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Significant Natural Area Assessment				
Project No:	Property Name: Glenfoyle Station		Ecologist: <i>Glenn Davis and Neill</i> Simpson	
11001/019	Site Name: Glenfoyle SNA A		Date: 26 Nov 2011	
Survey Undertaken By: Glenn Davis, Neill		Waypoint No (mid-point of survey area):		
Simpson and Ralph Henderson.		2218960 E 5605205 N		
LENZ Units: N4.1d and Q2.2a		Photo No.(s): No photos.		
Ecological District: Lindis				
Topography: Steep faces and gully bottoms	Slope: 20 – 40%	Altitude: Aspect: West 440 - 700 m asl		
Threatened Environr Chronically Threater Underprotected	Area Size (ha): 17.27			
Representativeness: Kanuka shrubland is probably representative of some of the original pre-settlement vegetation cover in the Upper Clutha area.				
Are there threatened species expected/identified in the survey area? If so, list species and threat status. Unknown, but the vegetation is expected to support the eastern falcon which has been recorded on Glenfoyle.				
Threatened Species		Threat Status		
Falco novaezealandiae "eastern" (eastern NZ Falcon)		At Risk - Recovering		
Provide onsite description of vegetation: Vegetation type: the area is predominantly covered in kanuka woodland.				
Degree of Modification: modified by historical burning and grazing, but has been excluded from clearing activities for some time.				
Provide onsite description of fauna habitat: Kanuka shrubland will support a range of invertebrates, insectivorous birds and the eastern falcon.				
Threats to vegetation and flora/fauna species? (Weeds, predators, current management practices): Current management is sympathetic to the kanuka woodland and grey shrubland on the				
property and there appears to be a low risk of clearance occurring on this site.				

Rarity:

The threatened environment classification identifies the N4.1d environment to have 18.6% indigenous vegetation cover remaining, with 2.3% protected. The Q2.2a environment has 39.92% indigenous cover remaining, with 5.07% protected.

Area Size and Shape (degree to which the area may be or is becoming self-sustaining): The size and shape of the area will support an internal core that is not affected by edge effects. There are gaps in the kanuka woodland cover but the vegetation will continue to develop with a closed canopy expected to be achieved over time.

Diversity and Pattern (is there a notable range of species and habitats, aspects, sequences?): Species diversity is relatively low. This is a typical characteristic of regenerating kanuka woodland.

Distinctiveness/special ecological characteristics (unusual veg. & landform features, distribution limits?):

The kanuka woodland is typical of regenerating stands found on the lower slopes of the Upper Clutha Valley.

Connectivity (how is the site connected to surrounding communities/areas?):

The assessed area is part of a mosaic of grassland and shrubland across the lower west facing slopes of the Grandview mountain system. It should be viewed as a core contributor to the ecology of the lower slopes of the mountain range that is supported by multiple smaller stands of kanuka and grey shrubland.

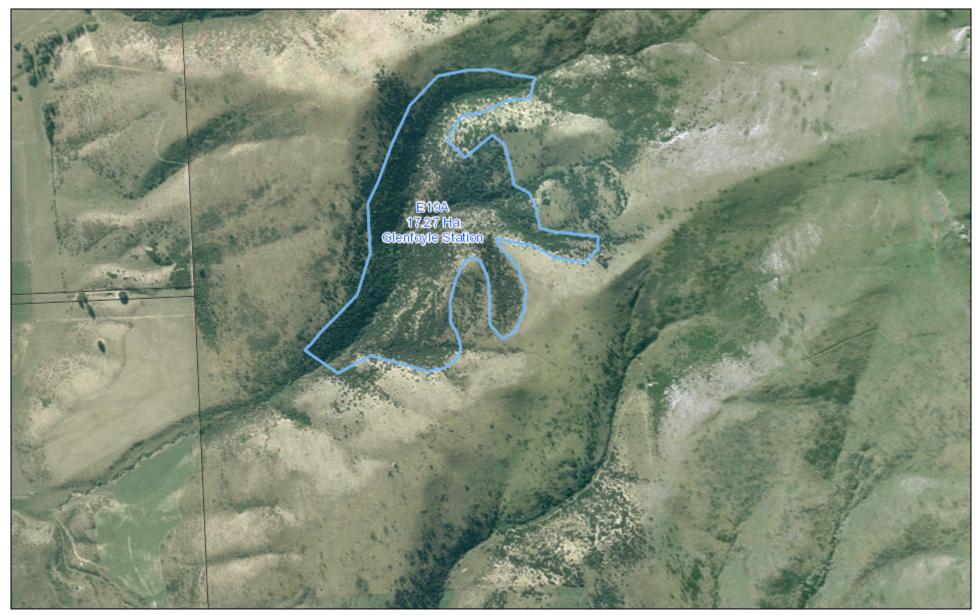
Sustainability (does the site possess the resilience to maintain its ecological integrity and processes?):

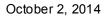
The area appears to be sustainable under the current management regime.

Recommendation (Accept/Decline):

Given the kanuka woodland within the catchment is a good example of the vegetation representative of the LENZ unit, and vegetation within this LENZ unit is rare nationally and is expected to support the eastern falcon that has been recorded on Glenfoyle, we believe the area should be considered for designation as a Significant Indigenous Vegetation and Fauna Habitat.

Figure 1: The area of potential significance - Glenfoyle SNAA - E19A.





Proposed Significant Natural Area



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