





Ecology	Name of item: Putiki Bay	Map reference: 10-10
Island: Waiheke	SES 9 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
Description of Item		
<p>A complex of saline wetlands often grading from mangroves up into saltmarshes and then into terrestrial vegetation on the edges. In some places, the saline wetlands grade into freshwater wetlands. Much of the coastal edge is fringed by pohutukawa forest or other native vegetation. The coastal edge vegetation helps to protect the saline wetlands and can also help to stabilise the coastline and slow erosion. A threatened wetland bird, the banded rail (nationally sparse), is reported to use the estuary.</p>		

Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.




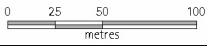

Ecology	Name of item: Omiha-Te Whau Point Shrubland	Map reference: 10-11
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Island: Waiheke	SES 32 (Site of Ecological Significance)	 1:12,000 0 100 200 400 metres
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Description of Item	
<p>An extensive area of shrubland that is regenerating to native forest. The vegetation is mainly manuka scrub with species such as mamangi growing up through it. Otherwise it is regenerating broadleaved forest with species such as young taraire, tawa, kohekohe and karaka growing amongst kanuka. In some places there are wetland areas within the vegetation. Much of the vegetation is protected by covenant. Kereru (NZ pigeon) are present, they are considered to be declining nationally.</p>	

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Ecology	Name of item: King Fern Remnant	Map reference: 11-13
Island: Waiheke	SES 7 (Site of Ecological Significance)	 1:4,000 
Description of Item		
<p>This forested gully was reported to have king ferns, or para (<i>Marattia salicina</i>). They grow on steep banks along the stream near a waterfall and rely on the presence of forest in the gully to maintain the cool damp conditions they prefer. This spectacular species of fern is in gradual decline in the Auckland Region, but nationally is in serious decline.</p>		 1:600,000

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Ecology	Name of item: Onetangi Reserve	Map reference: 11-14
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Island: Waiheke	SES 13 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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Description of Item	
<p>This is the largest area of intact forest on the northern coast of Waiheke. It includes diverse vegetation types, ranging from ridge top forests down to valley bottom wetlands. This reserve has not been grazed since 1962 and so there is a high diversity of species present, with around 150 different species of native trees, shrubs, ferns, orchids, vines, grasses, sedges, rushes and herbaceous plants thought to grow naturally within the reserve. These include miro, hinau, mangeao and kaikomako. Kereru (NZ pigeon, in gradual decline nationally), forest gecko, green gecko (in gradual decline nationally), copper skink and native land snails are present.</p>	

Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.

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Appendix 1d Schedule of sites of ecological significance - inner islands

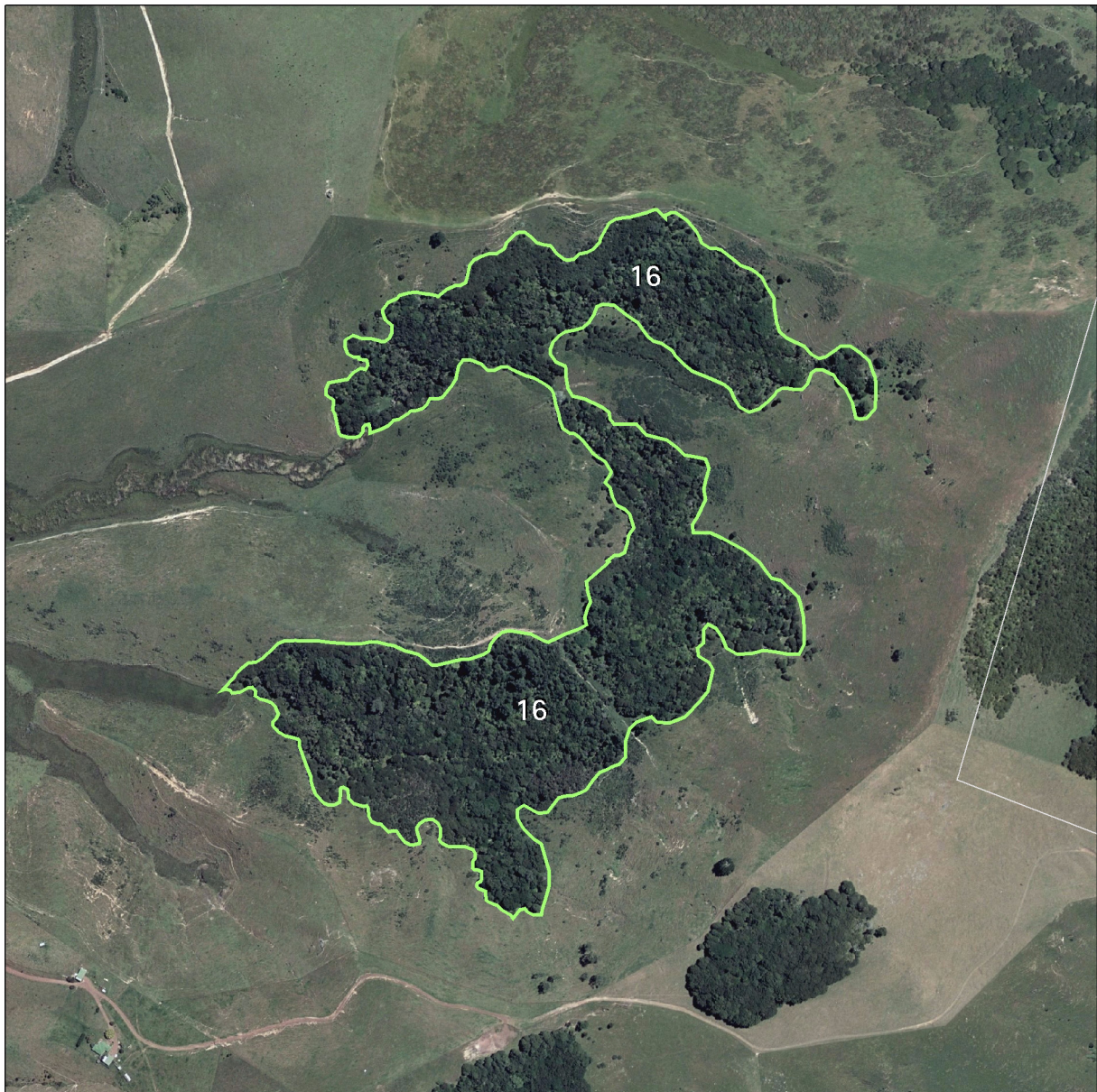


Ecology	Name of item: Piemelon Bay	Map reference: 12-8
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Island: Waiheke	SES 24 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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Description of Item	
<p>Diverse remnants of mainly broadleaved forest. Taraire is the major species; however there is an obvious coastal influence, with many pohutukawa present. There is also a wide range of conifers, including a very large remnant kauri tree that towers above the surrounding canopy. These areas have been fenced for a considerable time and there has been great improvement, with many species regenerating beneath the trees. There are some buffering and connecting areas of manuka scrub. Kereru (NZ pigeon) are present.</p>	

Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.



Ecology	Name of item: Puke Ridge Forest	Map reference: 13-6
Island: Waiheke	SES 16 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
Description of Item		
<p>The forests in this area tend to be relatively young, but have some very large old remnant trees within them. Tanekaha and kauri grow on the ridges and upper slopes, whereas tawa, taraire, puriri, kohekohe and nikau are found on the lower slopes and in the gullies. In some of the damp gullies there are stands of swamp maire, an uncommon species in the inner gulf islands. There are a number of large trees that are hybrids between pohutukawa and northern rata. There is also a really large kahikatea in the bottom of the gully in the northern-most part of the forest. Very big kauri and miro are found in the forest.</p>		

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