

Appendix 6

Our Natural Heritage

WORKING DRAFT

Heritage is acknowledged as a major contributor to social cohesion and engagement, as a way of bringing communities together and stimulating young people to engage with their environment.

Natural Heritage includes:

- Indigenous flora and fauna, terrestrial, marine, and freshwater ecosystems and habitats, landscapes, landforms, geological and geomorphic features, soils, and the natural character of the coastline
- Culturally significant landscapes and biodiversity.
- Beaches, waterways, landscapes, forests, marshes, uplands, native wildlife, insects, plants, trees, birds and animals
- Water springs, streams
- Wetlands, hunting sites, rivers and mountains.
- Ana tupa paku (burial caves)
- Predator control
- Puna (springs)
- Ngakina (gardens)
- Volcanoes.

Amphibians (two-lives, born in water but can live on land)

Ōtawa Hochstetter's frog, Te Puke

Arachnids (spiders)

Black katipo (*Latrodectus atritus*), Matakana Island
Red katipo (*Latrodectus katipo*), Matakana Island

Birds (feathers)

Australasian Bittern | Matuku Hūrepo
Kaki | Black stilt (visitor)
Kererū | New Zealand pigeon
Koitereke | Marsh crane
Kōkako | *Callaeas Wilsoni*
Kororā | Little Blue Penguin
Kūaka | Bar-tailed godwit (visitor)
Mātātā | North Island fernbird
Matuku | Australasian bittern
Matuku moana | White-faced heron
Matuku-hūrepo | Brown bittern
Moho pererū | Banded rail
Ngutu pare | Wrybill (visitor)
Ōi | Grey-faced petrel
Pūweto | Spotless crane
Tara | White-fronted tern
Tītī | Muttonbird
Tōrea pango | Variable oystercatcher
Tūturiwhatu | Banded dotterel (visitor)
Tūturiwhatu | New Zealand dotterel

Crustaceans crabs, lobster, crayfish, shrimp and prawn

Barnacles
Kōura | Salt-water crayfish
Kōura | North Island freshwater crayfish
Mud crab

Fish (live in water and have gills)

Aua | Yellow-eye mullet
Haku | Kingfish
Hauture | Jack mackerel
Īnanga | Whitebait (spawning areas)
Kahawai
Kanae raukura | Grey mullet
Kōheru
Kokopara | Triplefin species
Kūtoro | Spotted stargazer
Mangō taniwha | Great white shark
Matawhā | Bronze whaler shark
Pākirikiri | Spotties and herrings

Parore | Black bream
Pātiki | Black flounder
Pātiki tōtara | Yellowbelly flounder
Raumarie | Trevally
Takeke | Piper
Tāmure | Snapper
Tarakihi

Tuna | Longfin eel (*Anguilla dieffenbachii*) (threatened by hydro-electric dams)
Whai repo | Eagle ray, short-tail stingray, long-tail stingray

Fungus, Lichen & Mosses

Hakeka | wood ear fungus (*Auricularia cornea*)
Harore | Honey mushroom (*Armillaria limonea*)
Hygrocybe rubrocarnosa
Lichen (*Ramalina linearis*)
Lichen (*Xanthoparmelia australasica*)
Matakupenga | Basket fungi (*Ileodictyon cibarium*)
Pukurau | Puffballs
Turkey tail fungus (*Trametes versicolor*)
Werewere kōkako | Blue fleshy fungus (*Entoloma hochstetteri*)

Geology

Earthquakes: North Island Fault System (Kerepehi Fault)
Tūhua | Obsidian deposits, Tūhua | Mayor island
Volcanoes: Mauao (extinct), Tūhua

Insects

Kapokapowai | New Zealand bush giant dragonfly
Pepetuna | Pūriri moth
Whē | New Zealand praying mantis

Islands

Islands: Matakana, Mōtītī, Rangiwaia, Tūhua

Landscapes

Beaches: Waihī, Ōmokoroa, Mount, Pāpāmoa, Pukehinahina, Ōtamarākau
Estuaries: Katikati Maketu, Te Puna, Waikareao, Waimapu etc.
Hopukiore | Mount Drury burial caves
Te Pari o Te Tai | Sulphur Point (est. 1884)
Waikorere | Pilot Bay

Mammals (babies drink milk)

Kekeno | New Zealand fur seal
Kākahi | Orca
Pekapeka | Short-tailed bat (Ōtāneinuku)

Maunga | Mountains

Mauao
Ōtāneinuku

Mollusks (squid, snails, clams, oysters and scallops)

Kawari | Mud whelk
Koeti | Horn shell
Kuku | Mussel
Pipi | common edible bivalve
Tīpa | Scallop
Tītiko | Mud snail
Tuangi | Cockle
Tuatua | edible bivalve mollusc
Tungangi | Cockle

Plants & Ferns

Harakeke | New Zealand Flax
Para | King Fern, inland from Te Puke
Sea grass or eel grass (*Zostera capricorni*) (marine)

Reptiles (scaly skin, born on land)

Karewa Island Tuatara
Mokomoko | Moko skink / Shore skink

Reserves

Tūhua (Mayor Island) Marine Reserve
Gordon Carmichael Reserve
Mōtītī Island Protection Area

Rivers, Streams, Springs and Waterways

Groundwater
Rivers: Kaituna, Wairoa
Saltmarshes: Athenree, Maketū, Matua
Streams: Raparapahoe, Tahawai, Uretara, Waiāri, Waitahanui
Te Awanui | Tauranga Harbour
Te Puna Waitapu | Waiparera's Well, Mauao
Te Rerekawau | Kaiate Falls
Te Tumu, Maketū
Wetlands: Athenree, Kaituna, Maketū, Matakana

Trees

Alfred Brown's English Oak (1829) (transplanted 1838), The Elms
Mōtītī Island pōhutukawa (yellow) | *Metrosideros excelsa* Aurea
Ngauriapo (pōhutukawa) (c.1270), Tūhua
Pītau (pōhutukawa) (c.1520), Mount Maunganui
Pūriri Avenue (est. 1927), Cameron Road, Tauranga
Tapu Tītoki (c.1713), Ōtūmoetai Pā