



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



Ecology	Name of item: Orapiu Road Complex	Map reference: 13-7
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Island: Waiheke	SES 22 (Site of Ecological Significance)	 1:22,000 0 100 200 400 metres
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Description of Item	
<p>Large area of regenerating forest with some remnant mature forests. The young forests and scrub are manuka, kanuka and treefern, with some gumlands and some areas of young podocarp-broadleaved forest, including areas of kauri rickers. The young forest on the ridges tends to be of young to middle-aged trees, but there are some extremely large trees still present, mostly kauri, but also other species, such as hard beech. There are many pockets of remnant broadleaved forests in the gullies, typically taraire, but also some puriri and large remnant kahikatea. Threatened land snails and <i>Peripatus</i> (velvet worms) are present in the forest.</p>	

Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.





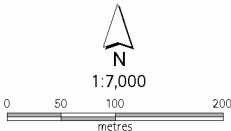
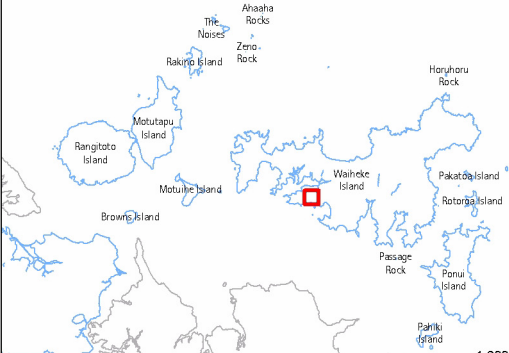
Ecology	Name of item: Te Whau Point	Map reference: 14-4
Island: Waiheke	SES 23 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
Description of Item		
<p>An area of pohutukawa forest growing on the coastal edge. This is an unusually wide belt of coastal fringe forest and is one of the larger remaining on the island. The vegetation is mainly pohutukawa, with significant amounts of kowhai and kanuka.</p>		

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



<b>Ecology</b>	<b>Name of item:</b> Kuakarau Bay		<b>Map reference:</b> <b>15-8</b>
<b>Island:</b> Waiheke	<b>SES 11</b> (Site of Ecological Significance)		
<b>Description of Item</b>			
<p>This is a large area of tall mature forest. In the valleys and on the slopes, the forest tends to be of taraire and tawa, with kohekohe, karaka and nikau, along with some scattered very large puriri. Up on the ridges the vegetation is mainly kanuka and manuka with some kowhai and a variety of ridgetop species.</p>			

**Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.**





Ecology	Name of item: Koi Island	Map reference: 15-9
Island: Koi	SES 45 (Site of Ecological Significance)	<p>0 10 20 40 metres</p>
Description of Item		
<p>Six species of seabird breed on Koi: Caspian terns (nationally vulnerable to extinction), white-fronted terns (in gradual decline nationally), red-billed gulls (in gradual decline nationally), black-backed gulls, pied shags, and little shags. Reef herons, which are nationally vulnerable to extinction, also breed here, as do variable oystercatchers (an endemic species).</p>		<p>1:600,000</p>





Ecology	Name of item: Poukaraka Wetlands	Map reference: 16-6
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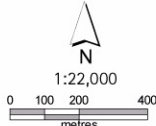

Island: Waiheke	SES 12 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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Description of Item	
<p>A large and broad wetland with mangroves and saltmarsh growing in salty conditions near the coast, and increasingly freshwater conditions further inland and upstream. The main body of the wetland is of raupo and freshwater club rush (<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i>). A wide variety of other species grow in response to the pattern of saltness and hydrological conditions across the site. The wetland is home to four threatened wetland bird species: the banded rail (which is classed as sparse nationally), the North Island fernbird (which is also classed as sparse), the spotless crane (also sparse) and the Australasian bittern (which is nationally endangered). A relatively unusual shrub species, <i>Pomaderris rugosa</i>, grows on a rocky island out in the wetland.</p>	

Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.





Ecology	Name of item: <b>Whakanewha (Rocky Bay)</b>	Map reference: <b>16-7</b>
Island: Waiheke	<b>SES 33</b> (Site of Ecological Significance)	
<p data-bbox="464 1597 596 1619">Description of Item</p> <div data-bbox="229 1624 901 1865"> <p>The Whakanewha area contains a complex of regenerating kanuka and treefern scrub with mature forest remnants. Taraire and tawa forests grow in the gullies, while pohutukawa grow on coastal slopes. Kereru (NZ pigeon) live in the forest, but are in gradual decline nationally. On the coast, there are shellbank areas behind a sandy beach. Here, a number of characteristic native plants grow. The coastal area is also an important habitat for shorebirds, such as the northern New Zealand dotterel, which is considered to be a nationally vulnerable species. The endemic variable oystercatcher breeds here. Reef herons and Caspian terns (which are both nationally vulnerable species) use the foreshore.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="901 1624 1436 2004">  </div>		

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