

Name:	Titirangi (including Scenic Reserve)	
Location:	NZ Topo BK35	
Description:	Large stand (almost 300ha) of unmodified indigenous lowland forest extending from the ridgeline of the District's northern border down to Mangawharariki River.	
ONL/ONF/SAF:	Outstanding Natural Feature	
Natural Science:	Geological/ Geomorphological:	Landform is representative of the typical surrounding area consisting of a folded landscape with numerous drainage pattern incisions evident.
	Biological/Ecological:	Ecosystem health and mauri is reflected in the large stretches of indigenous flora and fauna habitat, including great examples of specimen trees such as kahikatea, rimu, miro, mātai and rewarewa. These specimens are rare in the area as much of the surrounding landscape was deforested during European settlement. The Titirangi Reserve is regarded as one of the best examples of lowland forest vegetation on the North Island. Survey research undertaken in February 2000 indicates a diverse range of native flora species in the reserve.
	Hydrological:	Numerous stream fingers and catchment contribute to the ecosystem functionality of the Mangawharariki River by feeding into the river and enabling the movement of mauri through the catchment. The Mangawharariki River itself is a tributary of the Rangitikei River and is 33km long.
Perceptual:	Memorability:	Extensive cover of indigenous vegetation contributes to the simplicity of the feature and is indicative of what the land cover would have looked like prior to European settlement.
	Legibility/Expressiveness:	Drainage valleys are expressive of the natural erosion processes.
	Transient:	Transient value related to fauna of the forest.
	Aesthetic:	High degree of perceived naturalness of the whole feature is exhibited by the expansive indigenous forest and gives rise to vividness and a high degree of coherence.
	Naturalness:	Extensively covered in unmodified indigenous vegetation with high degree of perceived naturalness.
Associational:	Historical:	Unlike much of the surrounding landscape this extensive area of indigenous vegetation was never milled, the land was seen as too difficult to clear when the original European settlers arrived in the area. This makes this an important historical reference to previous land cover.
	Tangata Whenua:	Under the Settlement Act Titirangi is an area of interest for both Ngāti Apa and Ngāti Hauiti. Ngāti Apa had kainga in the area. The area was also known for muttonbird. Additionally, 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:	It is along the Manawatū Scenic Route, which is an alternative to SH1 and allows travellers to discover stunning scenery.
	Recreation:	The 'Tui Walk' is a 6 hour tramp through the extensive unmodified Titirangi Reserve which is accessed from across the Mangawharariki river. This area of the river also provides a secluded swimming hole and picnic area for people.
Summary of Key Characteristics:	High degree of perceived naturalness derived from the expanse of unmodified indigenous forest which contrasts with the surrounding agricultural land use. Outstanding values supported by ridgeline to stream ecosystem and associational values. This area is regarded as being one of the best examples of lowland forest in the North Island. The two parallel high voltage power lines run past the reserve 1km to the east.	
Potential Issues:	The extensive and continuous expanse of native vegetation defines the feature and contributes to the perceived naturalness, aesthetic values and associational factors. It would assist protection of the key characteristics if the following were to occur: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> discourage the loss of native vegetation; discourage the establishment of exotic vegetation; discourage adverse effects on cultural values; discourage earthworks; and restrict built development. 	

ONFL 5 - Outstanding Natural Feature - Titirangi Reserve (including Scenic Reserve)

