

<b>Name:</b>	<b>Mangoira Stream and Mangahua Stream</b>	
<b>Location:</b>	NZ Topo BL35	
<b>Description:</b>	Two incised stream valleys containing native vegetation cover.	
<b>ONL/ONF/SAF:</b>	Outstanding Natural Feature	
<b>Natural Science:</b>	Geological/ Geomorphological:	Deeply incised stream valleys with steep sided faces and dense vegetation. Representative of the erosion processes of the water catchment area which has cut through soft marine sedimentary layers.
	Biological/Ecological:	Indigenous vegetation enhances ecological value, mauri and water quality. Mangahua Stream is home to several unique and threatened native fish species, including the rare giant kokopu, banded kokopu, longfin and shortfin eels, inanga, and koura. Vegetation is composed of mixed podocarp-broadleaf forest and scrubland, as well as some sedgeland. Red beech is found along the ridges and represents the main type of tree species. Research completed as part of the 1997 Weed Survey of Scenic Reserves found that there is some evidence of browsing but there is little sign of pressure from pest animals, and a good covering of seedlings is present on the forest floor.
	Hydrological:	Riparian vegetation maintains water quality from agricultural land runoff and contributes to ecosystem health and movement of mauri through the area.
<b>Perceptual:</b>	Memorability:	Contrasts to the modified pastoral landscape and is more dramatic than surrounding folded/flattened terrace landforms.
	Legibility/Expressiveness:	Highly legible landform features which are expressive of the erosion processes of the stream demonstrated by the steeply incised escarpment.
	Transient:	Low transient value, although fauna and likely microclimatic conditions in gullies.
	Aesthetic:	Extensive indigenous vegetation throughout the valley system has a high degree of coherence and reinforces its vividness both as a feature and in contrast to the surrounding modified landscape. The combination of indigenous vegetation cover with the incised valley system has significance within the district through their rarity.
	Naturalness:	Whilst the area is surrounded by a largely modified pastoral landscape, a high degree of degree of perceived naturalness within the gullies is exhibited by the extent of indigenous vegetation remnants and regeneration.
<b>Associational:</b>	Historical:	Unknown.
	Tangata Whenua:	Under the Settlement Act the streams are acknowledged as an area of interest for Ngāti Apa and Ngāti Hauiti. Mangahua means “stream of the huia,” a bird once abundant in the area, while Mangoira translates to “essence of a shark”. In a general sense, Tikanga Māori Principles such as Kaitiakitanga (Guardianship), Wairua (Well-being) and Mauri (Life force) are assumed to be important.
	Shared/Recognised:	Unknown.
	Recreation:	While there are DOC tramping tracks further east upstream, outside of the boundaries of the ONF, there are none within the ONF, limiting public access. Mangoira Stream has been known to be used for riverbed four-wheel driving.
<b>Summary of Key Characteristics:</b>	High degree of perceived naturalness derived from the expressiveness of the formative processes of the two incised stream corridors which contrasts with the surrounding terrace landform and agricultural land use. Areas of indigenous gully vegetation contribute to the ecological, aesthetic and water quality values.	
<b>Potential Issues:</b>	The incised valley systems filled with native vegetation define the feature and contribute to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist protection of the key characteristics if the following was to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>discourage the loss of native vegetation; discourage the establishment of exotic vegetation; discourage adverse effects on cultural values; discourage earthworks; and restrict built development.</li> </ul>	

# ONFL7 - Outstanding Natural Feature - Mangoira Stream and Mangahua Stream

