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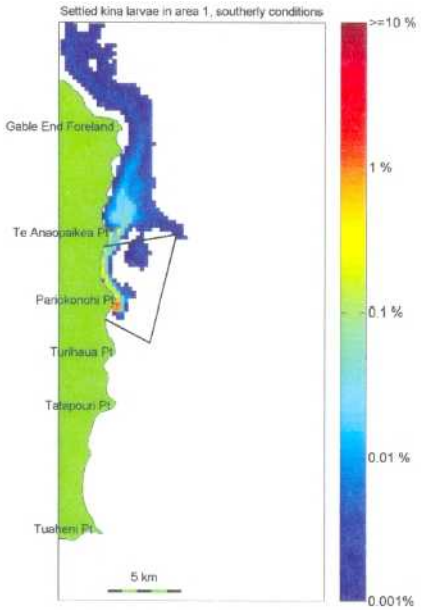
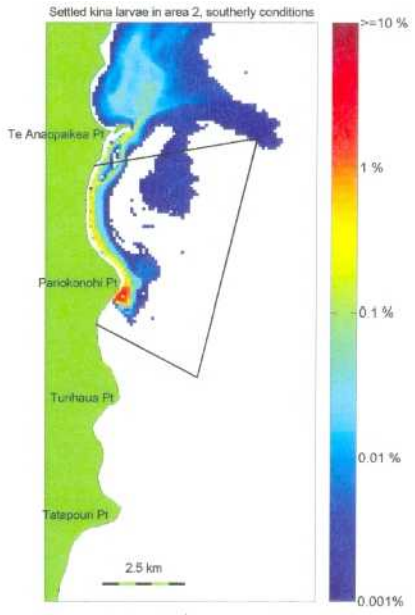
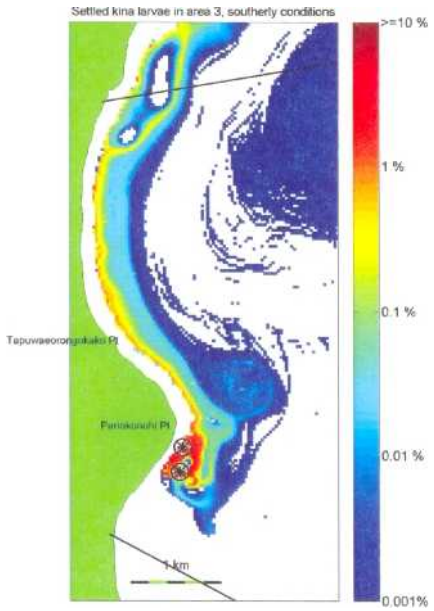
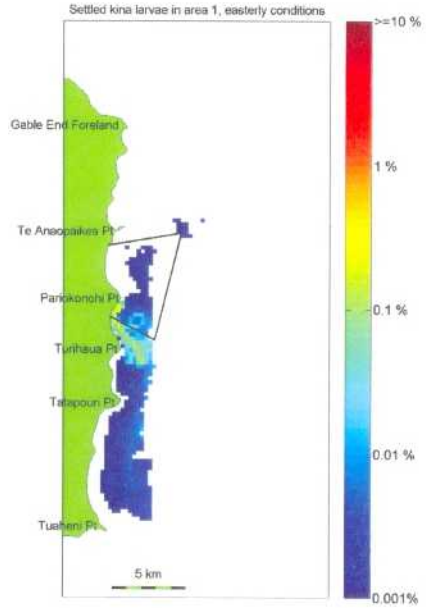
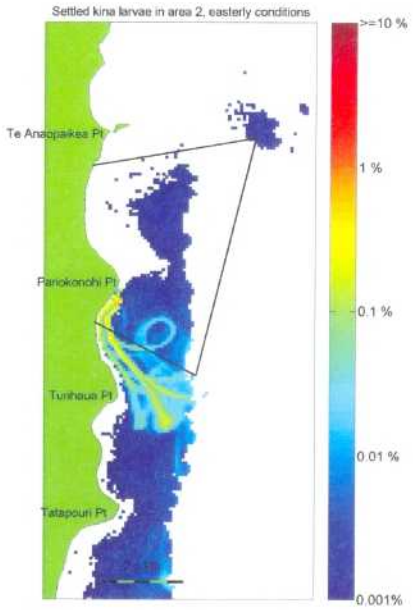


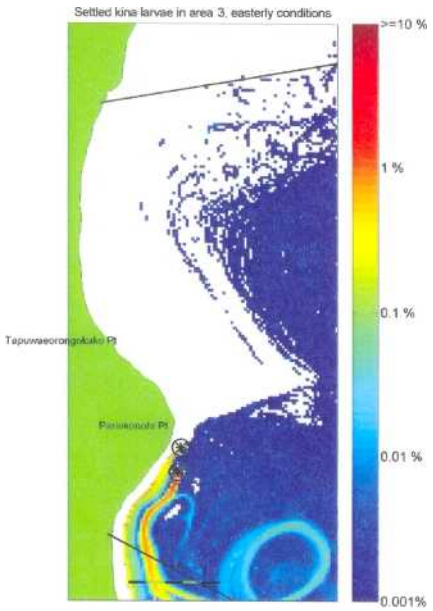




Settled kina larvae percentage during southerly storm conditions. *Larval supply* is mapped out to the specified recruitment depth of 30m. Larval transport to the northeast occurs due to the prevailing currents. Larvae released at Pariokonohi Point are swept along the coast to Te Anaopaikea Point, but are ejected further offshore to the north, as alongshore currents are deflected offshore by Whangara Island. Larvae settle beyond Gable End Foreland and assumedly outside the outer model domain. Circular patterns observed in Area 3 are caused by settlement of larvae caught in localised eddies.

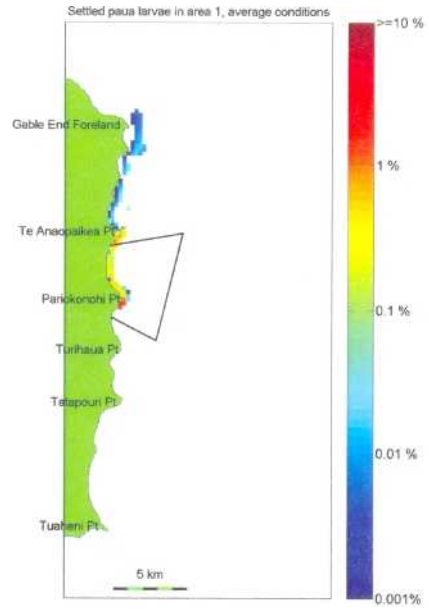


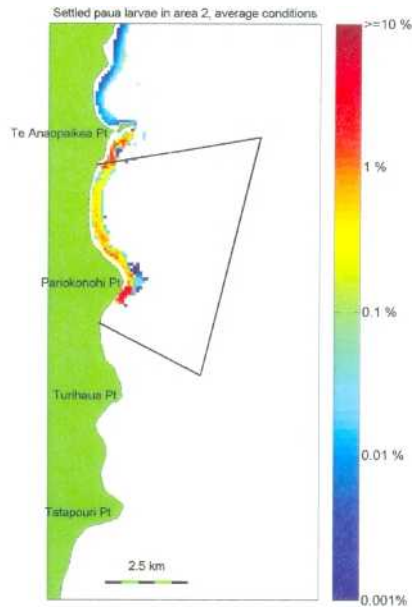


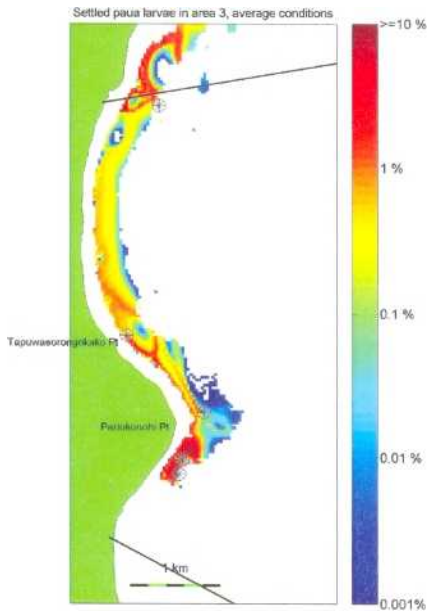


Settled kina larvae percentage during easterly storm conditions. Larval transport to the southwest occurs due to the prevailing currents. Larvae released at Pariokonohi Point are swept offshore and along the coast to reach Tuaheni Point. *Larval supply* is mapped out to the specified recruitment depth of 30 m. Spiral patterns are caused by settlement of larvae caught in localised eddies.

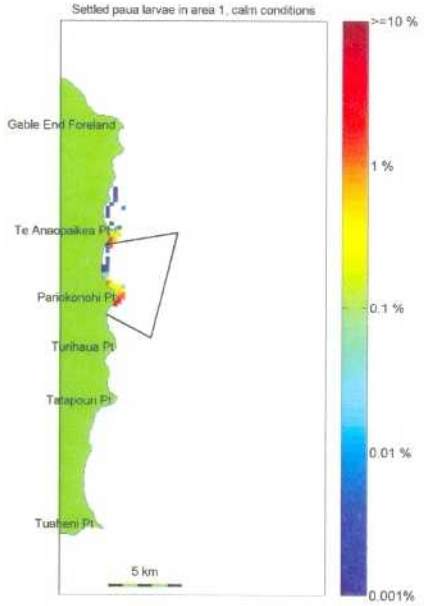
7.3 Paua (≤ 5 m depth)

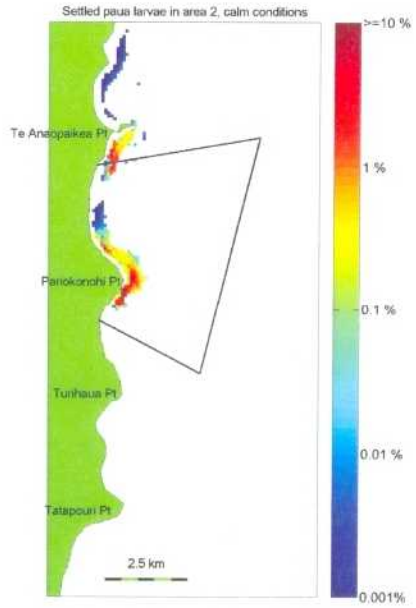


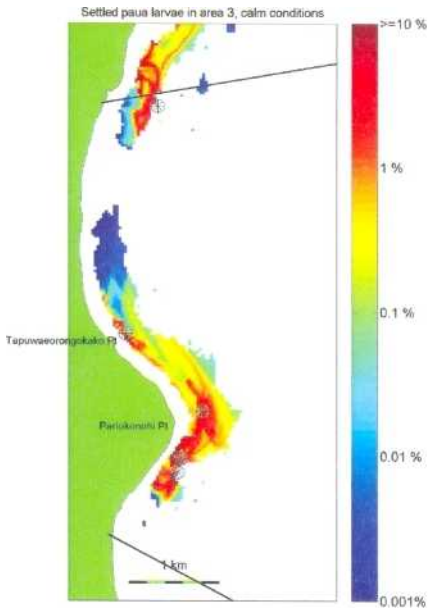




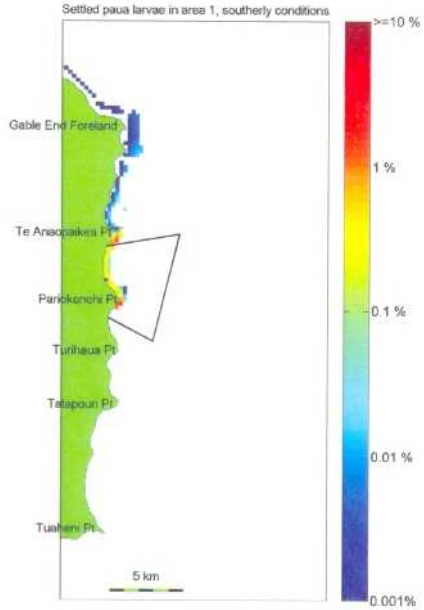
Settled paua larvae percentage during average conditions. Larval transport to the northeast occurs in the prevailing currents. *Larval supply* is mapped out to the specified recruitment depth of 5 m below low tide. Larvae released at Pariokonohi Point and Hinematikotai Rocks are swept northeast to reach Gable End Foreland. There is an obvious drop in larval numbers past Whangara Island, as many larvae are transported offshore and away from suitable recruitment habitat. Circular patterns observed in Area 3 are caused by settlement of larvae caught in localised eddies.

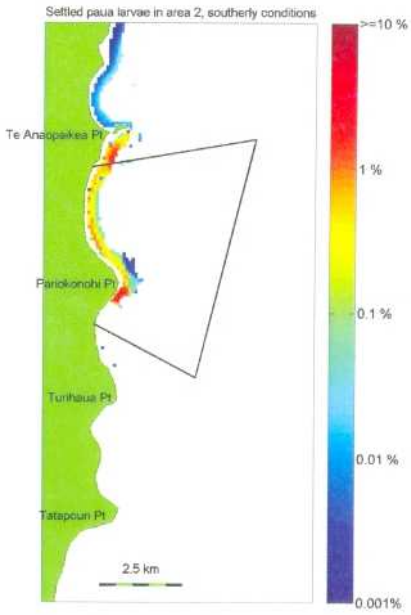


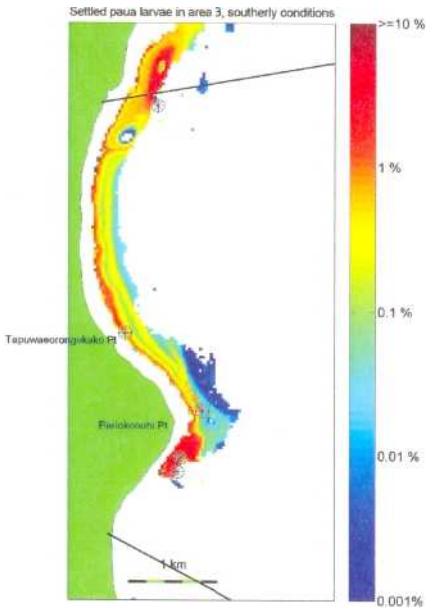




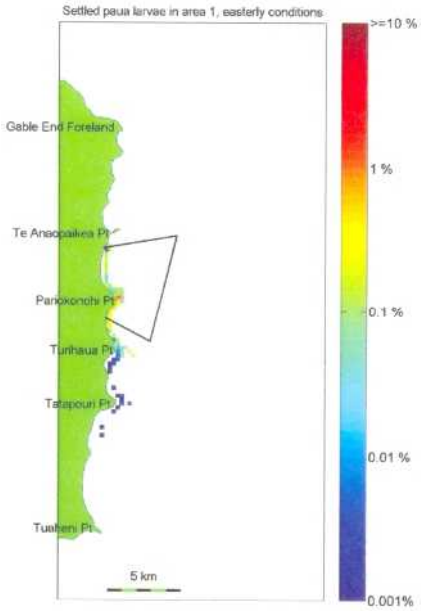
Settled paua larvae percentage during calm conditions. Larval transport to the northeast is driven by asymmetry of the tidal flow with the local bathymetry, but there is significantly less dispersion than during average conditions. *Larval supply* is mapped out to the specified recruitment depth of 5 m below low tide. Paua larvae reach further north during calm conditions than other species because they have a release site on the Hinematikotai Rocks at the northern end of the reserve.

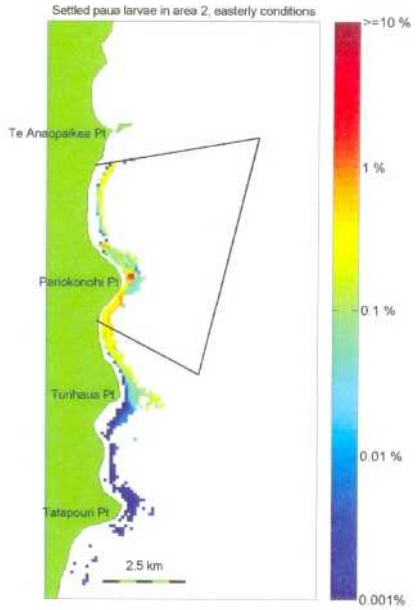


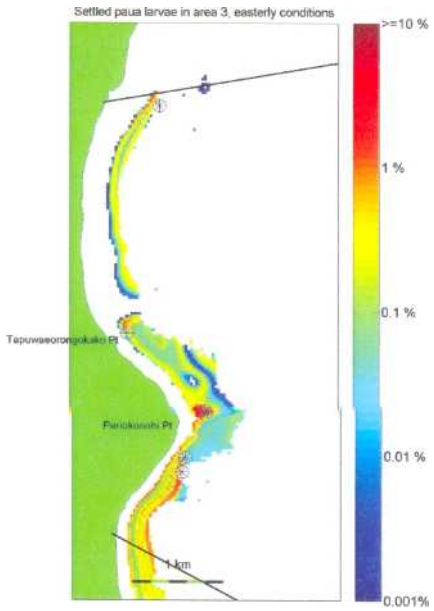




Settled paua larvae percentage during southerly storm conditions. Larval transport to the northeast occurs in the prevailing currents, to beyond Gable End Foreland. *Larval supply* is mapped out to the specified recruitment depth of 5 m below low tide. There is an obvious drop in larval numbers past Whangara Island, as many larvae are transported offshore and away from suitable recruitment habitat. Circular patterns observed in Area 3 are caused by settlement of larvae caught in localised eddies.







Settled paua larvae percentage during easterly conditions. Larval transport to the southwest occurs in the prevailing currents, to beyond Tatapouri Point. *Larval supply* is mapped out to the specified recruitment depth of 5 m below low tide. There is an obvious drop in larval numbers past Turihaua Point, as many larvae are transported offshore and away from suitable recruitment habitat, or settle on Turihaua Point. Circular patterns observed in Area 3 are caused by settlement of larvae caught in localised eddies.

Continue to next file: MCU10d.pdf