www.qldc.govt.nz

Significant Natural Area Assessment					
Project No:	Property Name: Lake McKay Station Site Name: Alice Burn Tributary		Ecologist: Glenn Davis		
11001/030	SNA C		Date: 2 February 2012		
Survey Undertaken By:	Glenn Davis, Ralph Waypoint		lo (mid-point of survey area):		
Henderson		See attached plans for location			
			•		
LENZ Unit: Q2.2a		Photo No.(s):			
		See attached.			
Ecological District: War	naka Ecological District				
Topography: Tributary	Slope: Steep	Altitude: approx. 700 Aspect: Various			
of Alice Burn		m asl			
Threatened Environment Status:		Area Size (ha): 4.32			
Critically Underprotected			-		
Representativeness:					

Representativeness:

Grey shrubland is the current indigenous vegetation cover, however, pre-settlement the vegetation cover is most likely to have been beech forest.

Are there threatened species expected/identified in the survey area? If so, list species and threat status.

Threatened Species	Threat Status		
Falco novaezealandiae "eastern" (eastern NZ	At Risk – Recovering		
Falcon)	-		
Olearea lineata	At Risk – Declining		

Provide onsite description of vegetation:

Vegetation type: Grey shrubland, which includes significant populations of Olearea lineata.

Degree of Modification: The area will have been disturbed by fire historically, but has not been disturbed for a long period of time.

Overall Health: The area is in excellent overall health.

Provide onsite description of fauna habitat:

A range of passerines will be present such as grey warbler, brown creeper, fantail and tomtit, as well as native lizard and invertebrate species.

Threats to vegetation and flora/fauna species? (Weeds, predators, current management practices):

Existing farming management practices are clearly sympathetic to the Olearea lineata, therefore there is a low risk of intentional disturbance to the grey shrubland. There is however a threat of inadvertent fire.

Rarity:

The threatened environment classification identifies the Q2.2a environment to have 39.92% indigenous vegetation cover remaining and 5.07% under formal protection. The better grey shrubland communities in the district that were historically abundant at lower elevations now tend to be found at slightly higher elevations in environments that supported beech forest.

Area Size and Shape (degree to which the area may be or is becoming self-sustaining): The area is contained in the valley bottom and is self-sustaining.

Diversity and Pattern (is there a notable range of species and habitats, aspects, sequences?): The grey shrubland will include species representative of the area and will also provide habitat for a range of bird and lizard species.

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

The presence of significant populations of *Olearea lineata* is a special ecological characteristic of this proposed SNA.

Connectivity (how is the site connected to surrounding communities/areas?): The area of SNA C is adjacent to the DOC administered Fallburn Scientific Reserve.

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

The management of the site is clearly sympathetic to the maintenance of the indigenous vegetation and the site is adjacent to the Fallburn Scientific Reserve, therefore the area should be sustainable.

Recommendation (Accept/Decline):

Highly representative vegetation in a critically underprotected area and supports significant populations of the 'at risk' *Olearea lineata*. The area is self-sustaining and providing excellent habitat for a range of bird, lizard and invertebrate species. We recommend this area is considered as a Significant Indigenous Vegetation and Fauna Habitat.

Figure 1: The area of potential significance - Alice Burn Tributary SNA C - E30C.

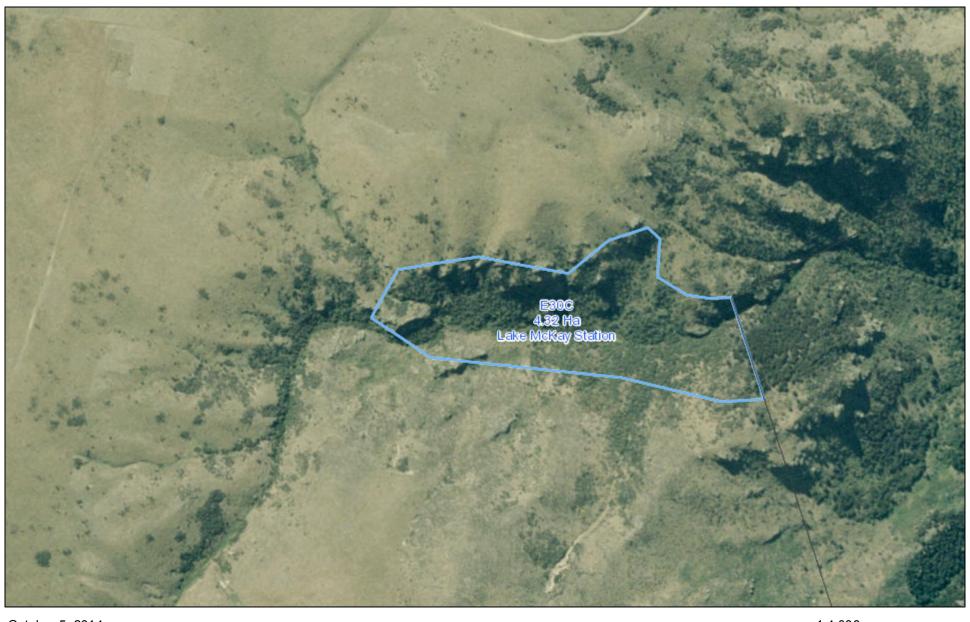






Figure 2: Photograph of the Olearea lineata within Alice Burn Tributary SNA C.