Marine biodiversity stocktake of the Waikato region 2015

Volume 2: Appendices



Prepared by: Sietse Bouma

For: Waikato Regional Council Private Bag 3038 Waikato Mail Centre HAMILTON 3240

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Peer reviewed by:			
Hilke Giles	Date	November 2016	
Approved for release by:			
Dominique Noiton	Data	December 2016	

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The report and references are published in Waikato Regional Council Technical Report 2015/48 Volume 1.

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Appendix 1. Intertidal habitats in Coromandel harbours and estuaries (Needham et al. 2013, 2014)

In 2013, Waikato Regional Council commissioned the National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) to map intertidal habitats that provide ecosystem goods and services. The study included 14 different harbours and estuaries around the Coromandel Peninsula: Manaia and Te Kouma Harbours, Coromandel Harbour, Colville Bay, Port Charles, Waikawau estuary, Kennedy Bay, Whangapoua Harbour, Whitianga Harbour and Purangi estuary, Tairua Harbour, Whangamata Harbour and Otahu estuary, and Wharekawa Harbour (Needham et al. 2013, 2014).

Three different habitats were defined by the characteristics/dominance of the flora: seagrass, mangroves and pneumatophores (the aerial roots of mangroves). Twelve habitats were defined by characteristics/dominance of the fauna: cockles, pipi, cockles and pipi, wedge shell, oysters, crustacean burrows, crabs and cockles, tubeworms and cockles, snails (*Amphibola*), 'low density deposit feeders' (used as the baseline), 'mounds and pits' (similarly dominated by deposit feeders, but featuring a distinct surface topography) and 'low fauna' (where macro-fauna were extremely sparse) (Needham et al. 2014). Qualifying information for these habitat types (extracted from Needham et al. 2014) is shown in Table 18.

Table 18. Intertidal habitats in Coromandel harbours and estuaries (Needham et al. 2014).

Habitat	Qualifying information
Seagrass	To be considered a 'seagrass' habitat, <i>Zostera</i> had to be of sufficient density and extent (minimum of 10 m²) to form a distinct bed rather than a collection of sparse single leaves. Islands of 'bare' sediment within larger seagrass patches were not demarcated unless greater than 10 m² and accessible.
Mangroves	Areas of adult <i>Avicennia marina</i> plants greater than 10 m ² in spatial extent. This definition excluded areas of seedlings and pneumatophores.
Pneumatophores High density cockles	Juvenile mangrove structures, extending >5 m from mangrove areas. Sediment containing 10 or more cockles (\geq 10) sized 20 mm or greater in shell length (\geq 20 mm) from a 15 x 15 cm area and/or more than 3 cockles or \geq 40 mm shell length. Cockles \geq 40 mm were not found in any estuaries or harbours other than Manaia Harbour.
High density pipis	Sediment containing 10 or more pipis sized 40 mm or greater in shell length from a 15 x 15 cm area.
High density cockles and pipis	Cockles and pipi found together in sufficiently high density to both qualify for their respective habitat categories (i.e., \geq 10 cockles sized \geq 20 mm shell length were present per 15 x 15 cm area, as were \geq 10 pipi individuals sized \geq 40 mm shell length). This habitat was exclusive to Otahu Estuary.
High density Macomona	Sediment containing more than 4 <i>Macomona</i> sized 30 mm or greater in shell length per 15 x 15 cm area.
High density oysters	Habitats with an oyster cover greater than 80% of a 0.25 m ² quadrat when repeated several times over areas greater than 10 m in one dimension.
High density crustacean burrows	Habitats containing 10 conspicuous crabs and/or shrimp burrows or more of 20 mm or greater aperture in a 0.25 m ² quadrat
High density crab and cockles	Habitats where crabs (crustacean burrows) and cockles were found together in sufficiently high density to both qualify for their respective high density habitat categories.
Low density deposit feeders	A prevalent habitat type dominated by a low to medium density deposit feeding community in muddy sand or sandy mud was assumed to be the 'baseline' and referred to as a 'low density (LD) deposit feeder' habitat. The presence of large burrows is rare or infrequent (> 1 burrow

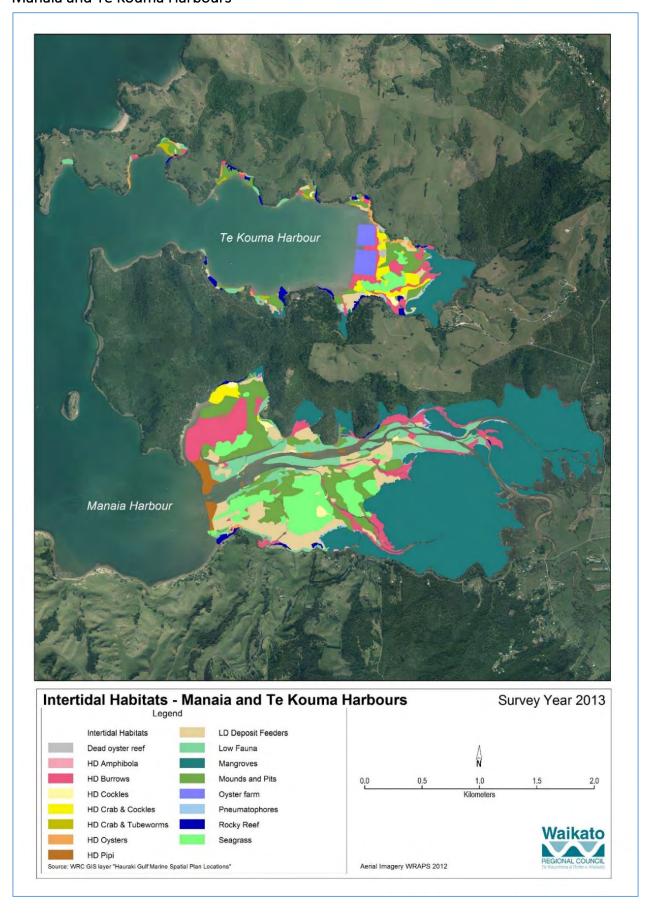
	of > 2 mm diameter per 0.25 m^2 in $n \ge 3$ quadrats) although in some instances high densities of juvenile crabs were also incorporated into this category.
Mounds and pits	Habitats dominated by a predominantly deposit-feeding community (often <i>Macomona</i> , polychaetes and cockles) at densities below their respective individual high density habitat thresholds. 'Mounds and pits' habitat differed from 'low density deposit feeder' habitat by having noticeable topographic features in the sediment through increased bioturbation. These pits and mounds were not dense on a quadrat by quadrat basis (ranging from < 1 to ~4 per 0.25 m² quadrat), however when looking across the flats, considerable disturbance and sediment undulations were notable (and differed from that of ray feeding pits).
Low fauna	Areas that were highly physically dominated, for instance, upper estuaries where coarse sediments dominated or areas with large expanses of wave rippled sand. These environments were typically sparsely populated by benthic organisms; the habitat was characterised by a general lack of any visible fauna in a 15 x 15 cm area.
High density Amphibola	Sites where 10 individuals or more per 0.25 m ² were present in 3 or more random quadrats with a spatial extent of 10 m or greater in any direction.
High density crab and tubeworms	Areas where tubeworms occupied > 60% of the area within sampled quadrats and crabs (crustacean burrows) were present in densities of ≥ 10 burrows per 0.25 m². Tube worm mats were only recorded in Te Kouma Harbour

Maps for these intertidal habitats in the different harbours and estuaries were reproduced by Waikato Regional Council (Needham et al. 2013; Waikato Regional Council GIS-layer "Hauraki Gulf Marine Spatial Plan Locations") and are presented below. The maps can be requested from Waikato Regional Council via the Waikato Regional Council Data Catalogue (www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/Services/datacatalogue).

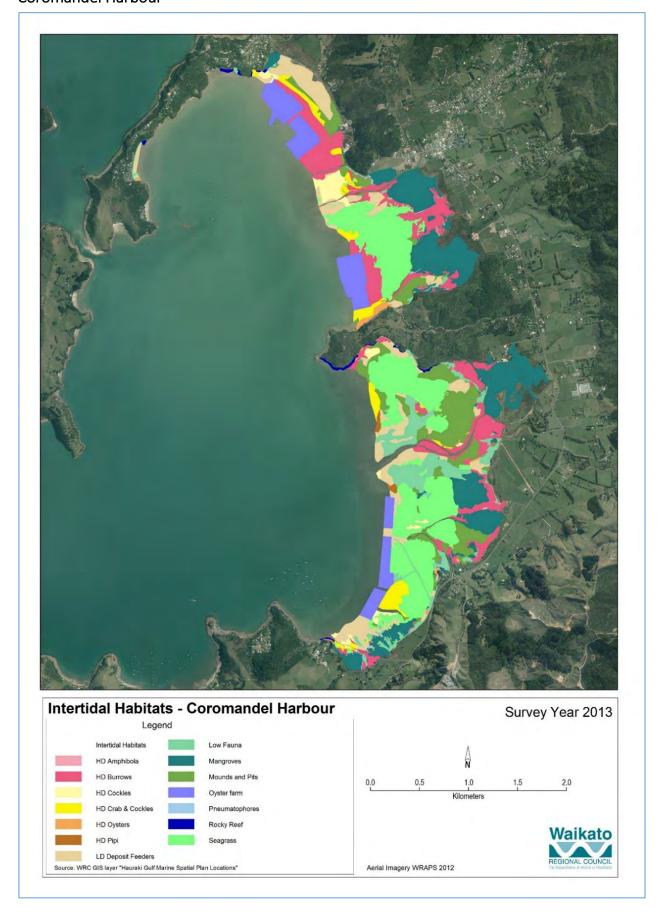
For further available datasets related to benthic communities in these Coromandel harbours and estuaries (e.g. abundances, species lists) or benthic communities in harbours and river mouths on the west coast of the Waikato region please refer to chapter 2 of this report.

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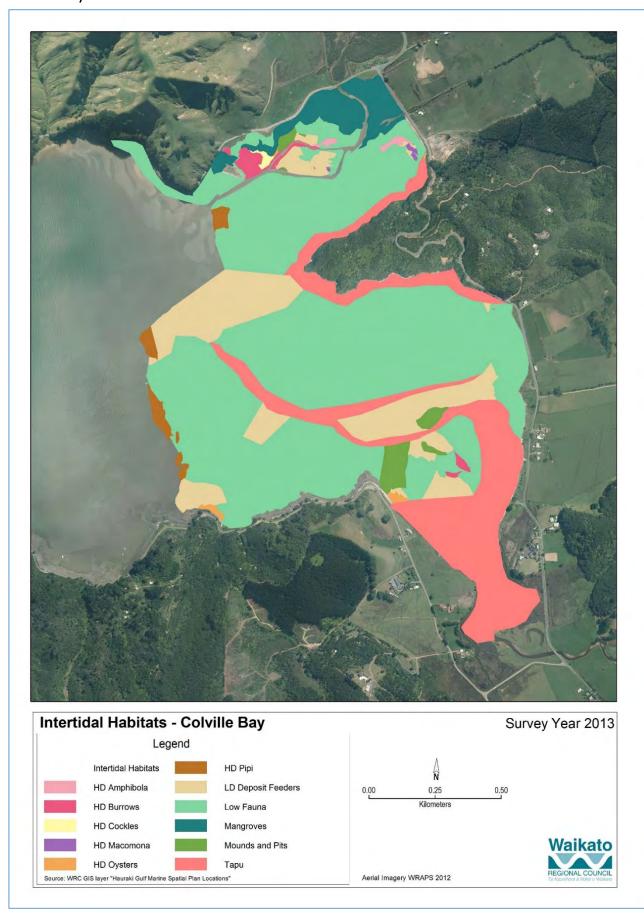
Manaia and Te Kouma Harbours

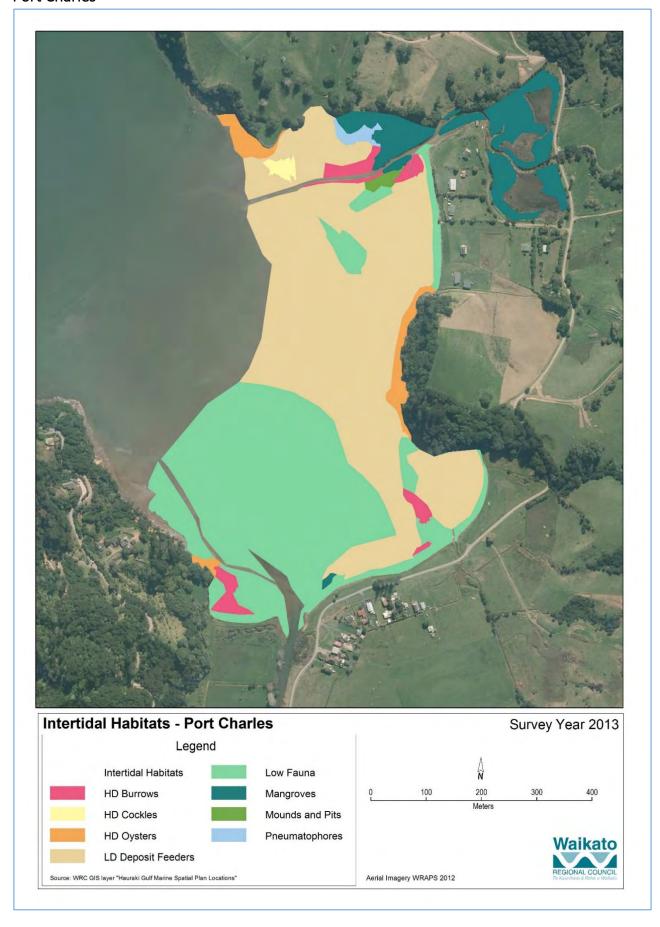


Coromandel Harbour



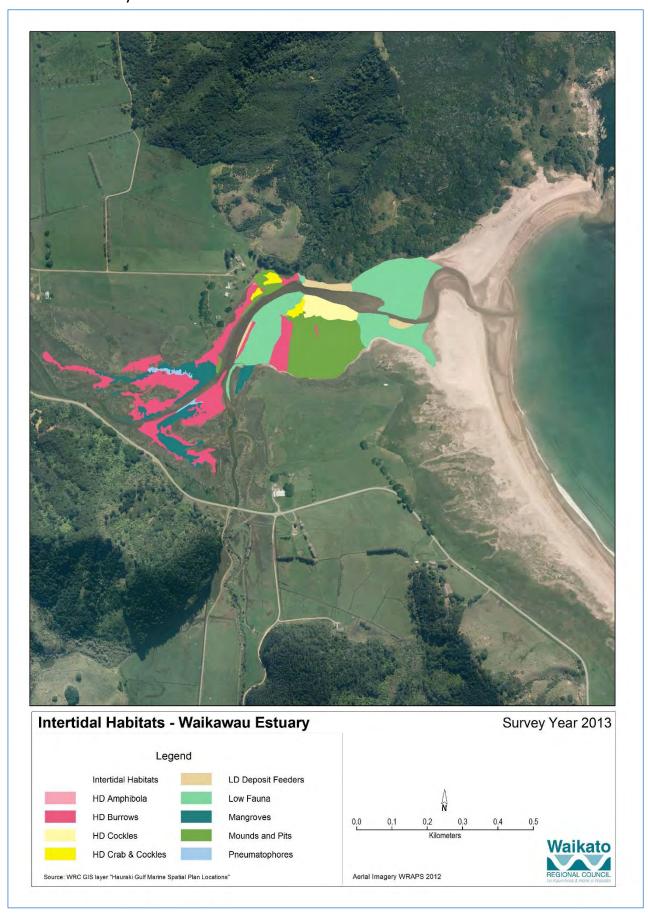
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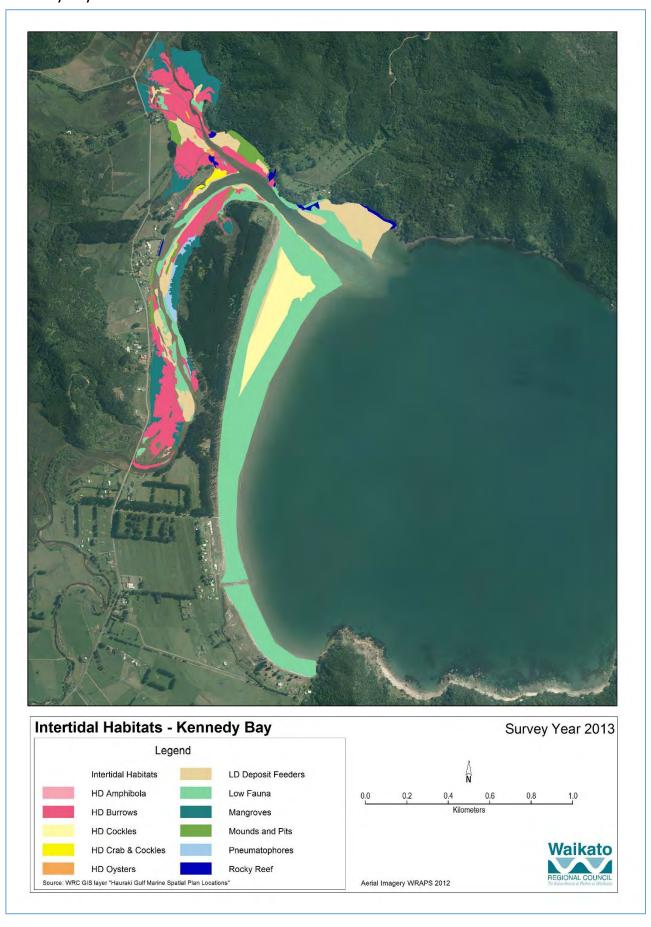




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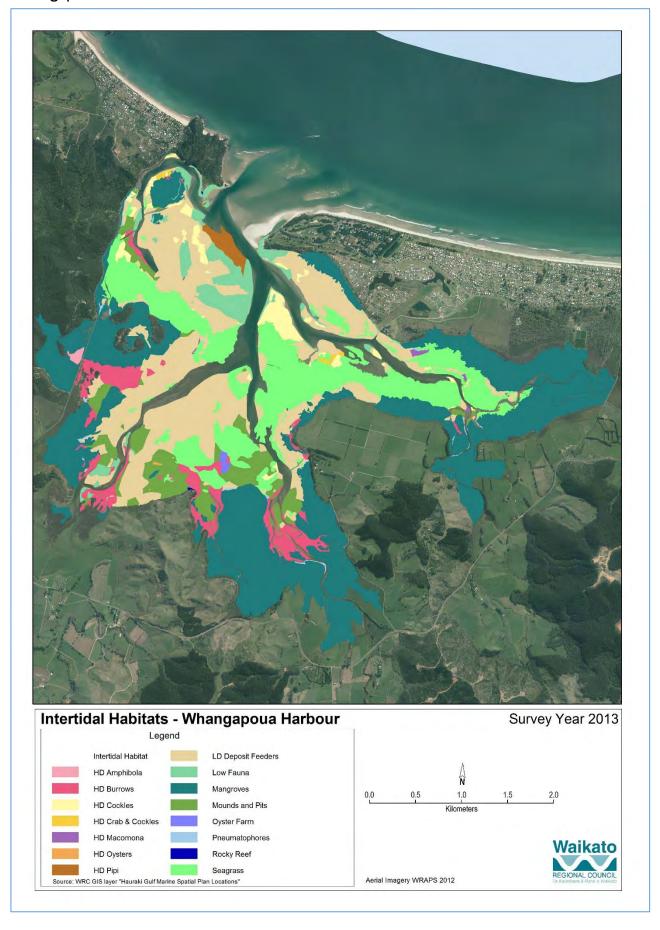
Waikawau estuary



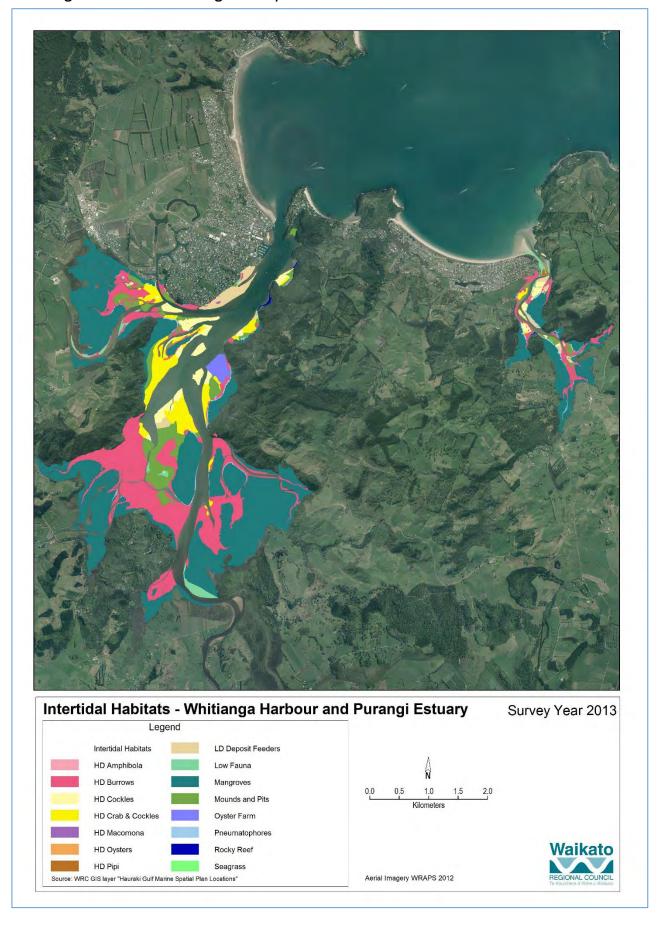


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Whangapoua Harbour

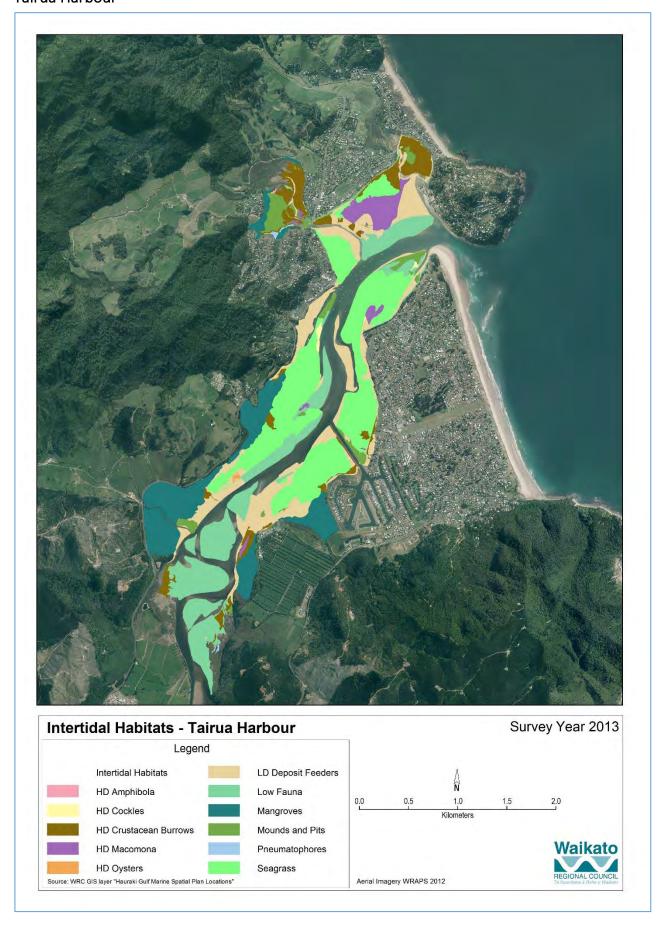


Whitianga Harbour and Purangi estuary

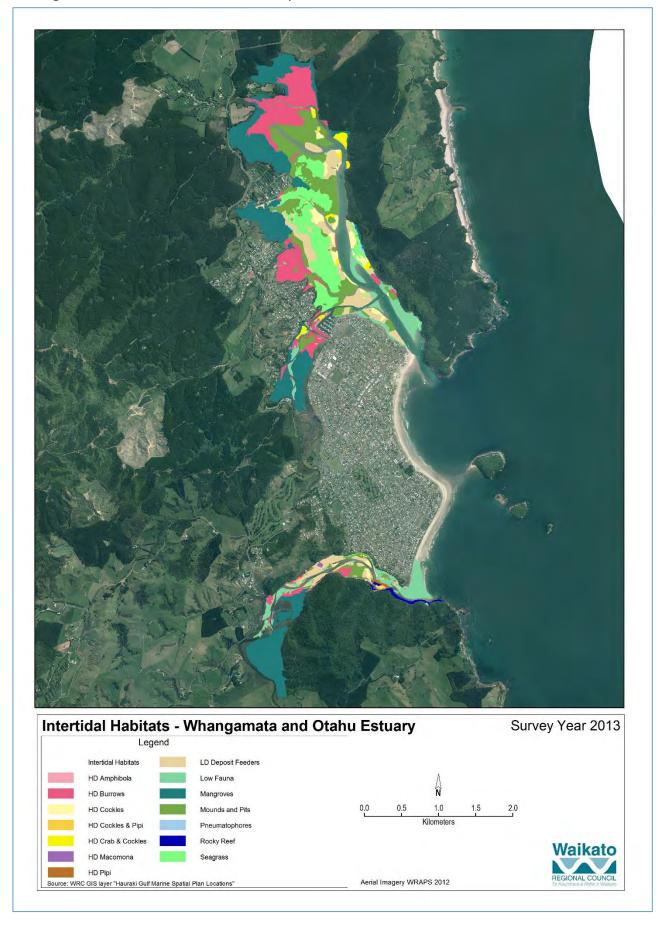


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Tairua Harbour

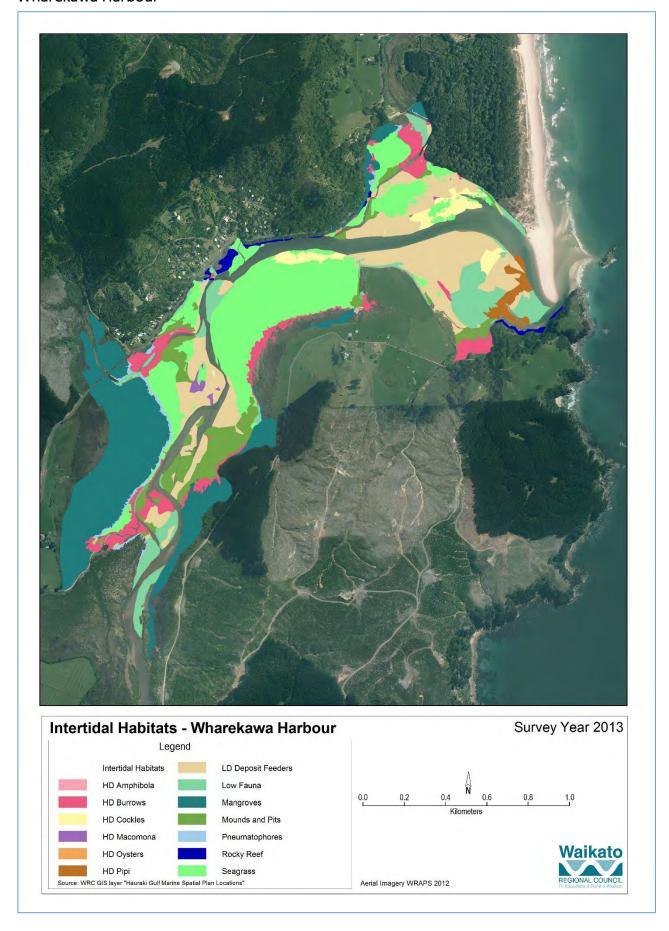


Whangamata Harbour and Otahu estuary



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Wharekawa Harbour



Appendix 2. Estuarine vegetation in the Waikato region's harbours and estuaries (Natural Solutions)

Estuarine vegetation surveys have been carried out in most of the Waikato region's harbours and estuaries since 1997, and some have been surveyed multiple times to determine changes in community types over time. Vegetation types within the Coastal Marine Area (CMA) were mapped and included the spatial cover of mangroves, seagrass beds, sea meadows, saltmarsh and estuarine weed communities (e.g. spartina and saltwater paspalum).

In total 59 different community types were distinguished during all the different surveys. To produce overview maps for this report different community types were grouped together to show the presence/absence of mangroves, seagrass beds, saltmarsh and estuarine weeds mixed with - or without any other vegetation types. The maps were produced by Waikato Regional Council (Waikato Regional Council GIS-layer "Estuarine Vegetation and Harbours") and are presented below. The maps can be requested from Waikato Regional Council via the Waikato Regional Council Data Catalogue (www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/Services/data-catalogue).

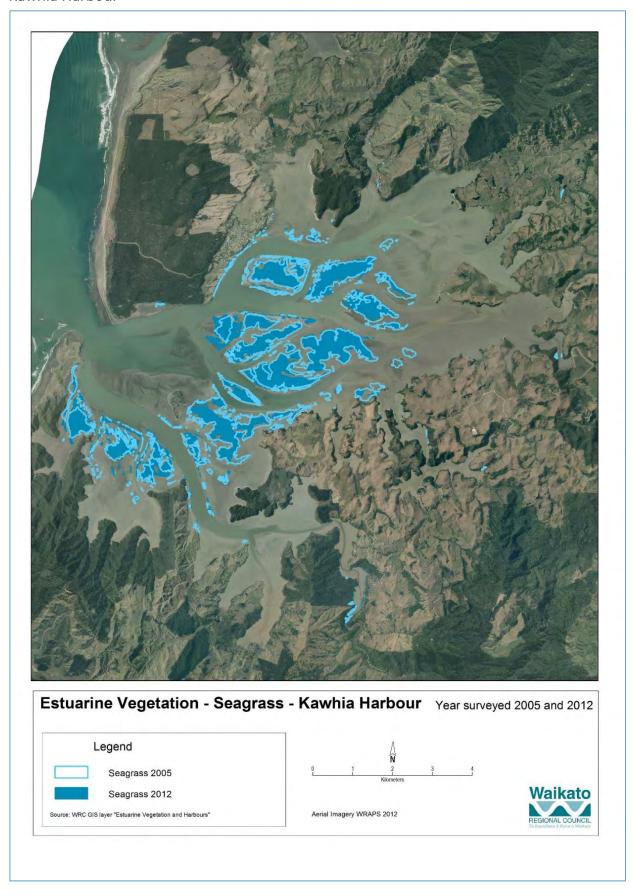
In 2014 Waikato Regional Council commissioned Natural Solutions to review the estuarine vegetation monitoring programme. The results of this review are published in Graeme & Beard (2015) and are briefly summarised in paragraph 3.2 of this report. This review stated that direct comparison between different surveys is difficult, because mapping techniques evolved from delineating community boundaries on hard copy aerial maps out in the field to mapping community boundaries on to digital aerials while in the field, with the ability to zoom in and out to help clarify features. This statement may be taken into account when interpreting the maps shown below.

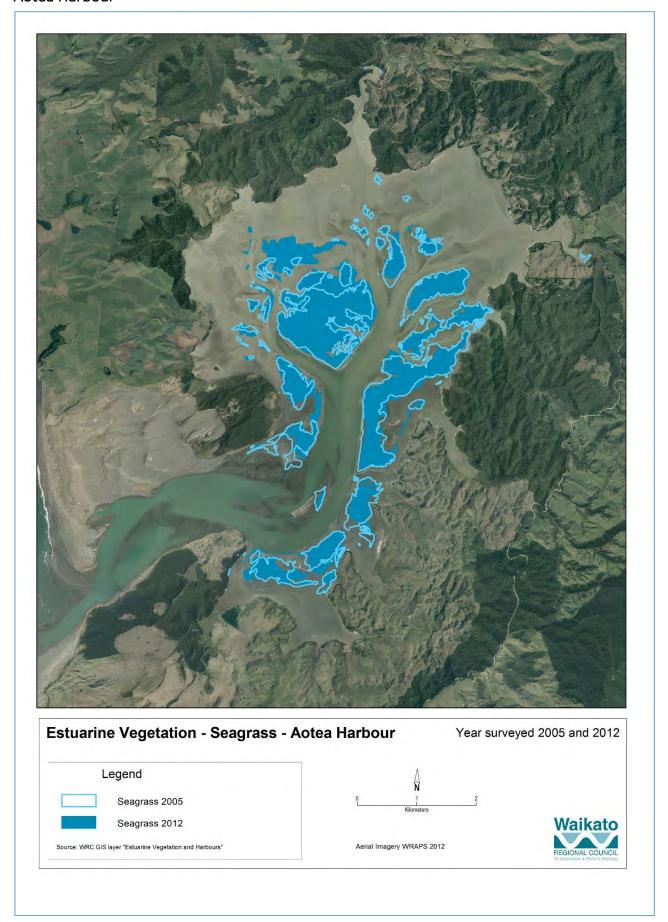
For further available information related to estuarine vegetation in harbours and estuaries in the Waikato region please refer to chapter 3 of this report.

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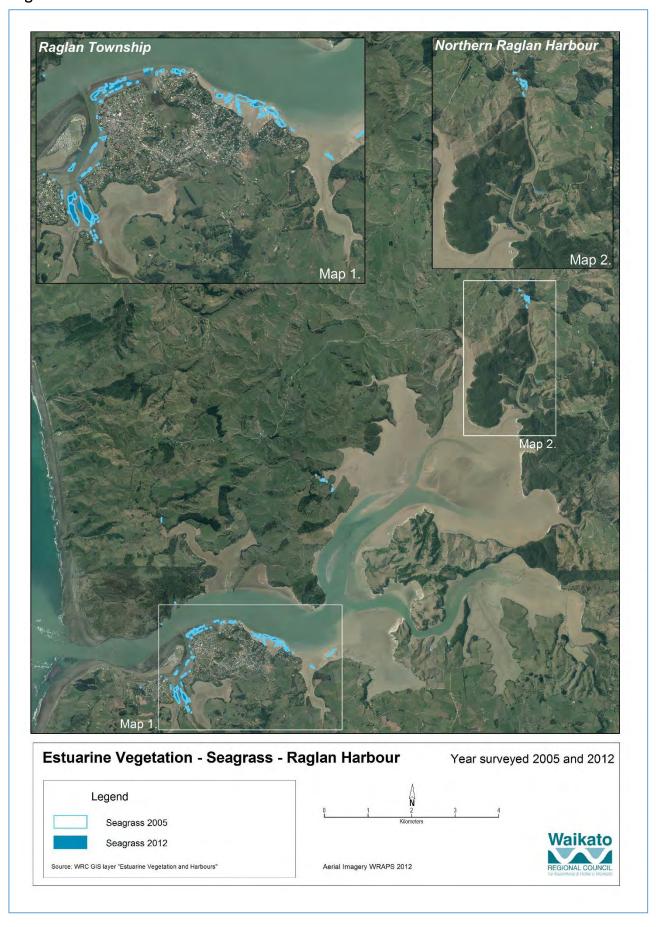
Seagrass

Kawhia Harbour





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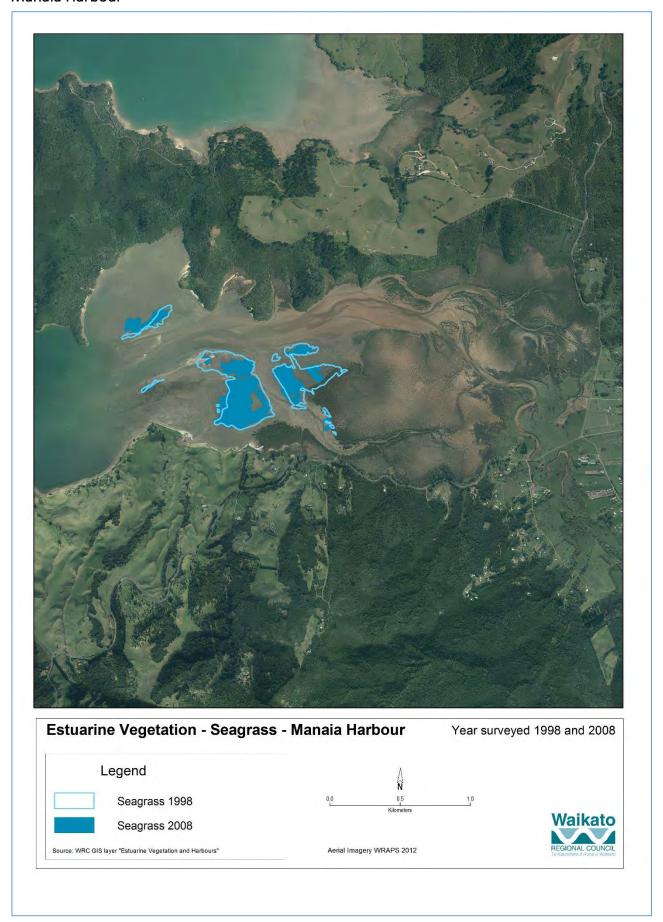


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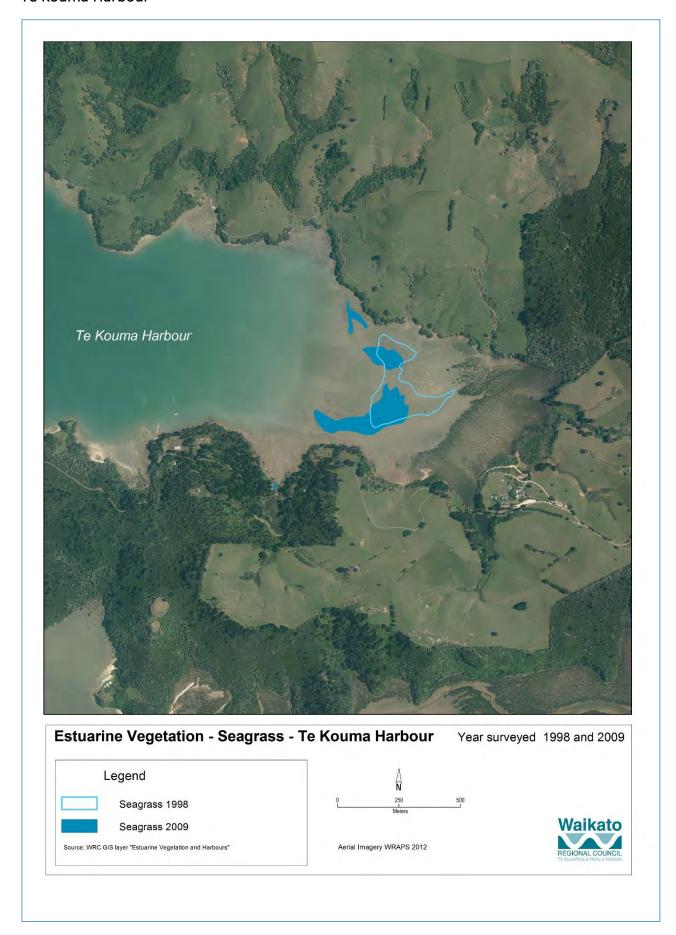
Firth of Thames

The estuarine vegetation survey carried out in 2006 noted a 'lack of seagrass' in the inner Firth of Thames.

Graeme M. report June 2006/40. Estuarine vegetation survey Inner Firth of Thames. Waikato Regional Council Technical Report 2006/40 available at http://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/PageFiles/5096/tr06-40.pdf (part a) and http://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/PageFiles/5096/tr06-40b.pdf (part b)

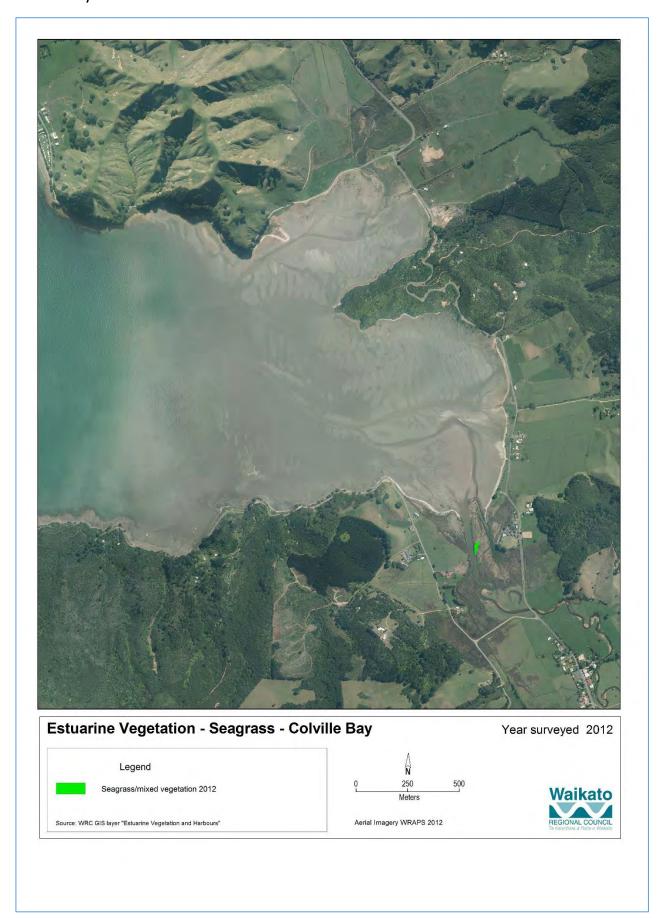


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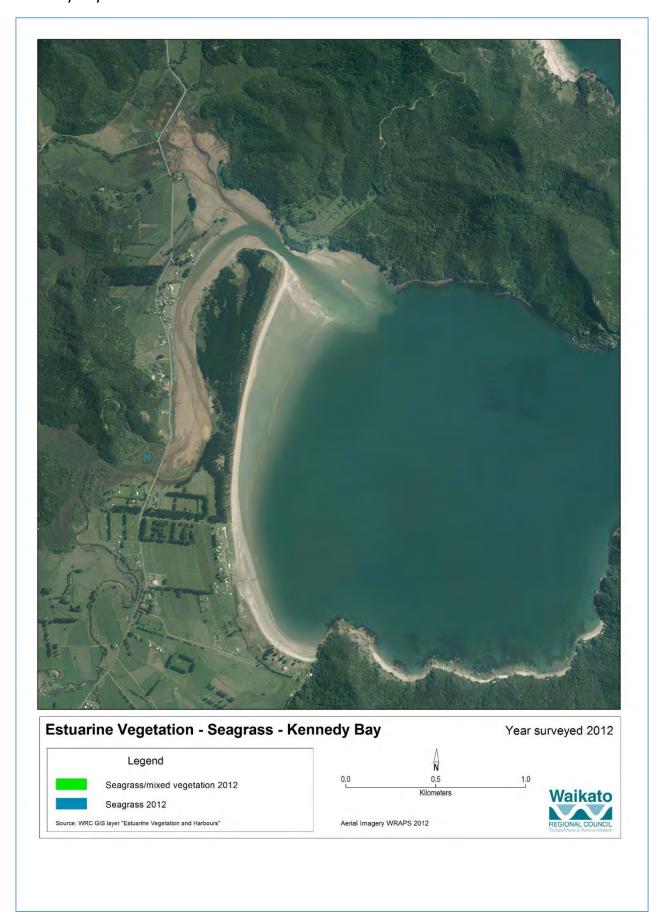


Waikawau estuary

In 2008 there was only one small seagrass bed in Waikawau estuary.

Graeme M. 2013/39. Estuarine vegetation survey: Waikawau Estuary. Waikato Regional Council Technical Report 2013/39 available at http://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/PageFiles/27668/TR201339.pdf

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Whangapoua Harbour

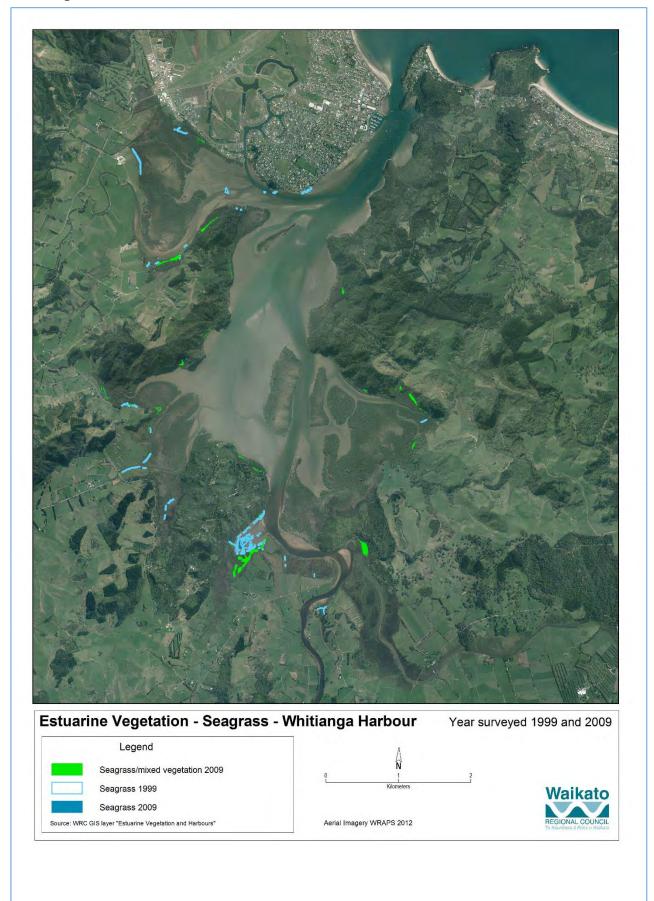


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Otama estuary



Whitianga Harbour

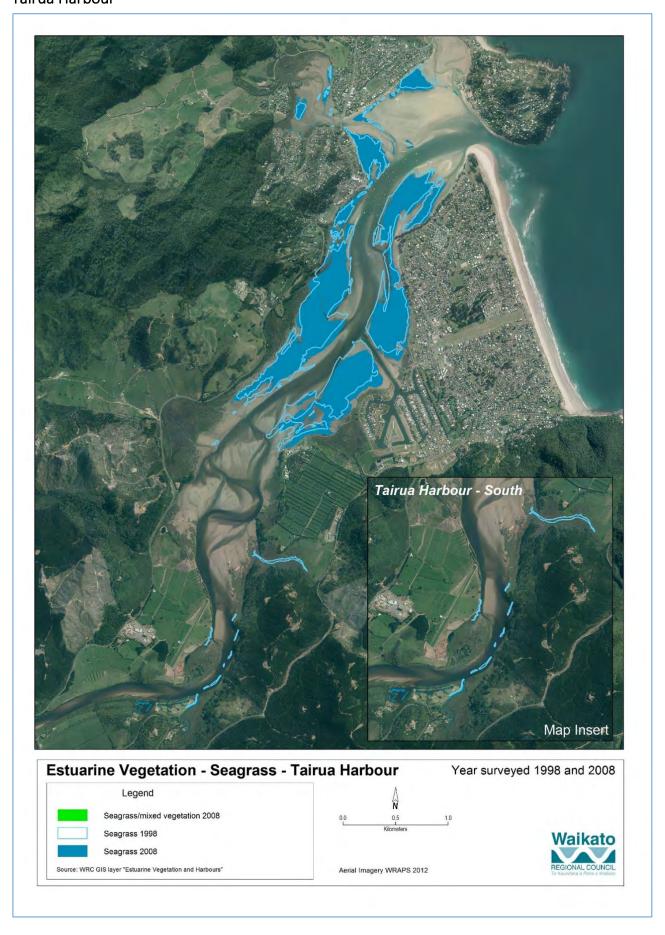


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Purangi estuary

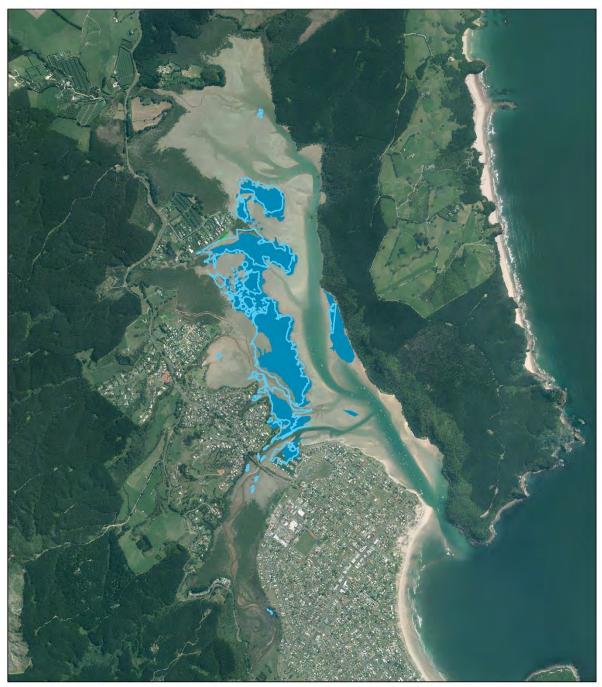
In 2012 a few patches of seagrass were found under the tall mature mangrove canopy.

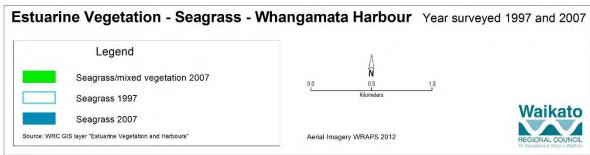
Graeme M. 2014/28. Estuarine vegetation survey - Purangi Estuary (November 2012). Waikato Regional Council Technical Report 2014/28 available at http://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/PageFiles/29323/TR201428.pdf



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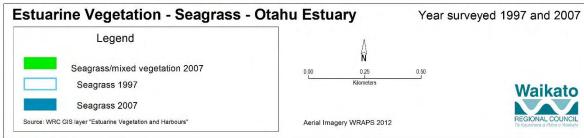
Whangamata Harbour





Otahu estuary

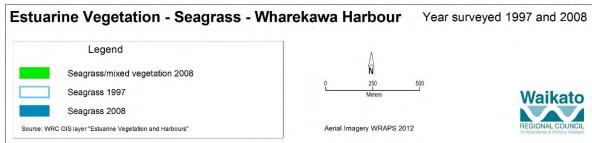




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Wharekawa Harbour





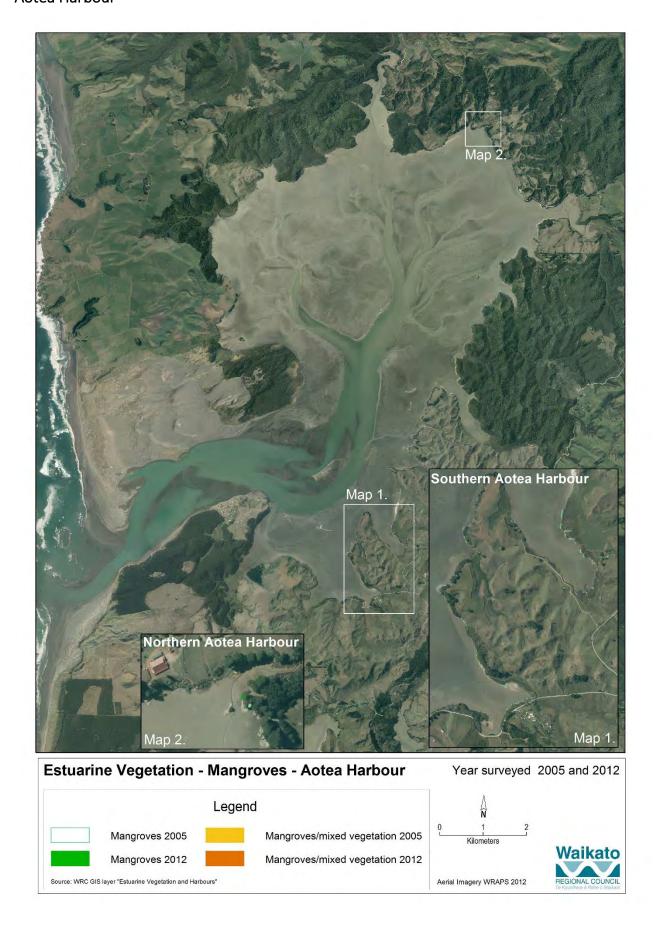
Mangroves

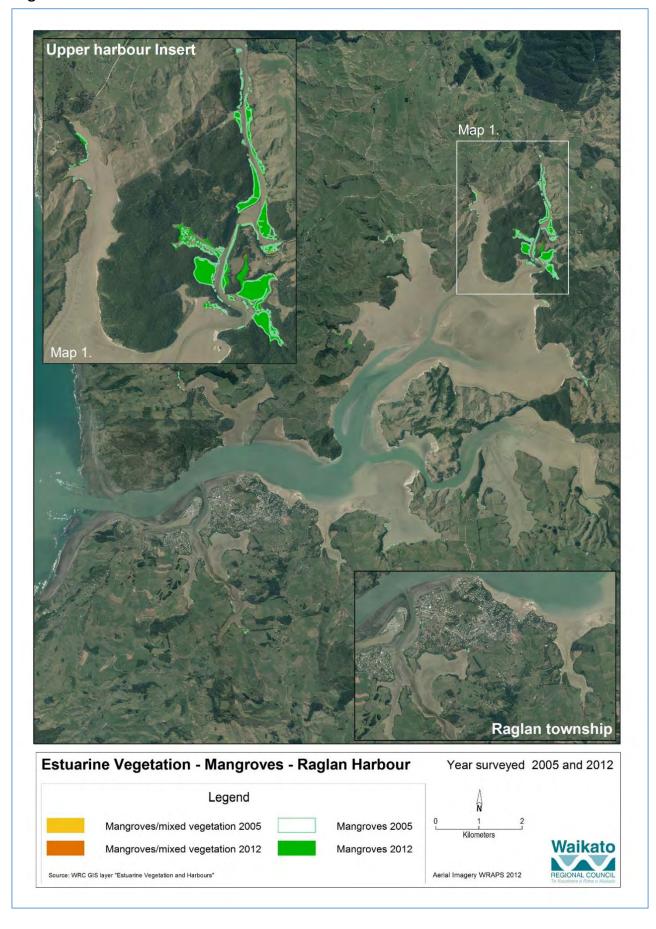
Kawhia Harbour



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Aotea Harbour





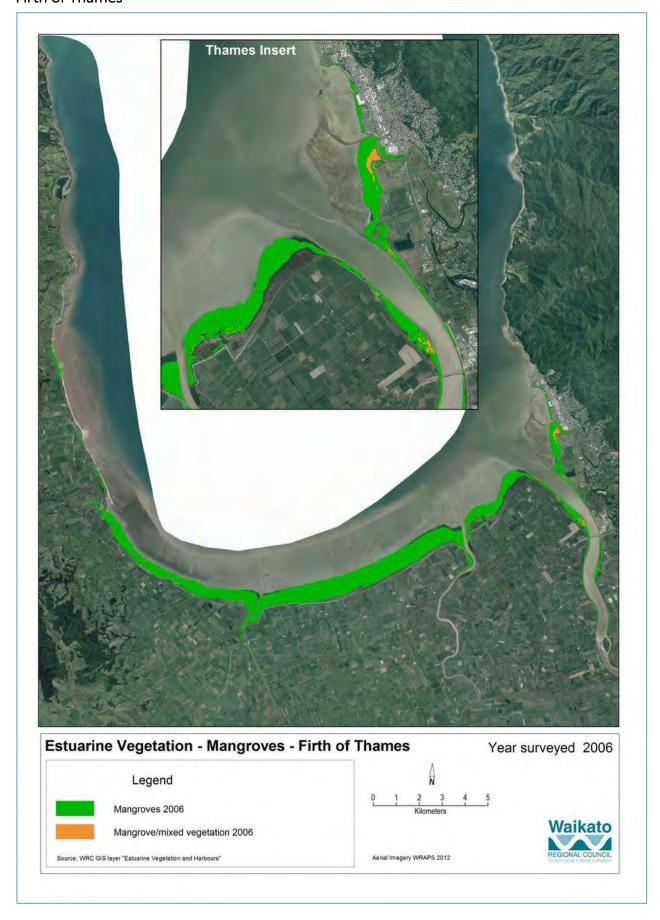
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Port Waikato

In 2011 one mangrove was found at Port Waikato.

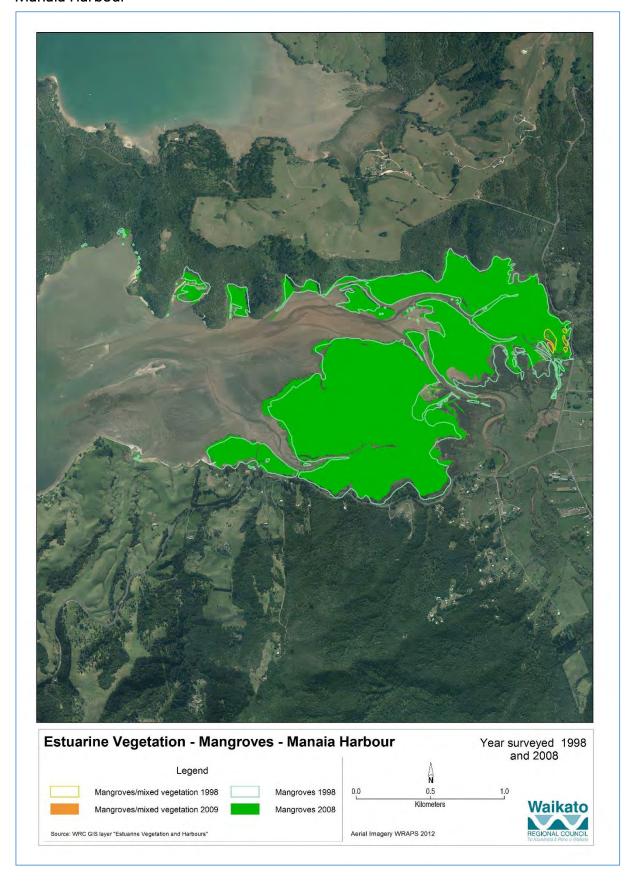
Graeme M. 2014/25. Estuarine vegetation survey - Port Waikato (December 2011). Waikato Regional Council Technical Report 2014/25 available at http://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/PageFiles/29325/TR201425.pdf

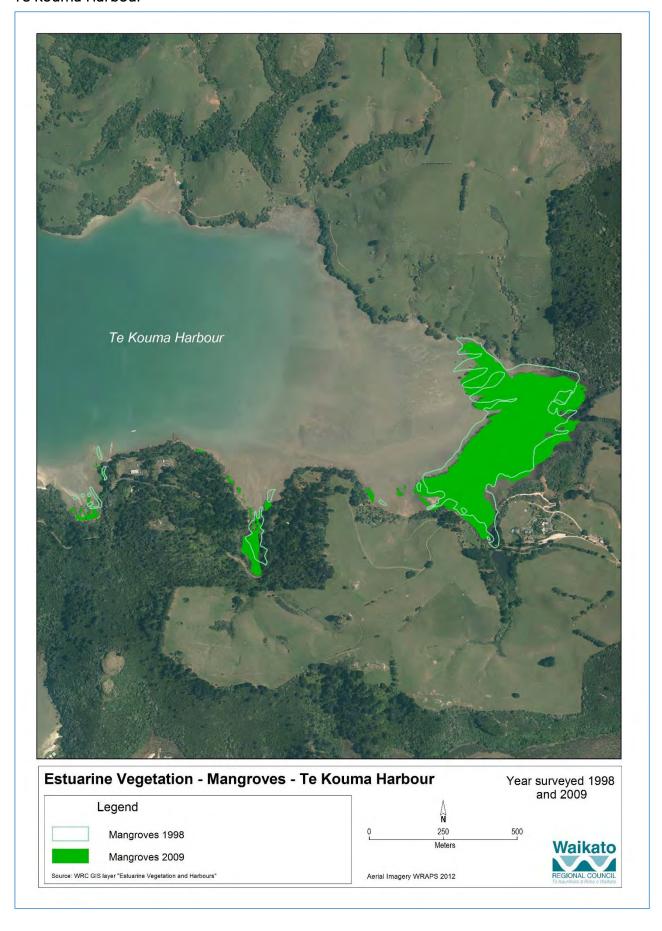
Firth of Thames



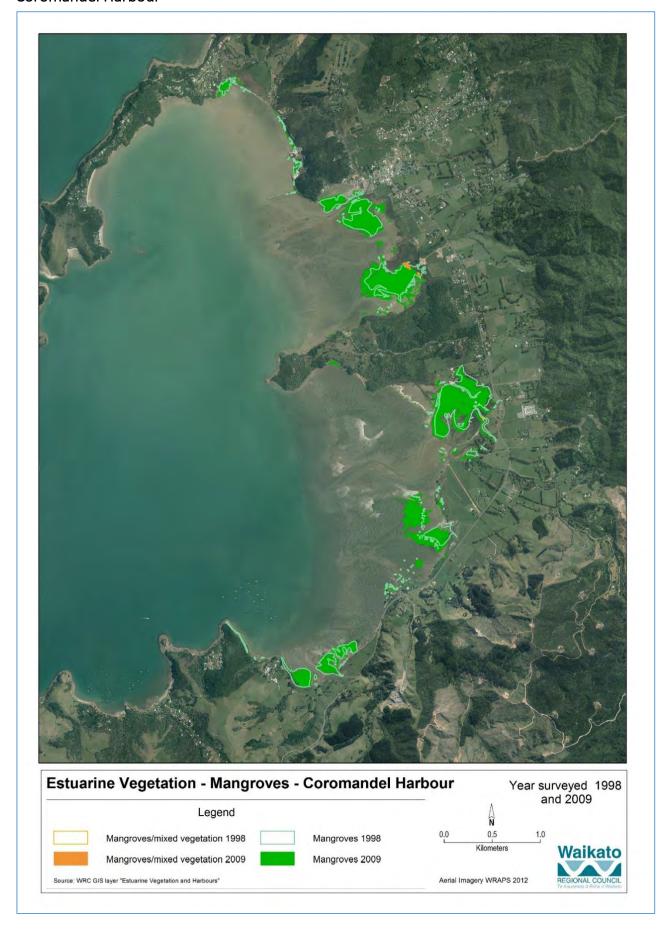
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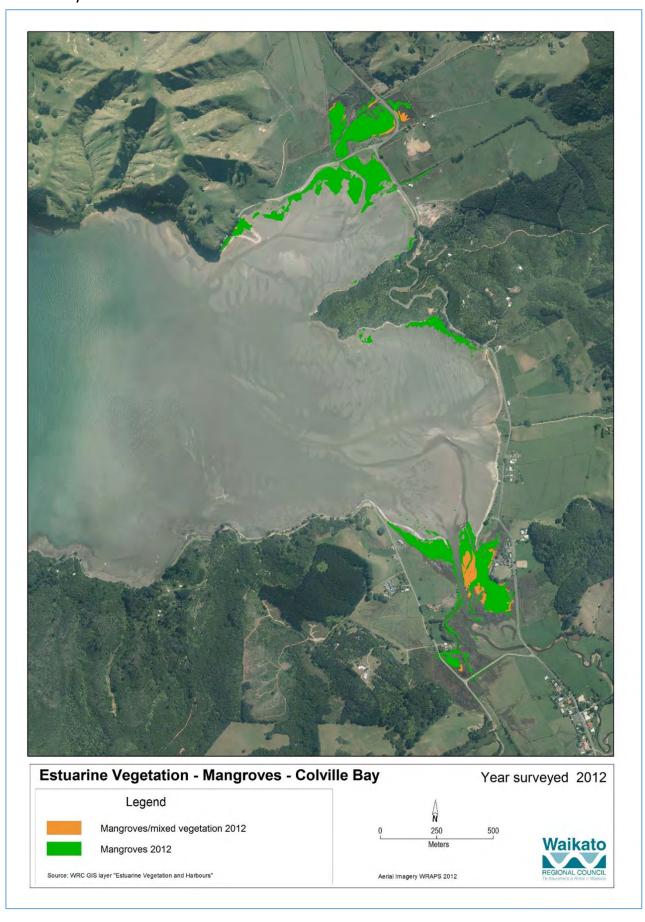
Manaia Harbour





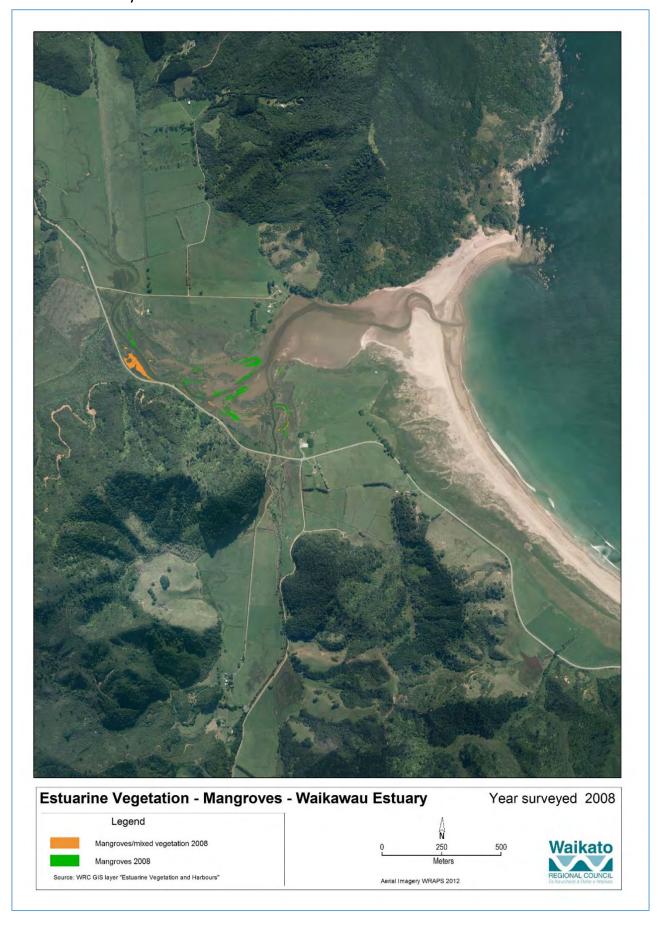
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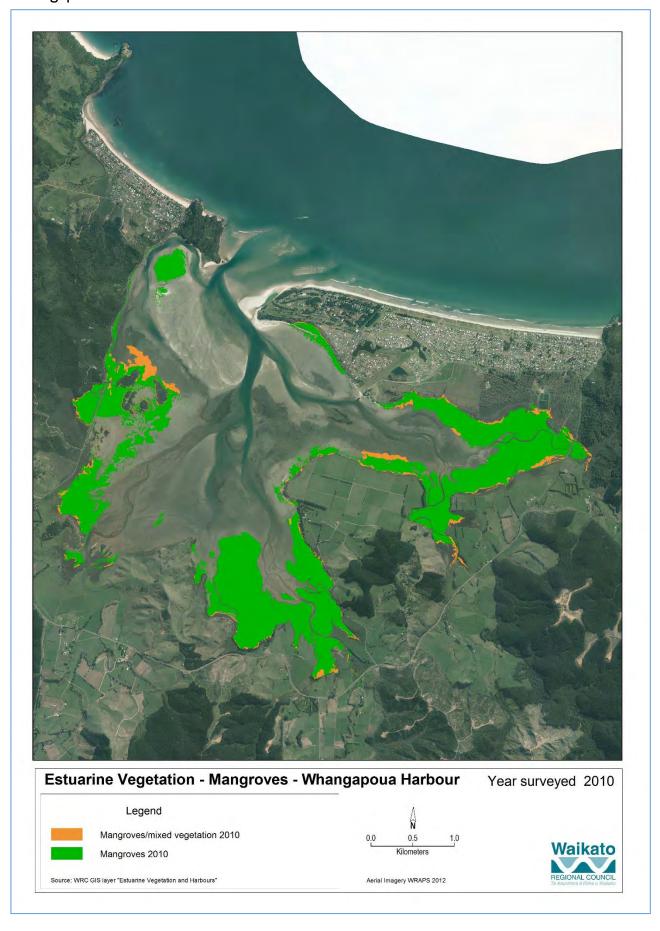
Waikawau estuary





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Whangapoua Harbour



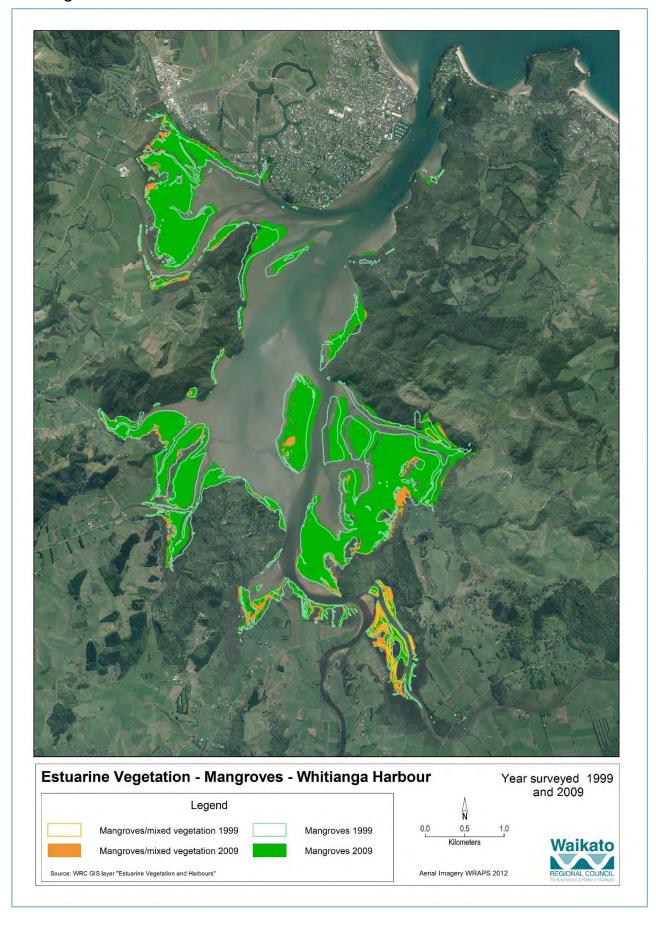
Otama estuary

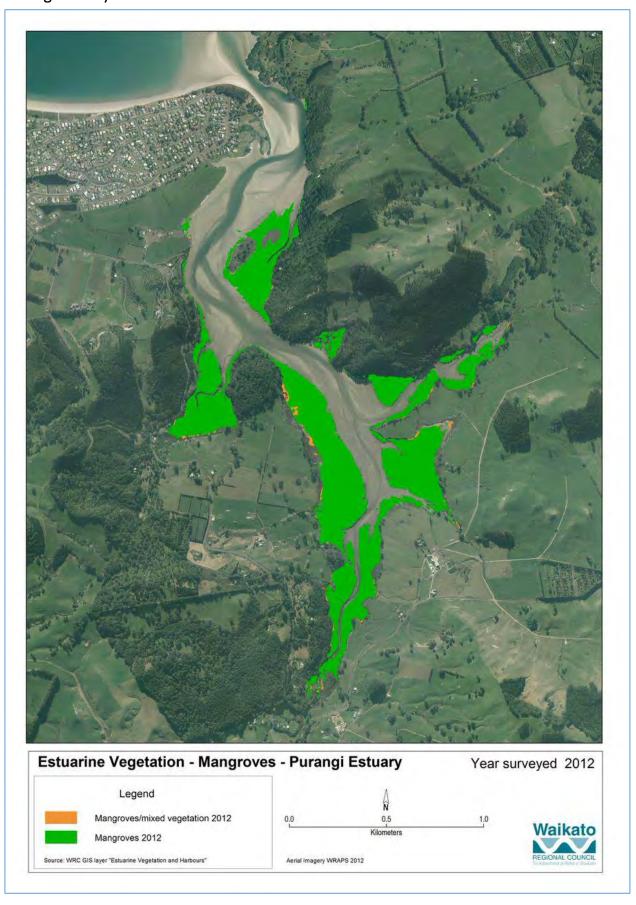
In 2010 only one juvenile mangrove was noted in the entire estuary.

Graeme M. 2010/29. Estuarine Vegetation Survey - Otama Estuary. Waikato Regional Council Technical Report 2010/29 available at

http://www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/PageFiles/27613/TR201029.pdf

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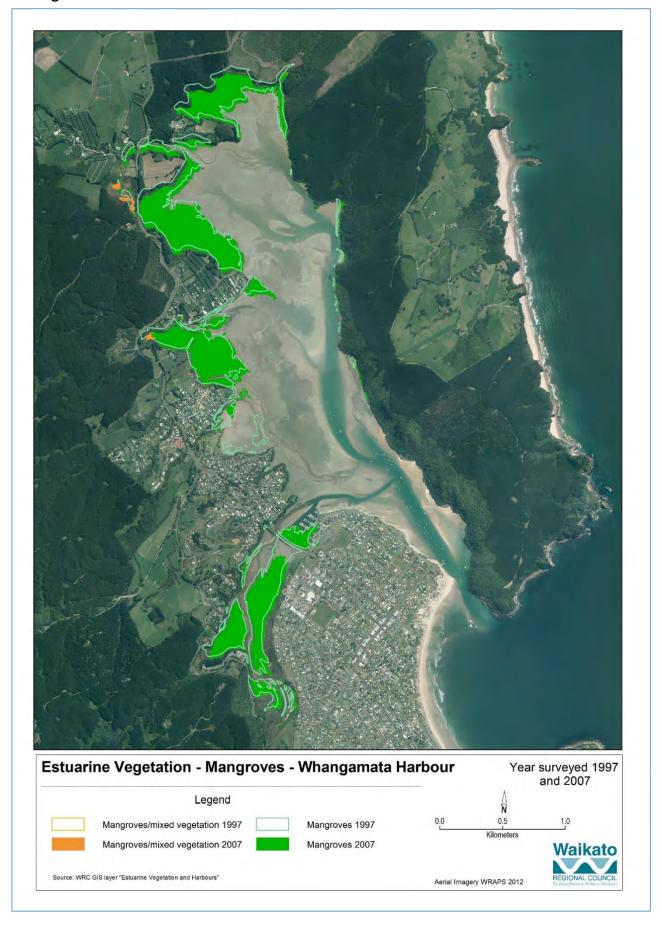




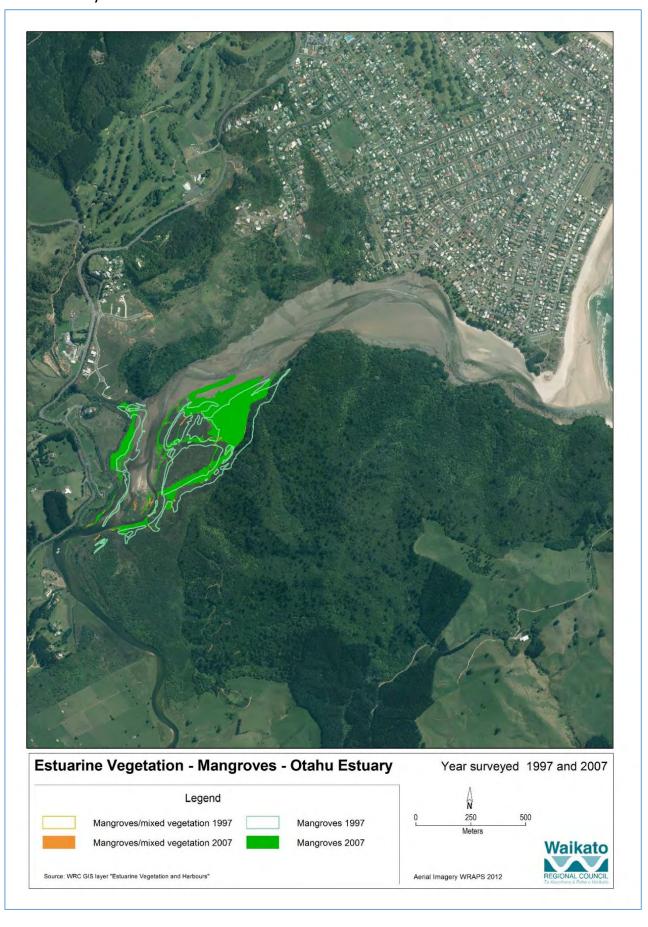
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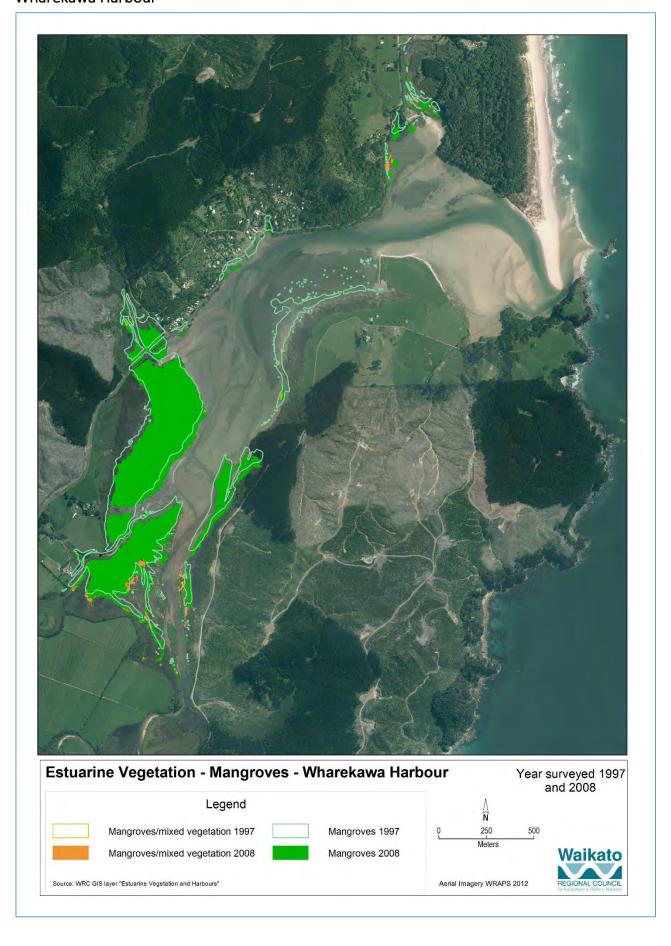


Whangamata Harbour



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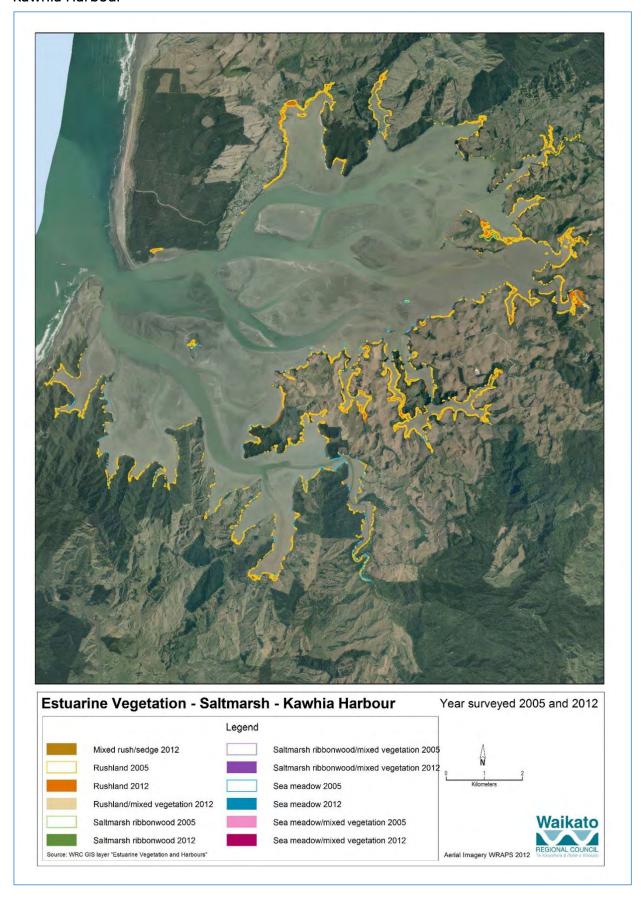


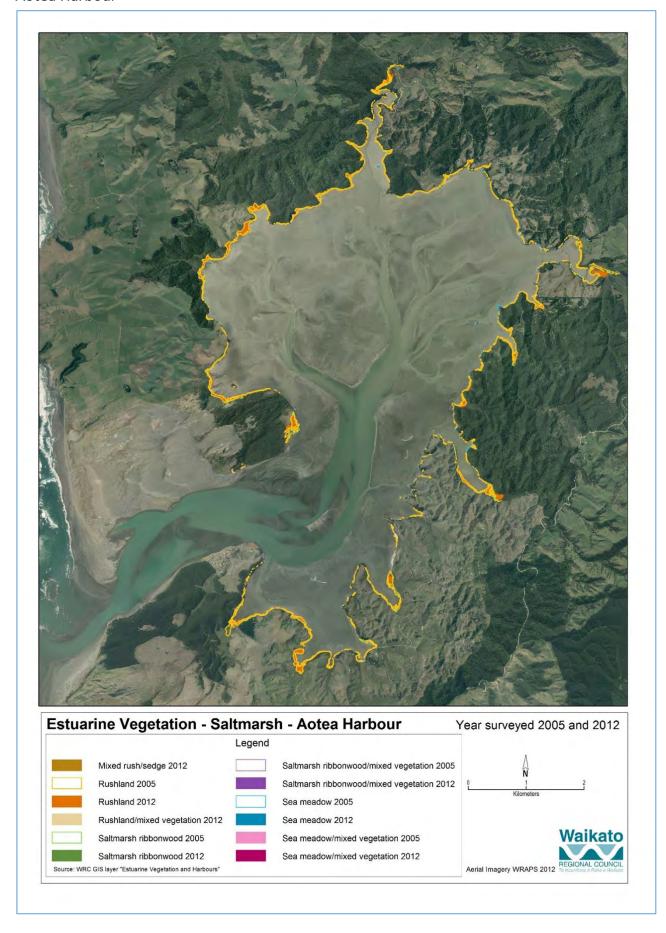


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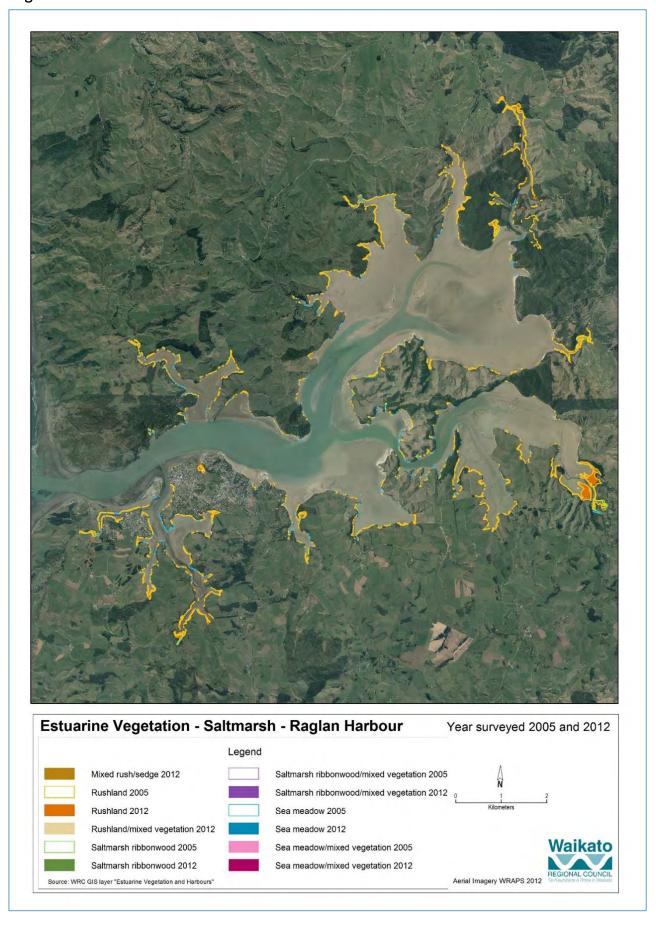
Saltmarsh

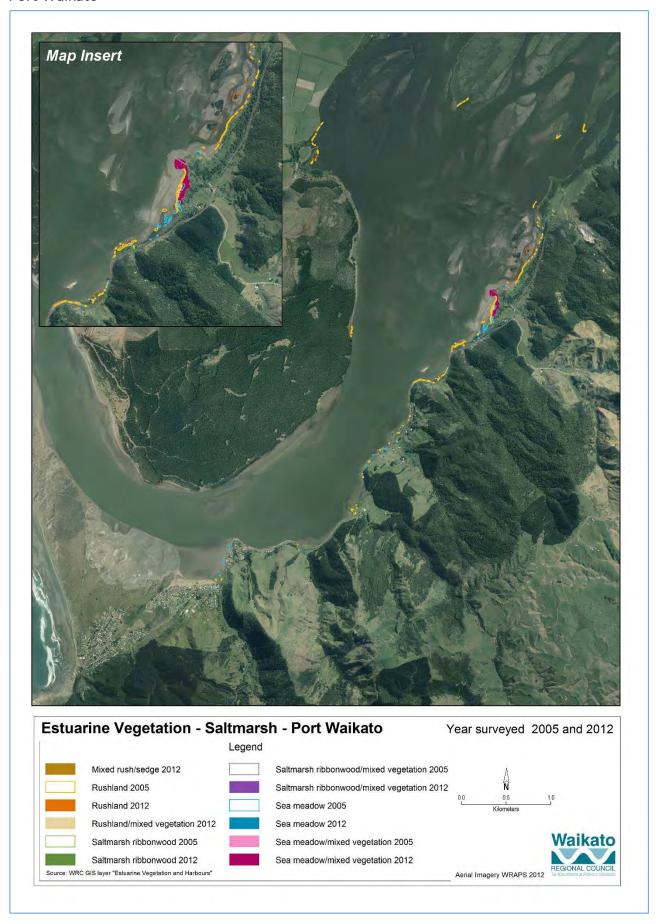
Kawhia Harbour





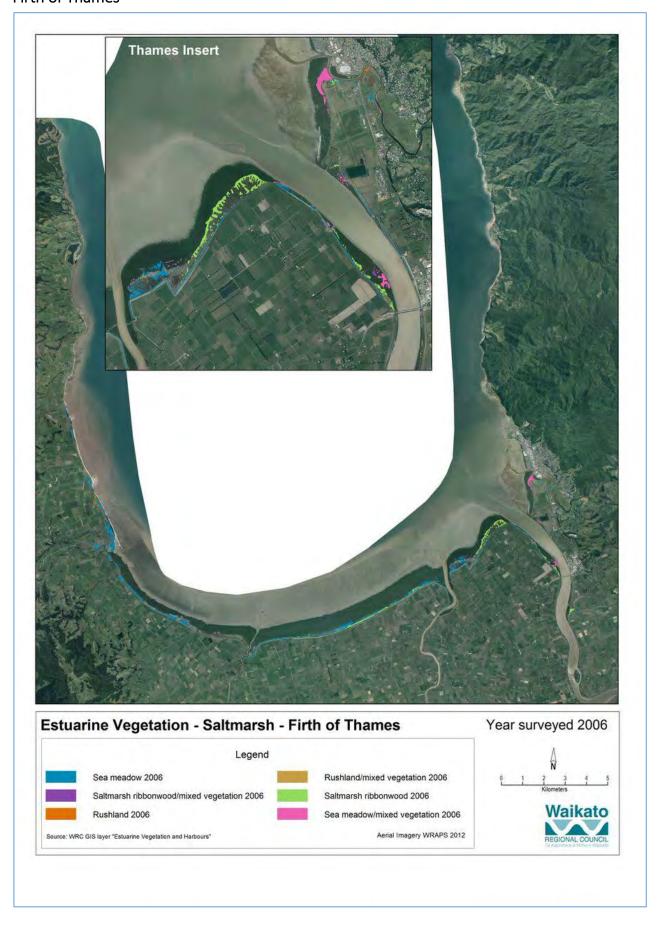
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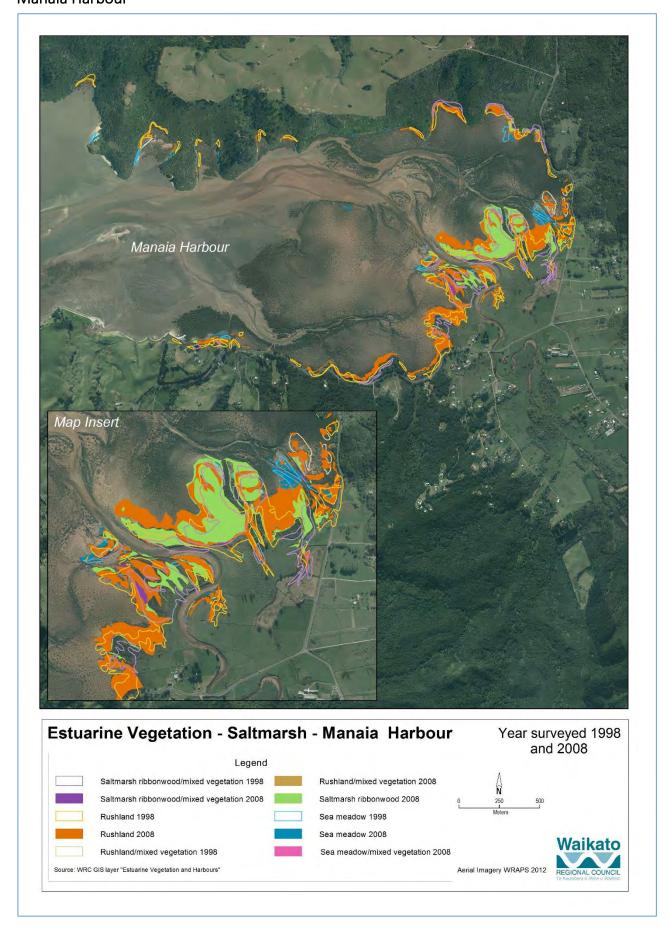




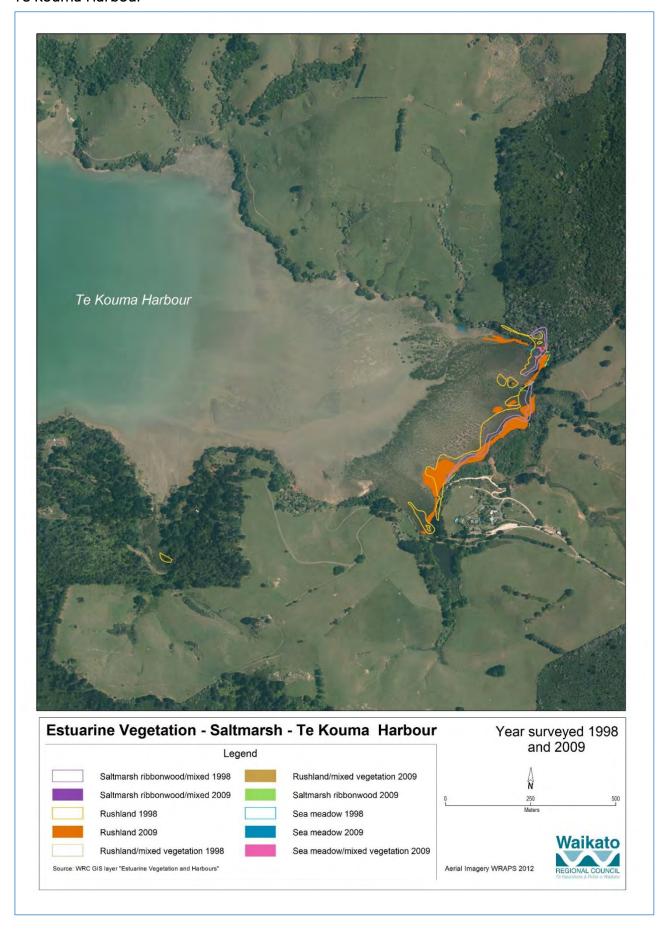
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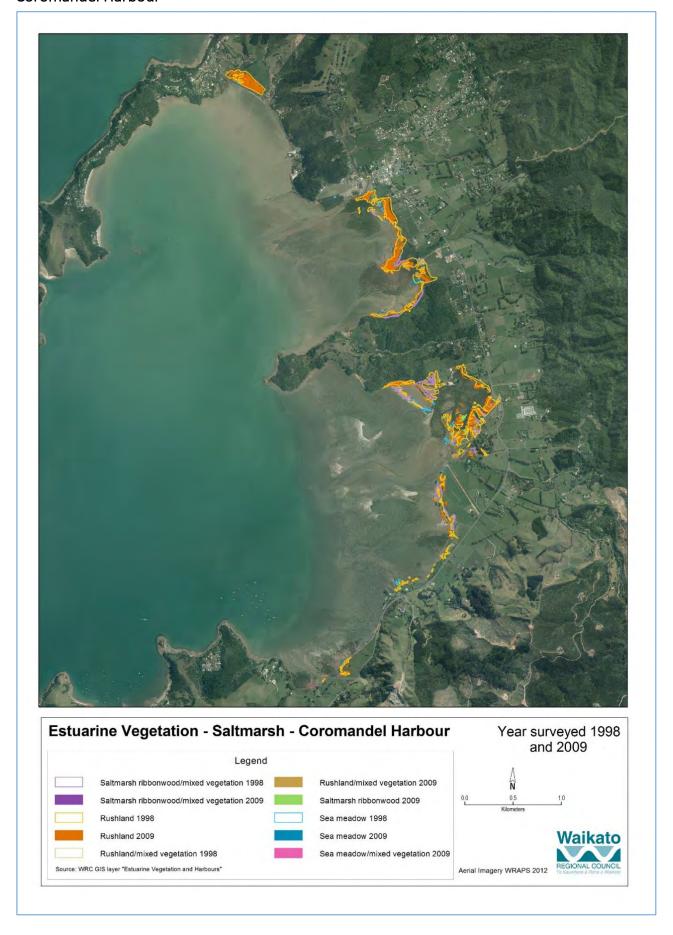
Firth of Thames



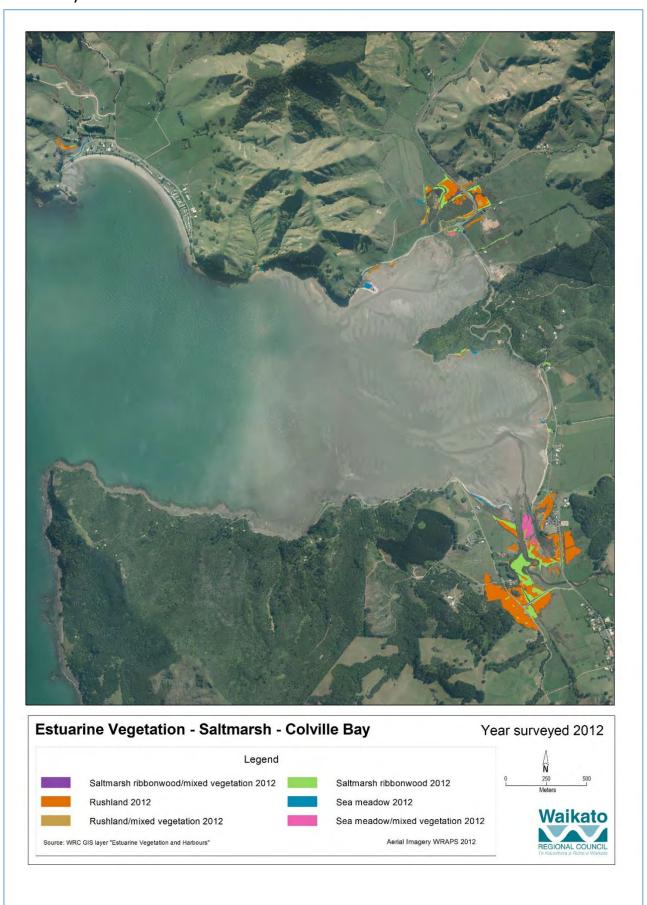


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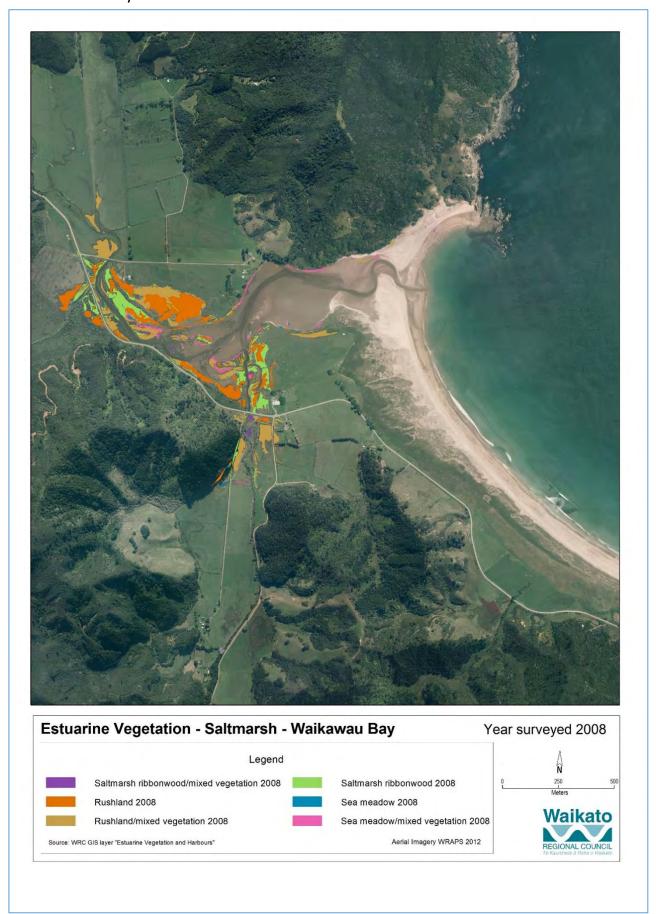




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Waikawau estuary



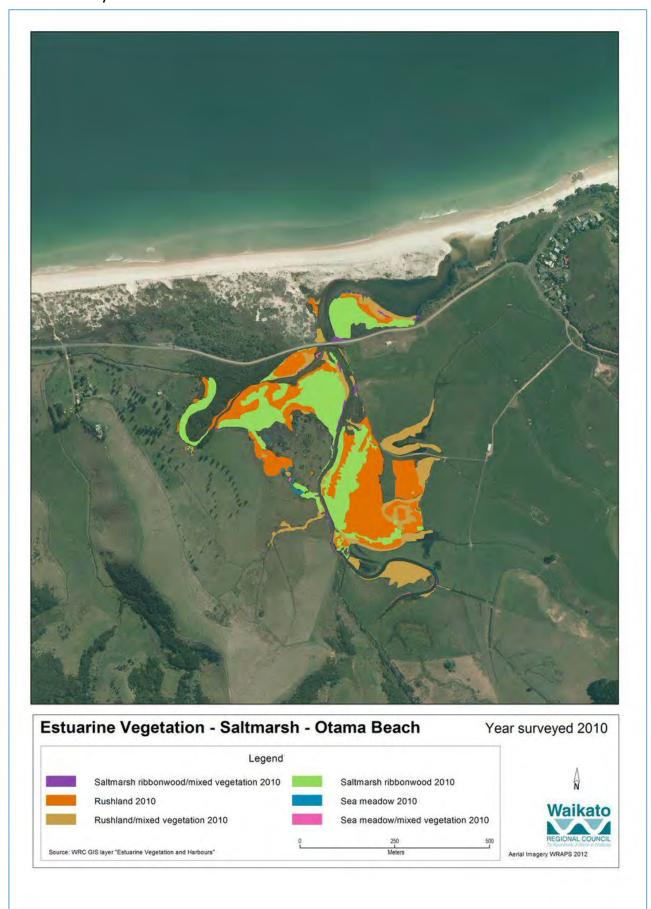
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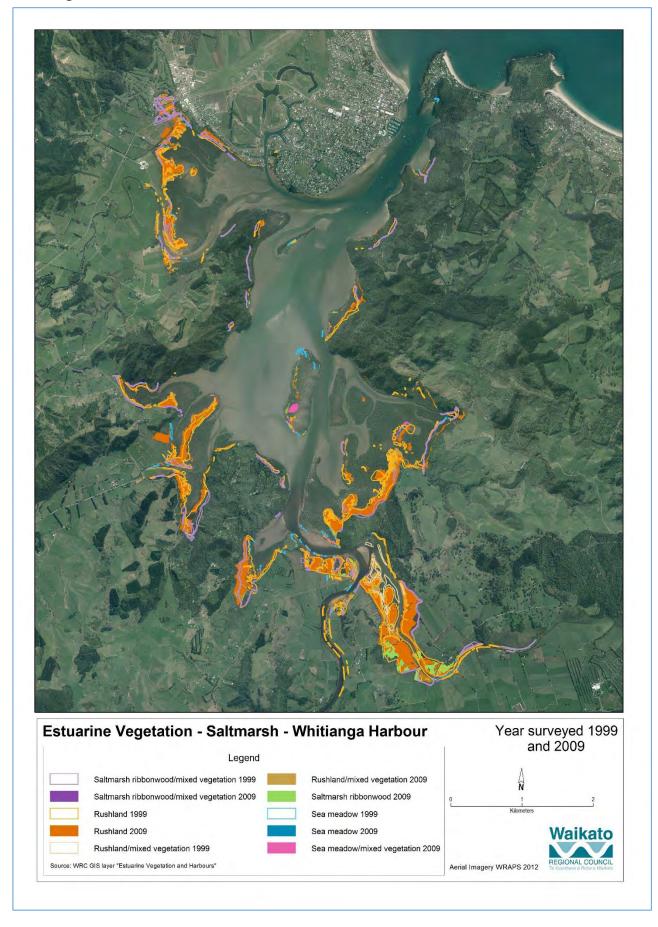


Whangapoua Harbour

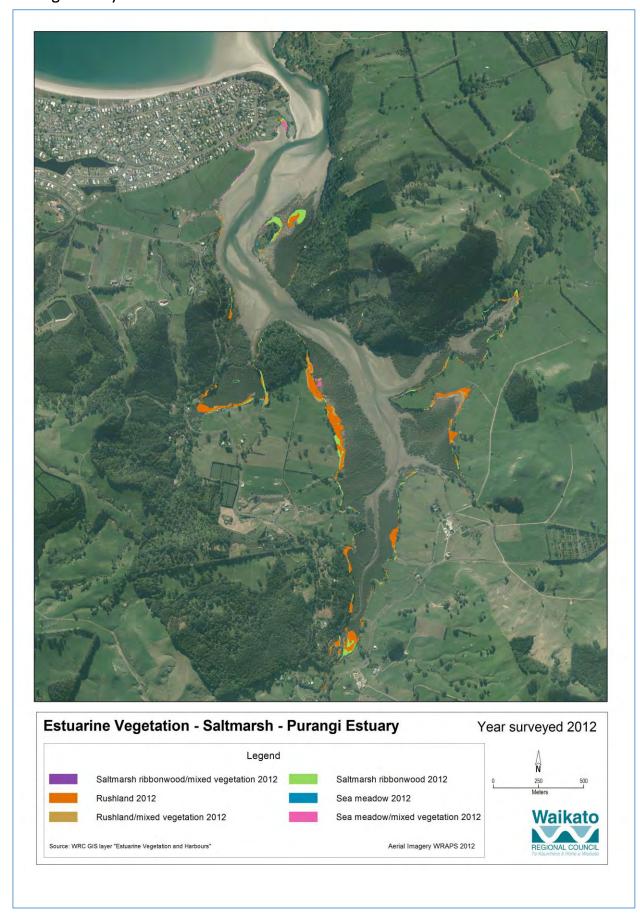


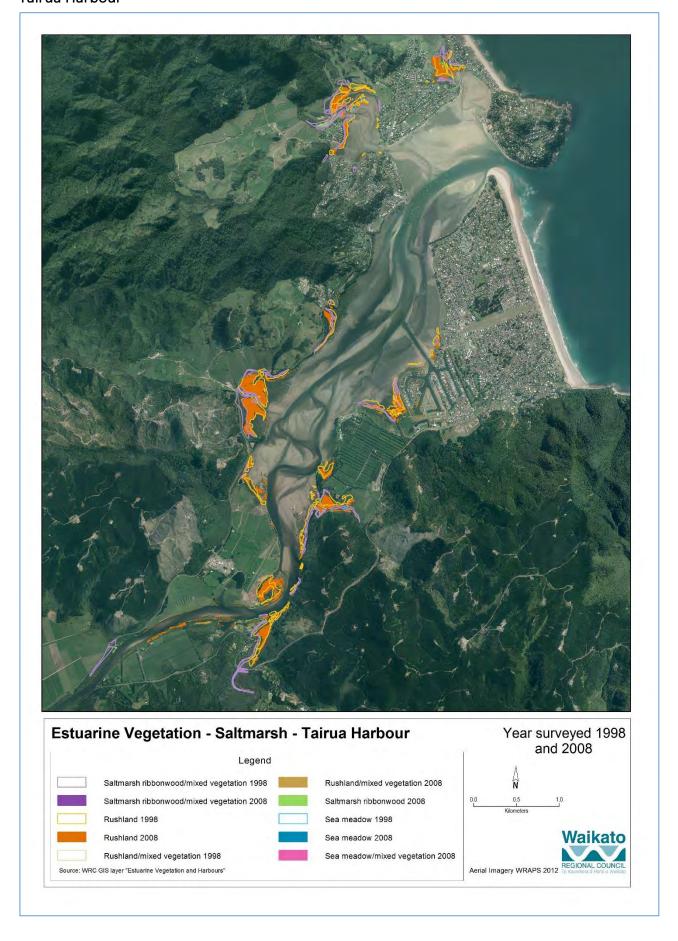
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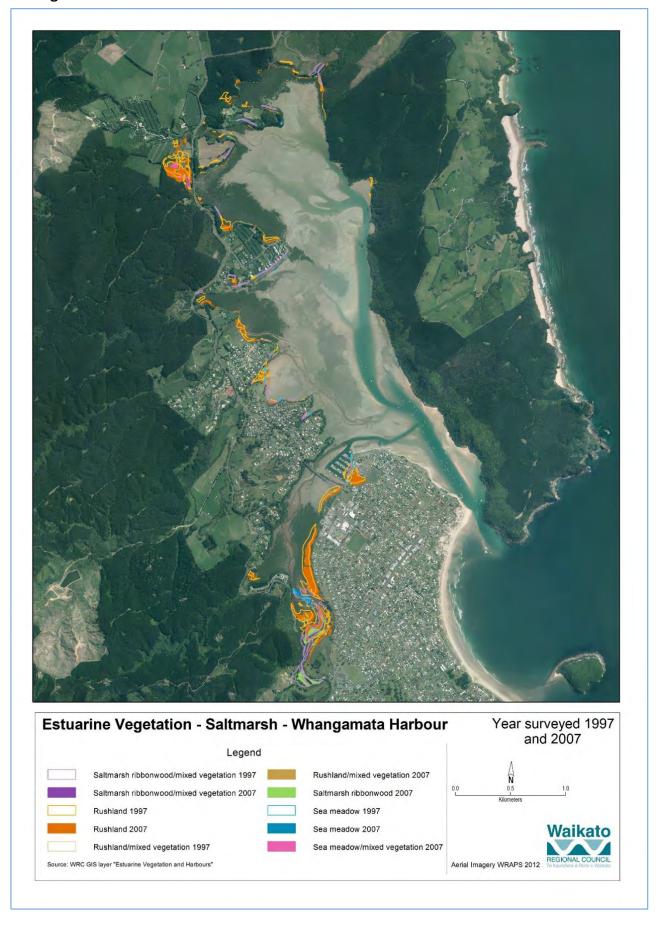
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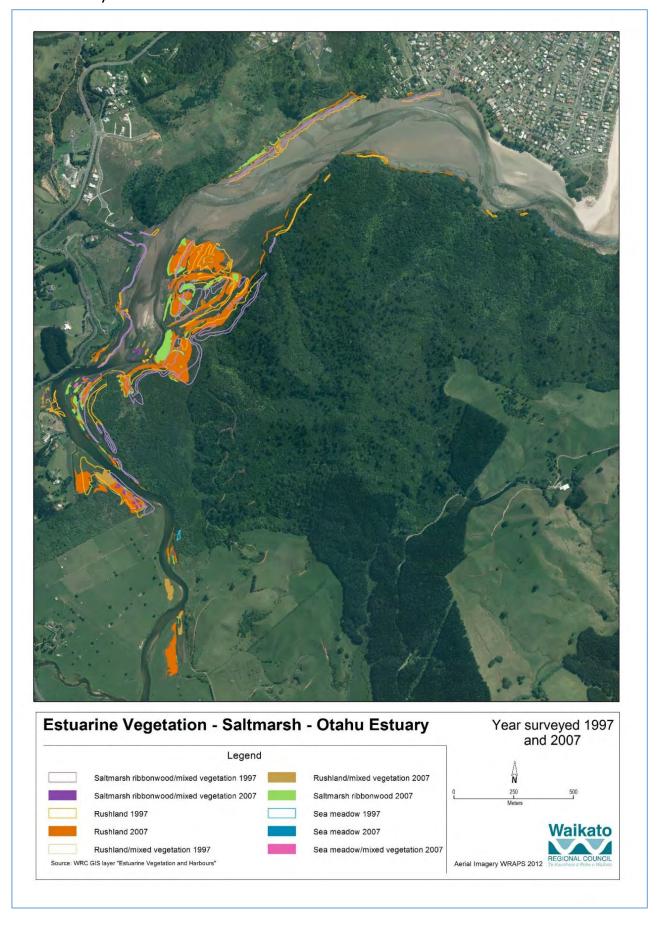




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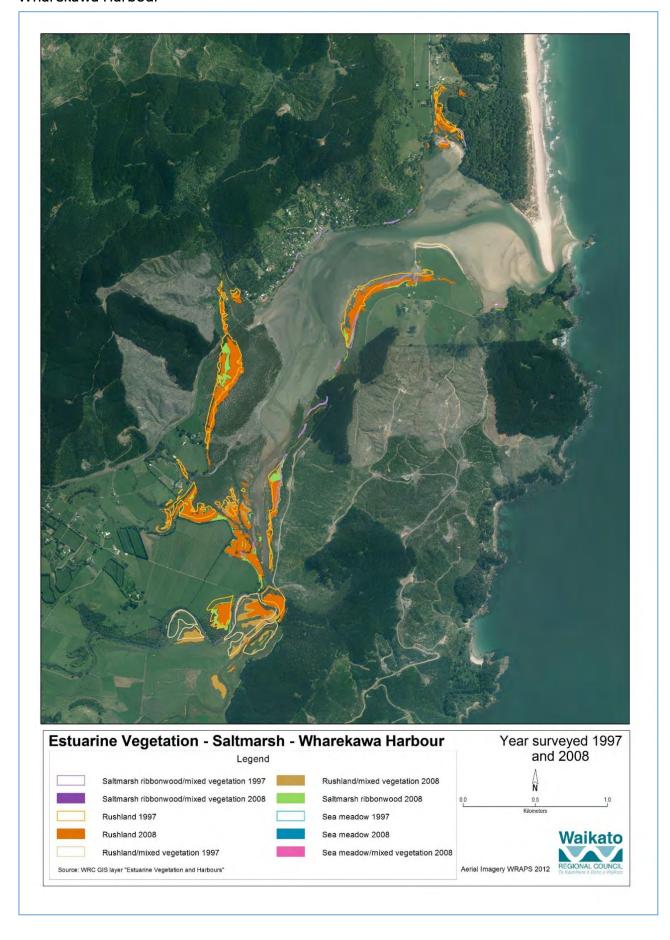
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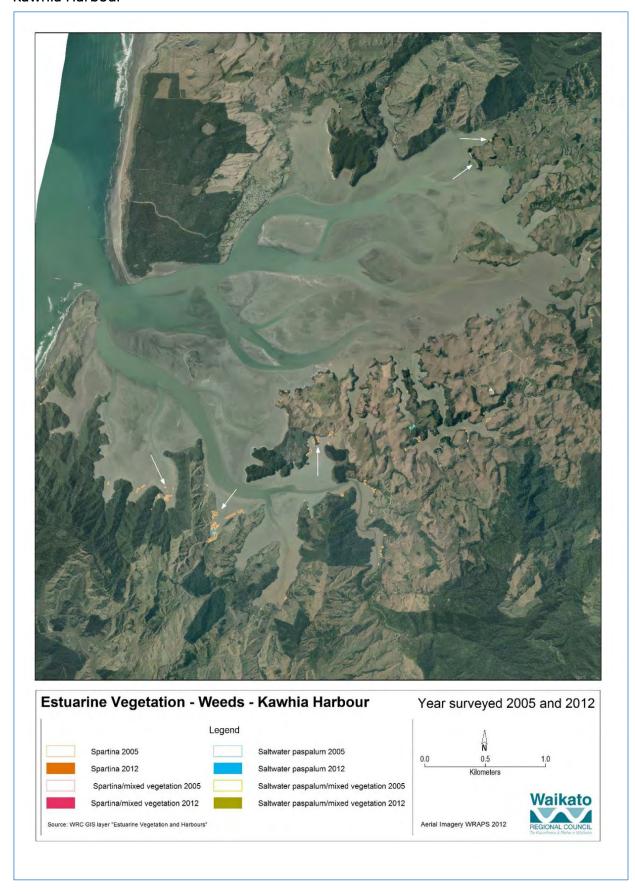
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Wharekawa Harbour

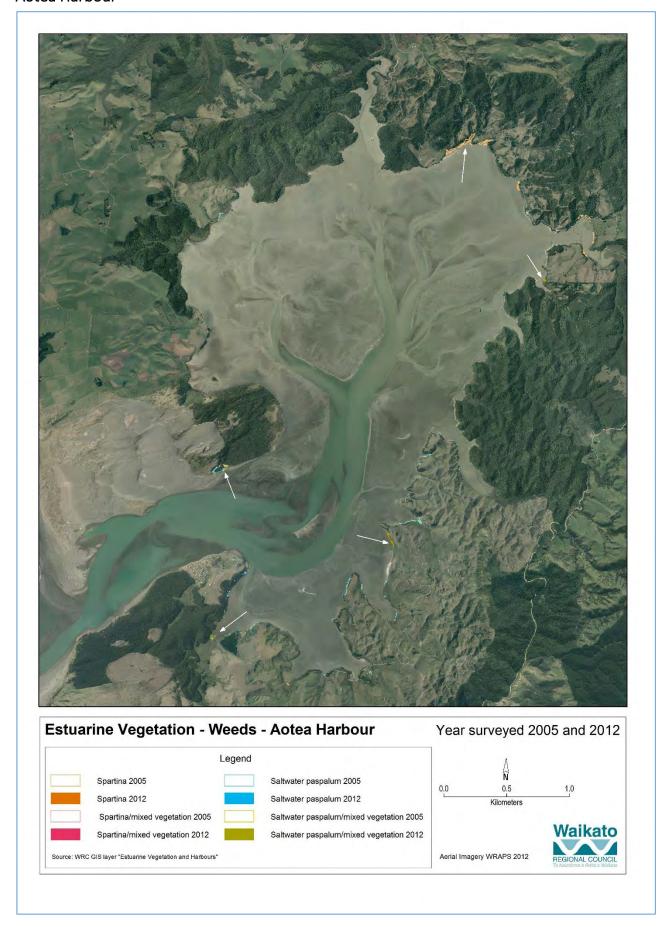


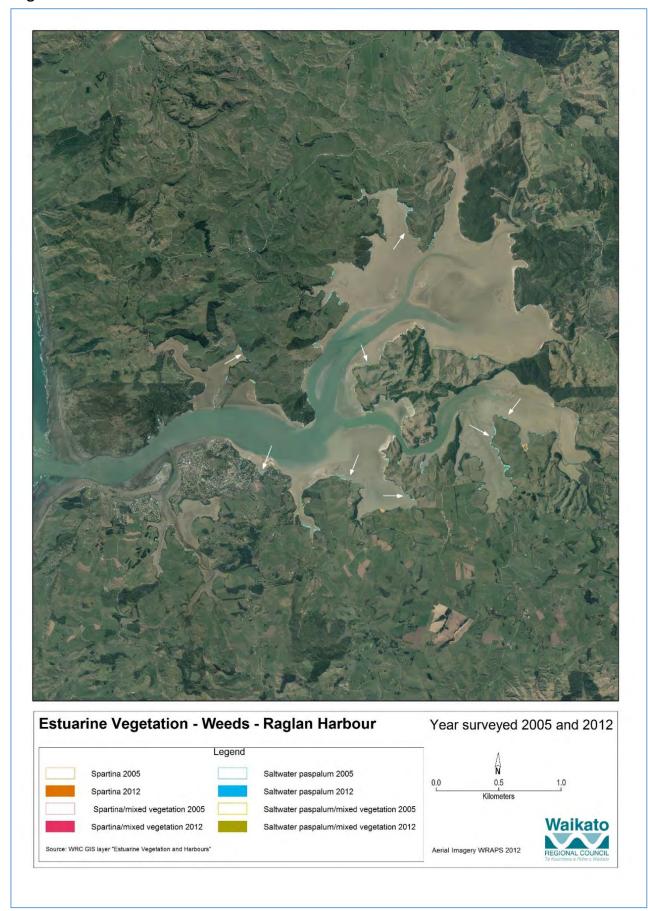
Estuarine weeds

Kawhia Harbour

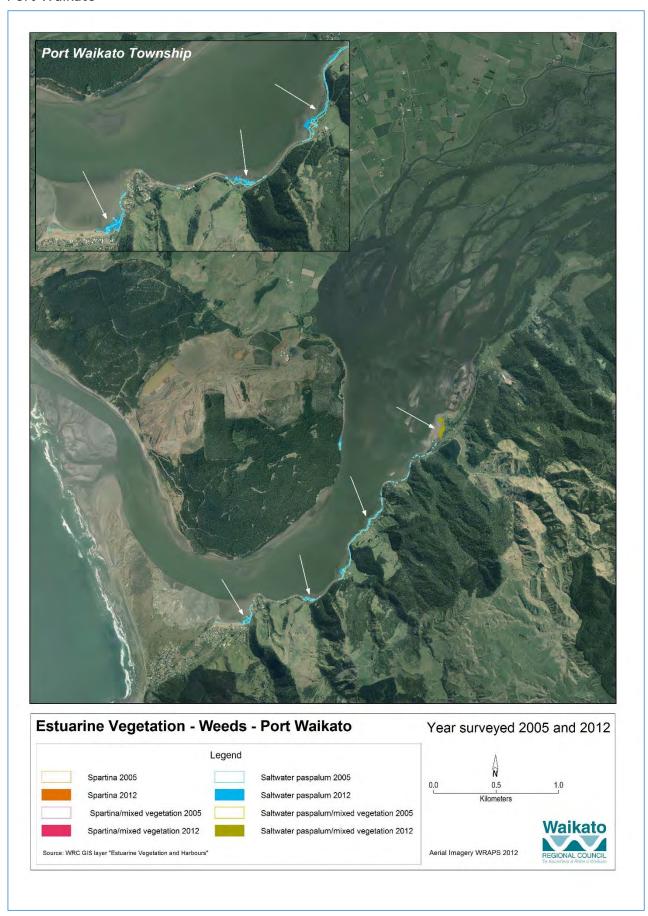


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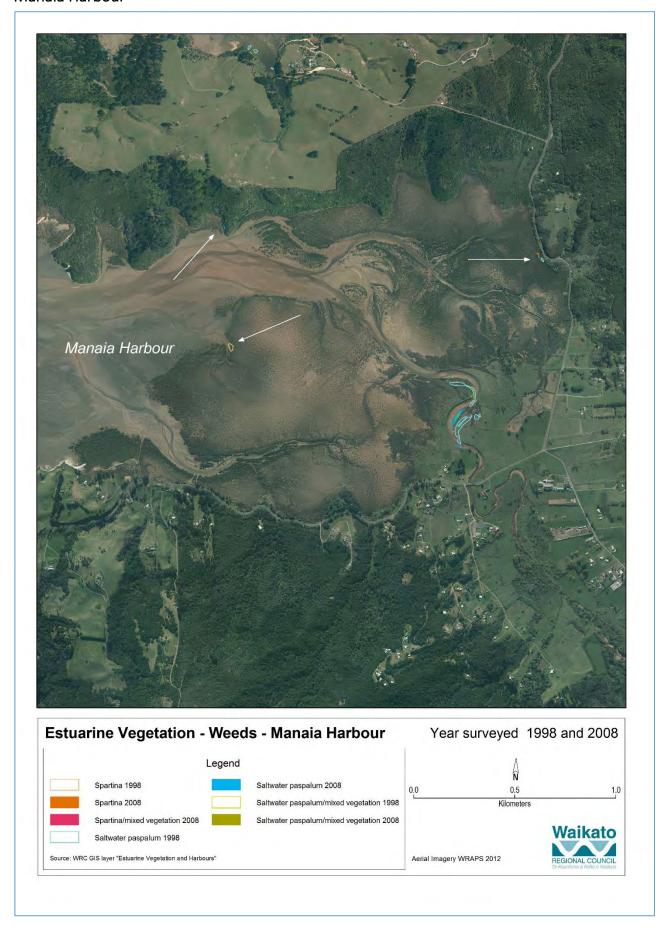


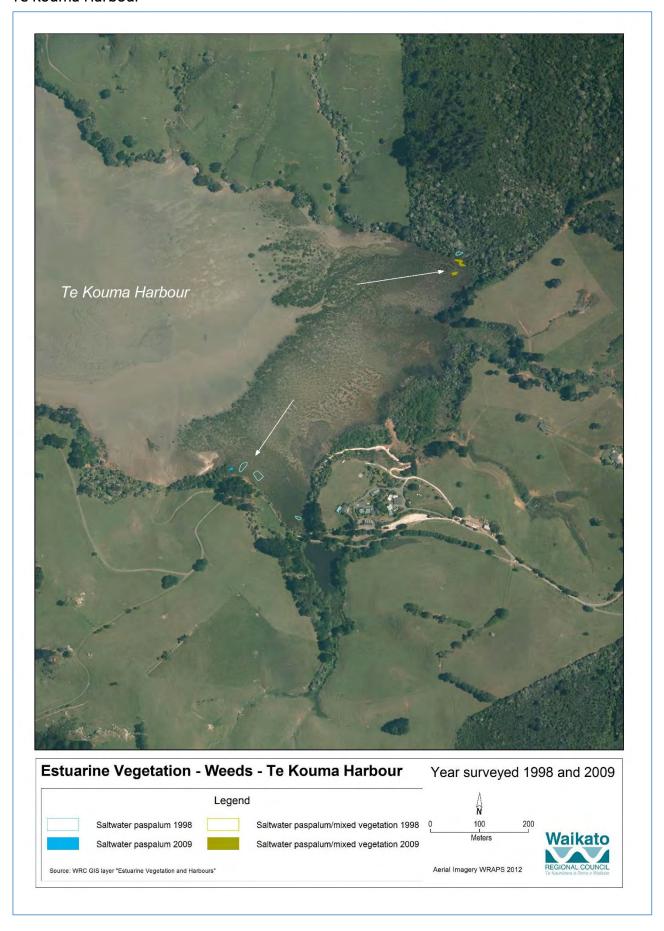
Firth of Thames



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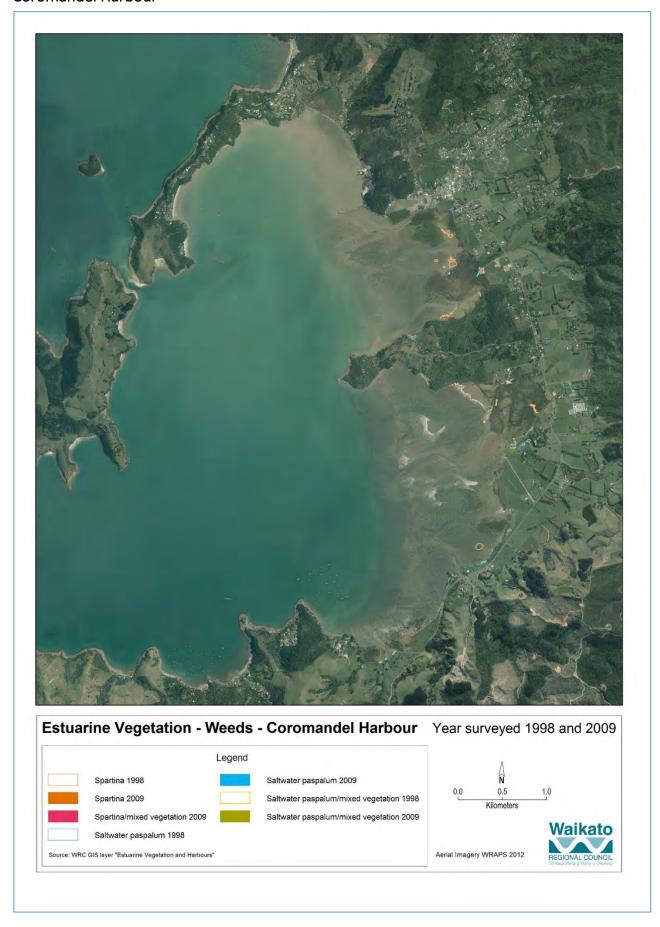
Manaia Harbour

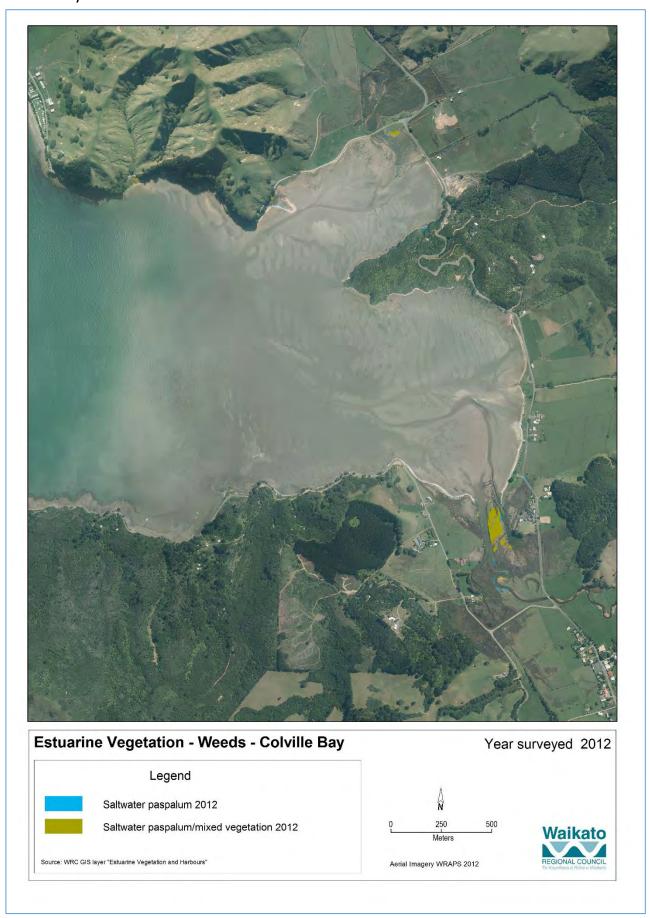




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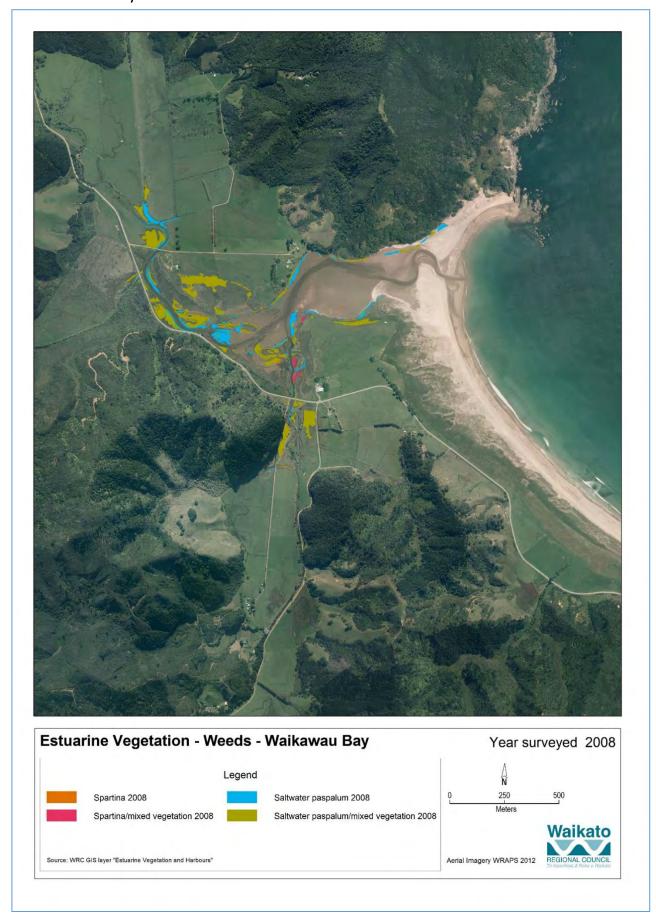
Coromandel Harbour





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Waikawau estuary





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Whangapoua Harbour

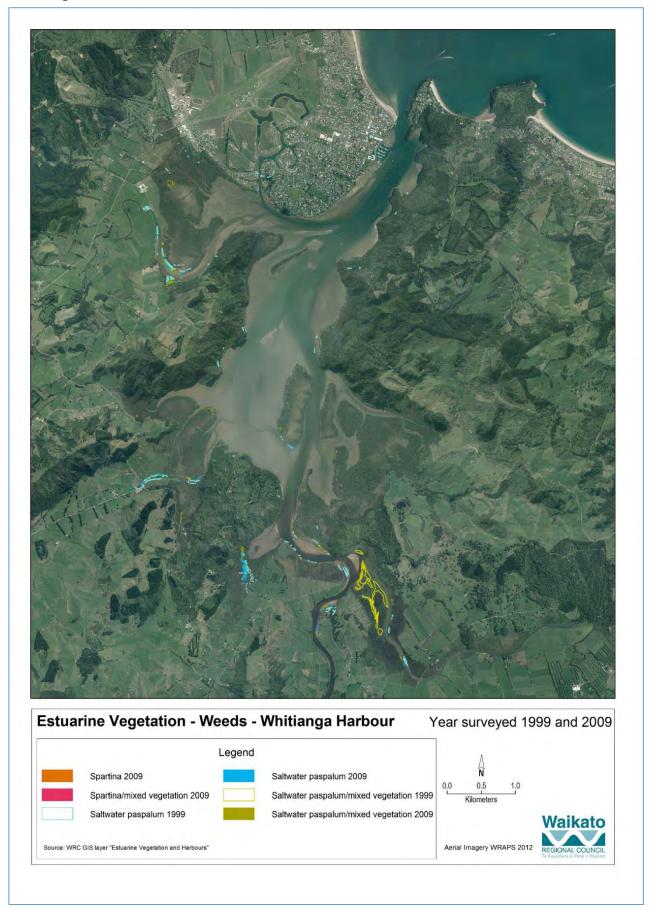


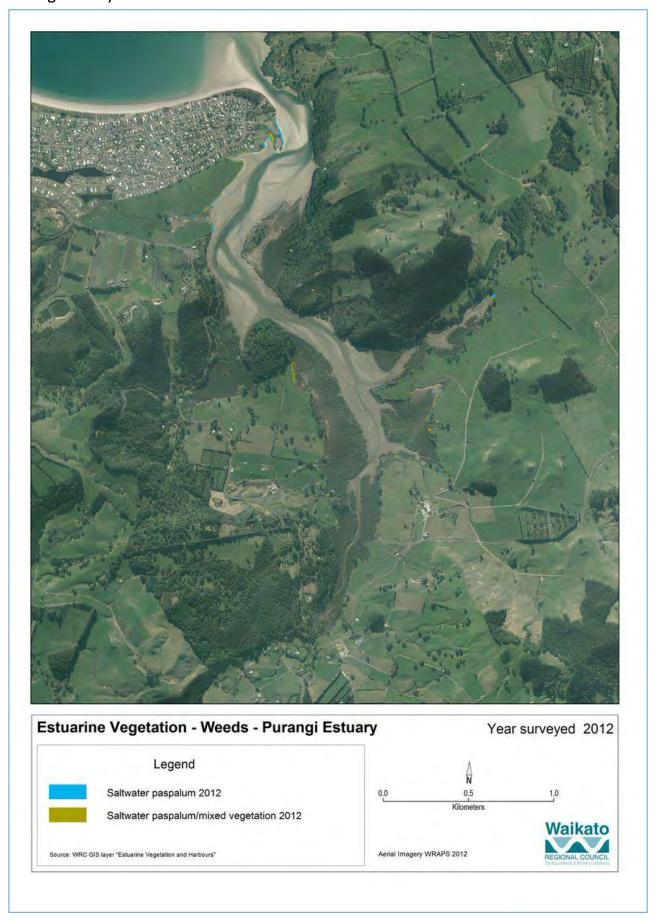
Otama estuary



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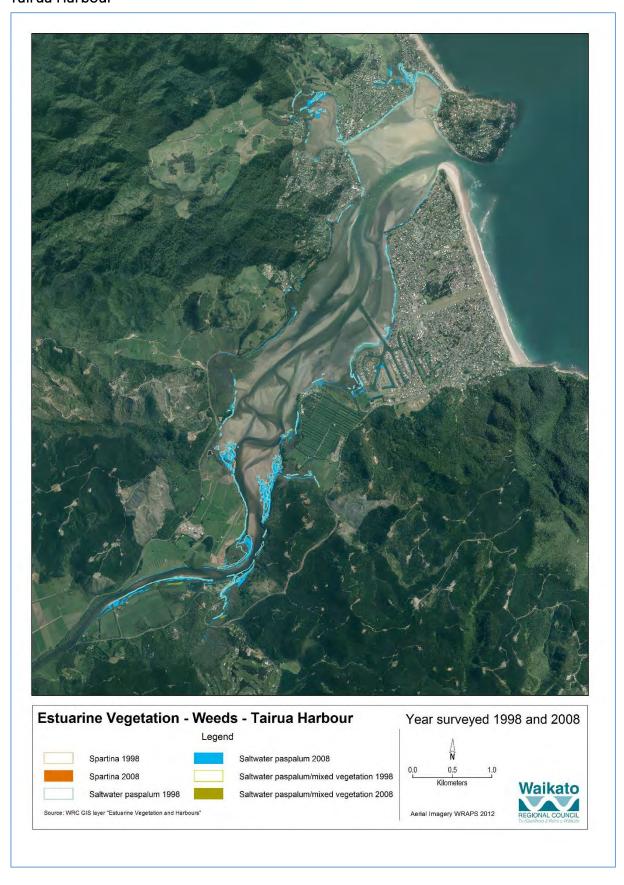
Whitianga Harbour





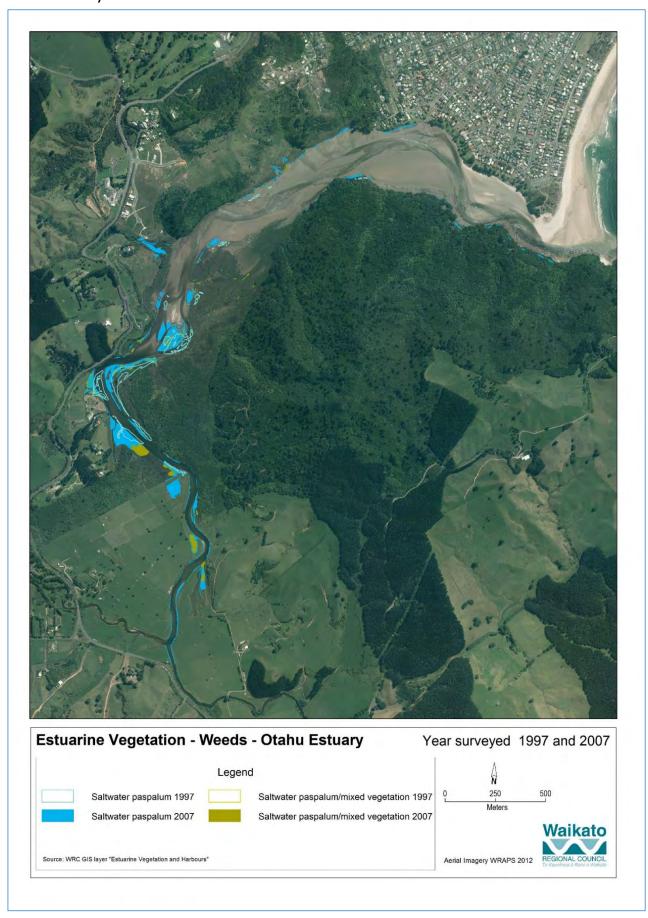
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Tairua Harbour

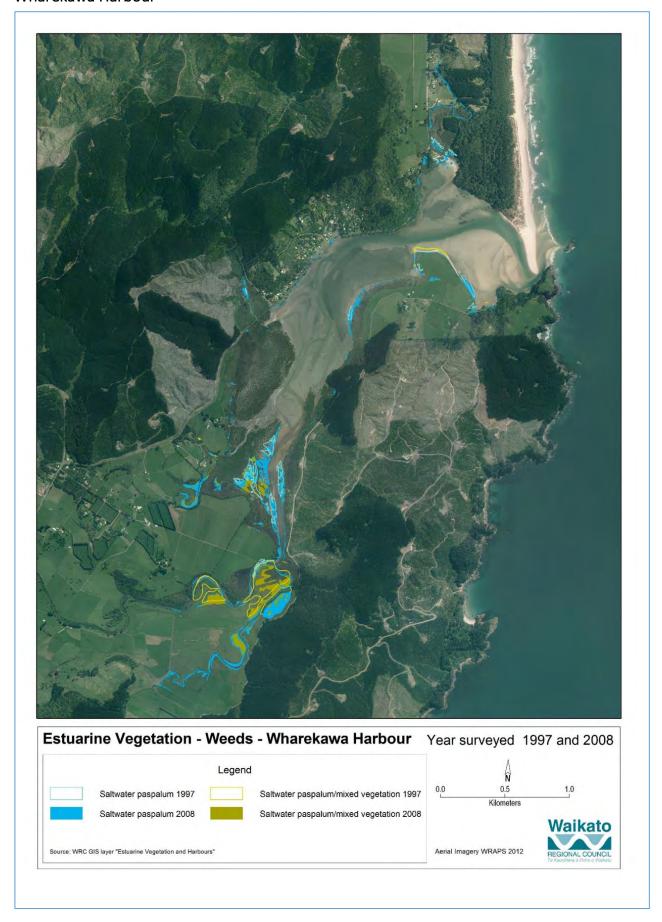




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Wharekawa Harbour



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Appendix 3. Areas of importance for shorebirds on the east coast of the Waikato region (Dowding 2013)

Dowding (2013) identified sites of importance to coastal and estuarine birds on the east coast of the Waikato region. Based on criteria on significance provided in the Ramsar Convention and Proposed Waikato Regional Policy Statement, Dowding assigned sites to one of the following four broad priorities:

- Priority 1: The site regularly holds 1% of the global population of one or more species or subspecies that were classified as Threatened under the New Zealand Threat Classification System List for 2012 (Robertson et al. 2013).
- Priority 2: The site regularly holds one or more Threatened or At Risk species or subspecies, or values are insufficiently known but type of habitat, older data, or other factors suggest that this is probable.
- Priority 3: The values of the site for coastal birds are not presently considered high;
 Threatened or At Risk shorebird or wetland bird taxa are not currently known to be present.
- Priority 4: Where shorebird/wetland bird values of a site are unknown, it is classified as Priority 4 (Insufficient Data).

Areas identified as priority 1 were:

- 1. Firth of Thames (Kaiaua to Waihou River)
- 2. Firth of Thames (Waihou River to Tararu)
- 3. Coromandel Harbour
- 4. Colville Bay
- 5. Waikawau Bay (including Little Bay)
- 6. Whangapoua Harbour (including Whangapoua Beach and Matarangi Spit)
- 7. Kuaotuna Peninsula (including Otama Beach and Opito Bay)
- 8. Tairua Harbour (including Tairua Ocean Beach, Pauanui Beach and Spit, and Pauanui Waterways)
- 9. Opoutere Sandspit and Wharekawa Harbour
- 10. Whangamata Harbour.

Areas identified as priority 2 were:

- 1. Coast north of Thames (Te Puru to Matariki Bay)
- 2. Manaia Harbour
- 3. Koputauaki Bay to Tukituki Bay
- 4. Waiaro Bay
- 5. Port Jackson to Fletcher Bay
- 6. Stony Bay
- 7. Port Charles
- 8. Kennedy Bay
- 9. Gray's beach-Kuaotuna beach
- 10. Matapaua Bay to Whauwhao beach
- 11. Mercury Island Group and Cuvier Island
- 12. Wharekaho
- 13. Whitianga Harbour

- 14. Cook's beach, Purangi estuary, Cathedral Cove and Hahei beach
- 15. Hot Water Beach
- 16. Slipper Island
- 17. Ohui
- 18. Onemana
- 19. Tokakahakaha (beach south of Onemana)
- 20. Otahu estuary
- 21. Whiritoa beach
- 22. Mataora Bay

On overview map of all priority 1 and 2 areas is shown below (created from www.seasketch.org; Sea Change Project). More detailed maps of the priority 1 and 2 areas were produced by Waikato Regional Council (Waikato Regional Council GIS-layer "Hauraki Gulf Marine Spatial Plan Locations") and are also presented below. These maps can be requested via the Waikato Regional Council Data Catalogue (www.waikatoregion.govt.nz/Services/data-catalogue).

For Tairua Harbour and Whangamata Harbour additional information was provided by Bioresearches. This extra information was added to these maps.

For further available information related to shorebirds in the Waikato region either on the west coast or around the Coromandel Peninsula please refer to chapter 5.2.2 of this report.

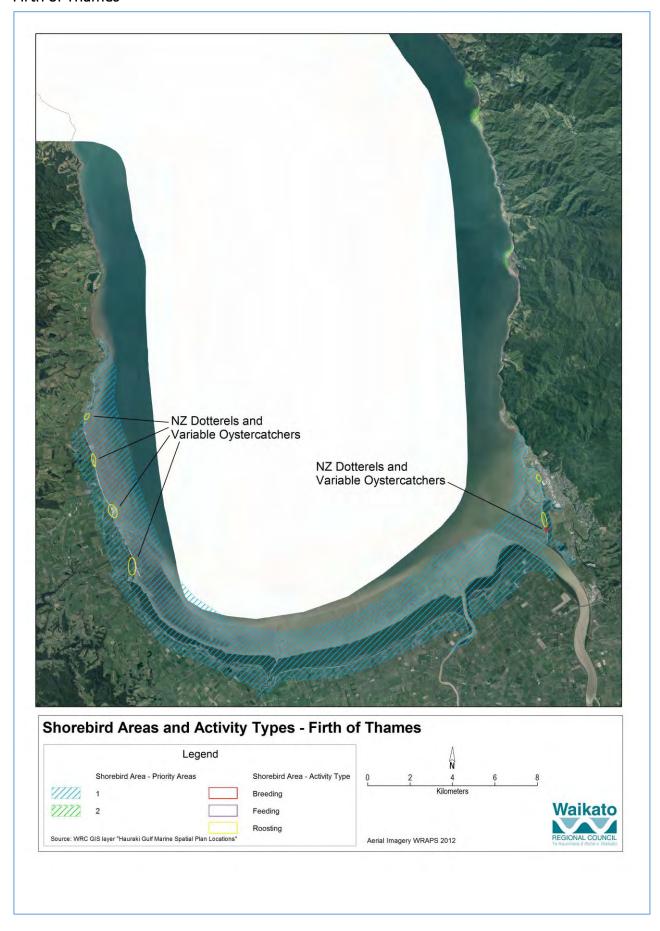
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Overview map (priority 1 and 2 areas)

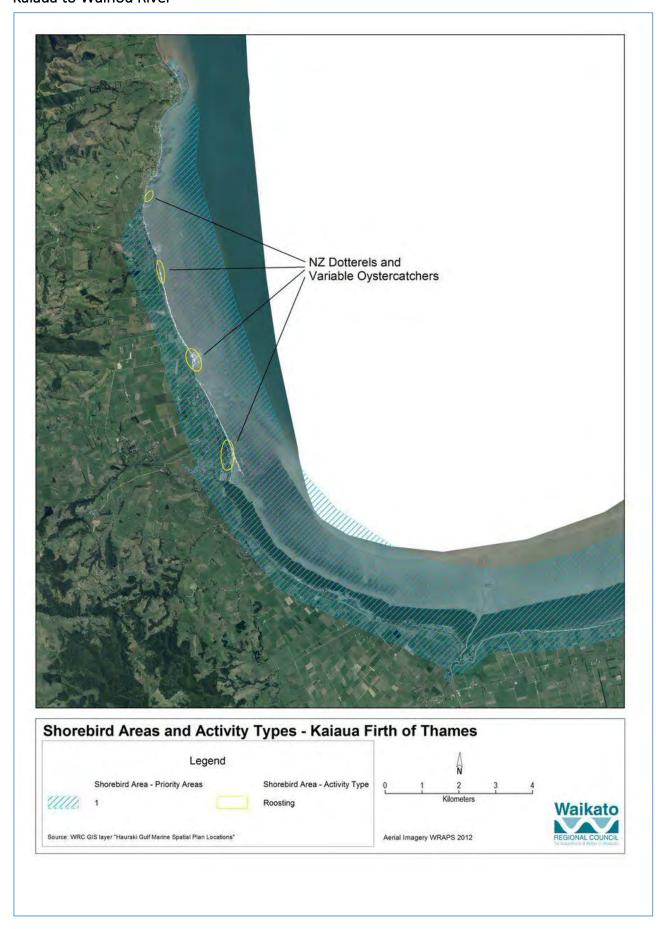


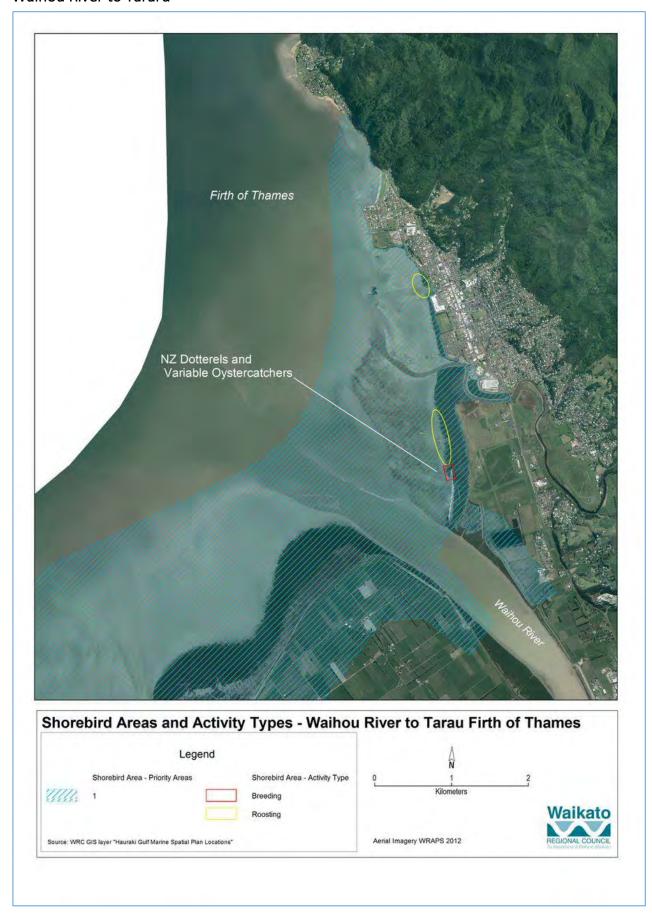
Source: www.seasketch.org

Firth of Thames



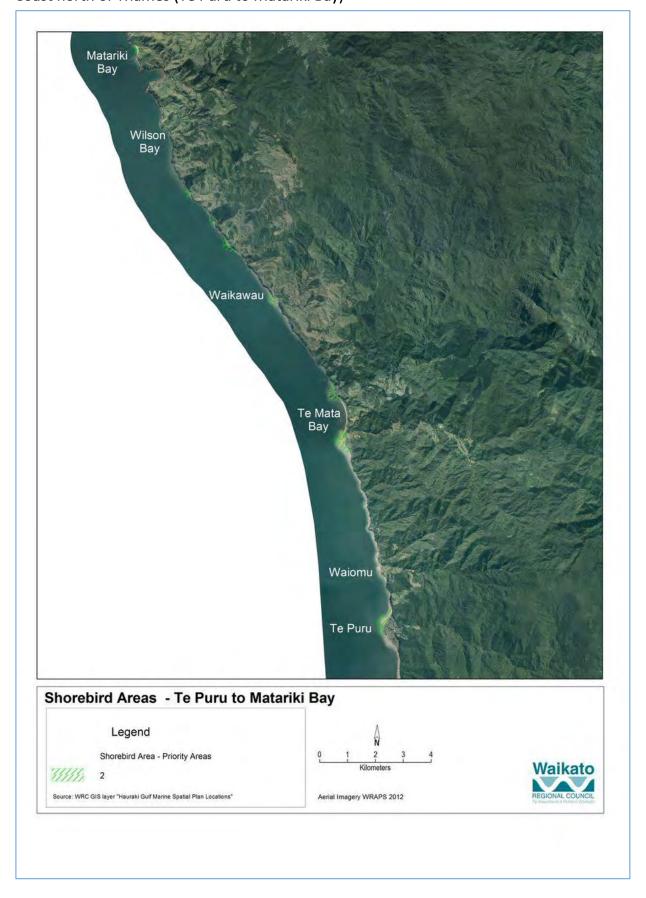
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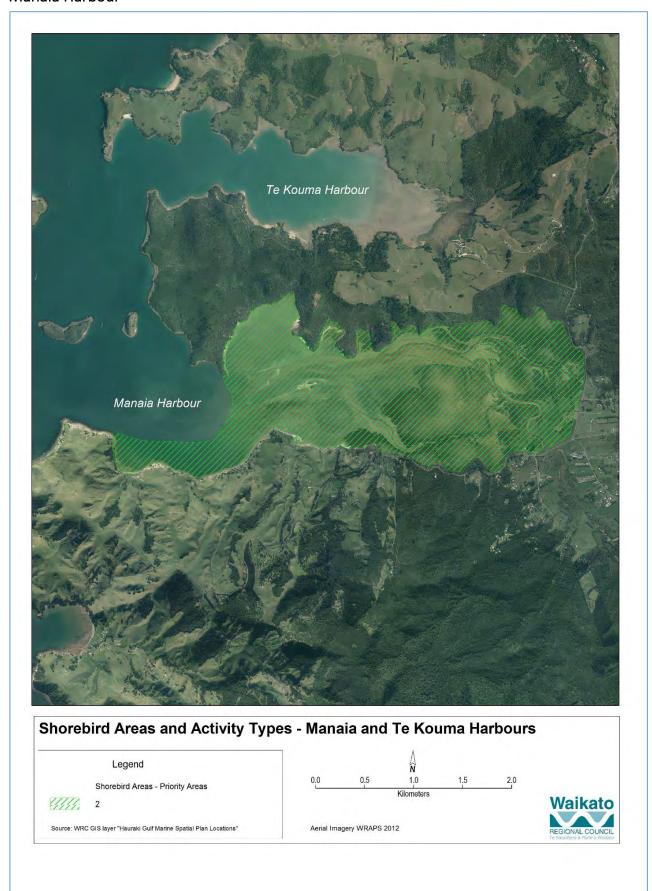




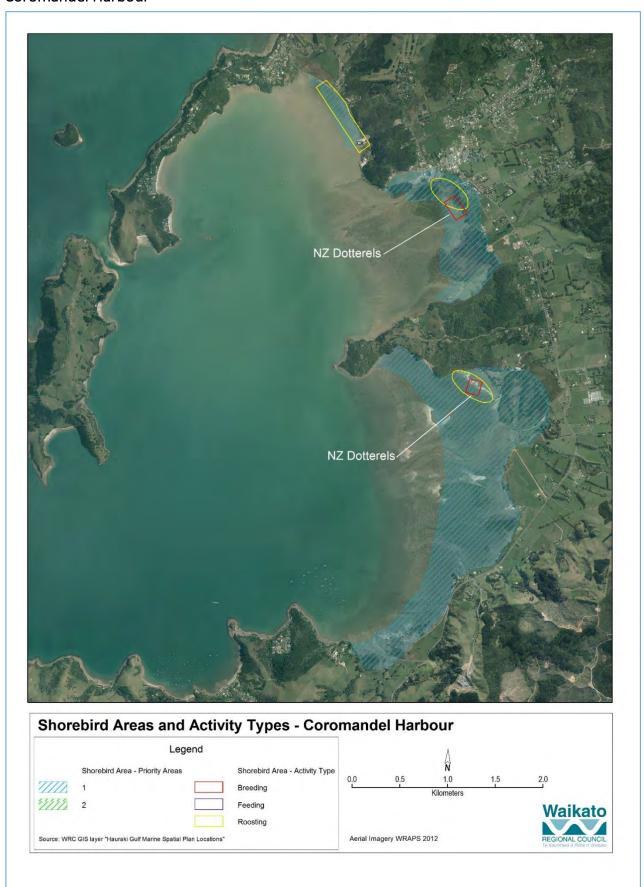
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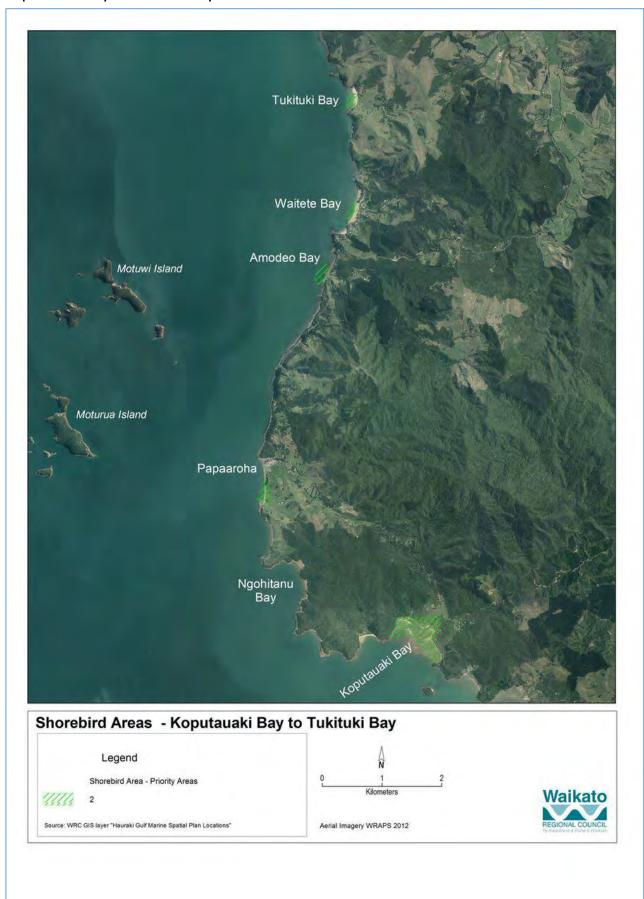
Coast north of Thames (Te Puru to Matariki Bay)



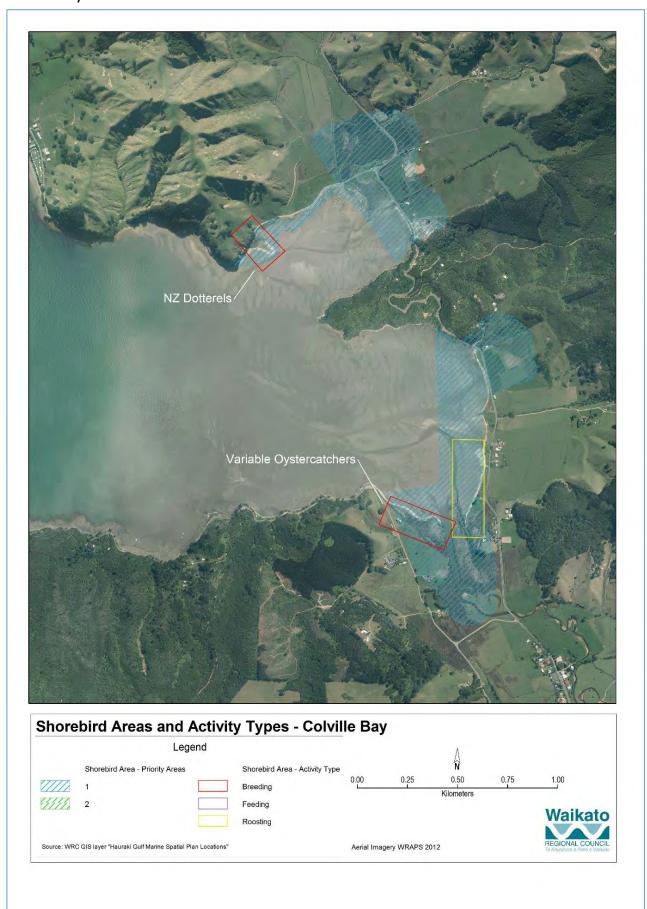


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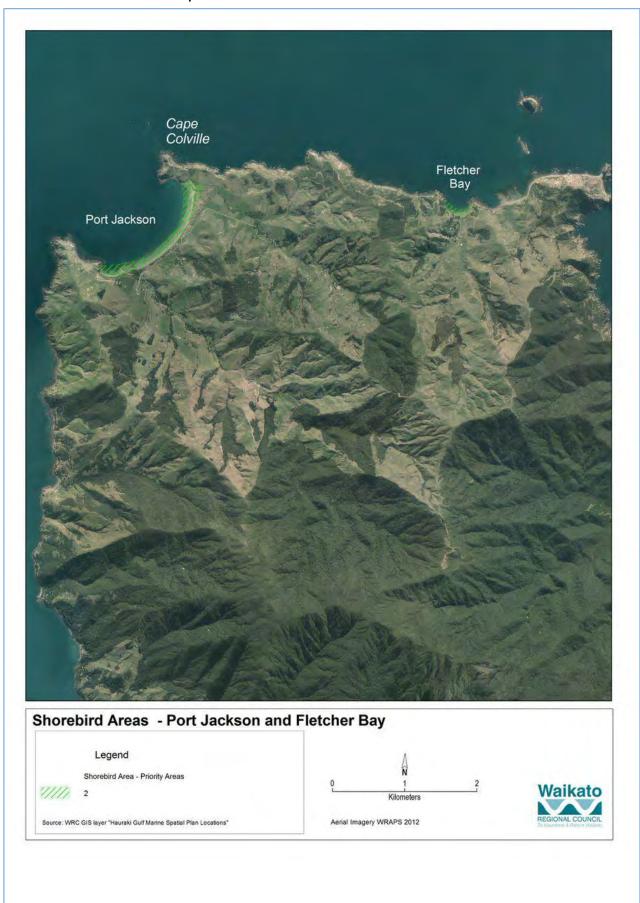


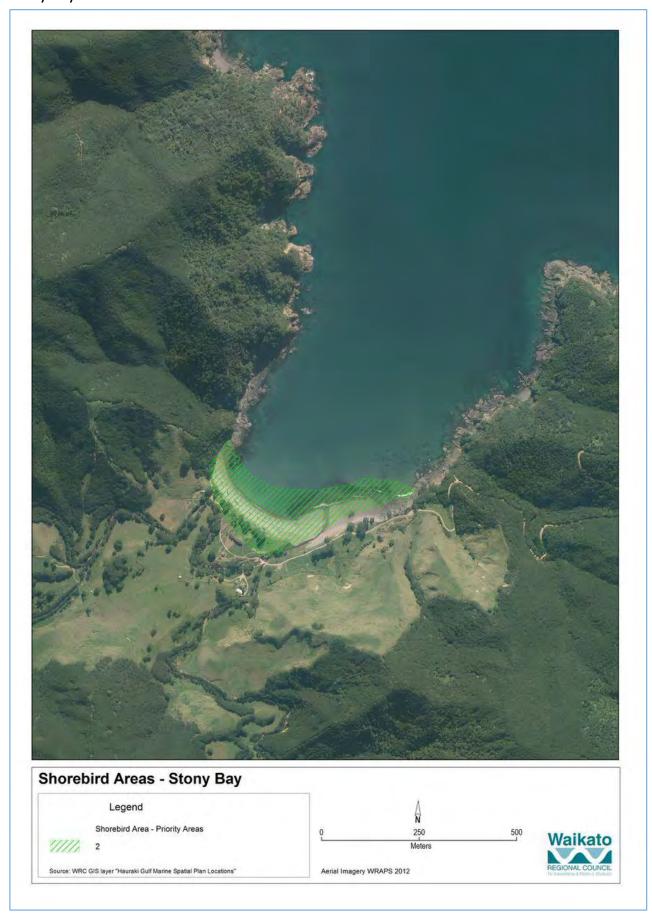
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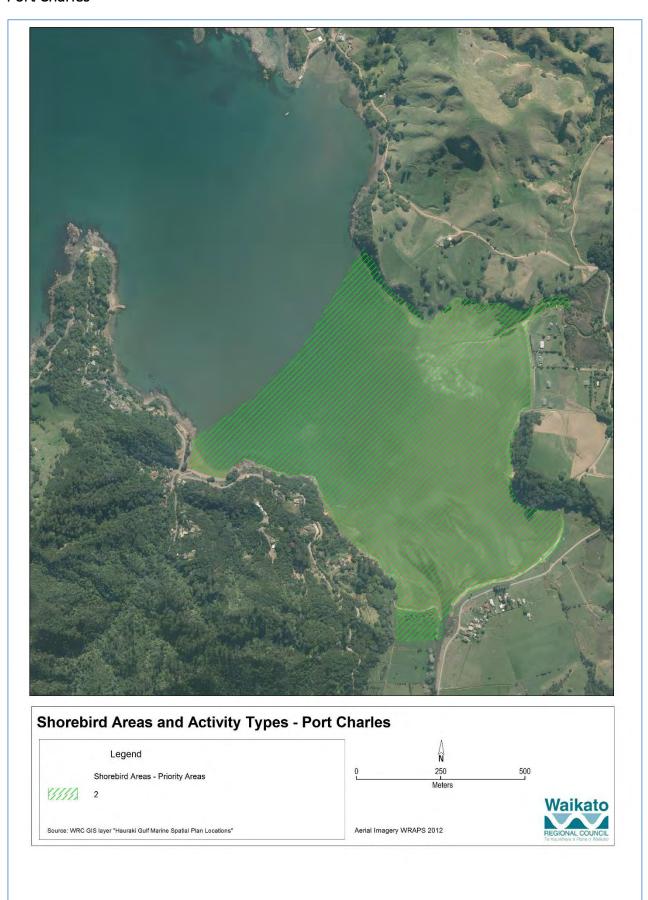


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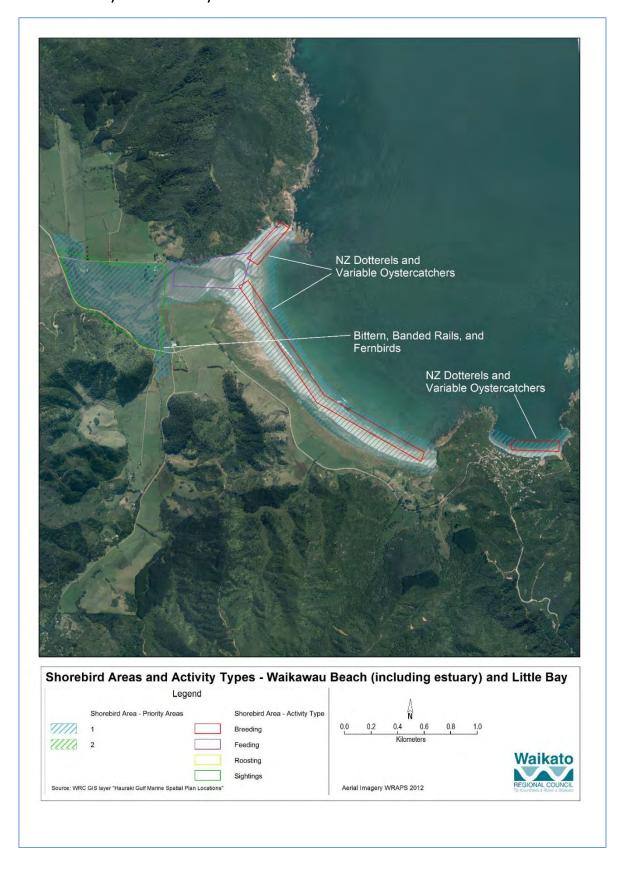




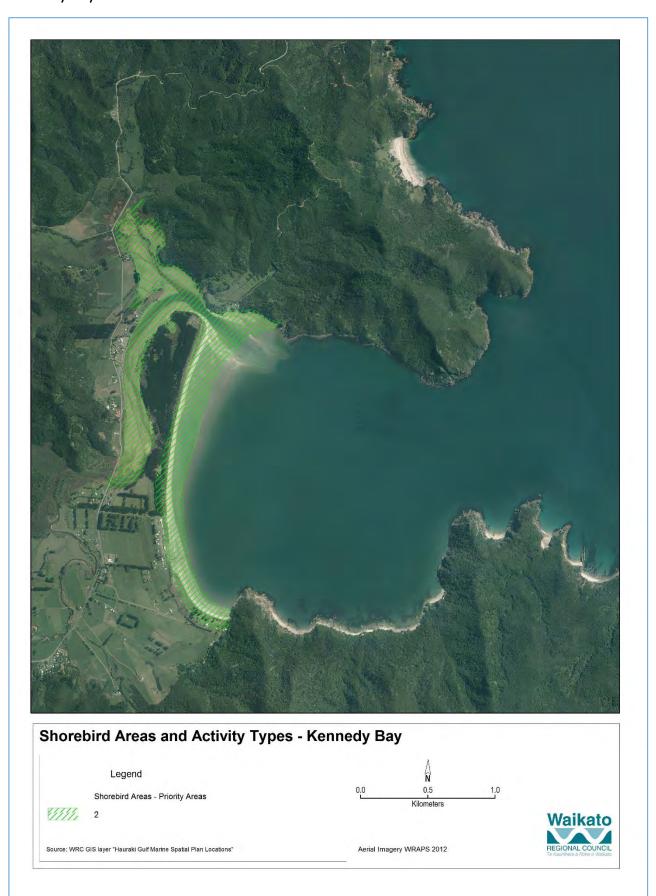
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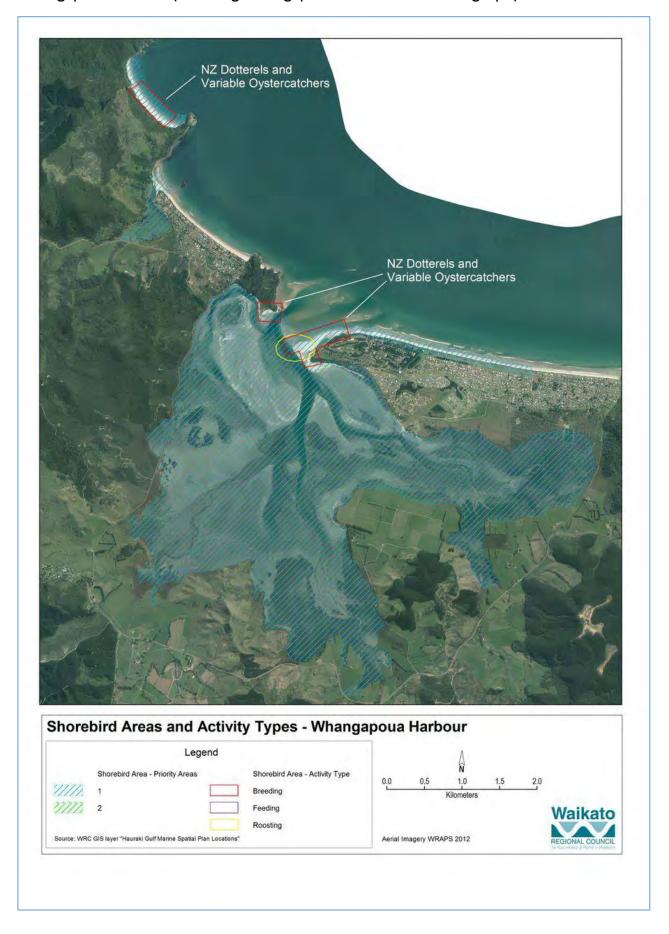
Waikawau Bay and Little Bay



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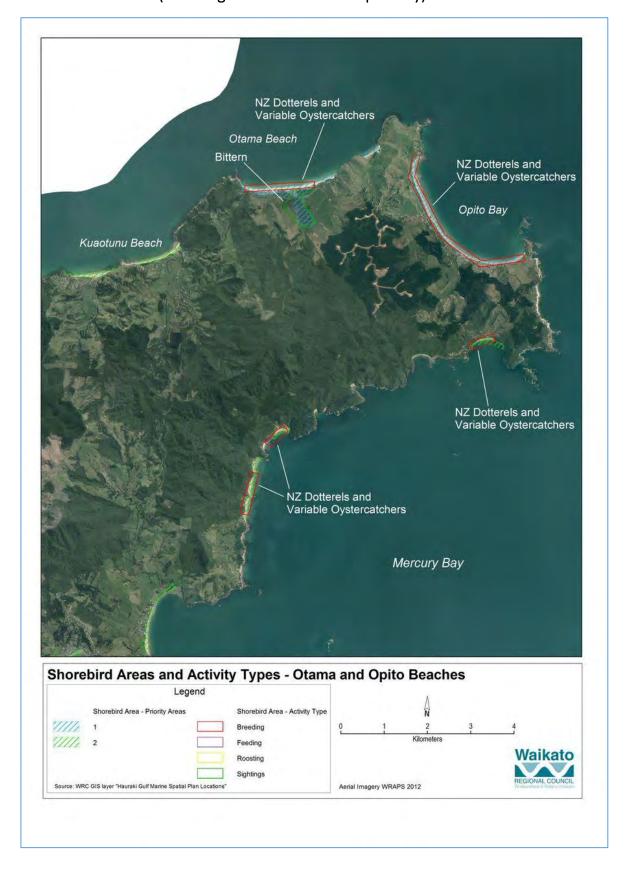
Whangapoua Harbour (including Whangapoua Beach and Matarangi Spit)



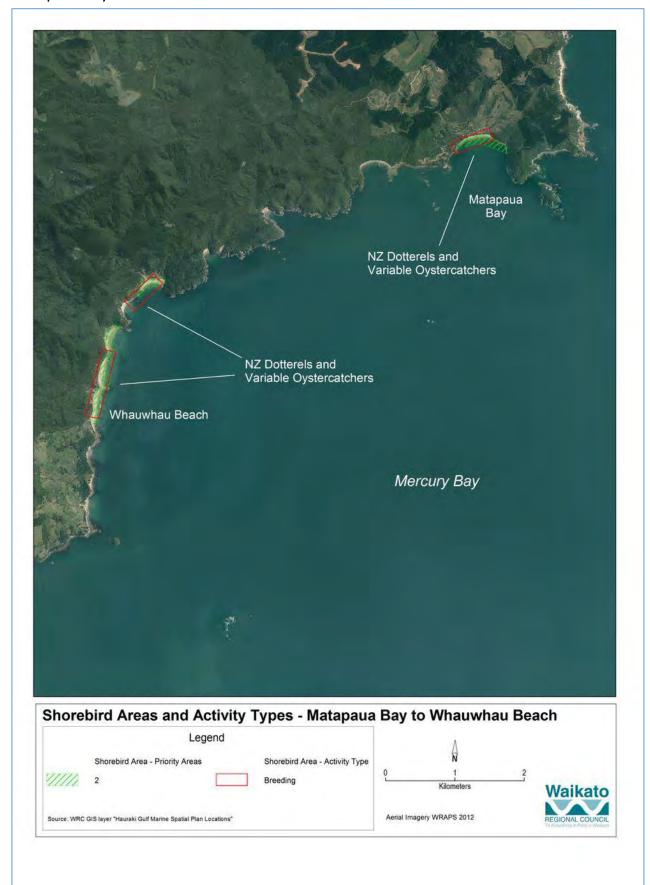
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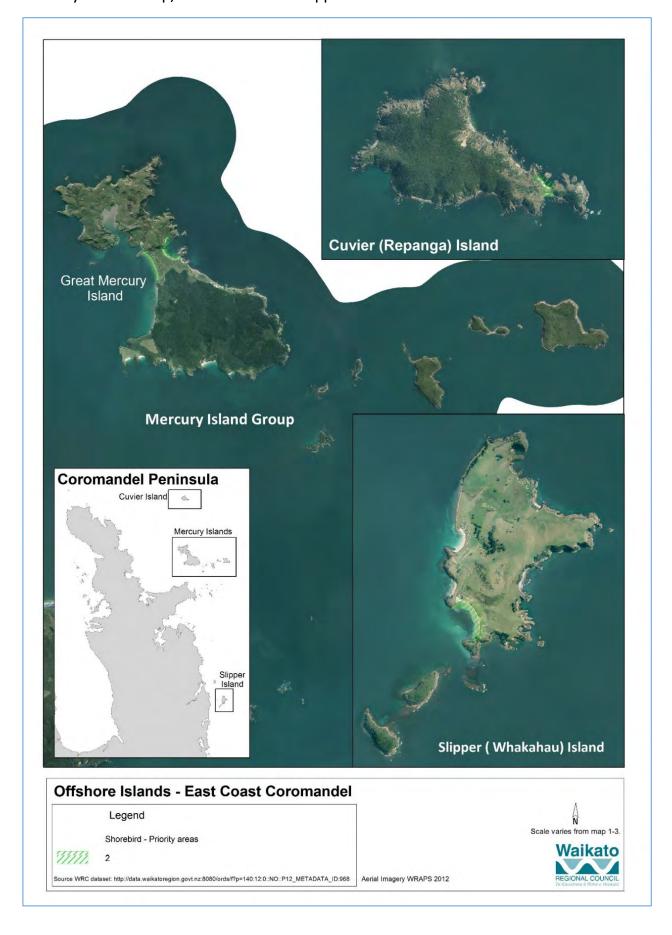


Kuaotuna Peninsula (including Otama Beach and Opito Bay)



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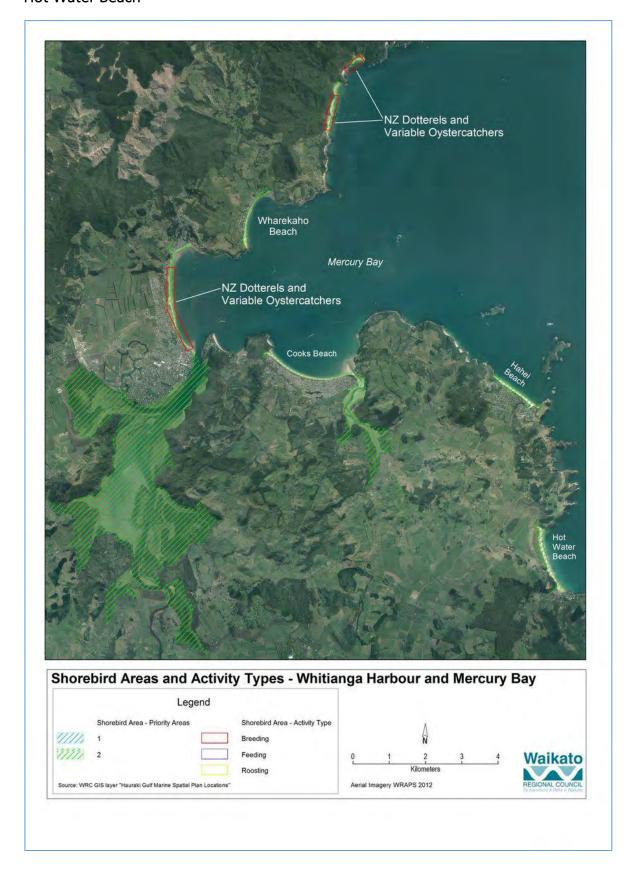


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Wharekaho Beach

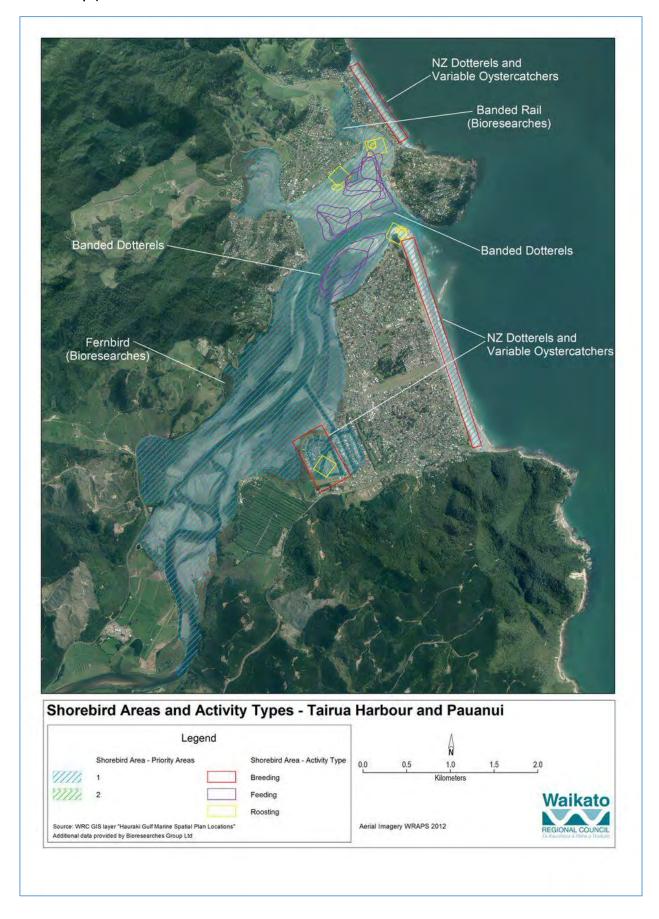


Whitianga Harbour, Cooks Beach, Purangi estuary, Cathedral Cove, Hahei Beach and Hot Water Beach

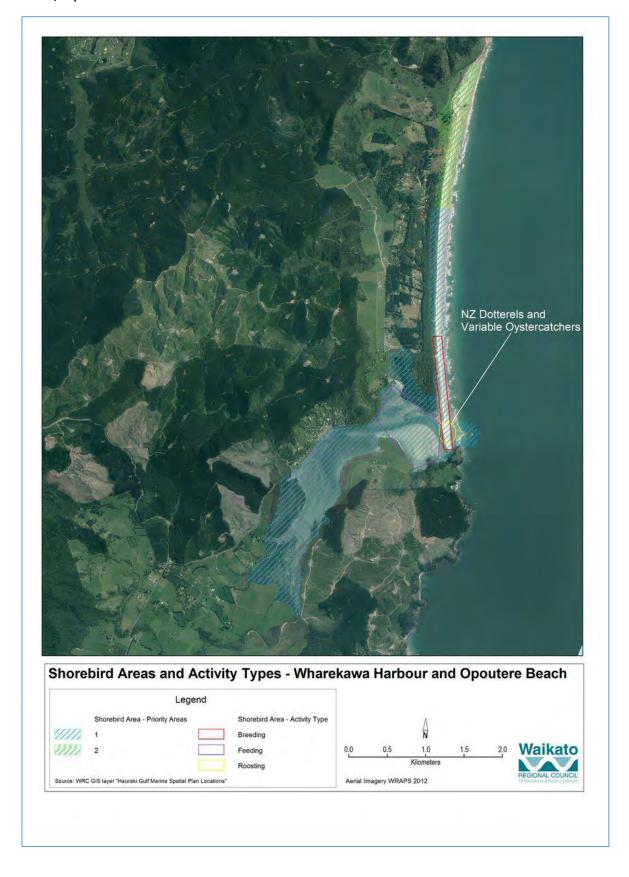


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Tairua Harbour (including Tairua Ocean Beach, Pauanui Beach and Spit and Pauanui Waterways)

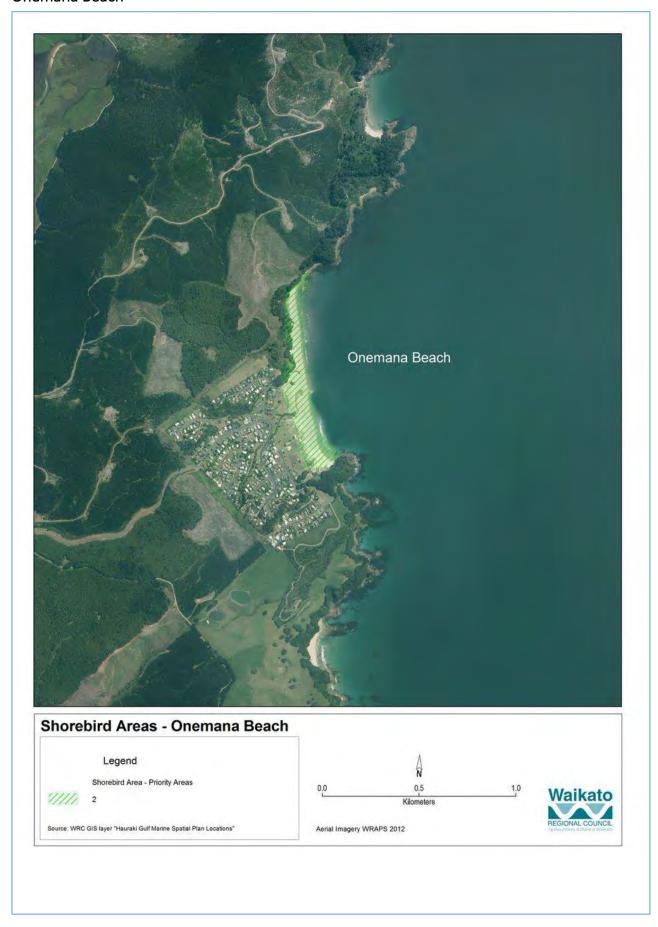


Ohui, Opoutere Beach and Wharekawa Harbour



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Onemana Beach

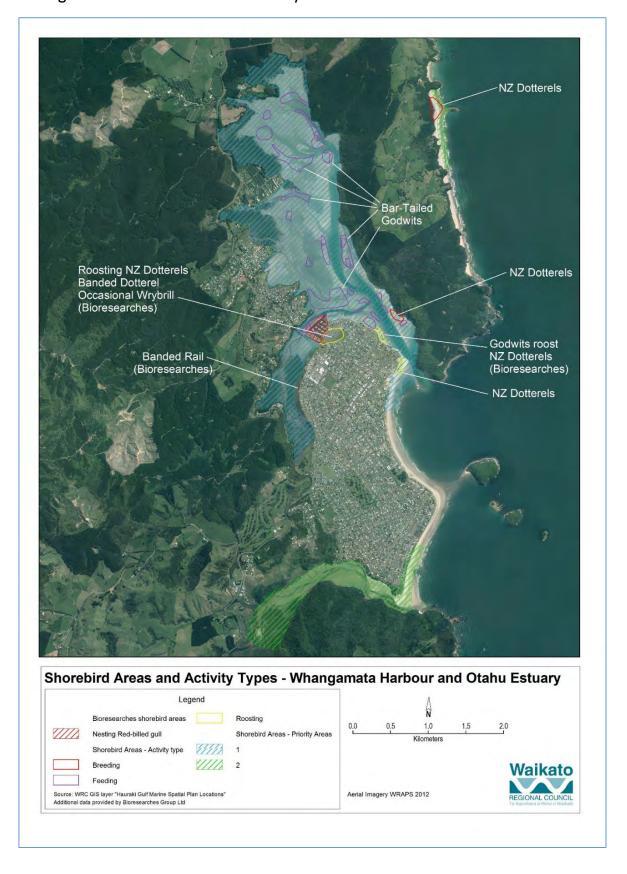


Tokakahakaha Beach



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Whangamata Harbour and Otahu estuary





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