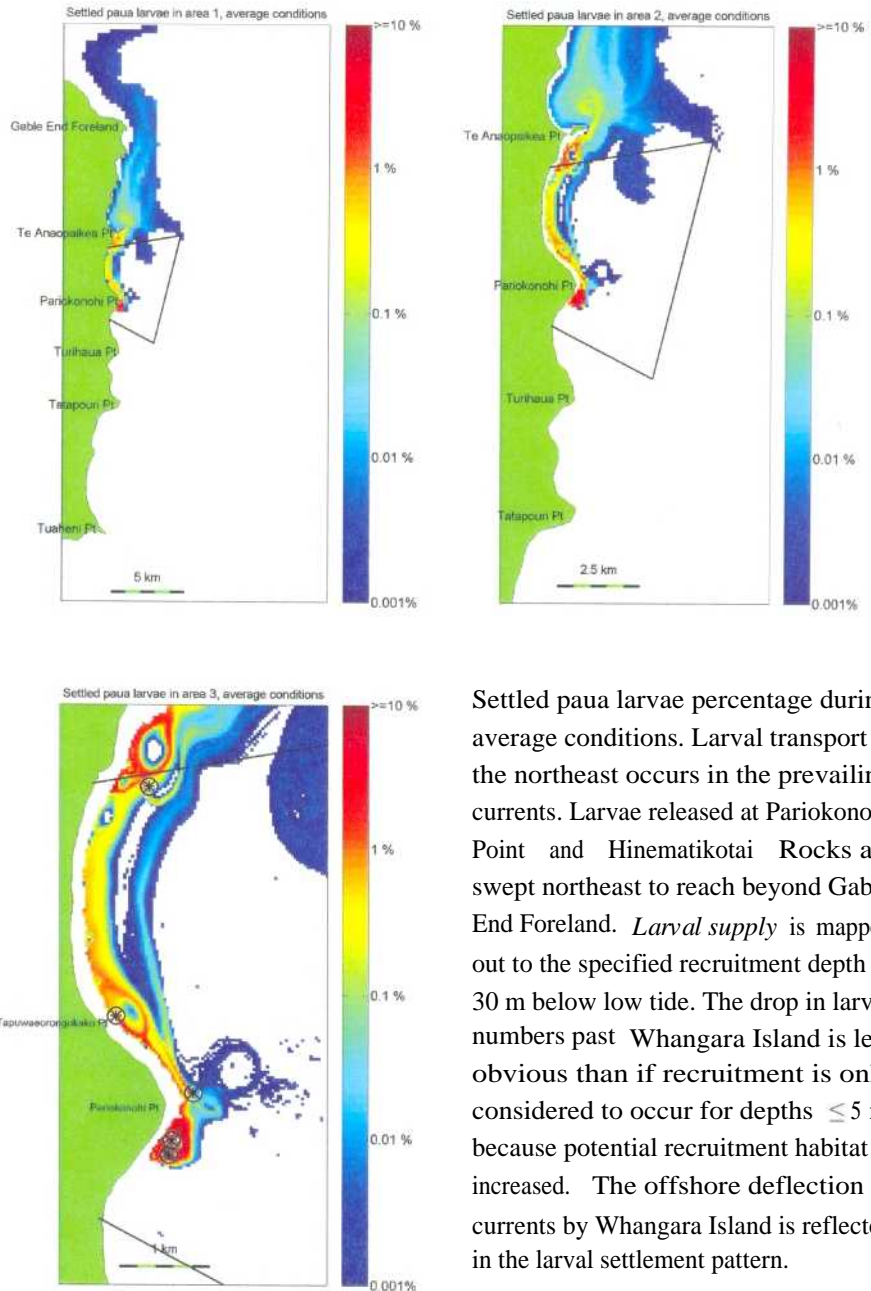
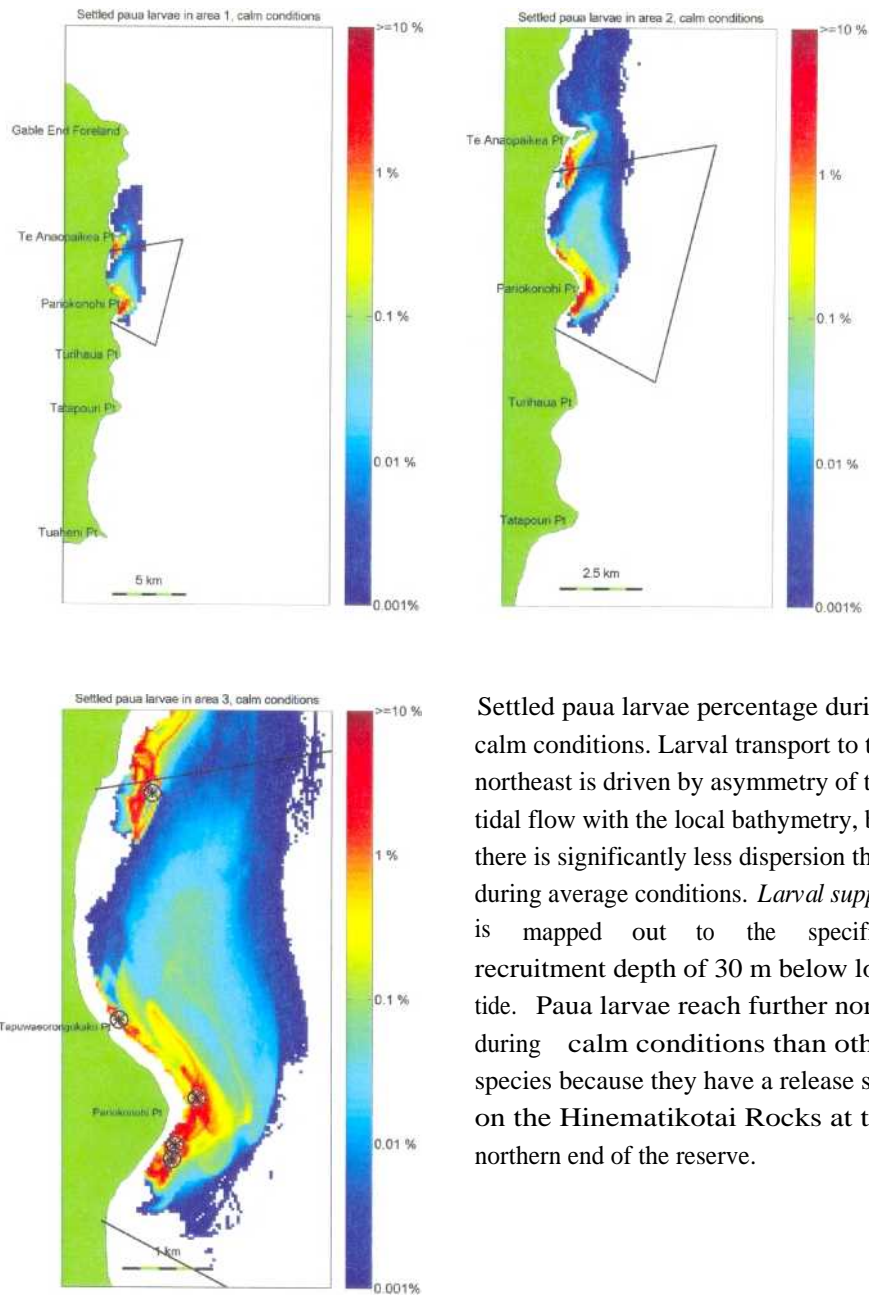


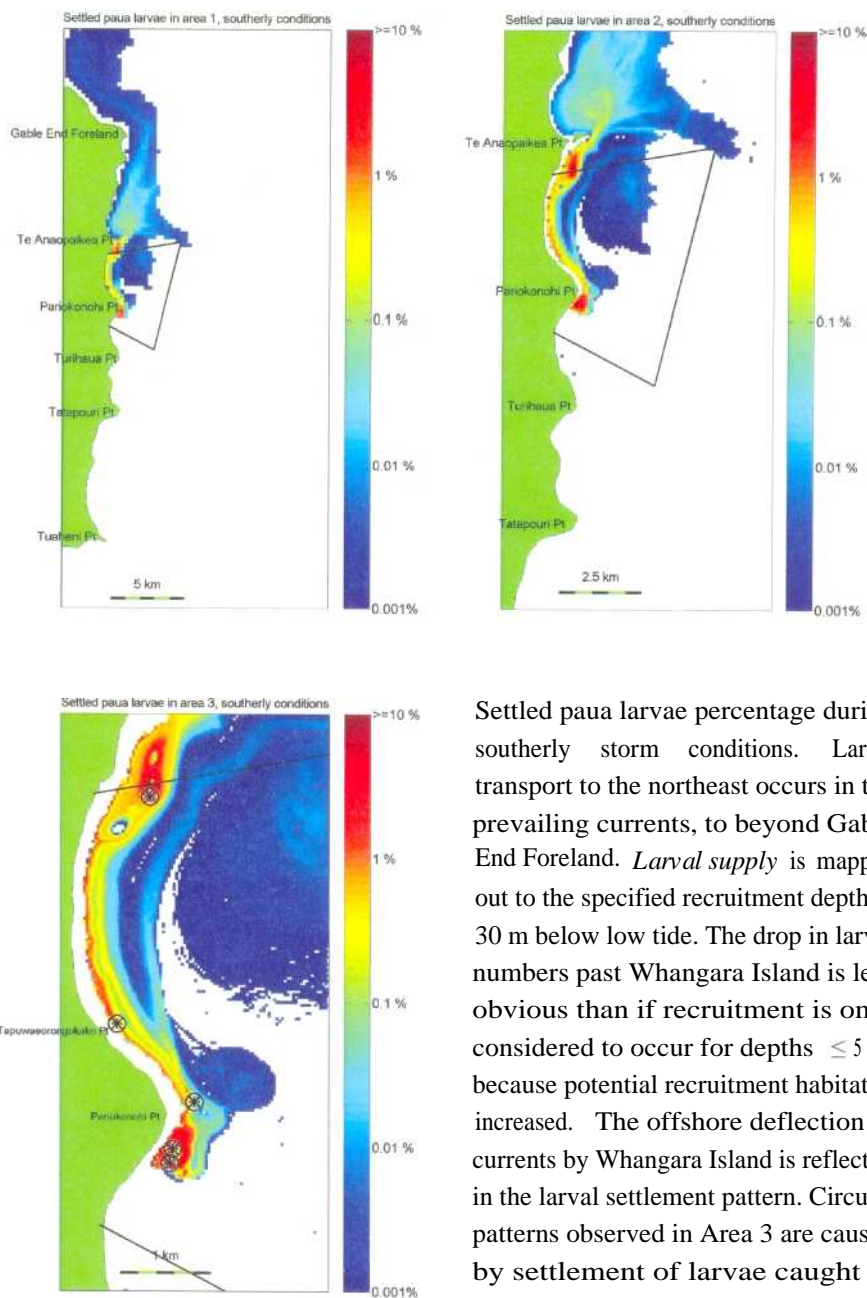
7.4 Paua (all depths)



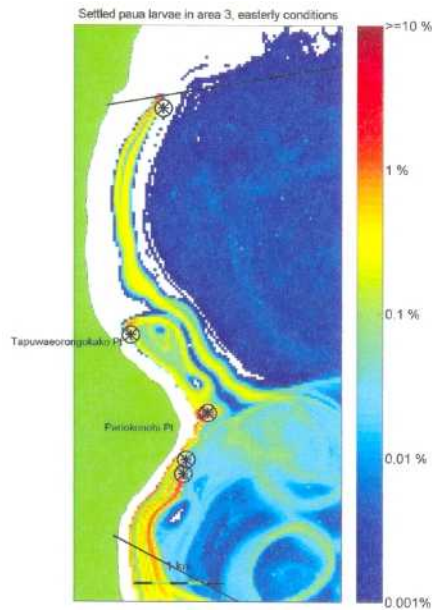
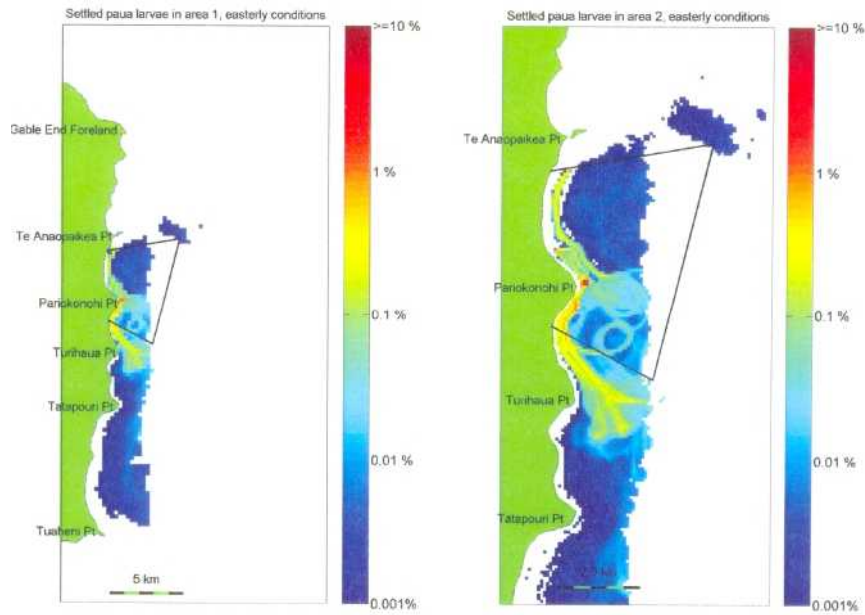
Settled paua larvae percentage during average conditions. Larval transport to the northeast occurs in the prevailing currents. Larvae released at Pariokonohi Point and Hinematikotai Rocks are swept northeast to reach beyond Gable End Foreland. *Larval supply* is mapped out to the specified recruitment depth of 30 m below low tide. The drop in larval numbers past Whangara Island is less obvious than if recruitment is only considered to occur for depths ≤ 5 m, because potential recruitment habitat is increased. The offshore deflection of currents by Whangara Island is reflected in the larval settlement pattern.



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 30 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.

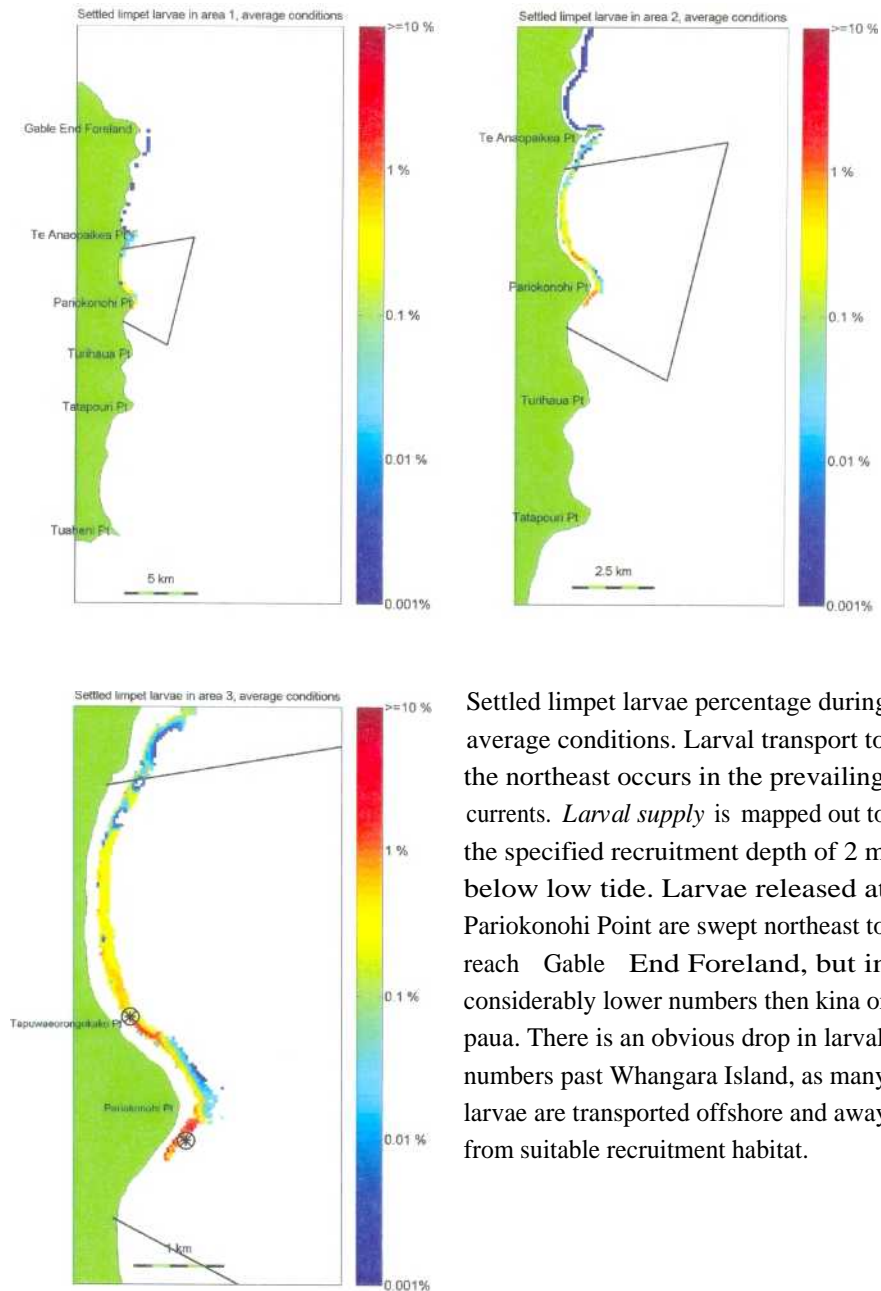


Settled paua larvae percentage during southerly storm conditions. Larval transport to the northeast occurs in the prevailing currents, to beyond Gable End Foreland. *Larval supply* is mapped out to the specified recruitment depth of 30 m below low tide. The drop in larval numbers past Whangara Island is less obvious than if recruitment is only considered to occur for depths ≤ 5 m, because potential recruitment habitat is increased. The offshore deflection of currents by Whangara Island is reflected in the larval settlement pattern. Circular patterns observed in Area 3 are caused by settlement of larvae caught in localised wave-induced eddies.

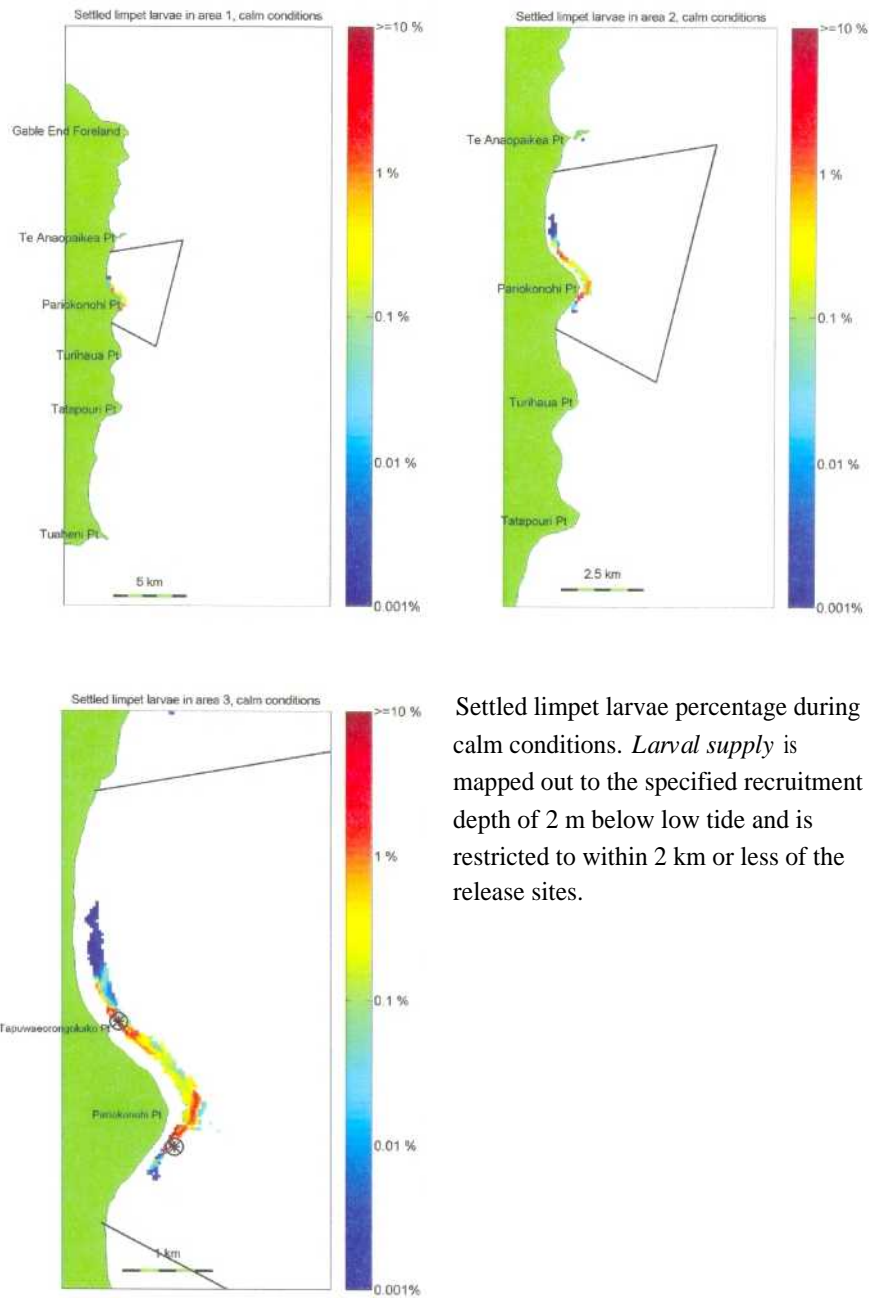


Settled paua larvae percentage during easterly conditions. Larval transport to the southwest occurs in the prevailing currents, to Tuaheni Point. Larval supply is mapped out to the specified recruitment depth of 30 m below low tide. The mapped dispersal range is considerably than when recruitment was only considered to occur for depths ≤ 5 m, because potential recruitment habitat is increased. There is still 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.

7.5 Limpet



Settled limpet 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 2 m below low tide. Larvae released at Pariokonohi Point are swept northeast to reach Gable End Foreland, but in considerably lower numbers than kina or paua. There is an obvious drop in larval numbers past Whangara Island, as many larvae are transported offshore and away from suitable recruitment habitat.



Settled limpet larvae percentage during calm conditions. *Larval supply* is mapped out to the specified recruitment depth of 2 m below low tide and is restricted to within 2 km or less of the release sites.