



| Significant Natural Area Assessment | | | |
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| Project No: 11001/016 | Property Name: <i>Glen Dene Station</i> Site Name: <i>Lake Wanaka Shrublands SNA B</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>Northern area - E: 2206313 N: 5631753</i> <i>Middle area - E: 2205993 N: 5631194</i> <i>Southern area - E: 2206103 N: 5630225</i> | |
| LENZ Units: <i>Q2.2b</i> Ecological District: <i>Wanaka Ecological District</i> | | Photo No.(s): <i>See attached.</i> | |
| Topography: <i>Valleys overlooking Lake Wanaka</i> | Slope: <i>30°</i> | Altitude: <i>300 to 1000 masl</i> | Aspect: <i>West</i> |
| Threatened Environment Status: <i>Critically Underprotected</i> | | Area Size (ha): <i>55.52</i> | |
| Representativeness: Historically the vegetation within the three valleys would have been dominated by Beech Forest. This community is present in patches within the area today, however, the vegetation is now dominated by <i>regenerating broadleaved indigenous hardwoods and manuka woodland</i> . 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. 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. | | | |
| Provide onsite description of fauna habitat: The Conservation Resources Report prepared for Glen Dene states that fantail, tomtit, bellbird, grey warbler and riflemen are present in the forested areas of the station and may inhabit the subject areas. In addition, the Eastern falcon has been recorded in the gullies to the west of Isthmus Peak and are expected to hunt in the subject areas. | | | |

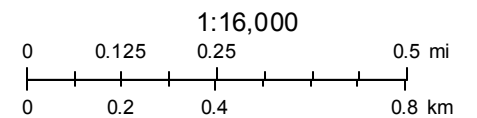
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| <p>Threats to vegetation and flora/fauna species? (Weeds, predators, current management practices):</p> <p>Key threats include grazing of regenerating shrubland and the risk of inadvertent events such as fire.</p> |
| <p>Rarity:</p> <p>The threatened environment classification identifies indigenous vegetation cover associated with the Q2.2b environment to be 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):</p> <p>The vegetation within the three valleys 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?):</p> <p>The area consists of two vegetation communities including kanuka/manuka woodland and broadleaved indigenous hardwoods and forms part of a relatively uninterrupted sequence of indigenous vegetation from the lakeshore to alpine environment.</p> |
| <p>Distinctiveness/special ecological characteristics (unusual veg. & landform features, distribution limits?):</p> <p>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?):</p> <p>The vegetation is continuous with the tall tussock grassland at higher elevations and extends to the lakeshore.</p> |
| <p>Sustainability (does the site possess the resilience to maintain its ecological integrity and processes?):</p> <p>The area is of sufficient size 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):</p> <p>The vegetation and habitat is a good example of vegetation that is representative of mid successional development of vegetation in this critically underprotected environment.</p> <p>Based on the above considerations we recommend this area is carried forward for further consideration as an area of Significant Indigenous Vegetation and Fauna Habitat.</p> |

Figure 1: Area of potential significance - Lake Wanaka Shrublands SNA B - B16B_1-3.



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: Photographic representation of the areas of potential significance.



Figure 3: Photographic representation of the areas of potential significance.