

Christchurch District Plan Site of Ecological Significance

Site Significance Statement

Site name: Western Slopes of Mid Prices Valley

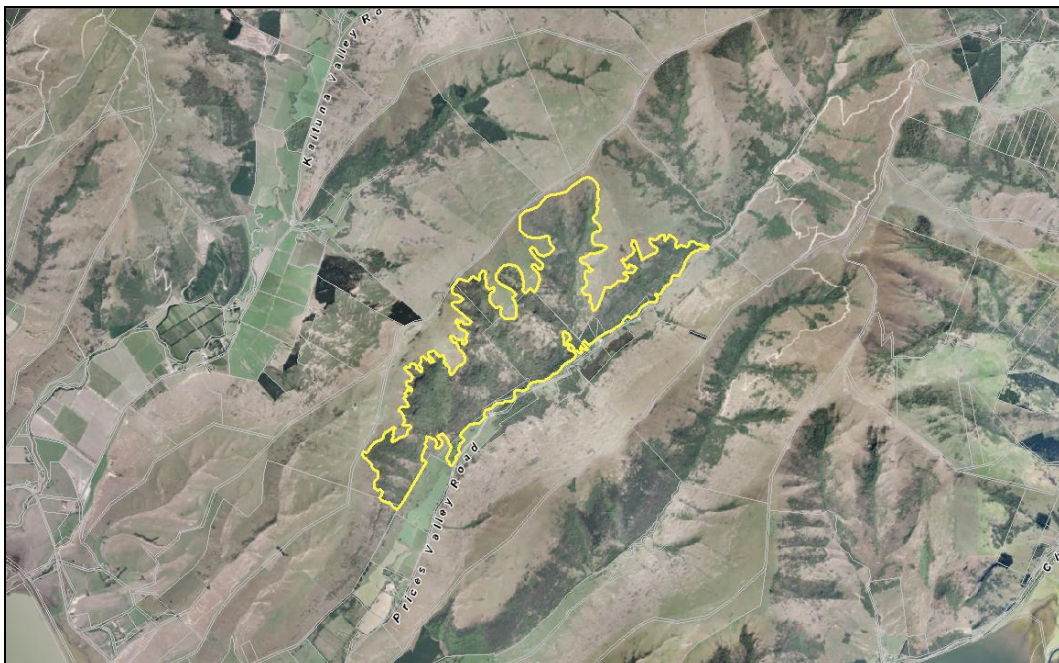
Site number: SES/H/20

Physical address of site: Prices Valley, Little River

Summary of Significance:

This site is significant because it contains a large area of relatively intact and diverse indigenous vegetation that includes rare and representative communities that support a very diverse range of indigenous taxa. This includes an outstanding number of nationally Threatened and At Risk indigenous plants, fish, aquatic invertebrates and terrestrial invertebrates (including large populations of some At Risk plant species), a number of plant and invertebrate species that are endemic to Banks Peninsula or uncommon within the ecological region or ecological district, seven plant species and two invertebrate species that are at their distributional limits on Banks Peninsula. It contains two ecosystems that are originally rare on a national scale. The site is well buffered, plays an important role in maintaining ecological processes in the wider landscape and is part of an important network of areas in Prices Valley and in the surrounding area. It also provides important habitat for indigenous forest birds, lizards and terrestrial invertebrates.

Site Map



Additional Site Information

Ecological District: Herbert

Area of SES (ha): 290.61

Central point (NZTM): E1576984, N5154581

Site Description

This site is the western side of Prices Valley above the Prices Valley QEII covenant. It covers an extensive area of steep forested slopes and gullies with rock bluffs and scarps with very high ecological values. The altitudinal range of the site is approximately 80 to 580 m above sea level. The Department of Conservation identified the site as a Recommended Area for Protection (Herbert RAP 11 – Lower Prices) (Wilson 1992).

The site is covered in a complex mosaic of indigenous dominated vegetation including remnant podocarp treeland, podocarp/broadleaved-hardwood forest, kanuka forest, treeland, scrub, shrublands, tussocklands and grasslands. The main vegetation communities identified at the site by Walls unpubl. data (2015) are:

- Kahikatea-matai-lowland totara/lowland ribbonwood-narrow leaved lacebark-kowhai treeland on lowland alluvial surfaces
- Matai-lowland totara/mixed broadleaf second-growth hardwood forest on lowland hill slopes
- Kanuka forest and treeland on lowland hill slopes
- Indigenous small-leaved scrub and shrubland on lowland hill slopes
- (Prostrate kowhai-*Coprosma crassifolia*)/lichens-(moss spp.) rockland on numerous cliffs, shelves and major outcrops of basaltic rock in the site.
- Indigenous small-leaved shrubs/silver tussock/exotic pasture on lowland hill slopes
- Silver tussock-hard tussock tussockland on hill slopes above 250m above sea level

It supports a very high diversity of plant taxa and is distinctive for the abundance of nationally and locally rare and uncommon species such as fierce lancewood, fragrant tree daisy, *Teucrium parvifolium* and bamboo grass. It is also of importance because of the high number of plant taxa that are at their distributional limits on Banks Peninsula.

Extent of Site of Ecological Significance

The site includes the indigenous dominated vegetation communities on the western slopes of the site and the kahikatea-matai-lowland totara/lowland ribbonwood-narrow leaved lacebark-kowhai treeland growing amongst pasture on the valley floor.

Assessment Summary

The Lower Prices Valley Site has been evaluated against the criteria for determining significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna listed in Appendix 3 of the Canterbury Regional Policy Statement (Environment Canterbury, 2013) (see below). Under these criteria the site is ecologically significant because it meets the representativeness (criteria 1 and 2), rarity/distinctiveness (criteria 3, 4, 5 and 6), diversity and pattern (criterion 7) and ecological context criteria (criteria 8 and 10).

Assessment against Significance Criteria

Representativeness

- 1. Indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that is representative, typical or characteristic of the natural diversity of the relevant ecological district. This can include degraded examples where they are some of the best remaining examples of their type, or represent all that remains of indigenous biodiversity in some areas.***

Overall, the vegetation communities within the site are representative of those that would have been present in the Herbert Ecological District at a baseline of 1840. The site supports a complex mosaic of indigenous dominated vegetation including areas of old growth and secondary forest. These communities are regenerating strongly where stock access is impeded and support an outstanding diversity of plant taxa including a high number of nationally At Risk species and species at their distributional limits on Banks Peninsula.

Podocarp treeland comprised of large remnant kahikatea, matai and totara survive on the alluvial flats of the main valley amongst scattered broadleaved-hardwood trees. The canopy, understorey and ground tiers are completely absent and the large podocarp trees survive amongst grazed exotic pasture. However, lowland alluvial podocarp forest is extremely rare on Banks Peninsula. Although this vegetation community is highly degraded examples such as this are significant under this criterion.

The mature regenerating secondary forest and treeland on the slopes above the valley floor has remnant matai and totara trees and is characterised by canopy species such as lowland ribbonwood, narrow-leaved lacebark, ngaio, titoki, five-finger, fierce lancewood, tarata, broadleaf, mahoe, kowhai and kaikomako that are typical of this vegetation type in the ecological district. The undergrowth, although depleted by domestic stock and feral deer, is very dense and diverse in places (Walls unpubl. data 2015). Within these forested areas there is a high proportion of indigenous plant species. These communities are representative of regenerating lowland secondary forests in the ecological district.

The extensive rock outcrops and faces are still relatively intact structurally and compositionally (Walls unpubl. data 2015).

Other parts of the site reflect more recent farming practices. These areas are dominated by scrub and shrublands and silver and fescue tussock. Shrublands and scrub reflect past forest clearance and farming, but are extensive, in good

condition and composed almost exclusively of indigenous species that would have been present in 1840.

Tussock grassland on higher slopes have been modified by stock and exotic pasture grasses and herbs are abundant and foxglove is common. This vegetation community is not significant under this criterion.

The hill slopes and valley floor forest margins support an assemblage of indigenous invertebrates that is close in composition to what would be expected of lowland forest in the ecological district, although there are a few notable absences. It includes a particularly high number of species that are Threatened and At Risk, endemic to Banks Peninsula and uncommon in the ecological district. Of the 264 species recorded only nine (3.4%) were exotic (Wildland Consultants and Boffa Miskell unpubl. data 2015). Using Coleoptera as a sample group¹, for the Wangan Hills valley floor and hill slopes indigenous Coleoptera species made up 94.8% and 96.3% of the total beetle fauna collected. These are very high proportions for predominantly secondary vegetation communities compared to other surveyed sites and indicate the invertebrate fauna is highly natural. A list of the invertebrate species recorded at the site is provided in Appendices 2 and 3.

2. *Indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that is a relatively large example of its type within the relevant ecological district.*

The site is significant under this criterion.

The site is one of the most extensive areas of indigenous vegetation (podocarp/hardwood forest and treeland, second growth hardwood forest and treeland, kanuka forest and treeland, scrub, shrubland, and tussockland) in the Herbert Ecological District.

Rarity/Distinctiveness

3. *Indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that has been reduced to less than 20% of its former extent in the Region, or relevant land environment, ecological district, or freshwater environment.*

The site is significant under this criterion.

The forest within the site is significant under this criterion because forest has been reduced to less than 20% of its former extent in the ecological district. Banks Peninsula, including the Herbert Ecological District, was almost entirely forested prior to the arrival of humans (Harding 2009, Wilson 2013). The present extent of all indigenous forest (excluding manuka and/or kanuka) in the ED is estimated to be 7% (10.9% including manuka and/or kanuka) (New Zealand Landcover Database (Version 4)).

Large emergent remnant podocarps (kahikatea, matai, and lowland totara) occur on the valley floor and in gullies on the slopes. Remnants of old growth forest are extremely rare on Banks Peninsula. Old growth forest has been reduced to approximately 800 ha or <1% of its original extent on Banks Peninsula (Wilson

¹ The proportion of indigenous species to the total number of beetle species collected provides a useful indication of the intactness of the invertebrate fauna (Boffa Miskell and Wildland Consultants 2015).

2009). In particular remnant podocarp trees on the alluvial valley floor are extremely rare anywhere on Banks Peninsula (Wilson 1992) and even remnant trees growing amongst pasture are significant under this criterion.

Seral vegetation communities such as secondary kanuka forest and treeland and small leaved shrubland and scrub that occur within the site have expanded their range in the ecological district as a result of human disturbance. However, the extent of all indigenous woody vegetation in the ecological district is estimated to be only 10.9% (New Zealand Landcover Database (Version 4)).

4. Indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that supports an indigenous species that is threatened, at risk, or uncommon, nationally or within the relevant ecological district.

The site is significant under this criterion.

It supports an outstanding number of nationally Threatened and At Risk indigenous species including plants, fish, aquatic invertebrates and terrestrial invertebrates. It also supports a number of plant and invertebrate species that are endemic to Banks Peninsula or uncommon within the ecological region or ecological district.

Plants

Nationally At Risk plant species (de Lange et al. 2013) recorded from the site are:

- *Aciphylla subflabellata* (At Risk - Declining) – a few plants in tussockland on the upper slopes (Walls unpubl. data 2015)
- *Coprosma virescens* (At Risk - Declining) - abundant throughout the site (Walls unpubl. data 2015, Jensen unpubl. data 2014).
- *Olearia fragrantissima* (At Risk - Declining) – frequent in secondary broadleaved forest and treeland and in shrubland and scrub (Walls 2001, unpubl. data 2015)
- *Teucrium parvifolium* (At Risk - Declining) (Walls unpubl. data 2015, Jensen unpubl. data 2014)
- *Hebe strictissima* (At Risk - Naturally Uncommon, endemic to Banks Peninsula) (Walls unpubl. data 2015, Jensen unpubl. data 2014)
- *Festuca actae* (At Risk - Naturally Uncommon, endemic to Banks Peninsula) (Walls unpubl. data 2015)
- *Leptinella minor* (At Risk - Naturally Uncommon, endemic to Banks Peninsula) (Walls unpubl. data 2015)
- *Pseudopanax ferox* (At Risk – Naturally Uncommon) - abundant in secondary broadleaved forest and treeland and in shrubland and scrub (Walls unpubl. data 2015) (Walls unpubl. data 2015)
- *Senecio glaucophyllus* subsp. *basinudus* (At Risk - Naturally Uncommon) (Walls unpubl. data 2015)

Plant species recorded from the site (Walls unpubl. data 2015) that are “uncommon to rare or very local” on Banks Peninsula (Wilson 2013) are:

- *Australina pusilla* (Jensen unpubl. data 2014)
- *Carex secta* (Walls unpubl. data 2015)
- *Carex virgata* (Walls unpubl. data 2015)

- *Phlegmariurus varius* (Jensen unpubl. data 2014)
- *Lastreopsis velutina* (Walls unpubl. data 2015, Jensen unpubl. data 2014)
- *Leptospermum scoparium* (Jensen unpubl. data 2014)
- *Melicytus micranthus* (Walls unpubl. data 2015)
- *Microlaena polynoda* (Walls unpubl. data 2015) - uncommon in Banks Ecological Region and in Canterbury (Wilson 1992)
- *Pellaea calidirupium* (Walls unpubl. data 2015) - rare in ecological district and region (Wilson 1992)
- *Pyrrosia eleagnifolia* (Walls unpubl. data 2015, Jensen unpubl. data 2014)
- *Raukaua anomalus* (Walls unpubl. data 2015)

Invertebrates

Nationally Threatened and At Risk invertebrate species recorded from the site (Wildland Consultants and Boffa Miskell unpubl. data 2015) are:

- *Epichorista lindsayi* (Threatened - Nationally Endangered)
- New genus and species (*Teucridium* miner) (Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable)
- *Orchymontia banksiana* Ordish a cascade beetle (Threatened - Nationally Endangered)
- *Costachorema* caddisfly (Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable)
- New genus and species *Teucridium* miner (Threatened - Nationally Vulnerable)
- *Declana griseata* (At Risk - Declining)
- *Tatosoma agrionata* (At Risk - Declining)
- *Zelleria spheonota* (mistletoe miner) (At Risk - Declining)
- *Stathmopoda endotherma* (moth) (At Risk, Naturally Uncommon) (Patrick 2014)
- *Mimopeus granulatus* (Breme) darkling beetle (At Risk - Naturally Uncommon, endemic to Banks Peninsula)
- *Zeadelium zealandicum* (Bates) darkling beetle (At Risk - Naturally Uncommon)
- *Stanwellia kaituna* (spider) (Naturally Uncommon) (C. Vink pers. comm. 2014)
- *Cantuaria borealis* (spider) (Naturally Uncommon) (C. Vink pers. comm. 2014)

Endemic invertebrate species recorded from the site (Wildland Consultants and Boffa Miskell unpubl. data 2015) are:

- *Hemiandrus* sp. a ground weta BP endemic
- *Megadromus guerinii* (Chaudoir) a ground beetle BP endemic
- *Molopsida strenua* (Broun) a ground beetle southernmost known collection
- *Holcaspis elongella* (White) a ground beetle Canterbury endemic
- *Celatoblatta peninsularis* (cockroach) (endemic to Banks Peninsula)
- *Kikihia* new species (cicada) (endemic to Banks Peninsula)
- *Zelanda kaituna* (endemic to Banks Peninsula)
- *Stanwellia kaituna* (spider) (endemic to Banks Peninsula) (C. Vink pers. comm. 2014)
- *Cantuaria borealis* (spider) (endemic to Banks Peninsula) (C. Vink pers. comm. 2014)

Invertebrates recorded from the site (Wildland Consultants and Boffa Miskell unpubl. data 2015) that are uncommon in the Herbert Ecological District are:

- *Calicotis crucifera*
- *Nola parvitis*
- *Pasiphila rivalis*
- *Scoparia molifera*
- *Philocryptica polypodii*

Fish

Nationally At Risk fish species (Goodman et al. 2014) recorded from the site (EOS unpubl. data 2015) are:

- Inanga (At Risk - Declining)
- Longfin (eel At Risk - Declining)
- Redfin bully (At Risk - Declining)

Aquatic invertebrates

A nationally Threatened aquatic invertebrate (Grainger et al. 2014) was recorded in Prices Valley Stream (EOS unpubl. data 2015):

- *Orchymontia banksiana* (Threatened - Nationally Endangered)

5. The site contains indigenous vegetation or an indigenous species at its distribution limit within Canterbury Region or nationally.

The site is significant under this criterion.

The number of species at their distributional limits is a feature of the site. There are seven plant species that are at their distributional limits on Banks Peninsula (Wilson 2013) including five species are at their southern national distributional limits, one is at its southern regional limit and one is at its northern national limit. There is also two invertebrate species at their southern national distributional limits, including one which is a new southern limit.

Plants

Species at their southern national distributional limits are:

- Titoki (*Alectryon excelsus*) (southern national limit) (Walls unpubl. data 2015)
- Akeake (*Dodonaea viscosa*) (southern national limit) (Walls unpubl. data 2015, Jensen unpubl. data 2014)
- Native passion vine (*Passiflora tetrandra*) (southern national limit) (Walls unpubl. data 2015)
- Kawakawa (*Piper excelsum*) (southern national limit) (Walls unpubl. data 2015, Jensen unpubl. data 2014)
- Shining spleenwort (*Asplenium oblongifolium*) (southern national limit) (Jensen unpubl. data 2014)

The species at its southern regional distributional limit is:

- Pigeonwood (*Hedycarya arborea*) (southern regional limit) (Walls unpubl. data 2015, Jensen unpubl. data 2014)

The species at its northern regional distributional limit is:

- Fragrant tree daisy (*Olearia fragrantissima*) (northern national limit) (Walls 2001, unpubl. data 2015)

Invertebrates

Invertebrate species at their southern national distributional limits are:

- *Philocryptica polypodii* (southern national limit)
- "*Cnephasia*" *incessana* (new southern national limit)
- *Dysnocryptus pallidus* (Broun), fungus weevil at it's (southern national limit)
- *Molopsida strenua* (Broun) a ground beetle (southernmost known collection)

6. Indigenous vegetation or an association of indigenous species that is distinctive, of restricted occurrence, occurs within an originally rare ecosystem, or has developed as a result of an unusual environmental factor or combinations of factors.

The site is significant under this criterion.

There are basic igneous bluffs, scarps and rock outcrops throughout the site that support indigenous vegetation (Walls unpubl. data 2015). At a national scale these features are an originally rare ecosystem (Williams et al. 2007). There are seepages and flush wetlands on the slopes above the basin at the head of the valley. These are also an 'originally rare' ecosystem on a national scale (Williams et al. 2007).

The site is distinctive for the abundance of species such as fierce lancewood, fragrant tree daisy, *Teucrium parvifolium* and bamboo grass that are otherwise uncommon on Banks Peninsula. It is also distinctive for the high number of plant taxa that are at their distributional limits on Banks Peninsula (refer to criterion 5) (Walls unpubl. data 2015, Jensen unpubl. data 2014).

Diversity and Pattern

7. Indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that contains a high diversity of indigenous ecosystem or habitat types, indigenous taxa, or has changes in species composition reflecting the existence of diverse natural features or ecological gradients.

The site has a high diversity of vegetation communities and habitat types, including rocklands, seepages, broadleaved-hardwood forest with podocarps, kanuka forest, treelands, scrub, shrublands, tussocklands and grasslands. They occur as a mosaic across the site as a result of climatic variation associated with aspect and altitude, soil variation and disturbance. An altitudinal sequence of

500m, from approximately 80 to 580 m above sea level, means there are coastal, lowland and montane elements in the vegetation. As a result of diversity of the vegetation communities and the large altitudinal gradient the site supports an outstanding diversity of plant taxa. Recent (rapid) botanical surveys (Jensen unpubl. data 2014, Walls unpubl. data 2015) recorded 130 indigenous species within the site.

The site also contains a diverse indigenous invertebrate fauna. A recent relatively brief survey by Wildland Consultants and Boffa Miskell (2015) recorded 255 indigenous species. The diversity of indigenous beetle species is very high (93 species) on the valley floor and high on the hill slopes (77 species). This sample indicates a very species-rich indigenous invertebrate assemblage reflecting the diversity of indigenous vegetation communities and habitats. A list of the invertebrate species recorded at the site is provided in Appendices 2 and 3.

Ecological Context

8. *Vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that provides or contributes to an important ecological linkage or network, or provides an important buffering function.*

The site is significant under this criterion.

It is a very large, relatively compact, area. The large size of the site and its high habitat diversity mean that it is sufficiently large to sustain the ecosystems present and that it plays an important role in maintaining ecological processes in the wider landscape. It is well buffered by regenerating indigenous scrub, shrubland and tussockland and these seral communities within the site provide connectivity between indigenous forest patches in the gullies.

The site is part of an important network of areas in Pricess Valley and in the surrounding area. Extensive areas of the western slopes of Pricess Valley are likely to be an important ecological corridor for indigenous fauna (birds, lizards and invertebrates) and for the dispersal of plants within the valley. In the wider area the site is part of a network of forested areas of high ecological value including the Kaituna Valley Scenic Reserve, Okana Valley, Waikoko Stream and Lathams that are important 'stepping stones' for the movement and dispersal of indigenous fauna such as New Zealand pigeon.

The vegetation within the site buffers Pricess Valley Stream, which provides habitat for indigenous aquatic fauna. The role that the established indigenous vegetation within the site plays in reducing sediment and nutrient into this stream is particularly important because it flows directly into the Kaituna Lagoon, Lake Ellesmere/Te Waihora. Catchment wide solutions for reducing nutrient inputs into this internationally important coastal lake is a priority for its management (Hughey and Taylor 2009).

9. *A wetland which plays an important hydrological, biological or ecological role in the natural functioning of a river or coastal system.*

The site is not significant under this criterion. The only wetlands within the site are a few small flushes with *Carex secta* (Walls unpubl. data 2015). These are

very limited in extent and do not meet the threshold for significance under this criterion.

10. Indigenous vegetation or habitat of indigenous fauna that provides important habitat (including refuges from predation, or key habitat for feeding, breeding, or resting) for indigenous species, either seasonally or permanently.

The site is important permanent and seasonal habitat for a range of common indigenous birds. It includes a large area of relatively diverse indigenous vegetation including forest and mature podocarp trees (lowland totara, matai and kahikatea). Bird species that use the site for feeding and breeding are New Zealand pigeon, bellbird, South Island robin, grey warbler, South Island fantail, silvereye, welcome swallow, New Zealand pipit, New Zealand kingfisher, Australasian harrier, spur winged-plovers and white-faced heron (Walls unpubl. data 2015, Wilson 1992, Head n.d).

The site provides important habitat for diverse range of indigenous invertebrates and includes a particularly high number of species that are Threatened and At Risk, endemic to Banks Peninsula and uncommon in the ecological district (Wildland Consultants and Boffa Miskell 2015). It also provides important habitat for skinks and geckos (Walls unpubl. data 2015).

Site Management

Existing Protection Status

The site is not legally protected.

Threats and risks	Management recommendations	Support package options
- Domestic stock: - Existing fences are well maintained and streams on the property, including within the site, are being progressively fenced to exclude domestic stock. Sheep and cattle are grazed throughout the remainder of the site at moderate intensity. This is preventing or impeding natural vegetation regeneration, especially in the more accessible parts of the forests, treelands, scrub and shrublands (Walls unpubl. data 2015).	Continue fencing riparian stream margins. Consider implications of stock grazing in relation to management of indigenous vegetation communities. Removing stock from the site would allow more natural vegetation regeneration and promote understorey development of forested areas.	- Advice and guidance for landowners about benefits to biodiversity of stock management options and stock fencing maintenance. - Assistance where appropriate. - Collaborate with ECan re. stock fencing along waterways.
Biodiversity pest plants: In some areas property old man's beard is well established and widespread, elderberry occurs at low altitude but is uncommon and there are a few wilding pines (Walls unpubl. data 2015). <i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>, Japanese honeysuckle, wilding radiata pines, macrocarpa and elderberry were recorded (Jensen unpubl. data 2014).	- Consider controlling old mans beard, wilding conifers, <i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i> and Japanese honeysuckle. - Consider ongoing surveillance for other biodiversity pest plants such as Darwin's barberry.	- Advice and guidance for landowners about monitoring and control of pest plants. - Assistance available where appropriate.
Pest animals: feral deer, rabbits, hares and possums were recorded within the site and other	Control of pest animals (e.g. by trapping, poisoning or shooting) using a multi-species control programme	Advice and guidance for landowners about monitoring and control of pest animals.

widespread pest animals are almost certainly present (Walls unpubl. data 2015).	would benefit native fauna (birds, lizards and larger invertebrates). However, due to the time and cost of establishing and maintaining such a control programme and the lack of barriers to invasion, only consider implementing an animal pest control programme if long-term, effective control can be ensured. Consider monitoring the site for deer (and goats and pigs (and their sign)) and controlling them, if possible, when they are present within the site.	Assistance available where possible.
Sulphur-crested cockatoos. This species is numerous within the adjacent QEII covenant and also uses the site. Sulphur-crested cockatoos have the potential to alter the ecology of the site, for example by competing for fruits and seeds with native bird species, and as seed predators (Willems 1999).	- Monitor cockatoo numbers. - Consider undertaking research (e.g. in collaboration with local universities) to determine the potential effects of cockatoos on the ecology of the site.	- Discussions with landowners about cockatoo population and potential impact on ecosystems. - Collaborate with universities and landowners over the potential for a research and management programme.

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Assessment completed by: Scott Hooson
Date: 27 February 2015

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Statement updated by: XXX
Date: XXX

PLEASE NOTE THIS STATEMENT IS BASED ON INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF WRITING. DUE TO THE DYNAMIC NATURE OF ECOSYSTEMS, FUTURE REASSESSMENT OF THE SITE MAY BE NECESSARY TO REFLECT ANY CHANGES IN KNOWLEDGE OF ITS ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Appendix 1: Plant Species List

Plant species recorded during botanical surveys (sourced from Walls unpubl. data (2015) and Jensen unpubl. data (2014)).

Scientific Name	Common Name(s)
Indigenous species	
<i>Acaena anserinifolia</i>	bidibidi, piripiri
<i>Alectryon excelsus</i>	titoki
<i>Arthropodium candidum</i>	grass lily, repehinapapa
<i>Asplenium appendiculatum</i>	ground spleenwort
<i>Asplenium flabellifolium</i>	necklace fern
<i>Asplenium flaccidum</i>	hanging spleenwort, raukatauri
<i>Asplenium gracillimum</i>	
<i>Asplenium hookerianum</i>	Hooker's spleenwort
<i>Asplenium oblongifolium</i>	
<i>Australina pusilla</i>	
<i>Austroderia richardii</i>	toetoe
<i>Blechnum chambersii</i>	lance fern
<i>Blechnum fluviatile</i>	kiwakiwa
<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i>	little hard fern
<i>Calystegia tuguriorum</i>	NZ bindweed
<i>Cardamine debilis</i>	NZ bitter cress
<i>Carex forsteri</i>	forest sedge
<i>Carex secta</i>	purei, tussock sedge
<i>Carex virgata</i>	tussock sedge
<i>Carmichaelia australis</i>	native broom, common broom
<i>Carpodetus serratus</i>	putaputaweta
<i>Cheilanthes sieberi</i>	hot rock fern
<i>Clematis afoliata</i>	leafless clematis
<i>Clematis foetida</i>	yellow clematis
<i>Clematis paniculata</i>	puawananga
<i>Convolvulus waitaha</i>	elfin bindweed
<i>Coprosma areolata</i>	mikimiki
<i>Coprosma crassifolia</i>	thick-leaved coprosma, mikimiki
<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>	mingimingi, mikimiki
<i>Coprosma rhamnoides</i>	scrub coprosma
<i>Coprosma rigida</i>	stiff coprosma
<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	karamu
<i>Coprosma rotundifolia</i>	round-leaved coprosma
<i>Coprosma virescens</i>	mikimiki
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	cabbage tree, ti kouka
<i>Corokia cotoneaster</i>	korokio
<i>Crassula sieberiana</i>	dwarf stonecrop
<i>Dacrycarpus dacrydioides</i>	kahikatea
<i>Dichondra repens</i>	Mercury Bay weed
<i>Discaria toumatou</i>	matagouri, wild irishman
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	akeake
<i>Epilobium nummulariifolium</i>	willow herb
<i>Festuca actae</i>	Banks Peninsula blue tussock

<i>Festuca novae-zelandiae</i>	fescue tussock
<i>Fuchsia excorticata</i>	tree fuchsia
<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	broadleaf
<i>Haloragis erecta</i>	toatoa
<i>Haloregis erecta</i>	
<i>Hebe strictissima</i>	Banks Peninsula hebe
<i>Hedycarya arborea</i>	pigeonwood
<i>Helichrysum lanceolatum</i>	ninia
<i>Hierochloa redolens</i>	karetu, holy grass
<i>Hoheria angustifolia</i>	narrow-leaved lacebark, houhere
<i>Huperzia varia</i>	hanging clubmoss
<i>Hydrocotyle heteromeria</i>	pennywort
<i>Hydrocotyle moschata</i>	pennywort
<i>Hypolepis millefolium</i>	thousand-leaved fern
<i>Ileostylus micranthus</i>	green mistletoe
<i>Juncus distegus</i>	wiwi
<i>Juncus edgariae</i>	leafless rush, wi
<i>Korthalsella lindsayi</i>	dwarf mistletoe
<i>Kunzea robusta</i>	kanuka
<i>Lagenophora pumila</i>	parani
<i>Lastreopsis velutina</i>	velvet fern
<i>Leptinella minor</i>	Banks Peninsula button daisy
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	manuka
<i>Libertia ixioides</i>	native iris, mikoikoi
<i>Linum monogynum</i>	rauhia
<i>Lophomyrtus obcordata</i>	rohutu, NZ myrtle
<i>Luzula banksiana</i> var. <i>orina</i>	woodrush
<i>Melicope simplex</i>	poataniwha
<i>Melicytus alpinus</i>	porcupine shrub
<i>Melicytus micranthus</i>	shrub mahoe
<i>Melicytus ramiflorus</i>	mahoe, whiteywood
<i>Microlaena polynoda</i>	bamboo grass
<i>Microlaena stipoides</i>	meadow rice grass, patiti
<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>	hounds tongue, kowaowao
<i>Microtis unifolia</i>	
<i>Muehlenbeckia australis</i>	large-leaved pohuehue
<i>Muehlenbeckia complexa</i>	scrub pohuehue, wire vine
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	ngaio
<i>Myrsine australis</i>	mapou
<i>Myrsine divaricata</i>	weeping matipo, weeping mapou
<i>Olearia fragrantissima</i>	fragrant tree daisy
<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	akiraho
<i>Oxalis exilis</i>	native oxalis
<i>Parietaria debilis</i>	
<i>Parsonsia capsularis</i>	native jasmine, akakaikio
<i>Parsonsia heterophylla</i>	native jasmine, akakaikio
<i>Passiflora tetrandra</i>	native passion vine, kohia
<i>Pellaea calidrupium</i>	
<i>Pellaea rotundifolia</i>	round-leaved fern, tarawera
<i>Pennantia corymbosa</i>	kaikomako, ducks foot
<i>Phormium tenax</i>	flax, harakeke
<i>Piper excelsum</i>	kawakawa
<i>Pittosporum eugenioides</i>	tarata, lemonwood

<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	kohuhu, black matipo
<i>Plagianthus regius</i>	lowland ribbonwood, manatu
<i>Pneumatopteris pennigera</i>	gully fern
<i>Poa cita</i>	silver tussock
<i>Podocarpus totara</i>	lowland totara
<i>Polystichum oculatum</i>	shield fern
<i>Polystichum vestitum</i>	prickly shield fern
<i>Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>	matai, black pine
<i>Pseudopanax arboreus</i>	five-finger
<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	lancewood
<i>Pseudopanax ferox</i>	fierce lancewood
<i>Pseudowintera colorata</i>	horopito
<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	bracken
<i>Pterostylis graminea</i>	greenhood
<i>Pyrrosia eleagnifolia</i>	leather leaf fern
<i>Ranunculus reflexus</i>	hairy buttercup, maruru
<i>Raukaua anomalus</i>	
<i>Ripogonum scandens</i>	supplejack, kareao
<i>Rubus cissoides</i>	bush lawyer, tataramoa
<i>Rubus schmidelioides</i>	bush lawyer, tataramoa
<i>Rubus squarrosus</i>	leafless lawyer, tataramoa
<i>Scandia geniculata</i>	climbing aniseed
<i>Schefflera digitata</i>	pate
<i>Senecio glaucophyllus</i>	yellow rock groundsel
<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	kowhai, small-leaved kowhai
<i>Sophora prostrata</i>	prostrate kowhai, dwarf kowhai
<i>Stellaria decipiens</i>	
<i>Streblus heterophyllus</i>	turepo, small-leaved milk tree
<i>Teucrium parvifolium</i>	
<i>Teucrydium parvifolium</i>	
<i>Uncinia leptostachya</i>	hook grass
<i>Urtica ferox</i>	ongaonga, tree nettle
<i>Viola cunninghamii</i>	native violet
<i>Wahlenbergia gracilis</i>	harebell
Exotic Species	
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	brown top
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	silvery hair grass
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal
<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>	beaked parsley
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	daisy
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	riggut brome
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	chickweed
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Californian thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Scotch thistle
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	old man's beard
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Khasia berry
<i>Critesion murinum</i>	barley grass
<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	macrocarpa
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	rough dogstail
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	common broom
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	cocksfoot

<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	foxglove
<i>Echium vulgare</i>	vipers bugloss
<i>Galium aparine</i>	cleavers
<i>Geranium molle</i>	dovesfoot cranesbill
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	catsear
<i>Juglans regia</i>	walnut
<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Himalayan honeysuckle
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	ryegrass
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	horehound
<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	wall lettuce
<i>Orobancha minor</i>	broomrape
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	radiata pine, Monterey pine
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	sweet brier/briar
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	blackberry
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheeps sorrel
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	elderberry
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	variegated thistle
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	hedge mustard
<i>Stellaria media</i>	chickweed
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	suckling clover
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	woolly mullein
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	vetch
<i>Vittadinia gracilis</i>	purple fuzzweed

Appendix 2: Invertebrate Species List for the Mid Prices Valley “Flats”

Sourced from Wildland Consultants and Boffa Miskell unpubl. data (2015)

Note: Light trapping was only undertaken on the flats at the bottom of the hill slope on the western side of Mid Prices Valley.

Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Status
Indigenous species				
Orthoptera	Anostomatidae	Hemiandrus sp.	a ground weta	BP endemic
	Gryllidae	Bobilla sp.	small field cricket	
Blattodea			a cockroach	
Isoptera	Kalotermitidae	Kalotermes brouni Froggatt	drywood termite	
Mantodea	Mantidae	Orthodera novaezealandiae (Colenso)	NZ praying mantis	
Phasmatodea				
Hemiptera: Homoptera	Flatidae	Siphanta acuta (Walker)	green planthopper	
Hemiptera: Heteroptera	Acanthosomatidae	Oncacantias vittatus (Fabricius)	a shield bug	
	Aradidae	Ctenoneurus sp.	a flat bug	
		Aneurus sp.	a flat bug	
	Miridae	Romna sp.	a bent-backed bug	
	In			
	Reduviidae	Empicoris rubromaculatus (Blackburn)	thread bug	
		Ploiaria antipodum Bergroth	antipodean assassin bug	
	Rhyparochromidae	genus and species indet		
Megaloptera	Corydalidae	Archichauliodes diversus (Walker)	dobsonfly	
Neuroptera	Hemerobiidae	Micromus tasmaniae (Walker)	Tasmanian lacewing	
Coleoptera	Anobiidae	Leanobium flavomaculatum Espanol	a borer beetle	
		Leanobium undulatum (Broun)	a borer beetle	
		Ptinus sp.	a spider beetle	
		Xenocera sp.	a borer beetle	

	Anthribidae	Cacephatus incertus (White)	a fungus weevil	
		Dysnocryptus pallidus Broun	a fungus weevil	at it's Southern limit
		Hoherius meinertzhageni (Broun)	a fungus weevil	
		Pleosporius bullatus (Sharp)	a fungus weevil	
		Xenanthribus hirsutus Broun	a fungus weevil	
	Carabidae	Demetrida dieffenbachii (White)	a ground beetle	
		Holcaspis intermittens (Chaudoir)	a ground beetle	
		Megadromus guerinii (Chaudoir)	a ground beetle	BP endemic
		Molopsida strenua (Broun)	a ground beetle	southernmost known collection
		Notagonum submetallicum (White)		
	Cerambycidae	Astetholea lepturoides Bates	a longhorn beetle	
		Hybolasius vegetus (Broun)	a longhorn beetle	
		Psilocnaeia linearis (Bates)	a longhorn beetle	
		Spilotrogia nr pulchella (Bates)	a longhorn beetle	
		Zorion guttigerum (Westwood)	a flower longhorn	
	Cleridae	Lemida aptera (Sharp)	a checkered beetle	
		Phymatophaea longula Sharp	a checkered beetle	
	Coccinellidae	Coccinella leonina Fabricius	orangespotted ladybird	
		Rhyzobius forestieri (Mulsant)	a ladybird	
		Veronicobius acceptus (Broun)	a ladybird	
		Veronicobius sp.	a ladybird	
		Veronicobius sp. dark round	a ladybird	
		Veronicobius sp. dark elongate	a ladybird	
	Corylophidae	Sericoderus sp.	a hooded beetle	
	Cryptophagidae	Antarticotectus sp.	a silken fungus beetle	
		Micrambina' sp.	a silken fungus beetle	

	Curculionidae	Cossoninae indet.	a weevil	
		Cryptorhynchinae sp. indet.	a weevil	
		Entomininae sp. indet. 1	a weevil	
		Entomininae sp. indet. 2	a weevil	
		Entomininae sp. indet. 3	a weevil	
		Microcryptorhynchus sp.	a weevil	
		Pentarthrum sp 1	a weevil	
		Pentarthrum sp 2	a weevil	
		Peristoreus australis (Broun)	a flower weevil	
		Peristoreus sp. 1	a flower weevil	
		Peristoreus sp. 2	a flower weevil	
		Phloeophagosoma pedatum Wollaston	a weevil	
		Praolepra infusca Broun	a flower weevil	
		Praolepra squamosa Broun	a flower weevil	
		Psepholax sulcatus White	a pit weevil	
		Rhopalomerus antennalis (Broun)	a weevil	
	Elateridae	Conoderus exsul (Sharp)	pasture wireworm	
		Panspoeus guttatus Sharp	a click beetle	
	Histeridae	Parepierus sp.	a pill beetle	
	Hydraenidae	Orchymontia banksiana Ordish	a cascade beetle	Nationally endangered; range restricted
	Latridiidae	Bicava sp.	a mildew beetle	
		Corticaria sp.	a mildew beetle	
		Corticaria hirtalis (Broun)	minute scavenger beetle	
		Lithostygnus sp.	a mildew beetle	
	Lucanidae	Paralissotes reticulatus (Westwood)	reticulate stag beetle	
	Melyridae	Dasytes' sp. blue	a flower beetle	
		Dasytes' sp. green	a flower beetle	
	Mycetophagidae	Triphyllus' sp.	an ancient fungus beetle	
	Nemonychidae	Rhinorhynchus rufulus (Broun)	a straight-horned weevil	
	Oedemeridae	Selenopalpus aciphyllae Broun	a lax beetle	
		Thelyphassa lineata (Fabricius)	a lax beetle	

		Thelyphassa nemoralis (Broun)	a lax beetle	
	Ptiliidae	Ptinella sp.	a feather-winged beetle	
	Rhipiphoridae	Rhipistena lugubris Sharp	an antlered beetle	
	Salpingidae	Salpingus bilunatus Pascoe	a bark mould beetle	
	Scarabaeidae	Costelytra zealandica (White)	NZ grass grub	
		Odontria australis Given	a chafer beetle	
		Odontria varicolorata Given	a chafer beetle	
		Saprosites communis (Broun)	a small dung beetle	
	Scirtidae	Cyphon sp. "black tips"	a marsh beetle	
		Cyphon sp. "plain"	a marsh beetle	
		Cyphon sp. "small, rounder"	a marsh beetle	
		Cyphon sp. "large dark"	a marsh beetle	
	Scraptiidae	Nothotelus sp.	a soft leaping beetle	
	Staphylinidae	Aleocharinae sp. indet. 1	a rove beetle	
		Aleocharinae sp. indet. 2	a rove beetle	
		Atheta sp.	a rove beetle	
		Brachynopus scutellaris (Redtenbacher)	a rove beetle	
		Coprostygnus sp.	a rove beetle	
		Creophilus occulatus Fabricius	devil's coachhorse	
		Falagria sp.	a rove beetle	
		Otagonia sp.	a rove beetle	
	Tenebrionidae	Artystona rugiceps Bates	a darkling beetle	
		Menimus sp.	a darkling beetle	
		Mimopeus granulatus (Breme)	a darkling beetle	BP endemic, listed as Naturally Uncommon, range restricted
		Mimopeus opaculus (Bates)	a false wireworm	
		Zeadelium zealandicum (Bates)	a darkling beetle	BP near endemic, listed as Naturally Uncommon; range restricted
	Trogosittidae			
		Rentonium sp.	a shield beetle	
	Zopheridae	Notocoxelus sp.	a rough mould	

			beetle	
		Pristoderus bakewelli (Pascoe)	a rough mould beetle	
		Pristoderus nr plagiatus (Broun)	a rough mould beetle	
		Pristoderus sp.	a rough mould beetle	
		Pycnomerus sp.	a rough mould beetle	
Neuroptera	Hemerobiidae	Micromus tasmaniae (Walker)	Tasmanian lacewing	
Trichoptera	Leptoceridae	Hudsonema aliena	caddisfly	
	Leptoceridae	Triplectides obsoletus	caddisfly	
	Conoesucidae	Olinga feredayi	caddisfly	
		Pycnocentroides aureolus	caddisfly	
	Hydrobiosidae	Costachorema	caddisfly	Nationally Vulnerable
		Hydrobiosis sp.	caddisfly	
Ephemeroptera	Coloburiscidae	Coloburiscus humeralis	spiny gilled mayfly	
	Leptophlebiidae	<i>Deleatidium</i> near <i>angustum</i>	mayfly	
	Ichthyobotidae	Ichthyobtus bicolor		
Lepidoptera	Micropterigidae	Sabatinca aenea		
	Hepialidae	Wiseana copularis	porina moth	
		Wiseana umbraculata	striped porina moth	
	Nepticulidae	Stigmella kaimanua	parsonsia miner	uncommon in ED
	Tineidae	Lysiphragma howesii		
	Gracillariidae	new genus and species	Teucridium miner	Nationally Vulnerable
	Depressariidae	Eutorna caryochroa		
	Gelechiidae	Anisoplaca achyrota		
	Oecophoridae	Barea exarcha		
		Gymnobathra hamatella		
		Izatha huttoni		
		Izatha katadiktya		
		Izatha copiosella		
		Phaeosaces apocrypta		
		Phaeosaces compsotya		
		Phaeosaces		

		coarctatella		
		Tingena		
		hoplodesma		
		Tingena macarella		
		Tingena plagiatella		
	Pterophoridae	Pterophorus		
		innotatalis		
		Platyptilia falcatalis	hebe plumemoth	
	Tortricidae	Pyrgotis plagiatana		
				Capua
				semiferana
		Catamacta gavisana		
		Epichorista lindsayi		Nationally
				Endangered
		Harmologa		
		scoliaestes		
		Planotortrix		
		excessana		
	Thyrididae	Morova subfasciata		
	Crambidae	Deana hybreasalis		
		Eudonia characta		
		Eudonia dinodes		
		Eudonia luminatrix		
		Eudonia philerga		
		Eudonia		
		submarginalis		
		Eudonia aff.		
		minualis		
		Gadira acerella		
		Glaucoccharis		
		auriscriptella		
		Glaucoccharis		
		interrupta		
		Glaucoccharis		
		lepidella		
		Glaucoccharis		
		chrysochyta		
		Orocrambus		
		flexuosellus		
		Orocrambus		
		ramosellus		
		Orocrambus vittellus		
		Scoparia halopis		
		Udea flavidalis		
		Udea marmarina		
		Uresiphita maoralis	kowhai moth	
	GEOMETRIDAE	Asaphodes beata		
		Asaphodes		
		chlamydata		
		Austrocidaria		
		callichlora		
		Austrocidaria		
		gobiata		

		Chloroclystis inductata		
		Chloroclystis sphragitis		
		Cleora scriptaria		
		Declana egregia	South Island zebra moth	
		Declana griseata		At Risk, Declining
		Declana floccosa		
		Declana junctilinea		
		Epiphyrne undosata		
		Epiphyrne verriculata		
		Gellonia dejectaria		
		Homodotis megaspilata		
		Helastia cinerearia		
		Helastia cryptica		
		Helastia triphragma		
		Hydriomena rixata		
		Ischalis fortinata		
		Pasiphila bilineolata		
		Pasiphila muscosata		
		Pasiphila lunata		
		Pasiphila sandycias		
		Pasiphila testulata		
		Pasiphila urticae		
		Poecilasthena schistaria		
		Pseudocoremia indistincta		
		Pseudocoremia pergrata		
		Pseudocoremia productata		
		Pseudocoremia rudisata		
		Pseudocoremia suavis		
		Xyridacma ustaria		
	Noctuidae	Bityla defigurata		
		Ferdayia graminosa		
		Meterana levis		
		Persectania aversa		
		Proteuxoa comma		
		Tmetolophota unica		
	Erebidae	Rhapsa scotoscialis		
Exotic species				
Dermaptera	Forficulidae	Forficula auricularia Linnaeus	European earwig	Dermaptera
Coleoptera				Coleoptera

	Archeocrypticidae	Archeocrypticus topali Kaszab		
	Brentidae	Exapion ulicis (Forster)	gorse seed weevil	
	Coccinellidae	Coccinella undecimpunctata Linnaeus	11-spotted ladybird	
	Curculionidae	Sitona discoideus Gyllenhal	Sitona weevil	
	Latridiidae	Aridius bifasciatum (Reitter)	a mildew beetle	
Lepidoptera	Lyonetiidae	Leucoptera spartifoliella (Hübner)	broom twigminer	Lepidoptera

Appendix 3: Invertebrate Species List for the Mid Prices Valley “Hill Slopes”

Sourced from Wildland Consultants and Boffa Miskell unpubl. data (2015)

Note: Light trapping was only undertaken on the flats at the bottom of the hill slope on the western side of Mid Prices Valley.

Order	Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Species Status
Indigenous species				
Orthoptera	Anostomatidae	Hemiandrus n.sp.	BP ground weta	
	Gryllidae	Bobilla sp.	small field cricket	
	Tettigoniidae	Conocephalus sp.	tussock katydid	
Isoptera	Kalotermitidae	Kalotermes brouni Froggatt	drywood termite	
Mantodea	Mantidae	Orthodera novaezealandiae (Colenso)	NZ praying mantis	
Phasmatodea				
Hemiptera: Homoptera	Flatidae			
Hemiptera: Heteroptera	Acanthosomatidae			
	Aradidae			
	Lygaeidae	Rhyppodes cognatus Eyles		
	Miridae	Diomocoris maoricus (Walker)	a bent-backed bug	
		Sidnia kinbergi (Stal)	Australian crop mirid	
	Nabidae	Nabis maoricus (Walker)	Pacific damsel bug	
	Pentatomidae	Monteithiella humeralis (Walker)	a shield bug	
	Reduviidae			
	Rhyparochromidae	Targarema stali White		
Megaloptera	Corydalidae			
Neuroptera	Hemerobiidae	Micromus tasmaniae (Walker)	Tasmanian lacewing	
Coleoptera	Anobiidae	Leanobium flavomaculatum Espanol	a borer beetle	
		Sphinditeles sp.	a borer beetle	
		Anobiidae, gen.	a borer beetle	

		indet.		
	Anthribidae	Cacephates vates (Sharp)	a fungus beetle	
		Hoherius meinertzhageni (Broun)	a fungus weevil	
		Pleosporius bullatus (Sharp)	a fungus weevil	
	Byrrhidae	Epichorius sp.	a moss beetle	
	Carabidae	Ctenognathus sp.	a ground beetle	
		Demetrida dieffenbachi (White)	a ground beetle	
		Holcaspis elongella (White)	a ground beetle	Canterbury endemic
		Megadromus antarcticus (Chaudoir)	metallic green ground beetle	
		Megadromus guerinii (Chaudoir)	a ground beetle	BP endemic
		Notagonum submetallicum (White)	submetallic ground beetle	
		Scopodes elaphroides White	a ground beetle	
	Cerambycidae			
		Ptinoma ptinoides (Bates)	a longhorn beetle	
		Somatidia antarctica (White)	a longhorn beetle	
		Spilotrogia nr pulchella (Bates)	a longhorn beetle	
		Stenellipsis sp.	a longhorn beetle	
		Zorion guttigerum (Westwood)	a flower longhorn	
	Chrysomelidae	Pilacolaspis sp.	a leaf beetle	
	Cleridae	Phymatophaea longula Sharp	a checkered beetle	
	Coccinellidae			
		Rhyzobius forestieri (Mulsant)	a ladybird	
		Veronicobius sp. dark round	a ladybird	
		Veronicobius acceptus (Broun)	a ladybird	
		Veronicobius sp. small pale	a ladybird	
	Corylophidae	Sericoderus sp.	a hooded beetle	
	Cryptophagidae	Paratomaria sp.	a silken fungus beetle	
	Curculionidae	Baeosomus sp.		
		Cryptorhynchinae sp.		

		1		
		Cryptorhynchinae sp. 2		
		Entiminae sp. 1, elongate		
		Entiminae sp. 2, chunky		
		Peristoreus australis (Broun)	a flower weevil	
		Peristoreus durus (Broun)	a flower weevil	
		Praolepra infusca Broun	a flower weevil	
		Praolepra squamosa Broun	a flower weevil	
		Psepholax coronatus White	a pit weevil	
		Psepholax sulcatus White	a pit weevil	
	Elateridae	Conoderus exsul (Sharp)	pasture wireworm	
	Histeridae	Parepierus sp.	a pill beetle	
	Hydraenidae	Orchymontia banksiana Ordish	a cascade beetle	Nationally endangered; range restricted
	Latridiidae			
		Corticara hirtalis (Broun)	minute scavenger beetle	
		Lithostygnus sp.	a mould beetle	
	Lucanidae	Mitophyllus irroratus Parry	a stag beetle	
		Mitophyllus parrianus Westwood	a stag beetle	
	Melyridae	Dasytes' blue	a flower beetle	
		Dasytes' green	a flower beetle	
	Mycetophagidae	Triphyllus' sp. 1, plain	a hairy fungus beetle	
		Triphyllus' sp. 2, pale tips	a hairy fungus beetle	
		Triphyllus' sp. 3, figured	a hairy fungus beetle	
	Nitidulidae	Epuraea sp.	a sap beetle	
		Hisparonia hystrix (Sharp)	a sap beetle	
		Soronia nr asperella (Broun)	a sap beetle	
	Nemonychidae	Rhinorhynchus rufulus (Broun)	a straight-horned weevil	
	Oedemeridae	Thelyphassa lineata (Fabricius)	a lax beetle	
		Thelyphassa nemoralis (Broun)	a lax beetle	

	Salpingidae	Salpingus bilunatus Pascoe	a bark mould beetle	
	Scarabaeidae	Ataenius brouni Sharp	Broun's scarab	
		Costelytra zealandica (White)	NZ grass grub	
		Odontria varicolorata Given	a cockchaffer	
		Pyronota festiva (Fabricius)	manuka beetle	
		Pyronota edwardsi Sharp	manuka beetle	
	Scirtidae	Cyphon sp. large dark	a marsh beetle	
		Cyphon sp. dark tips	a marsh beetle	
		Cyphon sp. zig-zag	a marsh beetle	
		Cyphon sp. v large, black	a marsh beetle	
	Scraptiidae	Nothotelus sp.	a soft leaping beetles	
	Staphylinidae	Aleocharinae sp. 1, small, pale	a rove beetle	
		Aleocharinae sp. 2, robust, v short elytra	a rove beetle	
		Aleocharinae sp. 3, smaller, rounded elytra	a rove beetle	
		Brachynopus scutellaris (Redtenbacher)	a rove beetle	
		Maurothius sp.	a rove beetle	
		Stenomalius' sp.	a rove beetle	
	Tenebrionidae	Artystona rugiceps Bates	a darkling beetle	
	Zopheridae	Colydiinae sp.	a rough mould beetle	
		Pristoderus bakewelli (Pascoe)	a rough mould beetle	
		Pycnomerus sp.	a rough mould beetle	
Exotic species				
Dermaptera	Forficulidae	Forficula auricularia Linnaeus	European earwig	Dermaptera
Coleoptera	Anthribidae	Euciodes suturalis Pascoe	cocksfoot stem borer	Coleoptera
	Curculionidae	Sitona discoideus Gyllenhal	sitona weevil	
	Staphylinidae	Gyrophypnus fracticornis (Müller)	a rove beetle	