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The Condition of Lakes in the Waikato Region Using LakeSPI

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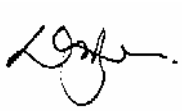

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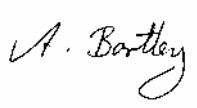

Executive Summary

NIWA was contracted by Environment Waikato to assess the condition of thirty-three lakes using LakeSPI; a method that uses Submerged Plant Indicators (SPI) to assess, monitor and report on lake condition. LakeSPI assessments were carried out on each lake to describe:

- Pristine condition (lake plant communities in pre impacted times).
- Historical condition (lake condition as described by historical data).
- Present day condition (most recent data).

From the lakes assessed for this report, only two lakes were classified in excellent condition (LakeSPI Index ≥80%); a further 15 lakes are in a satisfactory condition (impacted vegetation and/or weed invasion); 15 lakes were classified as unsatisfactory (devegetated, LakeSPI Index 0%) and the only hydrolake (Hinemaiaia B) was not suitable for LakeSPI assessment. Lakes were also considered according to their type as peat, riverine, volcanic or dune lakes.

The most notable of all the lakes were Rotopiko North and Rotopiko East, since they were the only lakes to have retained close to their original pristine condition and are ranked in "excellent" overall condition. Despite their high LakeSPI scores, it should be noted that these two lakes still show distinctive signs of stress, consistent with the type of historical changes that are known to have taken place in most of the other lakes. Lake Rotoroa had the highest score of the "satisfactory" lakes, which may seem surprising, the results reflecting substantial regeneration of submerged native vegetation in recent years. Unfortunately this may be temporary, as an invasive weed species (*Egeria*) has re-established and will soon impact negatively upon lake condition. Of the remaining lakes in the "satisfactory" group, some had relatively sparse native vegetation and little or no impact by invasive species, while others had well developed vegetation that was dominated by invasive species.

All lakes have shown a significant reduction in LakeSPI scores from the pre 1900 'pristine' state. More of the peat and riverine lakes have deteriorated and by the year 2000, half of the peat lakes and all the riverine lakes in this study had become devegetated. The dune and volcanic lakes of the region deteriorated more slowly and only one volcanic lake is now devegetated (Ngahewa).

LakeSPI enables the condition of small shallow waterbodies to be compared with larger and deeper lakes (e.g., volcanic lakes). Although the latter have a greater buffering capacity against land use effects, recent impacts are associated with the widespread establishment of *Ceratophyllum demersum* (hornwort), the most invasive submerged weed in New Zealand.

LakeSPI indices for these Waikato lakes will provide valuable inter-lake comparisons and enable long term monitoring of future changes in their condition. For lake managers, LakeSPI provides relevant information for regional and national reporting requirements and can be used to help assess the effectiveness of catchment and lake management initiatives.

1. Introduction

1.1 Study brief

NIWA was contracted by Environment Waikato to assess the condition of thirty-three lakes using LakeSPI; a method using submerged aquatic plants as indicators of lake condition. LakeSPI assessments were carried out on each lake to estimate the following three conditions:

1. Pristine condition (lake plant communities in pre-impacted times).

2. Historical condition (described by historical data).

3. Present day condition (using most recent data).

Lakes in the Waikato Region were chosen to develop and apply indicators. Phase 1 of the project included lakes for which NIWA held data and for which significant changes were not expected, therefore no site visits were required. This phase was completed in December 2003 (Edwards and Clayton 2003). Phase 2 included lakes that required surveys to provide an up-to date assessment. All results are included in this report.

The study brief also required all lakes to be placed into one of the following categories: “excellent”, “satisfactory” or “unsatisfactory” based upon their current day condition.

2. Background

2.1 History of the Waikato lakes

The Waikato Region has a diverse range of more than one hundred lakes, ranging from small ponds to the largest lake in New Zealand, Lake Taupo. Lake types in the region fall under five different categories depending on where they are situated and how they were formed. These categories include: Peat lakes, Riverine lakes, Waikato River hydro lakes, west coast sand dune lakes, and lakes in the Taupo volcanic zone.

Prior to people arriving in New Zealand, the lakes would have been in their natural 'pristine' state. Periodic disruption to lake condition would have occurred with natural disturbances, such as volcanic activity, flood events or changes in the course of the Waikato River. Natural changes in lake condition also took place as the lakes aged, with key influences being changing climatic conditions, changes in catchment vegetation and progressive nutrient enrichment associated with increased productivity. Native submerged plant communities were present in all lake types as evidenced by early botanists. For example, Kirk (1871) reported an amazing diversity of native plant species in the shallow Waikato lakes that he inspected. Submerged vegetation often extended across the bottom of these lakes and the water was clear enough that vegetation could be seen from the surface.

The small size of many of the Waikato lakes has made them especially vulnerable to change. Over the last one hundred years, lakes in the Waikato Region have undergone marked change at an unnatural rate and many have now become de-vegetated.

Three major factors have caused the accelerated decline in ecological condition of lakes in the Waikato Region: (1) declining water quality; (2) invasive fish species; and (3) invasive plant species.

Firstly there has been a decline in water clarity from the conversion of forested lake catchments to agriculture. There has been associated drainage of wetlands and removal of lake-margin vegetation, fertiliser application to pasture, and further impacts from farming activities which, collectively, have led to accelerated nutrient enrichment and siltation.

Secondly, in recent years there has been widespread liberation of pest fish species such as rudd, catfish and koi carp, which have contributed significantly to the

deterioration in water quality and the decline of submerged vegetation. Pest fish have collectively uprooted plants, disrupted bottom sediments and helped contribute to the present poor status of many turbid de-vegetated lakes now found throughout the region (e.g., Lake Waikare, Lake Whangape).

Thirdly, there has been extensive invasion of most lakes by submerged weed species that have largely displaced native submerged vegetation. The earliest recorded introduction was *Elodea canadensis*, which arrived in New Zealand in the late 1800s and was subsequently spread around much of the country. Successively more competitive submerged weeds established in the Waikato lakes, firstly *Lagarosiphon major*, then *Egeria* and *Ceratophyllum demersum*. Their combined effect has led to the virtual loss of submerged native plants from most Waikato lakes. In many of the peat and riverine lakes in the Waikato, *Egeria* formed a climax community for several years, with major impacts on ecological condition. This was often followed by subsequent vegetation collapse. In de-vegetated lakes, high biomass algae growth or re-suspension of bottom sediments subsequently reduces clarity to the point where aquatic plants have not re-established.

2.2 Lake vegetation changes

In a pristine state, lakes in the Waikato Region would have once contained a diverse range of native plant species down to a depth determined by water clarity. For many of the Waikato shallow lakes it is likely that plant growth would have occurred across the entire lake bottom at some stage during their development and maturation (Figure 1). Today, there are very few Waikato lakes that remain in an all-native vegetated state, and Lakes Rotopiko North and Rotopiko East (Serpentine lakes) are the best remaining examples.

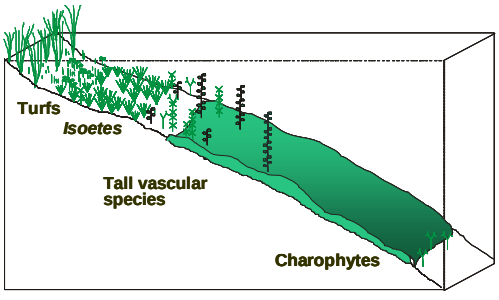

Figure 1: Depth profile illustrating the main components of native lake vegetation.

With the introduction of invasive submerged plant species during the mid 1900's, native plants in most lakes were displaced by invasive weed species, often forming tall monospecific weed beds (Figure 2). Some west coast dune lakes (Lake Puketi, Rotoroa and Parkinson) remain in this state and are vulnerable to collapse. Many of the Waikato lakes have now proceeded to the next and, often final stage where de-vegetation has occurred (Figure 3). Although invasive species are not favourable in terms of overall lake condition, the presence of any submerged plants in a lake is preferable to none, because they mitigate many of the symptoms of eutrophication (e.g., lock-up nutrients, maintain water clarity, compete with phytoplankton).

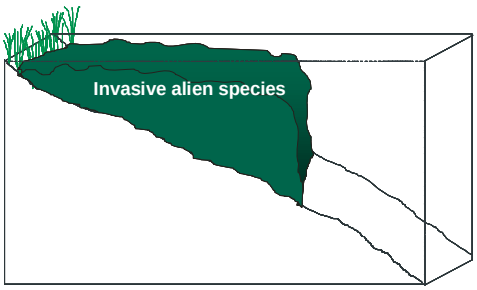

Figure 2: Depth profile illustrating the potential impact of invasive species.

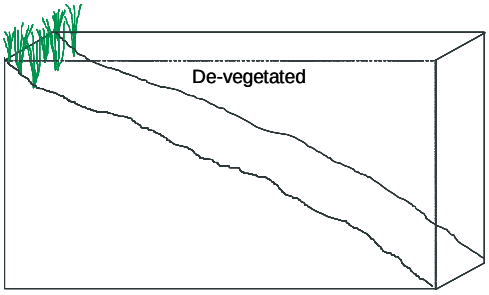

Figure 3: Depth profile illustrating a de-vegetated lake.

2.3 Plants as indicators of lake condition

Submerged plants have a number of advantages that favour their use as indicators of lake condition. For example, they are predominantly rooted or anchored to the bed of lakes. They are also macroscopic and perennial in nature, and together these features make them easy to observe, sample and identify. This contrasts with many other biota

that can be highly mobile (e.g., fish) or difficult to sample, measure or identify (e.g., plankton).

Submerged plants also effectively integrate the range of environmental conditions supporting plant growth over an extended period of time prior to survey. This contrasts with other physio-chemical methods (e.g., water chemistry and Secchi disc), which may change markedly over short time periods and require frequent measurements throughout the year.

In lakes where the littoral zone (lake margin to maximum plant depth) represents a large proportion of the lake area (e.g., small shallow dune or peat lakes), the open water (or centre lake) condition can have quite different water quality and ecological condition compared to the littoral zone. Given the importance of the littoral zone to the overall ecological state and recreational value of many lakes it is important to monitor the ecological well-being and biological functioning of the littoral zone where submerged plants tend to dominate.

Increased sediment and nutrients from catchment activities, and displacement of native vegetation by invasive alien plant species are major influences on lake ecology and condition. The submerged plant indicators used in LakeSPI provide an effective means of assessing these impacts.

3. Study methods

3.1 LakeSPI

LakeSPI is a management tool that uses Submerged Plant Indicators (SPI) for assessing the ecological condition of New Zealand lakes and for monitoring trends in lake ecological condition. Key features of aquatic plant structure and composition are used to generate three LakeSPI indices:

- 'Native Condition Index' – This captures the native character of vegetation in a lake based on diversity and quality of indigenous plant communities. A higher score means healthier, deeper, diverse beds.

- 'Invasive Condition Index' – This captures the invasive character of vegetation in a lake based on the degree of impact by invasive weed species. A higher score means more impact from exotic species, which is often undesirable.

- 'LakeSPI Index' – This is a synthesis of components from both the native condition and invasive condition of a lake and provides an overall indication of lake condition. The higher the score the better the condition.

Key assumptions of the LakeSPI method are that native plant species and high plant diversity are taken to represent healthier lakes or better lake condition, while invasive plants are ranked for undesirability based on their displacement potential and degree of measured ecological impact. However, maintaining exotics in good condition is preferable to collapse and algal dominance.

Because lakes have differing physical characteristics that can influence the extent and type of submerged vegetation, each of the LakeSPI indices are expressed in this report as a percentage of a lake's maximum scoring potential. Scoring potential reflects the maximum depth of the lake to normalise the results from very different types of lakes. A lake scoring full points for all LakeSPI indicator criteria would result in a LakeSPI Index of 100%, a Native Condition Index of 100% and an Invasive Condition Index of 0%.

For full LakeSPI method details, the LakeSPI Technical Report and User Manual can be viewed at www.lakespi.niwa.co.nz

3.2 Baselines

To help put the LakeSPI indices into context, each lake has been assessed for three different conditions: Pristine, Historical and Present day.

1. Pristine condition

This baseline describes the best possible condition for a lake, as it theoretically would have been in pre-impacted times. Because suitable pre-impact submerged vegetation records are not available, for the purpose of establishing a pristine baseline we have adopted the limitation posed by lake depth as the maximum scoring potential for all lakes. This condition assumes that any lake in a pristine, undisturbed state would have supported a diverse range of submerged plant communities and have had no alien plant species. In most shallow Waikato lakes, including moderately peat stained ones, under pristine conditions, vegetation would be expected to grow across the lake bottom. This assumption may have led to an under-estimated 'historical condition' (see 2 below) of a small number of highly peat-stained lakes, because natural water staining might have constrained the depth extent of the vegetation. However, this is of limited impact on current results as most of these lakes are de-vegetated and score zero for present day lake condition.

A 'pristine condition' baseline allows lake managers to compare present day lake condition with what the lake once would have been.

2. Historical condition

The LakeSPI method can be applied to available historic vegetation survey data using key vegetation information from macrophyte data in FBIS (fbis.niwa.co.nz). Additional information on the nature of vegetation cover, proportion of native to invasive vegetation and the depth boundary for 10% cover was estimated from examination of the original survey sheets. Reference to historical LakeSPI scores allows changes over the last few decades to be followed.

3. Present day condition

Present day conditions were calculated for each lake based on the most recent survey data. These assessments provide managers with information on present condition, a benchmark for monitoring future changes and can help to assess the effectiveness of catchment and lake management initiatives.

3.3 Information sources

Data for the LakeSPI assessments have been collected from a variety of sources. Pristine condition was assessed using information reported by early botanists such as Kirk (1871) and Cunningham et al. (1953), where characteristics of vegetation structure and species composition were used to define a natural state for these lakes. Historical survey data was obtained from NIWA macrophyte data in FBIS and unpublished vegetation reports collated by Champion et al. (1993). Present day assessments were generated from recent LakeSPI surveys at these lakes, or, if lacking, from surveys conducted specifically for this project.

3.4 Study lakes

Thirty-three lakes in total were selected for LakeSPI assessment. The location of lakes is indicated in Figure 4 and includes dune lakes along the West Coast, riverine lakes adjacent to the northern reach of the Waikato river, Peat influenced lakes within the Waikato basin and lakes within the Taupo volcanic zone. The lakes also vary in size and depth (Table 3.1).

Some lakes were not surveyed for this report because either they were known to be de-vegetated and recent recovery was unlikely (7 lakes), or information was available that was less than 5 years old and no major changes were expected (6 lakes). The remaining 20 lakes were surveyed over late 2004 to 2005 (Table 3.1).

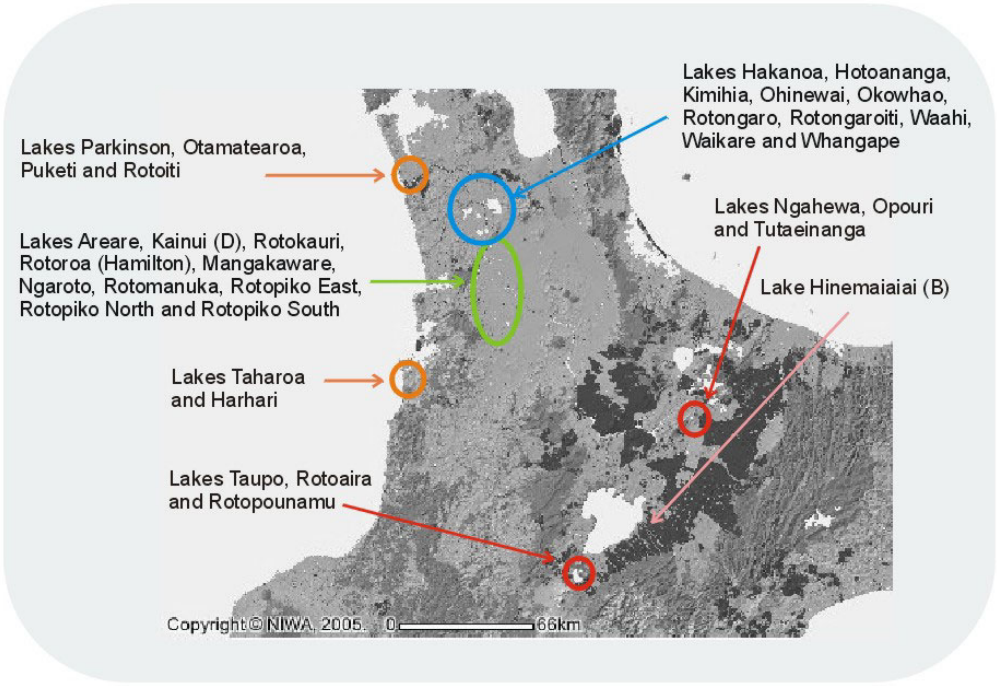

Figure 4: Location of lake groups within the Waikato Region; orange rings are dune lakes, green rings peat lakes, blue rings riverine lakes, red rings volcanic zone lakes and the pink arrow points to one hydrolake.

Table 3.1: Lake type, size (km^2) and depth (m) for thirty-three lakes assessed using LakeSPI.

Lake	Lake Type	Size (km^2)	Depth (m)	Survey date
Areare		0.34	5.1	
Hakanoa		0.56	2.5	
Harihari		0.18	c. 8 m	01/11/2005
Hinemaiaia (B)		0.12	c.15	19/11/2004
Hotoananga		0.17	3	
Kainui (D)		0.32	6.7	24/05/2005
Kimihia		0.55	3.3	
Mangakaware		0.12	4.8	25/05/2005
Ngahewa		0.11	7.5	18/11/2004
Ngaroto		1.29	4	
Ohinewai		0.24	4.5	
Okowhao		0.17	2.2	24/05/2005
Opouri		0.26	25	18/11/2004
Otamatearoa		0.063	5	18/10/2004
Parkinson		0.019	8	18/10/2004
Puketi		0.059	7	18/10/2004
Rotoaira		15.32	14.6	
Rotoiti		0.008	7	18/10/2004
Rotokauri		0.55	4	
Rotomanuka		0.17	8.7	
Rotongaro		3.32	3.3	24/05/2005
Rotongaroiti		0.53	2*	25/05/2005
Rotopiko East		0.016	4.4	02/09/2005
Rotopiko North		0.053	4	02/09/2005
Rotopiko South		0.083	3.6	02/09/2005
Rotopounamu		5.54	7.9	19/11/2004
Rotoroa (Hamilton)		0.54	6	
Taharoa		2.05	9.2	
Taupo		622.63	162.8	
Tutaeinanga		0.031	3	18/11/2004
Waahi		5.37	5	28/10/2005
Waikare		34.42	2	
Whangape		11.97	2.7	15/02/2005

*Decreased to c. 0.5 m by 2005.

Key to lake types	Peat	Riverine	Volcanic/tectonic	Hydro	Dune

4. Results

LakeSPI results for each lake have been presented in the form of a table identifying the LakeSPI Index, Native Condition Index, and Invasive Condition Index. Indices are presented as a percentage of each lakes maximum scoring potential and can be interpreted as follows:

HIGHER LakeSPI Index = Better lake condition.

HIGHER Native Condition Index = Better lake condition.

LOWER Invasive Condition Index = Better lake condition.

A lake with a LakeSPI Index of 0 has insufficient plants (plant cover <10%) to generate meaningful LakeSPI scores.

4.1 Lake Areare

Lake type: Peat lake
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

Due to a lack of historic data, the timing of submerged vegetation disappearance from Lake Areare is unknown. A 1991 survey found only a sparse cover of submerged plants at only one of the five sites surveyed and although a recent survey has not been completed for Lake Areare, no improvements are expected due to the extreme peat stained nature of the lake and absence of major land-use changes since then.

Table 1: LakeSPI results for Lake Areare.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	95	90	0
Historical data	1991$^{\phi}$	0	0	0
Present day	2003*	0	0	0

$^{\phi}$ Sparse vegetation (cover <10%); * Anticipated score

4.2 Lake Hakanoa

Lake type: Riverine
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

Surface reaching weed beds of *Egeria*, were noted in Lake Hakanoa prior to the 1970's, and by 1973 lake condition had declined resulting in a LakeSPI Index of only 12%. Lake condition continued to decline after the 1973 survey and it is likely that further declining water quality and herbicide applications for weed control resulted in a vegetation collapse shortly afterwards (Champion et al. 1993). Although the lake has not been recently surveyed it is expected that it remains de-vegetated.

Table 2: LakeSPI results for Lake Hakanoa.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	97	93	0
Historical data	1973	12	7	89
	1991	0	0	0
Present day	2003*	0	0	0

* Anticipated score

4.3 Lake Harihari

Lake type: Dune
Current vegetation status: Vegetated

There is no historical vegetation data for Lake Harihari. During the current assessment, *Elodea canadensis* was widespread but did not dominate the vegetation. A rich assemblage of native plants was present. The other invasive species *Potamogeton crispus* and *Juncus bulbosus* were uncommon, and probably originated from seed introduced via wildfowl.

Table 3: LakeSPI results for Lake Harihari.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	93	86	0
Present day	2005	50	61	58

4.4 Lake Hinemaiaia (B)

Lake type: Artificial lake
Current vegetation status: Sparsely vegetated

This dammed watercourse had low and patchy vegetation cover from surveys for this study and is a poor environment for plant growth due to sediment instability, occasional turbid flows and frequent disturbance. It is the lower of three dammed waterbodies in a hydro-scheme constructed from 1939 and there is no previous information on the submerged vegetation. It was not considered appropriate to apply the LakeSPI method or to calculate a 'pristine condition'.

4.5 Lake Hotoananga

Lake type: Peat lake
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

Egeria dominated the submerged vegetation of Lake Hotoananga from the late 1950's until the early 1990's and during this period the lake remained in a degraded but stable condition. No submerged plants were found in the 2001 LakeSPI survey despite the good water clarity noted by divers at time.

Table 4: LakeSPI results for Lake Hotoananga.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	97	93	0
Historical data	1958	51	73	56
	1980	31	47	78
	1983	31	47	78
	1991	31	53	78
Present day	2001	0	0	0

4.6 Lake Kainui (D)

Lake type: Peat
Current vegetation status: Vegetated

A strongly coloured peat lake, Lake Kainui is likely to have provided poor habitat for submerged plants in pre-european times as well as historically. It was first investigated by NIWA staff for the presence of submerged vegetation in 1983 and again in 1991 and no submerged plant species were found. The present assessment found that charophytes (*Nitella* aff. *cristata*) have since developed to cover exceeding 10% at three of the sites investigated, and so the lake generated a moderate LakeSPI score. Whether this recent growth will be sustained is not known, but it may reflect reduced humic colour inputs from the adjacent Kainui peat bog in recent times, following drainage, subsidence and carbon loss in the peat soils.

Table 5: LakeSPI results for Lake Kainui (Lake D)

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	95	90	0
Historical data	1983	0	0	0
	1991	0	0	0
Present day	2005‡	74	47	0

‡ Based on 3 out of 5 sites where cover exceeded 10% threshold.

4.7 Lake Kimihia

Lake type: Riverine
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

In 1958 Mason and Moar collected *Egeria* from Lake Kimihia, and suggested this infestation was the primary source for *Egeria* spread through the Waikato River system (Mason 1960). LakeSPI results show lake condition continued to decline from then and by 1991, no submerged vegetation remained in Lake Kimihia.

Table 6: LakeSPI results for Lake Kimihia.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	97	93	0
	1975	26	43	86
Historical data	1980	21	0	78
	1991	0	0	0
Present day	2003*	0	0	0

* Anticipated score

4.8 Lake Mangakaware

Lake type: Peat
Current vegetation status: Vegetated

A relatively diverse vegetation persists within the lake despite the presence of the invasive weed, *Egeria*, for in excess of fourteen years. The most recent survey suggested a reduced impact by this species and a slight expansion by native plants, although the vegetation remains sparse. The weed *Elodea canadensis* was recorded for the first time during the current survey. This species is generally less invasive than egeria.

Table 7: LakeSPI results for Lake Mangakaware.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	94	87	0
Historical data	1991	25	31	55
Present day	2005	63	65	33

4.9 Lake Ngahewa

Lake type: Volcanic
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

This lake has lost the beds of invasive *Lagarosiphon major* recorded in 1989 and is now essentially de-vegetated.

Table 8: LakeSPI results for Lake Ngahewa.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	90	81	0
Historical data	1973	78	57	0
	1989	15	4.8	81
Present day	2004	0	0	0

4.10 Lake Ngaroto

Lake type: Peat lake
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

Lake Ngaroto has a history of submerged weed problems and *Elodea canadensis* and *Ceratophyllum demersum* were first identified from the lake in 1968-1969 (Champion et al. 1993). LakeSPI results for historic data show that the lake remained in a degraded and highly impacted condition until a further decline in the presence of native vegetation was noted in the 1984 survey, resulting in a LakeSPI index of only 14%. By 1992, no submerged vegetation was found in Lake Ngaroto and a visit to the lake in March 2003, showed no evidence of submerged plants.

Table 9: LakeSPI results for Lake Ngaroto.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	97	93	0
Historical data	1977	23	47	89
	1981	34	53	70
	1984	14	7	85
	1992	0	0	0
Present day	2003*	0	0	0

* Anticipated score

4.11 Lake Ohinewai

Lake type: Riverine
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

During a survey of Lake Ohinewai in 1981, *Egeria* was recorded as covering over 80% of the lake bottom (WVA, 1981). LakeSPI results show lake condition continued to decline from then, and by 1991 no submerged vegetation remained in Lake Ohinewai.

Table 10: LakeSPI results for Lake Ohinewai.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	97	93	0
Historical data	1958	97	93	0
	1981	26	27	85
	1983	11	0	93
	1991	0	0	0
Present day	2003*	0	0	0

* Anticipated score

4.12 Lake Okowhao

Lake type: Riverine
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

This lake is now de-vegetated following a period of dominance by the invasive weed *Egeria* from at least 1981 to 1991.

Table 11: LakeSPI results for Lake Okowhao.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	94	86	0
Historical data	1986	16	11	87
	1991	24	14	78
Present day	2005	0	0	0

4.13 Lake Opouri

Lake type: Volcanic
Current vegetation status: Vegetated

The lake retains moderate plant biodiversity, with the only invasive weed, *Elodea canadensis*, being of low occurrence and cover during the present assessment. Comparing the recent assessment with surveys made in the 1980's showed there was a reduction in charophytes, a 2 m decrease in vegetation depth extent and a large reduction in invasive impact by *E. canadensis*. While the Native Condition Index remained similar over the 20 years, the Invasive Condition Index dropped, leading to a higher LakeSPI score in 2004. This lake vegetation appears to be unstable, and may well have similarities to nearby Lake Okaro, where shallow-water anoxia has apparently caused root death and detachment of *E. canadensis* shoots at various intervals (Clayton et al. 2005).

Table 12: LakeSPI results for Lake Opouri.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	88	80	0
Historical data	1984	34	30	54
	1989	30	23	62
Present day	2004	58	33	4.4

4.14 Lake Otamatearoa

Lake type: Dune
Current vegetation status: Vegetated - invaded

The low present day LakeSPI Index reflects the presence of *Ceratophyllum demersum*, the most invasive weed, which was introduced some time after 1996. However, *C. demersum* plants appeared to be stunted and areas that were not invaded still supported remnant charophytes and the invasive species *Elodea canadensis*, which has been present since at least 1950 (Cunningham et al. 1953). Outside of the LakeSPI profile sites we observed the threatened plants *Myriophyllum robustum*, *Ranunculus macropus* and a *Utricularia* species (possibly *U. australis*) amongst the emergent vegetation around the lake margin.

Table 13: LakeSPI results for Lake Otamatearoa.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	97	93	0
Historical data	1950	34	40	70
	1996	39	43	67
Present day	2004	23	43	90

4.15 Lake Parkinson

This lake has been re-invaded by the exotic weed *Egeria* since 1996 and it now dominates the vegetation, although a narrow fringe of charophytes was sometimes present beyond the main depth extent of weed beds. Previously (1976-1981), the lake was the subject of a successful restoration project, which involved the removal of *Egeria* through stocking of grass carp, followed by netting and rotenone removal of exotic fish. Re-establishment by extensive native vegetation was documented within 5 years of grass carp removal (Tanner et al. 1990a). LakeSPI scores calculated at this time (1986-87) are close to the estimated pristine condition, but with the re-introduction of *Egeria*, LakeSPI scores have once again declined.

Table 14: LakeSPI results for Lake Parkinson.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	93	86	0
Historical data	1976	16	7.9	86
	1986	81	63	0
	1987	83	67	0
Present day	2004	28	35	82

4.16 Lake Puketi

Lake type: Dune
Current vegetation status: Vegetated - invaded

This lake has been dominated by the invasive weed *Egeria* for at least 17 years and the LakeSPI Index of 21% is reduced by the high Invasive Condition Index. Previously,

the lake is likely to have supported charophyte dominated vegetation, as described in neighbouring Thompson's Lake (Lake Whatihua) by Cunningham et al. (1953).

Table 15: LakeSPI results for Lake Puketi.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	93	86	0
Historical data	1950†	83	67	0
	1997	17	0	78
Present day	2004	21	18	85

† Estimated from description of adjacent Thompsons Lake (Whatihua) by Cunningham et al. (1953).

4.17 Lake Rotoaira

Lake type: Taupo volcanic zone
Current vegetation status: Vegetated

LakeSPI scores show the overall condition of Lake Rotoaira declining as the impact from invasive species continues to increase. *Lagarosiphon major* and *Ceratophyllum demersum* were introduced into the lake in the 1980's and 90's (respectively) and now dominate most sites around the lake.

Table 16: LakeSPI results for Lake Rotoaira.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	100	100	0
Historical data	1979	51	68	67
	1999	38	64	89
Present day	2003	22	28	93

4.18 Lake Rotoiti

Lake type: Dune
Current vegetation status: Vegetated - invaded

The invasive weed, *Egeria*, is the dominant plant in Lake Rotoiti and has been for at least 17 years. Prior to this the lake is likely to have supported charophyte dominated vegetation similar to that described in neighbouring Thompsons Lake by Cunningham et al. (1953).

Table 17: LakeSPI results for Lake Rotoiti.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	93	86	0
Historical data	1950†	88	76	0
	1987	15	0	85
Present day	2004	23	25	84

† Estimated from description of adjacent Thompsons Lake (Whatihua) by Cunningham et al. 1953.

4.19 Lake Rotokauri

Lake type: Peat lake
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

LakeSPI indices show lake condition declining in Lake Rotokauri from the time of the first survey (1977) until the present day. It is likely that *Egeria* invaded the lake in the 1970s with the first record confirmed in 1977 (Chapman & Boubée 1977). By 1979 it had become well established around the lake and dominated the submerged vegetation (J. Clayton pers obs). In 1991, dense *Egeria* weed beds still dominated the lake (Champion et al. 1993), but native vegetation (Native Condition Index) and overall LakeSPI scores had declined. *Egeria* weed beds were observed to decline in 1996/97 (Warr 1998) and from 1997 to 2002 the lake was described as turbid and dominated by phytoplankton (Barnes 2002). Vegetation recovery since then is unlikely given the hypertrophic status of this lake.

Table 18: LakeSPI results for Lake Rotokauri.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	97	93	0
	1977	34	33	67
	1979	20	20	85
Historical data	1989	23	27	85
	1990	11	0	93
	1991	14	7	93
Present day	2003*	0	0	0

* Anticipated score

4.20 Lake Rotomanuka

Lake type: Peat lake
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

By 1983 *Egeria* had reached its full potential in Lake Rotomanuka as indicated by a LakeSPI Invasive Condition Index of greater than 90% and native plant species were found in small shallow pockets only. A more recent LakeSPI survey found no submerged plants growing in Lake Rotomanuka.

Table 19: LakeSPI results for Lake Rotomanuka.

State	**Year**	**LakeSPI Index (%)**	**Native Condition Index (%)**	**Invasive Condition Index (%)**
Pristine	1800s	95	90	0
	1977	41	52	78
Historical data	1983	15	4	93
	1991	15	4	93
Present day	2001	0	0	0

4.21 Lake Rotongaro

Lake type: Riverine
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

Lake Rotongaro is presently de-vegetated and turbid. Previously it was known to support variable beds of the invasive weed, *Egeria*, as well as native turf communities and occasional beds of charophytes. The pre-European lake condition would have been similar to the other large, riverine water bodies described by Kirk (1871).

Table 20: LakeSPI results for Lake Rotongaro.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	100	100	0
Historical data	1986	73	72	22
	1991	30	28	71
Present day	2005	0	0	0

4.22 Lake Rotongaroiti

Lake type: Riverine
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

Egeria was most likely introduced into Lake Rotongaroiti in the early 1960's (Champion et al. 1993). A survey completed in 1986 found native plant species still growing amongst invasive species although all plants formed sparse covers. In 1992, a total of only two plants were recorded from the five sites investigated and today the lake remains in a de-vegetated state.

Table 21: LakeSPI results for Lake Rotongaroiti.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	97	93	0
Historical data	1986	56	67	41
	1992[ϕ]	0	0	0
Present day	2005	0	0	0

[ϕ] Sparse vegetation (cover <10%)

4.23 Lake Rotopiko East (Serpentine East)

Lake type: Peat lake
Current vegetation status: Vegetated – all native.

Lake Rotopiko East together with Lake Rotopiko North currently represent the highest scoring lakes in the Waikato Region with a LakeSPI Index of 90%, being one of the only remaining Waikato lakes to remain un-impacted by invasive plant species and retain all-native submerged plant vegetation. Lake Rotopiko East has a LakeSPI Index of 90% indicating that it is still close to its maximum scoring potential although plant cover is relatively sparse.

Table 22: LakeSPI results for Lake Rotopiko East.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	97	93	0
Historical data	1977	89	73	0
	1991	89	73	0
	2001	91	80	0
	2002	91	80	0
	2003	89	73	0
Present day	2005	90	76	0

4.24 Lake Rotopiko North (Serpentine North)

Lake type: Peat lake
Current vegetation status: Vegetated – all native.

Lake Rotopiko North together with Lake Rotopiko East currently represent the highest scoring lakes in the Waikato Region with a LakeSPI Index of 90%. Lake Rotopiko North differs from Lake Rotopiko East in that it has greater coverage of plants, often down to a greater depth. Although LakeSPI indices show excellent lake condition, there are signs that the submerged vegetation is under stress (e.g., high abundance of periphytic algal growth attached to plant surfaces) and that there is a risk of rapid decline in plant cover.

Table 23: LakeSPI results for Lake Rotopiko North.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	97	93	0
	1977	91	80	0
Historical data	1991	86	67	0
	2001	94	87	0
	2003	91	80	0
Present day	2005	90	77	0

4.25 Lake Rotopiko South (Serpentine South)

Lake type: Peat lake
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

A survey in 1991 found only sparse native submerged vegetation, of low species diversity that did not exceed the 10% plant cover required to generate a LakeSPI score. Most recently (2005), an expansion in the cover of the native pondweed means that the lake now scores a moderate LakeSPI Index value of 70%. It is not known if this plant development is in response to measures to control pest fish populations, or if it will be sustained; however pondweeds often have a marked seasonality in growth and also between years, which would result in variation in LakeSPI scores where these species occur.

Table 24: LakeSPI results for Lake Rotopiko South.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Plant Index (%)	Invasive Plant Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	97	93	0
Historical data	1991[ϕ]	0	0	0
Present day	2005[‡]	70	67	0

[ϕ] Sparse vegetation (cover <10%); [‡] Based on four sites where plant cover exceeded 10%.

4.26 Lake Rotopounamu

Lake Rotopounamu is a high altitude (705 m) isolated lake in a forested catchment that lacks some common components of the submerged flora and invertebrates (e.g., mussels). Despite this, the lake had a historically high LakeSPI Index of 88% (1981) reflecting the extensive charophyte meadows that were present until at least 1990 (NIWA unpub. records). Since then, there has been a reduction in the LakeSPI Index to 71%, driven by a decline in native plant representation due to complete loss of charophytes. This change may be due to geothermal activity, volcanic ash falls, or a landslide, as plant remnants during the recent survey were found buried under a layer of silt. The lake still scores highly as emergent and turf communities extend to a modest depth, while invasive submerged weeds are absent. Other observations included the presence of exotic marginal species, *Juncus bulbosus* and *Ranunculus flammula*, which are unlikely to be invasive.

Table 25: LakeSPI results for Lake Rotopounamu.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	88	76	0
Historical data	1981	88	76	0
Present day	2004	71	43	0

4.27 Lake Rotoroa

Lake type: Peat lake
Current vegetation status: Vegetated

Lake Rotoroa provides an interesting array of LakeSPI indices as the lake has a detailed history of invasive weed problems followed by a period of no submerged vegetation and currently supports a healthy native plant community. Recent LakeSPI indices show that Lake Rotoroa scores nearly 75% of its maximum potential lake condition and has improved considerably from its devegetated state. However, the discovery of *Egeria* at one location in November 2002 is of concern, as development of this species will detrimentally impact upon lake condition. *Egeria* plants were found outside of the 2003 survey sites and hence have not affected the most recent LakeSPI survey data, but the continued expansion of *Egeria* within the lake will reduce future LakeSPI indices.

Table 26: LakeSPI results for Lake Rotoroa.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	95	90	0
Historical data	1981	30	40	74
	1984	35	40	74
	1986	38	40	74
	1989	35	40	67
	1990	0	0	0
	1999	0	0	0
	2000	73	45	0
	2001	73	45	0
	2002 Feb	75	50	0
	2002 Nov	70	50	7
Present day	2003	75	50	0

4.28 Lake Taharoa

Lake type: West Coast sand dune
Current vegetation status: Vegetated

Lagarosiphon major and *Elodea canadensis* are the dominant invasive weed species in Lake Taharoa and have had a marked impact on the native plant communities. The extensive shallow margins in the lake support a large vegetated area. Currently the impacts of invasive weed species result in an Invasive Condition Index of 70%, contributing to a reduced LakeSPI Index of 36%.

Table 27: LakeSPI results for Lake Taharoa.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	100	100	0
Historical data	1983	45	58	67
Present day	2001	36	46	70

4.29 Lake Taupo

Lake type: Taupo volcanic zone
Current vegetation status: Vegetated

Elodea canadensis and *Lagarosiphon major* have been present in Lake Taupo since the 1960's and *Ceratophyllum demersum* was first recorded in Lake Taupo in 1980 (Howard-Williams and Davies 1980). Since then, *C. demersum* has progressively impacted upon lake condition. The ability of this species to occupy deep water and displace charophyte meadows means that future LakeSPI scores are likely to decline further. This lake would benefit from an updated assessment and further attention to establishing suitable baseline sites, given the size and diversity of the lake.

Table 28: LakeSPI results for Lake Taupo.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	100	100	0
Historical data	1977	54	67	59
	1991	54	67	59
Present day	2002	36	47	78

4.30 Lake Tutaeinanga

Lake type: Volcanic
Current vegetation status: Vegetated

No historical data are available. The present day survey found this shallow (3 m) lake was partially invaded (2/5 sites) by *Egeria*, yet still had some areas of native vegetation that contributed to a moderate LakeSPI Index.

Table 29: LakeSPI results for Lake Tutaeinanga.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	94	87	0
Historical data				
Present day	2004	65	56	23

4.31 Lake Waahi

Lake type: Riverine
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

Aquatic vegetation in Lake Waahi has undergone major changes in species composition and abundance since 1870 when first records were made by Kirk (1871). Kirk's 1870 description for this lake noted "more copious vegetation" than Lakes Whangape and Waikere. By the late 1930s & 1940s local residents noted extensive weed beds, which prevailed until the late 1970s (Clayton & de Winton 1989), with *Egeria* dominating in the latter years. During the late 1970s a major decline occurred in the submerged aquatic vegetation and the lake has remained predominantly devegetated ever since.

Table 30: LakeSPI results for Lake Waahi.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	100	100	0
Historical data	1976	18	5	85
Present day	2005	0	0	0

4.32 Lake Waikare

Lake type: Riverine
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

Early historic investigations of Lake Waikare by Kirk (1871) suggest that the lake was in 'pristine' condition, resulting in a LakeSPI Index of 100%. By 1978 (>100 years later), the LakeSPI Index had dropped to 24% and the invasive weed species, *Egeria* was having a marked impact. Water level changes, turbid waters and pest fish are likely to have been contributing factors to a weed bed collapse in the late 1970's/early 1980's (Champion et al. 1993). Presently Lake Waikare supports no submerged vegetation.

Table 31: LakeSPI results for Lake Waikare.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	100	100	0
Historical data	1871	100	100	0
	1978	24	29	85
	1984	0	0	0
	1992	0	0	0
	1993	0	0	0
	2001	0	0	0
Present day	2003*	0	0	0

* Anticipated score

4.33 Lake Whangape

Lake type: Riverine
Current vegetation status: De-vegetated

Today, Lake Whangape remains in a highly impacted condition as with a LakeSPI Index of 0%. Previously the invasive weed species *Ceratophyllum demersum*, which is ranked the worst submerged weed in New Zealand, was having a major impact on the lake, but weed beds have now crashed leaving the lake de-vegetated. The pristine state, close to that described by Kirk (1871), would have comprised a diverse vegetation, extending across the entire bed of the lake.

Table 32: LakeSPI results for Lake Whangape.

State	Year	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Condition Index (%)	Invasive Condition Index (%)
Pristine	1800s	100	100	0
Historical data	1869	100	100	0
	1958	26	29	81
	1982	24	21	81
	1991	9	0	93
	2001	3	0	100
Present day	2005	0	0	0

5. Discussion

LakeSPI was used to assess the condition of the Waikato lakes as it enables changes in lake condition to be assessed and monitored over long periods. LakeSPI indices are generated and presented on a scale ranging from 0-100%, the latter representing the maximum scoring potential of any one lake. By presenting the LakeSPI indices in this way, the method enables changes in lake condition over time to be detected and also allows for comparisons to be made between dissimilar lakes within or between different regions. Other benefits of this approach include the ability to retrospectively establish LakeSPI indices from historical survey data so that the scale and speed of any changes in lake condition can be illustrated. It also allows for lakes to be classified based on lake condition.

One limiting factor of this study is that many of the lakes have insufficient data available to ensure appropriate selection of LakeSPI sites (e.g., historical investigations at limited number of sites, including those not suitable for the LakeSPI method). A full LakeSPI survey recommends that 5 baseline sites be selected from around each lake to ensure a fair representation of vegetation features and community composition. Ideally, these same baseline sites would be repeated during consecutive surveys. For historical records this was not possible and even present day records for most of these lakes had no baseline sites established. Nevertheless, the information that is available, combined with an understanding of the macrophyte ecology of these lakes, has made it possible to present results that, in our view, are representative of past and present lake condition.

Each of the lakes in this study was considered in relation to lake type. Peat and riverine lakes contained the largest group of lakes and are discussed together since they share many common properties in terms of depth, catchment influences and vulnerability to change. Of this combined group of twenty lakes, fourteen were classed as ‘unsatisfactory’, four as ‘satisfactory’, while two were classed as ‘excellent’ (Table 20).

The most notable of all the lakes in this group are Rotopiko North and Rotopiko East, the only two lakes to retain close to their original pristine condition. They are ranked in “excellent” overall condition. However, despite their high LakeSPI indices, these two lakes show distinctive signs of stress, similar to historical changes that took place before vegetation collapse in other lakes. The impact of nutrient enrichment in the Rotopiko lakes is apparent with most plants having seasonally high abundance of periphytic algal growth attached to the plant surfaces. Herbivorous rudd (*Scardinius*

erythrophthalmus) have been found in these lakes, but it appears that their illegal release has been recent so biotic disruption to date appears minimal. An intensive coarse fish removal programme was implemented by management agencies and this should minimise disturbance to submerged vegetation. One of the most remarkable features of these two lakes is the absence of any problematic invasive weed species. This is likely to be a key factor in these lakes having avoided the fate of vegetation collapse that typically follows a period of domination by weeds, such as *Egeria*, as observed in most other lakes.

There were four lakes in this peat and riverine group classed as 'satisfactory', and they were all peat lakes (i.e., Rotoroa, Kainui, Rotopiko South and Mangakaware). The most notable of these is Lake Rotoroa. The overall condition of Lake Rotoroa is the highest of the 'satisfactory' lakes, being 75% of its estimated pristine condition. This result reflects the substantial regeneration of submerged native vegetation that has taken place in recent years. Unfortunately this is likely to be of a temporary nature as an invasive weed species (*Egeria*) has recently established (de Winton et al. 2003) and expansion of this weed is likely to impact negatively on lake condition in the future. The lake went through all of the same trends as the other Waikato lakes with invasive weed problems, coarse fish impacts and subsequent vegetation decline. For a period of ten years (1990-99) this lake remained in a de-vegetated state. In 1998, the lake showed significant vegetation recovery with re-appearance of charophytes in shallow water areas. These plants re-established in the lake from seeds (oospores) present in the lake sediments. The role of an abundant and viable 'seed bank' of native charophyte species is instrumental in vegetation recovery, but often the seed bank within lake sediments is buried and rendered non-viable by silt accumulation occurring during the dominance of invasive weedbeds (de Winton and Clayton 1996). Seedling establishment is also susceptible to fish disturbance, where low levels of seed germination cannot result in plant establishment unless protected from fish. This has been demonstrated in Lake Rotoroa with the aid of fish exclusion cages (de Winton et al. 2002). The recent recovery of native vegetation within Lake Rotoroa may well have occurred due to regular herbicide control of nuisance weed beds during the 1970s and 1980s (Tanner et al. 1990b) when native plant seed banks would otherwise have been buried and rendered inactive. Of the three other peat lakes in a 'satisfactory' state, Lakes Kainui (D) and Rotopiko South had no invasive species, but the plant cover was low and LakeSPI scores for both lakes were based on less than five sites where native vegetation cover exceeded the 10% threshold. Slight fluctuations in future plant development would have a significant influence on these scores and therefore the results should be considered indicative only.

Fourteen of the fifteen lakes in the 'unsatisfactory' category were peat and riverine lakes and they were all devoid of submerged vegetation. Lakes Waikare, Waahi and Whangape have the earliest records of vegetation condition that date back to 1869-71, when diverse and abundant native vegetation was recorded. These historical records are consistent with that expected from many of the Waikato lakes in an undisturbed or pristine condition and this information was used to help generate Pristine LakeSPI indices.

All of the dune lakes were classed as 'satisfactory', but they fell in the lower range of satisfactory due to significant impacts from invasive plant species that reduced LakeSPI scores to ≤50% of pristine condition. Lake Harihari was the highest ranked of the dune lakes, and only had the relatively benign weed *Elodea canadensis* recorded. This lake also retained significant deep-water charophyte beds beyond the main depth of impact from *E. canadensis*. Historical descriptions from the1950s (Cunningham et al. 1953) exist for several dune lakes in such as Lake Otamatearoa and Thompsons Lake. These descriptions provide the earliest information on the native, charophyte dominated vegetation in Waikato dune lakes, however only remnants of native vegetation remain, with Lake Harihari presently the best remaining example. The earliest historical records for the other Waikato lakes were gathered from the 1970s or 1980s onwards.

The larger size, depth and water volume of the six volcanic lakes provide a greater buffering capacity against land use effects, particularly water clarity, compared to small shallow lakes. All but one of the lakes was classed as 'satisfactory', with Lake Rotopounamu the highest ranked because of the absence of any invasive species. The Native Condition Index for this lake was reduced by the recent loss of charophyte beds that previously dominated the submerged vegetation. This may well be a temporary phenomenon; however it is not known whether native charophyte seed banks have been buried too deeply to enable rapid recovery. Overall, these volcanic lakes are more likely to retain remnants of their original vegetation, especially in the shallow and deep water zones. Wind-generated wave action in large lakes creates a shallow-water disturbance zone that is often dominated by a diverse assemblage of low-growing, turf-forming, native species. The mid-depth zone is where invasive weed species have the greatest impact. In the past, native charophytes grew in deeper water beyond the displacement influence of invasive weed species, however the recent establishment of *Ceratophyllum demersum* (hornwort) is now leading to widespread loss of native charophyte meadows in deeper water. The relatively low LakeSPI ranking of Lakes Rotoaira and in particular Taupo are attributable to the extensive impact that hornwort has had on submerged vegetation.

Table 33: Summary of current LakeSPI indices, excluding Lake Hinemaiaia.

Lake	LakeSPI Index (%)	Native Index (%)	Invasive Index (%)	Lake Type
Excellent				
Rotopiko North	90	77	0	
Rotopiko East	90	76	0	
Satisfactory				
Rotoroa (Hamilton)	75	50	0	
Kainui (D)	74	47	0	
Rotopounamu	71	43	0	
Rotopiko South	70	67	0	
Tutaeinanga	65	56	23	
Mangakaware	63	65	33	
Opouri	58	33	4.4	
Harihari	50	61	58	
Taharoa	36	46	70	
Taupo	36	47	78	
Parkinson	28	35	82	
Otamatearoa	23	43	90	
Rotoiti	23	25	84	
Rotoaira	22	28	93	
Puketi	21	18	85	
Unsatisfactory				
Waahi	0	0	0	
Whangape	0	0	0	
Areare	0	0	0	
Hotoananga	0	0	0	
Ngaroto	0	0	0	
Rotokauri	0	0	0	
Rotomanuka	0	0	0	
Hakanoa	0	0	0	
Kimihia	0	0	0	
Ohinewai	0	0	0	
Rotongaroiti	0	0	0	
Waikare	0	0	0	
Ngahewa	0	0	0	
Okowhao	0	0	0	
Rotongaro	0	0	0	

Key to lake types Peat | Riverine | Volcanic/tectonic | Dune

For lake managers, LakeSPI provides relevant information for regional and national reporting requirements, including operational monitoring and state of the environment reporting. Over time the results can be used to assess the effectiveness of catchment and lake management initiatives.

The results presented in this report are more accurate for current lake condition, compared to past lake condition which is often based on minimal information. For the devegetated peat and riverine lakes there was no merit in establishing baseline sites for long-term monitoring. The establishment of baseline sites for other lakes where current information was available was beyond the scope of this study. However, it is recommended that Lakes Taupo, Rotoaira and Taharoa in particular, have baseline sites established for more accurate present day assessment and for long-term future monitoring. LakeSPI indices on the Waikato lakes have provided valuable inter-lake comparisons and information on historical changes. Continued long-term monitoring is recommended for identifying future changes in the condition of these lakes.

6. Recommendations

It is recommended that Lakes Taupo, Rotoaira and Taharoa have baseline sites established for more accurate present day assessment and for long-term future monitoring.

Resurvey Lake Rotopounamu in late summer 2006 and assess Charophyte recovery, potential for seed bank reactivation in the absence of natural recovery, and repeat LakeSPI assessment to reflect natural condition if native vegetation recovery is widespread.

Carry out a spot check on several selected lakes where it was assumed that they would have remained in a devegetated state since their previous assessment. Lakes should be chosen where there may be some potential for natural or facilitated restoration works.

Use LakeSPI information on Waikato lakes to identify candidate lakes for potential protection of restoration.

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