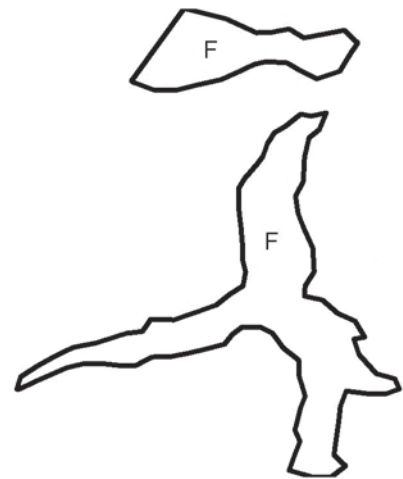


Q08/076 Upper Ahuroa River Forest Remnants 1

S = Shrubland
 F = Forest
 W = Wetland
 E = Estuarine

0 250 500 1,000 Metres



KIRK ROAD FOREST REMNANTS

Survey no.	Q08/077
Survey date	14 November 2005
Grid reference	Q08 329 679
Area	5.7 ha (2.5 ha forest, 3.2 ha wetland)
Altitude	88-147 m asl



Q08/077 Kirk Road Forest Remnants

S = Shrubland
 F = Forest
 W = Wetland
 E = Estuarine

0 250 500 1,000 Metres



Ecological units

- (a) Taraire-rimu-totara forest on moderate hillslope (50%)
- (b) Kanuka-totara treeland on moderate hillslope (45%)
- (c) Open water (constructed freshwater farm pond) (4%)
- (d) *Juncus sarophorus* rushland on constructed pond edge (1%)

Landform/geology

Hillslopes and gullies underlain by melange (undifferentiated Mangakahia & Motatau Complex lithologies), and river flats on Holocene alluvium.

Vegetation

This site encompasses three small indigenous forest remnants and a farm pond in the upper Waipikopiko Stream catchment.

(a) Taraire, rimu and totara share approximately equal proportions of the canopy, while kahikatea and kanuka are slightly less common, and there are occasional rewarewa, tanekaha and totara.

(b) Kanuka-totara treeland adjoins a small constructed freshwater farm pond (c), which has been created by damming a rivulet in the upper catchment of the Waipikopiko Stream.

(d) *Juncus sarophorus* is scattered around the edges of the pond.

Fauna

Paradise shelduck.

Significance

This site contains no representative ecological units, mainly due to its fragmented nature and small size. Despite this, it provides habitat for waterbirds and contains some healthy indigenous trees. Grazing is limiting regeneration.

MATAKOHE WEST FOREST REMNANTS

Survey no.	Q08/080
Survey date	15 November 2005
Grid reference	Q08 148 634 (4 remnants)
Area	18.2 ha
Altitude	38-80 m asl

Ecological unit

(a) Totara-kanuka-kahikatea forest in gully and on gentle hillslope (100%)

Landform/geology

Valley flats on Pleistocene alluvium.

Vegetation

There are scattered remnants of totara-kanuka forest with kahikatea common in the canopy. distributed along 2 km of the upper reaches of an un-named tributary to the Arapaoa River (Q08/084). Kauri or puriri are locally frequent, while occasional ti kouka, mapou, radiata pine and macrocarpa are scattered throughout. Some sections of the stream bank have been planted in willow (these areas have been excluded from the site).

Fauna

Not surveyed.

Significance

The uppermost remnant in the catchment appears to be adequately fenced in order to exclude stock, though regeneration is not evident. Much of the rest of the forest is verging on becoming treeland due to prolonged stock damage. Despite this, the vegetation serves a riparian protection function to the un-named tributary of the Arapaoa River.



Q08/080 Matakohe West Forest Remnants

S = Shrubland
 F = Forest
 W = Wetland
 E = Estuarine

0 250 500 1,000 Metres



KOWHAI ROAD KANUKA FOREST

Survey no.	Q08 082
Survey date	15 November 2005
Grid reference	Q08 120 608
Area	13.2 ha
Altitude	20-52 m asl

Ecological unit

(a) Kanuka forest on moderate hillslope (100%)



Q08/082 Kowhai Road Kanuka Forest

S = Shrubland
 F = Forest
 W = Wetland
 E = Estuarine

0 250 500 1,000 Metres



Landform/geology

Hillslope underlain by Oligocene micritic limestone (Mahurangi Limestone, Motatau Complex) and melange (undifferentiated Mangakahia & Motatau Complexes).

Vegetation

This is a sparse kanuka forest remnant which appears to be at an earlier stage of regeneration than surrounding kanuka forest remnants. It may have resulted from a period of reduced grazing 60–80 years ago, as the kanuka are middle-aged, forming an even canopy, with frequent young kahikatea just becoming

emergent. A cluster of emergent maritime pine occurs in the centre of the remnant. Totara is frequent in the canopy, and there are occasional kowhai and ti kouka. A small fringe of manuka occurs on the western side. There is little undergrowth, other than exotic pasture grasses.

Fauna

Not surveyed.

Significance

The site appears to be heavily grazed, and is not a representative example of its type.

WAIHUNGARU STREAM FOREST

Survey no.	Q08/083
Survey date	15 November 2005
Grid reference	Q08 123 586
Area	16.2 ha
Altitude	6–80 m asl

Ecological units

- (a) Kanuka-kowhai forest on moderate hillslope (70%)
- (b) Kahikatea-kowhai forest in gully (25%)
- (c) Kahikatea-kowhai forest on moderate hillslope (5%)

Landform/geology

Hillslope and gullies underlain by Oligocene micritic limestone (Mahurangi Limestone, Motatau Complex).

Vegetation

This site encompasses forest in the lower Waihungaru Stream gully, which opens out onto the western Hukatere peninsula coast.

- (a) Most of the forest canopy comprises a mixture of abundant kanuka with common occurrence of kowhai. Ti kouka is frequent throughout and puriri is occasional.
- (b) The deep parts of the gully support kahikatea-kowhai forest, in which karaka and puriri also occur frequently.
- (c) In the upper catchment there is a small area of dense kahikatea forest with kowhai common, and kanuka and puriri frequent in the canopy. Ti kouka, pukatea and totara occur occasionally.

Fauna

Not surveyed.

Significance

None of the ecological units present are representative examples of their type. The site is apparently unfenced, and shows evidence of grazing. Better quality examples of forest are present in valleys further south (e.g. Waitieke Creek Forest (Q08/092) and Te Kiakia Bay Forest Remnants (Q08/093)). The forest provides an important buffer to the small tributary to the Kaipara Harbour.



Q08/083 Waihungaru Stream Forest

S = Shrubland
 F = Forest
 W = Wetland
 E = Estuarine

0 250 500 1,000 Metres



TE TAUMATAKA CREEK FOREST REMNANTS

Survey no.	Q08/085
Survey date	16 November 2005
Grid reference	Q08 168 600 (3 remnants)
Area	14.8 ha
Altitude	0-100 m asl

Ecological unit

(a) Totara-kowhai-puriri forest on gentle coastal margin (100%)



Q08/085 Te Taumatāka Creek Forest Remnants

S = Shrubland
 F = Forest
 W = Wetland
 E = Estuarine

0 250 500 1,000 Metres



Landform/geology

Steep coastal hillside underlain by Oligocene micritic limestone (Mahurangi Limestone, Motatau Complex)

Vegetation

The site comprises three forest remnants spread along the south-facing, sheltered coastline of a tidal inlet named Te Taumatāka Creek, which is part of the Arapaoa River (Q08/084). The westernmost remnant is adjacent to mangrove shrubland, while the two eastern remnants are adjacent to mudflats. The forest canopy is composed of a mixture of totara, kowhai and puriri, the

former slightly more common than the latter two. Karaka is frequent in the canopy, as is hawthorn, which impinges on the natural character of the site, both on pasture edges and on the coastal fringe. Species occasionally present include ti kouka, nikau, kohekohe, *Coprosma macrocarpa* and matai.

Fauna

Not surveyed.

Significance

None of the remnants are fenced and appear to be suffering from the pressure of stock grazing. Hawthorn is a big weed problem in the local area. However, these remnants do provide protection to the banks of the Arapaoa River.

HAUTAKIMA EAST FOREST

Survey no.	Q08/086
Survey date	16 November 2005
Grid reference	Q08 145 579
Area	24.4 ha (23.6 ha forest, 0.8 ha shrubland)
Altitude	49–160 m asl

Ecological units

- (a) Kanuka forest on moderate to steep hillslope (97%)
- (b) Kanuka–manuka shrubland on moderate to steep hillslope (3%)

Landform/geology

Hillslopes and gullies underlain by Miocene volcanoclastic gravelly sandstone (Waitakere Group).

Vegetation

This site comprises a relatively large unfenced remnant of indigenous forest and shrubland to the west of Tinopai Road, on the eastern slopes of the peak known as Hautakima.

(a) The majority of the site is covered in an even-canopied forest of mature kanuka, with frequent even-aged emergent kahikatea poles. Mamangi is also frequent, and there are occasional rewarewa, puriri, ti kouka, mamaku, karaka, kohekohe and kauri. Radiata pine is emergent above the kanuka canopy on some margins, though most of the large pines in the area are excluded from the site.

(b) A small area of kanuka–manuka shrubland occurs on a central ridge that may have been retired from grazing recently.

Fauna

Not surveyed.

Significance

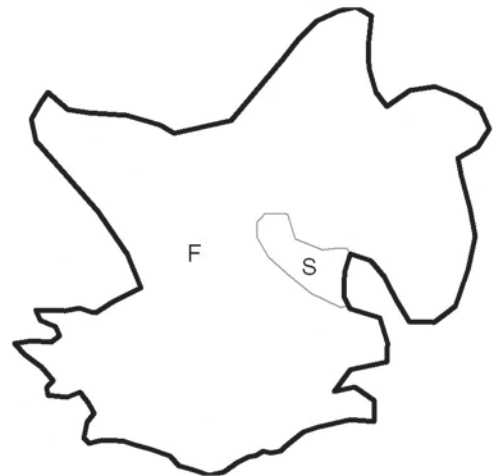
A lot of the forest, particularly on the margins, is rather battered and sparse, most likely due to the effects of cattle grazing as well as general edge effects. Neither of the ecological units is a good representative example of its type. However, the site is quite near to a Level 1 site, Hautakima South Forest (Q08/088), which is connected to other large forested areas further south, hence it serves a function as a habitat linkage/corridor.



Q08/086 Hautakima East Forest

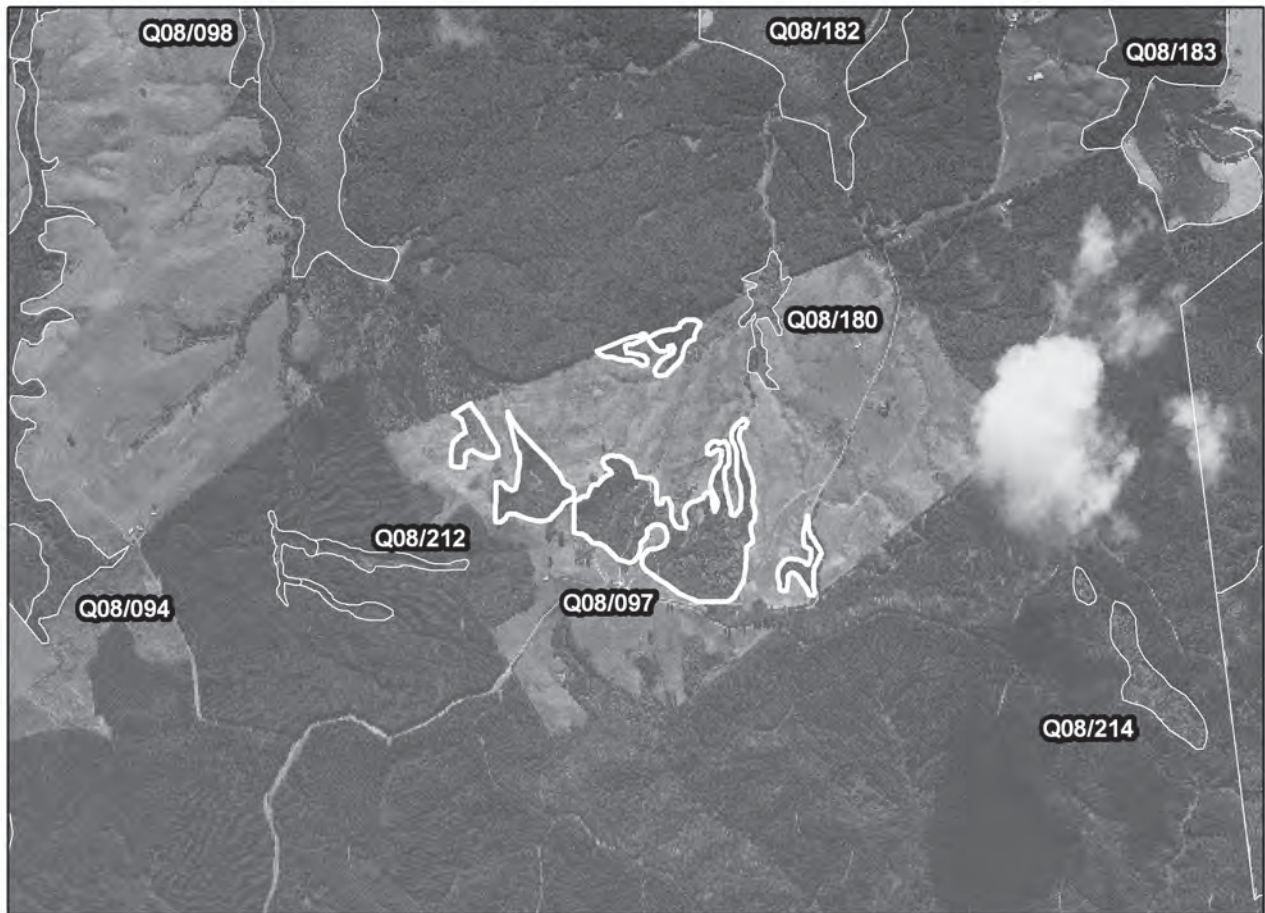
S = Shrubland
 F = Forest
 W = Wetland
 E = Estuarine

0 250 500 1,000 Metres



CHADWICK ROAD FOREST REMNANTS

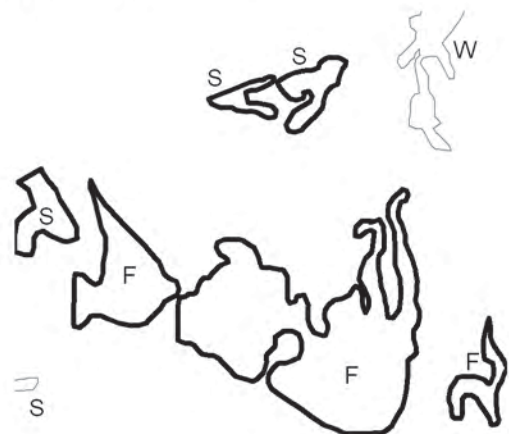
Survey no.	Q08/097
Survey date	16 November 2005
Grid reference	Q08 221 528 (6 remnants)
Area	26.5 ha (22.6 ha forest, 3.9 ha shrubland)
Altitude	31-115 m asl



Q08/097 Chadwick Road Forest Remnants

S = Shrubland
 F = Forest
 W = Wetland
 E = Estuarine

0 250 500 1,000 Metres



Ecological units

- (a) Kanuka forest on moderate to steep hillslope (85%)
- (b) Manuka shrubland on moderate hillslope (15%)

Landform/geology

Hillslopes and gullies underlain by Miocene volcanoclastic gravelly sandstone (Waitakere Group).

Vegetation

This site comprises six remnants of indigenous forest and shrubland on a predominantly northeast-facing slope. The immediate surrounding land is

pasture, but it is set within a landscape of exotic plantation forest (radiata pine and Tasmanian blackwood), with a coastal inlet (Tahupo Creek) nearby. Several farm tracks and patches of rough pasture and exotic scrub are interspersed between the remnants. Tasmanian blackwood, planted extensively on the northern and eastern sides of the remnants, was observed regenerating on open ground at the edges of the site, as was radiata pine.

(a) The predominant ecological unit is kanuka forest with frequent associates of kahikatea, ti kouka, emergent radiata pine and occasional mamangi, kauri, mapou, totara, *Coprosma macrocarpa*, mamaku, mahoe and akepiro.

(b) There are scattered remnants of manuka shrubland with frequent associates of ti kouka and young kanuka.

Fauna

Not surveyed.

Significance

The site is compromised by grazing and stock trampling, but this is not uniform throughout, as indicated by the uneven regeneration, first as manuka shrubland and later as kanuka forest. Because of the disturbed nature of the vegetation, neither of these ecological units are representative examples of their type in the Northland Conservancy part of the ED. Invasion of the natural communities by wilding plantation species (Tasmanian blackwood and radiata pine) is a problem.

MATAKOHE RIVER BRIDGE FOREST REMNANTS

Survey no.	Q08/101
Survey date	17 November 2005
Grid reference	Q08 184 641 (2 remnants)
Area	2.4 ha
Altitude	0–20 m asl

Ecological units

(a) Totara-kanuka forest on moderate hillslope (70%)

(b) Puriri-kowhai-karaka forest on moderate to steep hillslope (20%)

(c) Kauri forest on moderate hillslope (10%)

Landform/geology

Coastal flats of Pleistocene alluvium.

Vegetation

This site comprises two tiny remnants of forest next to the bridge over the Matakohē River on State Highway 12.

(a) On the true right bank totara-kanuka forest occurs, with occasional tarata and kowhai.

(b) On the true left bank there is a mixture of abundant puriri with common occurrence of karaka and kowhai. Totara and kanuka are frequent, in the canopy and ti kouka and large emergent radiata pine occur occasionally.

(c) A small, dense stand of kauri rickers occurs on a knoll on the true right bank. Tanekaha and kanuka are also present.