

Ohau Channel Diversion Wall Kōura and kākahi



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Ohau Channel Diversion wall - kōura

- 3 tau sites
- 10 whakaweku per tau
- Sampled 3 monthly

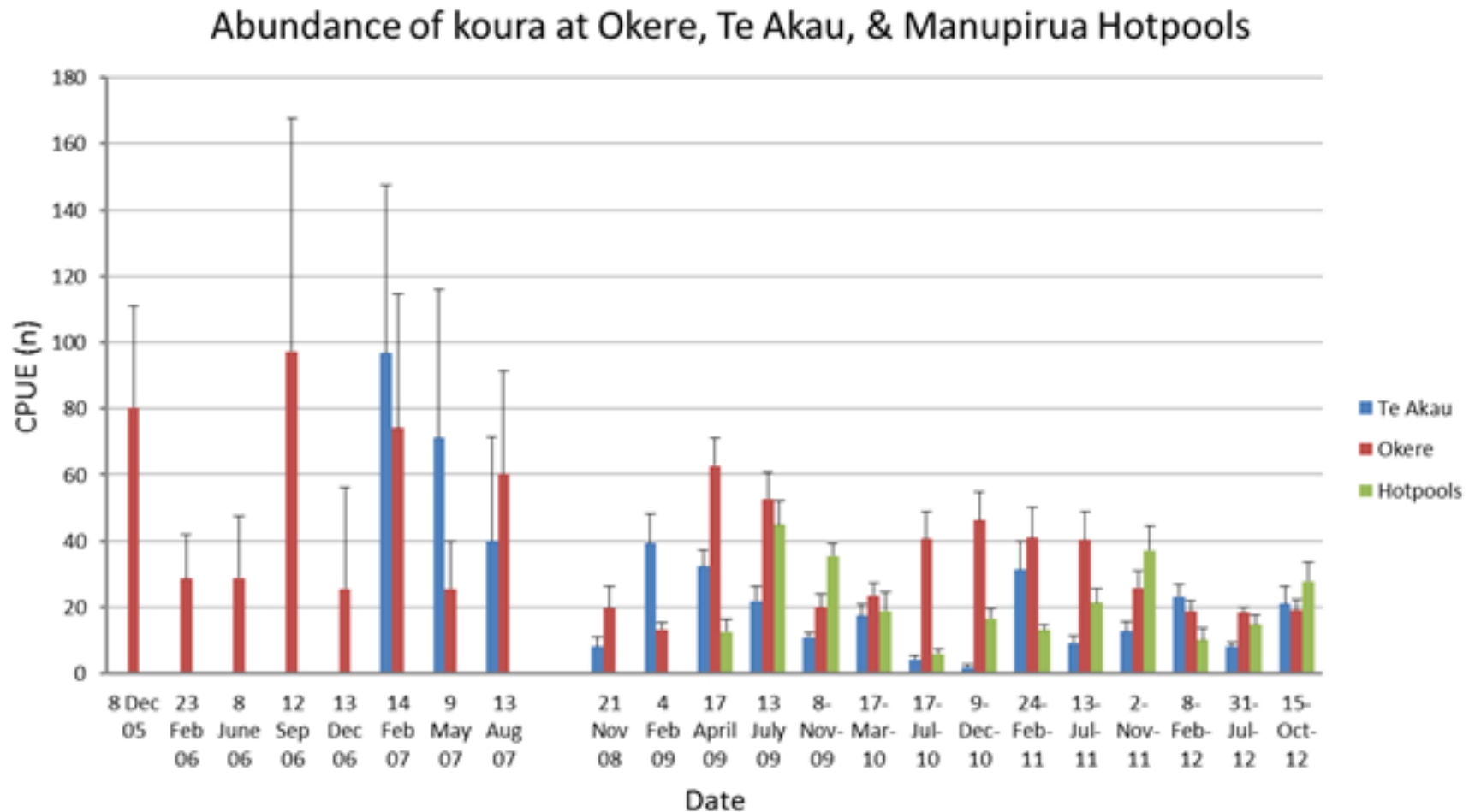




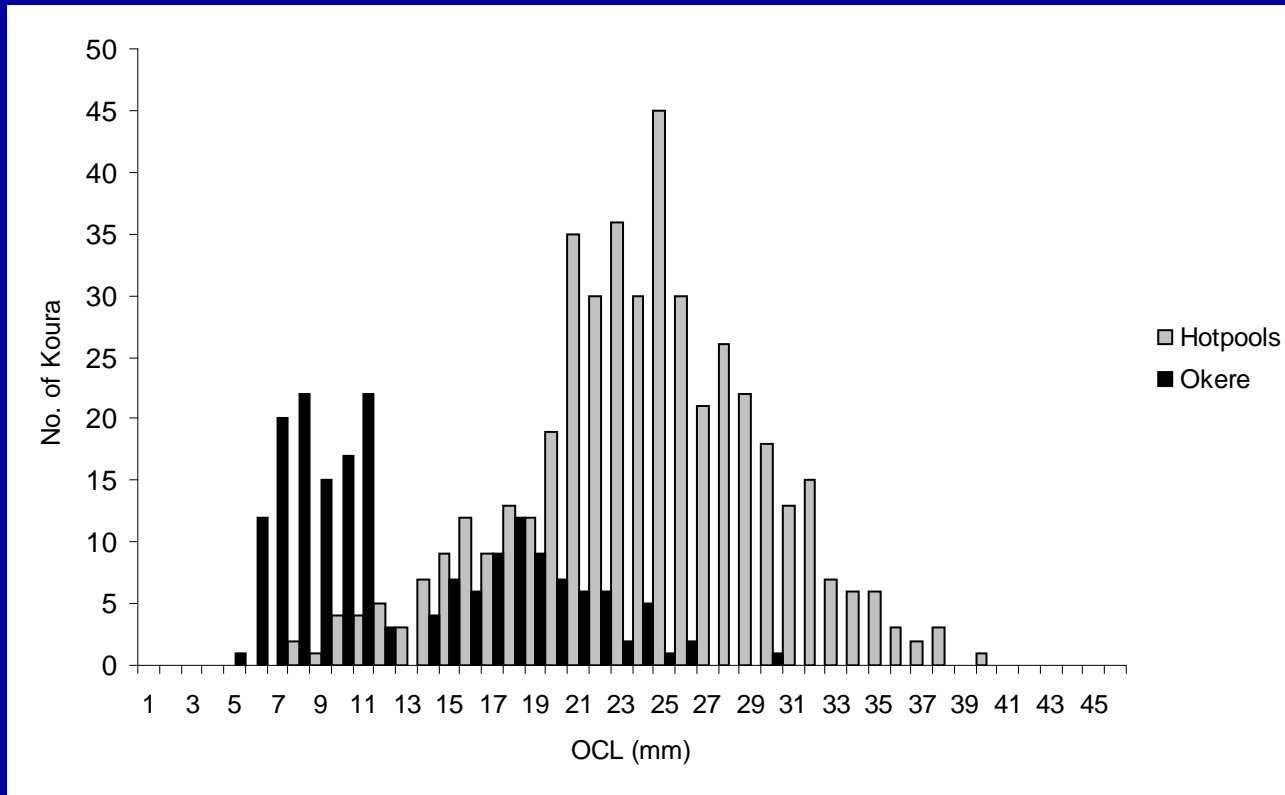
Kōura results

- Kōura are still abundant in Okere Arm
- There has been a significant decline in kōura abundance and yield at Ōkere (treatment) and in kōura abundance at Te Ākau (control).
- The reasons for the decline in the abundance and yield in the Ōkere Arm are unknown.
- The tau kōura method is most effective in the first 12 months of deployment after which time catches stabilise and reach equilibrium.
- Kōura size - largest at Te Akau, Hotpools, then Okere.
- Berried females found throughout the year except February.

Abundance of kōura captured in the Okere Arm, Te Akau & Hotpools 2009-2012



Length frequency distribution of koura Hotpools & Okere, July 2010



Kākahi



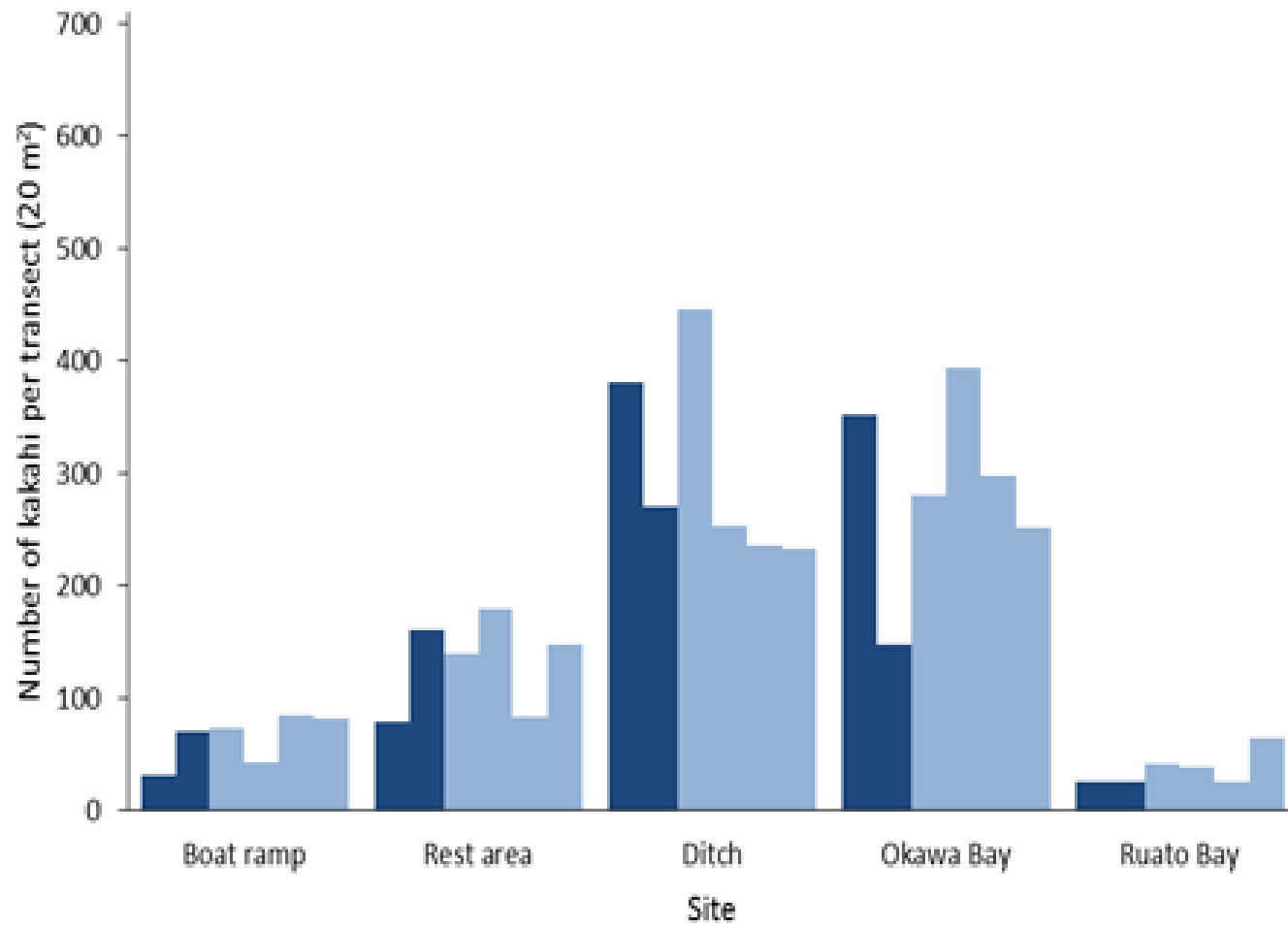
Kakahi monitoring

- Designed by NIWA for community groups
- Shallow water <1.2m deep (no scuba)
- 5 monitoring sites
- 3 monthly





Lake Rotoiti



Kākahī summary

- Kākahī remain abundant in the Okere Arm and Lake Rotoiti.
- Significant increase at the Boat Ramp site and a decline at the Ditch site (both treatment sites).
- The fine silt that has accumulated since wall construction has been colonised by extensive growths of low growing turf species.
- This has resulted in more suitable habitat for to kākahī.
- The Ōkere Arm is a dynamic environment and future changes in kākahī abundance are inevitable until equilibrium is reached.
- No problems with algae blooms in the past 18 months.

Summary

- Kōura and kākahi remain abundant in the Okere Arm and Lake Rotoiti.
- The Ōkere Arm is a dynamic environment and future changes in kōura and kākahi abundance are inevitable until equilibrium is reached.

Acknowledgements

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