



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

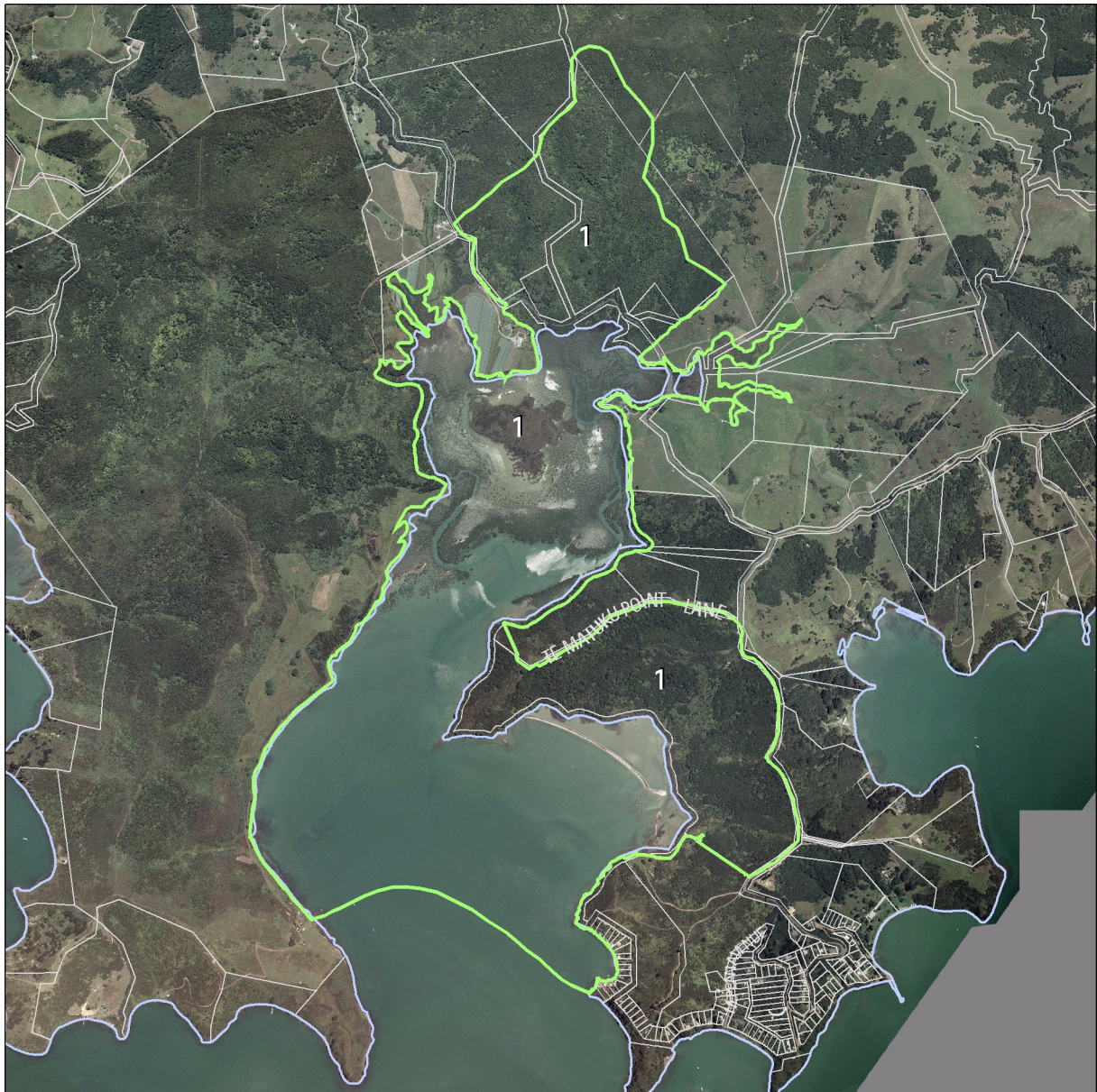


Ecology	Name of item: Awaawaroa Bay	Map reference: 17-12
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Island: Waiheke	SES 14 (Site of Ecological Significance)	 1:17,000 0 100 200 400 metres
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Description of Item	
<p>Like Te Matuku Bay, this estuary has a shell spit. Awaawaroa is the second-most important breeding site for New Zealand dotterels on Waiheke (northern New Zealand dotterels are a nationally vulnerable species). Caspian terns (which are also a nationally vulnerable species) breed here, as does the endemic variable oystercatcher. There is also a pied shag breeding colony. Four threatened species are found in the wetlands: North Island fernbirds (nationally sparse), banded rails (nationally sparse), spotless crakes (nationally sparse) and Australasian bitterns (nationally endangered). The wetlands range from mangroves and saltmarshes to substantial raupo wetlands at the head of the estuary.</p>	

Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.



Ecology	Name of item: Te Matuku Bay Complex	Map reference: 18-9
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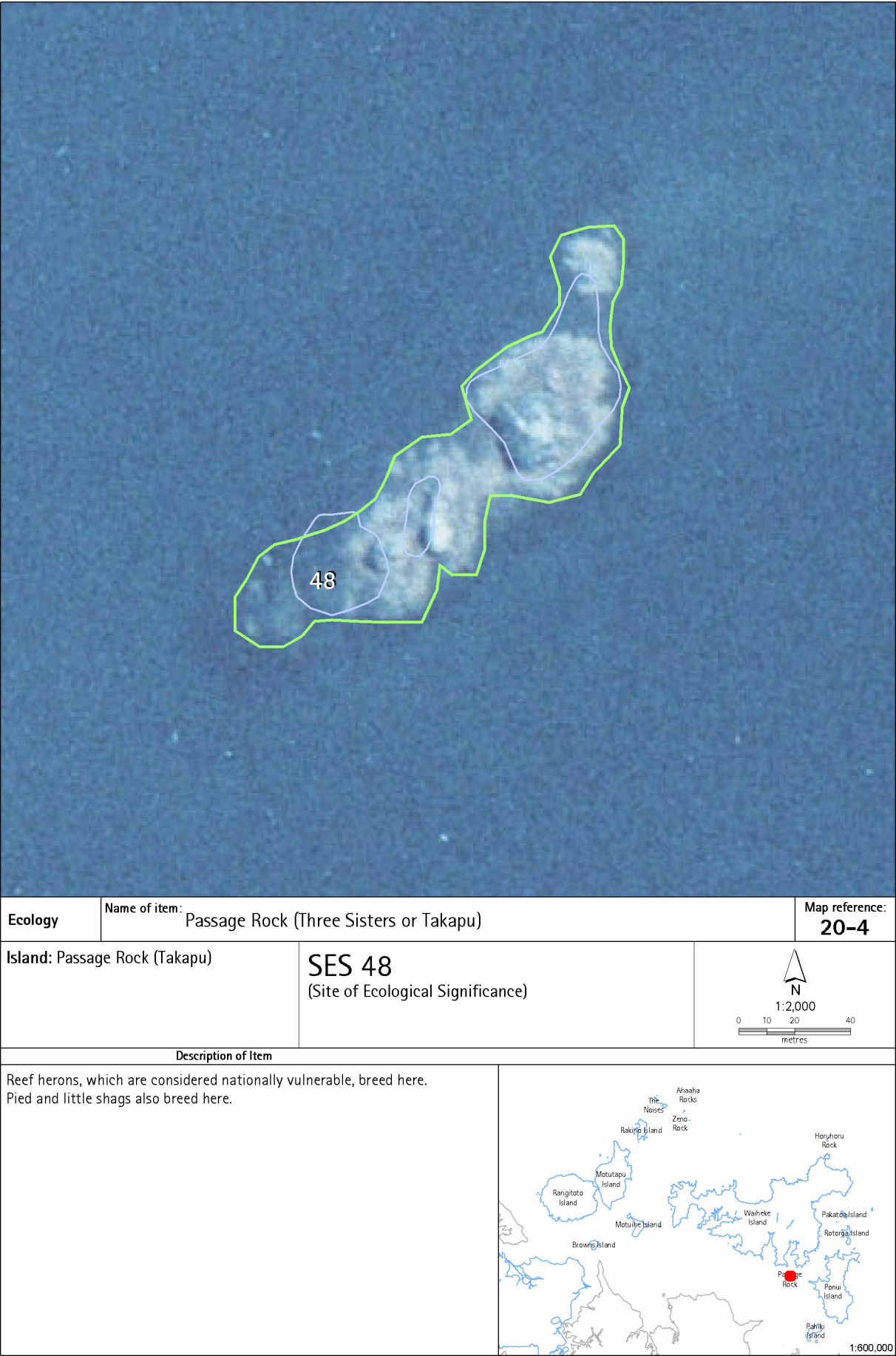
Island: Waiheke	SES 1 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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Description of Item

Te Matuku Bay is a flock site of international importance for northern New Zealand dotterels (which are classed as nationally vulnerable). The NZ dotterels also breed here. The threatened Caspian tern (nationally vulnerable) breeds here. Variable oystercatchers, an endemic species, nest along the coast. The coastal areas are used by reef herons, a nationally vulnerable species. In summer, several hundred Arctic migrants, such as the bar-tailed godwit or kuaka, feed on the tidal flats at low tide or roost along the beaches at high tide. The wetlands are home to two species that are sparse nationally, the spotless crane and the banded rail. The coastal and wetland systems grade into a forested catchment, which supports a variety of forests ranging from taraire and kohekohe forest in the gullies up to kauri / tanekaha forests with hard beech on the ridges.



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Ecology	Name of item: Owhiti Bay Remnants	Map reference: 21-6
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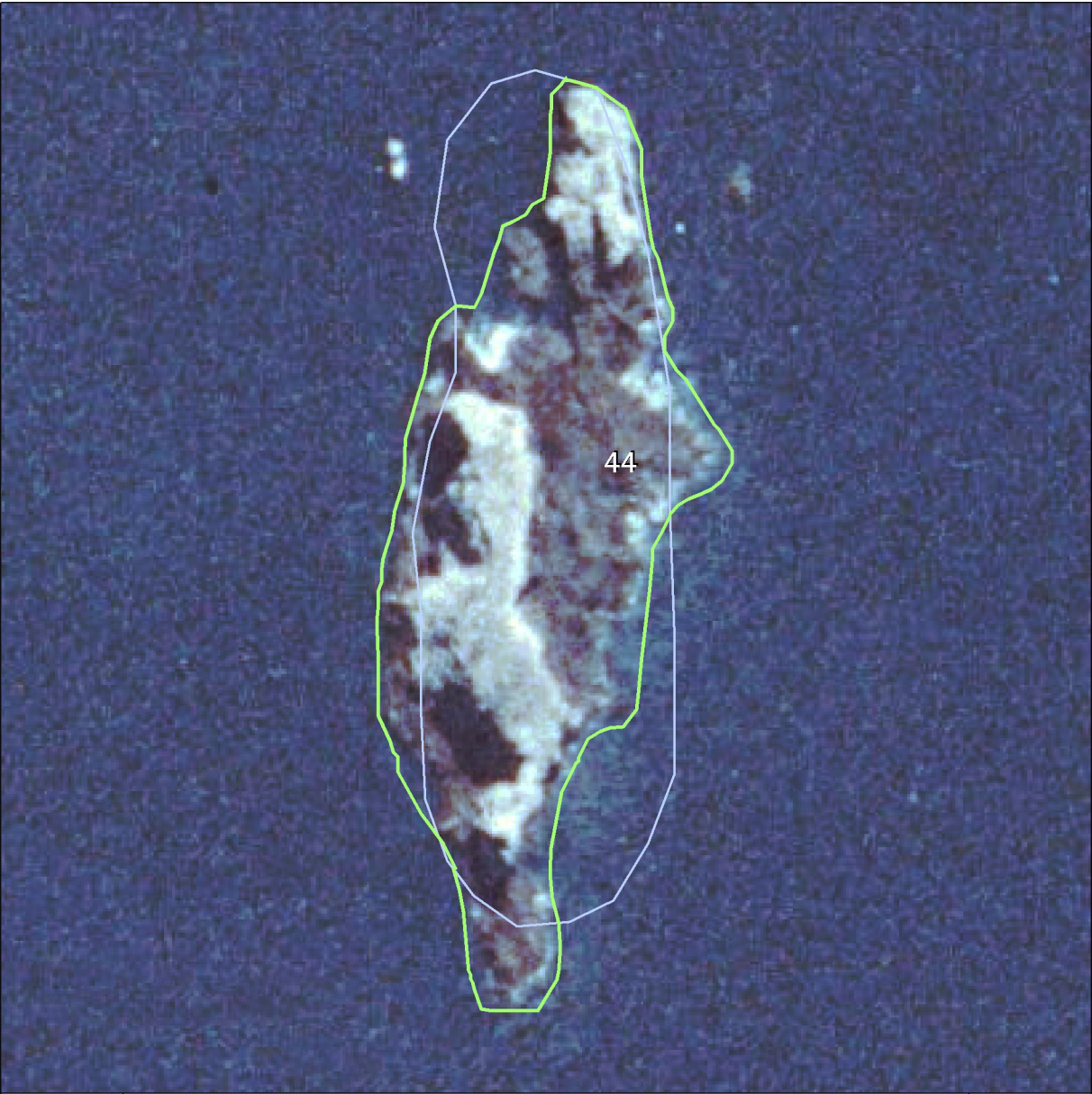
Island: Waiheke	SES 25 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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Description of Item

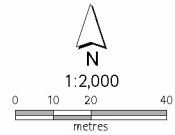
These remnants of coastal forest and coastal shrublands extend along the coast between Carey Bay and Hooks Bay. They are generally dominated by pohutukawa, often with totara and kanuka, but a wide variety of coastal shrubs and herbs also grow in these areas. These include some threatened and unusual species, such as tawapou (*Pouteria costata*), sickle fern (*Pellaea falcata*), coastal mahoe (*Melicactus novae-zelandiae*) and shore buttercup (*Ranunculus acaulis*). Tawa is common further from the coast. Owhiti Bay itself is numerically the third most important breeding site for northern New Zealand dotterels (a nationally vulnerable species) on Waiheke. Two endemic birds, the New Zealand pipit and the variable oystercatcher also breed around the bay.




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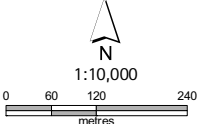

Ecology	Name of item: Horuhoru (Gannet) Rock	Map reference: 21-7
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Island: Horuhoru Rock (Gannet Rock)	SES 44 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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Description of Item	
<p>This is one of New Zealand's key seabird breeding sites. It is a nationally important site for Australasian gannets. Spotted shags and white-fronted terns also breed here. White-fronted terns are in gradual decline nationally.</p>	

Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.





Ecology	Name of item: Hooks Bay Wetland	Map reference: 21-8
Island: Waiheke	SES 55 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
Description of Item		
<p>A rather degraded wetland that nonetheless represents a nationally threatened ecosystem. Typical wetland plants exist here including raupo, native umbrella sedge, batchelor's button and <i>Bolboschoenus</i> and <i>Schoenus</i> sedge species. Surrounding habitats include kanuka/manuka scrub and mature broadleaf/podocarp forest remnants, which support kereru, a nationally declining species.</p>		


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Ecology	Name of item: Anita Bay to Hooks Bay Coast	Map reference: 22-3
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Island: Waiheke	SES 4 (Site of Ecological Significance)	 1:10,000 
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Description of Item	
<p>Rugged coastline with broken coastal vegetation. Dominated by pohutukawa, the vegetation also includes unusual amounts of titoki and whau, along with coastal specialists, such as ngaio, taupata and karo. Threatened and unusual species grow here, most notably turepo, the large-leaved milk tree (<i>Streblus banksii</i>) which is critically threatened in the region. Tawapou (<i>Pouteria costata</i>) and coastal mahoe (<i>Melicytus novae-zelandiae</i>) are also present. Between Anita Bay and Hooks Bay are two breeding colonies of spotted shag, the only two colonies on Waiheke. Reef herons (a nationally vulnerable species) are also present on the rocky coast.</p>	

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Ecology	Name of item: Man O'War Bay Forest	Map reference: 23-29
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Island: Waiheke	SES 2 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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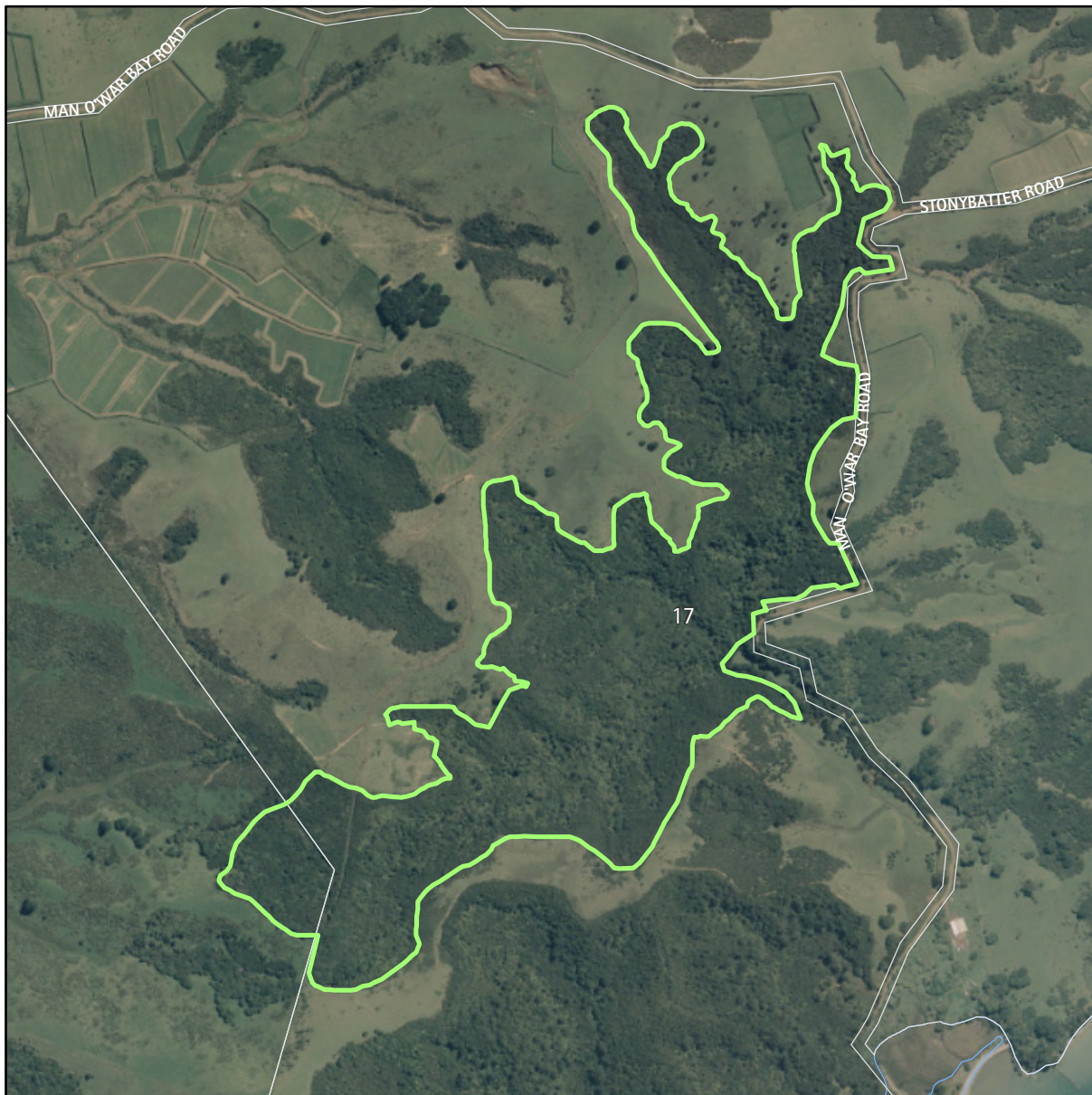
Description of Item

Largest area of relatively continuous mature forest on Waiheke. Consists of a diverse range of forest types grading from ridge forests down to swamp forests. The ridge forests are mixes of kauri, tanekaha and hard beech. These areas are the largest kauri forest remaining on Waiheke. Broadleaved forests with mainly taraire and kohekohe grow further down the slopes. There are swamp forests in the wettest parts, including the best areas of swamp maire (maire tawake) forest on the island. The forest has some very large individual trees, mainly kauri, but also swamp maire, totara and rimu. Kaka and kereru (NZ pigeon) both live in the forest. Kaka is a nationally endangered species, and kereru are considered to be gradually declining. The forest grades into wetlands, which range through a variety of types from raupo / manuka freshwater wetland through to estuarine saltmarshes with sea rush, jointed wire rush and saltmarsh ribbonwood. The wetlands are important habitat for spotless crane and banded rail, which may be breeding in the area.



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



Ecology	Name of item: Man O'War Bay Shrubland	Map reference: 23-30
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Island: Waiheke	SES 17 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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Description of Item	
<p>Large area of scrubland and regenerating forest. The young forests are now around 10-15m in height and consist of a wide variety of both broadleaved trees and conifers. The conifers are mainly tanekaha and totara, with some kauri, rimu, matai and miro. Broadleaved tree species include kohekohe, tawa, taraire and some large puriri. There are some areas of manuka gumland supporting a diverse range of gumland species, such as gahnias, turutu, <i>Schoenus tendo</i> and clubmosses. Kereru (NZ pigeon) are numerous in this area, although they are considered to be gradually declining nationally.</p>	

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Ecology	Name of item: Waikopua Bay Forest	Map reference: 23-31
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Island: Waiheke	SES 18 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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Description of Item

This is an area of remnant forests surrounded by dense manuka and kanuka. The remnant forests grow in an altitudinal sequence. Mature taraire forest dominates the valleys. Tawa, kohekohe and puriri are also common, while titoki is found occasionally. Nikau is very common in all tiers of the understorey. Kauri and tanekaha dominate the ridges, with pohutukawa, tawa and rewarewa sometimes present. The forest has a dense understorey, reflecting the fencing that was erected in around the 1970s to exclude stock. The forest is older than most of the vegetation along this coast and has some very large and ancient remnant trees. Notable large remnant trees include kauri, hard beech, hinau, tanekaha, miro and possibly the largest rimu on Waiheke. Kaka and kereru are found in the forest. Kaka are nationally endangered, while kereru (NZ pigeon) are considered to be gradually declining.



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