
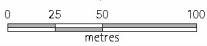
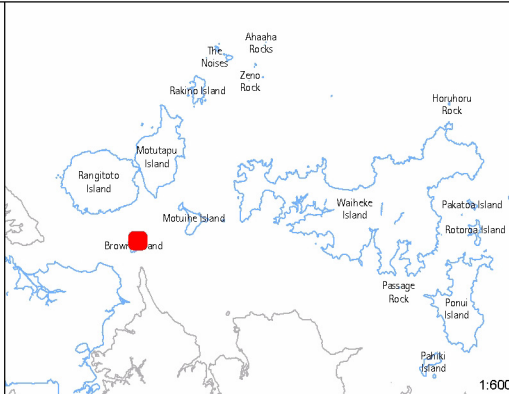
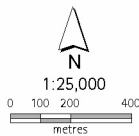





Ecology	Name of item: Motukorea Coastal Vegetation		Map reference: 30-56
Island: Motukorea (Browns)		SES 40 (Site of Ecological Significance)	 1:4,000 
Description of Item			
<p>Pohutukawa forest is dotted along spectacular volcanic tuff cliffs and headlands. The threatened plant <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> grows at one site on the tuff cliffs. This species is in serious decline and this is the only natural population on the inner gulf islands. There is a small dune area with a range of species growing on it including spinifex, knobby clubrush, ngaio and pohuehue. <i>Euphorbia glauca</i> has been planted on the dunes and along the cliff base.</p>		 1:600,000	

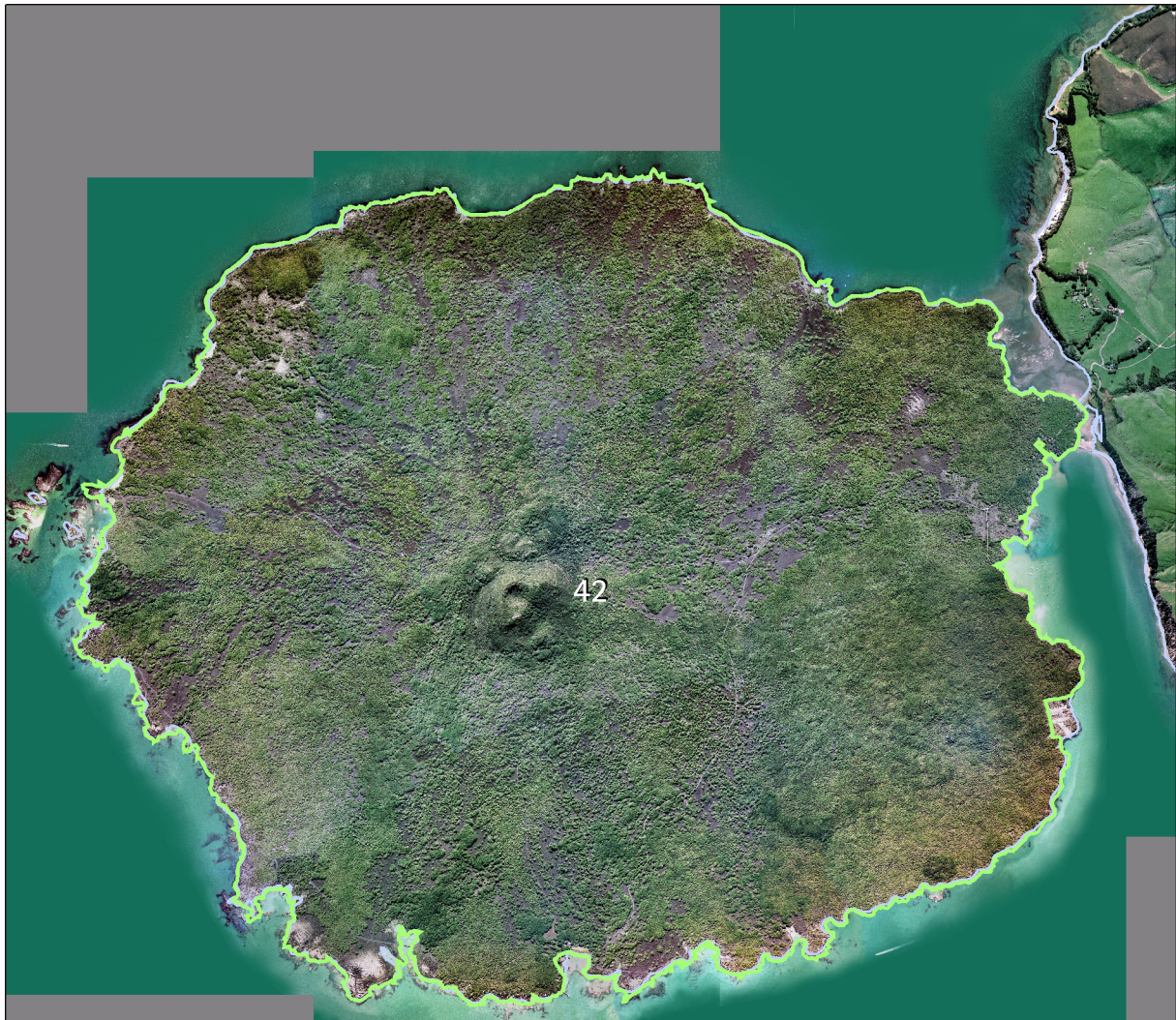




Ecology	Name of item: Motutapu Coastal Bird Zone		Map reference: 30-57
Island: Motutapu	SES 41 (Site of Ecological Significance)		
Description of Item			
Four coastal bird species breed in this area: white-fronted terns (which are in gradual decline nationally), red-billed gulls (also in gradual decline nationally), New Zealand dotterels (nationally vulnerable to extinction) and the endemic variable oystercatcher. Reef herons, which are nationally vulnerable, are also present.			

Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.





Ecology	Name of item: Rangitoto	Map reference: 30-58
---------	-------------------------	----------------------

Island: Rangitoto	SES 42 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
-------------------	---	--

Description of Item

An internationally significant recent basalt volcano with unique vegetation. This island supports a range of pohutukawa-dominated shrublands and forests. These grow in patterns that respond to the size of the basalt boulders and to the availability of water in different parts of the lava flows. A wide range of species more commonly found growing up in tree branches on the mainland are found growing on the ground at Rangitoto. These include puka (*Griselinia lucida*) and Kirk's daisy. Ferns and orchids are prolific since the eradication of possums and wallabies. NZ dotterels (nationally vulnerable) and blue penguins (gradual decline) breed along the coast. Moko skinks and egg-laying skinks (range restricted) are also present.


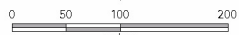



Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.





Ecology	Name of item: Motuihe Western Forest	Map reference: 31-3
---------	--------------------------------------	---------------------

Island: Motuihe	SES 37 (Site of Ecological Significance)	 1:7,000 
-----------------	---	---

Description of Item	
<p>Pohutukawa forest grows along the edge with some kanuka. Further from the coast are some mature stands of coastal broadleaved trees, including puriri and karaka. Tieke (North Island saddleback) were released in this forest in 2005 and have since bred. This is the only site in Auckland City's inner gulf islands with a breeding saddleback population.</p>	

Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.





Ecology	Name of item: Ohinerau Bay	Map reference: 31-4
---------	----------------------------	---------------------

Island: Motuihe	SES 38 (Site of Ecological Significance)	
-----------------	---	--

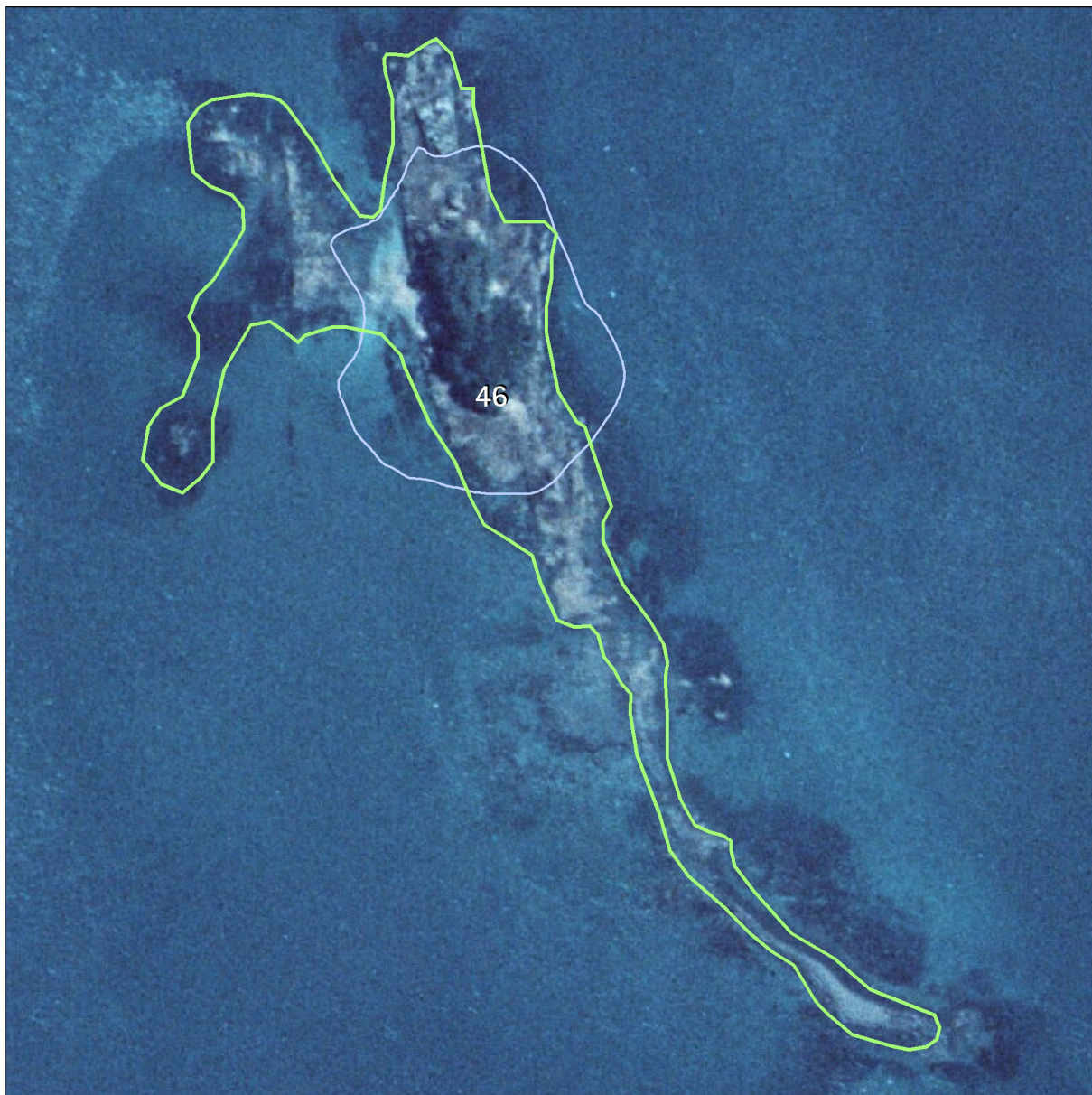
Description of Item
---------------------

Ohinerau Bay is a flock site of international importance for northern New Zealand dotterels (which are classed as nationally vulnerable), with more than 1% of the total population gathered here outside the breeding season. Five to six pairs of New Zealand dotterels also breed in the bay. Reef herons and Caspian terns (which are both nationally vulnerable species) and the endemic variable oystercatcher also use the bay. Some valleys of tall mainly taraire forest run down to the sandflats, meeting with pohutukawa forest closer to the coast.



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





<b>Ecology</b>	<b>Name of item:</b> Papakohatu (Crusoe) Island	<b>Map reference:</b> <b>31-5</b>
----------------	---	--------------------------------------

<b>Island:</b> Papakohatu (Crusoe)	<b>SES 46</b> (Site of Ecological Significance)	
------------------------------------	--	--

Description of Item	
<p>This site is of international importance to a threatened species, the white-fronted tern, with more than 1% of the total population breeding here. Reef herons (a nationally vulnerable species) breed here, as do blue penguins (which are in gradual decline nationally). Endemic variable oystercatchers also nest here, as do pied and little shags.</p>	

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



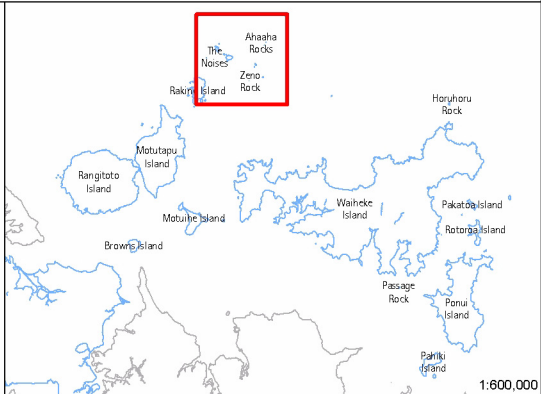


Ecology	Name of item: The Noises	Map reference: 32-1
---------	--------------------------	---------------------

Island: The Noises	SES 34 (Site of Ecological Significance)	 1:45,000 0 250 500 1,000 metres
--------------------	---	---

Description of Item

The Noises are one of New Zealand's key seabird breeding sites. Three islands within the group are each of international importance to the threatened endemic white-fronted tern. Seven other seabird species also breed on the islands: white-faced storm petrels, diving petrels, blue penguins, grey-faced petrels, white-fronted terns, spotted and pied shags. A threatened land snail *Placostylus hongii* was introduced in the 1930s and is still present. The vegetation is coastal, with pohutukawa forests and mixed coastal shrubs with mapou, manuka, karo, flax and coastal koromiko. In the most sheltered areas, broadleaved species such as kohekohe and mahoe dominate. On the exposed cliffs there are coastal specialists houpara, taupata and coastal astelia. On the most exposed and smallest of the islands, the vegetation is very low coastal scrub.



Refer to the disclaimer at the beginning of this appendix.