

Appendix 1

Woody vegetation of Oumakura Stream (see map), 23.07.97:

trees and shrubs

<i>Aristotelia serrata</i>	wineberry
<i>Brachyglottis repanda</i>	rangiora
<i>Carmichaelia arborea</i>	native broom
<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>	putaputaweta
<i>Cassinia leptophylla</i>	
<i>Coprosma crassifolia</i>	
<i>C. grandifolia</i>	
<i>C. propinqua</i>	
<i>C. rhamnoides</i>	
<i>C. rigida</i>	
<i>C. robusta</i>	
<i>C. rotundifolia</i>	
<i>Cyathodes juniperina</i>	
<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydoides</i>	kahikatea
<i>Gliserinia</i> sp.	
<i>Hebe stricta</i>	koromiko
<i>Helichrysum glomeratum</i>	
<i>Hoheria sextylosa</i>	long-leaved lacebark
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	kanuka
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	manuka
<i>Leucopogon fasciculatus</i>	mingimingi
<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	whitey wood, mahoe
<i>Nestegis lanceolata</i>	white maire
<i>N. montana</i>	oro-oro
<i>Nothofagus solandri</i>	black beech
<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	
<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	totara
<i>Prumnottitys taxifolia</i>	matai
<i>Pseudopanax anomalus</i>	
<i>P. arboreus</i>	five-finger
<i>P. crassifolius</i>	lancewood
<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	kowhai

climbers

Clematis sp.
Parsonsia sp.

Woody vegetation of PNA site 3014, 28.07.97:

trees and shrubs

<i>Carmichaelia arborea</i>	native broom
<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>	putaputaweta
<i>Cassinia leptophylla</i>	
<i>Coprosma</i> sp.	
<i>C. linariifolia</i>	
<i>C. lucida</i>	
<i>C. propinqua</i>	
<i>C. rhamnoides</i>	3 <i>Coprosma microcarpa</i> .
<i>C. rigida</i>	
<i>C. robusta</i>	
<i>C. rotundifolia</i>	
<i>C. tenuicaulis</i>	
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	cabbage tree α <i>C. indivisa</i>
<i>Cyathodes juniperina</i>	
<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydoides</i>	kahikatea
<i>Dacrydium cupressinum</i>	rimu
<i>Elaeocarpus dentatus</i>	hinau
<i>Gaultheria antipoda</i>	
<i>Gliserinia</i> sp.	
<i>Hedycarya arborea</i>	pigeonwood
<i>Helichrysum glomeratum</i>	
<i>Hoheria sextylosa</i>	long-leaved lacebark
<i>Knightia excelsa</i>	rewarewa
<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	kanuka
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	manuka
<i>Leucopogon fasciculatus</i>	mingimingi
<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	whitey wood, mahoe
<i>Nestegis lanceolata</i>	white maire
<i>Nothofagus solandri</i>	black beech
<i>N. truncata</i>	hard beech
<i>Olearia rani</i>	
<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	kohuhu
<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	totara
<i>Prumnopitys ferruginea</i>	miro
<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>	matai
<i>Pseudopanax anomalus</i>	
<i>P. arboreus</i>	five-finger
<i>P. crassifolius</i>	lancewood
<i>Weinmannia racemosa</i>	kamahi

climbers

Muehlenbeckia australis
M. complexa
Parsonsia sp.
Rubus schmidelioides

ORCHIDS ;
Also *Dendrobium* sp. (Cunninghamii)
Acianthus sinclairii
Earina sp.

α *Platanus cookiana*

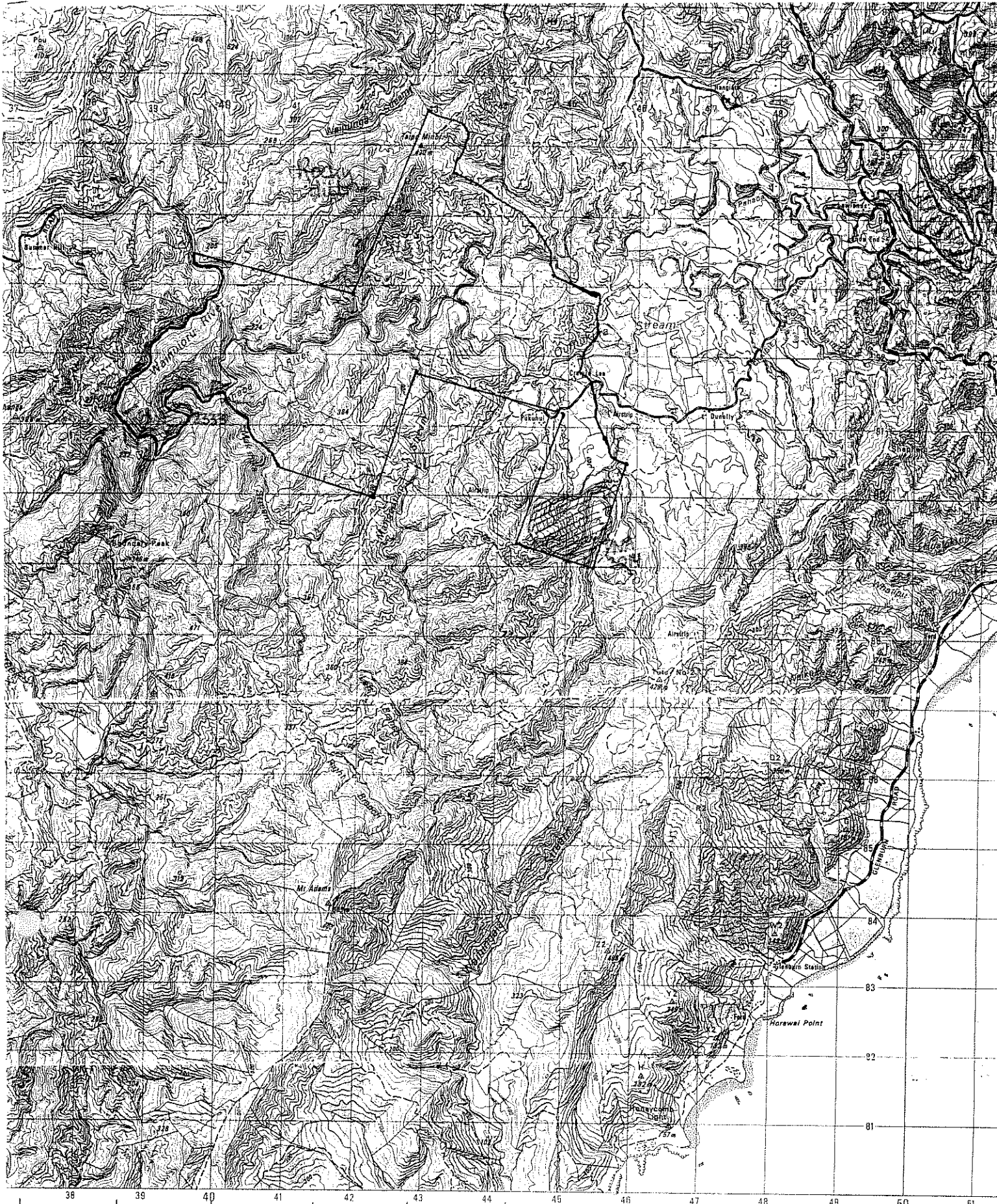
Raewyn E.

Native birds at Oumakura Stream (see map), 23.07.97 (4 hours):

tui	- a few sightings
whitehead	- several small flocks
rifleman	- 15 pairs in beech forest on north side of the stream
grey warbler	- throughout
fantail	- throughout
silvereye	- one flock seen

Native birds at PNA site 3014 (see map), 28.07.97 (4 hours):

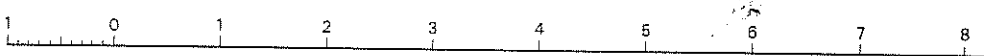
tui	- uncommon, at least 4 seen
bellbird	- uncommon, 4 times a male seen
whitehead	- common, throughout, 100+ observed
tomtit	- uncommon, at least 8 seen or heard
rifleman	- common, in tall forest, including large pine trees, 10 pairs and flock of 6+
grey warbler	- throughout
fantail	- throughout
silvereye	- a few flocks observed



NZMS 260
SHEET T27

"CRAIGIE LEA"

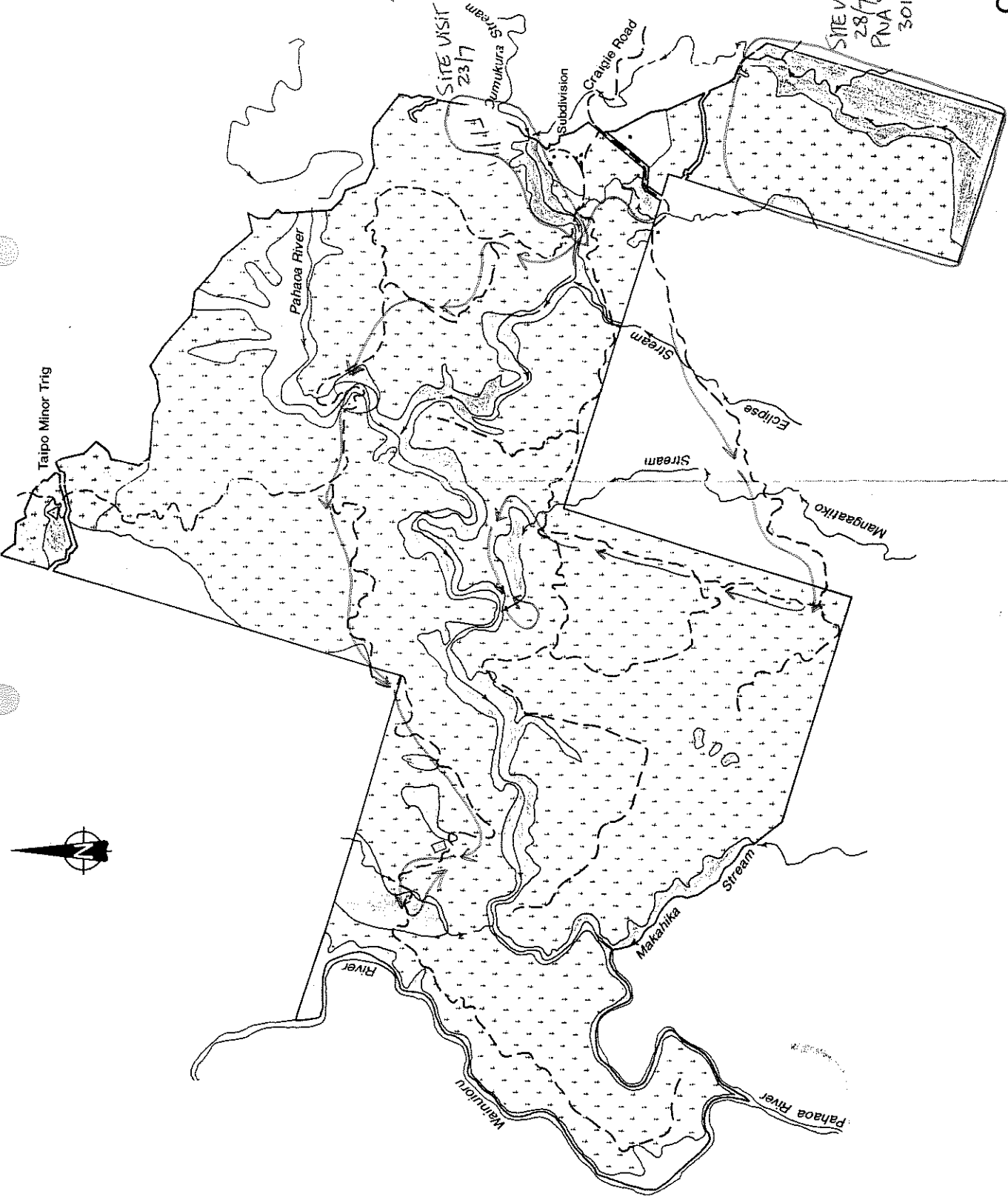
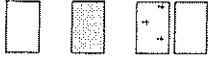
SCALE 1:50 000



TE WHARAU

□ Approximate location of property boundaries.

Legal Area	1830.8ha
Less Subdivision	30.0ha
Less Bush/Riparians/Unplantable	328.1ha
Less Boundary Setback (10m)	20.5ha
Less Historic Site	0.7ha
Less 5% Unplantable	72.6ha
TOTAL PLANTABLE	1378.9ha
Potential D.fir Planting	25.0ha

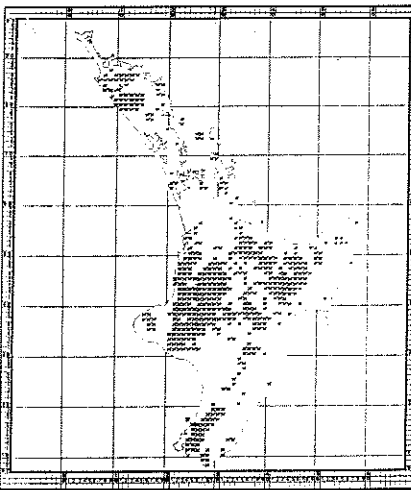


→ = 2 SITE VISIT
 23/7

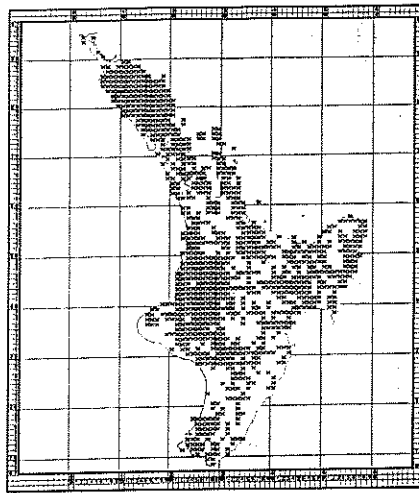
SITE VISIT
 28/7
 PVA SITE
 3014

MAP 2
CRAIGIE LEA FOREST
 Scale 1:25 000

NOTE: This map was traced from an aerial photograph. Detail, scale & areas are approximate only.

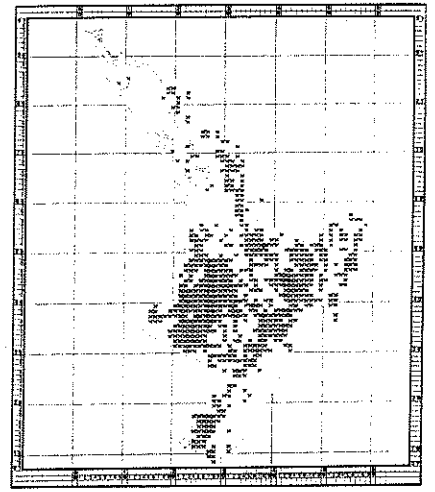


x = Pied Tit (*Petroica macrocephala taioto*)



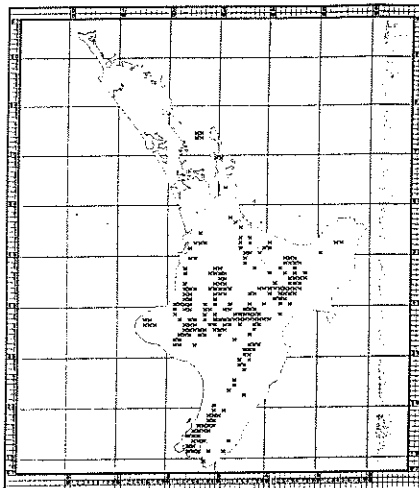
x = Tui (*Prosthemadera novaezealandiae*)

New Zealand's third species of honeyeater, the Stitchbird (*Notiomystis cincta*), is common only on Little Barrier Island where, after the removal of cats, the species became numerous enough to permit the recent transfer of a few birds to Hen Island (Angehr 1984) and to Kapiti Island. Stitchbirds were widespread on the North Island mainland until the middle of the last century. They then rapidly declined in numbers and became extinct on the mainland, probably about 1885 (Kinsky 1970).

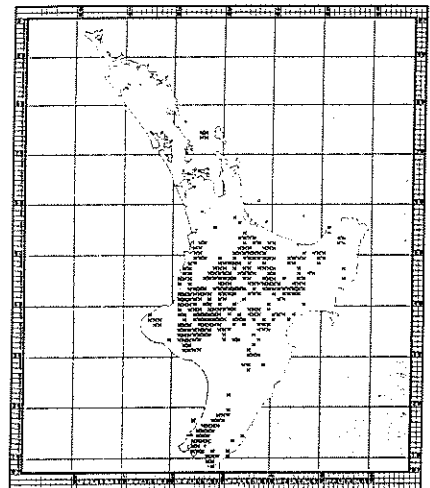


x = Bellbird (*Anthornis melanura*)

The decline, almost to extinction, of the Bellbird in North Auckland last century was reviewed by Turbott (1953), and its current status there was reported by Craig & Douglas (1984).



x = Rifleman (*Acanthisitta chloris*)



x = Whitehead (*Mohua albigilla*)

Gibb (1961) found that Whiteheads, which belong to an endemic New Zealand genus, were a good deal more numerous in some central North Island exotic pine forests than in most native forests. Whiteheads do not occur in the South Island.