

# Abplanalp Kaupokonui Bush

## At a glance

TRC Reference: BD/9661	<b>National:</b>	Priority 4 – Threatened Species
Ecological District: Egmont	<b>Regional:</b>	Key Native Ecosystem
Land Tenure: Private		Representative ecosystem type
Area(ha): 7.0	<b>Regional Ecosystem Loss:</b>	Less reduced >50% left
GPS: 1697080X & 5641686Y	<b>Protection Status:</b>	Local Government
<b>Habitat:</b> Forest Remnant	<b>Catchment:</b>	Kaupokonui (355)
<b>Bioclimatic Zone:</b> Lower Montane		
<b>Ecosystem Type:</b> MF8.2: Rimu, rata, kamahi forest		

## General Description

The Abplanalp Kaupokonui Bush adjoins the southern margin of the Egmont National Park at an altitude of 490 metres above sea level. The 7.1 hectare remnant is semi-compact and roughly triangular in shape, and is situated on rocky ground between the Kaupokonui River and a small tributary. The underlying landform is of LUC class 4s1, with Uia sandy loam soils. The site is located in the Egmont Ecological district, and the ecosystem type for this area has been mapped as MF8-2, Rimu, rata, kāmahi forest (Singers 2016), less reduced or intact, with 68% remaining (Leathwick, 2017). The structure of the vegetation at the site, as surveyed in the field, is dominated by a canopy of established regenerating kamahi, with tawa, rimu, miro and kahikatea becoming apparent in the canopy.

## Ecological Features

### Flora

The forest canopy is dominated by established regenerating kamahi, with a range of successional canopy and emergent species becoming evident, including tawa, rimu, miro and kahikatea. There is a diversity shrubs, vines and ferns in the understory and forest floor, with epiphytes becoming more apparent as the forest matures. Vegetation at the site presents a range of terrestrial habitat niches, including regenerating forest, understorey and groundcover vegetation, deep litter and logs on the forest floor, seepages and dark humid stream banks, and well lit disturbance areas induced by regular stream bank erosion and deposition events.

### Fauna

Native birds confirmed to be present include fantail, grey warbler and paradise shelduck. A number of other species have been anecdotally listed as likely to be present, or use the forest remnant as part of their wider habitat, including tui, kereru, Australasian harrier hawk, bellbird, white-eye and morepork. There is good habitat for native lizards, including dense canopy vegetation, epiphytes and vines, along with litter and logs on the forest floor. The site will contain a diverse range of terrestrial invertebrates which may include notable species such as peripatus. During initial site assessment no observations were made of freshwater species, although future surveys may detect koura, eel and galaxid fish species. It is likely that the longfin eel (*Anguilla dieffenbachii*, 'At Risk, Declining') will be present in the stream system.

## Ecological Values

Ecological context - High	Provides connectivity to other habitats, KNE's and priority ecosystems in the area. Adjoins Egmont National Park.
Rarity and Distinctiveness - Medium	Notable species include a number of rata vines (crimson and scarlet rata), now classified as having conservation status 'Nationally Vulnerable', owing to the recent incursion of Myrtle Rust into NZ.

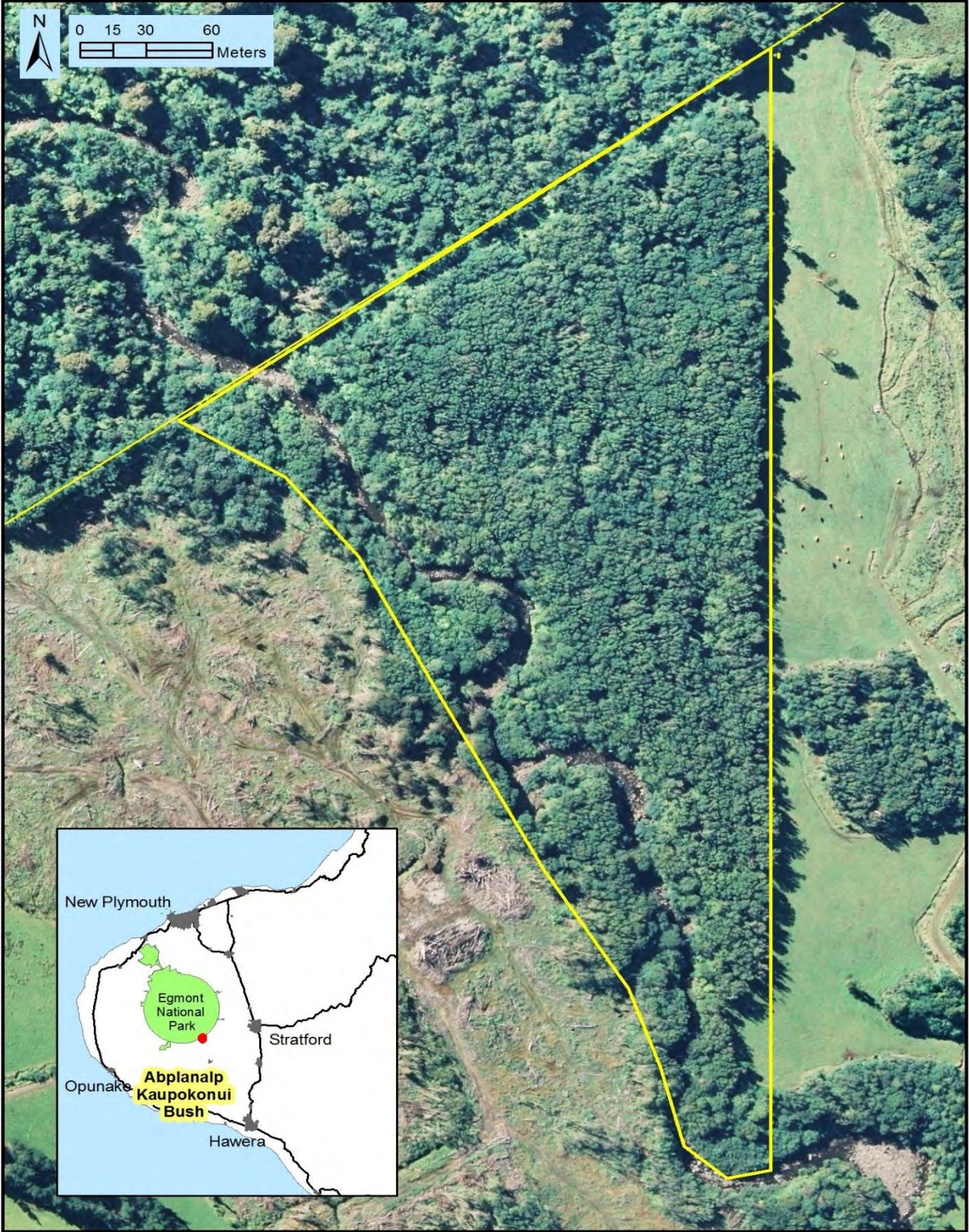
	Also present is <i>Fuchsia procumbens</i> , classified as being 'At Risk' (Naturally Uncommon).
Representativeness - High	While the ecosystem type has been classified as being MF8-2, Rimu, rata, kamahi forest, less reduced or intact, with 68% remaining (Singers 2016), the site has also been identified to be a regional priority for management (Leathwick, 2017).
Sustainability - Positive	Key ecological processes still influence the site and with appropriate management, it can remain resilient to existing or potential threats. While the site is presently in a state of mid-stage regeneration following historic disturbance, owing to the site adjoining the Egmont National Park it is expected that recovery of the ecosystem will ultimately be optimised.

### **Other Management Issues**

Habitat Modification - Low	Historic modification; Livestock excluded for many years; Landowners considering conservation covenant with the QEII National Trust.
Herbivores - Medium	Extensive possum habitat in the vicinity. Situated on edge of Egmont National Park which receives regular periodic possum control and situated within the Taranaki Regional Council Possum Self Help area. Goats are in extremely low numbers in the ENP.
Weeds - Low	Current incidence of ecological pest plants is very low. The site is situated adjacent post-harvest exotic forest land, which could give rise to increased risk of weed incursion.
Predators - High	Predators including mustelids, possums, feral cats, rodents and hedgehogs will be having an impact on native species at the site.

[ Location Map Overleaf]







# Banga's Bush

## At a glance

TRC Reference: BD/9646	LENZ:	F5.2b Acutely threatened
Ecological District: Egmont		C1.3a Acutely threatened
Land Tenure: Private	National:	Priority 1 – Threatened Land Environment
Area(ha): 1		Priority 4 – Threatened Species
GPS: 1674193X & 5653026Y		Priority 2 – Sand Dunes and Wetlands
Habitat: Forest Remnant/Wetland	Regional:	Key Native Ecosystem
Bioclimatic Zone: Semi-Coastal		Close proximity to a representative ecosystem site
Ecosystem Type: WF13: Tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest	Regional Ecosystem Loss:	Chronically threatened 10-20% left
WF8: Kahikatea, pukatea forest		Acutely Threatened <10% left
	Protection Status:	QEII Covenant
	Catchment:	Kapoaiaia (375)

## General Description

Banga's Bush forest remnant is located on privately owned land approximately 4.5km north east of Pungaraehu, in Coastal Taranaki. The 1ha remnant lies in the Egmont Ecological District and Kapoaiaia River catchment. The forest canopy is dominated by swamp maire and pukatea. The forest provides good connectivity to NERGE KNE and a Private QEII as well as other nearby priority ecosystems.

## Ecological Features

### Flora

The forest canopy is dominated by swamp maire and pukatea, with occasional pigeonwood and hinau. The understory and ground cover is mainly kawakawa, New Zealand fuchsia and ferns. Recent myrtle rust threats have elevated potentially vulnerable native flora species to 'Threatened' status. Notably, four of these new threatened species are present at this site including swamp maire and two species of rata.

### Fauna

Native birds present include the kereru, tui, silvereye, grey warbler, fantail, kingfisher and harrier. Morepork will also be present. There is very good habitat for a range of other notable native species including freshwater fish, reptiles and invertebrates.

## Ecological Values

Sustainability - Positive	In good vegetative condition although fencing requires maintenance.
Representativeness - High	Contains vegetation on C1.3a and F5.2b 'Acutely Threatened' land environments and is representative of ecosystems now considered very rare in the Taranaki landscape. The forest remnant lies in close proximity (250m) to habitat that has been identified as a priority representative area for management in Taranaki (Top 30% Priority Representative Ecosystems).
Rarity and Distinctiveness - Medium	Likely to contain notable fauna species such as the 'At Risk' Brown Mudfish. Provides habitat for and also likely to contain other notable fauna species including reptiles and invertebrates. Also contains three newly listed 'Threatened' flora species due to

potential vulnerability to myrtle rust including two species of rata and swamp maire.

Ecological Context - Medium

Enhances connectivity between fragmented indigenous habitats in this area including priority ecosystem types and nearby KNE's including NERGE and a Private QEII (Brophy's).

### Other Management Issues

Weeds - Low

Currently a low threat to the site with only a few edge weeds.

Predators - Medium

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

Possum Self-help

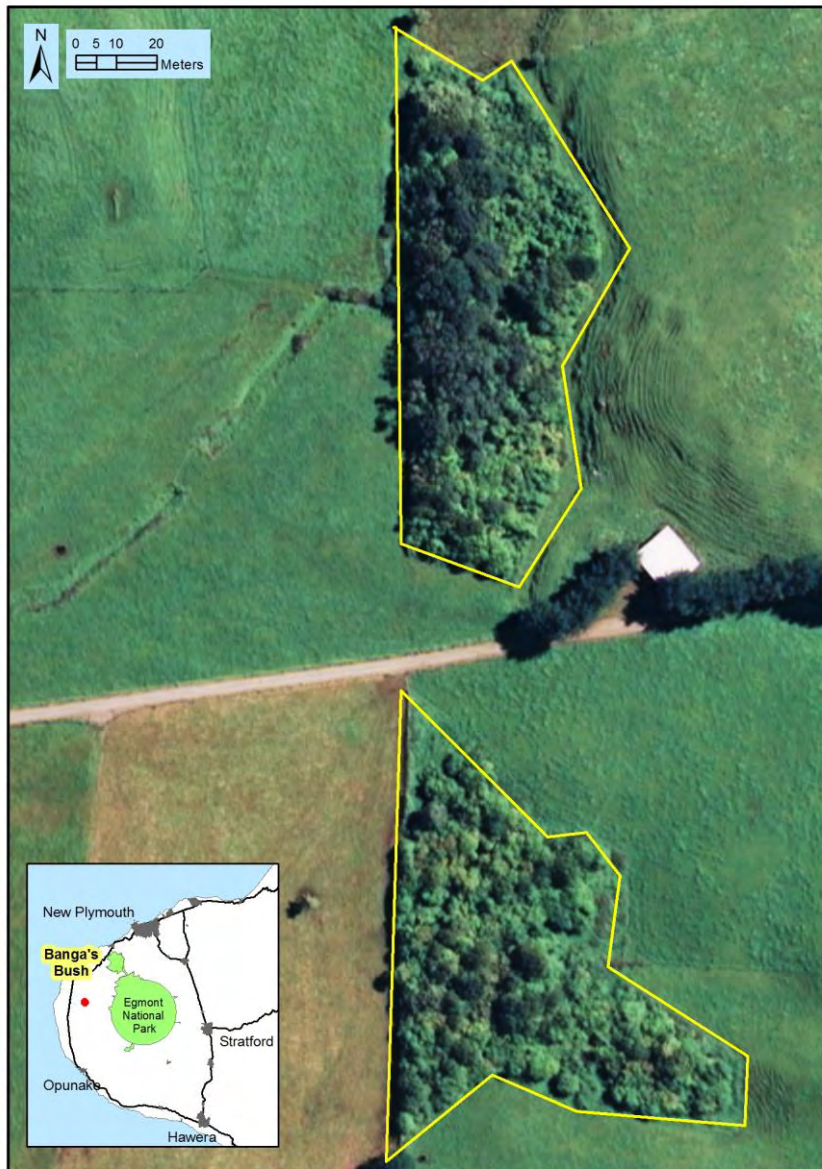
The site is inside the current possum self-help program boundary and receives regular possum control by the farm manager by way of poisoning and shooting.

Herbivores - High

Stock have had recent access to a small area through a broken section of fence.

Habitat Modification - Low

Although the habitat is vulnerable to modification there are no immediate threats to the site.



# Brookwood

## At a glance

TRC Reference: BD/9659	LENZ:	F5.2b Acutely threatened
Ecological District: Egmont	National:	Priority 1 - Threatened Land Environment
Land Tenure: Private	Regional:	Key Native Ecosystem
Area(ha): 4.31	Regional Ecosystem Loss:	Acutely Threatened <10% left
GPS: 1686664X & 5671058Y	Protection Status:	Chronically threatened 10-20% left
Habitat: Forest Remnant/Wetland	Protection Status:	Local Government
Bioclimatic Zone: Semi-Coastal		QEII Covenant
Ecosystem Type: WF13: Tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest	Catchment:	Tapuae (386)
WF8: Kahikatea, pukatea forest		

## General Description

Brookwood is located on private land approximately 3km south west of New Plymouth in North Taranaki. Brookwood consists of two semi coastal forest /wetlands which are approx. 4.31ha and are connected to Woodside KNE. Brookwood lies in a small gully system of the Tapuae Stream catchment. The sites are undergoing formal protection and are potential new KNE sites. These sites are also close to and provide connectivity with other Key Native Ecosystems nearby such as Woodside, Donalds QEII, McNeils and Pukiekie.

## Ecological Features

### Flora

The main canopy at both sites consists of tawa, pukatea, kahikatea, rewarewa, pigeonwood, titoki, mahoe, kamahi, puriri and kohekohe. The undergrowth is dominated by kiekie, mapou, coprosma with pukatea and kohekohe seedlings. The ground cover is dominated by an array of ferns. Also present is 'Regionally Distinctive' jointed fern and 'Threatened' swamp maire. The wetlands are in very good condition and are dominated by harakeke, ti kouka & raupo.

### Fauna

Native birdlife recorded in and around Brookwood include the New Zealand pigeon/kereru, grey warbler/riroriro, fantail/piwakawaka, tui and morepork/ruru. Notable freshwater species are present in the small tributary of the Tapuae Stream within the forest including 'At Risk' species such as longfin eel. Native freshwater crayfish/koura are also present. The site is likely to contain other notable species such as the banded kokopu and notable native reptiles and invertebrates.

## Ecological Values

Sustainability - Positive	Key ecological processes still influence the site and with appropriate management, it can remain resilient to existing or potential threats and will mature over time to provide increased biodiversity and ecological function.
Ecological context - High	This site provides additional habitat and greater connectivity within the local landscape generally and with several other Key Native Ecosystems in the area such as Woodside, Donald's QEII, Twin Bush and Pukiekie.
Representativeness - High	Contains vegetation on an 'Acutely Threatened' land environment (F5.2b Land Environment of New Zealand) and has remnants of



regionally threatened ecosystems (WF8 kahikatea, pukatea forest and WF13 Tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest. Singers and Lawrence 2016).

Rarity and Distinctiveness - High

Contains good habitat for the 'At Risk' longfin eel and banded kokopu. 'Regionally Distinctive' jointed fern and 'Threatened' swamp maire are also present.

### Other Management Issues

Weeds - High

High risk although currently under a successful long running weed control programme. Small localised areas of holly, blackberry and African clubmoss.

Predators - High

Predators such as rats, mustelids, possums, feral cats and hedgehogs are present at the site.

Possum Self-help

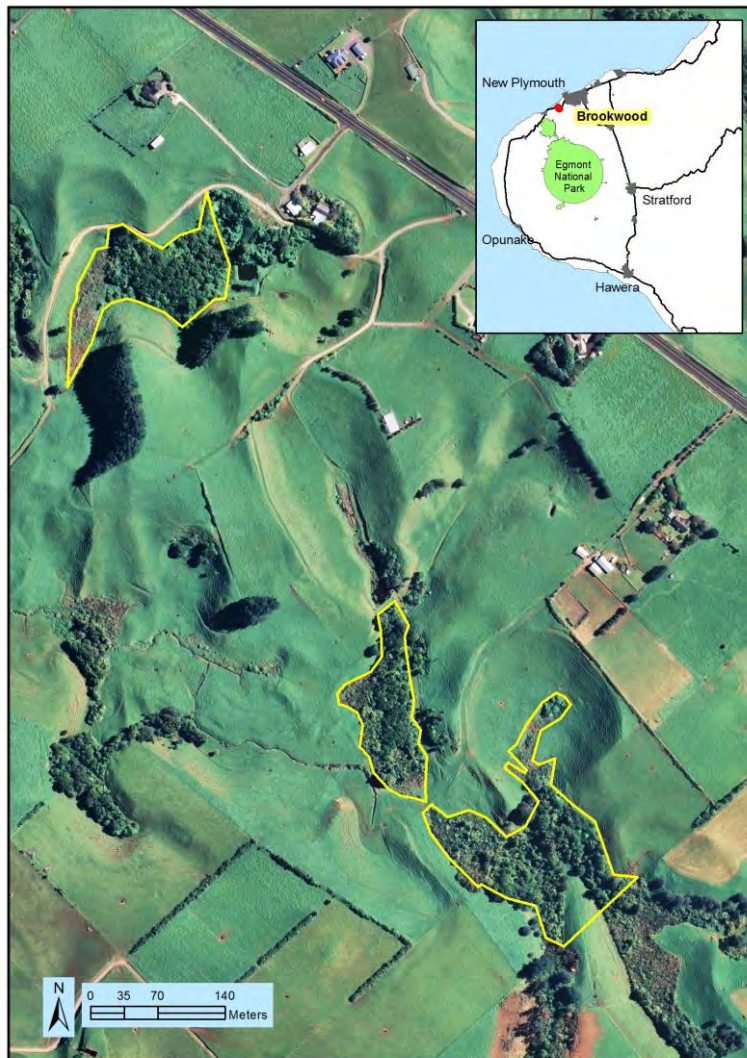
The site is within the possum self-help area. Possum control is carried out on annual basis.

Herbivores - Medium

Currently fenced and stock proof although vulnerable to stock browsing if fences were breached. Currently under good possum control although vulnerable if possum numbers were high.

Habitat Modification - Low

Site 2 SNA. Site 1 undergoing QEII covenant.



# Brough Covenant

## At a glance

TRC Reference: BD/7018	LENZ:	F5.2b Acutely threatened
Ecological District: Egmont	National:	Priority 1 – Threatened Land Environment
Land Tenure:		Priority 4 – Threatened Species
Area(ha): 1.7	Regional:	Key Native Ecosystem
GPS: 1694617X & 5674450Y	Regional Ecosystem Loss:	Chronically threatened 10-20% left
Habitat: Forest Remnant	Protection Status:	QEII Covenant
Bioclimatic Zone: Semi-Coastal	Catchment:	Te Henui (391)
Ecosystem Type: WF13: Tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest		

## General Description

Brough Covenant lies within New Plymouth city opposite the Te Henui Walkway and runs alongside the adjacent Te Henui Stream. The bush lies in the Egmont Ecological District. The site is a small 1.7ha semi coastal forest remnant on private land. The majority of the bush lies on a well-drained steep north facing gully slope immediately adjacent to the Te Henui Stream. While the bush is small, it forms an important part of a larger habitat fragment matrix. This site is directly adjacent to the Welbourn Scenic Reserve KNE and across river from the Welbourn School Bush KNE. The bush is also less than 500m from Pukekura Park KNE.

## Ecological Features

### Flora

The site is dominated by kohekohe, which has a very limited distribution nationally due to clearance and its high vulnerability to possum browse. Other canopy species present include tawa, pukatea, and rewarewa.

Kanano, kawakawa, mahoe and pigeonwood are present make up the understory, with a number of seedlings and a mix of ferns (including the 'At Risk' King Fern) making up the ground cover. Epiphytes and vines are also common at the site, including 3 species of 'Threatened' rata. Recent myrtle rust threats have elevated potentially vulnerable native flora species to threatened status, including the rata species mentioned, along with Pohutukawa and Manuka, both also present at the site.

### Fauna

The site provides habitat for kereru, tui, grey warbler, fantail, shining cuckoo, kingfisher and morepork. Welbourn School Bush also provides protection to the habitat of threatened native fish within the adjacent Te Henui Stream. Notable native fish including giant kokopu, shortjaw kokopu and longfinned eel and lamprey have been recorded in the Te Henui stream. Gold-stripe gecko, a species which is largely restricted to Taranaki has been recorded across the river in the Welbourn School Bush KNE and may be present at this site.

## Ecological Values

Ecological Context - Medium	Is close to and interconnected with other indigenous forest remnants that provide seed sources and corridors for dispersal of fauna and flora.
-----------------------------	--



Rarity and Distinctiveness - Medium

Regionally distinctive in that it contains the 'Declining' King fern and three species of 'Nationally Vulnerable' Rata. Other notable species are also known in the area, including 'At Risk' Goldstripe Gecko and a rare orchid - *Nemtoceras rivularis aff. Te Henui* - which is restricted to the Te Henui.

Representativeness - Medium

Contains a small area (1.7ha) of indigenous vegetation on F5.2b - an "Acutely Threatened" LENZ environment. Is also an example of an ecosystem type that is now very rare in Taranaki (<20% remaining).

Sustainability - Positive

The site is in good vegetative condition.

### Other Management Issues

Weeds - Medium

There are many weeds impinging on the values of this site including climbing asparagus, wandering willy, wild ginger, Japanese honeysuckle, African clubmoss, brush wattle and wild cherry.

Predators - Medium

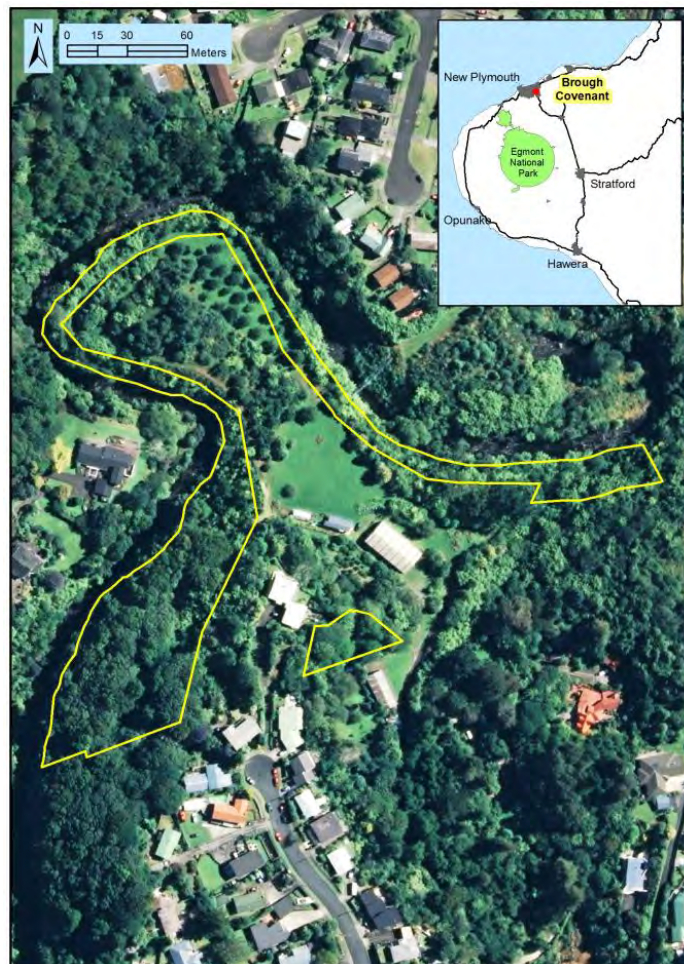
Predators such as rats, mustelids, possums, hedgehogs and feral cats will be having an impact on the site.

Possum Self-help

The site falls outside the rural Possum Self Help area but the landowners undertake their own possum control, including occasional trapping. Residents are encouraged to control possums within New Plymouth city as part of the Towards Predator Free Taranaki initiative.

Habitat Modification - Medium

A walking track and steps have been built in sections of the bush. Gardens bordering the boundaries of the site have altered the forest edge.



# Karanga

## At a glance

TRC Reference: BD/9632	LENZ:	F7.2a At risk
Ecological District: Matemateaonga	National:	Priority 4 – Threatened Species
Land Tenure: Private	Regional:	Key Native Ecosystem
Area(ha): 2.5	Regional Ecosystem Loss:	At risk 20-30% left
GPS: 1720480X & 5640629Y	Protection Status:	QEII Covenant (pending)
Habitat: Forest Remnant	Catchment:	Patea (343)
Bioclimatic Zone: Lowland		
Ecosystem Type: MF7.3: Tawa, pukatea, podocarp forest		

## General Description

The Karanga forest remnant is on privately owned land near Pukengahu approximately 9.5kms South East of Stratford. The 2.5ha forest remnant lies in the Matemateaonga Ecological District and Patea River catchment. The forest consists of a forest gully head of an unnamed tributary of the Katatuna Stream, and an eastern facing hill slope. The forest canopy is dominated by tawa, with occasional pukatea and rewarewa.

## Ecological Features

### Flora

The forest canopy is dominated by tawa with occasional, rewarewa, pukatea and titoki. The understory is dominated by a mix of pate, mahoe, pigeonwood, and tree ferns. Ground cover is present through most of the remnant dominated by a mix of ferns. Three species of "Nationally Vulnerable" rata are present, as well as the "Declining" manuka.

### Fauna

Native birds present include kereru, tui, bellbird, silvereye, shining cuckoo, grey warbler, fantail and kingfisher. Morepork are likely to be present. A small stream in the valley floor and adjoining wetlands are likely to contain notable freshwater fish. There is also very good habitat for a range of other notable native species including reptiles which have been recorded nearby, and invertebrates.

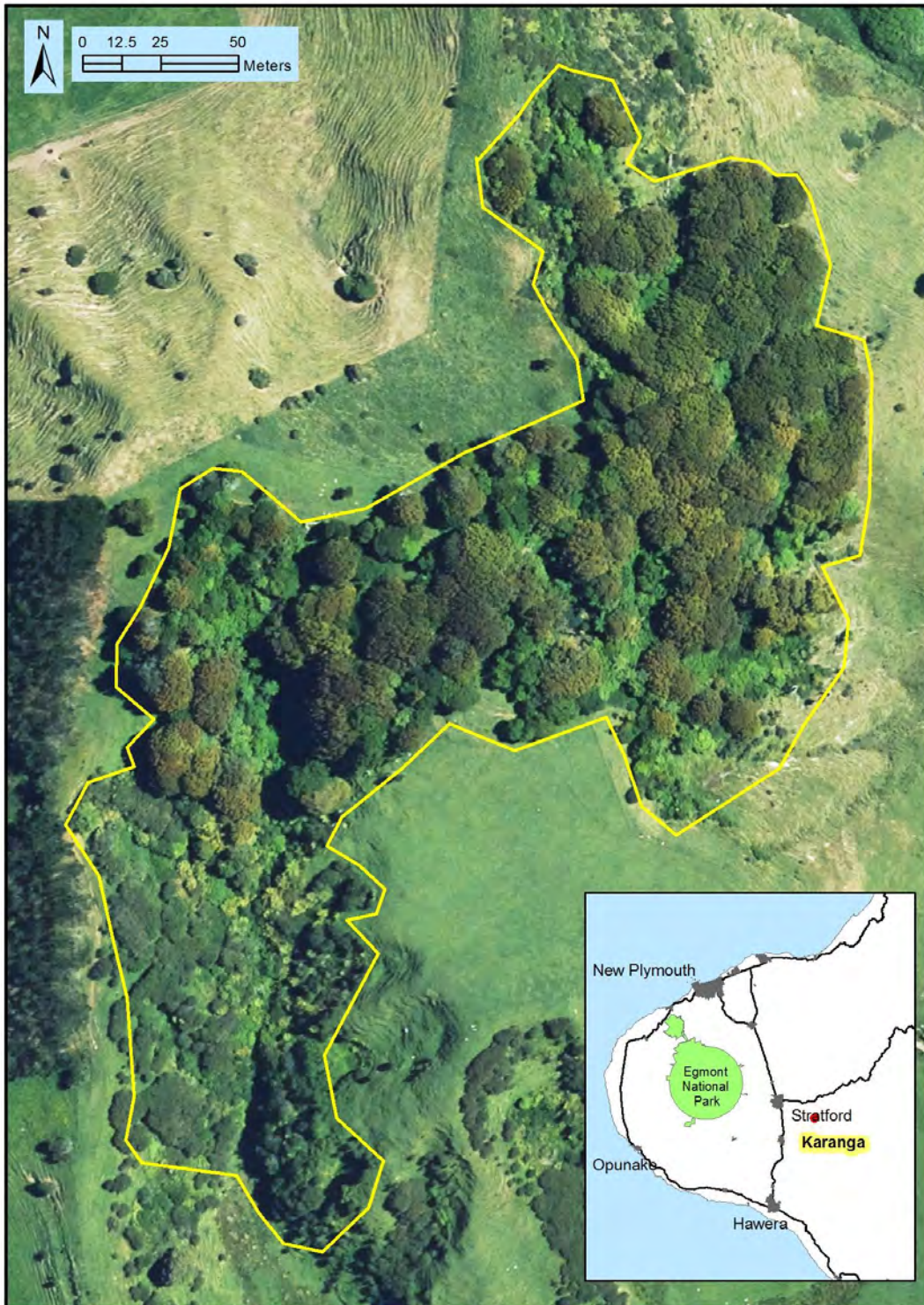
## Ecological Values

Sustainability - Positive	In moderate vegetative condition although would improve dramatically if fully fenced and goats were eradicated.
Rarity and Distinctiveness - Medium	Provides habitat for and also likely to contain other notable fauna species including reptiles and invertebrates. Also contains four newly listed 'Threatened' and 'At Risk' flora species due to potential vulnerability to myrtle rust including three species of rata and manuka.
Representativeness - Medium	Contains vegetation on an 'At Risk' land environment (F7.2a) and is a remnant of an ecosystem that is considered 'At Risk' (MF7.3: Tawa, pukatea, podocarp forest) in Taranaki.
Ecological Context - Low	The Sextus Family Reserve, Ngaere Swamp Forests and Rahui KNEs lie within a 3.5km radius of this site.



## Other Management Issues

Weeds - Low	Currently a low threat at the site.
Predators - Medium	Predators including rodents, mustelids, possums, feral cats and hedgehogs will be having an impact on native species at the site.
Possum Self-help	This site falls within the Possum Self-Help area.
Herbivores - High	Cattle and sheep and goats have had an impact on accessible areas of the forest remnant, although fenced and steeper areas are relatively intact.
Habitat Modification - Low	There are no immediate risks to the habitat and the landowner is looking into formal protection through QEII.





# Eco Blue Nature Reserve

## At a glance

TRC Reference: BD/9642	LENZ:	F7.2a At risk
Ecological District: Matemateaonga	National:	Priority 4 – Threatened Species
Land Tenure: Private	Regional:	Key Native Ecosystem
Area(ha): 4.9	Regional Ecosystem Loss:	At risk 20-30% left
GPS: 1734661X & 5653805Y	Protection Status:	QEII Covenant
Habitat: Forest Remnant	Catchment:	Patea (343)
Bioclimatic Zone: Lowland		
Ecosystem Type: MF7.3: Tawa, pukatea, podocarp forest		

## General Description

The Eco Blue Nature Reserve forest remnant is located on privately owned land approximately 1km west of Huiakama in East Taranaki. The 4.9ha forest remnant lies in the Matemateaonga Ecological District and Patea River catchment. The forest canopy is dominated by tawa and kahikatea with occasional, miro, rimu and rewarewa. The forest is close to Huiakama and Putere wetlands, and also provides good connectivity to other forest remnants, such as the Lowe KNE's.

## Ecological Features

### Flora

The forest canopy is dominated by tawa and kahikatea, with occasional, miro, rimu and rewarewa. The understory and ground cover is mainly sparse although climbers and epiphytes are fairly common. Recent myrtle rust threats have elevated potentially vulnerable native flora species to 'Threatened' status. Notably, four of these new threatened species are present at this site including two species of rata, ramarama and manuka.

### Fauna

Notable native birds present include the 'At Risk' North island Robin, as well as tomtit, kereru, tui, bellbird, silvereye, grey warbler, fantail, kingfisher and harrier. Morepork will also be present. Also notable is the likely presence of the 'Threatened' long-tailed bat. There is very good habitat for a range of other notable native species including reptiles and invertebrates.

## Ecological Values

Ecological Context - Medium	Enhances connectivity between fragmented indigenous habitats in this area including Putere Wetland on this property, and nearby KNE's including Lowe's and Te Wera wetlands.
Rarity and Distinctiveness - High	Likely to contain notable fauna species such as the 'Threatened' long-tailed bat. Provides habitat for and also likely to contain other notable fauna species including reptiles and invertebrates. Also contains four newly listed 'Threatened' and 'At Risk' flora species due to potential vulnerability to myrtle rust including two species of rata, ramarama and manuka.
Representativeness - Medium	Similar to and close to a remnant of a native forest ecosystem (MF7.2: Rata, tawa, kamahi, podocarp forest) that has been identified as a priority representative area for management in Taranaki (Top 30% Priority Representative Ecosystems).

Sustainability - Positive

In good vegetative condition although unfenced sections would improve dramatically if stock were fully excluded from the remainder of the site

### Other Management Issues

Habitat Modification - Low

Localised removal of exotic tree species on the forest edge, with wetland development proposed in its place. Although the habitat is vulnerable to modification there are no immediate threats.

Herbivores - High

Stock have had an impact on small accessible areas of the forest remnant although fenced and steep areas are intact.

Possum Self-help

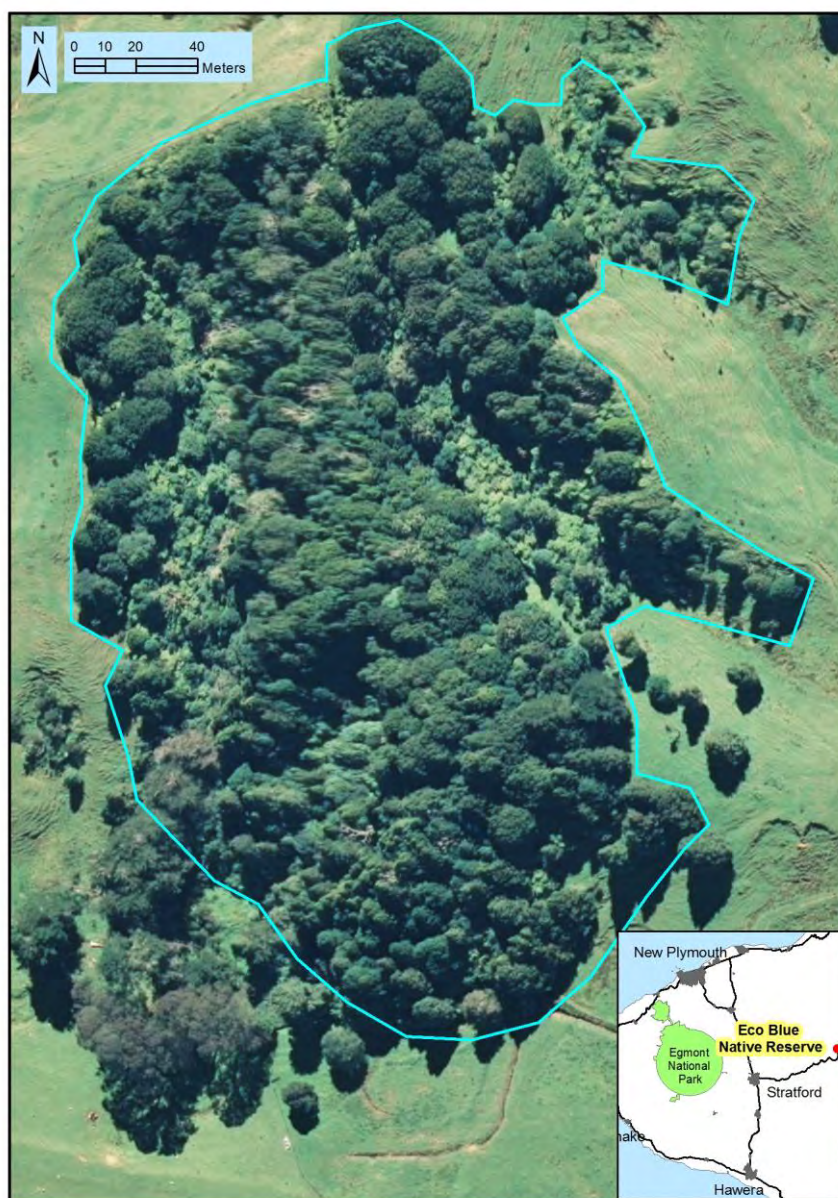
The site is outside the current possum self-help program boundary although receives occasional possum control by the landowners. High possum numbers have the potential to impact on forest health.

Predators - Medium

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

Weeds - Low

Currently a low threat at this site with occasional shrub weed species.



# Theresa Jones Forest

## At a glance

TRC Reference: BD/9651	LENZ:	F5.2b Acutely threatened
Ecological District: Egmont	National:	Priority 1 – Threatened Land Environment
Land Tenure: Private		Priority 2 – Sand Dunes and Wetlands
Area(ha): 2.27		Priority 4 – Threatened Species
GPS: 1674028X & 5653764Y	Regional:	Close proximity to a representative ecosystem site
Habitat: Forest Remnant/Wetland		Key Native Ecosystem
Bioclimatic Zone: Semi-Coastal	Regional Ecosystem Loss:	Chronically threatened 10-20% left
Ecosystem Type: WF13: Tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest	Protection Status:	QEII Covenant (Pending)
	Catchment:	Teikaparua (Warea) (377)

## General Description

The Theresa Jones Forest remnant is located on privately owned land approximately 4.5km northeast of Pungarehu in Coastal Taranaki. The 2.2ha forest remnant lies in the Egmont Ecological District and Teikaparua (Warea) River catchment. The forest canopy is dominated by kohekohe and tawa, with occasional, rewarewa and swamp maire. The forest provides good connectivity to NERGE KNE and two new potential KNE. It is also close to a priority ecosystem.

## Ecological Features

### Flora

The forest canopy is dominated by kohekohe and tawa, with occasional, swamp maire and rewarewa. The understory and ground cover is mainly sparse although climbers and epiphytes are fairly common. Recent myrtle rust threats have elevated potentially vulnerable native flora species to 'Threatened' status. Notably, three of these new threatened species are present at this site including three species of rata and swamp maire.

### Fauna

Kereru, tui, silvereye, grey warbler, fantail, kingfisher, morepork and harrier are present at the site and regularly seen by the landowner and harrier are present at the site. There is very good habitat for a range of other notable native species including freshwater fish, reptiles and invertebrates.

## Ecological Values

Sustainability - Positive	In good vegetative condition where stock access is prohibited. Unfenced sections would improve dramatically if stock were fully excluded.
Representativeness - High	F5.2b 'Acutely Threatened' Land Environment. In close proximity to an area which has been identified as a priority representative area for management in Taranaki (Top 30% Priority Representative Ecosystems).
Rarity and Distinctiveness - High	Provides habitat for and also likely to contain other notable fauna species including reptiles, invertebrates and freshwater fish. Also contains three newly listed 'Threatened' flora species due to potential vulnerability to myrtle rust including three species of rata and swamp maire.



Ecological Context - Medium

Enhances connectivity between fragmented indigenous habitats in this area including NRGE KNE, and two potential new KNE sites on the neighbouring properties.

### Other Management Issues

Weeds - Low

Low levels of weeds are present at the site, but include isolated patches of blackberry, gorse, Japanese honeysuckle and acacia.

Predators - Medium

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

Possum Self-help

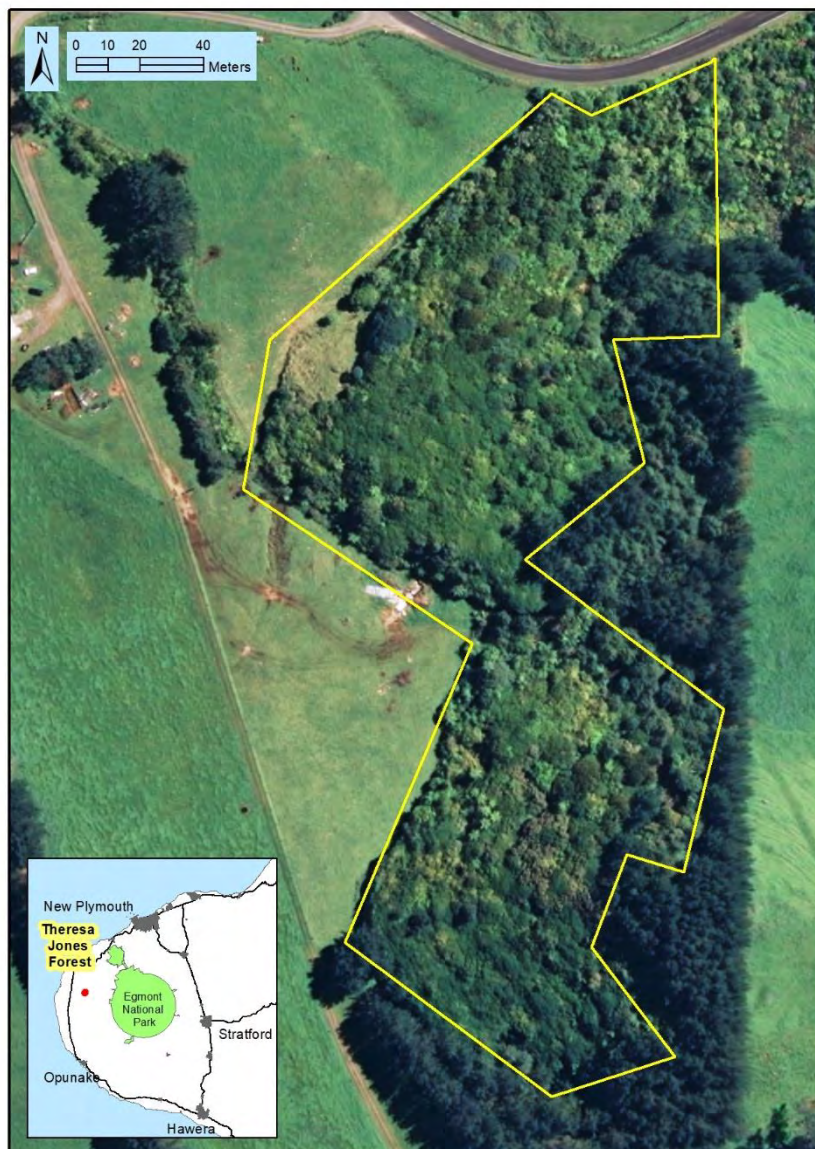
The site is within the current possum self-help program and receives occasional possum control by the landowners. High possum numbers have the potential to impact on forest health.

Herbivores - High

The site is not fully fenced. Stock damage is evident in localized areas of the remnant. Fencing of the site would be beneficial.

Habitat Modification - Medium

Future removal of pine and macrocarpa on the eastern and southern boundaries of the remnant will create some disturbance to the forest edge. Although the habitat is vulnerable to modification there are no additional immediate threats.



# Log Jam

## At a glance

TRC Reference: BD/9658	LENZ:	F1.1b Not threatened
Ecological District: North Taranaki		F7.2a At risk
Land Tenure: Private	Local:	Likely Significant Natural Area
Area(ha): 372.18	National:	Priority 1 – Threatened Land Environment
GPS: 1722750X & 5672442Y		Priority 4 – Threatened Species
Habitat: Forest Remnant	Regional:	Key Native Ecosystem
Bioclimatic Zone: Lowland		Representative ecosystem type
Ecosystem Type: WF13, tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest	Regional Ecosystem Loss:	Chronically threatened 10-20% left
	Protection Status:	QEII Covenant pending
	Catchment:	Onaero (398)

## General Description

The Log Jam KNE is located on privately owned land near Urenui in northern Taranaki. The site is within the North Taranaki Ecological District.

The KNE covers 372.18 ha and is a mix of original and cut over lowland forest with small areas of modified regenerating native forest in places. The forest is typical of original and regenerating forest found in the North Taranaki area. The KNE is surrounded by adjacent native forest including a 4.8km boundary with the Taramoukou Conservation Area. Other nearby protected areas includes the Pouiatoa Conservation area, Pukehou Scenic Reserve and Toro Rd QEII. The site is located within the Onaero River catchment.

## Ecological Features

### Flora

Log Jam site is completely forested and large in area (372.18 ha). The site also has the benefit of being connected to very large contiguous native forest including the Taramoukou Conservation Area (DOC estate) and other native forest on private land. The large old forest areas within the block contain some very impressive emergent canopy forest trees such as matai, rimu, northern rata and pukatea etc. The main canopy varies from areas of kamahi, hinau, rewarewa, miro, tawa etc to lower stature pigeonwood, broadleaf, mapou and tree ferns now typical for this inland Taranaki area. The northern edge of the block contains some areas of regenerating native scrub in relatively good condition. The old forest area contains good areas of epiphytes from ground level to well into the canopy. Notable species including Tawhirikaro (*Pittosporum cornifolium*) were observed perching in the canopy.

### Fauna

Notable bird species include North Island brown kiwi, bush flacon, long-tailed cuckoo, and North Island robin. Other bird species present include grey warbler, silvereye, tomtit, tui, bellbird, fantail and shining cuckoo. Other notable native fauna will be present including bats, reptiles, freshwater fish and invertebrates.

## Ecological Values

Sustainability - Positive	In good vegetative condition and large in area. Key ecological processes still influence the site. Under appropriate management, it can remain resilient to existing or potential threats.
Ecological context - High	Close to and provides connectivity to Taramoukou Scenic Reserve. Also provides core habitat for notable priority species New



Representativeness - Medium	Zealand falcon, long tailed bat, long tailed cuckoo, North Island brown kiwi and tawhirikaro.
Rarity and Distinctiveness - High	Contains indigenous vegetation on F1.1b. The ecosystem type (WF13, tawa, kohekohe, rewarewa, hinau, podocarp forest) 'Chronically Threatened'. Priority ecosystem type top 30%. Contains a host of 'Threatened' 'At Risk' and 'Regionally Distinctive' species including New Zealand falcon, North Island brown kiwi, long-tailed bat, long-tailed cuckoo, North Island rifleman, North Island robin and Tawhirikaro ( <i>Pittosporum cornifolium</i> ). Likely to contain other notable native species including priority fish, reptiles and invertebrates.

### Other Management Issues

Weeds - Low	From current observations low.
Predators - High	Cats, stoats, feral pigs, ferrets and rats are present.
Herbivores - High	Goats and possums are present and both understorey and canopy browse is evident.
Habitat Modification - Low	Ongoing pressure from goats and possums will continue to alter the long-term dynamics of the forest.

