

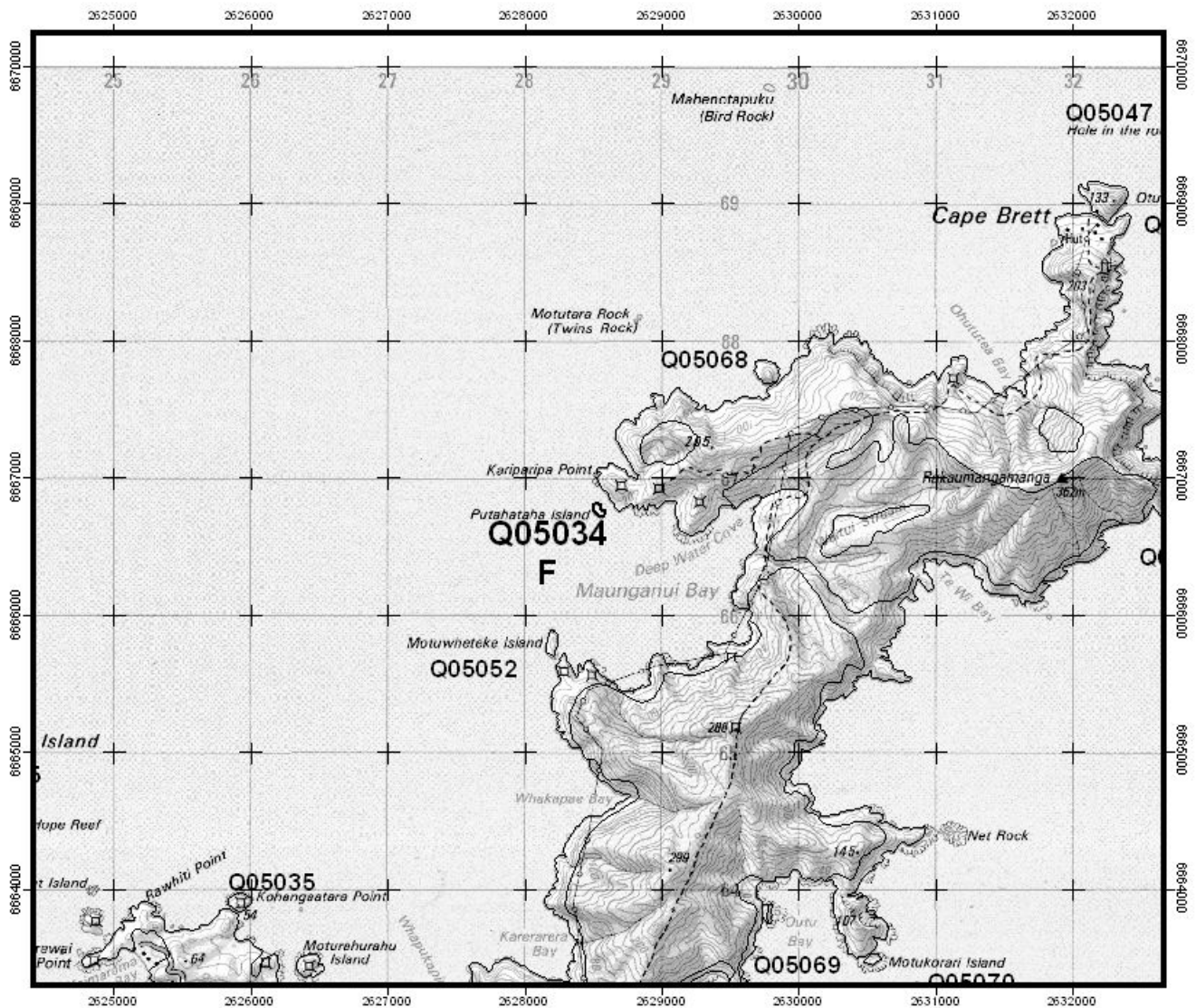
4.1.2 Islands

PUTAHATAHA ISLAND

Survey no. Q05/034
 Survey date 7 April 1998
 Grid reference Q05 285 667
 Area 0.6 ha
 Altitude 0-10 m asl

Ecological unit

(a) Coastal tussock-pohutukawa coastal association on hillslope



Landform/geology

Cliffed islet of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

Vegetation

(a) The island consists primarily of exposed rock, with the coastal tussock-pohutukawa association in vegetated areas. Harakeke, taupata and pohuehue occur in low amounts.

Significant flora

Coastal tussock (Range restricted).

Fauna

Black-backed gull, undetermined petrel species.

Significance

A representative site and an example of a nationally rare vegetation type. The only record of this vegetation type in the Ecological District.

Presence of a threatened plant species.

KOHANGAATARA POINT ISLAND

Survey no.	Q05/035
Survey date	7 April 1998
Grid reference	Q05 259 639
Area	2 ha
Altitude	0-54 m asl

Ecological unit

(a) Harakeke-pohutukawa coastal association on hillslope

Landform/geology

Cliffed islet of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

Vegetation

Vegetation consists of a harakeke-pohutukawa coastal association, with frequent kanuka.

Significant flora

Coastal maire (Regionally Significant), *Hebe* "Whangarei" (Regionally Significant).

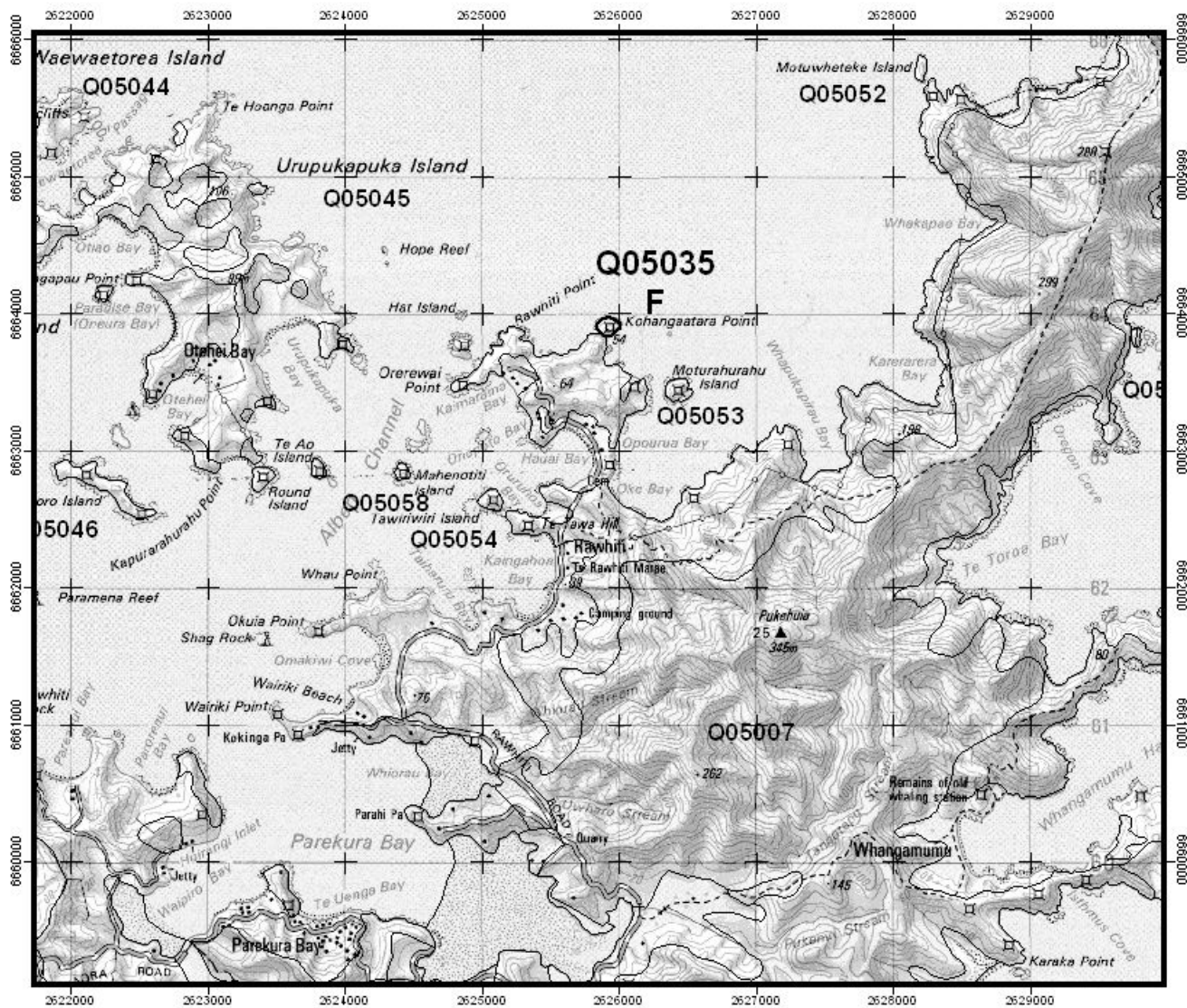
Fauna

Pied shag (Sparse), little shag, NZ kingfisher, grey warbler, silvereye, shore skink.

Significance

A representative site, and an example of a nationally rare vegetation type.

Presence of threatened and regionally significant species.



Kohangaatara Point Island Q05/035

Each grid is 1000m x 1000m

and = 100 ha

S = shrubland

F = forest

W = wetland

E = estuarine

D = duneland

MARRIOTT ISLAND

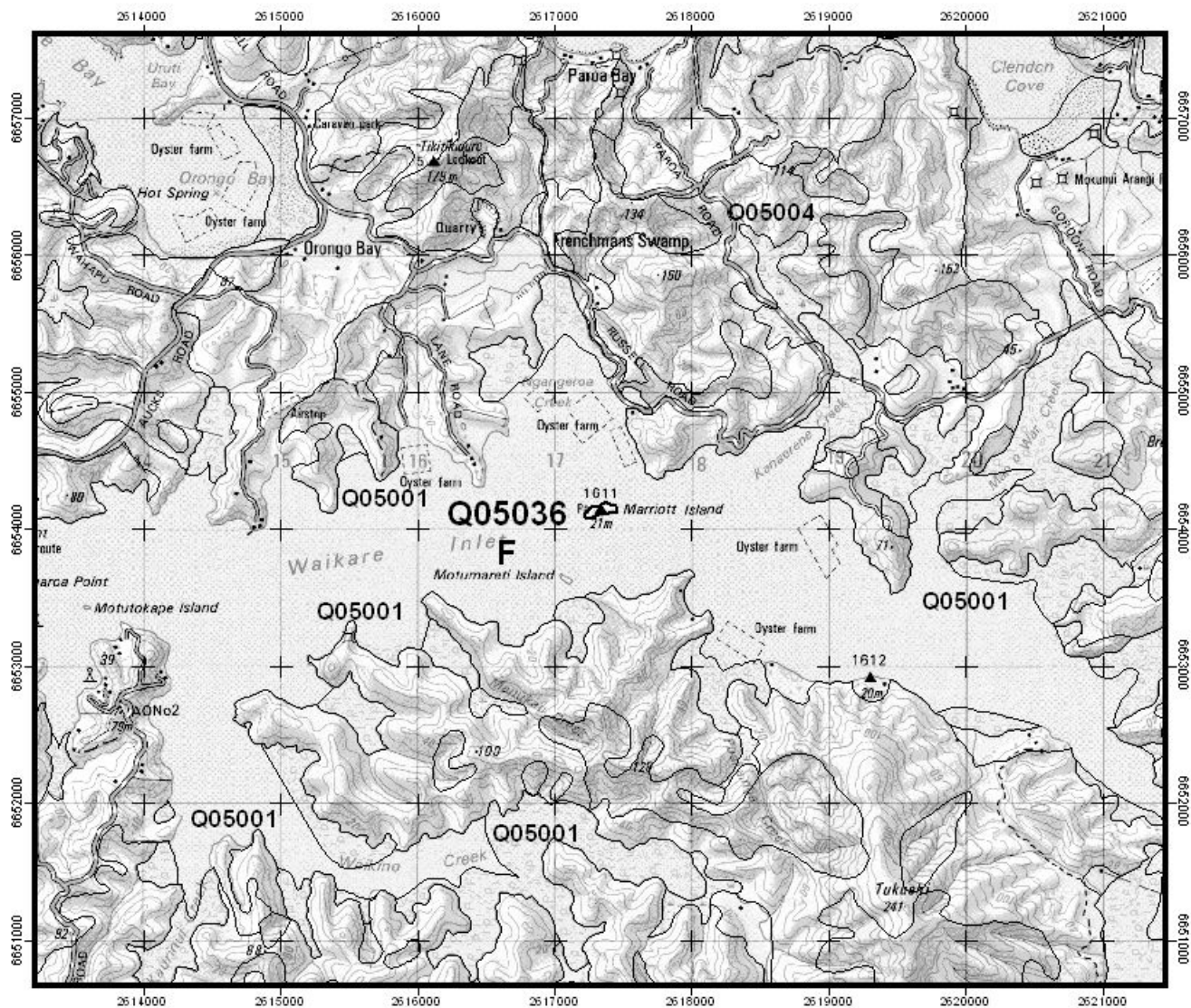
Survey no.	Q05/036
Survey date	6 April 1998
Grid reference	Q05 173 541
Area	1.5 ha
Altitude	0-21 m asl

Ecological unit

(a) Kanuka-pohutukawa coastal forest on hillslope

Landform/geology

Islet of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.



Marriott Island Q05/036

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

Vegetation

(a) This forest association is the common vegetation cover on the island. A variety of native and weed species are occasional including mamaku, ti kouka, *Coprosma* sp, karaka, totara, bracken, tobacco weed, wattle, and the sweet pea shrub.

Significant flora

Thelypteris confluens (Gradual Decline), *Hebe* "Whangarei" (Regionally Significant), *Psilatum nudum* (Regionally Significant).

Fauna

Past records of the white-fronted tern (Gradual Decline). Other species include NZ kingfisher and grey warbler.

Significance

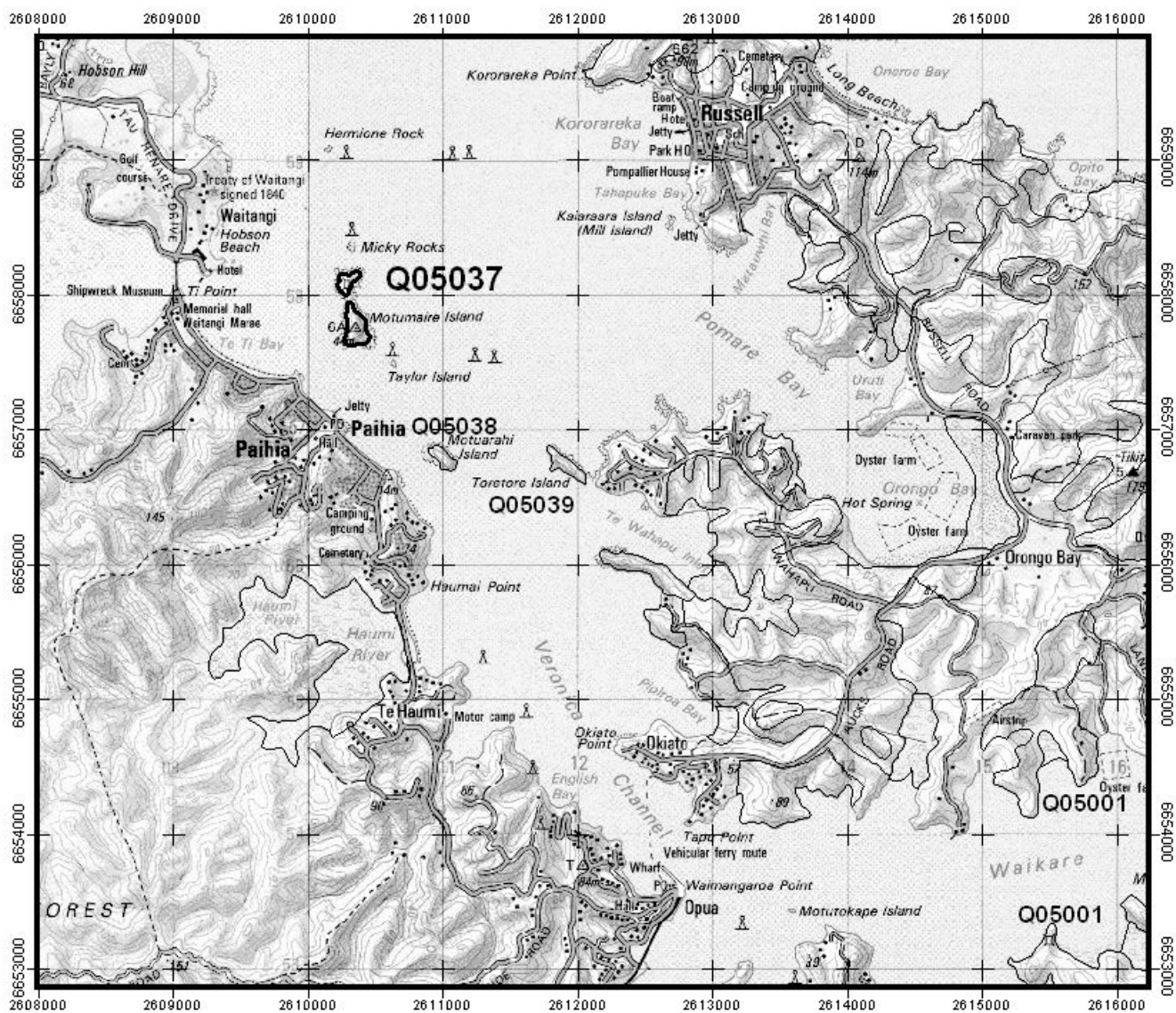
An example of a nationally rare vegetation type, and presence of threatened and regionally significant species.

MOTUMAIRE ISLAND & TAYLOR ISLAND

Survey no. Q05/037
 Survey date 6 April 1998
 Grid reference Q05 103 577
 Area 4 ha
 Altitude 0-44 m asl

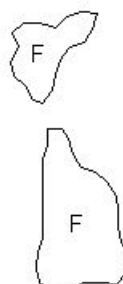
Ecological unit

(a) Kanuka coastal forest on hillslope



Motuarahe Island & Taylor Island Q05/037

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



Landform/geology

Cliffed islets of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

Vegetation

Kanuka forest covers the whole island, with a range of species occurring occasionally, including pohutukawa, hangehange, houpara, puriri, kowhai, totara, ti kouka, mamaku, karaka, and harakeke.

Fauna

Reef heron (Nationally Endangered), variable oystercatcher (Regionally Significant) and white-faced heron are breeding on the islands. Other species present are Caspian tern (Nationally Vulnerable), white-fronted tern (Gradual Decline), pied shag (Sparse), black-backed gull, grey warbler, NZ kingfisher, red-billed gull and silvereye. Shore skink have been recorded from this site.

Significance

The island is possum free and is an important habitat for threatened and regionally significant bird species.

An example of a nationally rare vegetation type.

3.6 ha at this site are a Historic Reserve administered by the Department of Conservation.

MOTUARAHI ISLAND

Survey no.	Q05/038
Survey date	6 April 1998
Grid reference	Q05 110 569
Area	2 ha
Altitude	0-132 m asl

Ecological unit

(a) Kanuka coastal forest on hillslope

Landform/geology

Cliffed islets of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

Vegetation

Vegetation consists of kanuka coastal forest with occasional pohutukawa, *Olearia* sp, totara, karaka, and mamaku.

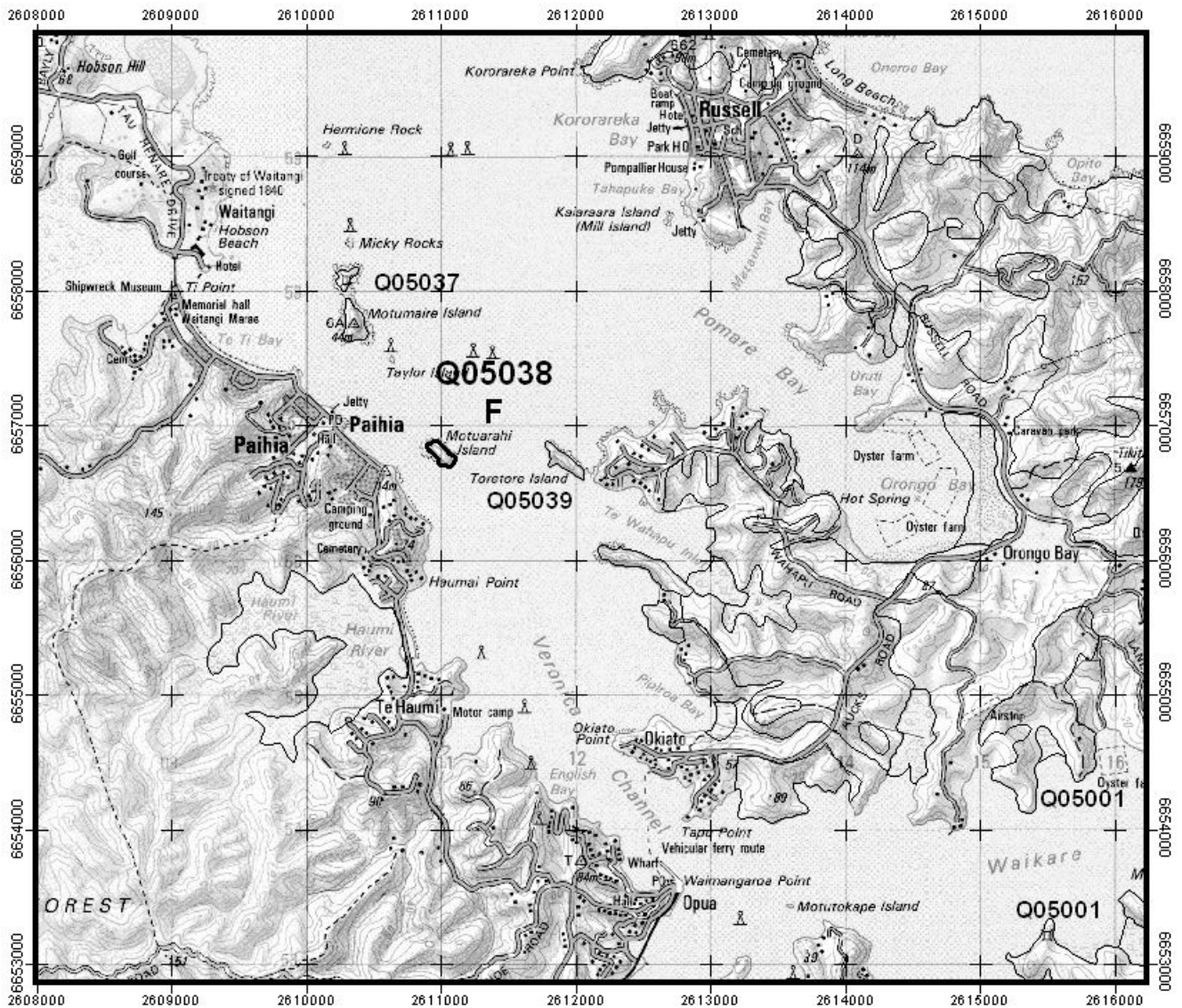
Fauna

Caspian tern (Nationally Vulnerable), variable oystercatcher (Regionally Significant), black-backed gull, red-billed gull, NZ kingfisher, welcome swallow, grey warbler, silvereye.

Significance

Presence of threatened and regionally significant species.

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



Motuarahi Island Q05/038

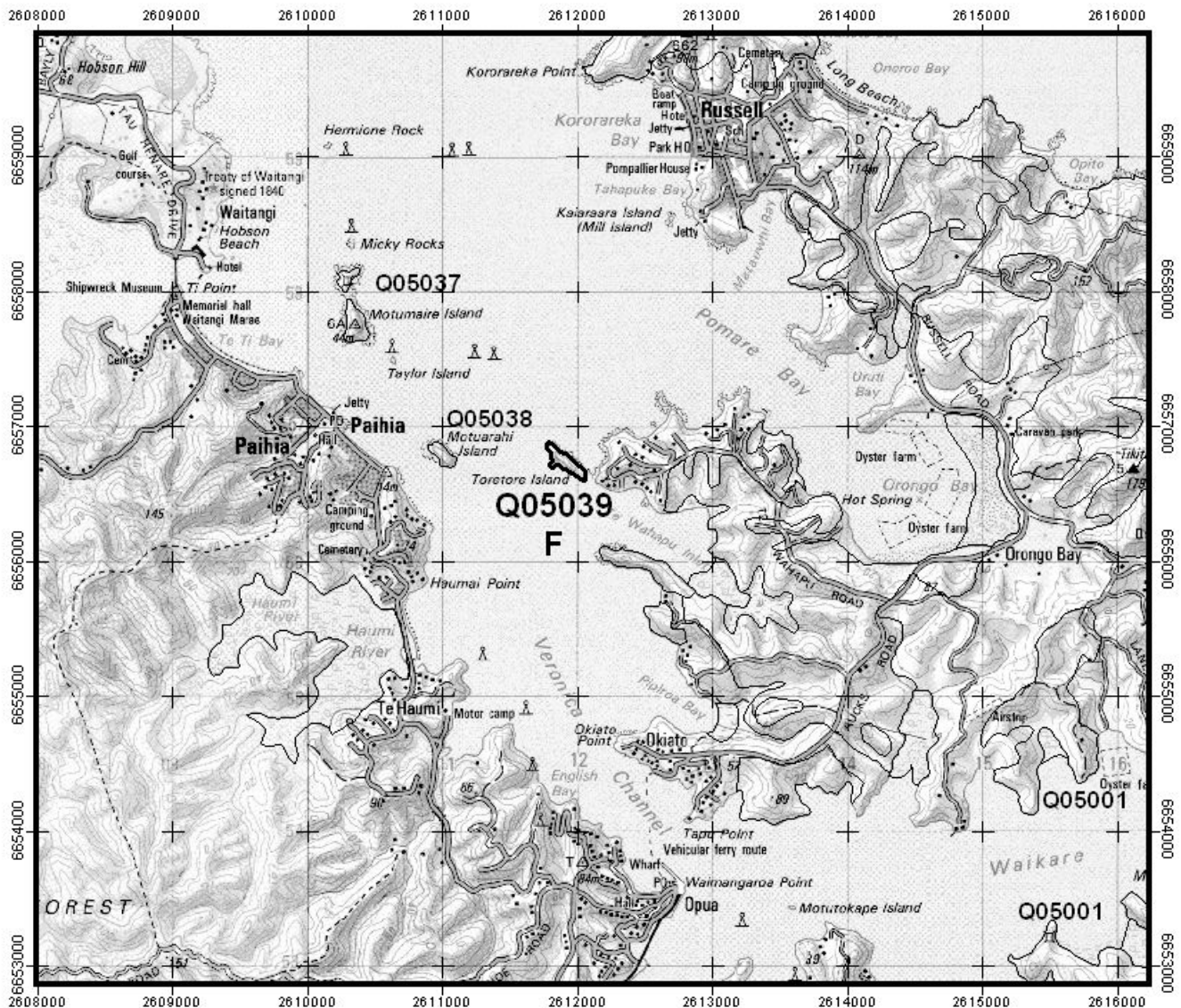
Each grid is 1000m x 1000m
 and = 100 ha
 S = shrubland
 F = forest
 W = wetland
 E = estuarine
 D = duneland

TORETORE ISLAND

Survey no. Q05/039
 Survey date 6 April 1998
 Grid reference Q05 119 568
 Area 3 ha
 Altitude 0-44 m asl

Ecological unit

(a) Totara coastal forest on hillslope



Toretore Island Q05/039

Each grid is 1000m x 1000m

and = 100 ha

S = shrubland

F = forest

W = wetland

E = estuarine

D = duneland

Landform/geology

Cliffed islets of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

Vegetation

Totara coastal forest covers the island, with frequent pohutukawa and kanuka, and occasional kohekohe, kowhai, *Coprosma* sp, puriri, houpara, and *Pittosporum umbellatum*.

Fauna

Pied shag (Sparse), red-billed gull, NZ kingfisher, grey warbler, silvereve, NI fantail, tui.

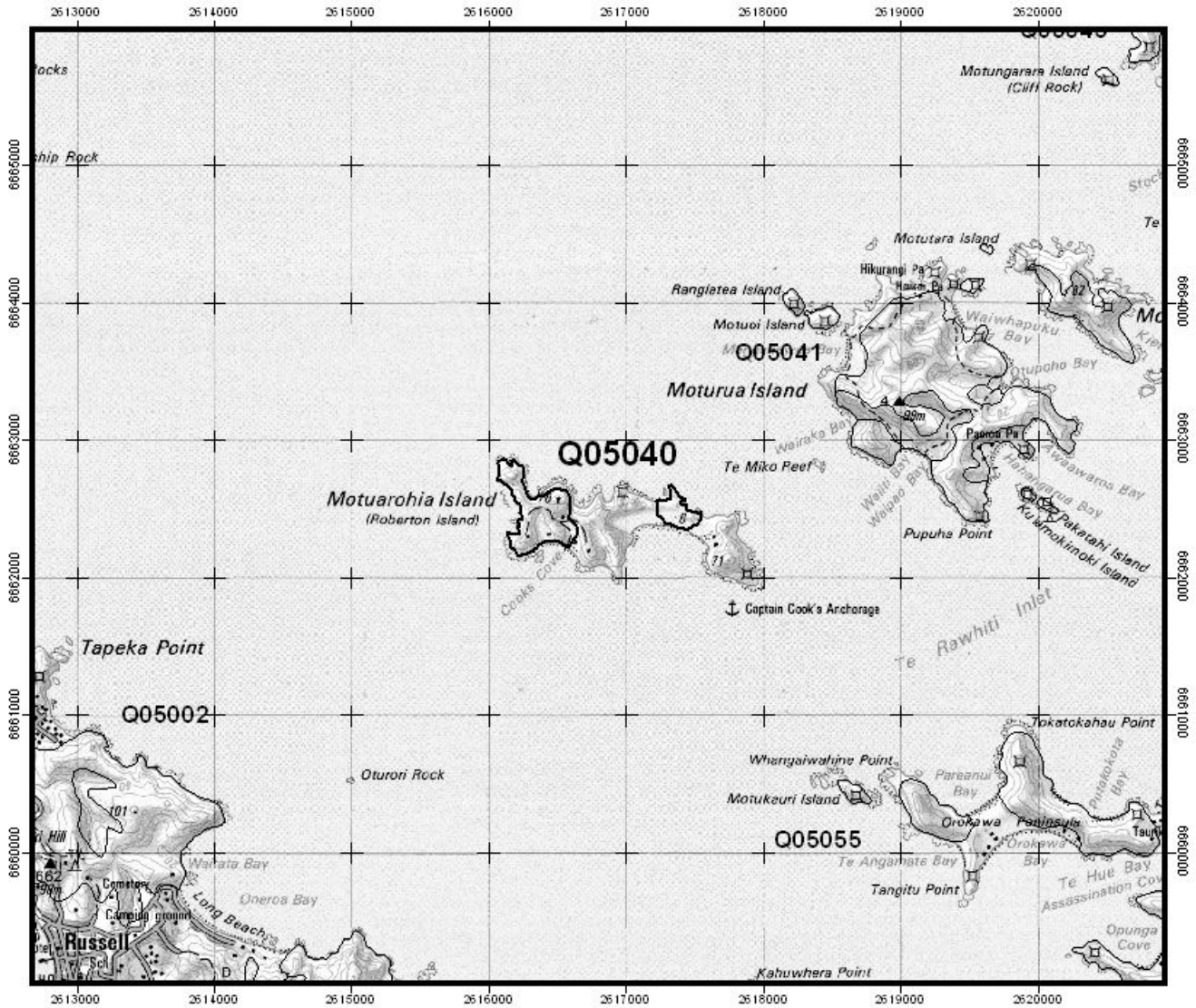
Significance

Representative site, and presence of a threatened bird species.

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

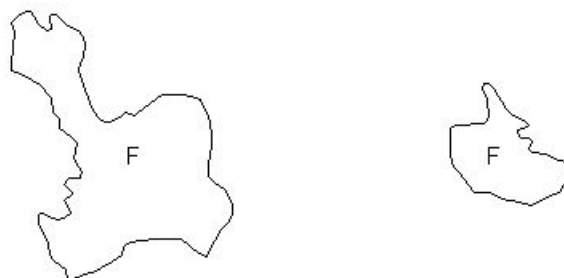
MOTUAROHIA ISLAND

Survey no. Q05/040
 Survey date 7 April 1998
 Grid reference Q05 163 625, Q05 173 625
 Area 25 ha
 Altitude 0-78 m asl



Motuarohia Island Q05/040

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



Ecological unit

- (a) Pohutukawa coastal forest on headland and hillslope
- (b) Pohutukawa-kanuka coastal forest on steep hillslope
- (c) Kanuka coastal forest on hillslope

Landform/geology

Cliffed island of Waipapa Terrane greywacke with Pleistocene (last interglacial) beach conglomerate and Holocene beach and dune sand in bay on south coast.

Vegetation

- (a) Pohutukawa forest occurs on headlands and hillslopes on the north west side of the island. Kanuka and houpara are frequent, with harakeke occasional.
- (b) Pohutukawa dominant forest with kanuka occurs along the steep northern faces of the island. Maritime pines are frequent along the edges of these faces while harakeke is occasional.
- (c) The remainder of the site consists of kanuka forest. Associated species include houpara, tree fern, pohutukawa, hangehange, and *Pittosporum umbellatum*.

Fauna

NI brown kiwi (Serious Decline) have been reliably reported on the island by the resident owner. Breeding reef heron (Nationally Endangered), northern New Zealand dotterel (Sparse) and variable oystercatcher (Regionally Significant) are present. Other birds recorded include northern little blue penguin (Gradual Decline), pied shag (Sparse), Australasian harrier, NI fantail, grey warbler, little shag, morepork, NZ kingfisher, red-billed gull, silvereye, tui and welcome swallow. Pacific gecko (Gradual Decline) are present.

Significance

An example of a nationally rare vegetation type and a representative site for type (a) pohutukawa coastal forest

Presence of threatened and regionally significant birds and a threatened lizard species.

2.9 ha of this island are a Recreation Reserve administered by the Department of Conservation.

MOTURUA ISLAND & SURROUNDS

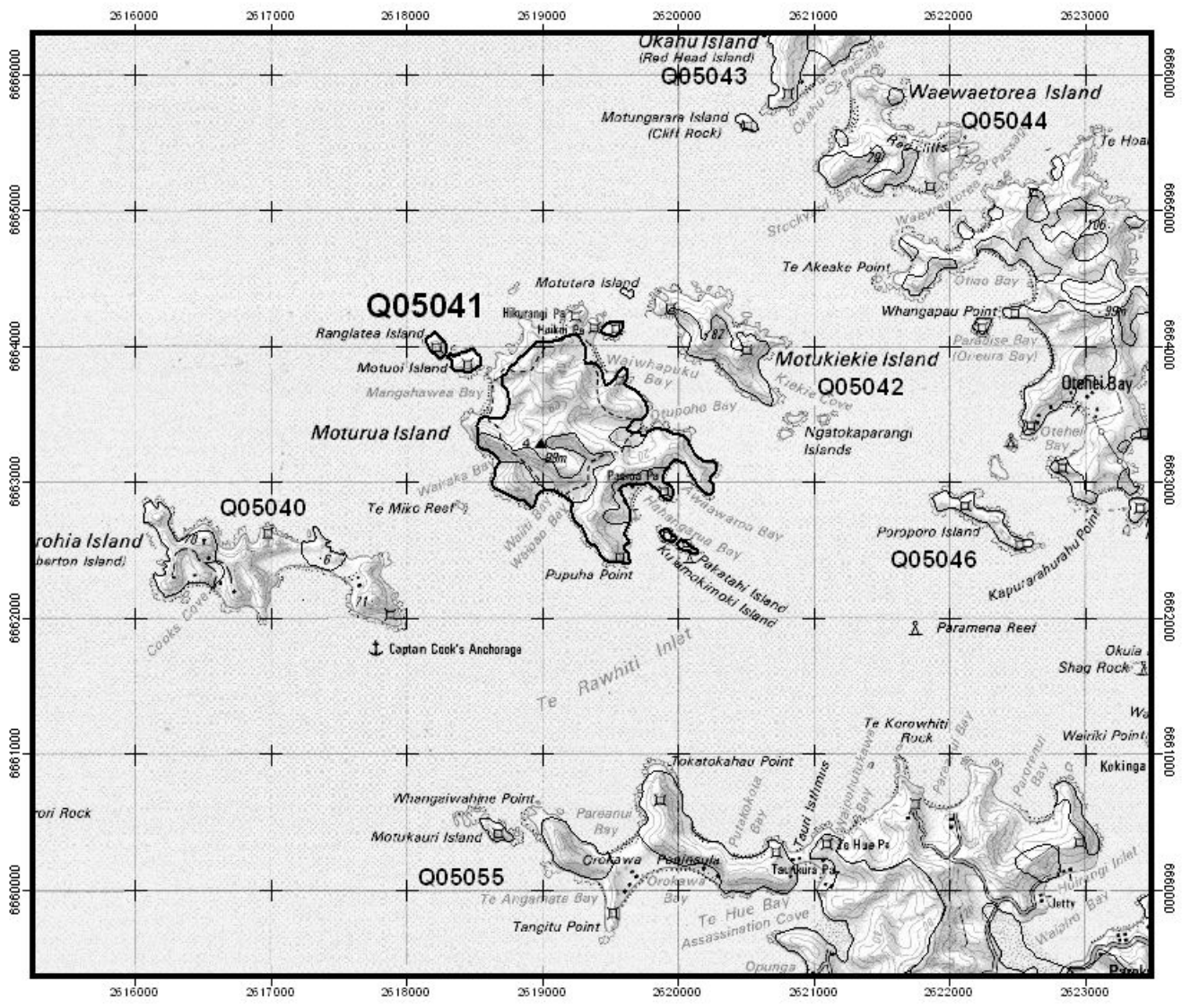
Survey no.	Q05/041
Survey date	7 April 1998
Grid reference	Q05 194 632, Q05 182 640, Q05 195 641, Q05 200 625, Q05 184 639, Q05 198 626
Area	145 ha (29 ha forest, 116 ha shrubland)
Altitude	0-99 m asl

Ecological unit

- (a) Kanuka coastal forest on hillslope
- (b) Kanuka coastal shrubland on hillslope

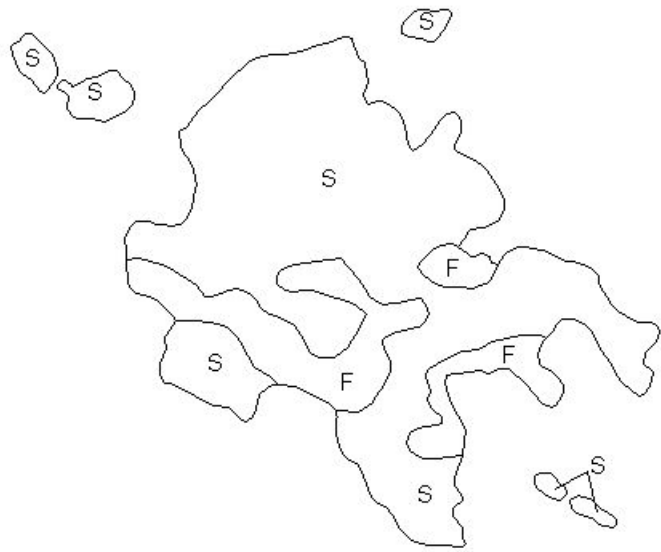
Landform/geology

Cliffed island and islets of Waipapa Terrane greywacke with Holocene beach, dune and colluvial sediments in pocket embayments.



Moturua Island & surrounds Q05/041

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



Vegetation

(a) Kanuka coastal forest dominates most of the southern side of Moturua Island. Pohutukawa can be found on the edges of this area, with occasional mahoe, *Coprosma* sp, hangehange, ti kouka, mamaku, kohekohe, and harakeke throughout.

(b) At the northern end of the island, kanuka shrubland is the dominant vegetation type. Associated species include cutty grass, ti kouka, *Pinus* sp. and pampas.

Type (b) vegetation is repeated on Motuoi Island and Rangiatea Island. Pohutukawa, houpara, *Coprosma* sp, kowharawhara and coastal tussock are frequent. *Pittosporum umbellatum*, *Olearia* sp., native broom, rengarenga lily and harakeke are occasional.

The two small islands to the north of Moturua Island (Rangiatea and Motuoi) are both dominated by type (b) vegetation. Motuoi Island also has frequent pohutukawa.

The two small islands to the south of Moturua Island (Pakatahi and Kuiamokimoki) are also both dominated by type (b) vegetation, and both also have frequent pohutukawa.

Significant flora

The threatened plants *Senecio scaberulus* (Nationally Endangered), *Brachyglottis kirkii* (Serious Decline), *Daucus glochidiatus* (Serious Decline), pingao (Gradual Decline), *Calystegia marginata* (Sparse), and coastal tussock (Range Restricted) have been recorded on Moturua Island, as well as *Pratia angulata* (Regionally Significant) and *Ranunculus urvilleanus* (Regionally Significant). *Hebe* sp. "Whangarei" (Regionally Significant) has been recorded on Rangiatea Island.

Fauna

NI brown kiwi (Serious Decline) and NI robin (Regionally Significant) have both been transferred to the island, and were present in low numbers in 2003. There have been recent records of the northern New Zealand dotterel (Sparse) and variable oystercatcher (Regionally Significant). Caspian tern (Nationally Vulnerable) and white-fronted tern (Gradual Decline) have been recorded in the past. Other records include pied shag (Sparse), grey-faced petrel, Australasian gannet, Australasian harrier, black-backed gull, NI fantail, grey warbler, little shag, morepork, NZ kingfisher, paradise shelduck, red-billed gull, silvereye, tui and welcome swallow. Banded kokopu (Regionally Significant) and copper skink have both been recorded. The threatened snail *Phenacobelix brooki* (Range Restricted) is found on this island.

Significance

This group of islands displays a diversity of bird life including several threatened bird species, two of which have been successfully introduced to Moturua Island. Presence of threatened and regionally significant plant species and a threatened snail species.

Representative site for type (a) kanuka coastal forest.

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