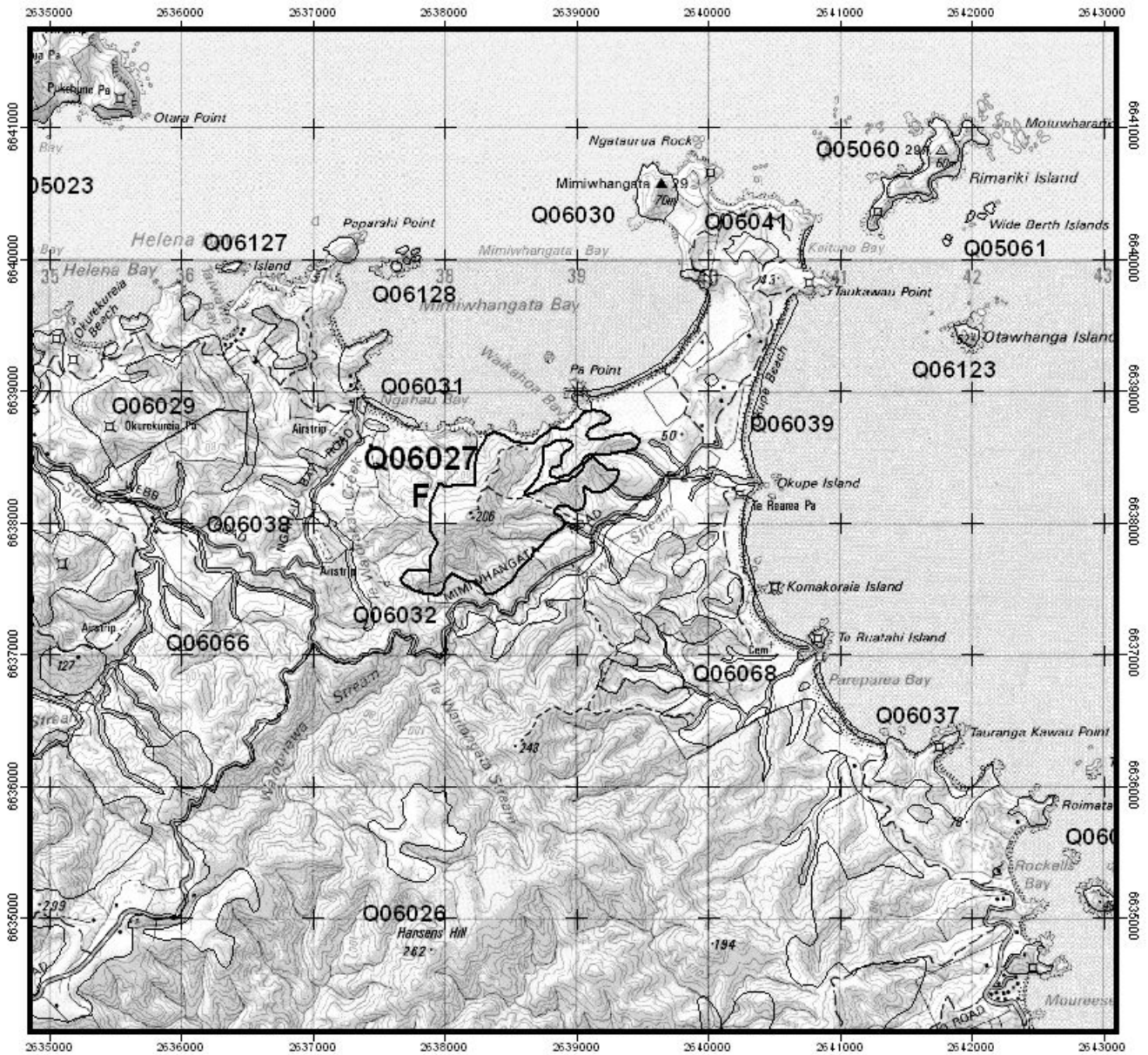
Steep coastal hillcountry of Waipapa Terrane greywacke capped by a Kerikeri Volcanics basalt flow remnant and associated boulder colluvium.

Vegetation

- (a) Taraire forest with towai occurs with kanuka, puriri, and rewarewa. A diversity of species are found in this area such as pukatea, miro, tanekaha, rimu, totara, and kawaka.
- (b) Regenerating forest of the area is kanuka dominant with rewarewa, totara, and tanekaha common. Towai and kahikatea are also present.
- (c) Kohekohe forms the basis of the canopy in some gullies in the area. Tawa, karaka, kahikatea, and ponga are found in low numbers in the gullies. Nikau is abundant in the subcanopy.
- (d) A large area of kanuka/manuka forest behind Waikahoa Bay also contains emergent pohutukawa and totara with mamaku and puriri.

Significant flora

King fern (Serious Decline), kawaka (Sparse).



Waikahoa Bay Forest Q06/027

Each grid is 1000m x 1000m

and = 100 ha

S = shrubland

F = forest

W = wetland

E = estuarine

D = duneland

Fauna

Pateke (Nationally Endangered), NI brown kiwi (Serious Decline), kukupa (Gradual Decline), and common forest birds. Red-crowned kakariki (Regionally Significant) have been recorded from the area.

Significance

A large, diverse forest, supporting a variety of wildlife including threatened species and two threatened plants. Provides linkage between Hansens Hill and the coast. Part of a management area for pateke and NI brown kiwi.

The site contains a small area of Kerikeri Volcanics, which is a rare geological type in the District.

Representative site for type (b) kanuka/manuka-rewarewa-tanekaha-totara forest, and type (c) kohekohe forest. Only record of these two vegetation types in the Ecological District.

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

ROCKELL ROAD COASTAL FOREST REMNANTS

Survey no.	Q06/028
Survey date	26 February 1997
Grid reference	Q06 427 339, Q06 424 358, Q06 424 333, Q06 424 346
Area	46 ha (33 ha forest, 7 ha shrubland, 6 ha wetland)
Altitude	0-40 m asl

Ecological unit

- (a) Kowhai-pohutukawa coastal forest on headland
- (b) Pohutukawa coastal forest on headland
- (c) Manuka coastal shrubland on hillslope
- (d) Pohutukawa-puriri coastal forest on hillslope
- (e) Kowharawhara-harakeke-pohutukawa coastal association on steep coastal faces
- (f) Kanuka/manuka-puriri-tanekaha-taraire-totara forest on hillslope
- (g) Freshwater pond and associated swamp

Landform/geology

Cliffed coastal headlands of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

Vegetation

Coastal forest remnants on headlands over a stretch of approximately 4 km of coastline.

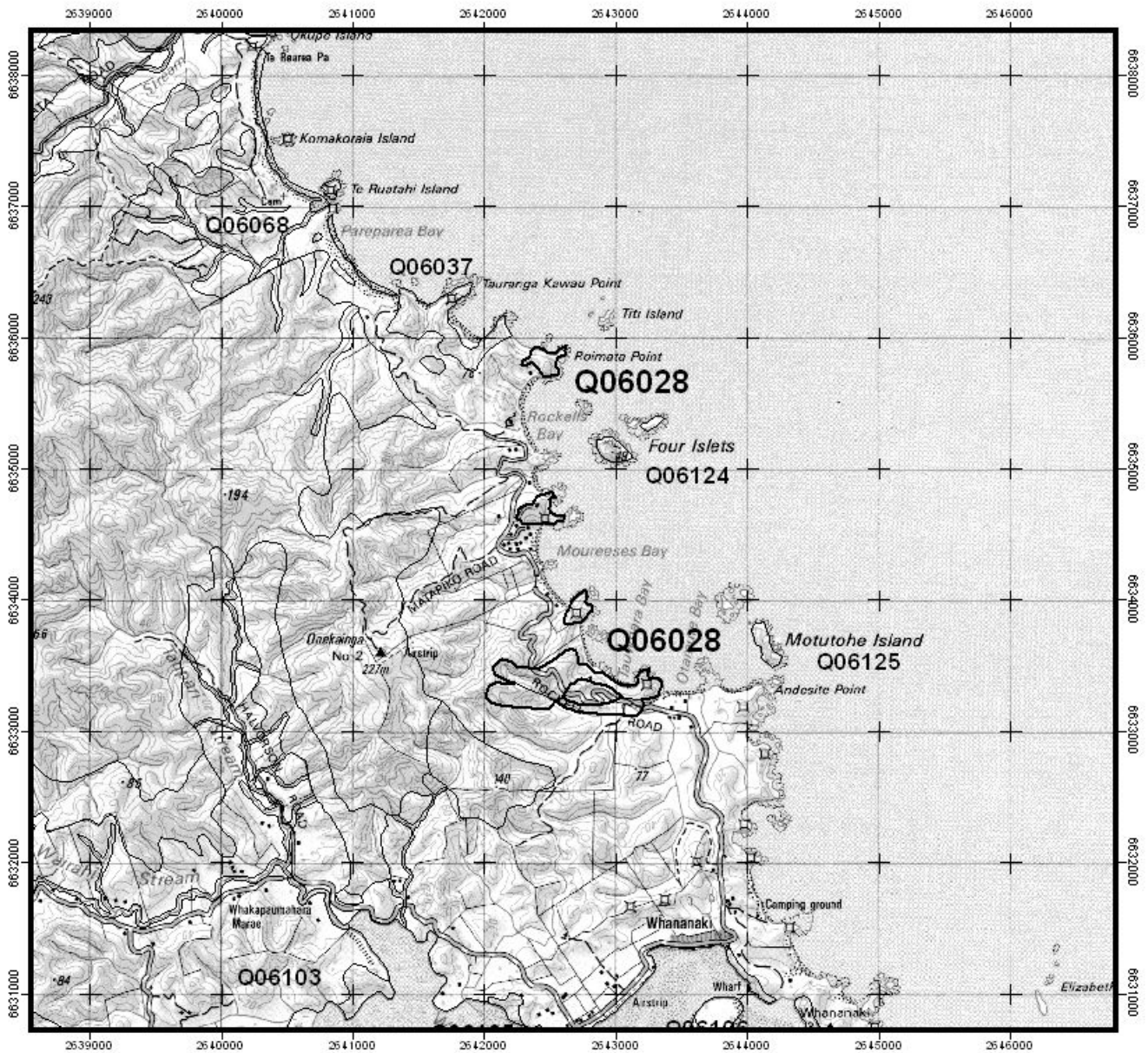
(a) Roimata Point is vegetated in both pohutukawa and kowhai, with puriri and totara. Kohekohe, karaka, nikau, rimu, taraire, and rewarewa are occasional throughout.

(b) In the Matapiko Road area the forest is dominated by pohutukawa, with nikau and kohekohe on the southern side of the headland. On the northern side, *Pinus* sp. is uncommon, with harakeke, hangehange, manuka, totara, houpara and bracken also occurring.

(c) The headland at the south end of Moureeses Bay features manuka coastal shrubland on its north side. Pohutukawa and harakeke also occur. Type (b) is repeated on the south side of the headland, with occasional emergent kanuka and *Pinus* sp.

(d) The coastal forest of the Watkin Powell Scenic Reserve (Tauwhara Bay) is pohutukawa dominant, with puriri common. Kowhai, karaka, taraire, and kohekohe are frequent, with tawapou occasional throughout.

Type (c) is repeated on the lower slopes of the reserve on the south-western side. Mamangi, totara, ti kouka, and native broom are present throughout, with occasional puriri and pohutukawa.



Rockell Road Coastal Forest Remnants Q06/028

Each grid is 1000m x 1000m

and = 100 ha

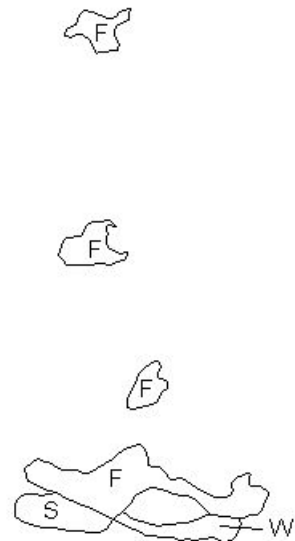
S = shrubland

F = forest

W = wetland

E = estuarine

D = duneland



(e) On steep coastal faces, associations of harakeke, kowharawhara, and pohutukawa occur. Scattered tussocks of coastal tussock are present.

The inland side of Rockell Road features type (f), with pohutukawa and occasional kauri. Type (c) is repeated on the periphery of this forest, and also features kanuka, and mamangi.

At the southern end of the site is a small wetland (type g), with rushes including knobby clubrush, and native plantings such as ngaio, karamu, and ti kouka providing additional cover on the stream banks.

Significant flora

Coastal tussock (Range Restricted), tawapou (Regionally Significant).

Fauna

Pateke (Nationally Endangered) recorded from the wetland. Matuku (Nationally Endangered), NI brown kiwi (Serious Decline), and *Placostylus bongii* (Range Restricted) have been reported from the area. Kukupa (Gradual Decline).

Significance

Presence of threatened and regionally significant species.

Examples of a nationally rare forest type.

Representative site for type (a) kowhai-pohutukawa coastal forest, type (b) pohutukawa coastal forest, type (d) pohutukawa-puriri coastal forest, type (e) kowharawhara-harakeke-pohutukawa coastal shrubland, and type (f) kanuka/manuka-puriri-tanekaha-taraire-totara forest. Only record of type (f) in the Ecological District.

14.5 ha at this site are protected; 7.2 ha by a Queen Elizabeth II National Trust covenant and 7.3 ha are reserves administered by the Department of Conservation.

TAIWAVE BAY REMNANTS

Survey no.	Q06/029
Survey date	4 February 1997
Grid reference	Q06 358 388, Q06 367 394
Area	83 ha
Altitude	0-100 m asl

Ecological unit

- (a) Taraire-totara forest on hillslope
- (b) Kanuka forest on hillslope

Landform/geology

Steep coastal hills of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

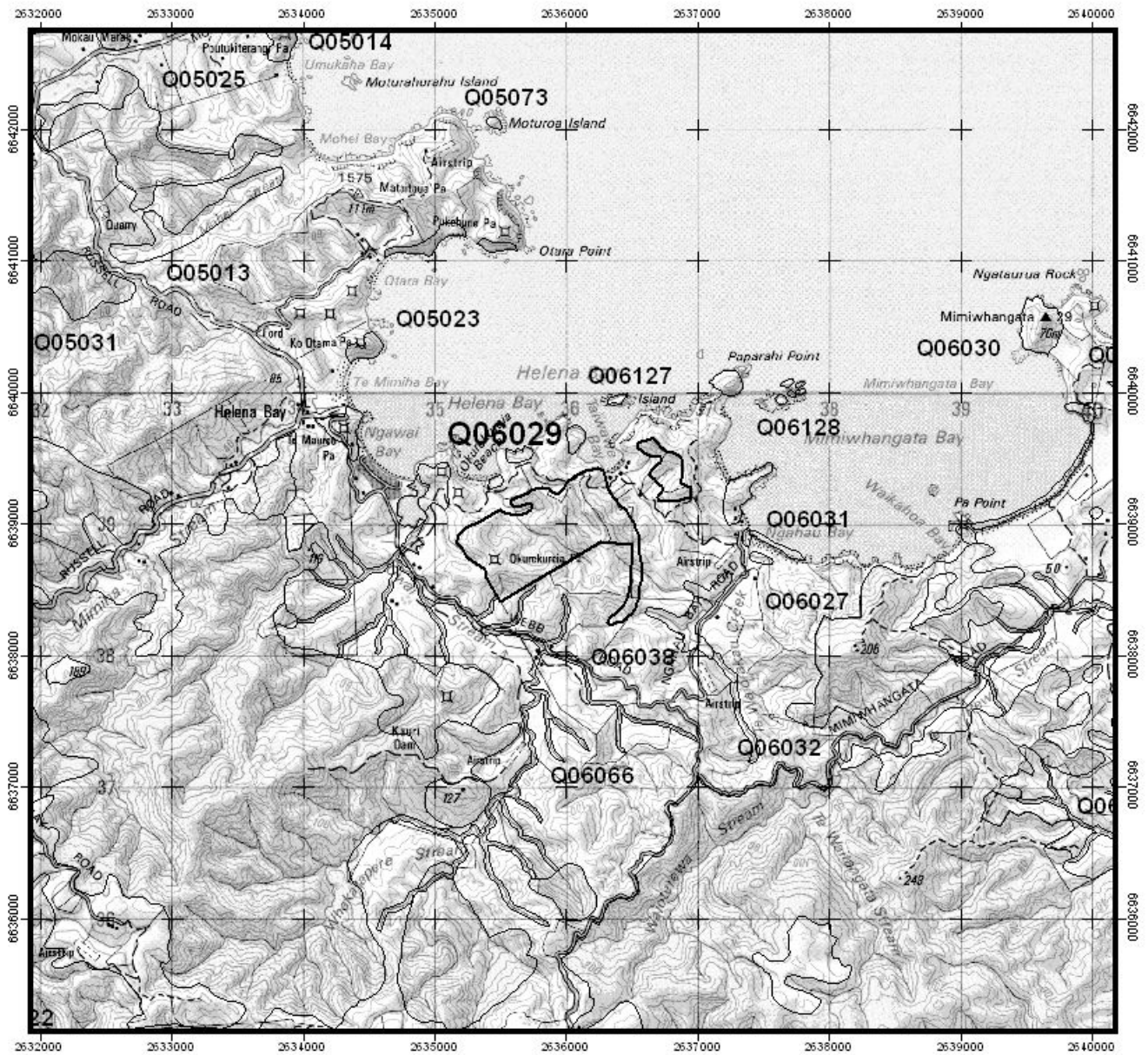
Vegetation

One large remnant with a small outlier.

(a) The taraire-totara forest of the area has a coastal influence with pohutukawa present. Kauri and kanuka occur occasionally.

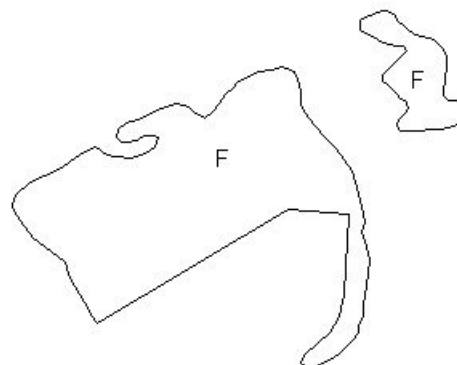
(b) The remainder of the site consists of kanuka dominant forest with frequent emergent rewarewa, pohutukawa, tanekaha, and totara. Kahikatea occurs occasionally.

An area of plantation macrocarpa is adjacent to the habitat.



Taiwawe Bay Remnants Q06/029

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



Significant flora

Historical record of king fern (Serious Decline) recorded here in 1948.

Fauna

Kukupa (Gradual Decline), bellbird (Regionally Significant), and tui. NI brown kiwi (Serious Decline) recorded in 1993.

Significance

Presence of threatened and regionally significant species.

MIMIWHANGATA COASTAL FOREST REMNANTS

Survey no.	Q06/030
Survey date	27 February 1997
Grid reference	Q06 374 387, Q06 390 389, Q06 396 405, Q06 373 392, Q06 399 398, Q06 372 400
Area	25 ha
Altitude	0-40 m asl

Ecological unit

- (a) Pohutukawa-kohekohe-puriri coastal forest on headland
- (b) Pohutukawa coastal forest on hillslope
- (c) Pohutukawa-kanuka/manuka-puriri coastal forest on hillslope
- (d) Pohutukawa-kanuka/manuka-totara coastal forest on headland

Landform/geology

Coastal headlands of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

Vegetation

Six coastal forest remnants on headlands in Mimiwhangata Bay.

(a) The headland to the north of Ngahau Bay is vegetated in pohutukawa coastal forest, with kohekohe and puriri common. Frequent species include mamaku, taraire, and kowhai. Rewarewa, karaka, nikau, harakeke, totara, houpara, rengarenga lily, and kowharawhara occur occasionally. *Fuchsia procumbens* (Sparse) occurs in this area.

(b) Behind Ngahau Bay, there is a remnant of mature pohutukawa over grazed pasture.

(c) At Waikahoa Bay is a remnant of pohutukawa forest, with kanuka/manuka and puriri common. Ti kouka, karaka, totara, kohekohe, and kowhai are frequent.

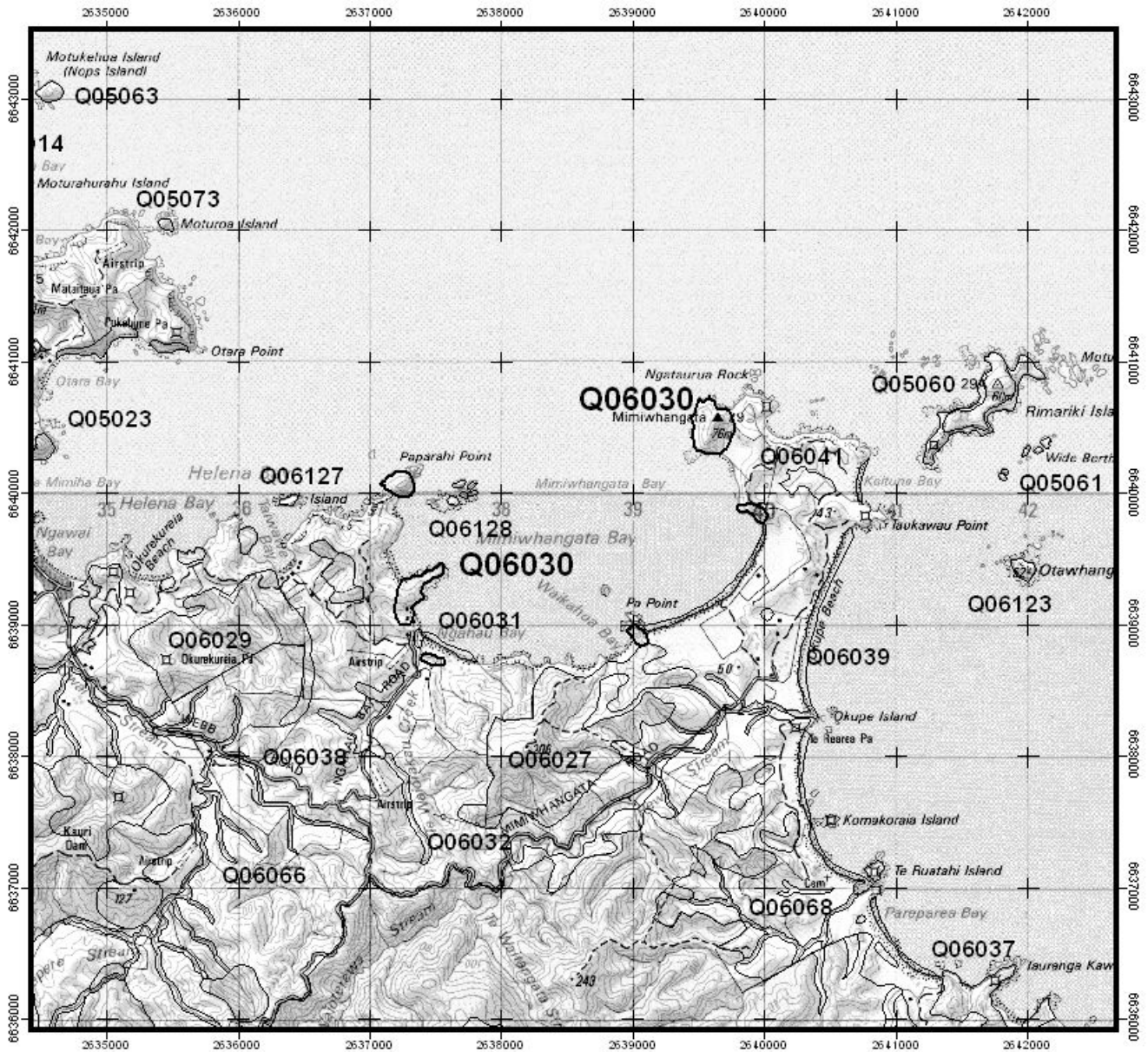
(d) The forest on the eastern side of Mimiwhangata Bay is dominated by pohutukawa, with kanuka/manuka and totara common. Also present are puriri, kawakawa, houpara, karaka, harakeke, taraire, kowhai, rangiora, and karo.

Significant flora

Calystegia marginata (Sparse), *Fuchsia procumbens* (Sparse).

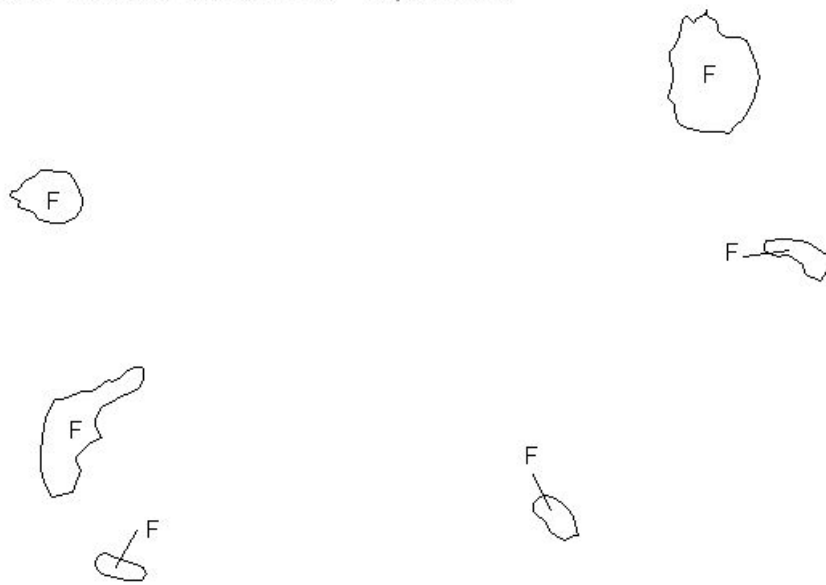
Fauna

Pateke (Nationally Endangered) and NI brown kiwi (Serious Decline) are present in the forest or margins. *Placostylus hongii* (Range Restricted) was formerly known from Paparahi Point and Ngahau Headland, but is now thought to be extinct at these sites. The snail Punctidae sp. 28 (Range Restricted) is still known from these remnants.



Mimiwhangata Coastal Forest Remnants Q06/030

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



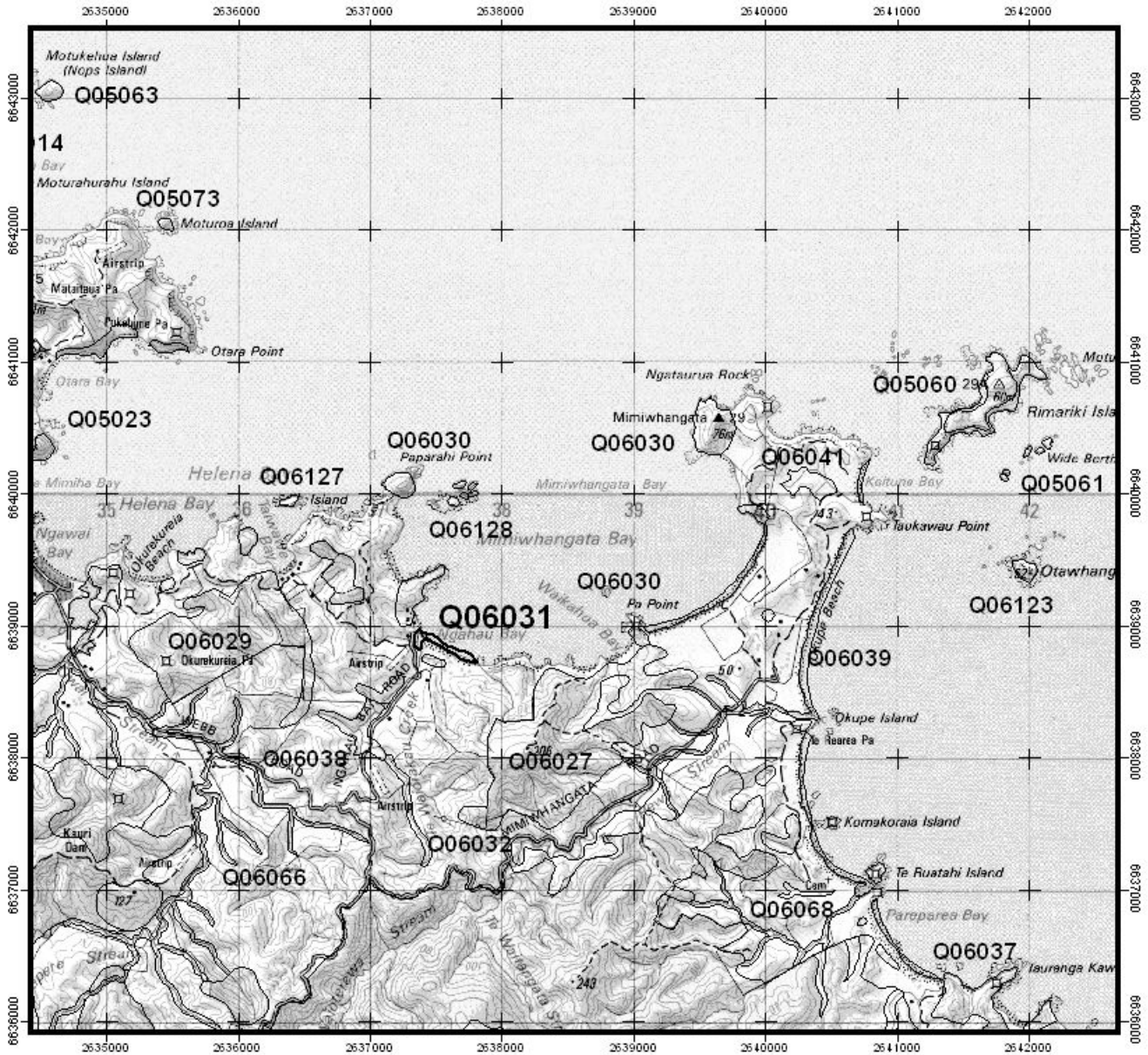
Significance

Examples of coastal forest, which is a nationally rare forest type.

Presence of threatened species.

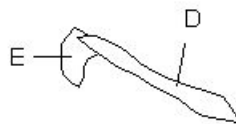
Representative site for type (a) pohutukawa-kohekohe-puriri coastal forest, type (c) pohutukawa-kanuka/manuka-puriri coastal forest, and type (d) pohutukawa-kanuka/manuka-totara coastal forest. Only record of types (a) and (c) in the Ecological District.

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



Ngahau Bay Coastal Habitat Q06/031

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



NGAHAU BAY COASTAL HABITAT

Survey no. Q06/031
Survey date 4 February 1997
Grid reference Q06 375 388
Area 3 ha (2 ha duneland, 1 ha estuary)
Altitude 0-5 m asl

Ecological unit

- (a) Exotic grass spp. grassland on dunes
- (b) Rush spp. rushland on tidal estuary

Landform/geology

Sandy beach backed by modified Holocene foredune and estuary.

Vegetation

- (a) The sandy beach is vegetated largely in exotic grasses.
- (b) The estuary has little buffer zone as it is grazed by stock. Harakeke, oioi, knobby clubrush, and raupo are present.

Significant flora

Loxsona cunninghamii (Regionally Significant).

Fauna

Pateke (Nationally Endangered) roost site, pied shag (Sparse), variable oystercatcher (Regionally Significant), paradise shelduck, pied stilt, red-billed gull, welcome swallow, white-faced heron.

Significance

Coastal site supporting threatened and regionally significant species.

TE REWA STREAM RIVERINE HABITAT

Survey no. Q06/032
Survey date 25 February 1997
Grid reference Q06 391 379
Area 23 ha (13 ha forest, 10 ha wetland)
Altitude 5-20 m asl

Ecological unit

- (a) Kikuyu grassland on alluvium
- (b) Brazilian coral tree treeland alluvium
- (c) Puriri riverine forest on alluvium
- (d) Puriri-totara riverine forest on alluvium

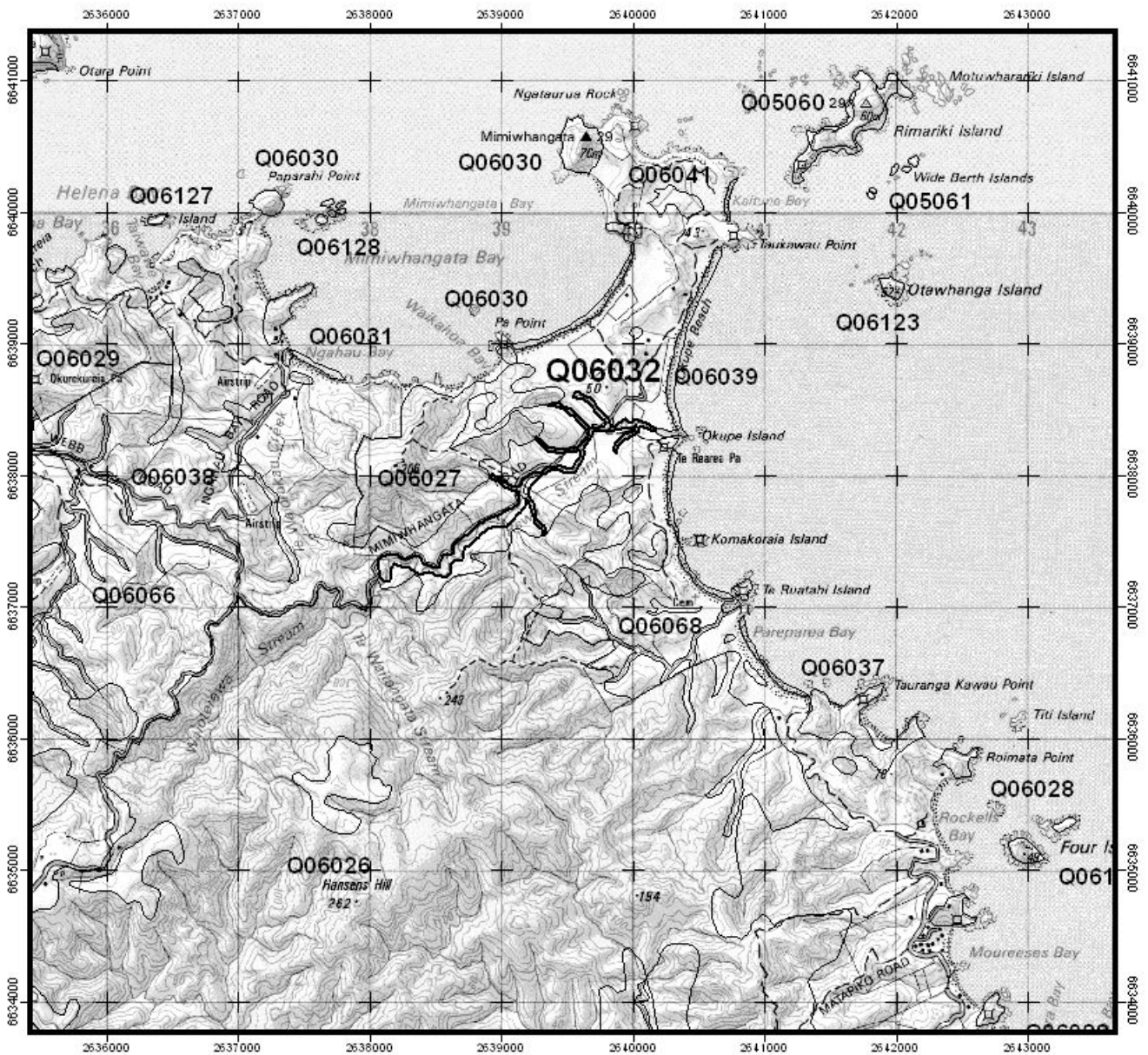
Landform/geology

Valley floor alluvium in hillcountry of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

Vegetation

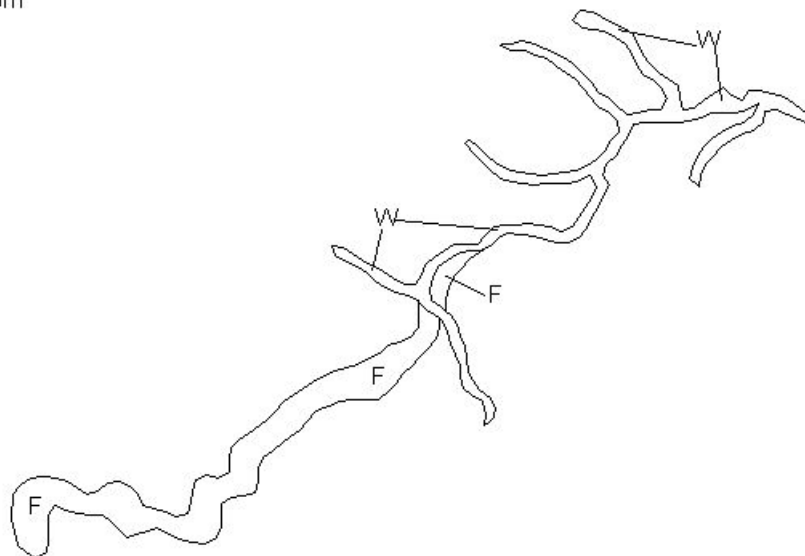
A narrow riverine forest remnant linking Hansens Hill and the coast.

- (a) The lower reaches of the catchment are dominated by kikuyu grassland, with patches of type (b) Brazilian coral tree treeland.
- (c) Further up the catchment, puriri forest dominates, with taraire, totara, and kanuka uncommon.



Te Rewa Stream Riverine Habitat Q06/032

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



(d) The upper reaches of Te Rewa Stream are vegetated in puriri and totara along the stream sides. Taraire and kanuka/manuka also form part of the canopy, which is often discontinuous. Kohekohe, rewarewa, mahoe, nikau, mamaku, and karaka occur throughout the site, as well as flame trees and willows.

Fauna

Pateke (Nationally Endangered) breeding site, NI brown kiwi (Serious Decline), kukupa (Gradual Decline). Longfin eel (Gradual Decline).

Significance

Presence of threatened fauna species. An important catchment for breeding pateke, which use the forested areas as day roosts, and the grassed areas for foraging.

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

Representative site for type (c) puriri riverine forest, (d) puriri-totara riverine forest.

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

MOTUTARA POINT COASTAL FOREST REMNANTS

Survey no.	Q06/033
Survey date	27 February 1997
Grid reference	Q06 446 305, Q06 439 311
Area	12 ha
Altitude	0-63 m asl

Ecological unit

- (a) Pohutukawa-puriri coastal forest on hillslope
- (b) Kanuka/manuka-ti kouka-pohutukawa coastal forest on headland
- (c) Pohutukawa coastal forest on steep hillslope

Landform/geology

Steep coastal headland of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

Vegetation

Narrow band of coastal forest on the south side of Motutara Point.

(a) The area around the trig is dominated by pohutukawa-puriri coastal forest, with frequent kohekohe, kowhai, taraire, and ti kouka. Mamaku and manuka occur occasionally.

(b) The coastal forest of the headland contains kanuka/manuka-ti kouka-pohutukawa forest, with some harakeke. Kikuyu and pampas are also present.

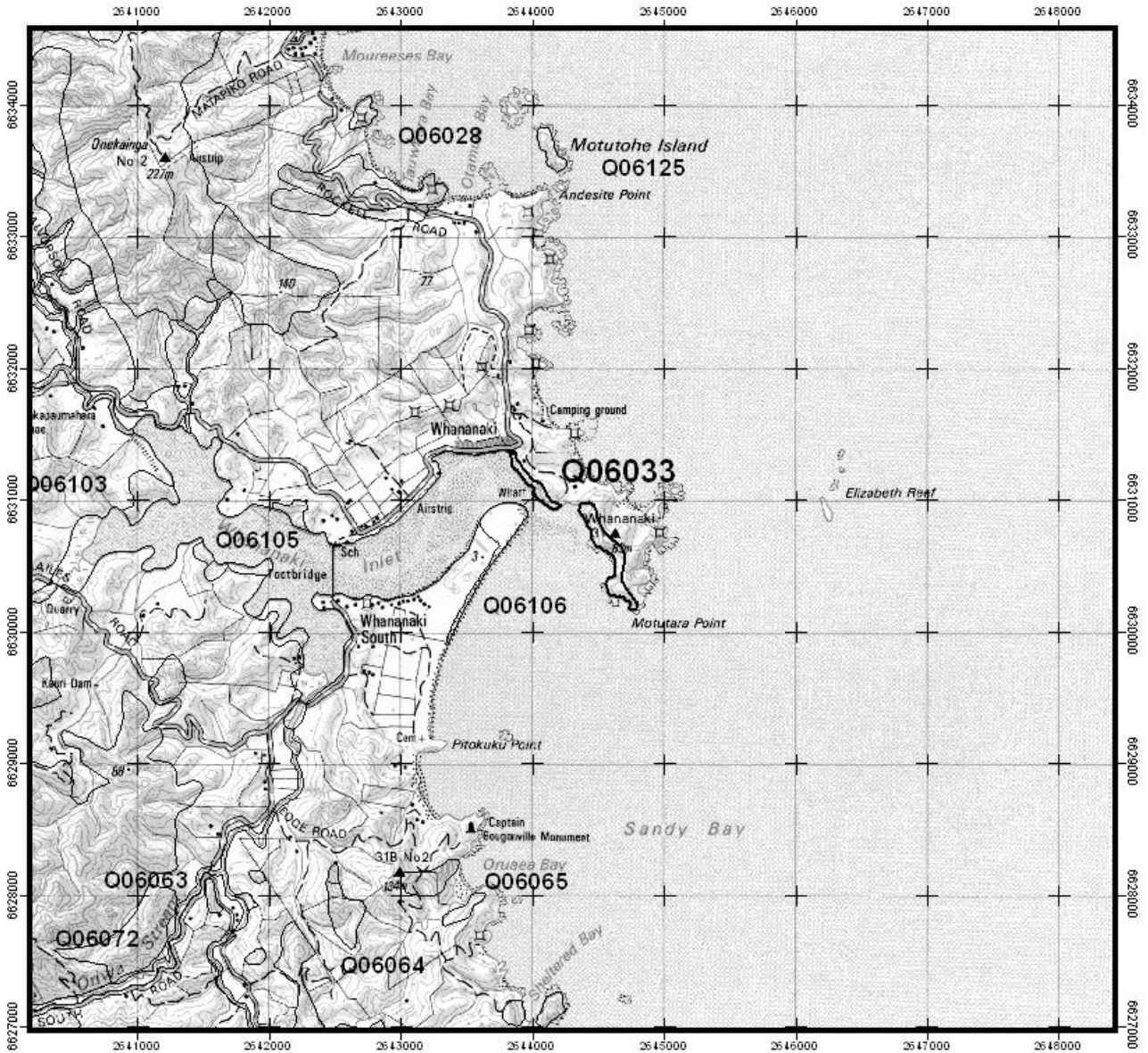
(c) The forest adjacent to the wharf is dominated by pohutukawa. Other species in this area include taraire, kohekohe, houpara, and kowhai. Tawapou is also present in this area.

Significant flora

Tawapou (Regionally Significant).

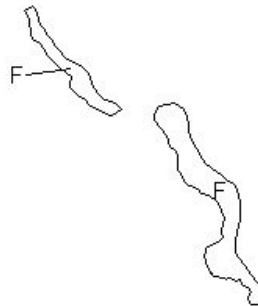
Fauna

Not surveyed.



Motutara Point Coastal Forest Remnants Q06/033

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



Significance

A diverse coastal forest featuring a regionally significant plant.

An example of coastal forest, which is a nationally rare forest type.

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

1.9 ha at this site is a recreation reserve administered by the Department of Conservation.