

Paul Dodge - Mataro Road

At a glance

TRC Reference: BD/9570	LENZ:	F5.2a Acutely threatened
Ecological District: North Taranaki		F1.1b Not threatened
Land Tenure: Private	National:	Priority 1 - Threatened Land Environment
Area(ha): 1.1	Regional:	Potential KNE
GPS: 1718619X & 5677424Y	Regional Ecosystem Loss:	Chronically threatened 10-20% left
Bioclimate Zone: Semi-Coastal	Catchment:	Onaero (398)
Habitat: Forest Remnant		

Ecosystem Type WF13: Tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest

General Description

The site is located on privately owned land on Mataro Road approximately 6 km South of Onaero in the North Taranaki ecological district. The site is comprised of the head of a forested gully in the Onaero catchment and is connected to approx. 50ha of native forest including the Ingrams QEII site. The site also provides additional habitat and greater connectivity with other Key Native Ecosystems in this area such as Kotare bush, Hickman road (Luxton), Tikorangi Whitehead, and Mangahewa.

Ecological Features

Flora

The site is a remnant of an ecosystem type that is chronically threatened in Taranaki. Less than 16% of this type of forest remains in the region. The forest canopy is dominated by tawa and rewarewa close to the ridges with occasional large pukatea, puriri, rimu and miro present.

Fauna

Native birdlife recorded in and around the site includes the New Zealand pigeon, grey warbler, fantail, tui, bellbird, kingfisher, western North Island brown kiwi and the 'Regionally Distinctive' New Zealand falcon.

Ecological Values

Ecological Context - Medium	Is connected to an additional 50ha (approx.) of native forest including the Ingrams QEII site. The site also provides additional habitat and greater connectivity with other Key Native Ecosystems in this area such as Kotare bush, Hickman road (Luxton), Tikorangi Whitehead, and Mangahewa.
Rarity and Distinctiveness - Medium	No threatened or at risk species were recorded during the initial condition assessment. The site is connected to a larger patch of native forest that provides habitat for the western North Island brown kiwi (<i>Apteryx mantelli</i>) (threatened, nationally vulnerable) and also for the 'Regionally Distinctive' New Zealand falcon (<i>Falco novaeseelandiae</i>).
Representativeness - High	Contains vegetation on a land environment classified as 'Acutely Threatened' (F5.2a) and is a remnant of a chronically threatened ecosystem type in Taranaki (WF13 Tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest)

Sustainability - Positive

Key ecological processes still influence the site and with appropriate management, it can remain resilient to existing or potential threats.

Other Management Issues

Habitat Modification - Medium

Landowner is keeping stock out of the bush with temporary fencing. The site would benefit greatly from permanent fencing.

Herbivores - Medium

Goats and possums are common at the site.

Predators - High

Predators that threaten the site include Mustelids, rats, and feral cats.

Weeds - Low

Few weeds are present.



Joe Gibbs Reserve

At a glance

TRC Reference: BD/9569	LENZ:	F5.2b Acutely threatened
Ecological District: Egmont	National:	Priority 1 – Threatened Land Environment
Land Tenure: District		Priority 4 – Threatened Species
Area(ha): 1.2	Regional:	KNE
GPS: 1704531X & 5664724Y	Regional Ecosystem Loss:	At risk 20-30% left
Bioclimate Zone: Lowland	Protection Status:	Local Government
Habitat: Forest Remnant	Catchment:	Waitara (395)
Ecosystem Type: MF7: Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest		

General Description

The Joe Gibbs Reserve is a New Plymouth District Council reserve located on the southern boundary of Inglewood township on the east side of State Highway 3. The reserve is a 1.2hectare cutover lowland forest remnant with a dominant canopy of tawa. A short public walkway is present in the reserve.

Ecological Features

Flora

The small forest remnant canopy is dominated by large tawa with kamahi also present along the stream margin. The sub canopy is a mix of kanono, mahoe, pate and tree ferns and is reasonably intact. Native vegetation is present as groundcover although weeds such as wandering willy dominate in some areas.

Fauna

The reserve provides a small amount of forest habitat for native birds such as the New Zealand pigeon, tui, fantail, grey warbler and silvereye. There is also good habitat for native fish in the Kurapete stream in the reserve which may include notable species. Good habitat for native reptiles is also present.

Ecological Values

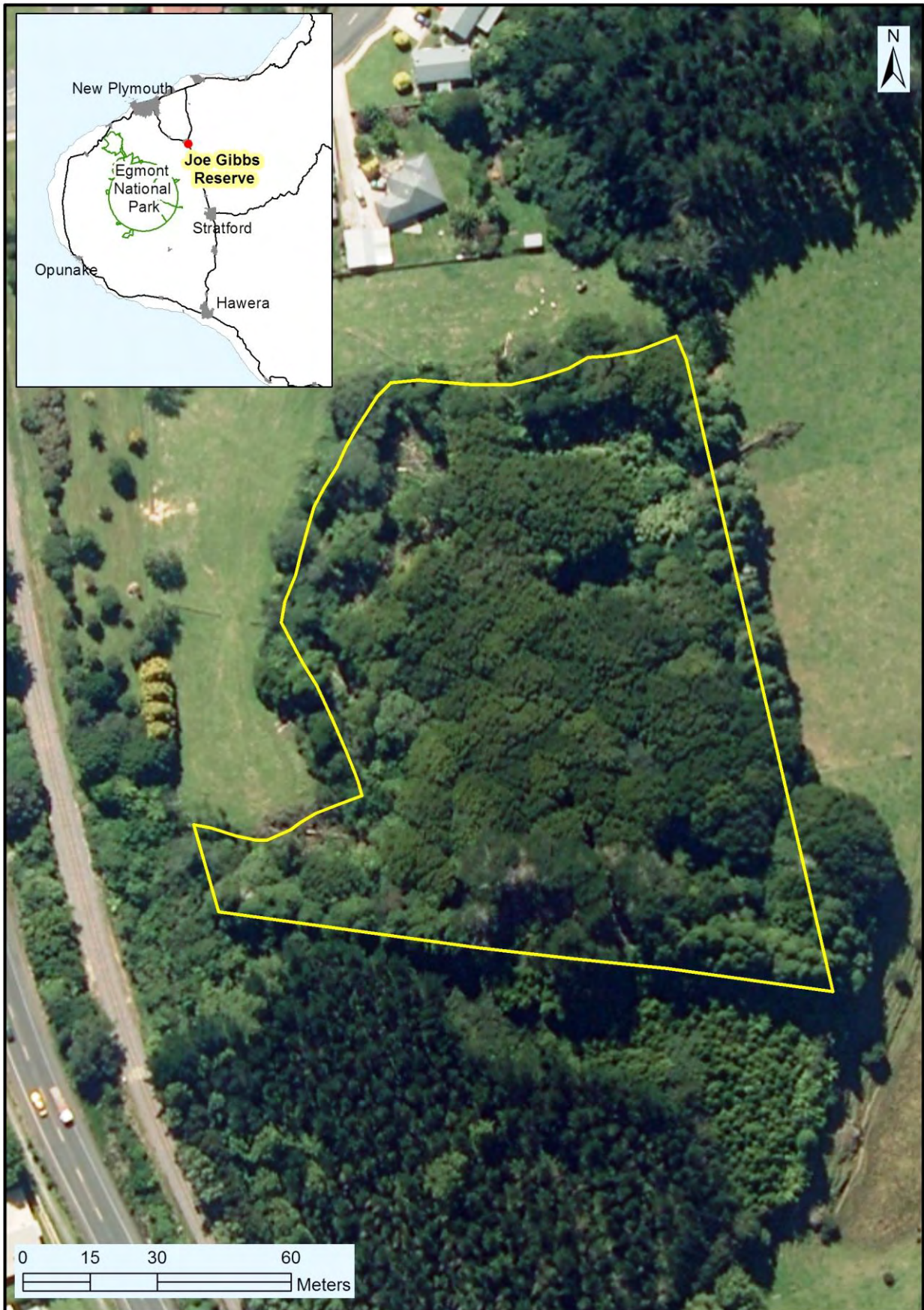
Ecological Context - Medium	Provides connectivity to other habitats and KNE's in the area such as Redpath Bush and Maketawa Stream Forests.
Rarity and Distinctiveness - Medium	Contains the 'At Risk' kingfern and habitat for potential notable native fish species.
Representativeness - High	Contains indigenous vegetation on 'Acutely Threatened' LENZ environment (F5.2a) and is a remnant of a regionally At Risk ecosystem type (MF7-3 Tawa, pukatea, podocarp forest)
Sustainability - Positive	In good vegetative condition. Key ecological processes still influence the site. Under appropriate management, it can remain resilient to existing or potential threats.

Other Management Issues

Habitat Modification - Medium	Edge effects, walking tracks and cycle paths.
Weeds - High	Extensive weed issues especially ground cover weeds such as wandering willy.
Herbivores - Medium	Currently stock proof and possum numbers appear low. Browsers could have significant impact if fencing was unsure or possum numbers increased.

Predators - Medium

Rodents, mustelids, possums, cats and hedgehogs will be impacting on fauna values at the site.



McQuoid QEII 5/06/309

At a glance

TRC Reference: BD/7139	LENZ:	F5.2b Acutely threatened
Ecological District: Egmont	National:	Priority 1 – Threatened Land Environment
Land Tenure: Private		Priority 4 – Threatened Species
Area(ha): 1.4	Regional:	KNE
GPS: 1692645X & 5671056Y	Regional Ecosystem Loss:	Chronically threatened 10-20% left
Bioclimate Zone: Semi-Coastal		
Habitat: Coastal/Forest Remnant		
Ecosystem Type	WF13: Tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest	

General Description

The McQuoid QII is located on the south west fringe of New Plymouth in the Egmont Ecological District and Huatoki Stream catchment. The QEII covers 1.4ha and is made up of a small gully and forested west facing gully slope. The upper and lower gullies are regenerating native forest and tree ferns with additional fenced and native planted buffer margins. The main slope is mainly a remnant of cutover old forest with a good canopy cover and undergrowth. The site provides good connectivity to other Key Native Ecosystems in the area including the Huatoki Scenic Reserve, Omata Bush, McGlashan Bush and the Ratapihipihi Scenic Reserve.

Ecological Features

Flora

The main canopy of the old forest area is dominated by pukatea, tawa, rimu and rewarewa. The lower canopy is dominated by mahoe, pigeonwood and tree ferns. A good mix of seedlings and sapling are present including kawakawa, mapou, pigeonwood and coprosmas. A variety of native ferns dominate the groundcover including the notable *Deparia petersenii* subsp. *congrua* which is listed as 'Regionally Distinctive'. Other notable plants have been included in the new planting such as akeake and corokia although these species are likely outside their natural range. The area is classified as and 'Acutely Threatened' land environment (F5.2b). Native vegetation in these areas is rare and important for species threatened by habitat loss.

Fauna

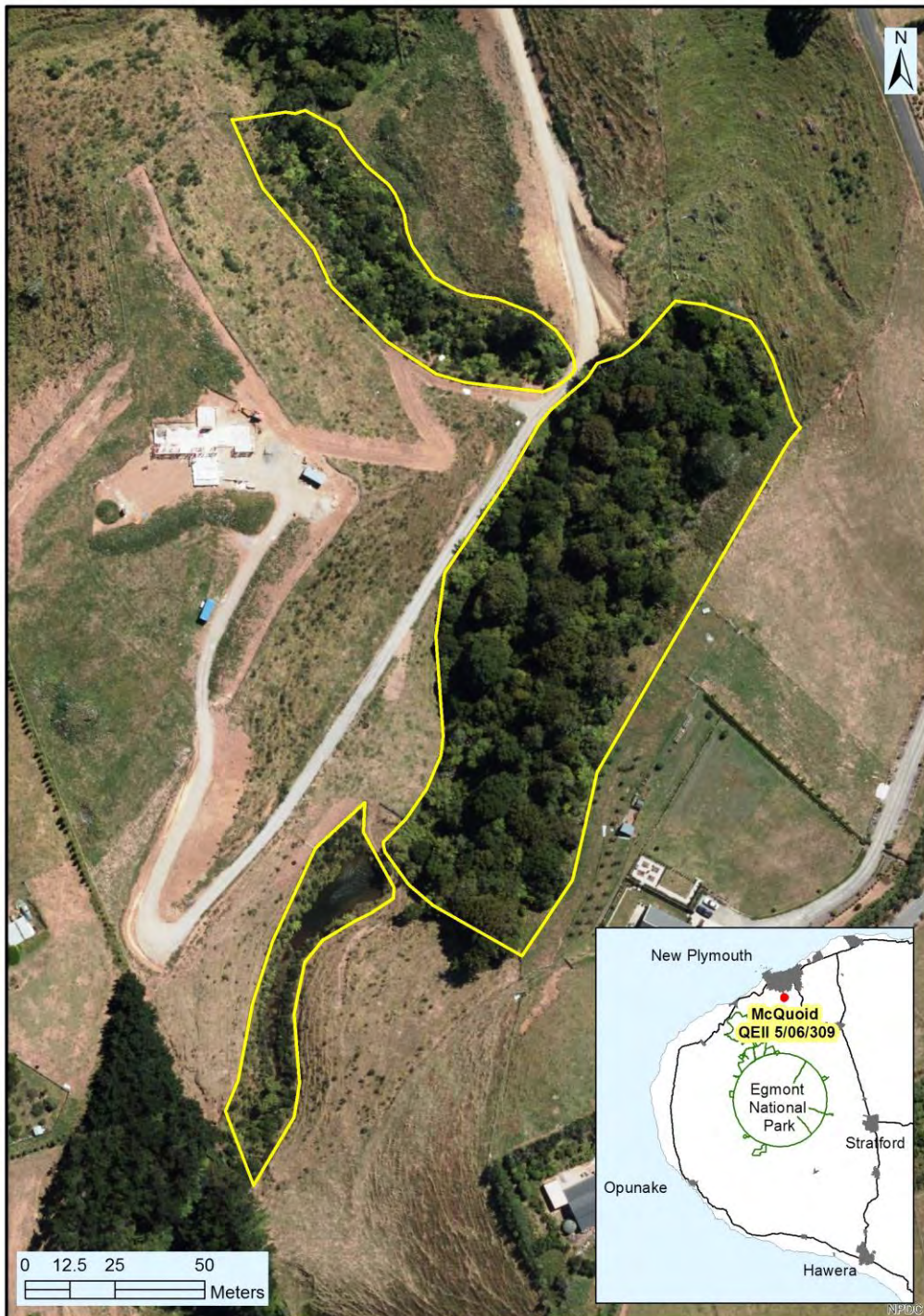
The covenant provides a small forest habitat for native birds such as tui, kereru, fantail, shining cuckoo and bellbird. Good habitat exists for native reptiles and invertebrates which will include notable species. A small manmade pond and stream is also present which contains the notable banded kokopu.

Ecological Values

Rarity and Distinctiveness - Medium	Contains the 'Regionally Distinctive' fern <i>Deparia petersenii</i> subsp. <i>congrua</i> and banded kokopu.
Representativeness - High	Contains indigenous vegetation on 'Acutely Threatened' (F5.2a) LENZ land environment and is a remnant of a regionally Chronically Threatened ecosystem type (WF13: Tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest).
Ecological context - High	The site provides good connectivity to other Key Native Ecosystems in the area including the Huatoki Scenic Reserve, Omata Bush, McGlashan Bush and the Ratapihipihi Scenic Reserve.
Sustainability - Positive	In good vegetative condition. Key ecological processes still influence the site. Under appropriate management, it can remain resilient to existing or potential threats.

Other Management Issues

Habitat Modification - Low	Formally protected and fenced.
Weeds - Medium	Occasional patches and individual weeds such as woolly nightshade, inkweed, gorse, cherry etc.
Herbivores - Medium	Currently stock proof and possum sign was low although browsing is a potential threat.
Predators - Medium	Rodents, mustelids, possums, cats and hedgehogs will be impacting on fauna values at the site.



Penwarden

At a glance

TRC Reference: BD/9579	LENZ:	C1.3a Acutely threatened
Ecological District: Egmont		F5.2b Acutely threatened
Land Tenure: Private	National:	Priority 1 – Threatened Land Environment
Area(ha): 4.4		Priority 2 – Sand Dunes and Wetlands
GPS: X1670393 Y 5648379		Priority 4 – Threatened Species
Bioclimatic Zone: Semi-Coastal	Regional:	KNE
Habitat: Coastal/Forest Remnant	Regional Ecosystem Loss:	Chronically threatened 10-20% left Acutely Threatened <10% left
Ecosystem Type	WF13: Tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest WF8: Kahikatea, pukatea forest	

General Description

The Penwarden KNE area is located approximately 2kms north east of Rahunu on the western Mount Taranaki ring plain. The KNE area consists of two QEII covenanted semi coastal forest remnants totaling 4.4 hectares on mainly flat ground amongst lower lahar mounds common in this area. The covenants lie in the Egmont Ecological District and are within the Waitaha and Pungaereere Stream catchments.

Ecological Features

Flora

The covenants are mainly on flat contour although small lahar mounds give some elevation on the western edge of the larger block. This small and varied range in elevation provides a variety of habitats for native flora and a mix of traditionally wetland and dryland forest canopy species are present. The main canopy includes pukatea, kahikatea, lowland cabbage tree, hinau, tawa, rewarewa, titoki, kohekohe and karaka. A lush sub canopy is present which includes kawakawa, mapou, kohekohe, kanono, karaka and tree ferns. The native groundcover in the forest is a good mix of seedlings and ferns.

Fauna

The forest remnants provide an important habitat for a range of native and exotic bird species in an area mainly dominated by developed farmland. Kereru, grey warbler, fantail and silvereye were observed feeding within the forest and several morepork were heard calling at night. Welcome swallow and kingfisher were also observed on the forest margins and other native birds will also be present or use this area as part of their wider feeding territories. There is adequate habitat for terrestrial and arboreal reptile species which may include threatened or regionally distinctive species. Shortfin eels, freshwater crayfish and the 'Regionally Distinctive' banded kokopu are present and good habitat exists for the 'At Risk' brown mudfish.

Ecological Values

Ecological context - High	Provides medium connectivity to other KNE, priority ecosystems and natural habitats in the area including Pipiriki (Swampy Bush) and Pentelaw QEII covenants.
Rarity and Distinctiveness - Medium	Contains the 'Regionally Distinctive' banded kokopu. Likely to contain other notable native fauna including priority native fish and reptiles.
Representativeness - High	Contains vegetation on 'Acutely Threatened' land environments (C1.3a &

F5.2b) and is a remnant of two regionally threatened ecosystems (WF13: Tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest and WF8: Kahikatea, pukatea forest)

Sustainability - Positive

In very good vegetative condition and likely to remain resilient to existing or potential threats.

Other Management Issues

Habitat Modification - Low

Protected by QEII covenant conditions.

Herbivores - High

Currently fenced and stock proof although vulnerable to stock browsing if fences were breached. The forest canopy would be vulnerable to possum browse if possum numbers were high.

Possum Self-help

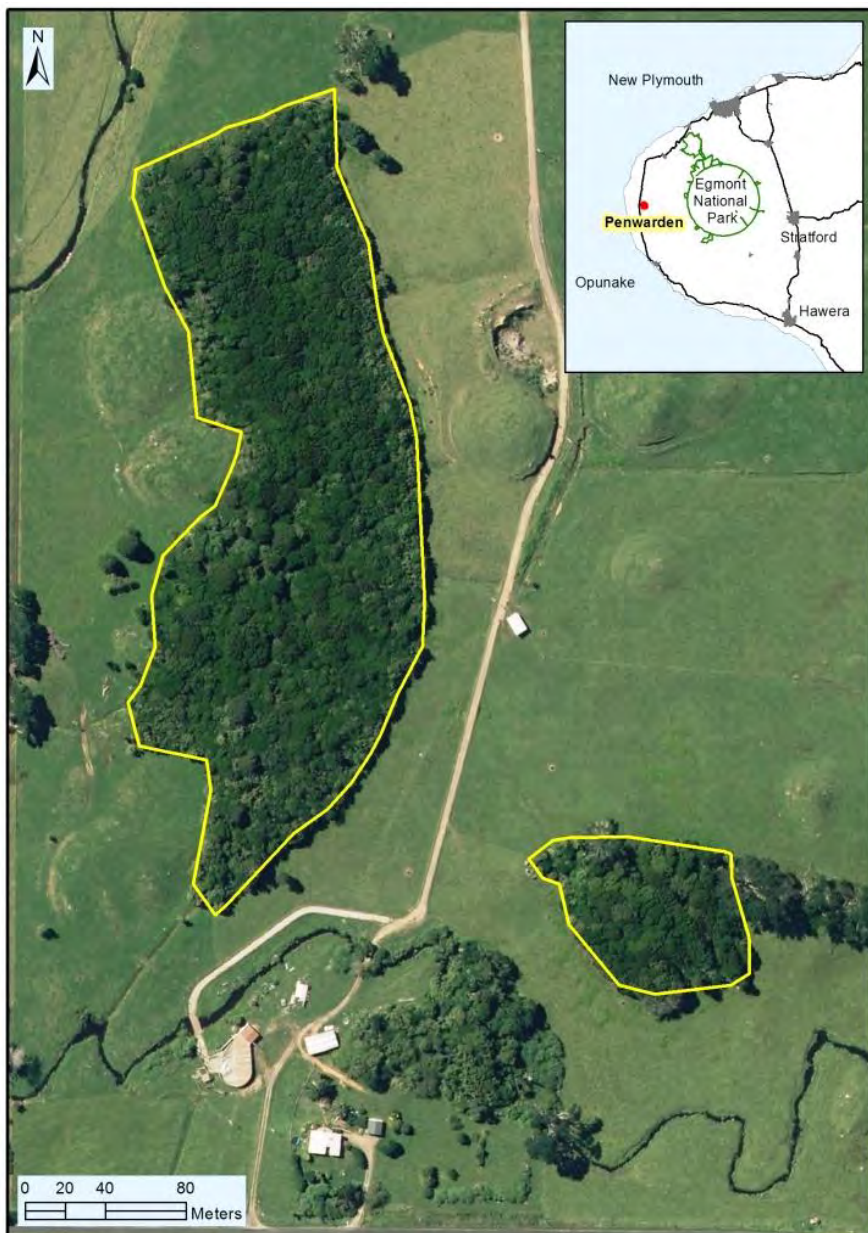
The site is within the possum self help area.

Predators - Medium

Predators including rodents, mustelids, possums, feral cats and hedgehogs will be having an impact on native species at the site.

Weed Control

Weeds have very good potential to impact on the site and species present include Japanese honeysuckle, wandering willy, ginger, woolly nightshade, ivy etc.



P.G Nops Reserve

At a glance

TRC Reference: BD/9568	LENZ:	F5.2a Acutely threatened
Ecological District: Egmont	National:	Priority 1 – Threatened Land Environment
Land Tenure: District		Priority 4 – Threatened Species
Area(ha): 1.2	Regional:	KNE
GPS: 1704306X & 5664531Y	Regional Ecosystem Loss:	At risk 20-30% left
Bioclimate Zone: Lowland	Protection Status:	Local Government
Habitat: Forest Remnant	Catchment:	Waitara (395)
Ecosystem Type: MF7: Tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest		

General Description

The P.G Nops Reserve is a New Plymouth District Council reserve located on the southern boundary of Inglewood township on the west side of State Highway 3. The reserve is a 1.2hectare cutover lowland forest remnant with a dominant canopy of tawa. A short loop walkway is present in the reserve.

Ecological Features

Flora

The small forest remnant canopy is dominated by large tawa with occasional pukatea and kamahi present. The sub canopy is a mix of kanono, mahoe, pate and tree ferns and is reasonably intact. Native vegetation is present as groundcover although weeds such as wandering willy dominate in some areas.

Fauna

The reserve provides a small amount of forest habitat for native birds such as the New Zealand pigeon, tui, fantail, grey warbler and silvereye. There is also good habitat for native fish in the Kurapete stream and Kurapete stream tributary in the reserve which may include notable species. Good habitat for native reptiles is also present.

Ecological Values

Ecological Context - Medium	Enhances connectivity between fragmented indigenous habitats and other KNE's in the area including Redpath Bush and Maketawa Stream Forests.
Rarity and Distinctiveness - Medium	Contains the 'At Risk' kingfern.
Representativeness - High	Contains indigenous vegetation on 'Acutely Threatened' LENZ environment (F5.2a) and is a remnant of an At Risk ecosystem type (MF7-3 Tawa, pukatea, podocarp forest)
Sustainability - Positive	Still in reasonable condition and under appropriate management will remain resilient to existing potential threats.

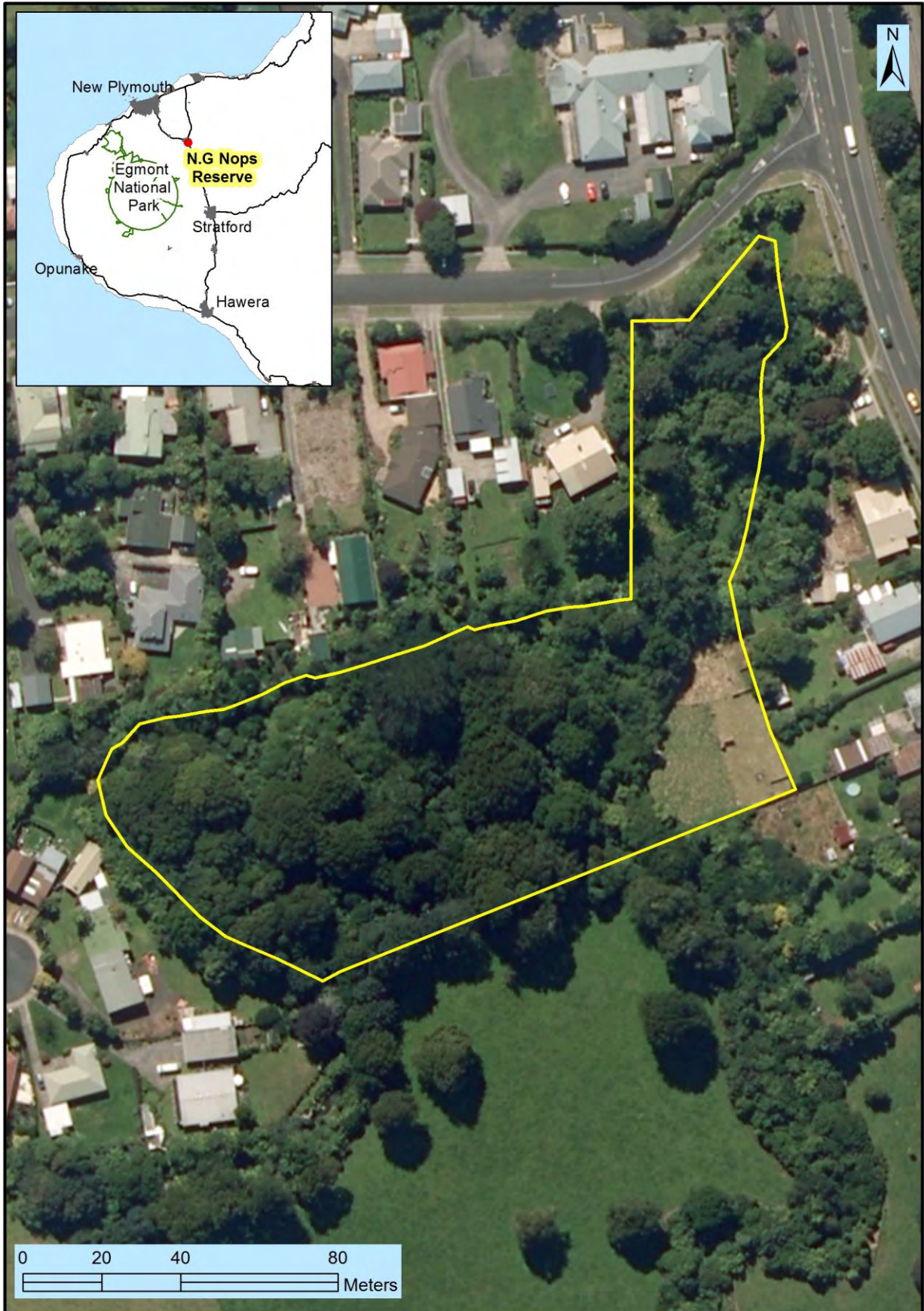
Other Management Issues

Habitat Modification - Medium	Edge effects and human activity such as tracks, rubbish and vegetation cutting.
Weeds - High	Extensive weed issues especially ground cover weeds such as wandering willy although shrub weeds and vine weeds are also present.
Herbivores - Medium	Currently stock proof and possum numbers appear low. Browsers could have a significant impact if fencing wasn't secure or possum numbers

Predators - Medium

increased.

Rodents, mustelids, possums, cats and hedgehogs will be impacting on fauna and flora values at the site.



Rewarewa Bush

At a glance

TRC Reference: BD/9566	LENZ:	F5.2b Acutely threatened
Ecological District: Egmont	National:	Priority 1 - Threatened Land Environment
Land Tenure: Private	Regional:	Potential KNE
Area(ha): 3.1	Regional Ecosystem Loss:	Chronically threatened 10-20% left
GPS: 1685155X & 5668455Y	Protection Status:	QEII Covenant
Bioclimate Zone: Semi-Coastal	Catchment:	Oakura (385)
Habitat: Forest Remnant		

Ecosystem Type WF13: Tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest

General Description

Rewarewa Bush KNE is made up of two small remnants of semi coastal forest totalling 3.1 ha adjacent to the Oakura river near Oakura. The site is located on the banks of the Oakura river and surrounding a small tributary stream that feeds into the Oakura river within the Egmont Ecological District. The remnant is protected with a QEII covenant and is securely fenced. The site lies in close proximity to other Key Native Ecosystems in the area, including McKie QEII Covenant and Egmont National Park.

Ecological Features

Flora

The forest type is semi-coastal tawa/kohekohe/rewarewa forest. Other canopy trees include titoki, pukatea and puriri. A number of other plant species are also present in the sub canopy including karaka, mamaku, kawakawa, pigeonwood, various coprosmas, silver fern/ponga and mahoe.

Fauna

Native birdlife recorded in and around the site include the New Zealand pigeon, tui, grey warbler, fantail, silvereye and sacred kingfisher. Long-tailed bats have been recorded in the nearby Kaitake range and it is possible that they use this area for foraging. Good habitat exists for reptiles which may include notable species. Fish life in the Oakura river includes giant kokopu, koaro, longfin eels and short jawed kokopu. Other aquatic life includes the shortfin eel, freshwater crayfish and the introduced brown trout. A survey was undertaken on a small tributary of the Oakura river that runs through the site and good numbers of banded kokopu were observed.

Ecological Values

Ecological Context - Medium	Provides habitat and important linkages along the Oakura river and is in close proximity to other Key Native Ecosystems in the area, including McKie QEII Covenant and Egmont National Park.
Rarity and Distinctiveness - Medium	Provides habitat for the regionally distinctive banded kokopu.
Representativeness - High	Contains vegetation on a land environment classified as 'Acutely Threatened' (F5.2b) and is a remnant of a forest type that is chronically threatened in Taranaki.
Sustainability - Positive	Key ecological processes still influence the site and with appropriate management, it can remain resilient to existing or

potential threats. The site is protected with a QEII covenant.

Other Management Issues

Habitat Modification - Low

The site is protected by a QEII covenant.

Herbivores - Low

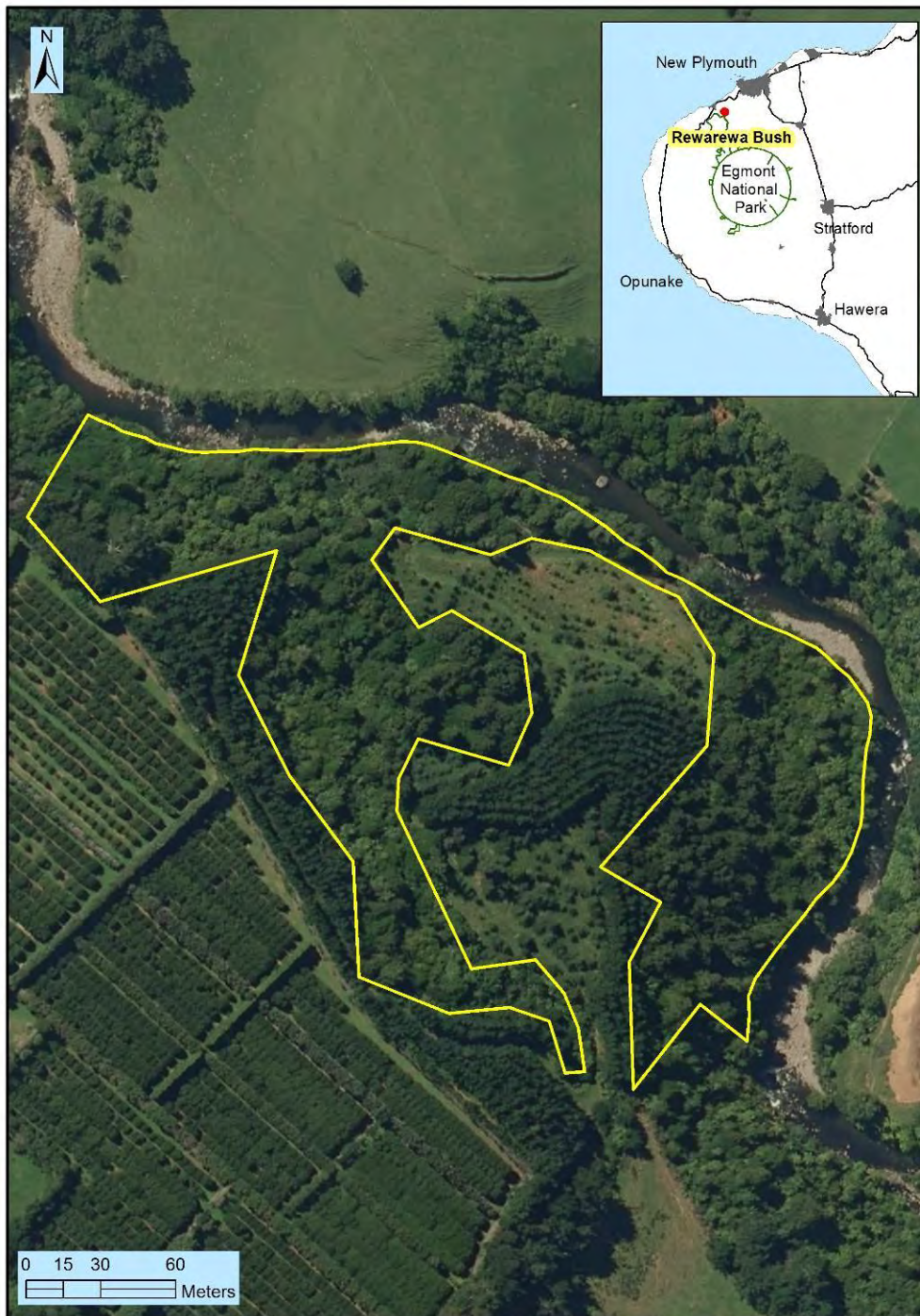
Possums are controlled in conjunction with the possum self help program. No other exotic browsing animals are present.

Predators - Medium

Predators that threaten the site include Mustelids, rats, and feral cats. The landowner does carry out some rat control.

Weeds - Low

Banana passionfruit and Japanese hill cherry are the main pest plant threats to the site.



John Whittington, Stanley Road

At a glance

TRC Reference: BD/9571	LENZ:	F5.2a Acutely threatened
Ecological District: North Taranaki		F7.2a At risk
Land Tenure: Private	National:	Priority 1 - Threatened Land Environment
Area(ha): 7.5	Regional:	Potential KNE
GPS: 1716393X & 5650189Y	Catchment:	Waitara (395)
Bioclimate Zone: Lowland		
Habitat: Forest Remnant		

Ecosystem Type MF7.3: Tawa, pukatea, podocarp forest

General Description

The site is located on privately owned land on Stanley Road approximately 8 km north east of Stratford on the boarder of the North Taranaki and Egmont Ecological Districts. The site is comprised of a steep sided forested basin which feeds into the Ahuroa stream in the Waitara catchment. The site also provides connectivity with other Key Native Ecosystems in this area such as Ancell Farms KNE and the Jackson QEII KNE.

Ecological Features

Flora

The canopy is dominated by tawa and rewarewa with pukatea in the wetter areas, and also contains emergent rimu. Regenerating areas are dominated by tree ferns, mahoe, pidgeonwood and wineberry.

Fauna

Native birdlife recorded in and around the site includes the New Zealand pigeon, grey warbler, fantail, and tui.

Ecological Values

Ecological Context - Medium	Provides additional habitat and connectivity with other Key Native Ecosystems in this area such as Ancell farms and Jackson QEII Block.
Rarity and Distinctiveness - Low	No threatened or regionally distinctive species were found on the initial condition assessment.
Representativeness - Medium	Contains vegetation on a land environment classified as 'Acutely Threatened' (F5.2a).
Sustainability - Positive	Key ecological processes still influence the site and with appropriate management, it can remain resilient to existing or potential threats.

Other Management Issues

Habitat Modification - Medium	The site has been fenced for some time and the landowner is in the process of establishing a QEII covenant to protect the site. A portion of the bush area is on the neighbouring property and some of the fencing on this property is not completely stock proof.
Herbivores - Medium	Possoms are controled in conjunction with the possum self help

program. There is sign of stock entering the bush on the neighbours property, and the majority of the fences will need upgrading for a QEII covenant to be established.

Predators - High

Predators that threaten the site include Mustelids, rats, and feral cats.

Weeds - High

The majority of the site has few weed issues but an area that borders Stanley road contains a large infestation of jasmine (*Jasminum polyanthum*) and wandering willie (*Tradescantia fluminensis*), most probably due to garden waste dumping.

