

Ecology	Name of item: Omaru Bay Forest	Map reference: 25-12
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Island: Waiheke	SES 30 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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Description of Item
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This site consists of four zones, two of remnant tairaire forest and two areas of saltmarsh. The remnant tairaire forest, with large emergent kahikatea, lies in the gully. A mixed forest exists further up the slope. This mixed forest has mamangi, rewarewa, tawa, miro and lancewood. Up on the exposed ridge, the vegetation is kanuka, with some pohutukawa, tanekaha and kauri. The understorey throughout the forest is quite dense as the area has been fenced to prevent stock access. Kereru (NZ pigeon, a species in gradual decline nationally) and tui are found in the forest. The two areas of saltmarsh near the coast contain jointed wire rush, saltmarsh ribbonwood, mangroves and the fern *Hypolepis distans*. Pied stilts breed here.

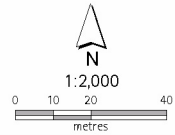



**Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.**



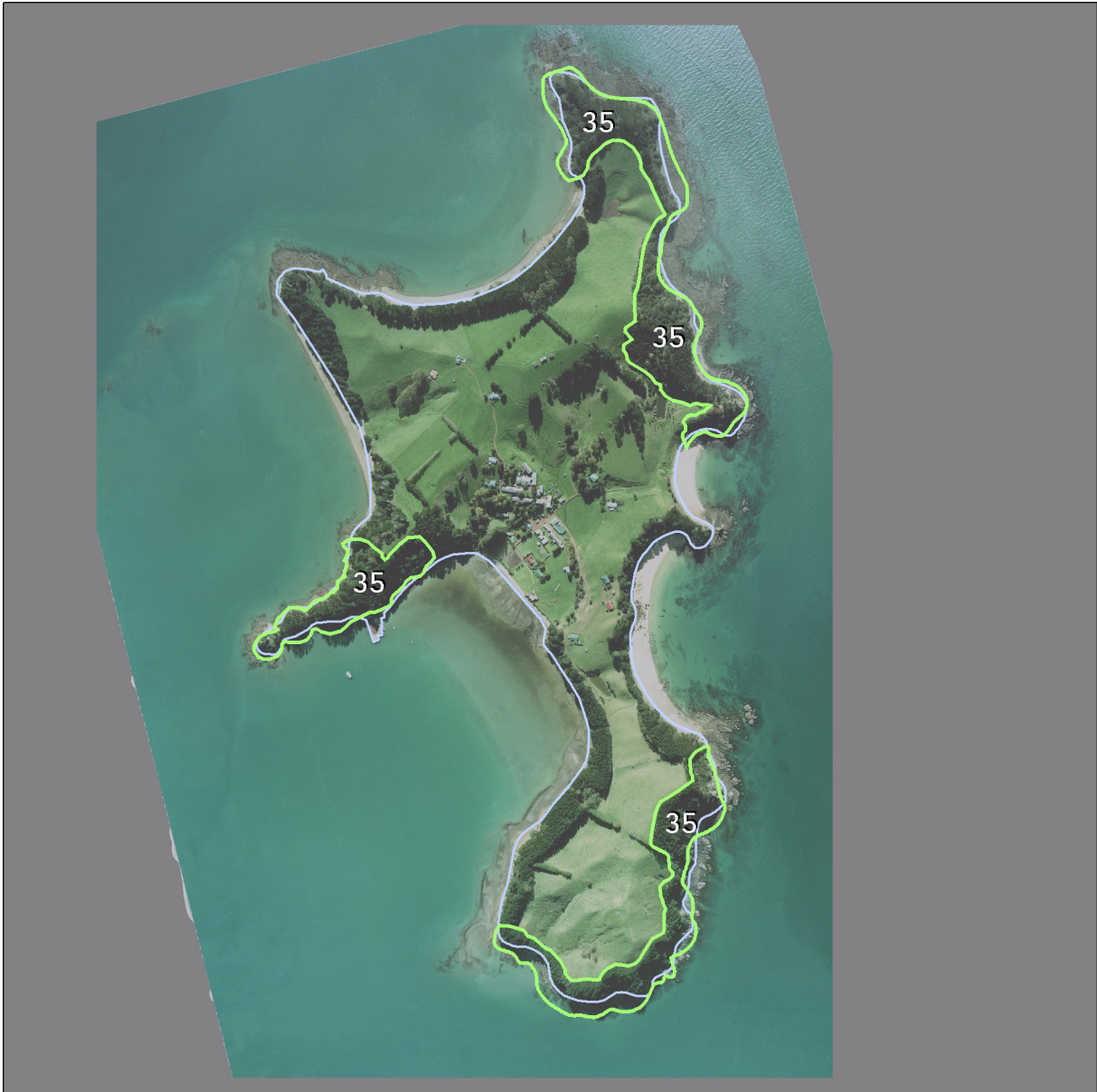


Ecology	Name of item: Te Kawau Bay Islet	Map reference: 25-13
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Island: Te Kawau Bay Islet	SES 51 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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Description of Item	
Two seabirds that are in gradual decline nationally, the white-fronted tern and the red-billed gull, breed on the islet.	

Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.



<b>Ecology</b>	<b>Name of item:</b> Rotoroa Island	<b>Map reference:</b> <b>26-18</b>
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<b>Island:</b> Rotoroa	<b>SES 35</b> (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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<b>Description of Item</b>
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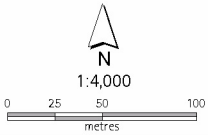
Discontinuous fragments of coastal forest, shrubland and regenerating forest that are almost all in the coastal area. These grow interspersed with areas dominated by pines. Pohutukawa grow on the coastal cliffs, sometimes in association with other coastal species, such as karo, karamu, mahoe, houpapa, rengarenga, kowharawhara, akepiro, wiwi and wharanui. In places, the coastal vegetation is younger and does not have the large pohutukawa trees. Many of the species found in pohutukawa forest are present, although kanuka, manuka, mapou and mahoe are more common. On the slopes away from the coast and occasionally on the ridges on the coast, the vegetation is dominated by kanuka. In accessible areas, this vegetation may be undergrazed. A range of indigenous forest birds and other fauna use these areas. The coastal margins below the identified forests and shrublands are suitable habitat for coastal birds, such as variable oystercatchers and reef herons.

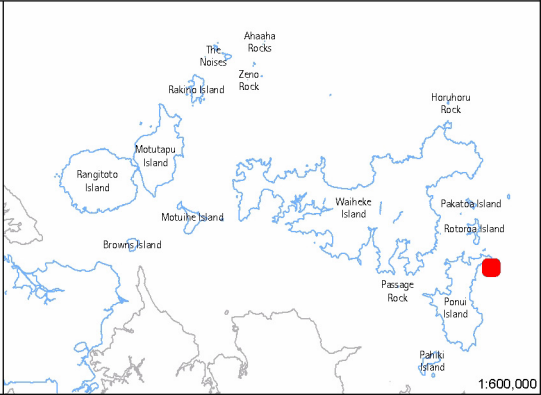






Ecology	Name of item: Scully Reef	Map reference: 26-19
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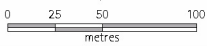

Island: Scully Reef	SES 50 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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Description of Item	
<p>This site is of international importance to white-fronted terns (in gradual decline nationally), with more than 1% of the total population nesting here in some years. Several pairs of northern New Zealand dotterel (a nationally vulnerable species) breed here. Variable oystercatchers also breed here. Hundreds of spotted shags roost here. Reef herons (nationally vulnerable) also use this site.</p>	

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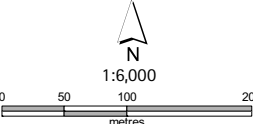
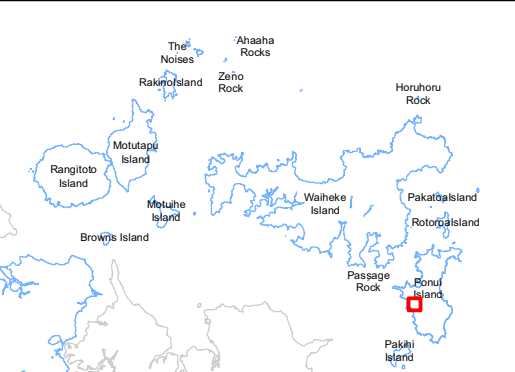




Ecology	Name of item: Un-named Islet between Ponui and Rotoroa		Map reference: 26-20
Island: NZMS 260 S11 072835		SES 53 (Site of Ecological Significance)	 1:4,000 
Description of Item			
<p>Reef herons (which are nationally vulnerable to extinction) breed here. Blue penguins (which are in gradual decline nationally) also breed here. There is a small colony of grey-faced petrels on the islet which is unusual (the only other colonies in the inner gulf are on the Noises).</p>		 1:600,000	

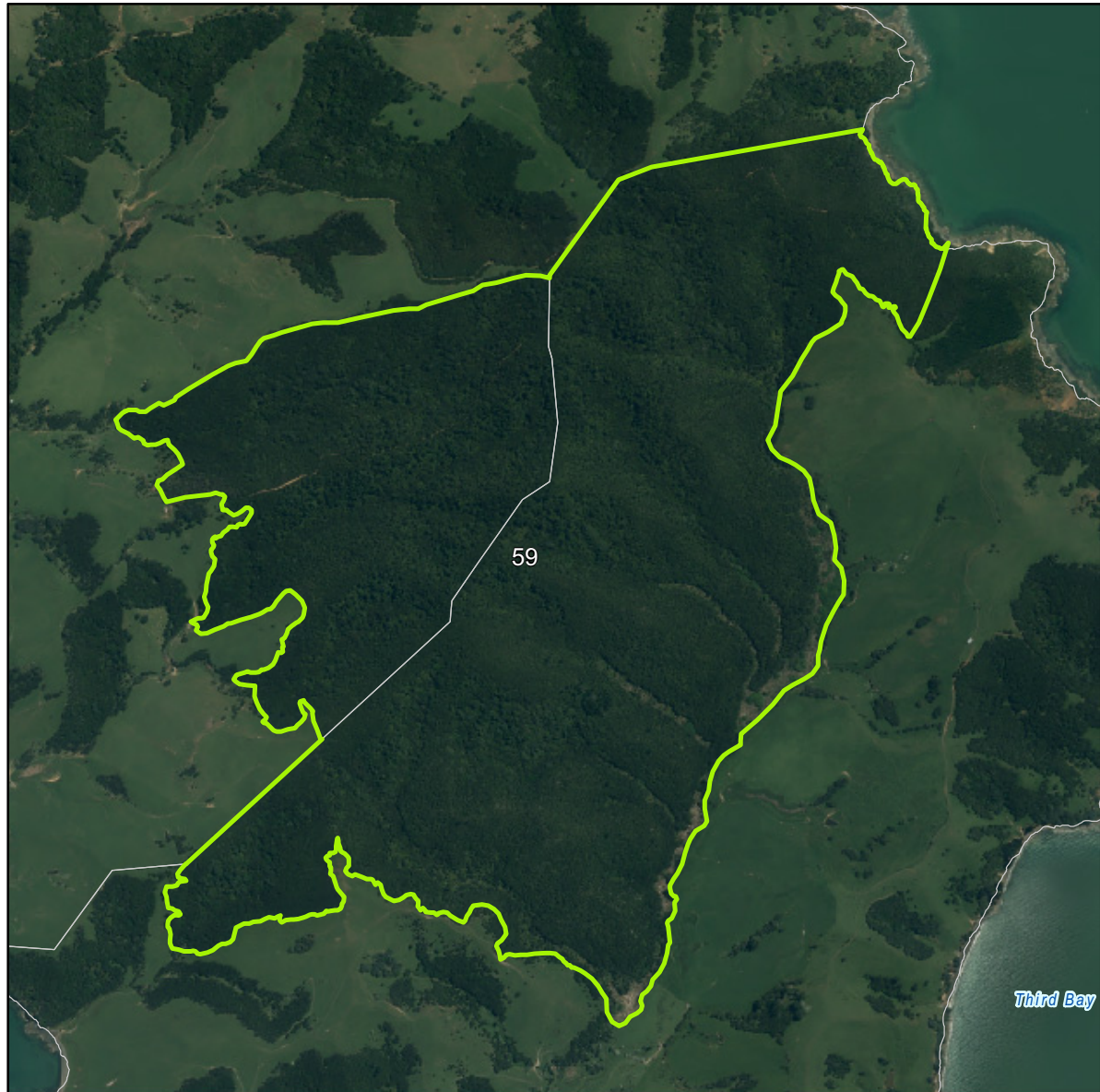


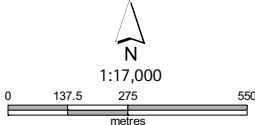



Ecology	Name of item: Ponui Island	Map reference: 27-1
Island: Ponui Island (Chamberlins Island)	<b>SES 59</b> (Site of Ecological Significance)	
Description of Item  A large block of secondary and mature remnant forest extending to a freshwater wetland in the southern section. Coastal parts are dominated by pohutukawa (with karaka, kohekohe, and puriri), with broadleaf (taraire-tawa -puriri-kohekohe-pigeonwood-nikau) forest on sheltered coastal and inland valleys, and kauri podocarp broadleaf forest (kauri-rewarewa-mamangi) on the upper valleys and ridges. Secondary forest is dominated by mamangi and kanuka. The wetland includes reedland, rushland and sedgeland which provides habitat for spotless crakes. A range of common and threatened forest birds are present including kereru and North Island brown kiwi. Up to twenty threatened plants are present including Pomaderris rugosa, Libocedrus plumosa, Ptisana salicina (king fern), Olearia albida, and Planchonella costata (tawapou).		

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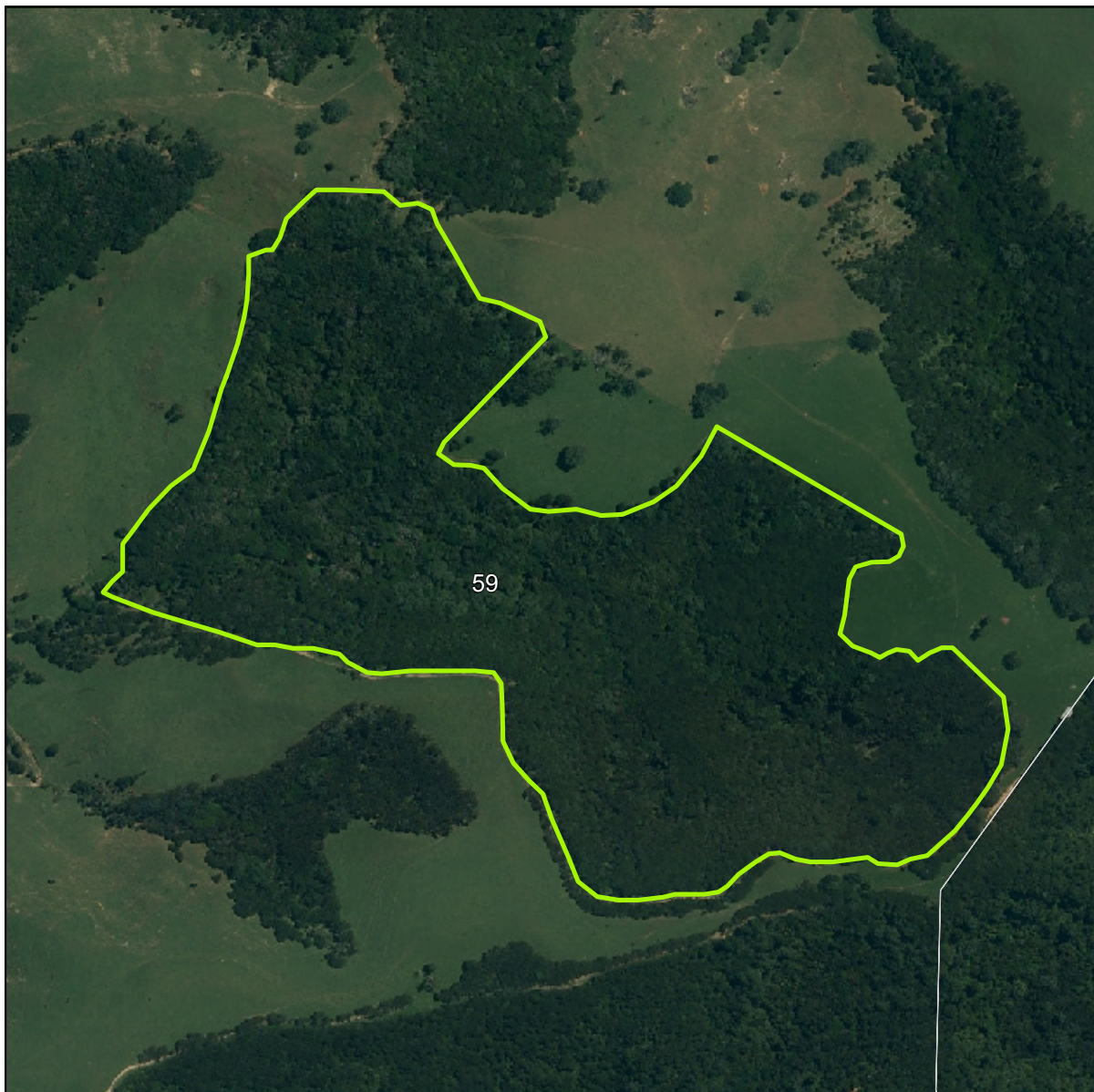




Ecology	Name of item: Ponui Island	Map reference: 27-2
Island: Ponui Island (Chamberlins Island)	<b>SES 59</b> (Site of Ecological Significance)	
Description of Item  A large block of secondary and mature remnant forest extending to a freshwater wetland in the southern section. Coastal parts are dominated by pohutukawa (with karaka, kohekohe, and puriri), with broadleaf (taraire-tawa-puriri-kohekohe-pigeonwood-nikau) forest on sheltered coastal and inland valleys, and kauri podocarp broadleaf forest (kauri-rewarewa-mamangi) on the upper valleys and ridges. Secondary forest is dominated by mamangi and kanuka. The wetland includes reedland, rushland and sedgeland which provides habitat for spotless crakes. A range of common and threatened forest birds are present including kereru and North Island brown kiwi. Up to twenty threatened plants are present including Pomaderris rugosa, Libocedrus plumosa, Ptisana salicina (king fern), Olearia albida, and Planchonella costata (tawapou).		

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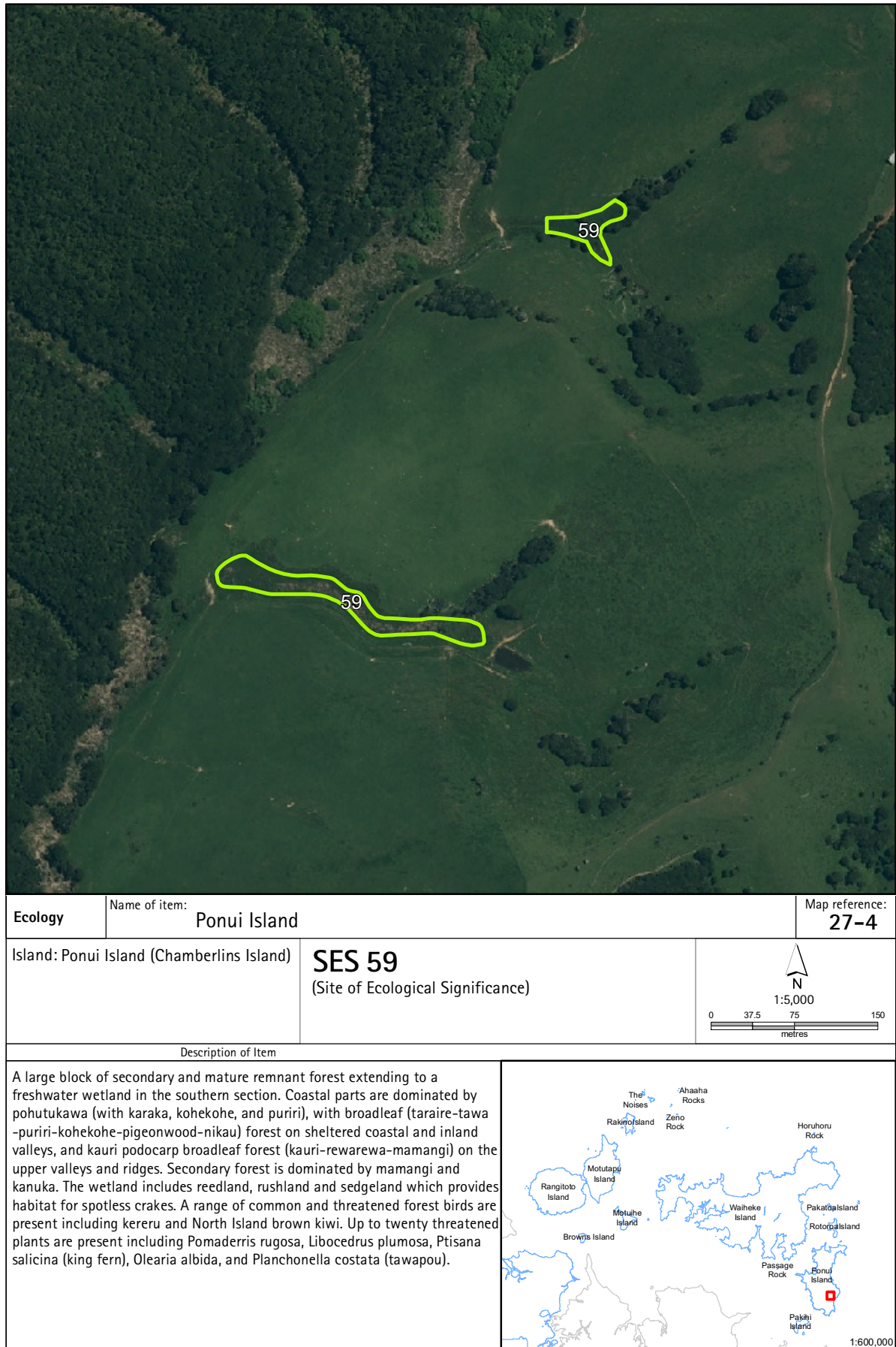




Ecology	Name of item: <b>Ponui Island</b>	Map reference: <b>27-3</b>
Island: Ponui Island (Chamberlins Island)	<b>SES 59</b> (Site of Ecological Significance)	
Description of Item		
<p>A large block of secondary and mature remnant forest extending to a freshwater wetland in the southern section. Coastal parts are dominated by pohutukawa (with karaka, kohekohe, and puriri), with broadleaf (taraire-tawa-puriri-kohekohe-pigeonwood-nikau) forest on sheltered coastal and inland valleys, and kauri podocarp broadleaf forest (kauri-rewarewa-mamangi) on the upper valleys and ridges. Secondary forest is dominated by mamangi and kanuka. The wetland includes reedland, rushland and sedgeland which provides habitat for spotless crakes. A range of common and threatened forest birds are present including kereru and North Island brown kiwi. Up to twenty threatened plants are present including Pomaderris rugosa, Libocedrus plumosa, Ptisana salicina (king fern), Olearia albida, and Planchonella costata (tawapou).</p>		

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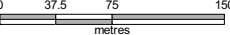



Ecology	Name of item: Ponui Island	Map reference: 27-5
Island: Ponui Island (Chamberlins Island)	<b>SES 59</b> (Site of Ecological Significance)	
Description of Item		
<p>A large block of secondary and mature remnant forest extending to a freshwater wetland in the southern section. Coastal parts are dominated by pohutukawa (with karaka, kohekohe, and puriri), with broadleaf (taraire-tawa -puriri-kohekohe-pigeonwood-nikau) forest on sheltered coastal and inland valleys, and kauri podocarp broadleaf forest (kauri-rewarewa-mamangi) on the upper valleys and ridges. Secondary forest is dominated by mamangi and kanuka. The wetland includes reedland, rushland and sedgeland which provides habitat for spotless crakes. A range of common and threatened forest birds are present including kereru and North Island brown kiwi. Up to twenty threatened plants are present including Pomaderris rugosa, Libocedrus plumosa, Ptisana salicina (king fern), Olearia albida, and Planchonella costata (tawapou).</p>		

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Ecology	Name of item: Ponui Island	Map reference: 27-6
Island: Ponui Island (Chamberlins Island)	<b>SES 60</b> (Site of Ecological Significance)	 1:5,000 
Description of Item		
Regenerating coastal bush dominated by a kanuka canopy with pohutukawa, puriri, kohekohe, karaka, kauri, and tawa. Threatened plants include tawapou. North Island Brown Kiwi are present.		





Ecology	Name of item: Motukorea Shorebird Area	Map reference: 30-55
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Island: Motukorea (Browns)	SES 39 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
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Description of Item	
<p>This area is an internationally important site for the nationally vulnerable northern New Zealand dotterel and the endemic variable oystercatcher. More than 1% of the total northern New Zealand dotterel population breed in this area, and more than 2% gather here in post-breeding flocks. More than 1% of the total variable oystercatcher population breed and flock on the island. Caspian terns (which are a nationally vulnerable species) also breed here. Reef herons (a nationally vulnerable species) are frequently present.</p>	

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