Technical Memorandum



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Project Manager Reid Forrest

Company: Nelson City Council SLR Consulting NZ

cc: Rob Lieffering Date: 2 November 2023

Project No. 840.V30037.00000

RE: Bivalve Shellfish Surveys

Nelson Wastewater Treatment Plant

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1.0 Introduction

SLR Consulting NZ Limited (**SLR**) was engaged to undertake bivalve shellfish surveys as part of the assessment of environmental effects (**AEE**) for the reconsenting of the Nelson Wastewater Treatment Plant (**WWTP**). The surveys were carried out to examine whether bivalve shellfish were present at ten sites that had been modelled as part of the Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessments (**QMRA**) included in the AEE. We understand that the sites selected for the QMRA were primarily selected because primary and secondary contact recreational activities (e.g. swimming, surfing, kayaking, windsurfing etc.) occurred there. The QMRA also estimated the risks associated with consumption of uncooked bivalve shellfish¹ by the public, however no field assessments had been made at these sites to determine whether bivalve shellfish were present. Intertidal/shallow subtidal and subtidal surveys were therefore designed to target potential kaimoana bivalve shellfish species such as blue mussels, green-lipped mussels, ribbed mussels, Pacific oysters, dredge/flat oysters, scallops, pipi, and cockles.

2.0 Methods

Ten sites included in the QMRA were requested to be surveyed (**Table 1**, **Figure 1**, **Figure 2**, and **Figure 3**). Intertidal/shallow subtidal surveys were undertaken at all ten sites, and subtidal surveys were undertaken at five of these ten sites (**Table 1**). The intertidal/shallow subtidal surveys targeted potential kaimoana bivalve shellfish species such as blue mussels, green-lipped mussels, ribbed mussels, Pacific oysters, pipi, and cockles. The subtidal surveys were carried out to check whether scallops, dredge/flat oysters, or mussels were present in predominately soft sediment habitats at these sites.

All surveys were carried out by marine scientists experienced in ecological surveys who are also Worksafe-approved occupational scientific divers. Surveys of the intertidal/shallow subtidal were carried out by walking along the shoreline during low tide, or by snorkelling from a vessel during low- to mid-tide. Surveys in subtidal habitats were undertaken by divers using SCUBA, utilising a vessel to access the sites.

The intertidal/shallow subtidal surveys at Snapper Point, Akersten Street, Seafarers Memorial, and Magazine Point coincided with a low tide of 0.4 m above Chart Datum (**CD**) on 29 September 2023, and the first survey at Tahunanui Beach was done during a low tide

¹ Bivalve shellfish are filter feeders and these types of shellfish can accumulate bacteria and viruses in their flesh. It should be noted that kaimoana shellfish such as paua and kina are not filter feeders.

of 0.3 m above CD on 2 October 2023. Intertidal/shallow subtidal surveys for most of the remaining sites were completed during the dive surveys on 23 October 2023 where the low tide was approaching neap tide (1.4 m above CD). Due to this smaller tide the low-shore zone at these sites was also snorkeled. The intertidal/shallow subtidal survey at Glenduan was completed on 29 October 2023.

During the intertidal surveys, the area was surveyed by proceeding along the shoreline, noting and photographing the general areas and different species observed, with particular attention paid to any kaimoana bivalve shellfish species. If these species were observed, the habitat they occurred in, semi-qualitative relative abundances (abundant, common, occasional, rare) and approximate sizes were noted. At sites with soft sediment habitats, the presence of infaunal bivalve shellfish species (that usually occur within the sediments, e.g. pipi, cockles) were examined. Sand was excavated to an approximate depth of 25 cm, within a surface area of approximately 20 cm by 20 cm, and the excavated material was sieved over an 8 mm mesh to retain the larger material. This material was examined and if live bivalves were observed, they were identified to the nearest group, counted, and measured.

For the subtidal surveys, scientific divers descended to the seabed at each site and swam a pattern of ~ 50 m x 50 m x 50 m, before ascending. During each dive, photos and notes were taken on the substrate type (mud / sand / cobble / boulder / bedrock), the taxa observed, and relative abundances. If shell hash was observed, the diver dug into the sand to see if any live bivalves were present as infauna.

Table 1 List of sites surveyed, depth zone (intertidal/shallow subtidal and/or subtidal) and date of survey.

Site		Intertidal/shallow subtidal date surveyed	Subtidal date surveyed
Cable Bay		23/10/23	23/10/23
Glenduan		29/10/23	23/10/23
Snapper Point		29/09/23	23/10/23
900 m SW of Outfa	all	23/10/23	23/10/23
Outside Boulder B	ank	23/10/23	23/10/23
The Cut#	North	23/10/23	Not surveyed
	Haulashore	23/10/23	Not surveyed
Akersten Street	Akersten Street		Not surveyed
Seafarers Memorial		29/09/23	Not surveyed
Magazine Point		29/09/23	Not surveyed
Tahunanui Beach		02/10/23 and 23/10/23	Not surveyed

^{# &#}x27;The Cut' is the main entrance to Port Nelson and Nelson Haven located between the southern end of the Boulder Bank and the northern end of Haulashore Island. This site was divided into two subsites, one on the northern part of the channel (The Cut – North) and one on the southern part, being Haulashore Island (The Cut – Haulashore). The survey at The Cut – Haulashore was undertaken on the southern side of the rock/concrete training wall that extends in a northwest direction from Haulashore Island into Tasman Bay (refer **Figure 3**).



Figure 1 Overview Map of Survey sites. Yellow lines are intertidal/shallow subtidal areas surveyed and yellow/black points are start points for the subtidal surveys.

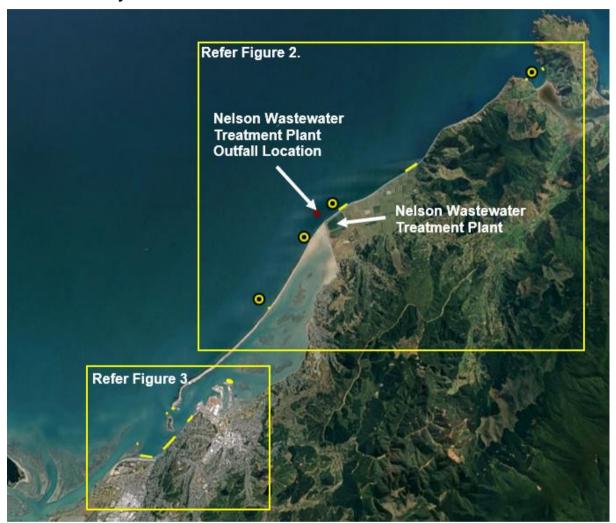
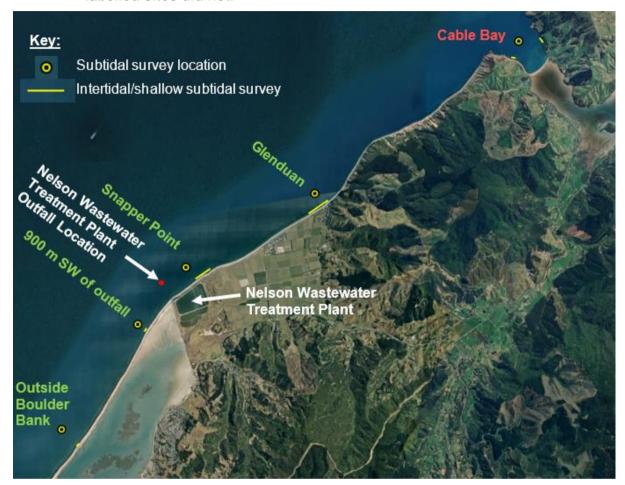




Figure 2 Survey sites near the NWWTP. Yellow lines are intertidal/shallow subtidal areas surveyed and yellow/black points are start points for the subtidal surveys. Red labelled sites had kaimoana bivalve shellfish present, green labelled sites did not.





bivalve survey 20231102.docx

Figure 3 Survey sites around Nelson City. Yellow lines are intertidal/shallow subtidal areas surveyed. Red labelled sites had kaimoana bivalve shellfish present.



3.0 Results

Summary descriptions of the substrate types and any kaimoana bivalve shellfish observed at each site are included in **Table 2**, with representative photographs in **Figure 4** to **Figure 13**, and lists of other taxa encountered included as **Appendix A**.

The main kaimoana bivalve shellfish observed across the sites were encountered in the intertidal zone and included blue and green-lipped mussels (*Mytilus galloprovincialis* and *Perna canaliculus*, respectively) and Pacific oysters (*Magallana gigas*). Blue mussels, green-lipped mussels, and Pacific oysters were found in intertidal areas at Cable Bay, The Cut, Seafarers Memorial, and Magazine Point. Pacific oysters and a single green-lipped mussel were observed at Akersten Street.

While little black mussels (*Xenostrobus pulex*) were observed at several of the sites, this species is not considered to be a kaimoana species due to its very small size and is not included in **Table 1**. Ribbed mussels (*Aulacomya maoriana*) are known to be kaimoana, but were not observed at any of the sites.

Low numbers of small pipi (*Paphies australis*) and cockles (*Austrovenus stutchburyi*) were excavated from in the soft sediment habitat at the end of Akersten Street, and a small number of pipi were found at Tahunanui Beach. Extensive areas of cockle and pipi shell



hash were observed at Akersten Street, possibly suggesting the presence of shellfish beds nearby (possibly in other parts of Nelson Haven or deeper subtidal), or possibly existing historically in this area. The area had significant soft sand deposits which appeared to be highly mobile – which could result in shellfish beds becoming covered/uncovered.

No scallops (*Pecten novaezelandiae*) were observed in any of the subtidal surveys, but two horse mussels (*Atrina zelandica*) were present at Cable Bay. New Zealand geoduck shell valves were observed amongst shell hash at Cable Bay, but an attempt to excavate a live individual from a suspected siphon hole was unsuccessful. Window oysters (*Pododesmus (Monia) zelandicus*) were present on boulders at Glenduan, Snapper Point, Outside Boulder Bank, and Seafarers Memorial sites, but this species is not generally considered to be collected as kaimoana² and as such has not been included in **Table 1**.

Table 2 Descriptions of habitats at sites and kaimoana bivalve shellfish observed in intertidal/shallow subtidal and subtidal zones. Other taxa observed are listed in Appendix A.

Site Bivalve shellfish kaimoana present/ absent	Intertidal/shallow subtidal	Subtidal
Cable Bay Kaimoana bivalve shellfish present	North: Cobble, boulders, and reef habitats. Clumps of blue mussels relatively common in the mid shore (30-50 mm). Green-lipped mussels rare (only two observed, 40 mm size). Pacific oysters (30-60 mm) common, mostly on the high shore. South: Cobble, boulders. Clumps of blue mussels (30-50 mm) occasional to common. Green-lipped mussels rare (only one observed, 40 mm size).	Muddy sand ripples, changing into clean sand ripples. Two live horse mussels observed, and many horse mussel shells also present. New Zealand geoduck shell valves were observed amongst shell hash, but an attempt to excavate a live individual from a suspected siphon hole was unsuccessful. Visibility: ~6 m.
Glenduan Kaimoana bivalve shellfish absent	Cobble/boulder habitat. No live kaimoana bivalve shellfish observed.	Boulders interspersed with sand. Some dog cockle shells present, but no live cockles observed when digging into the sediment. No live kaimoana bivalve shellfish observed. Visibility ~4 m.

² Window oysters are a member of the Anomiidae family and according to Wikipedia the flesh of members of this family is unpleasantly bitter and not eaten (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anomiidae).



Site Bivalve shellfish kaimoana present/absent	Intertidal/shallow subtidal	Subtidal
Snapper Point Kaimoana bivalve shellfish absent	Cobble/boulder habitat. No live kaimoana bivalve shellfish observed.	Cobble and boulder interspersed with sand. No live kaimoana bivalve shellfish observed. Visibility ~3 m.
900 m SW of Outfall Kaimoana bivalve shellfish absent	Cobble/boulder habitat. No live kaimoana bivalve shellfish observed.	Sand ripple, with occasional cobble/boulders. No live kaimoana bivalve shellfish observed. Visibility ~2 m.
Outside Boulder Bank Kaimoana bivalve shellfish absent	Cobble/boulder habitat. No live kaimoana bivalve shellfish observed.	Boulders in shallow areas, changing to sand. Small shell hash but no live kaimoana bivalve shellfish observed. Visibility ~1.5 m.
The Cut Kaimoana bivalve shellfish present	North: Boulder rip-rap wall. Pacific oysters common (40-60 mm). Blue mussels (40-50 mm) common in clumps, but green-lipped mussels less abundant (40-70 mm). Haulashore: Boulder rip-rap wall. Pacific oysters common (30-90 mm), with larger individuals closer to Haulashore Island. Occasional clumps of blue mussels (40-50 mm).	Not surveyed
Akersten Street Kaimoana bivalve shellfish present	Rip-rap wall, changing to soft muddy sand. Occasional Pacific oysters (50-70 mm) on rock, along with a single green-lipped mussel (70 mm). A few (<10 individuals) small pipi (30-45 mm) and cockles (15-30 mm) sampled in the muddy sand. Extensive cockle and pipi shell hash suggestive of nearby and/or historic shellfish beds was present.	Not surveyed
Seafarers Memorial Kaimoana bivalve shellfish present	Piles, steps, rip-rap, cobble, and seawall habitats. Pacific oysters were common on the piles, rip-rap and seawall (30-70 mm). Blue mussels were common on the memorial wharf steps and on the piles of 'The Boathouse' building (up to 100 mm). Green-lipped mussels were rare, with only a few individuals observed on the memorial wharf steps, 'The Boathouse' piles, and on cobble near the 'Boat Shed Café' building (up to 120 mm).	Not surveyed



Site Bivalve shellfish kaimoana present/ absent	Intertidal/shallow subtidal	Subtidal
Magazine Point Kaimoana bivalve shellfish present	Seawall, cobble, sand, bedrock reef habitats. Occasional Pacific oysters (50-60 mm) on the seawall and bedrock reef. Blue mussels common on the reef, with larger mussels higher on the shore, and smaller individuals lower on the shore (50-100 mm). Greenlipped mussels were occasional to common on the reef (30-100 mm). Two groups of people were observed collecting shellfish on the shore. One group had several bags of mussels and on questioning, confirmed they were collecting the mussels for consumption. The other group were too far away to be sure of what they were targeting, but were collecting from the rocky reef habitat (rather than from the soft sediment habitat). Three small (25-30 mm) purple sunset shells (<i>Gari stangeri</i>) excavated from a soft sediment habitat, but no pipi or cockles were observed.	Not surveyed
Tahunanui Beach Kaimoana bivalve shellfish present	Sand with some shell hash. A small number (3) of juvenile (10-35 mm) pipi were sampled along the beachfront, and a two larger pipi 30-35 mm) were sampled from the more mobile sands present on the spit.	Not surveyed

Figure 4 Cable Bay: top, intertidal/shallow subtidal general habitat views of north (left) and south (right) sites; middle and bottom left, Pacific oysters and blue mussel clumps; bottom right, subtidal horse mussel.







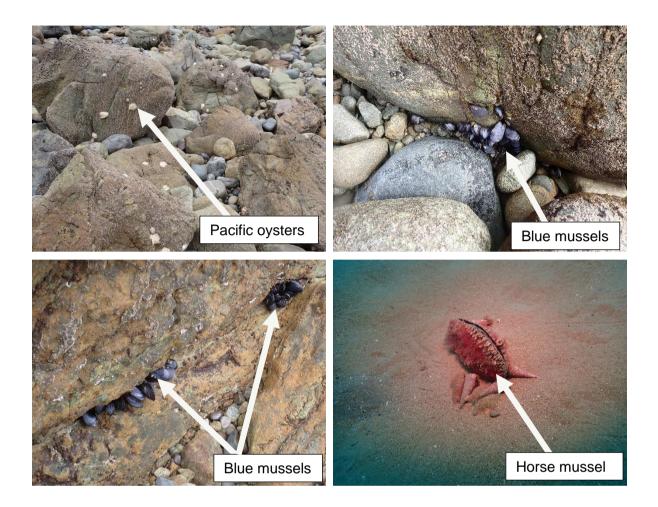




Figure 5 Glenduan: Top, intertidal/shallow subtidal general site view (left) and cobble/boulder habitat (right); middle, subtidal habitat showing window oysters on a boulder (left), and boulders interspersed with sand (right); bottom: unidentified bivalve shell amongst parchment tubeworm tubes (left) and sand ripples (right).

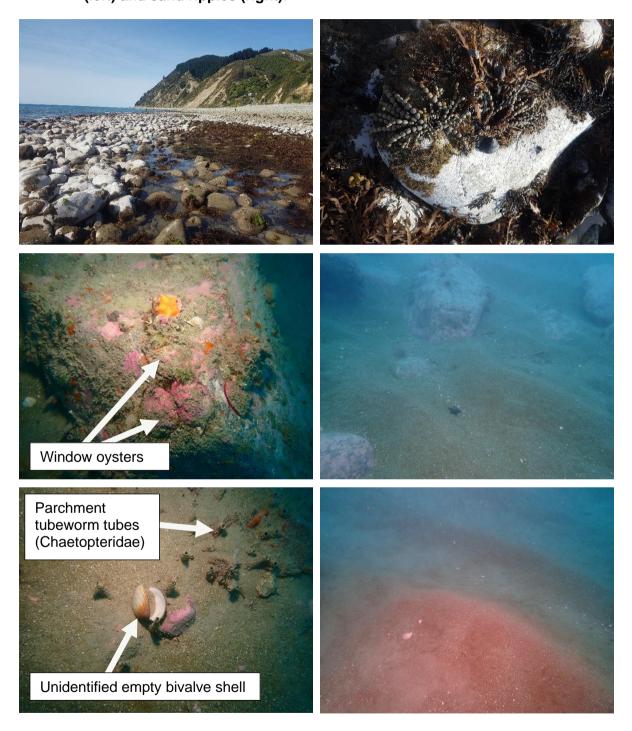




Figure 6 Snapper Point: top, intertidal general habitat view (left) and mobile cobble habitat (right); middle and bottom, subtidal habitat of boulders interspersed with sand, with a variety of epibiota such as sponges, colonial stony corals, anemones, sea stars, sea cucumbers, and macroalgae.





Figure 7 900 m SW of Outfall: top, boulder/cobble habitat in the intertidal/shallow subtidal zone; middle and bottom, subtidal areas with small boulders extending out of the sand, covered in epibiota such as sponges, ascidians, anemones, and red macroalgae.

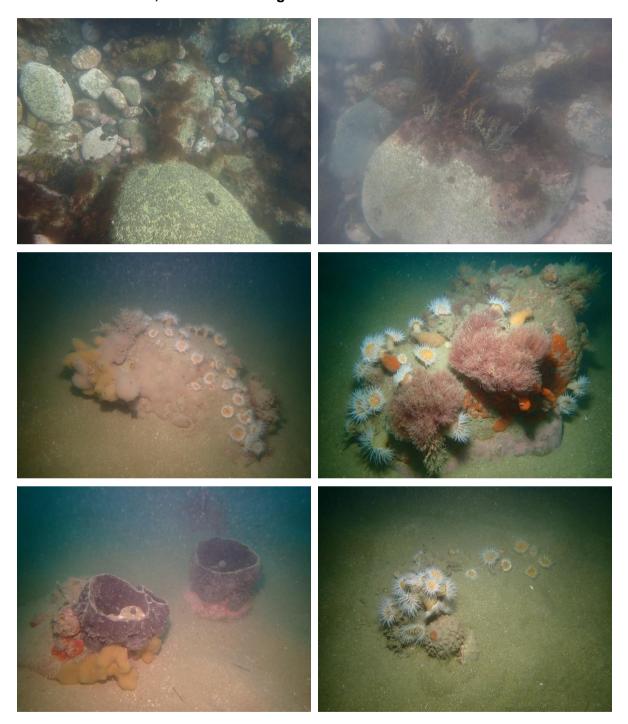




Figure 8 Outside Boulder Bank: top, intertidal/shallow subtidal general view (left)and cobble/boulder habitat (right); middle, subtidal muddy sand with shell hash including scallop shell hash (left); bottom, boulders amongst shell hash, covered in various epibiota including solitary ascidians, sponges, crustose coralline algae, anemones, sea stars, and encrusting bryozoans (right).

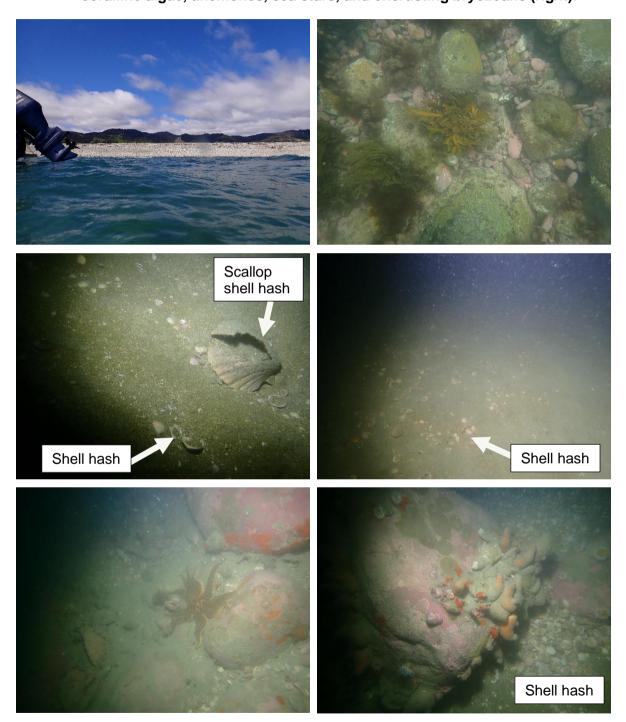




Figure 9 The Cut – North (left) and The Cut – Haulashore (right) general views; middle, Pacific oysters; bottom, mussels.

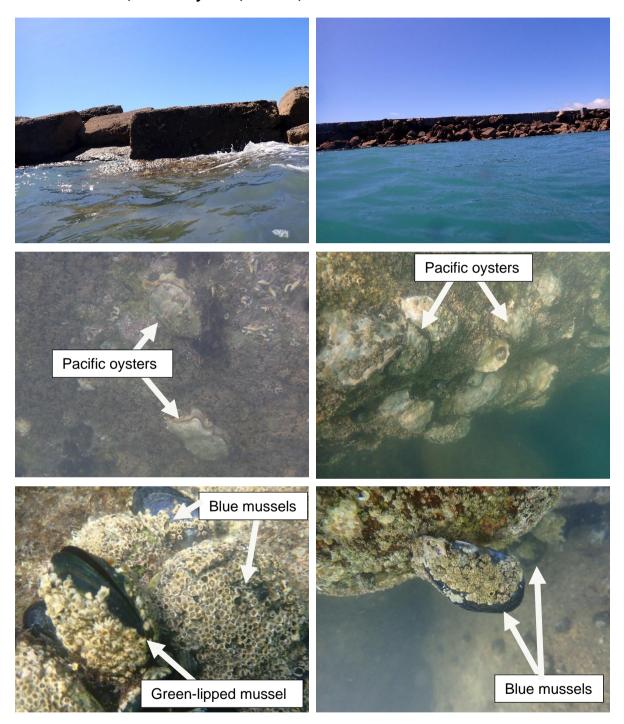




Figure 10 Akersten Street: top, general site view (left), and shell hash covering the low shore (none live) (right); bottom, green-lipped mussel (left) and Pacific oysters (right) on the rip-rap wall.





Figure 11 Seafarers Memorial: top, general views along the shore from Seafarers Memorial towards 'The Boathouse' (left) and along cobble/boulder habitat towards the Boat Shed Café (right); middle, close-up of a pile covered in barnacles, little black mussels and young Pacific oysters (left) and a pile with older Pacific oysters (right); bottom, blue mussels on rip-rap and base of piles (left), and blue mussel and a green-lipped mussel on steps (right).





Figure 12 Magazine Point: top, intertidal/shallow subtidal general habitat views; middle, rock oysters and a dense band and clumps of little black mussels on the seawall; bottom, blue mussels on bedrock reef (left), with close-up showing a green-lipped mussel with blue mussels (right).





Figure 13 Tahunanui Beach: general site view (left), and pipi (right).





4.0 Closure

In summary, kaimoana bivalve shellfish were observed in intertidal and shallow subtidal habitats at Cable Bay, The Cut (at both subsites), Akersten Street, Seafarers Memorial, Magazine Point, and Tahunanui Beach. These kaimoana bivalve shellfish included blue mussels, green-lipped mussels, Pacific oysters, pipi, and cockles in quantities that could potentially be targeted and harvested by the public for consumption.

Regards,

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Appendix A Indices of taxa observed at each site.

Note: these are not biodiversity surveys, rather lists of conspicuous taxa observed when searching for bivalves.

Bivalve Shellfish Surveys Nelson Wastewater Treatment Plant

Nelson City Council



Table A.1 Cable Bay

Zone	Habitat	Taxa	Common name
Intertidal/shallow	Cobble/boulder/reef	Xenostrobus pulex	Little black mussel
subtidal		Chamaesipho spp.	Acorn barnacles
		Serpulidae	Polychaete
		Lunella smaragda	Cat's eye snail
		Diloma aethiops	Spotted top-shell
		Sypharochiton pelliserpentis	Snakeskin chiton
		Haustrum scobina	Oyster borer whelk
		Haustrum haustorium	Brown rock shell (whelk)
		Cellana radians	Radiate limpet
		Cellana ornata	Ornate limpet
		Siphonaria sp.	Siphon limpet
		Haliotis iris	Black foot paua
		Patiriella regularis	Common cushion star
		Stegnaster inflatus	Ambush sea star
		Evechinus chloroticus	Kina
		Mytilus galloprovinciallis	Blue mussel
		Perna canaliculus	Green-lipped mussel
		Magallana gigas	Pacific oyster
		Gelidium sp.	Red alga
		Laurencia thrysifera	Red alga
			Filamentous red algae
		Coralline turf, crustose coralline algae	Coralline algae
		Hormosira banksii	Neptune's necklace
		Cystophora torulosa	Zig-zag weed
		Carpophyllum maschalocarpum	Flapjack
		Scytothamnus australis	Brown alga
		-	Encrusting brown algae
		Colpomenia sp.	Bubble weed
Subtidal (~6 m	Sand	Evechinus chloroticus	Kina
visibility)		Patiriella regularis	Common cushion star
		Coscinasterias muricata	11-armed seastar
		Ophiopsammus maculata	Snake brittle star
		Atrina zelandica	Horse mussel
		Pagurus sp.	Hermit crab
		<u> </u>	Whelks
		Chaetopteridae	Parchment tubeworms
		Maoricolpus roseus	Turret snail
		,	Filamentous red algae



Table A.2 Glenduan

Zone	Habitat	Taxa	Common name
		Chamaesipho spp.	Acorn barnacles
Intertidal/shallow	ntertidal/shallow Cobble/boulder subtidal	Serpulidae	Polychaete
Subtidai		Lunella smaragda	Cat's eye snail
		Coelotrochus viridus	Green top shell
		Cominella virgata	Red-mouthed whelk
		Haustrum haustorium	Brown rock shell (whelk)
		Cellana radians	Radiate limpet
		Cellana stellifera	Star limpet
		Siphonaria sp.	Siphon limpet
		Patelloida corticata	Encrusted limpet
		Haliotis iris	Black foot paua
		Sypharochiton pelliserpentis	Snakeskin chiton
		Stegnaster inflatus	Ambush sea star
		Cosinasterias muricata	11-arm sea star
		Patiriella regularis	Common cushion star
		Stichaster australis	Reef star
		Ophionereis fasciata Evechinus chloroticus	Mottled brittlestar
		EVECNINUS CNIOPOTICUS	Kina
		Detroliathes alongsty:-	Shrimp Blue helf ereb
		Petrolisthes elongatus	Blue half-crab
		Guinusia chabrus	Red rock crab
		Hemigrapsus sexdentatus	Purple rock crab
		Forsterygion sp.	Triplefins
		Gastroscyphus hectoris	Clingfish
		Gelidium sp.	Red alga
		Laurencia thrysifera	Red alga
			Filamentous red algae
		Coralline turf, crustose coralline algae	Coralline algae
		Hormosira banksii	Neptune's necklace
		Cystophora torulosa	Zig-zag weed
		Cystophora retroflexa	Slender zig-zag weed
		Carpophyllum maschalocarpum	Flapjack
		Sargassum sinclairii	Brown alga
		Dictyota sp.	Brown alga
		Encrusting brown alga	Brown alga
		Ulva sp.	Sea lettuce
Subtidal (~4 m	Cobble/boulder	Evechinus chloroticus	Kina
visibility)		Patiriella regularis	Common cushion star
,,		Coscinasterias muricata	11-armed seastar
		Ophiopsammus maculata	Snake brittlestar
		Australostichopus mollis	Sea cucumber
		Stegnaster inflatus	Ambush sea star
		Cryptochonchus porosus	Butterfly chiton
		Chaetopteridae	Parchment tubeworms
		Botrylloides leachii	Compound ascidian
		-	Solitary ascidians
		Ecionemia alata	Grey cup sponge
		Crella incrustans	Red encrusting sponge
		Aaptos globosum	Blue encrusting sponge
		Tethya berquistae	Pink golfball sponge
		Callyspongia ramosa? Dactylia palmata?	Finger sponge
		Culicia rubeola	Colonial stony corals
		Pododesmus (Monia) zelandicus	Window oyster
		Cephaloscyllium isabella	Carpet shark
		Notolabrus celidotus	Spotties
			1 1
		Forstervaion sp.	Triplefins
		Forsterygion sp.	Triplefins Coralline algae
		Forsterygion sp. Coralline turf, crustose coralline algae	Triplefins Coralline algae Red filamentous algae



2 November 2023 SLR Project No.: 840.V30037.0000 SLR Ref No.: SLR Tech Memo Nelson WWTP bivalve survey 20231102.docx

Table A.3 Snapper Point

Zone	Habitat	Taxa	Common name
Intertidal/shallow	Cobble/boulder	Xenostrobus pulex	Little black mussel
subtidal	Copple/boulder	Chamaesipho spp.	Acorn barnacles
		Serpulidae	Polychaete
		Lunella smaragda	Cat's eye snail
		Diloma sp.	Top shell
		Sypharochiton pelliserpentis	Snakeskin chiton
		Haustrum scobina	Oyster borer whelk
		Haustrum haustorium	Brown rock shell (whelk)
		Cellana radians	Radiate limpet
		Haliotis iris	Black foot paua
		Phlyctenactis tuberculosa	Wandering sea anemone
		Corynactis australis	Jewel anemone
		Cosinasterias muricata	11-arm sea star
		Patiriella regularis	Common cushion star
		Evechinus chloroticus	Kina
		Alope spinifrons	Painted shrimp
		Petrolisthes elongatus	Blue half-crab
		Tethya burtoni	Orange golf ball sponge
		Gelidium sp.	Red alga
		Laurencia thrysifera	Red alga Red alga
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		Filamentous red algae	Red alga
		Champia novae-zelandiae	Red alga
		Coralline turf, crustose coralline algae	Coralline algae
		Undaria pinnatifida	Wakame
		Hormosira banksii	Neptune's necklace
		Cystophora torulosa	Zig-zag weed
		Carpophyllum maschalocarpum	Flapjack
		Scytosiphon Iomentaria	Brown alga
		Dictyota sp.	Brown alga
		Scytothamnus australis	Brown alga
		Encrusting brown alga	Brown alga
		Colpomenia sp.	Bubble weed
		Ulva sp.	Sea lettuce
Subtidal (~3 m	Cobble/boulder	Evechinus chloroticus	Kina
visibility)		Patiriella regularis	Common cushion star
		Coscinasterias muricata	11-armed seastar
	Sand	Stichaster australis	Reef star
	Boulder, sand	Australostichopus mollis	Sea cucumber
		Stegnaster inflatus	Ambush sea star
			Crabs
			Whelks
		Chaetopteridae	Parchment tubeworms
			Compound ascidians
			Solitary ascidians
		Ecionemia alata	Grey cup sponge
		Crella incrustans	Red encrusting sponge
		Tethya berquistae	Pink golfball sponge
		Callyspongia ramosa? Dactylia palmata?	Finger sponge
		Anthothoe albocincta	White-striped anemones
		Culicia rubeola	Colonial stony corals
		Pododesmus (Monia) zelandicus	Window oyster
		Cephaloscyllium isabella	Carpet shark
		Notolabrus celidotus	Spotties
		Forsterygion sp.	Triplefins
		r crotory gron op.	Crustose coralline algae
			Red filamentous algae
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Table A.4 900 m SW of Outfall

Zone	Habitat	Taxa	Common name
Intertidal/shallow	Cobble	Chamaesipho spp.	Acorn barnacles
subtidal		Lunella smaragda	Cat's eye snail
		Diloma sp.	Top shell
		Haustrum scobina	Oyster borer whelk
		Cellana radians	Radiate limpet
		Phlyctenactis tuberculosa	Wandering sea anemone
		Patiriella regularis	Common cushion star
		Evechinus chloroticus	Kina
		Guinusia chabrus	Red rock crab
		Laurencia thrysifera	Red alga
			Filamentous red algae
		Champia novae-zelandiae	Red alga
		Coralline turf, crustose coralline algae	Coralline algae
		Undaria pinnatifida	Wakame
		Hormosira banksii	Neptune's necklace
		Cystophora torulosa	Zig-zag weed
		Carpophyllum maschalocarpum	Flapjack
		Dictyota sp.	Brown alga
		Scytothamnus australis	Brown alga
			Encrusting brown alga
		Colpomenia sp.	Bubble weed
		Forsterygion sp	Triplefins
Subtidal (~2 m	Cobble/boulder/sand	Patiriella regularis	Common cushion star
visibility)		Coscinasterias muricata	11-armed seastar
		Cryptochonchus porosus	Butterfly chiton
			Whelks
		Pagurus sp.	Hermit crabs
		Anthothoe albocincta	White striped anemone
		Aplidium phortax	Compound ascidian
			Solitary ascidians
		Ecionemia alata	Grey cup sponge
		Crella incrustans	Red encrusting sponge
		Aaptos globosum	Gobular sponge
		Ciocalypta polymastia	Sponge
		Callyspongia ramosa? Dactylia	Finger sponge
		Anthothoe albocincta	White-striped anemones
		Culicia rubeola	Colonial stony corals
		Forsterygion sp.	Triplefins
			Foliose red algae
			Crustose coralline algae
			Red filamentous algae



Table A.5 Outside Boulder Bank

Zone	Habitat	Taxa	Common name
Intertidal/shallow	Cobble/boulders	Chamaesipho spp.	Acorn barnacles
subtidal		Serpulidae	Polychaete
		Lunella smaragda	Cat's eye snail
		Diloma aethiops	Spotted top shell
		Cellana radians	Radiate limpet
		Evechinus chloroticus	Kina
		Laurencia thrysifera	Red alga
			Filamentous red algae
		Coralline turf, crustose coralline	Coralline algae
		Hormosira banksii	Neptune's necklace
		Carpophyllum maschalocarpum	Flapjack
		Dictyota sp.	Brown alga
		Scytothamnus australis	Brown alga
			Encrusting brown alga
			Encrusting red alga
		Colpomenia sp.	Bubble weed
Subtidal (~1.5 m	Cobble/boulder/sand	Evechinus chloroticus	Kina
visibility)		Patiriella regularis	Common cushion star
		Coscinasterias muricata	11-armed seastar
		Australostichopus mollis	Sea cucumber
			Crabs
			Whelks
		Coelotrochus viridus	Green top shell
		Cryptochonchus porosus	Butterfly chiton
		Chaetopteridae	Parchment tubeworms
		Aplidium phortax	Compound ascidian
			Solitary ascidians
			Encrusting bryozoan
		Crella incrustans	Red encrusting sponge
		Anthothoe albocincta	White-striped anemones
		Culicia rubeola	Colonial stony corals
		Pododesmus (Monia) zelandicus	Window oyster
		Forsterygion sp	Triplefins
			Crustose coralline algae



Table A.6 The Cut (North and Haulashore) - intertidal/shallow subtidal habitat

Habitat	Taxa	Common name
Boulders	Chamaesipho spp.	Acorn barnacles
	Serpulidae	Polychaete
	Lunella smaragda	Cat's eye snail
	Diloma aethiops	Spotted top shell
	Sypharochiton pelliserpentis	Snakeskin chiton
	Haustrum scobina	Oyster borer whelk
	Cellana radians	Radiate limpet
	Haliotis iris	Black foot paua
	Mytilus galloprovinciallis	Blue mussel
	Perna canaliculus	Green-lipped mussel
	Magallana gigas	Pacific oyster
	Evechinus chloroticus	Kina
		Solitary ascidian
	Gelidium sp.	Red alga
	Laurencia thrysifera	Red alga
	Coralline turf, crustose coralline algae	Coralline algae
		Encrusting brown algae
	Ulva sp.	Sea lettuce
	Forsterygion sp	Triplefins

Table A.7 Akersten Street - intertidal/shallow subtidal habitat

Habitat	Taxa	Common name
Rip-rap	Xenostrobus pulex	Little black mussel
	Austrominius modestus	Beaked barnacle
	Epopella plicatus	Plicate barnacle
	Serpulidae	Polychaete
	Diloma aethiops	Spotted top shell
	Haustrum scobina	Oyster borer whelk
	Perna canaliculus	Green-lipped mussel
Muddy sand	Cominella glandiformis	Mudflat whelk
	Cominella adspersa	Speckled whelk
	Australostichopus mollis	Sea cucumber
	Paphies australis	Pipi
	Austrovenus stutchburyi	Cockle
	Magallana gigas	Oyster
		Foliose red algae
		Filamentous red algae
	Ulva sp.	Sea lettuce



Table A.8 Seafarers Memorial – intertidal/shallow subtidal habitat

Habitat	Таха	Common name
Piles	Xenostrobus pulex	Little black mussel
	Austrominius modestus	Beaked barnacle
	Cellana radians	Radiate limpet
Sea wall, piles	Chamaesipho spp.	Acorn barnacles
	Haustrum scobina	Oyster borer whelk
Piles, rip-rap, sea wall	Magallana gigas	Pacific oyster
Steps, piles	Mytilus galloprovinciallis	Blue mussel
	Perna canaliculus	Green lipped mussel
Sea wall	Siphonaria sp.	Siphon limpet
	Diloma aethiops	Spotted top shell
Cobble, sea wall	Sypharochiton pelliserpentis	Snakeskin chiton
Cobble	Pododesmus (Monia) zelandicus	Flat oyster
	Lunella smaragda	Cat's eye snail
	Coelotrochus viridus	Green top shell
	Cominella glandiformis	Mudflat whelk
	Cominella virgata	Red-mouthed whelk
	Scutus breviculus	Shield shell/Duck's bill limpet
	Chiton glaucus	Green chiton
	Cosinasterias muricata	11-arm sea star
	Patiriella regularis	Common cushion star
	Styela clava	Clubbed tunicate
		Solitary ascidian
Sea wall, cobbles	Gelidium sp.	Red alga
Cobble		Foliose red algae
		Filamentous red algae
	Undaria pinnatifida	Wakame
	<i>Ulva</i> sp.	Sea lettuce



Table A.9 Magazine Point – intertidal/shallow subtidal habitat

Habitat	Taxa	Common name
Sand	Gari strangeri	Purple sunset shell
	Pagurus sp.	Hermit crab
Sea wall, reef	Magallana gigas	Oyster
Sea wall	Xenostrobus pulex	Little black mussel
	Chamaesipho spp.	Acorn barnacles
	Serpulidae	Polychaete
	Lunella smaragda	Cat's eye snail
	Diloma sp.	Top shell
	Sypharochiton pelliserpentis	Snakeskin chiton
	Haustrum scobina	Oyster borer whelk
	Haustrum haustorium	Brown rock shell (whelk)
	Cellana radians	Radiate limpet
Tide pools	Doris wellingtonensis	Sea slug, nudibranch
	Cosinasterias muricata	11-arm sea star
Reef	Patiriella regularis	Common cushion star
	Evechinus chloroticus	Kina
	Alope spinifrons	Painted shrimp
	Gelidium	Red alga
	Laurencia thrysifera	Red alga
		Filamentous red algae
	Champia novae-zelandiae	Red alga
	Coralline turf, crustose coralline algae	Coralline algae
	Undaria pinnatifida	Wakame
	Hormosira banksii	Neptune's necklace
	Cystophora torulosa	Zig-zag weed
	Carpophyllum maschalocarpum	Flapjack
	Scytosiphon Iomentaria	Brown alga
	Dictyota sp.	Brown alga
	Scytothamnus australis	Brown alga
		Encrusting brown alga
	Colpomenia sp.	Bubble weed
	Ulva sp.	Sea lettuce

