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Significant Natural Area Assessment			
Project No: <i>11001/019</i>	Property Name: <i>Glenfoyle Station</i> Site Name: <i>Glenfoyle SNA B</i>	Ecologist: <i>G. Davis and N. Simpson</i> Date: <i>26 November 2011</i>	
Survey Undertaken By: <i>Glenn Davis, Neill Simpson and Ralph Henderson</i>		Waypoint No (mid-point of survey area): <i>2221958 E</i> <i>5601717 N</i>	
LENZ Units: <i>N4.1d and Q2.2a</i> Ecological District: <i>Lindis</i>		Photo No.(s): <i>No photos.</i>	
Topography: <i>Steep faces and gully bottoms</i>	Slope: <i>20 – 40%</i>	Altitude: <i>550 - 650 m asl</i>	Aspect: <i>West</i>
Threatened Environment Status: <i>Chronically Threatened and Critically Underprotected</i>		Area Size (ha): <i>11.63</i>	
Representativeness: Kanuka shrubland on the faces and mixed shrubland in the gully bottom are most likely representative of some of the original pre-settlement vegetation cover.			
Are there threatened species expected/identified in the survey area? If so, list species and threat status. <i>Unknown, but the vegetation is expected to support the eastern falcon which has been recorded on Glenfoyle.</i>			
Threatened Species		Threat Status	
<i>Falco novaezealandiae</i> "eastern" (eastern NZ Falcon)		At Risk - Recovering	
Provide onsite description of vegetation: Kanuka woodland – dominated by kanuka but also including a more diverse plant assemblage in the gully bottoms with matagouri (<i>Discaria toumatou</i>), mingimingi (<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>), tree daisys (<i>Olearia</i> sp.) and the lianes: <i>Muehlenbeckia</i> spp., <i>Rubus</i> spp. and <i>Clematis</i> spp.			
Degree of Modification: Modified by historical burning and grazing but has been excluded from clearing activities for some time. Woody weed species such a sweet briar and elderberry are present.			
Provide onsite description of fauna habitat: Kanuka shrubland will support a range of invertebrates, passerines and the eastern falcon.			

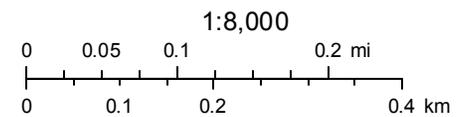
<p>Threats/Risks to vegetation and flora/fauna species? (Weeds, predators, current management practices):</p> <p>Current management is sympathetic to the kanuka and shrubland on the property and there appears to be a low risk of clearance occurring in this site.</p>
<p>Rarity:</p> <p>The threatened environment 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.</p>
<p>Area Size and Shape (degree to which the area may be or is becoming self-sustaining):</p> <p>The area has a size and a shape that is expected to have an internal core that is not affected by edge effects. The kanuka woodland cover is patchy in parts with open areas but will continue to develop with a closed canopy expected to be achieved over time.</p>
<p>Diversity and Pattern (is there a notable range of species and habitats, aspects, sequences?):</p> <p>Two communities are present including kanuka woodland on the steeper slopes and riparian shrubland at the bottom of the gully. Diversity of the kanuka woodland is typically poor with often monocultures forming as the vegetation regenerates. The riparian shrubland will be more diverse with matagouri, coprosma species, tree daisys and lianes such as <i>Muehlenbeckia</i> spp., and <i>Rubus</i> spp. present.</p>
<p>Distinctiveness/special ecological characteristics (unusual veg. & landform features, distribution limits?):</p> <p>The kanuka woodland is typical of regenerating stands found on the lower slopes of the Upper Clutha Valley.</p>
<p>Connectivity (how is the site connected to surrounding communities/areas?):</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Sustainability (does the site possess the resilience to maintain its ecological integrity and processes?):</p> <p>The area appears to be sustainable under the current management regime.</p>
<p>Recommendation (Accept/Decline):</p> <p>Given the kanuka woodland and riparian shrubland within the catchment are good examples of the vegetation representative of the LENZ unit, and vegetation within this LENZ unit is rare nationally and expected to support eastern falcon that have been recorded on Glenfoyle, we believe the area should be considered for designation as a Significant Indigenous Vegetation and Fauna Habitat.</p>

Figure 1: The area of potential significance - Glenfoyle SNA B - E19B.



October 2, 2014

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



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