

### Motukumara Island Q05/049

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

#### FLAT ROCK ISLAND

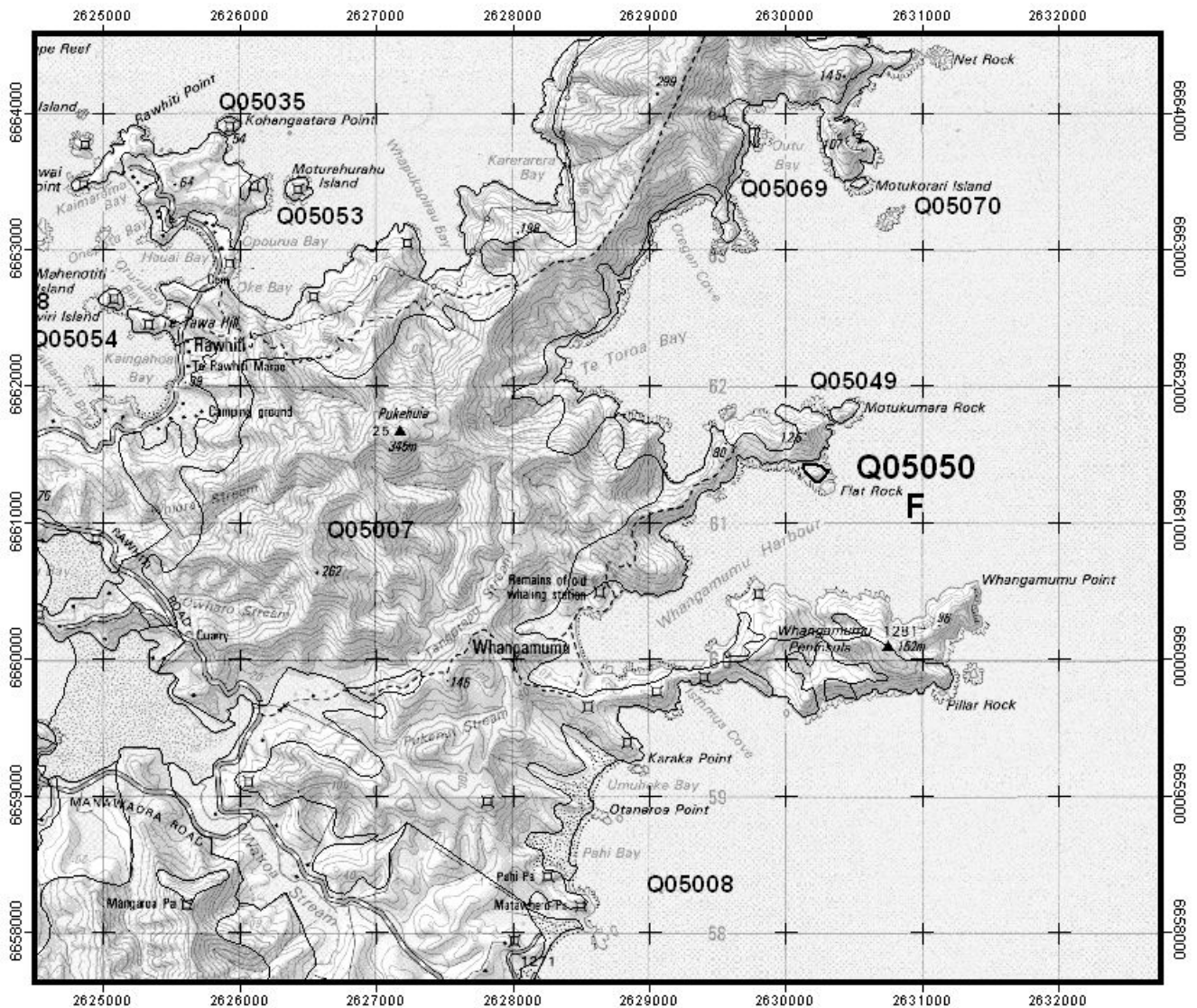
Survey no. Q05/050  
 Survey date 27 April 1998  
 Grid reference Q05 302 613  
 Area 1.5 ha  
 Altitude 0-40 m asl

#### *Ecological unit*

(a) Pohutukawa-kanuka coastal forest on hillslope

#### *Landform/geology*

Cliffed islet of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.



## Flat Rock Island Q05/050

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

### **Vegetation**

This association is the dominant forest cover. A range of species are occasional, including, houpara, mapou, hangehange, mingimingi, *Coprosma* sp., harakeke, kowharawhara, coastal tussock and rengarenga lily.

### **Significant flora**

Coastal tussock (Range Restricted), coastal maire (Regionally Significant), *Hebe* "Whangarei" (Regionally Significant).

### **Fauna**

The snail Punctidae sp. 230 (Range Restricted). Black-backed gull, grey warbler, silvereeye, welcome swallow.

### **Significance**

An example of a nationally rare vegetation type. Presence of a threatened snail species, and threatened and regionally significant plant species.

## WAIWIRI ISLAND

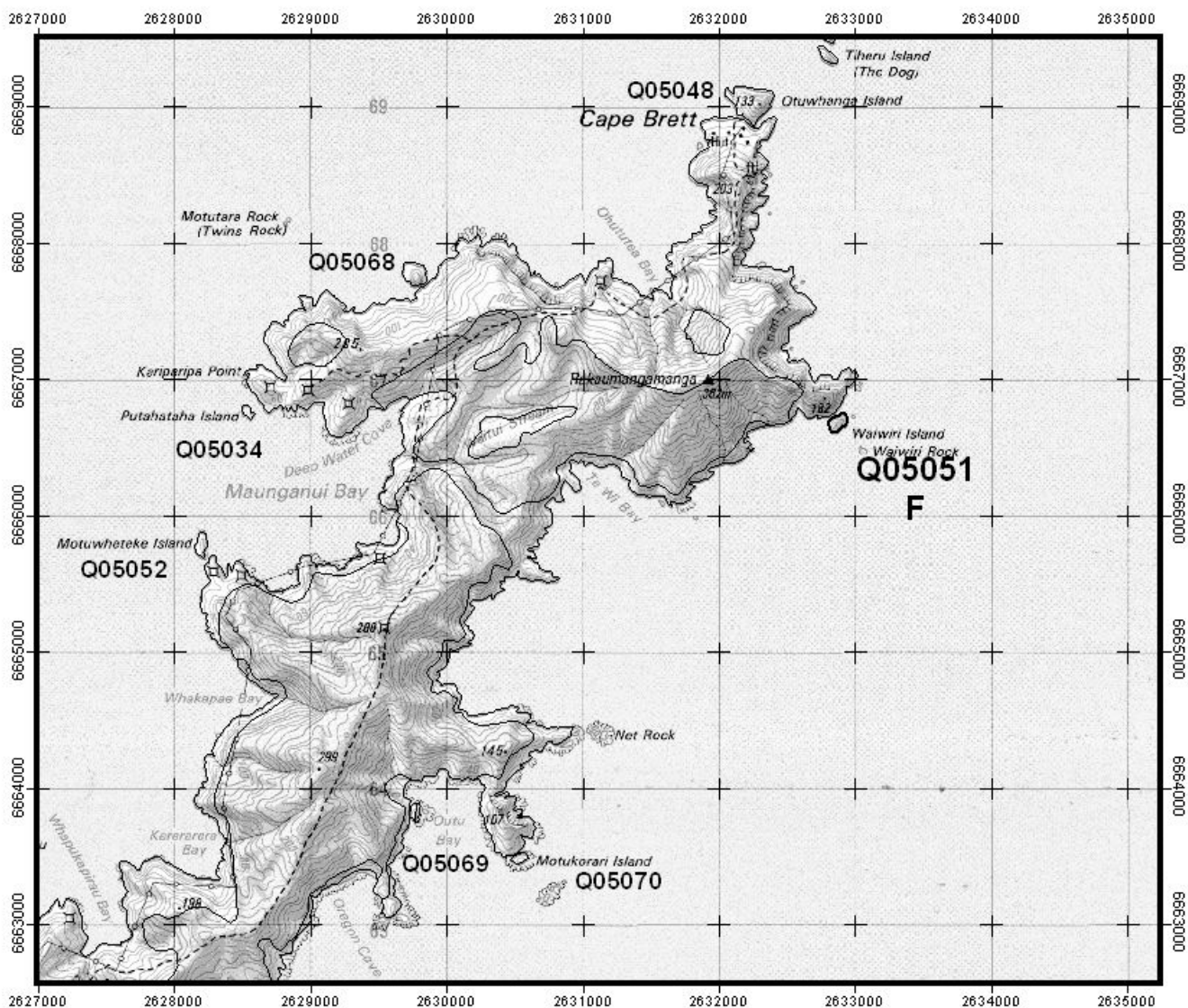
Survey no. Q05/051  
Survey date 27 April 1998  
Grid reference Q05 328 666  
Area 1.3 ha  
Altitude 0-40 m asl

### *Ecological unit*

(a) Coastal mahoe-harakeke-pohutukawa coastal association on hillslope

### *Landform/geology*

Cliffed islet of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.



## Waiwiri Island Q05/051

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

### ***Vegetation***

This association is common along with houpara, cutty grass and coastal tussock, which are occasional.

### ***Significant flora***

Coastal tussock (Range Restricted), coastal mahoe (Regionally Significant), coastal maire (Regionally Significant), tawapou (Regionally Significant).

### ***Fauna***

Breeding grey-faced petrel, red-billed gull, silvereye, shore skink.

### ***Significance***

Representative example of a nationally rare habitat type.

Presence of threatened and regionally significant plants.

The only record of type (a) in the Ecological District.

## **MOTUWHETEKE ISLAND**

Survey no.	Q05/052
Survey date	7 April 1998
Grid reference	Q05 281 657
Area	1.2 ha
Altitude	0-20 m asl

### ***Ecological unit***

(a) Coastal tussock-harakeke coastal association on hillslope

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

Cliffed islet of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

### ***Vegetation***

This association is common over the island with frequent kanuka. Pohutukawa, taupata, bracken and rengarenga lily are occasional.

### ***Significant flora***

Coastal tussock (Range Restricted).

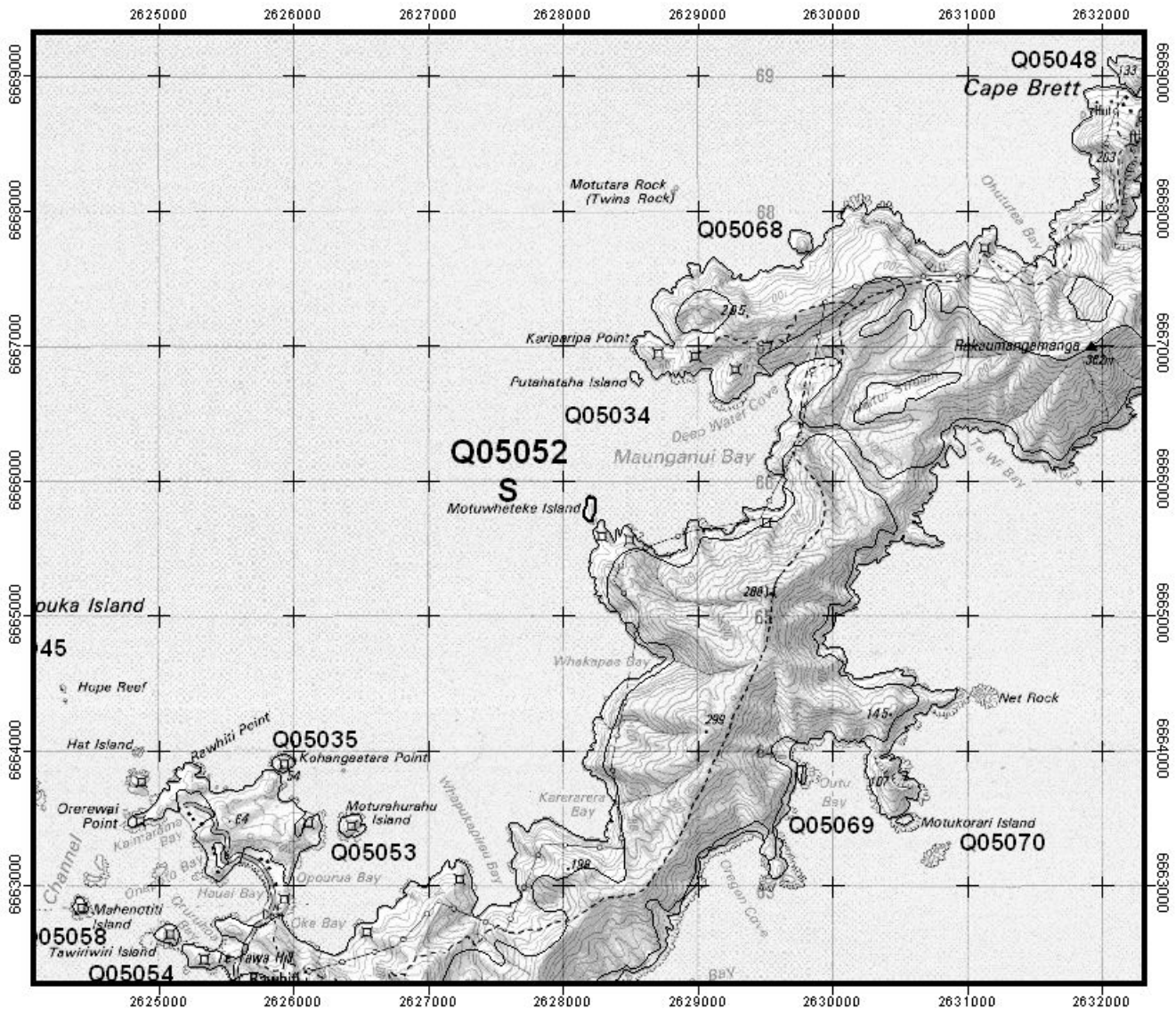
### ***Fauna***

Breeding white-fronted tern (Gradual Decline), black-backed gull, grey-faced petrel, red-billed gull, grey warbler.

### ***Significance***

Representative site supporting a breeding threatened bird species.

Presence of a threatened plant species.



## Motuwheteki Island Q05/052

Each grid is 1000m x 1000m  
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 W = wetland  
 E = estuarine  
 D = duneland

### MOTURAHURAHU ISLAND

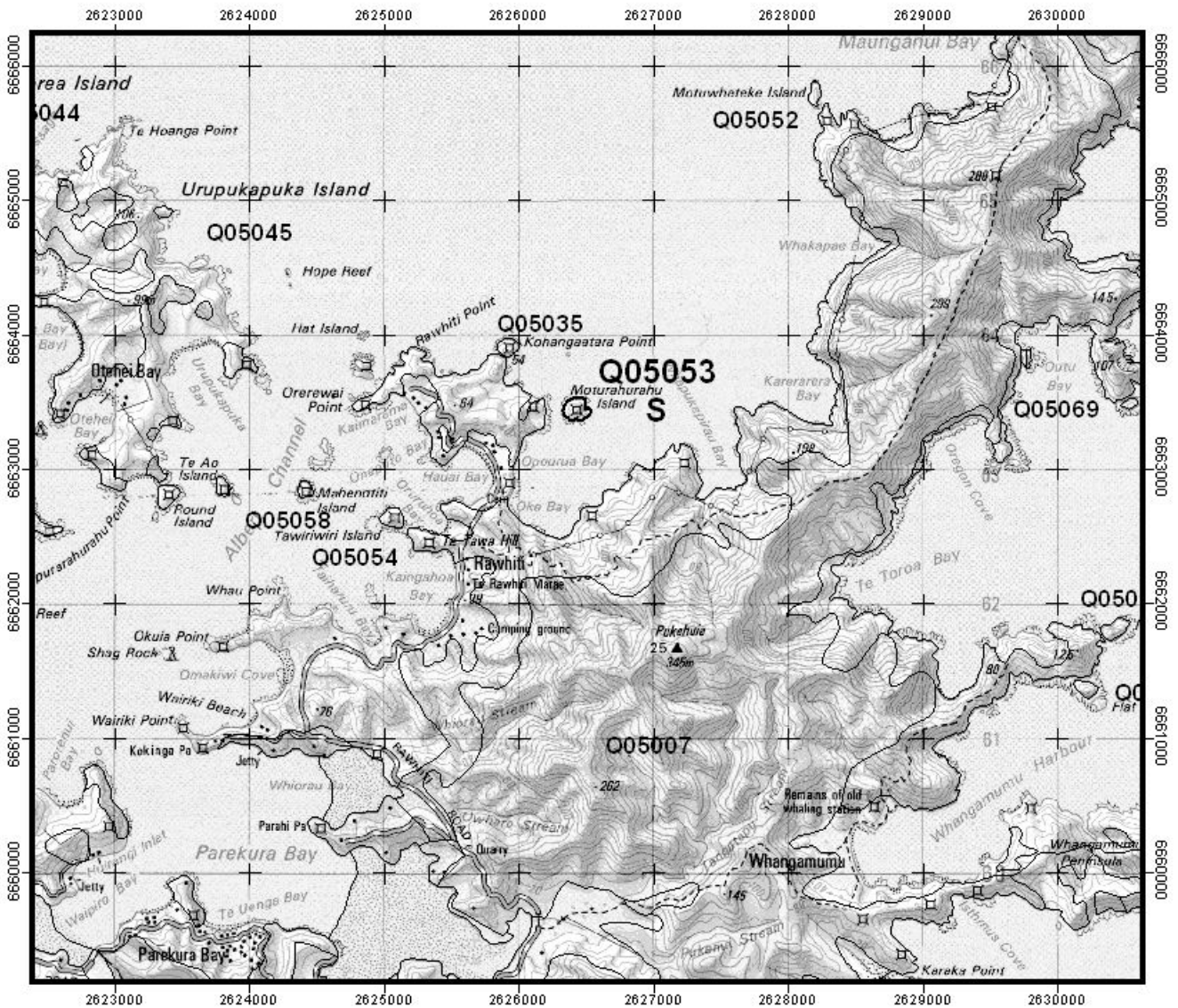
Survey no. Q05/053  
 Survey date 7 April 1998  
 Grid reference Q05 264 634  
 Area 2.5 ha  
 Altitude 0-45 m asl

#### *Ecological unit*

(a) Kanuka coastal shrubland

#### *Landform/geology*

Cliffed islet of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.



## Moturahurahu Island Q05/053

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

### **Vegetation**

Kanuka is abundant on the island with harakeke frequent. Pohutukawa, hangehange, mahoe, *Hebe* sp., cutty grass, the sweet pea shrub and pampas are occasional.

### **Significant flora**

Uncommon species recorded on the island include coastal maire and *Hebe* "Whangarei" (both Regionally Significant).

### **Fauna**

Little shag, black-backed gull, grey-faced petrel, grey warbler, red-billed gull, silvereve, shore skink.

### **Significance**

Coastal shrubland supporting two regionally significant plants.

## TAWIRIWIRI ISLAND

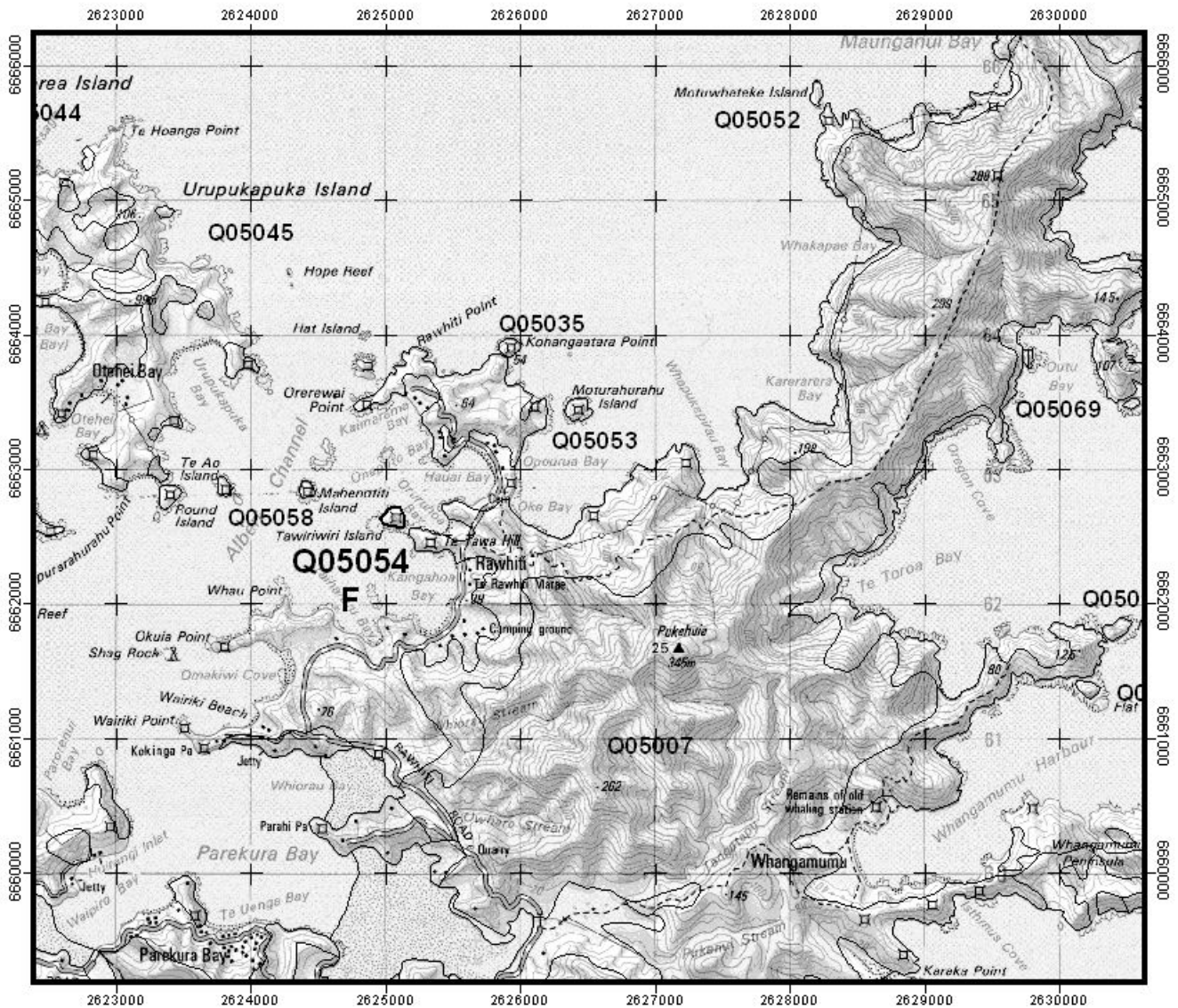
Survey no. Q05/054  
 Survey date 7 April 1998  
 Grid reference Q05 250 626  
 Area 2 ha  
 Altitude 0-30 m asl

### *Ecological unit*

(a) Pohutukawa coastal forest association on hillslope

### *Landform/geology*

Cliffed islet of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.



Tawiriwiri Island Q05/054

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

### ***Vegetation***

(a) Open coastal forest, with scattered pohutukawa and mahoe. Karaka and coastal maire are present in low numbers. Large-seeded coprosma and kawakawa make up the majority of the subcanopy. Wattle is common on the island; other weeds include pampas, mothplant, and sweet pea shrub.

### ***Significant flora***

Coastal maire (Regionally Significant).

### ***Fauna***

Black-backed gull, grey warbler, NI fantail, silvereye.

### ***Significance***

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

## **MOTUKAURI ISLAND (A)**

Survey no.	Q05/055
Survey date	7 April 1998
Grid reference	Q05 186 604
Area	2.4 ha
Altitude	0-45 m asl

### ***Ecological unit***

(a) Kanuka coastal forest on hillslope

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

Cliffed islet of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

### ***Vegetation***

Kanuka forest is abundant over the island. Pohutukawa and the sweet pea shrub are frequent. Species that appear in low numbers are, kowhai, *Pittosporum umbellatum*, houpara, kohekohe, cutty grass, rangiora and wattle.

### ***Significant flora***

*Hebe* "Whangarei" (Regionally Significant).

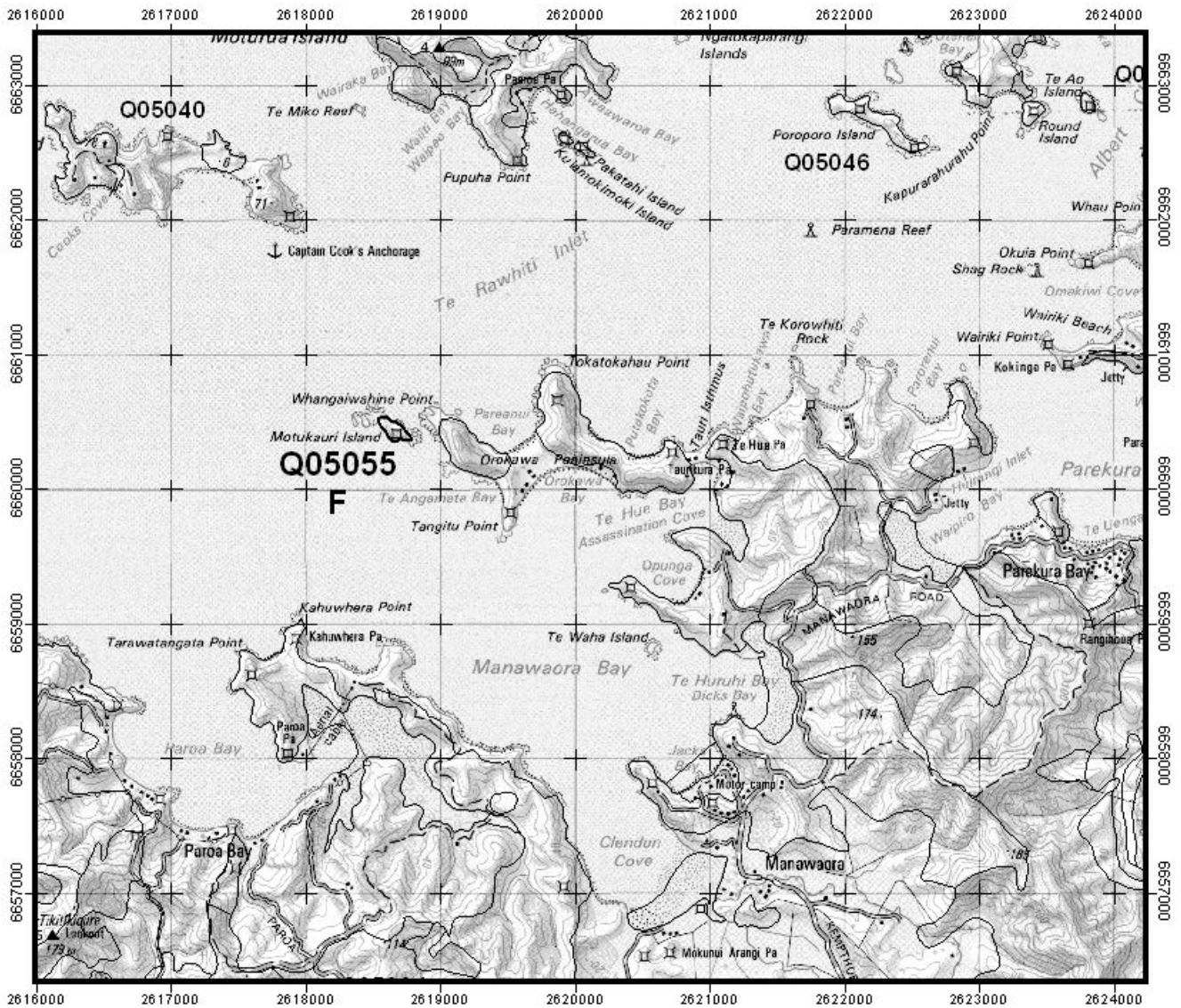
### ***Fauna***

Past breeding records for pied shag (Sparse), and variable oystercatcher (Regionally Significant). Other fauna species recorded on the island are black-backed gull, NI fantail, grey warbler, NZ kingfisher, red-billed gull, shining cuckoo, silvereye and welcome swallow.

### ***Significance***

Coastal forest supporting threatened and regionally significant species.





**Motukauri Island (a) Q05/055**

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 D = duneland

**MAHENOTITI ISLAND**

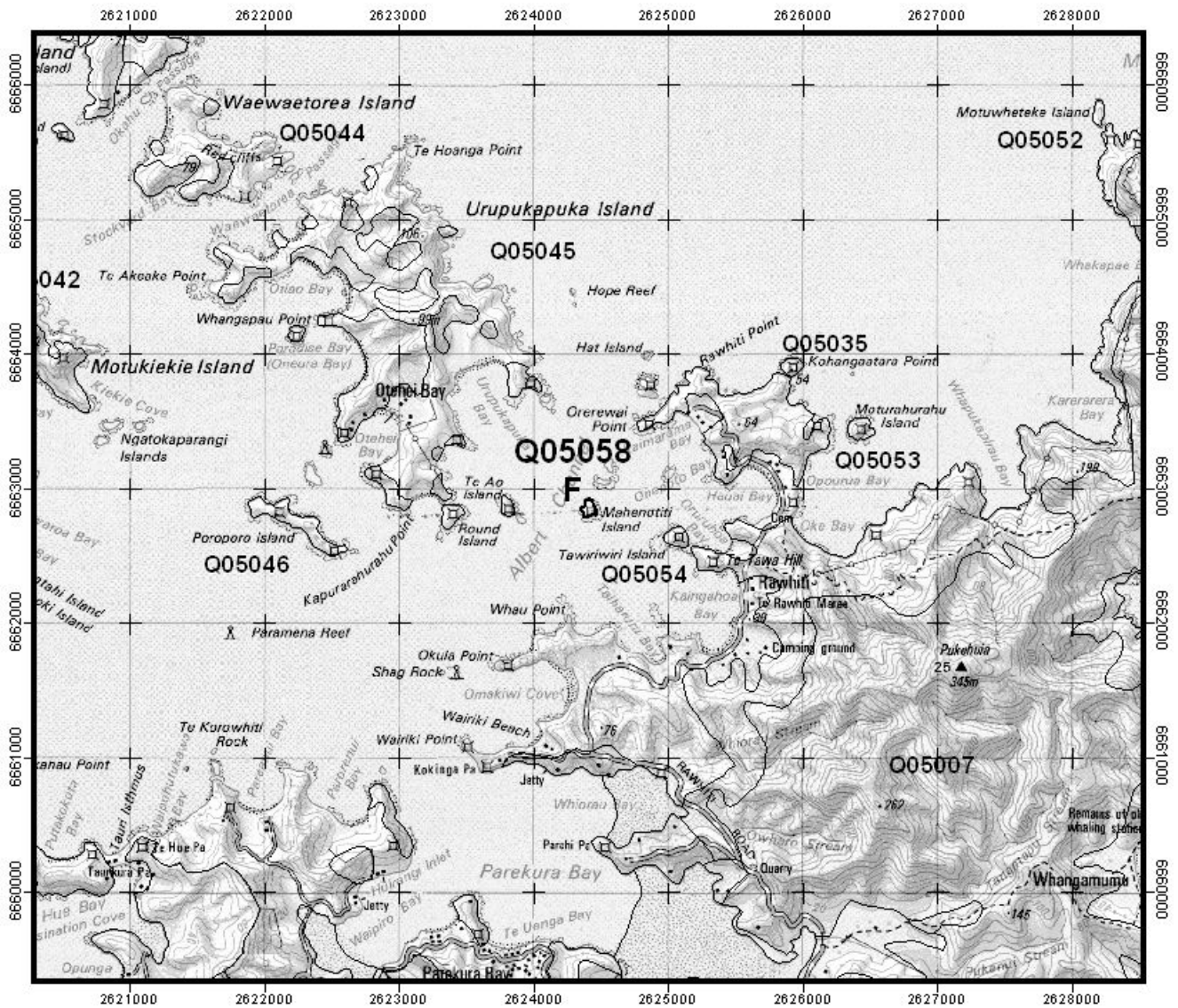
Survey no. Q05/058  
 Survey date 7 April 1998  
 Grid reference Q05 244 628  
 Area 1 ha  
 Altitude 0-20 m asl

**Ecological unit**

(a) Kanuka-pohutukawa coastal forest on hillslope

**Landform/geology**

Cliffed islet of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.



## Mahenotiti Island Q05/058

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

### Vegetation

This association is common over the island occurring with frequent bracken and occasional hangehange, coastal tussock and kowharawhara.

### Significant flora

Coastal tussock (Range Restricted), *Hebe* "Whangarei" (Regionally Significant).

### Fauna

Australasian gannet, black-backed gull, grey-faced petrel, grey warbler, silvereeye.

### Significance

An example of a nationally rare vegetation type.

Presence of threatened and regionally significant plant species.

## MOTUKIORE ISLAND

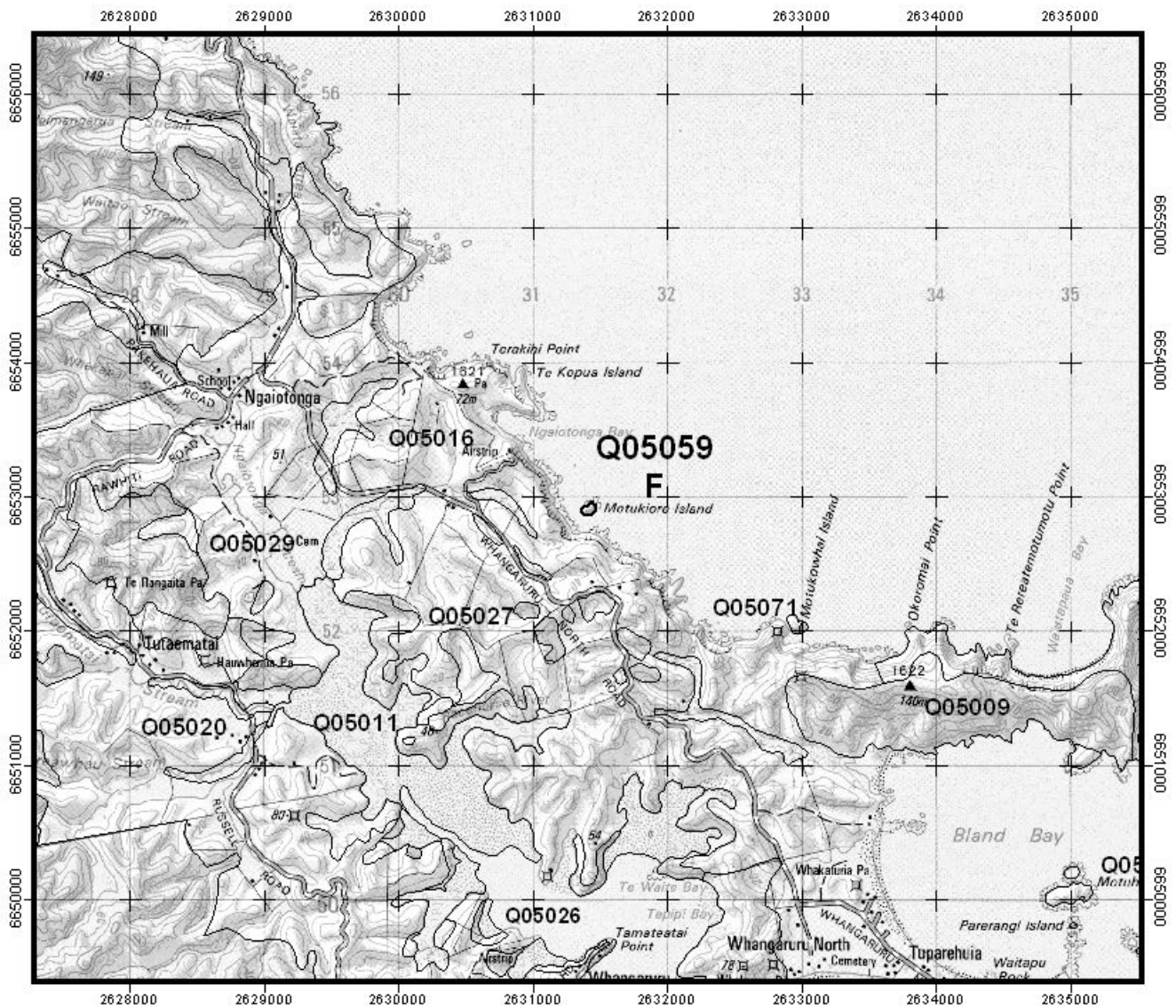
Survey no. Q05/059  
 Survey date 28 April 1998  
 Grid reference Q05 314 529  
 Area 0.7 ha  
 Altitude 0-20 m asl

### *Ecological unit*

- (a) Pohutukawa coastal forest on hillslope
- (b) Harakeke coastal flaxland on hillslope

### *Landform/geology*

Cliffed islet of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.



## Motukiore Island Q05/059

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

### **Vegetation**

(a) In the northern area of the island, pohutukawa forest is dominant. Bracken, kowharawhara, and rengarenga lily are frequent, and native broom, hangehange, taupata, *Hebe* sp., and the invasive prickly hakea are occasional.

(b) A small area of harakeke can be found on the southern side of the island. Frequent species include, pohutukawa, hangehange, whau, *Coprosma* sp., *Hebe* sp., kowharawhara and bracken. Species that occur in low amounts are kawakawa, houpara, mapou, taupata and coastal tussock. (This area is not shown on the map).

### **Significant flora**

Coastal tussock (Range Restricted), *Hebe* "Whangarei" (Regionally Significant).

### **Fauna**

Pied shag (Sparse), grey-faced petrel.

### **Significance**

An example of a nationally rare vegetation type.

Presence of a threatened bird species, and threatened and regionally significant plant species.

Representative site for type (a) pohutukawa coastal forest.

## **RIMARIKI ISLAND & SURROUNDS**

Survey no.	Q05/060
Survey date	28 April 1998
Grid reference	Q05 416 406
Area	22 ha (11 ha forest, 11 ha shrubland)
Altitude	0-60 m asl

### **Ecological unit**

- (a) Pohutukawa-karo coastal forest on hillslope
- (b) Harakeke coastal flaxland on hillslope
- (c) Bracken-harakeke coastal association on hillslope
- (d) Pohutukawa-harakeke coastal association on hillslope
- (e) Pohutukawa coastal forest on hillslope
- (f) Coastal tussock coastal association on hillslope

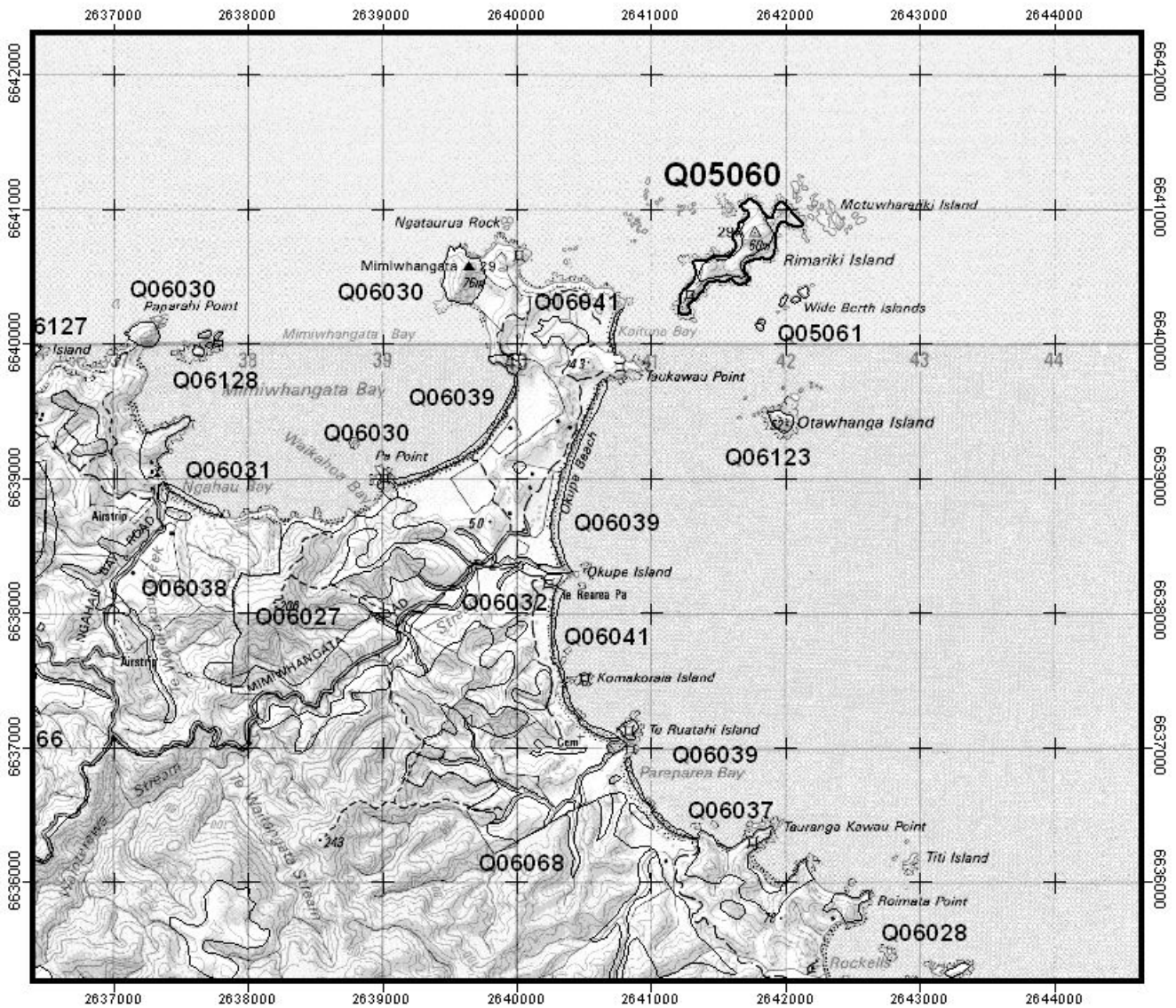
### **Landform/geology**

Cliffed islands of Waipapa Terrane greywacke with Holocene beach and dune sand in bay on north side of Rimariki Island.

### **Vegetation**

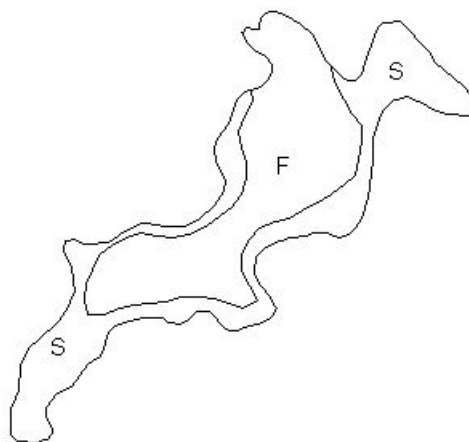
(a) On the western side of Rimariki Island this association is abundant. Hangehange and harakeke are frequent and kawakawa, *Coprosma* sp., mamaku, ti kouka and bracken are occasional.

(b) On a coastal terrace on the western side of Rimariki Island harakeke is dominant with frequent spinifex. Kawakawa, pohutukawa, pohuehue and knobby clubbrush are present in low numbers. Harakeke flaxland also occurs on the north-eastern tip of the island. Frequent species within this area are pohutukawa and hangehange. Karo, *Coprosma* sp., and kowharawhara are occasional.



### Rimariki Island & surrounds Q05/060

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 E = estuarine  
 D = duneland



(c) Harakeke and bracken are common species in an area on the north western side of Rimariki Island. Pohutukawa, ti kouka, and hangehange are uncommon. *Hebe* sp., *Coprosma* sp., mingimingi and pohuehue are occasional.

(d) Moving north from type (c) pohutukawa-dominant forest associated with harakeke occurs in a large area. Karo and hangehange are frequent while ti kouka, *Coprosma* sp., houpara and bracken are rare.

(e) Pohutukawa forest is dominant on the southern side of the island. Hangehange, karo, harakeke and kowharawhara are uncommon and coastal mahoe, taupata, ti kouka, *Coprosma* sp., bracken, rengarenga lily and knobby clubbrush are rare. Type (e) also occurs on Motuwhararaki Island. Other species include frequent coastal tussock and harakeke and occasional karo and the native iceplant.

(f) On an associated stack, coastal tussock is dominant with frequent taupata. Pohutukawa, harakeke and kowharawhara are occasional.

### **Significant flora**

Significant flora on Rimariki Island includes *Hibiscus* aff. *trionum* (Nationally Endangered), large-leaved milk tree (Sparse), coastal tussock (Range Restricted) and *Hebe* "Whangarei" (Regionally Significant). Significant flora on Motuwharariki Island includes *Carmichaelia williamsii* (Nationally Endangered), large-leaved milk tree (Sparse), coastal mahoe (Regionally Significant), and tawapou (Regionally Significant).

### **Fauna**

Reef heron (Nationally Endangered), white-fronted tern (Gradual Decline), pied shag (Sparse), Australasian harrier, welcome swallow. Five breeding species including northern little blue penguin (Gradual Decline), black shag (Sparse), black-backed gull, red-billed gull, and grey-faced petrel. Forest birds include NI fantail, grey warbler and silvereye. Lizard species include common gecko, and shore skink. The snail *Pbrixgnathus paralaomiformis* (Range Restricted) is found on both Rimariki and Motuwharariki Islands.

### **Significance**

Nationally rare habitat types, and a representative site for all ecological units.

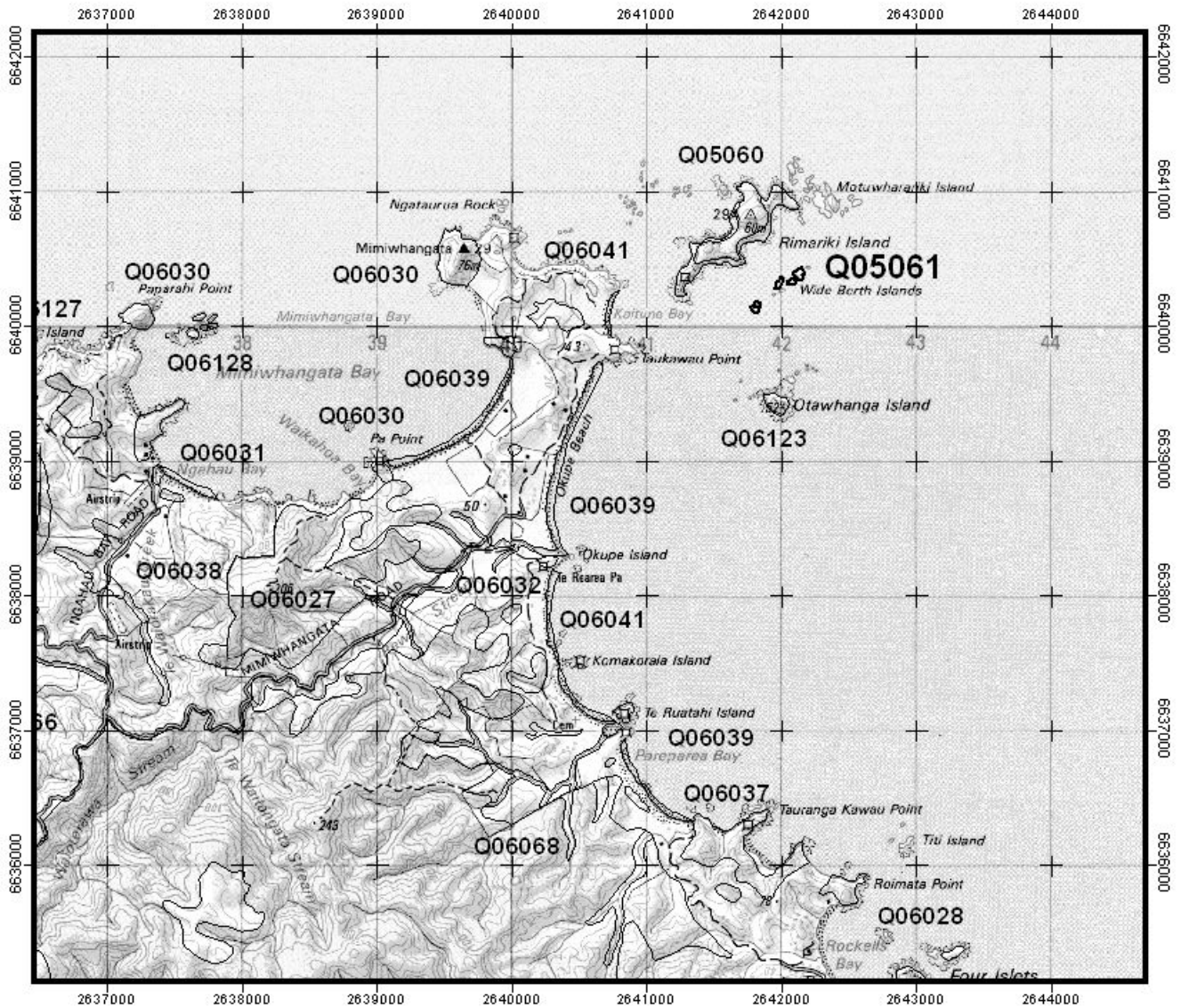
Supports a range of threatened plant and animal species, and regionally significant plant species.

Only record of types (a), (c), and (f) in the Ecological District.

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

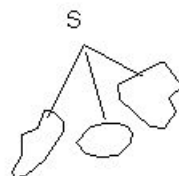
## **WIDE BERTH ISLANDS**

Survey no.	Q05/061
Survey date	28 April 1998
Grid reference	Q05 419 403, Q05 418 401, Q05 420 403, Q05 418 401, Q05 421 403
Area	1.4 ha
Altitude	< 20 m asl



**Wide Berth Islands Q05/061**

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



**Ecological unit**

- (a) Native iceplant-taupata coastal association on hillslope
- (b) Coastal tussock-native iceplant coastal association on hillslope

**Landform/geology**

Cliffed islets of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

### ***Vegetation***

The site consists of five rock stacks, three with low-lying coastal vegetation.

Type (a) vegetation occurs on two of the stacks, with type (b) on one of the stacks. Other species occurring occasionally include karo, glasswort, sea primrose, knobby clubrush, and shore groundsel.

### ***Significant flora***

*Carmichaelia williamsii* (Nationally Endangered) recorded in 1981. Coastal tussock (Range Restricted).

### ***Fauna***

White-fronted tern (Gradual Decline) breeding site, pied shag (Sparse), black-backed gull breeding site, red-billed gull.

### ***Significance***

Past and present records of threatened species.

Representative site and only record of these two vegetation types in the Ecological District.

## **MOTUTARA ISLAND**

Survey no.	Q05/062
Survey date	28 April 1998
Grid reference	Q05 354 451
Area	3.1 ha
Altitude	0-20 m asl

### ***Ecological unit***

(a) Pohutukawa-harakeke coastal association on hillslope

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

Cliffed islet of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

### ***Vegetation***

This association is abundant over the island with frequent kowharawhara and coastal tussock. Taupata, ti kouka, rengarenga lily, bracken and gorse are occasional.

### ***Significant flora***

Coastal tussock (Range Restricted).

### ***Fauna***

Fauna species include breeding reef heron (Nationally Endangered), white-fronted tern (Gradual Decline), pied shag (Sparse), black-backed gull, little shag, red-billed gull and welcome swallow.

### ***Significance***

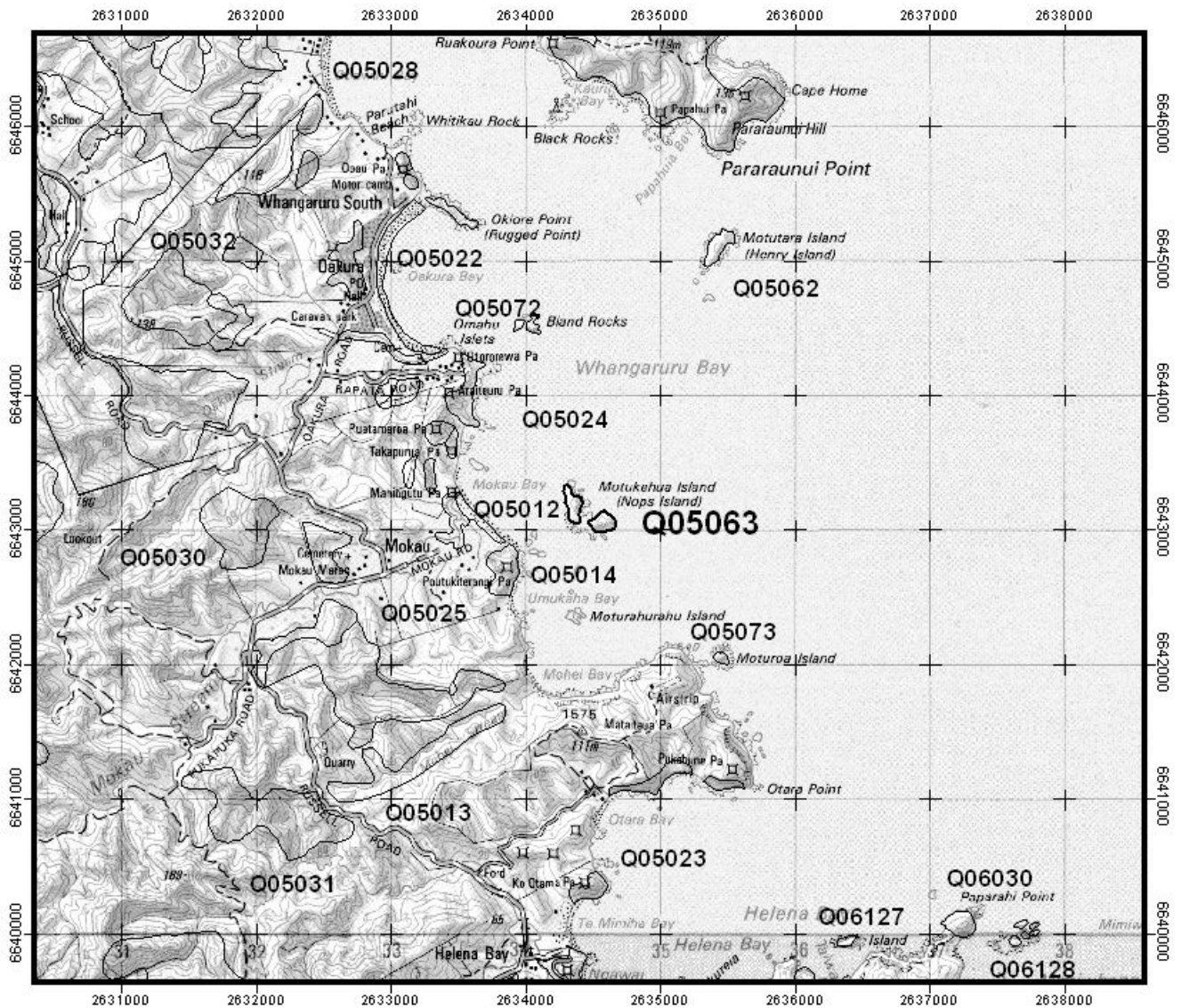
Representative example of a nationally rare vegetation type.

Presence of threatened bird species, including a breeding site for reef heron.

Presence of a threatened plant species.

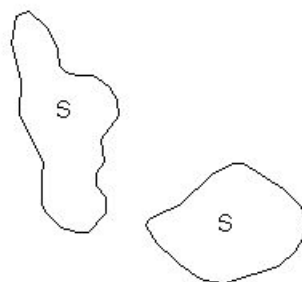






**Motukehua Island Q05/063**

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



**Vegetation**

Pastureland dominates vegetative ground cover with frequent pohutukawa, pohuehue and bracken. Harakeke, kowharawhara, coastal tussock, and native iceplant are rare.

**Significant flora**

Coastal tussock (Range Restricted).

### ***Fauna***

Northern NZ dotterel (Nationally Vulnerable) have been recorded, and variable oystercatcher (Regionally Significant) were reported to be breeding on the island in 1991. Other species include breeding black-backed gulls and shore skink.

### ***Significance***

Presence of threatened and regionally significant bird species, and a threatened plant species.

## **MOTUKAURI ISLAND (B)**

Survey no.	Q05/064
Survey date	28 April 1998
Grid reference	Q05 326 488, Q05 326 486
Area	2.8 ha
Altitude	0-40 m asl

### ***Ecological unit***

- (a) Pohutukawa-kohekohe-*Pittosporum umbellatum* coastal forest on hillslope
- (b) Pohutukawa-kanuka-*Pittosporum umbellatum* coastal forest on hillslope
- (c) Kanuka-pohutukawa coastal forest on hillslope

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

Cliffed island of Waipapa Terrane greywacke.

### ***Vegetation***

- (a) This association is found in an area on the south eastern side of the island. Kanuka and houpara are frequent and kawakawa, rangiora, ti kouka, mamaku, *Coprosma* sp. and tree daisy are present in low numbers.
- (b) Moving to the south west, this association is abundant with houpara frequent. Infrequent species include mamaku, ti kouka, kohekohe, and kowharawhara.
- (c) To the west, pohutukawa and kanuka are both common with frequent houpara. Puriri, kohekohe, karaka and *Coprosma* sp. are occasional. A range of exotic species also persist in low amounts including Norfolk pines, Moreton Bay fig, giant reed and *Eucalyptus* sp.

The northern side of the island is mainly pastureland and exotic plant species.

### ***Fauna***

Reef heron (Nationally Endangered), white-fronted tern (Gradual Decline), and variable oystercatcher (Regionally Significant). Breeding records for pied shag (Sparse). Other species include black-backed gull, grey warbler, little shag, and white-faced heron.

### ***Significance***

An example of nationally rare habitat types.

The island is a significant habitat for threatened and regionally significant fauna species.