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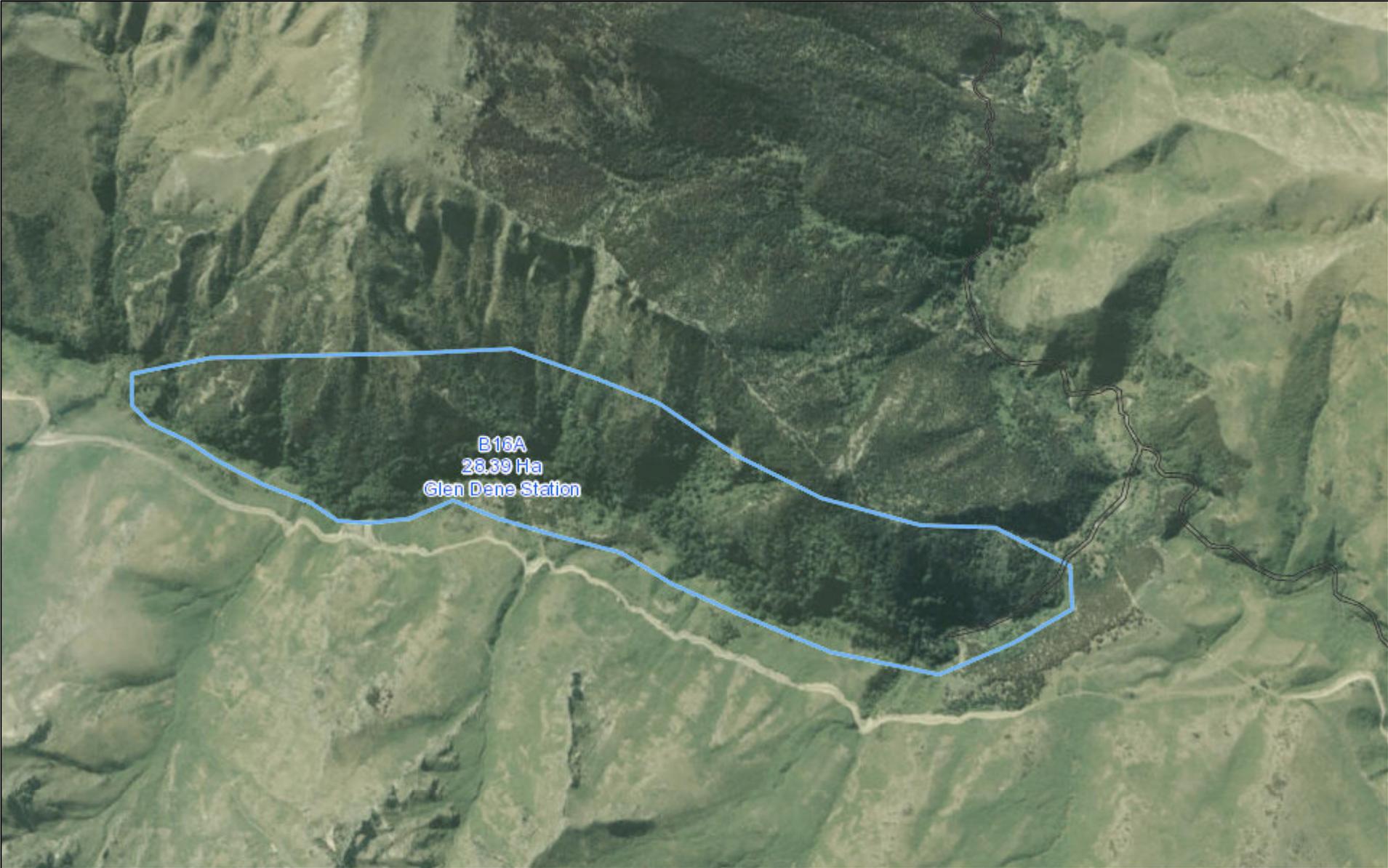


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Significant Natural Area Assessment			
Project No: <i>11001/016</i>	Property Name: <i>Glen Dene Station</i> Site Name: <i>Long Valley Creek SNA A</i>	Ecologist: <i>Glenn Davis and Neill Simpson</i> Date: <i>12 May 2011</i>	
Survey Undertaken By: <i>Glenn Davis, Neill Simpson and Ralph Henderson</i>		Waypoint No (mid-point of survey area): <i>E: 2198500</i> <i>N: 5624500</i>	
LENZ Units: <i>Q2.2b</i> Ecological District: <i>Wanaka Ecological District</i>		Photo No.(s): <i>See attached.</i>	
Topography: <i>Predominantly south facing slopes of Long Gully catchment.</i>	Slope: <i>Steep.</i>	Altitude: <i>500 - 600 m asl</i>	Aspect: <i>South and East.</i>
Threatened Environment Status: <i>Critically Underprotected</i>		Area Size (ha): <i>28.39</i>	
Representativeness: Historically the vegetation within Long Valley Creek would have been dominated by beech forest. This community is present in patches within the area today. The communities associated with this assessment are regenerating broadleaved indigenous hardwoods, manuka woodland and beech forest. The broadleaved forest and manuka woodland communities are both representative of mid successional vegetation development within this environment.			
Are there threatened species expected/identified in the survey area? If so, list species and threat status.			
Threatened Species		Threat Status	
<i>Falco novaeseelandiae "eastern"</i>		<i>At Risk - Recovering</i>	
Provide onsite description of vegetation: Vegetation type: Shrubland mosaic consisting of manuka woodland, broadleaved indigenous hardwoods and beech forest. Note: site only viewed from helicopter. Degree of Modification: The area has experienced extensive disturbance (mainly fires) but has had a prolonged spell from clearing activities given the established nature of the vegetation present. Overall Health: The area is in good overall health.			

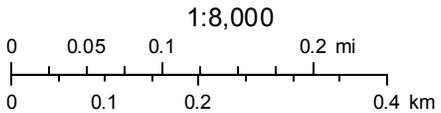
<p>Provide onsite description of fauna habitat – species recorded or expected to be present: The Conservation Resources Report (CRR) prepared for Glen Dene states that fantail, tomtit, bellbird, grey warbler and rifleman are present in the forested areas of the station and can be expected to be found in the subject area. In addition, the Eastern falcon has been recorded in the Craig Burn catchment and may hunt for passerines in the area. Lizard information for the site is limited although the CRR suggests that rock tors adjacent to forested areas and shrubland in the eastern part of the property represent potential habitat for grand and Otago skinks.</p>
<p>Threats to vegetation and flora/fauna species? (Weeds, predators, current management practices): Key threats include grazing of regenerating shrubland and the risk of inadvertent events such as fire.</p>
<p>Rarity: The threatened environment classification identifies indigenous vegetation cover associated with the Q2.2b environment to be at critically underprotected, with 44.68% indigenous vegetation cover remaining and 1.96% formally protected.</p>
<p>Area Size and Shape (degree to which the area may be or is becoming self-sustaining): The site is regenerating strongly and will continue to develop providing the area is not affected by inadvertent fire or pastoral clearing activities.</p>
<p>Diversity and Pattern (is there a notable range of species and habitats, aspects, sequences?): The area consists of two vegetation communities including kanuka/manuka woodland and broadleaved indigenous hardwoods and is part of a contiguous sequence of indigenous vegetation from the shrubland through to the alpine environment.</p>
<p>Distinctiveness/special ecological characteristics (unusual veg. & landform features, distribution limits?): Rifleman and tomtit are at their eastern distributional limit on Glen Dene Station.</p>
<p>Connectivity (how is the site connected to surrounding communities/areas?): The vegetation is continuous with the tall tussock grassland at higher elevations and the mature beech forests within the Craig Burn Conservation Covenant area.</p>
<p>Sustainability (does the site possess the resilience to maintain its ecological integrity and processes?): The site is of a size that is sufficient to provide a permanent habitat for a range of indigenous invertebrate and bird species. Ecological processes such as vegetation development and succession, disturbance events, and recruitment, will all be viable within this site.</p>
<p>Recommendation (Accept/Decline): The vegetation and habitat is a good example of vegetation that is representative of mid and late successional development of vegetation in this critically underprotected environment. Based on the above considerations we recommend this area for further consideration as an area of Significant Indigenous Vegetation and Fauna Habitat.</p>

Figure 1: Area of potential significance - Long Valley Creek SNA A - B16A.



September 30, 2014

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



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



Figure 2: Both photographs show a representative view of SNA A.