



| <b>Significant Natural Area Assessment</b>   |  |   |                     |
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| Project No:<br>11001/004   | Property Name: <i>Halfway Bay</i><br><br>Site Name: <i>Halfway Bay Lakeshore SNA A</i> | Ecologist: <i>N. Simpson</i><br><br>Date: <i>26/04/11</i>                             |                     |
| Survey Undertaken By: <i>N. Simpson and D. Palmer</i>  |  | Waypoint No (mid-point of survey area):<br><i>E: 630 Topo50 CC11</i><br><i>N: 825</i> |                     |
| LENZ Unit: <i>N 4.1d, Q2.2a and Q1.1c</i><br><br>Ecological District: <i>Eyre and Remarkables Districts</i>  |  | Photo No.(s):<br><i>No photos.</i>  |                     |
| Topography:<br><i>Lakeshore Steep mountain side</i>  | Slope: <i>5 – 90%</i>  | Altitude: <i>310 – 1000 m</i>   | Aspect: <i>East</i> |
| Threatened Environment Status:<br><i>Ranges from Chronically Threatened (lakeshore N4.1d) to Underprotected (Q1.1c).</i>   |  | Natural Area Size (ha): <i>894.33</i>   |                     |
| Representativeness:<br>Highly representative of the original shoreline vegetation in places, with good regeneration of broadleaf forest and shrubland along much of the area. Beech forest extends to the shoreline in places. Beech forest would have been the original forest of the steep slopes above the quite diverse broadleaf forest nearer the lakeshore.   |  |   |                     |
| Are there threatened species expected in the survey area? If so, list species and threat status.   |  |   |                     |
| Threatened Species   |  | Threat Status   |                     |
| <i>Pachycladon cheesemani</i>  |  | Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable  |                     |
| <i>Alepis flavida</i>  |  | At Risk - Declining   |                     |
| <i>Pseudopanax ferox</i>   |  | At Risk – Naturally Uncommon  |                     |
| <i>Hebe faucicola</i>  |  | At Risk - Naturally Uncommon  |                     |
| Provide onsite description of vegetation:<br><br>Vegetation type: Red and mountain beech forest in gullies, which reaches the lakeshore in places. Broadleaf lakeshore forest of kowhai, broadleaf, kohuhu, mapou, tarata, putaputaweta, wineberry, occasional southern rata, Olearia species, Coprosma species, weeping mapou, corokia, cabbage tree, fierce lancewood, lancewood and matagouri. Regenerating broadleaf forest and shrubland, bracken fernland, occasional gorse and wild conifers. An unusual form of rock hebe ( <i>Hebe faucicola</i> ) occurs on rock bluffs at lake level. It has not been previously recorded west of the Kawarau River where the typical narrow-leaved form occurs.<br><br>Degree of Modification: Modified by fire in places but some original forest still persisting with good to very good regeneration overall. |  |   |                     |

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| <p>Degree of Recruitment: Excellent recruitment with abundant seed sources adjacent.</p> <p>Overall Health: Very healthy to excellent.</p>   |
| <p>Provide onsite description fauna habitat – species recorded or expected to be present:<br/>Fauna is typical of beech forest, shrubland and open country. Falcon in the open country with bellbird, grey warbler, tom tit, fantail, tui, brown creeper, white eye and occasional keruru in the forest and shrublands. Invertebrate fauna likely to be diverse.</p>   |
| <p>Threats to vegetation and flora/fauna species? (Weeds, predators, current management practices):<br/>A minor threat from spread of weeds such as gorse (one small area) and greater long term threat from spreading conifer seedlings/trees. There are a few conifers scattered along the shore and on higher slopes.</p>   |
| <p>Rarity:<br/>Original shoreline vegetation in places and the very good diverse regeneration as seen here is exceedingly rare in the District.</p>  |
| <p>Area Shape and Area/Edge Ratio:<br/>Area adjoins upper montane beech forest and alpine communities above and is protected in places by large bluffs.</p>  |
| <p>Diversity and Pattern (is there a notable range of species and habitats, aspects, sequences?):<br/>There is very good diversity and range of vegetation patterns.</p>   |
| <p>Distinctiveness/special ecological characteristics (unusual veg. &amp; landform features, distribution limits?):<br/>As above.</p>  |
| <p>Connectivity (how is the site connected to surrounding communities/areas?):<br/>Connected to the above alpine ecosystem.</p>  |
| <p>Sustainability (does the site possess the resilience to maintain its ecological integrity and processes?):<br/>The land is generally very steep with numerous bluffs. It is not grazed and should both maintain its ecological integrity and continue to improve provided no burning occurs.</p>  |
| <p>Recommendation:<br/>We recommend the area is considered for designation as an SNA based on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community is highly representative of the original lakeshore vegetation;</li> <li>• The area contains endangered and rare plant species;</li> <li>• Part of an intact lake to alpine vegetation sequence; and,</li> <li>• The area is sustainable with evidence of strong regeneration occurring.</li> </ul> |

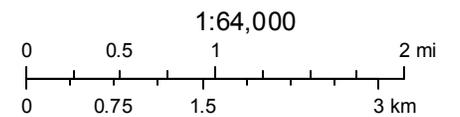
Figure 1: The area of potential significance - Halfway Bay Lakeshore SNA A - D4A



September 29, 2014

Proposed Significant Natural Area

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