

The native New Zealand mangrove species (Avicennia marina subsp. australasica) has been in New Zealand for thousands of years.

Mangroves are distributed within the upper half of the North Island of New Zealand, where warmer temperatures are optimal for survival. Temperate (i.e., not tropical) mangroves are also found in Australia and the United States of America, and comprise about 2% of global mangrove forests.

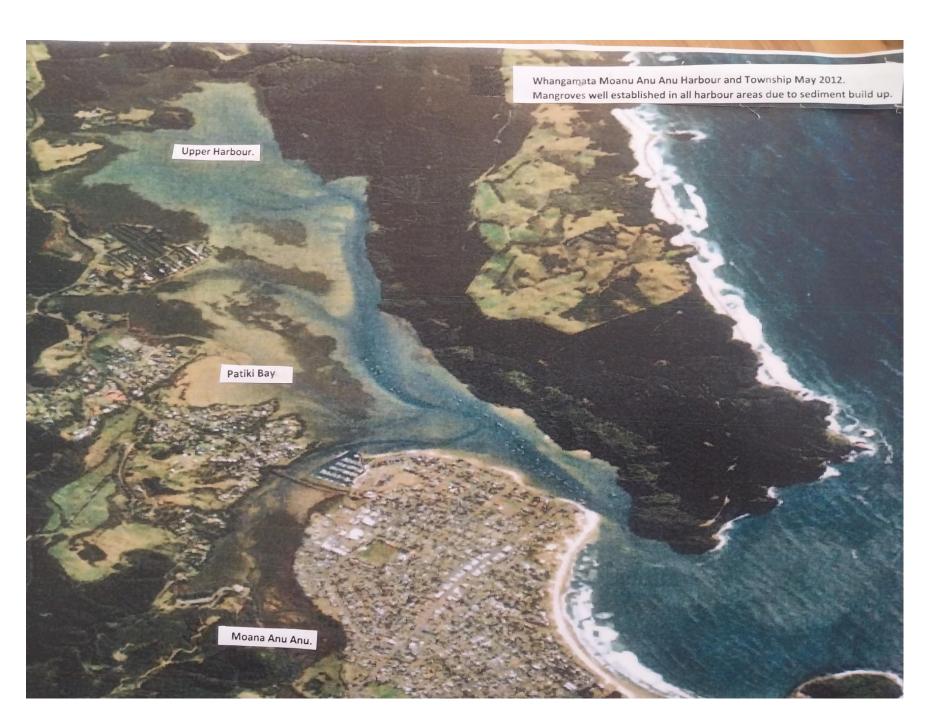
Over the past half century, mangroves have expanded in extent in New Zealand, mainly seaward across tidal flats (for example in Whangamata Harbour, Figure 1).

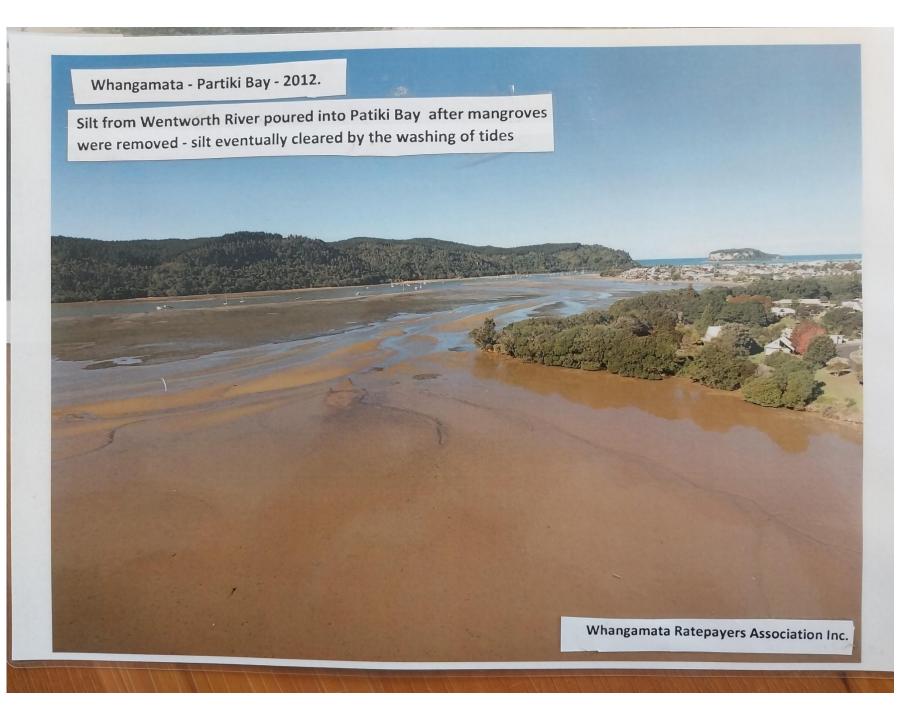
Mangrove expansion has been attributed to increased sediment runoff from the surrounding land and catchment, and activities such as causeway construction altering hydrodynamic conditions. This has increased the suitability of many estuarine areas for mangroves, through increasing muddiness, reducing current flows and exposure, and increasing the height of tidal flats.

Research from the Firth of Thames has found that muddy sediments are typically deposited before mangroves expand into new areas, rather than mangroves causing an increase in deposition of muddy sediments (Swales et al. 2015).

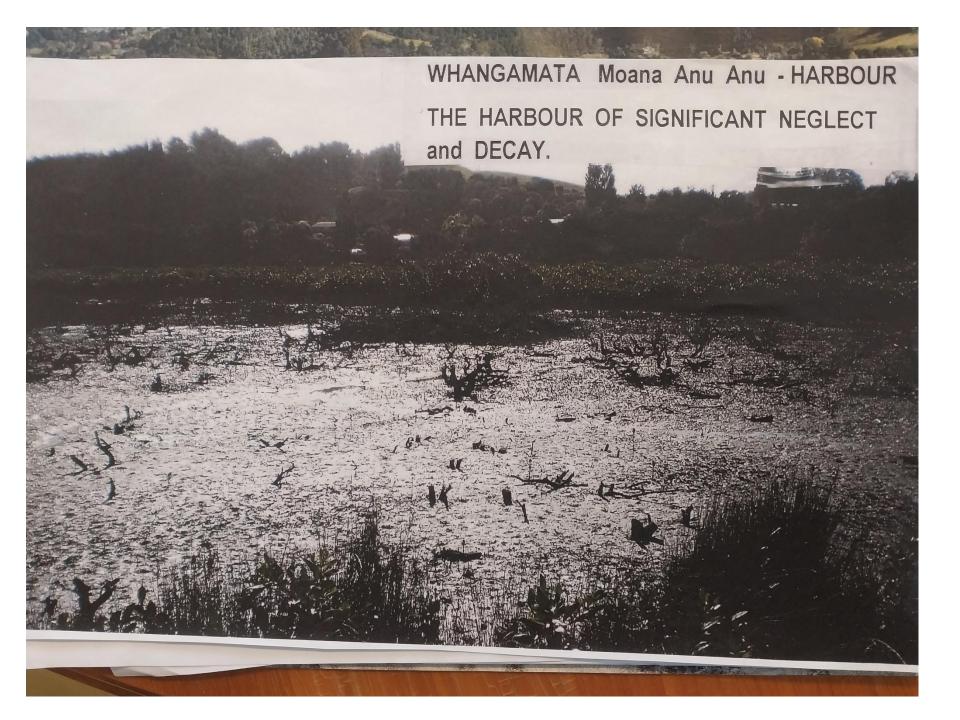
Figure 1: Aerial view of Whangamata Harbour and the extent of area occupied by mangroves in 1944 (white), 1978 (blue) and 2002 (orange). Figure: Waikato Regional Council.

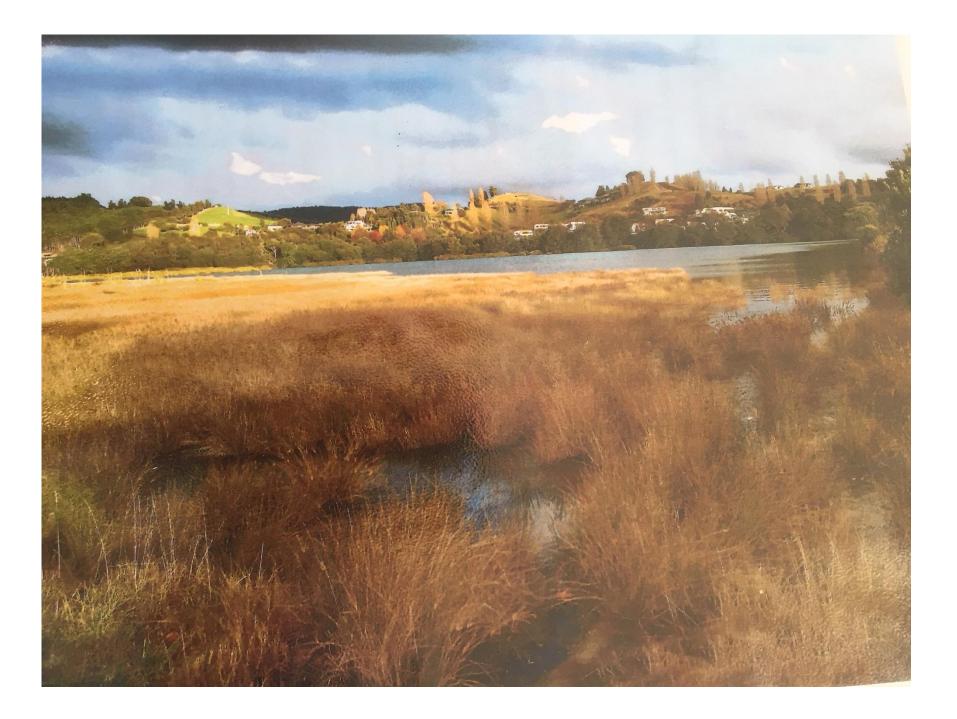


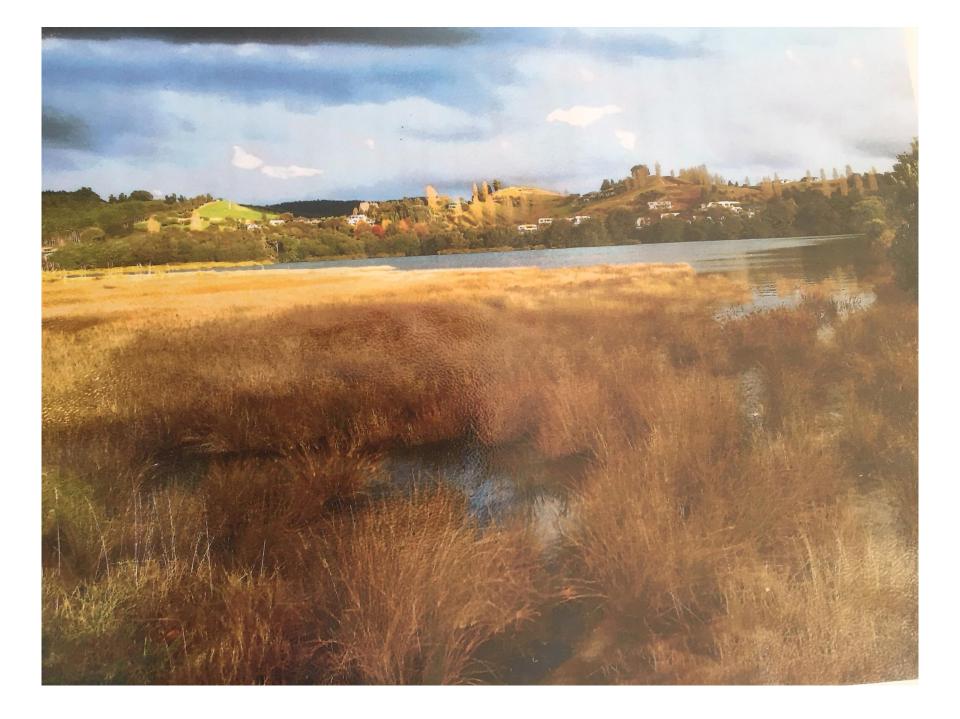


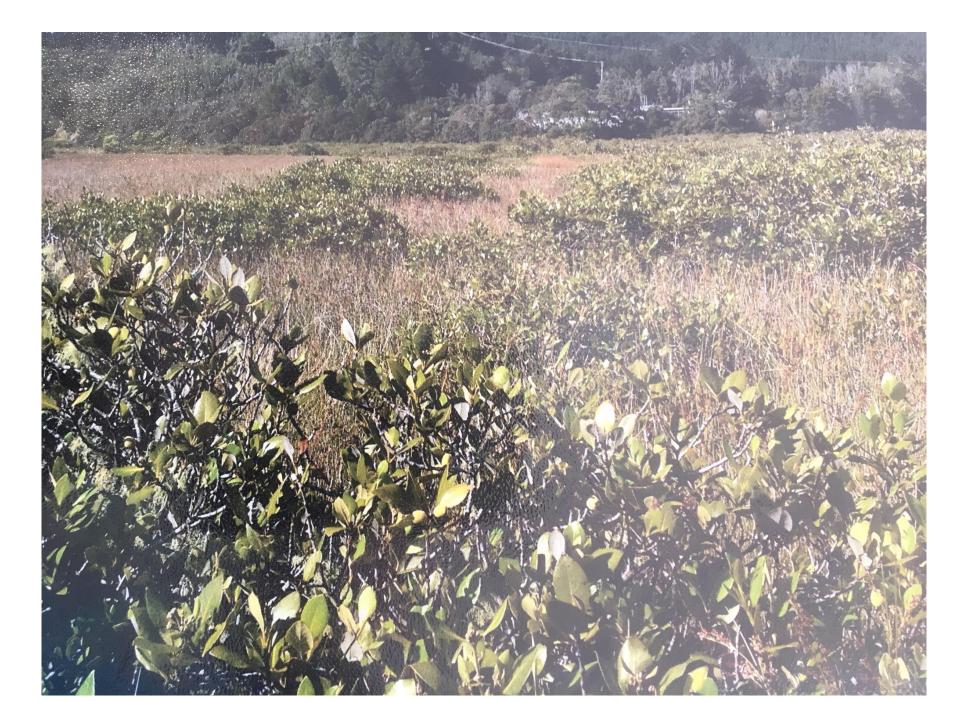


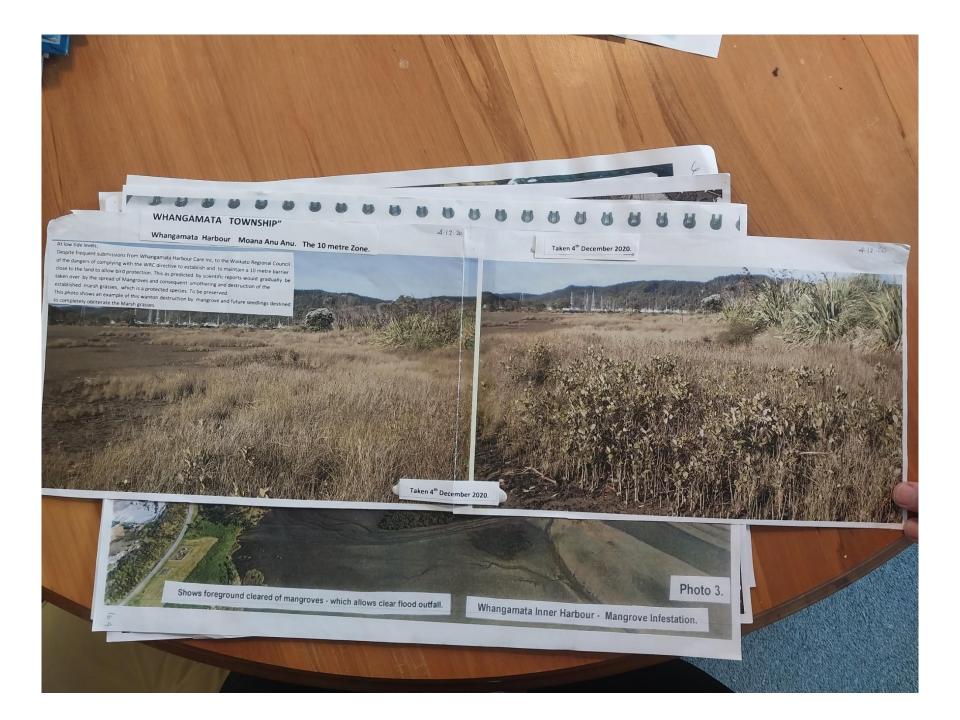


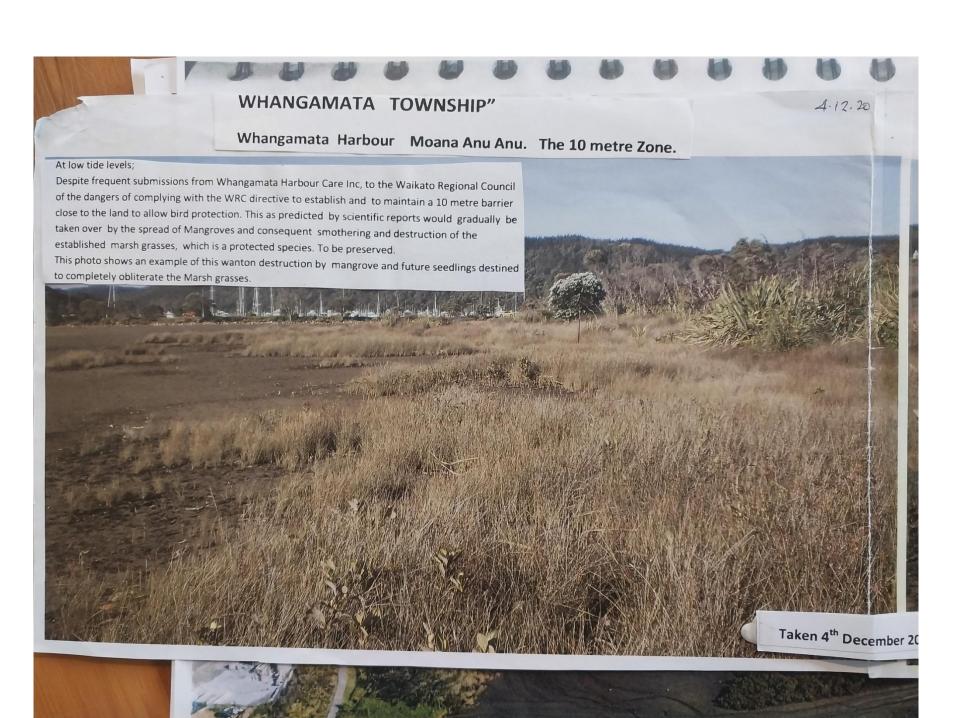


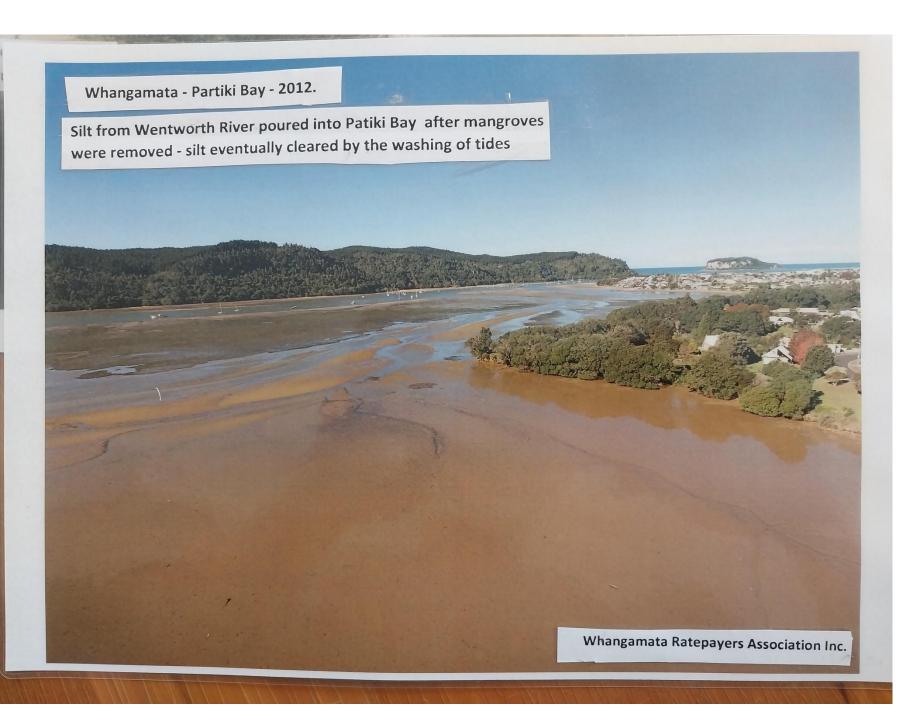












Taken 4<sup>th</sup> December 2020.

4.12.20



Also shows Wentworth River outlet, top right, which used to contain areas of traditional saltmarsh, are now covered with mangroves due to nutrient feed sediment inflows from the hinterland. Whangamata Ratepayers Association Inc.











