

Schedule 4

Natural Lake Management Areas

Map Series 1 Identification (Wetland Number)	Lake Name	Map Series 1 Location	Ecological Values and Water Quality
34	Lake Spectacle	1	Has the worst water quality of the seven lakes monitored by the ARC, consistent with its location entirely within a pastoral catchment. Suffers regular blooms of algae, particularly during summer. A narrow fringe of vegetation exists around the margin comprising raupō, tall spike sedge, mingimingi and swamp kiokio. Provides a refuge and feeding habitat for resident and itinerant waterfowl.
28	Slipper Lake	1	Connected to Lake Spectacle by a drainage canal, with similar water quality. Prevalent algal blooms occur during summer. Some wetland vegetation occurs around the margin, which provides habitat for wetland birds
41	Lake Tomarata	1	A small dune lake with extensive wetland areas along its north, west and southern shores. Water quality is moderate compared to other lakes the ARC monitors, though may be deteriorating. Raupo dominates the marginal vegetation with sedges, rushes and the umbrella fern found within the wetland. Provides a refuge and feeding habitat for resident and itinerant waterfowl
302	Lake Ototoa	9	Has the best water quality of the seven lakes monitored by the ARC. The lakes supports dense beds of native submerged aquatic plants dominated by Chara sp. Marginal emergent vegetation is diverse with three Baumea species dominating. Large populations of dwarf inanga and bullies are present in the lake.
318	Lake Kuwakatai	9 & 14	Has very poor water quality typical of a shallow waterbody located within a pastoral catchment. The weed hornwort dominates the aquatic plant communities and many exotic fish are present, including koi carp. Provides a refuge and feeding habitat for resident and itinerant waterfowl.

Map Series 1 Identification (Wetland Number)	Lake Name	Map Series 1 Location	Ecological Values and Water Quality
825	Lake Te Kanae	14	No information available
372	Lake Kereta	14	A small turbid dune lake with poor water quality. High faecal bacteria counts indicate stock access to the water and large populations of resident waterfowl, including swans. The weed hornwort dominates the aquatic plant communities and many exotic fish are present.
No wetland	Lake Paekawau	22	A small lake located near Muriwai Beach. Little information exists.
470	Lake Okaihau	22 & 28	Also located near Muriwai Beach. Some historic information available.
828	Lake Te Henga	28	Located within the Te Henga Wetland, likely existing due to an impoundment of the river system.
504	Lake Wainamu	28	Water quality has undergone recent deterioration following the loss of submerged aquatic plants in the mid 1990's. A large amount of its catchment is native forest. Exotic fish are present including goldfish, perch, tench, rudd and catfish. A colony of black shag are also present.
509	Lake Kawaupaka	28	A small lake located entirely within a forested catchment. Water quality has declined recently following the introduction of exotic plants and fish during the past thirty years. A large colony of black shag are present.
635	Pehiakura Lake	43 & 47	No information available.
650	Lake Pokorua	43 & 47	A small dune lake located on the Awhitu Peninsula. Three threatened bird species are found at the lake, the Australasian bittern, New Zealand dabchick and the North Island fernbird. Waterfowl present include NZ scaup, paradise shelduck, black swan and shoveller duck. Other wetland, forest and coastal bird species present include: mallard duck, little shag, white fronted tern, black backed gulls, black shag, white faced heron, pukeko, harrier hawk and grey warbler.
691	Lake Whatihua	47	No information available

The above listed lakes are identified as Natural Lake Management Areas. The management area includes the area of water within the lake itself and a 50 metre buffer surrounding the lake edge. This buffer distance is measured landward from the Mean Annual Water Level.

Many of these lakes also contain wetlands around their margins which are identified in Schedule 1: Wetland Management Areas. The relevant Wetland Management Area number is listed in Column 1.

The Plan Maps (Map Series 1) also identify other lakes and waterbodies in the Auckland Region for information purposes and to provide geographic markers. They are not Natural Lake Management Areas and are shown as a different colour on the Plan Maps.

Schedule 5

Minimum Information Requirements for Agrichemical Spray Plan

Name: (landowner/occupier)	* Intended/approximate date/s or period of spray application:
* Spray area location (indicate on map):	* Name of Agrichemical Applicator Contact details (Ph.) GROWSAFE® Certification status: Certification current Yes No
* Agrichemical to be used: (a) Chemical (b) Trade name (c) Specific hazard (e.g. bee toxicity)	Crop/Target of use: (e.g. pest, disease, weed, parasite)
Application rate/dosage: (a) Chemical: (b) Total volume (kg or litres per hectare):	* Application method:
Additives used:	Weather conditions required for application: (wind speed, direction, relative humidity)
* Sensitive areas: (location map of application area, nature and location of sensitive area (including roads used by school children)):	* Names and contact details (when identified) of those to be advised of spraying:
Strategies to avoid contamination of sensitive areas (e.g. specific application techniques, buffer zones, observing/attending boundaries)	Details of notification method to be used to advise affected parties of spraying occurring
Weather conditions that increase potential drift hazard to identified sensitive areas:	Contingency plans for timetabling changes/ any adverse events