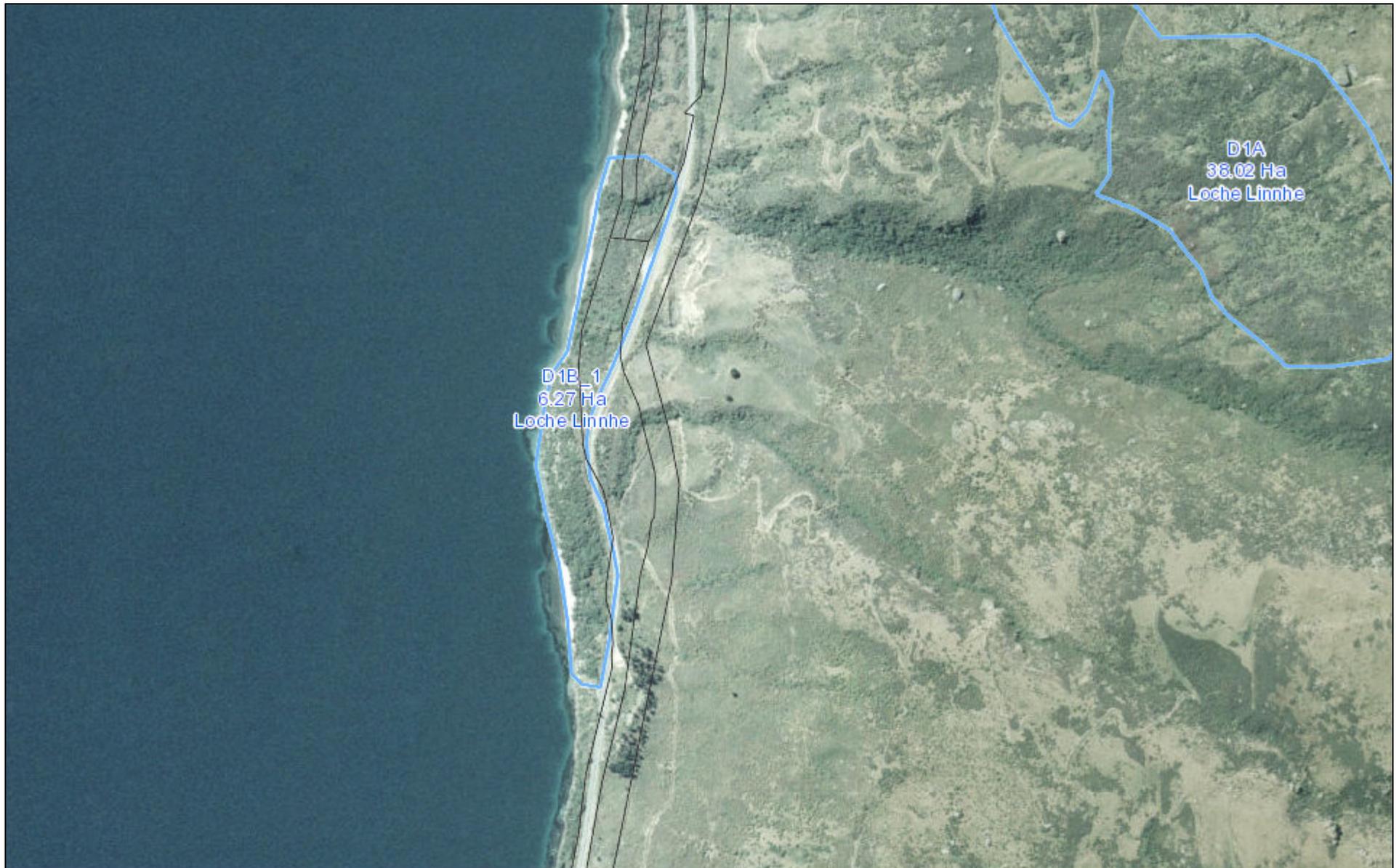




Significant Natural Area Assessment			
Project No: <i>11001/001</i>	Property Name: <i>Loche Linnhe</i> Site Name: <i>Loche Linnhe SNA B</i>	Ecologist: <i>Glenn Davis and Neill Simpson.</i> Date: <i>7 September 2010</i>	
Survey Undertaken By: <i>Glenn Davis, Neill Simpson and Ralph Henderson</i>		<u>Waypoint No (mid point of survey area):</u> <i>Lakeside vegetation, see plans for distribution.</i>	
LENZ Unit: <i>N4.1d</i> Ecological District: <i>Lakes Ecological District</i>		Photo No.(s): <i>See below.</i>	
Topography: <i>Hillslope</i>	Slope: <i>40°</i>	Altitude: <i>300 - 360</i>	Aspect: <i>Westerly</i>
Threatened Environment Status: <i>Chronically threatened (less than 20% remaining)</i>		Area Size (ha): <i>48.13</i>	
Representativeness: <i>Broadleaved indigenous hardwoods</i> – the community has a high degree of representativeness given broadleaved indigenous hardwoods are representative of lakeshore vegetation in the lakes ecological district.			
Are there threatened species expected/identified in the survey area? If so, list species and threat status.			
Threatened Species		Threat Status	
<i>None observed.</i>			
Provide onsite description of vegetation: Vegetation type: <i>Broadleaved indigenous hardwoods</i> Structural Class: <i>Forest and shrubland consisting of Griselinia littoralis, Aristotelia serrata, Olearia arborescens, Metrosideros umbellata, Carpodetus serratus, Fuschia excorticata, Sophora microphylla, Pittosporum tenuifolium, Pseudopanax crassifolium and Coriaria arborea</i> Degree of Modification: <i>The lakeside vegetation area has experienced historical disturbance, however it continues to regenerate strongly where periodic disturbance has been removed.</i> Overall Health: <i>The forest ranges in health from excellent condition to early-mid stages of regeneration.</i>			
Provide onsite description fauna habitat – species recorded or expected to be present: <i>The vegetation will provide habitat for a variety of indigenous birds and invertebrates.</i>			

<p>Threats to vegetation and flora/fauna species? (Weeds, predators, current management practices):</p> <p>The key threat is from inadvertent events, predominantly fire as a result of public activity either on the road or from the people using the beach. Gorse and broom is present but the indigenous hardwood species are expected to dominate over time.</p>
<p>Rarity:</p> <p>The threatened environment classification indicates the indigenous vegetation cover remaining in this environment is 18.6%, with 2.3% under formal protection.</p>
<p>Area Shape and Area/Edge Ratio:</p> <p>The area is elongated by its very nature being riparian vegetation adjacent to the lake.</p>
<p>Diversity and Pattern (is there a notable range of species and habitats, aspects, sequences?):</p> <p>The diversity of the lakeside vegetation ranges through its distribution along the lakeshore, and ranges from areas dominated by broadleaf to areas containing a wide range of tree species such as evidenced at the Devils Staircase.</p>
<p>Distinctiveness/special ecological characteristics (unusual veg. & landform features, distribution limits?):</p> <p>The lakeside vegetation is a stronghold in the Lakes District of the southern rata and kowhai.</p>
<p>Connectivity (how is the site connected to surrounding communities/areas?):</p> <p>The lakeside vegetation is connected to vegetation on the lake faces by vegetation adjacent to Wye Creek, Staircase Creek and a number of other unnamed streams, in addition to the broadleaved indigenous hardwood communities located above the road near the Devils Staircase.</p>
<p>Sustainability (does the site possess the resilience to maintain its ecological integrity and processes?):</p> <p>Providing disturbance due to pastoral activities or other sources are minimal the shrubland will continue to persist and improve and provide valuable habitat for native birds, invertebrates and lizards.</p>
<p>Recommendation (Accept/Decline):</p> <p>The forest/shrubland is a good example of vegetation that is representative of this environment. Indigenous vegetation cover in these environments is severely reduced from its original extent and less than 3% has any formal protection. The vegetation includes locally uncommon species southern rata and kowhai, and is an important habitat for indigenous birds and invertebrates. Given the high level of representativeness, rarity indigenous vegetation in these LENZ environments and the habitat it provides, we recommend the lakeshore vegetation should be considered for designation as a SNA.</p>

Figure 1a: The area of potential significance - Loche Linnhe SNA B - D1B_1.

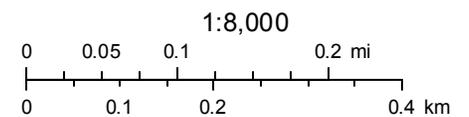


October 3, 2014

Proposed Significant Natural Area

Parcels

Proposed Significant Natural Area



Please note the area shown is indicative and only for discussion purposes.

Figure 1b: The area of potential significance - Loche Linnhe SNA B - D1B_2.

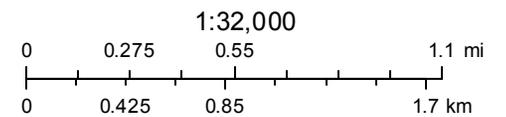


October 3, 2014

Proposed Significant Natural Area

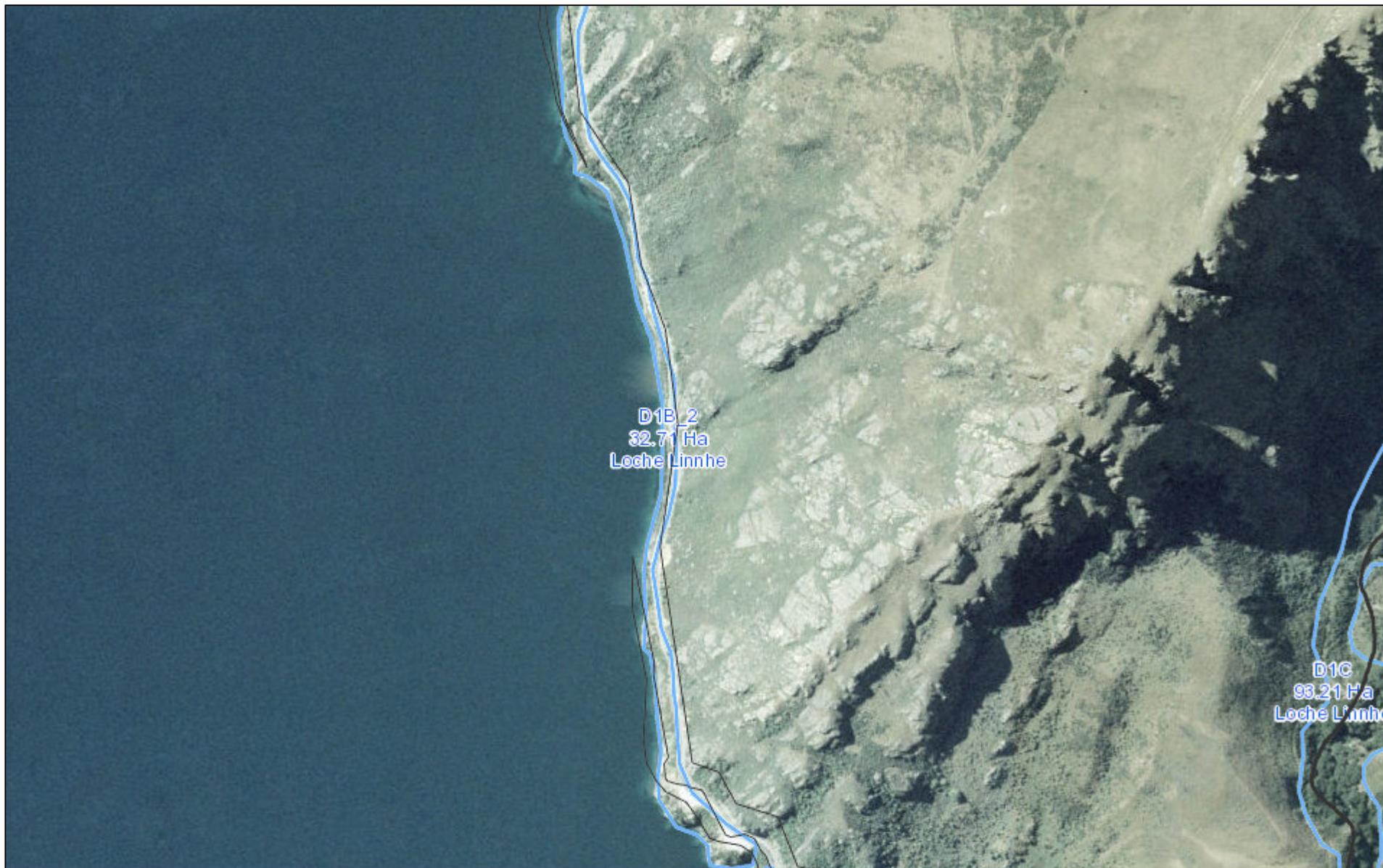
Parcels

Proposed Significant Natural Area



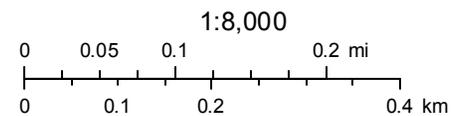
Please note the area shown is indicative and only for discussion purposes.

Figure 1c: The area of potential significance - Loch Linnhe SNA B - D1B_2 cont.



October 3, 2014

- Proposed Significant Natural Area
- Parcels
- Proposed Significant Natural Area



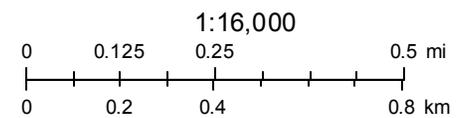
Please note the area shown is indicative and only for discussion purposes.

Figure 1d: The area of potential significance - Loche Linnhe SNA B - D1B_3.



October 3, 2014

- Proposed Significant Natural Area
- Parcels
- Proposed Significant Natural Area



Please note the area shown is indicative and only for discussion purposes.



Figure 2: Above are representative photos of the lakeside vegetation under consideration for the proposed '*Loche Linnhe SNA B*' area.