

Appendix IIB

Values of regionally significant unprotected wetlands in the Taranaki region⁵⁶

Wetland	Area	Ecological values	Other natural and amenity values
Alfred Road	150 ha	A mosaic of swamp forest and forest associated with the uneven drainage of the debris flow.	A previously logged remnant of forest on debris flows adjoining Egmont National Park.
Clarke Road Swamp	6 ha	Forest, semi-natural forest and raupo swamp. Spotless crane.	Divided into two portions by private road. A small stream has been dammed, creating a higher water level, and inducing a swamp.
Dorset Road	6 ha	A typical remnant of forest (pukatea) that was much more widespread in poorly drained areas in the region, but now rare.	A poorly drained hollow on uplifted marine terrace.
Dudley Road Swamp Forest	7 ha	A forest type (kamahi-swamp maire forest) that was once more widespread but now mostly cleared for agriculture.	Small swamp forest remnants on poorly drained debris flows which have been partly drained and fenced.
Julian's Pond	3 ha	Important area for native water birds – pied stilts, pukeko, white-faced heron. <i>Limosella 'Opunake'</i> (an endangered taxonomically indeterminate herb of periodically submerged lake shores) and <i>Amphibromus fluitans</i> (a grass of periodically submerged lake shores, of critical status), have been recorded here.	Almost circular coastal lake. Outlet via a small waterfall over cliffs.
Kahui Road	6 ha	A mosaic of swamp and drier variations of kahikatea forest, in relation to the hummocky nature of the topography and varied nature of the drainage.	A small tongue of regenerating forest on a debris flow adjoining Egmont National Park.
Kaweora Road	60 ha	Largest remnant of mosaic of forest and swamp typical of the lahar deposits.	A large remnant of previously logged forest which includes the range of vegetation types associated with the topography and drainage of the lahar deposits.
Komene Lagoon	4 ha	An important feeding area for a variety of native water birds including pied stilt, little shag, paradise shelduck, shoveller duck, grey teal and white faced heron.	A coastal dune lake south of the Stony River mouth, that dries up in summer months.
Lake Kaikoura	15 ha	Important waterfowl habitat. Gully arms have gradient of vegetation types from wetter to drier sites.	A gully system that has been blocked by windblown sand, forming a lake and swampy gully arms.

⁵⁶For further details, refer to "Wetlands in the Taranaki Region: An inventory of regionally significant unprotected and protected wetlands", Taranaki Regional Council (1997).

Wetland	Area	Ecological values	Other natural and amenity values
Lake Oturi	50 ha	The vegetation communities, with a high diversity of species are unique in the ecological district. High value as waterfowl habitat.	A broad gully system in a terrace of the Rapanui series which has been dammed by windblown sand forming a lake of moderate depth. The lake level appears to be natural with marshy edges.
Lloyd's Ponds (Tank Farm ponds)	2 ha	Important water bird habitat including bittern (a vulnerable species).	Two semi-natural coastal lakes on the Pouakai ring plain. Water levels have been modified.
Mudfish sites, Rawhitiroa area	2 ha	Brown mudfish – largest known single population of this vulnerable species in the Wanganui Conservancy.	Small forest remnants on the edge of the Ngaere peat dome.
Norfolk Road Swamp Forest	30 ha	Nationally threatened species mistletoe present.	A large, previously logged remnant of forest typical of the poorly drained debris flows, with a mosaic of wetter and drier vegetation types in relation to the varied nature of the underlying geology and drainage. Swamp maire was a component in forest which formerly covered at least 20,000ha of the Egmont ecological region. This area is important for the protection of this swamp species.
Nowell's Lakes (Rifle Range Road Lakes)	10 ha	Important feeding area for native water birds including Australasian bittern, whitefaced heron, pied stilt, cattle egret, little black shag, paradise shelduck and pukeko. Black swan present.	Two adjacent coastal dune lakes with highly modified margins.
Nukuhau Lakes	4 ha	A fringe of one or two metres wide around the lake edge consisting of toetoe-raupo/giant umbrella sedge grassland, raupo reedland and pukatea treeland.	Six small lakes in two adjacent gullies formed by slipping and slumping which has dammed the gullies near the heads, impeding drainage and forming the lakes. The edges are abrupt with steep surrounding land, with shallow arms which have become eutrophic. The catchments are predominantly indigenous vegetation, though much of it is secondary, thus the lakes are well buffered.
Rotokohu wetlands	4 ha	Best example of poor draining silt floodplains in the Matemateonga Ecological District being undrained with intact native vegetation. Fernbird and spotless crake present. Sedgeland dominated by <i>Carex geminata</i> and giant umbrella sedge. The rushes <i>Juncus gregiflorus</i> and <i>J. effusus</i> are also widespread.	Poor draining silt floodplains of the Pokeha Stream, including Lake Rotokohu and several small ponds. The valley floor ends abruptly at the base of surrounding hills with no intermediate toe slope. Variable vegetation pattern on a small scale due to differences in water table and fertility.
Swampy Bush	25 ha	A mosaic of swamp forest and drier types on the varied topography of the lahar deposits.	A previously logged forest remnant on lahar deposits close to the coast in an area where little native vegetation remains.
Tarurutangi swamp forest (Lower King Road)	4 ha	A typical remnant of a swamp forest (pukatea forest with kahikatea and swamp maire) that was much more widespread, but now rare in the region.	A previously logged remnant in a poorly drained hollow in uplifted marine terrace. Some drainage around the western and eastern edges.
Umutekai	28 ha	The only remnant of a forest type that was previously common in other poorly drained fertile areas in the ring plain. Only known location for the fern <i>Athyrium japonicum</i> in the region.	A large remnant of semi-coastal forest on the Pouakai ring plain, between the headwaters of the Manganaha and the Mangemiemi Streams – two small tributaries of the Waiwhakaiho River.

Wetland	Area	Ecological values	Other natural and amenity values
Waipipi Dunes	40 ha	One of the best examples of early foredune/swale colonising vegetation in the Foxton Ecological District. Endangered herb, vulnerable sedge and threatened sand daphne.	A highly dynamic complex of low (less than 4m) dunes and small, wet sand flats and depressions (swales) extending inland 200-300m to taller (15m) more stable relict foredunes. Some swales may have permanent water.