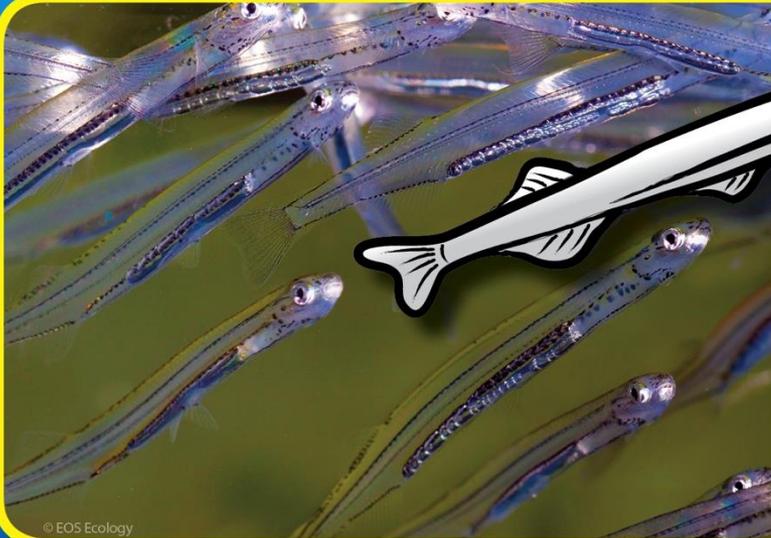


National Inanga Spawning Education Programme



Inanga/Whitebait

What • Where • Why • How

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Presented by:



The National Inanga Spawning Education Programme is supported by...



AQUATIC SCIENCE & VISUAL COMMUNICATION



today we'll discover...

- WHAT**  *are whitebait/inanga*
- WHERE**  *they live & like to lay their eggs*
- WHY**  *numbers are declining*
- HOW**  *we can help them*



WHAT are whitebait/inanga

'WHITEBAIT' = collective term for juvenile stage of 5 species of fish (Galaxiidae)

'INANGA' = adult stage of 1 of the 5 whitebait species (Galaxias maculatus)

INANGA are the smallest, growing no longer than 110 mm

our 5 whitebait species

extinct	
nationally threatened	critical
	endangered
	vulnerable
at risk	declining
	recovering
	relict
	naturally uncommon
not threatened	

inanga

extinct	
nationally threatened	critical
	endangered
	vulnerable
at risk	declining
	recovering
	relict
	naturally uncommon
not threatened	

shortjaw kōkōpu

extinct	
nationally threatened	critical
	endangered
	vulnerable
at risk	declining
	recovering
	relict
	naturally uncommon
not threatened	

kōaro

inanga **CAN'T** climb barriers... unlike the other 4 species

extinct	
nationally threatened	critical
	endangered
	vulnerable
at risk	declining
	recovering
	relict
	naturally uncommon
not threatened	

banded kōkōpu

extinct	
nationally threatened	critical
	endangered
	vulnerable
at risk	declining
	recovering
	relict
	naturally uncommon
not threatened	

giant kōkōpu

life cycle

sea

river

SPRING

Whitebait make their way from the sea to a river.

Larvae grow into Whitebait

WHITEBAIT return to a river

Inanga feed on invertebrates upriver.

SUMMER

Whitebait grow into Inanga

WINTER

Larvae at sea feed on small crustaceans & grow into juveniles called **whitebait**.

LARVAE swept to sea

Larvae hatch from eggs in 3-6 weeks

Female Inanga come downriver to lay eggs on bank during high 'spring tides'* for males to fertilise.

AUTUMN

* **SPRING TIDE** – a tide just after a new or full moon, when there is the greatest difference between high & low water

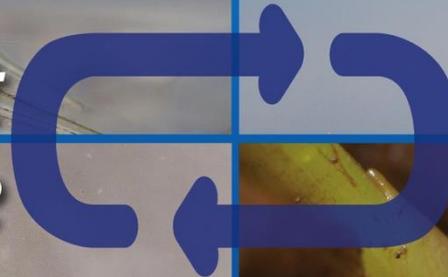
life cycle



*whitebait
larvae*



*inanga
eggs*



egg stage

- lay 1,500–3,000 eggs at a time*
- each 0.8–1.25 mm in size*
- laid late summer/autumn*
- laid during high 'spring tide, safe above normal river flow height*
- laid at base of long grass*
- hatch after 1 month*



larvae stage

- 7 mm long when hatched*
- high 'spring tide' currents wash them to sea*
- feed on yolk sac for first week*
- then feed on small plants & animals (phytoplankton & zooplankton)*
- live at sea for up to 6 mths*
- most don't survive*



larvae natural predators



fish

jellyfish

mmmm...
TASTY!



whitebait stage

- 6-month old juveniles*
- swim in large groups (shoals) & with other species for safety*
- find way to rivers by smelling the freshwater*
- swim upriver, but weak swimmers – can't climb*
- most don't survive*



whitebait natural predators



fish *birds*



inanga stage

adult of species

*mature in river for about
6 months*

stay in groups

*don't go as far upriver as
some species*

ready to spawn – 1 year

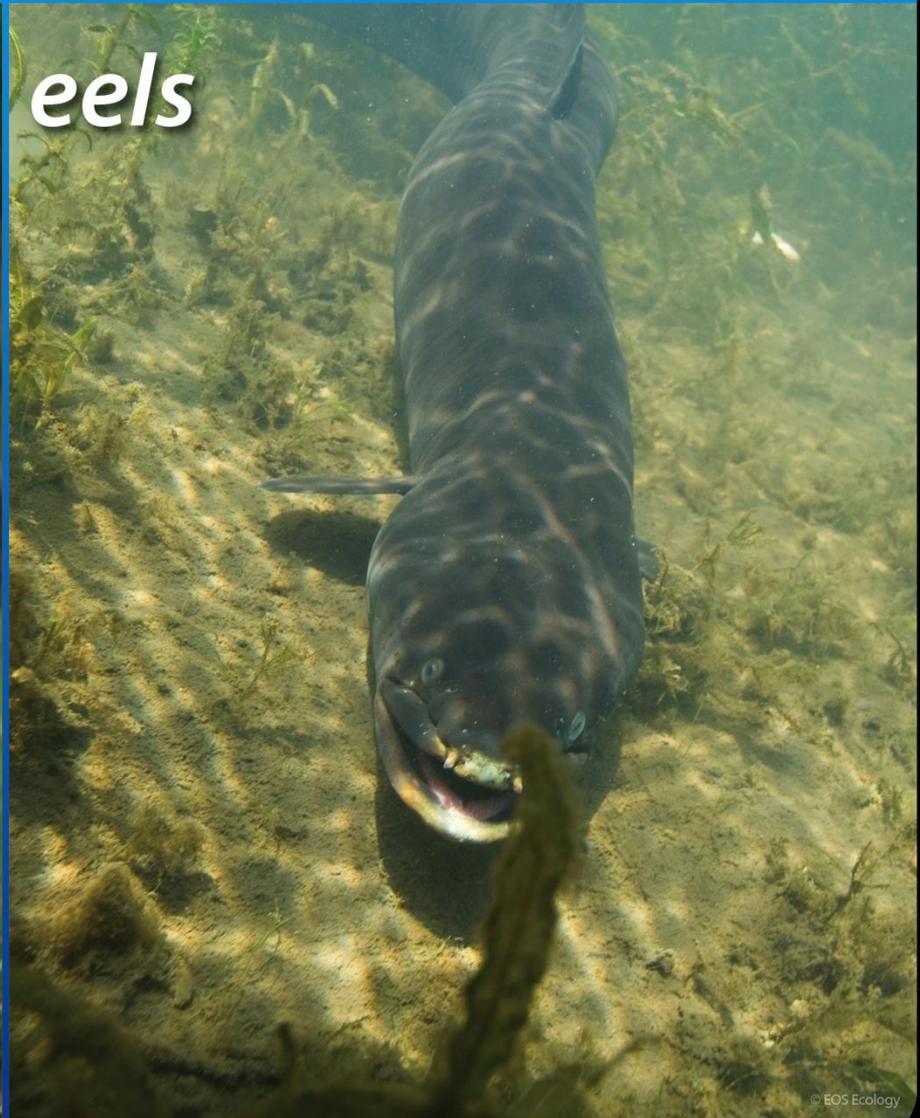
most don't survive



inanga natural predators



birds *eels*



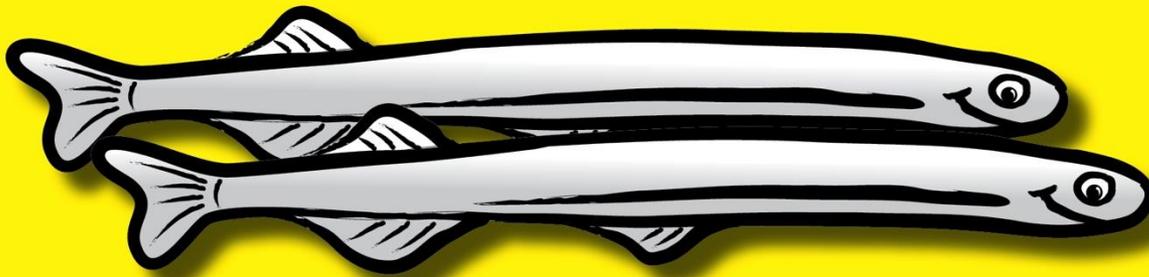
inanga spawning

National Inanga Spawning Education Programme



www.whitebaitconnection.co.nz

***WHERE inanga
like to live & lay
their eggs***



WHERE inanga live

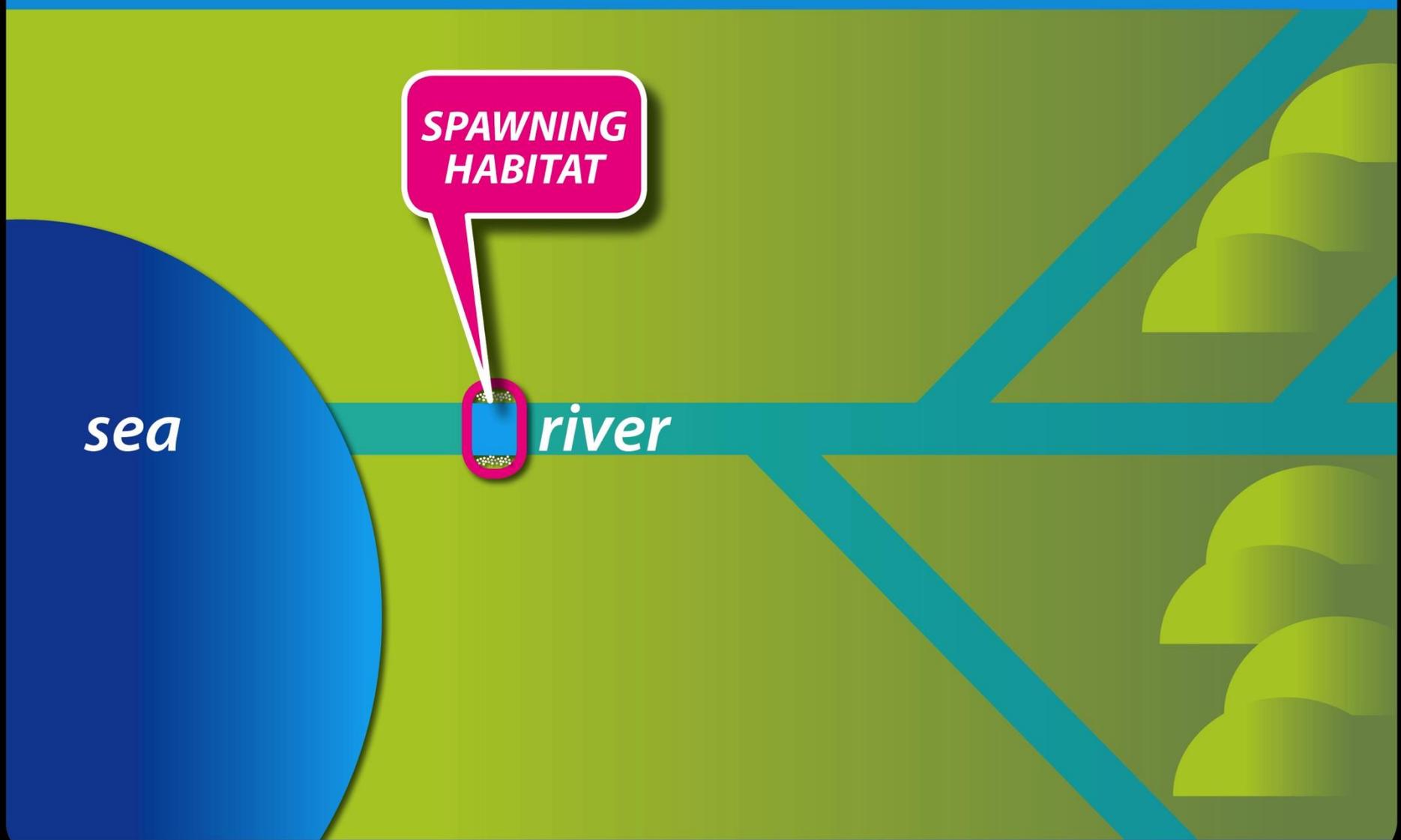


sea

river



WHERE inanga live



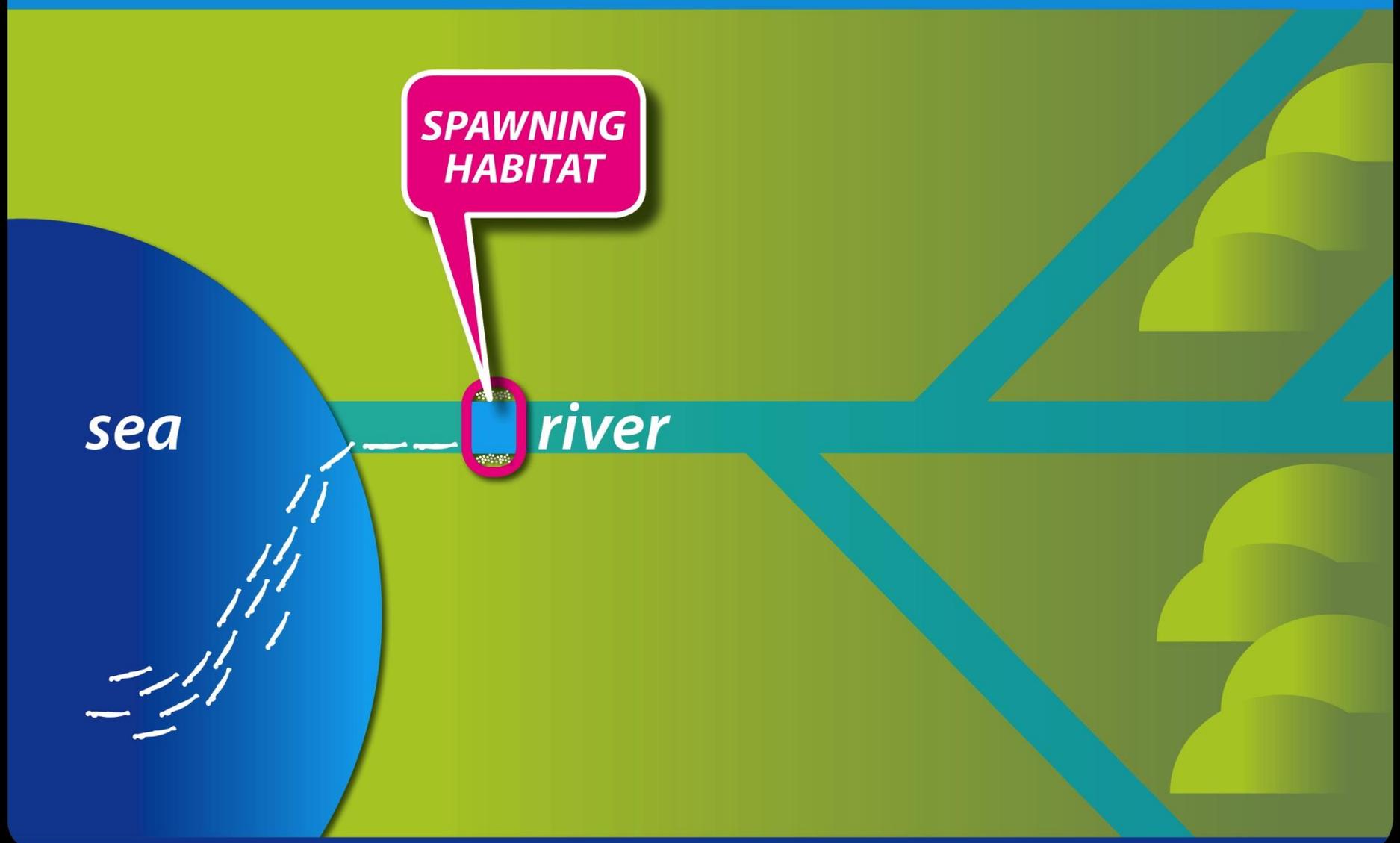
**SPAWNING
HABITAT**

sea

river



WHERE inanga live





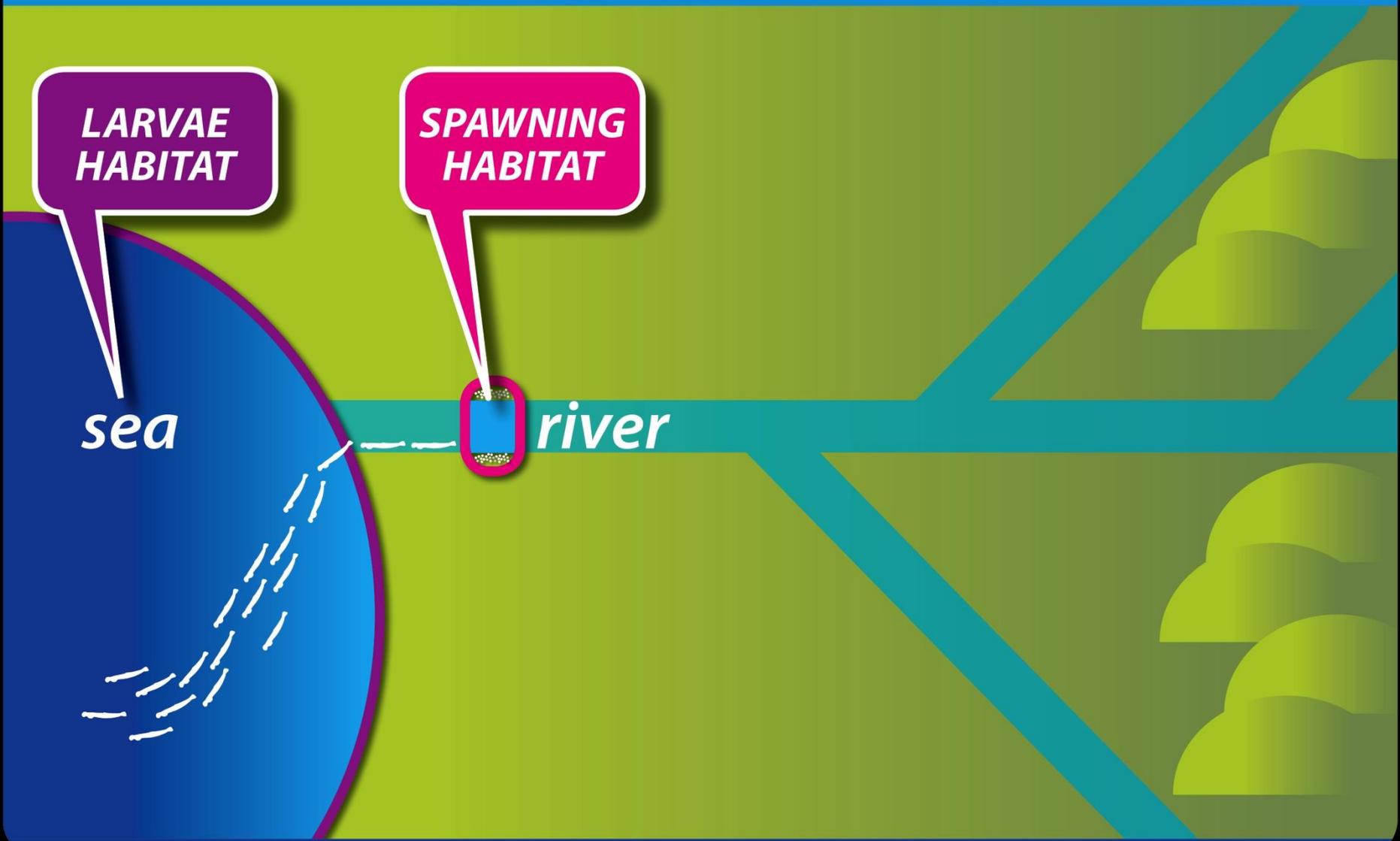
WHERE inanga live

**LARVAE
HABITAT**

**SPAWNING
HABITAT**

sea

river





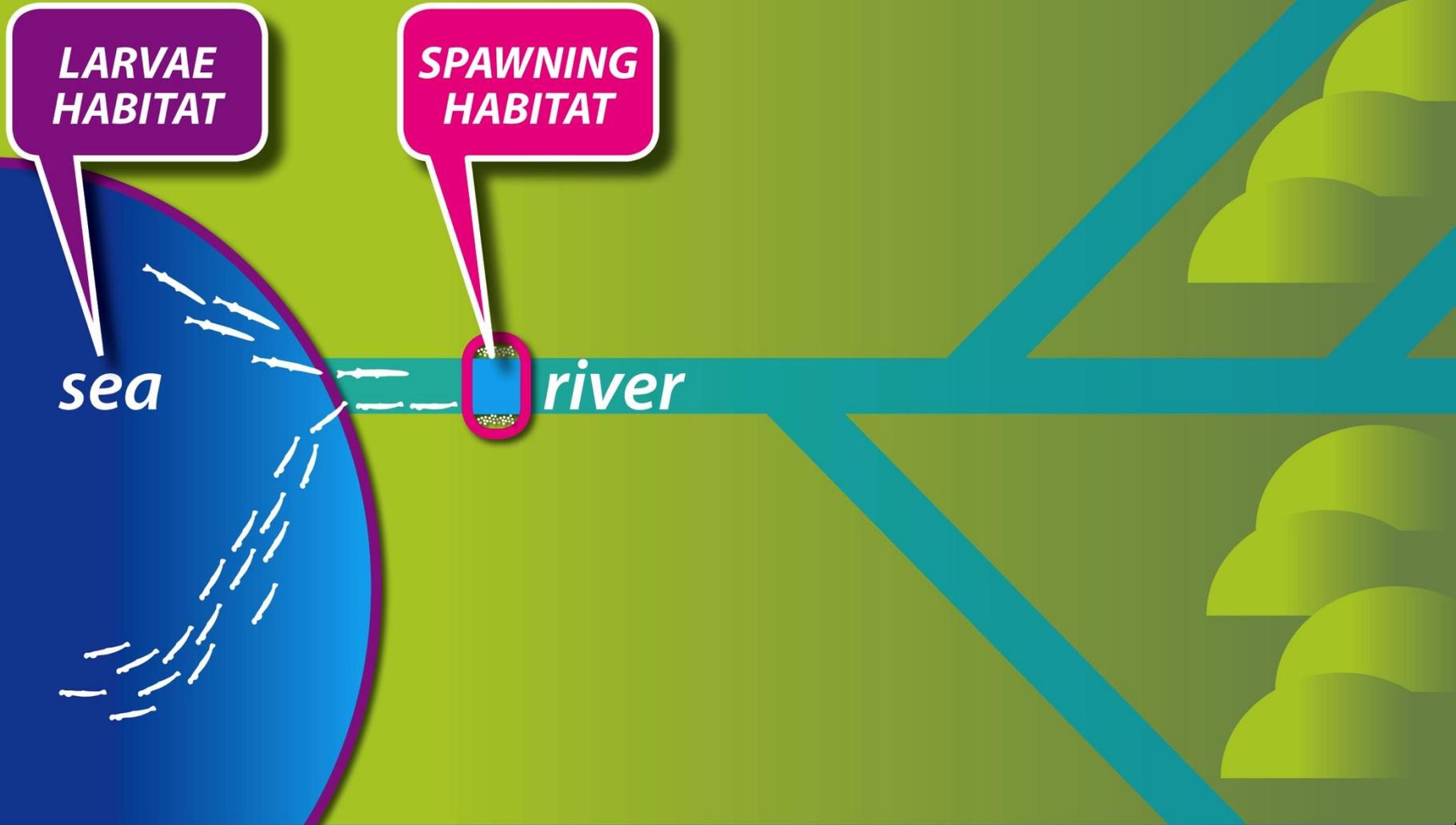
WHERE inanga live

**LARVAE
HABITAT**

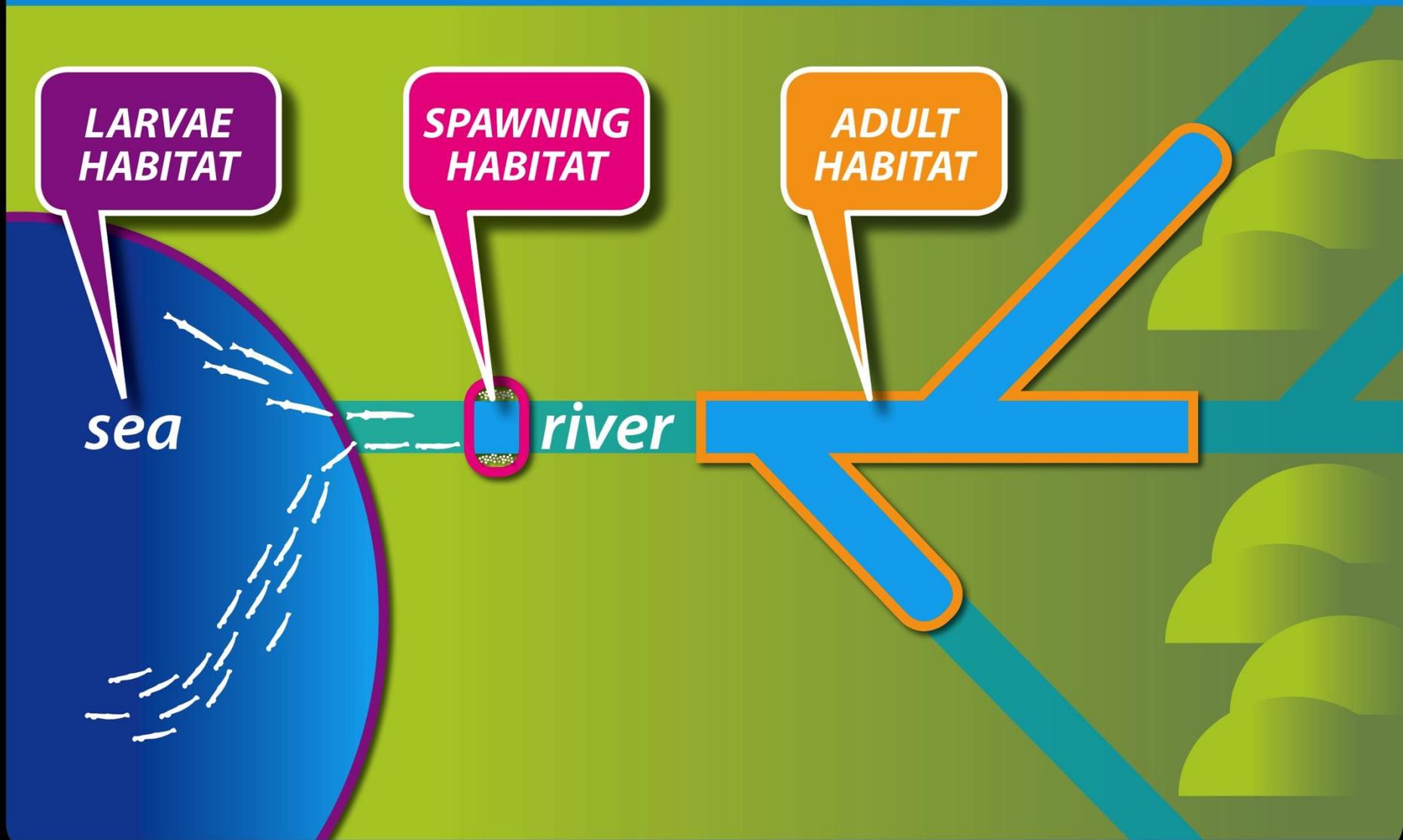
**SPAWNING
HABITAT**

sea

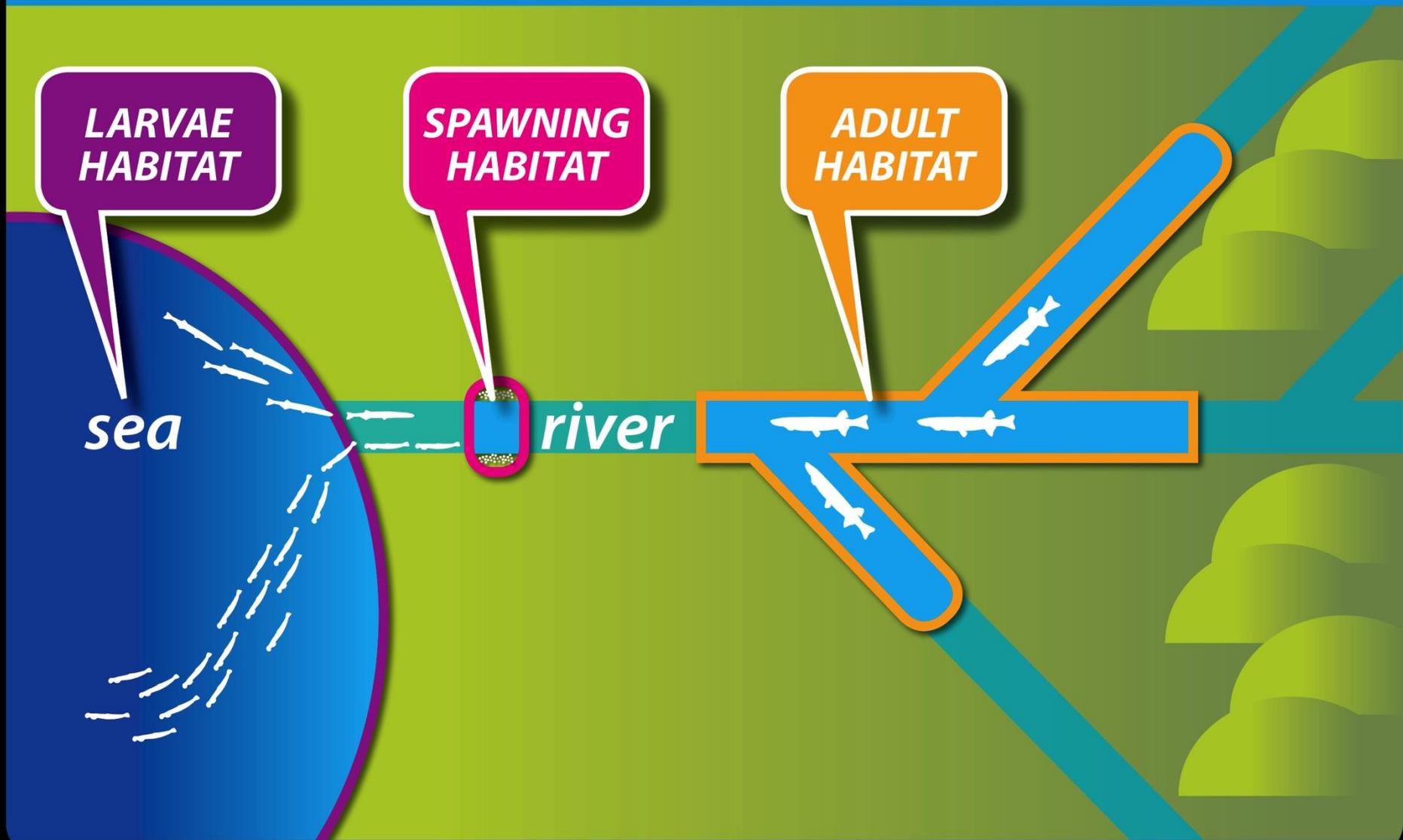
river



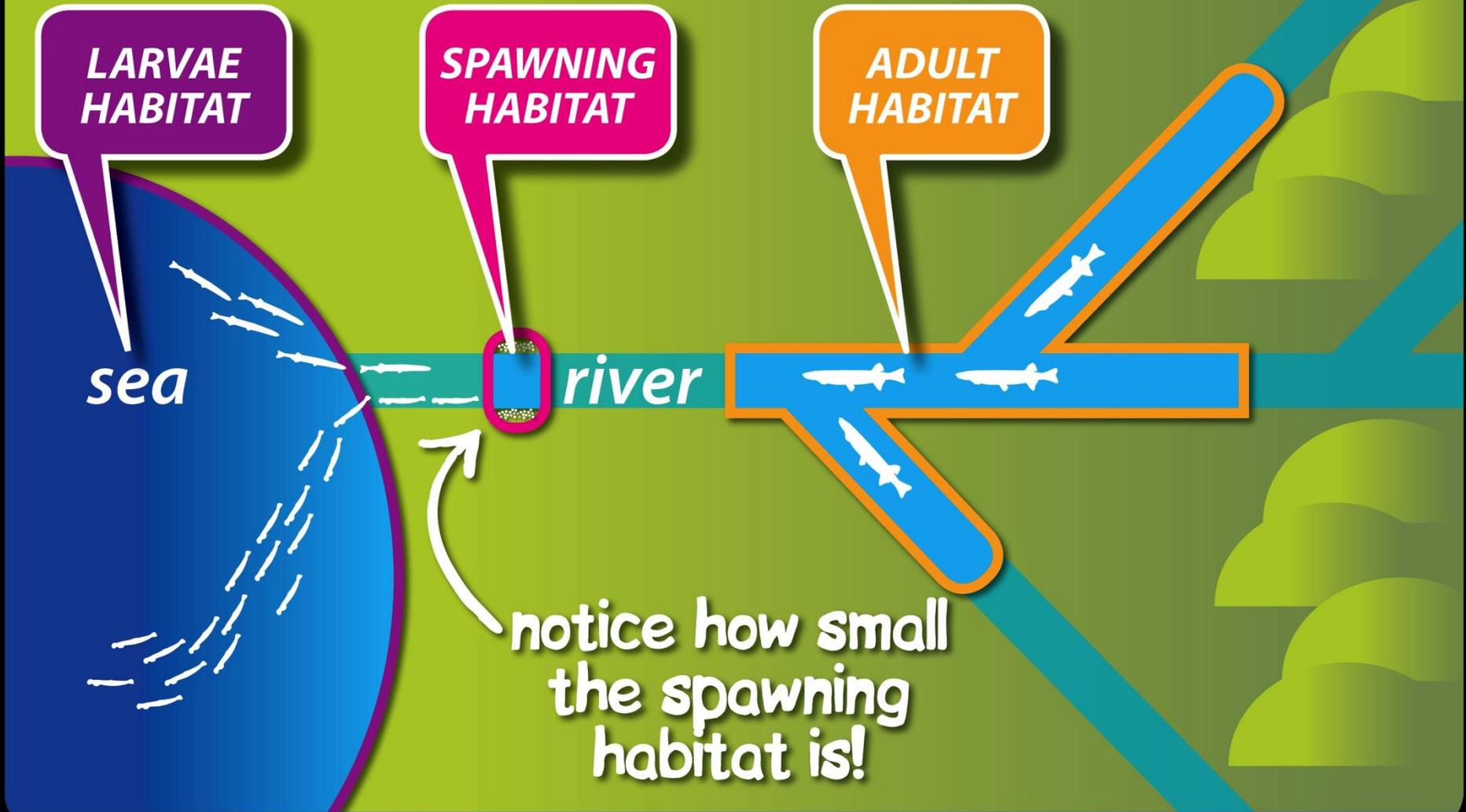
WHERE inanga live



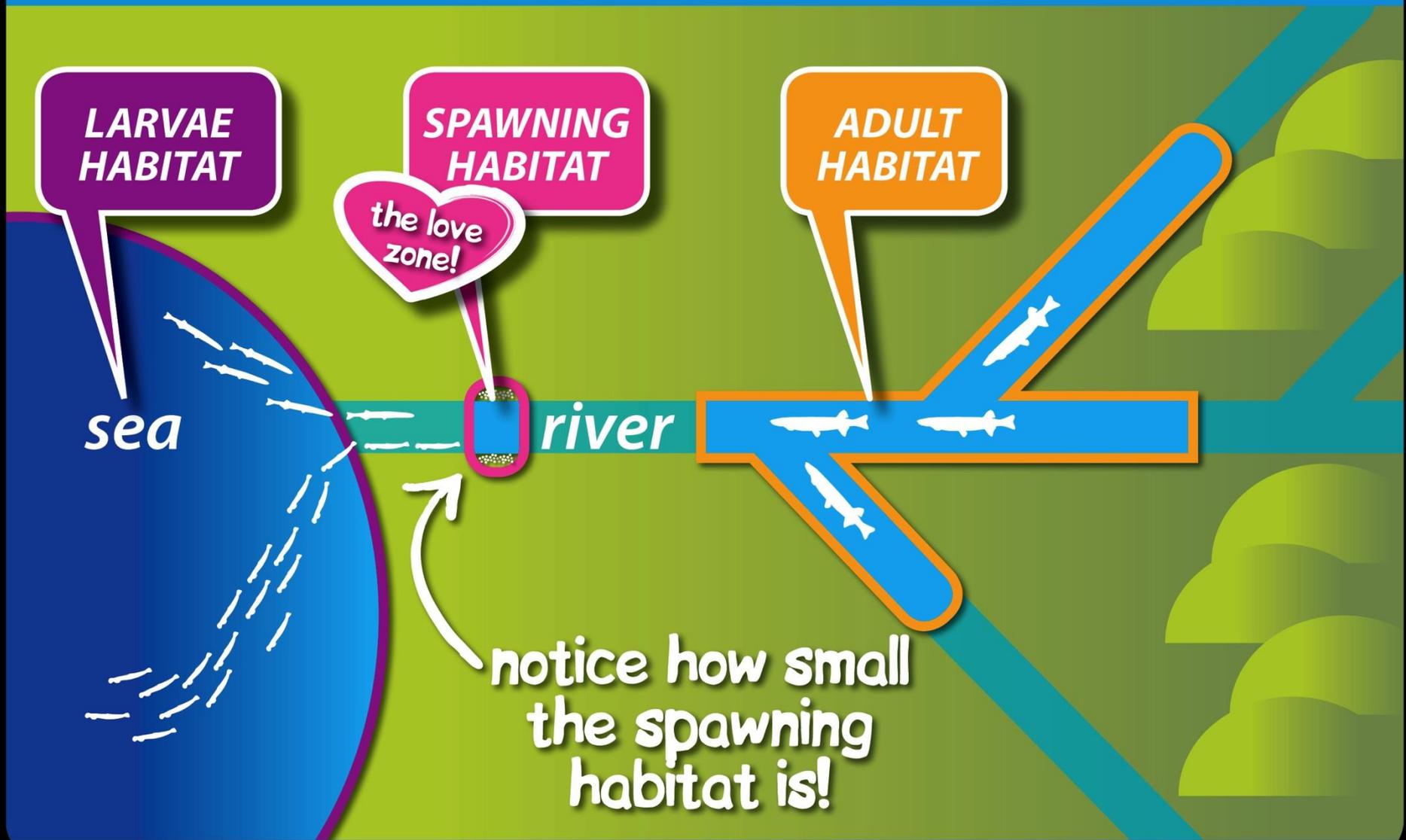
WHERE inanga live



WHERE inanga live

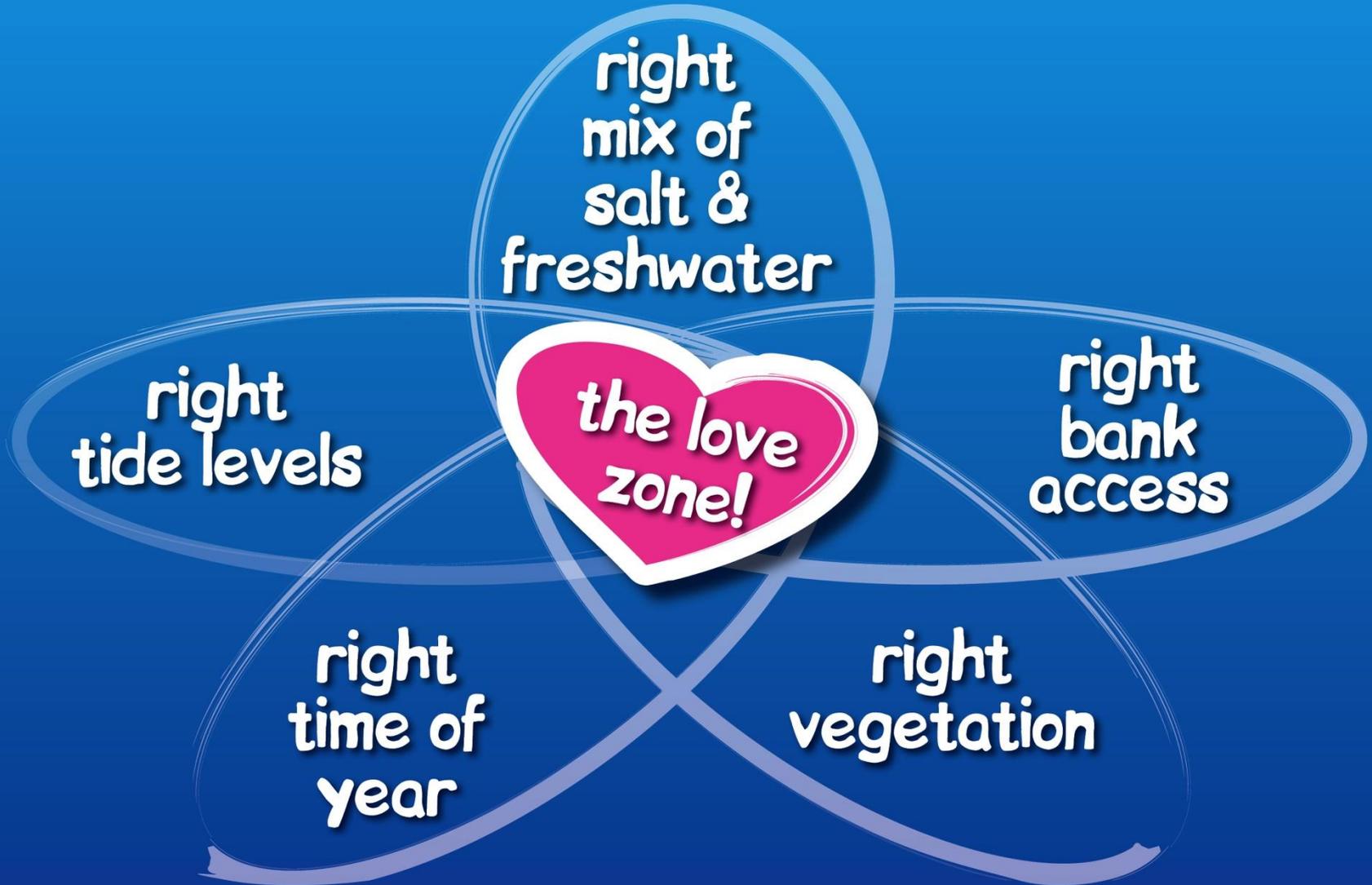


WHERE inanga live

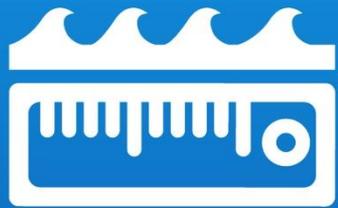




WHERE inanga spawn



WHERE inanga spawn



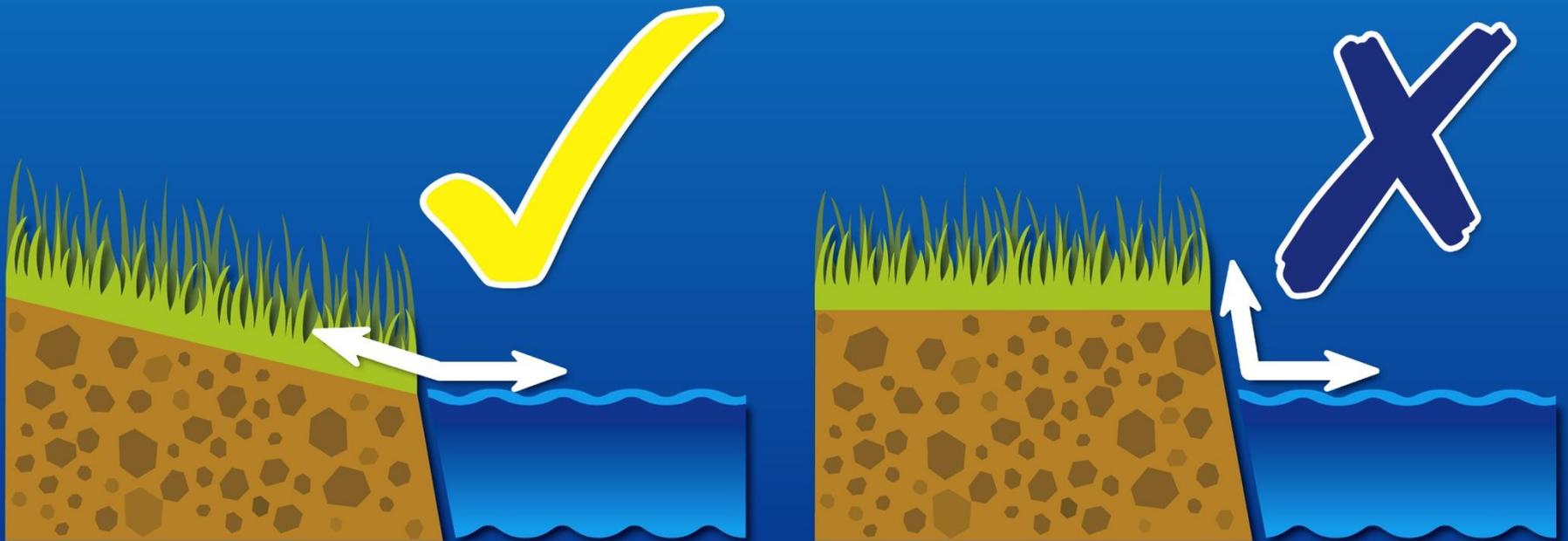
*right distance from
the sea:*

- where high spring tides reach*
- water not too salty*
- usually within 200 m from salt water wedge*

WHERE inanga spawn

gently sloping bank:

– easily accessible for egg laying



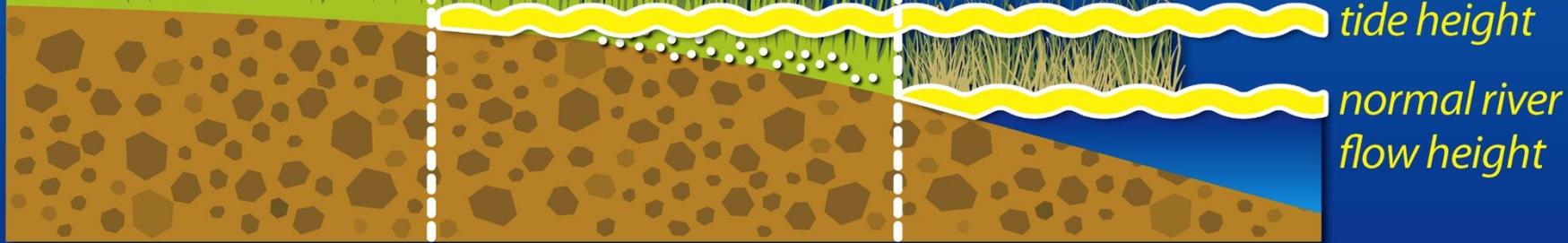
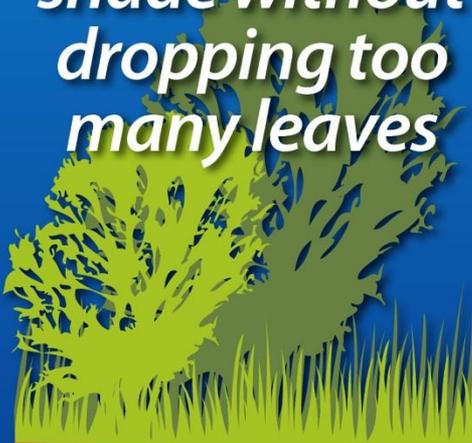
WHERE inanga spawn

good bank vegetation:

native tree
canopy gives
shade without
dropping too
many leaves

tall thick
grass for eggs
to be laid in
the root mat
for safety from
predators &
sun

plants rising
from water for
inanga to hide
in until high
spring tide



high spring
tide height

normal river
flow height

inanga
numbers are
DECLINING!



WHY do we care!

National Inanga Spawning Education Programme



if you want us around
in the future you'd
better look after us
NOW!



WHY do we care!

National Inanga Spawning Education Programme



less inanga eggs = less whitebait = less fritters



photo © EOS Ecology

WHY do we care!

high biodiversity = healthy ecosystem
...everyone has lots to EAT!

this doesn't seem fair!?



yummy little fishies!!!



inanga

if it fits in my mouth I'm eating it!



WHY they are declining

more introduced PREDATORS

slugs
eat eggs



photo © EOS Ecology

mice
eat eggs



fish
eat whitebait
& inanga



photo © EOS Ecology



WHY they are declining

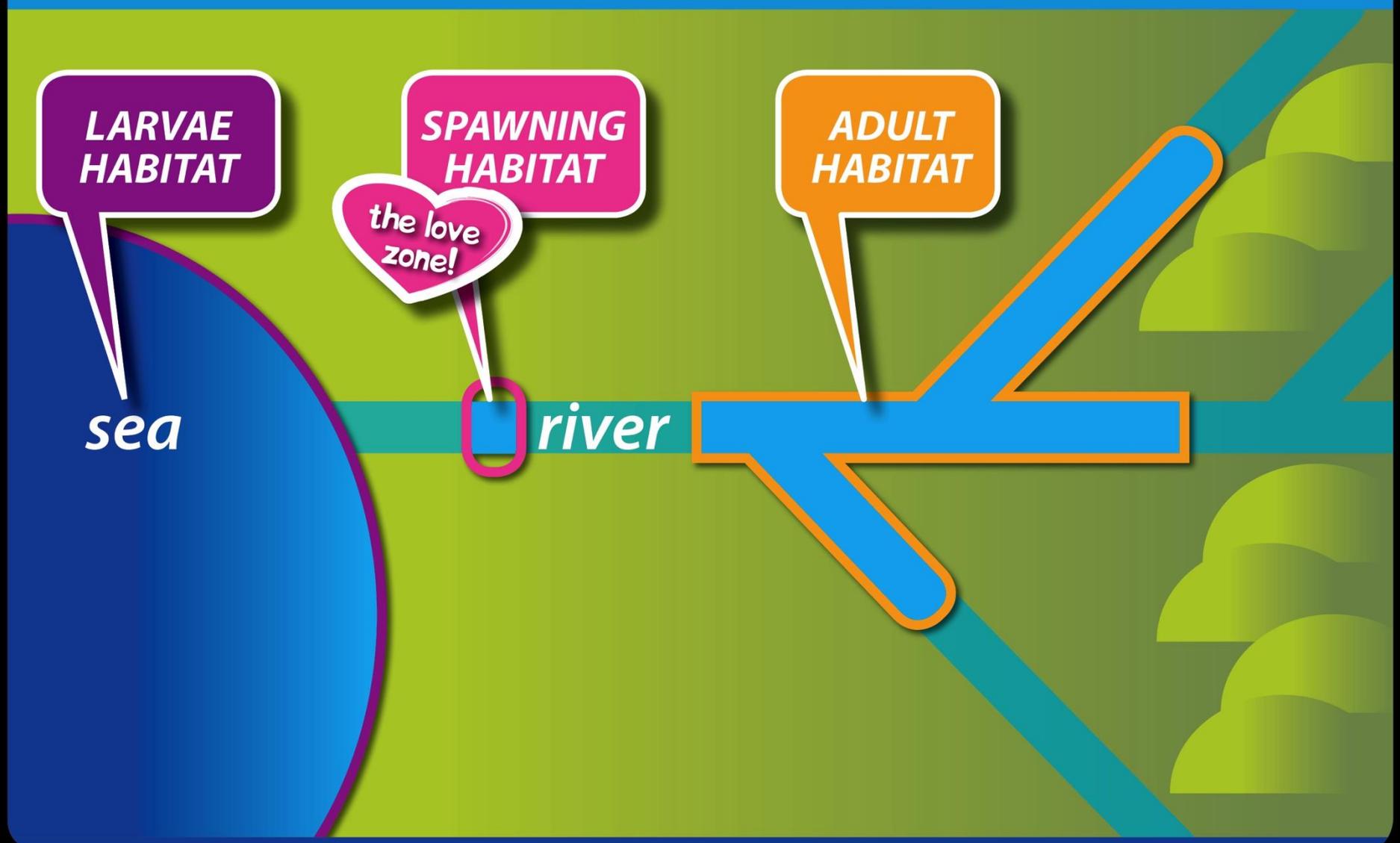
damage to spawning HABITAT...including:

- fewer ‘good’ banks***
- less overhanging plants = less safe places***

changes to whitebait & adult HABITAT... including:

- less ‘good’ habitat***
- harder to move upriver – barriers***

damage to habitats



spawning habitat changes

National Inanga Spawning Education Programme



stock damage to banks



photo © EOS Ecology

spawning habitat changes

National Inanga Spawning Education Programme



*man-made changes to
natural banks*



photo © EOS Ecology

spawning habitat changes

National Inanga Spawning Education Programme



*mowing grass on banks
during spawning season*



photo © EOS Ecology

spawning habitat changes

National Inanga Spawning Education Programme



excessive sediment on banks



spawning habitat changes



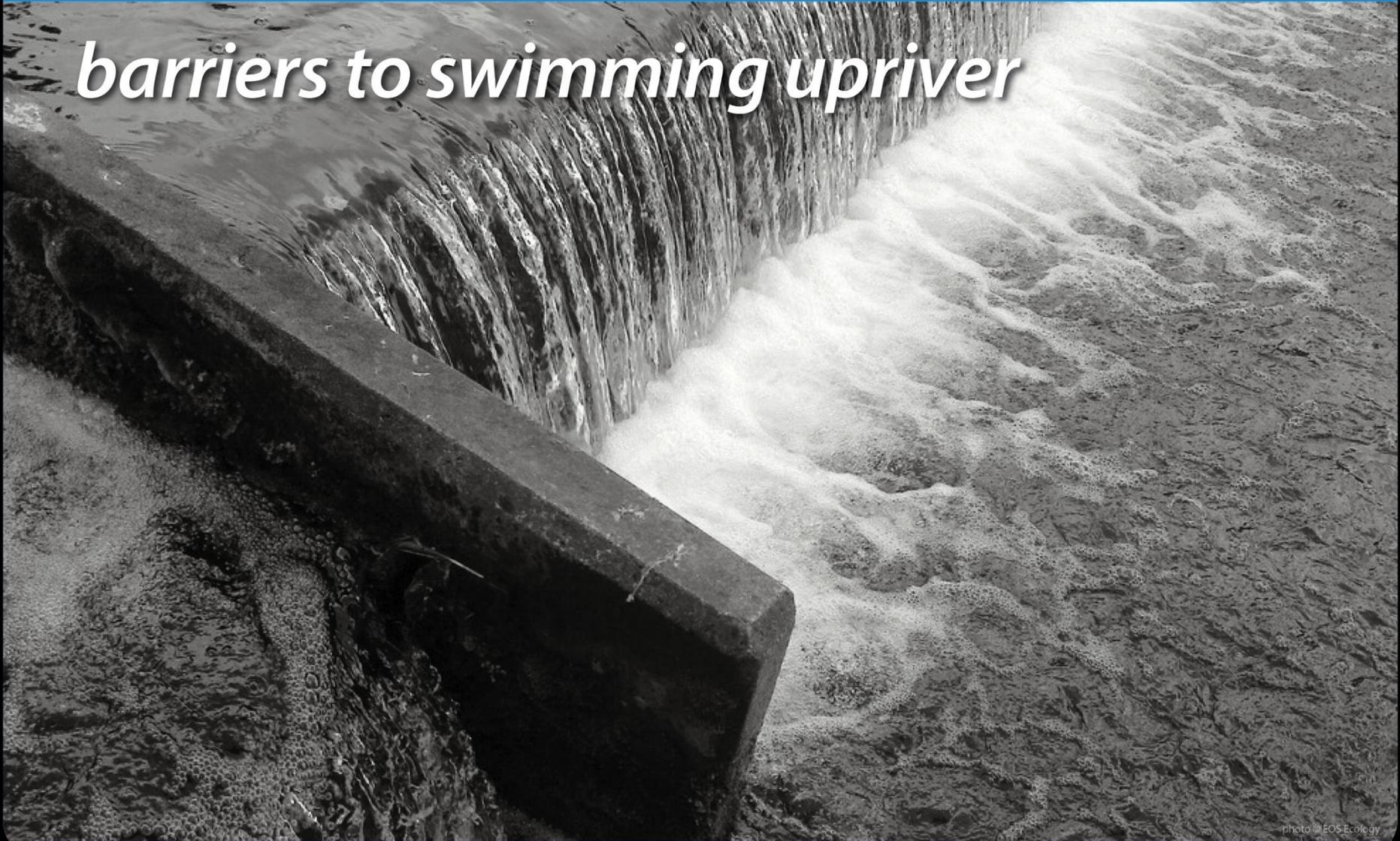
barriers to inanga entering spawning areas



inanga habitat changes



barriers to swimming upriver



HOW we can help the inanga!



HOW we can help inanga



SHORT-TERM:
install temporary spawning habitat





HOW we can help inanga

LONG-TERM:

fence out stock

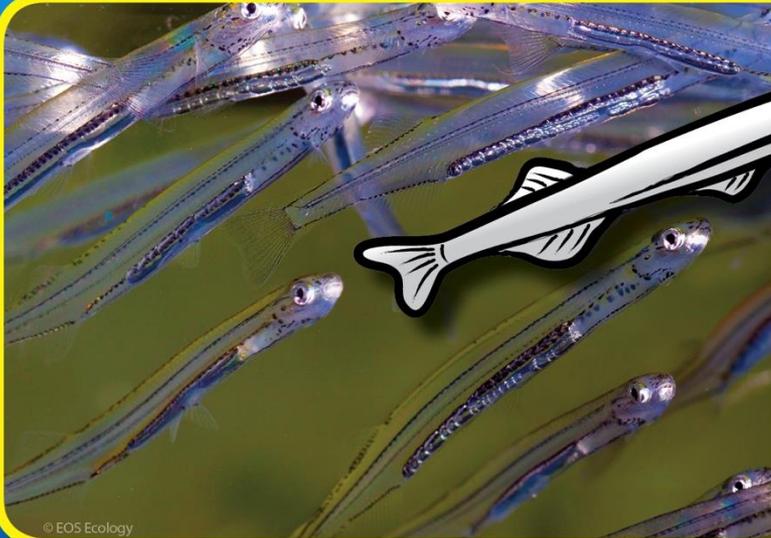
implement riparian planting plan

encourage authorities to review maintenance strategies for banks

remove tide gates

fix barriers so inanga can get upriver

National Inanga Spawning Education Programme



Inanga/Whitebait

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WE ♥ WHITEBAIT
WHAKA INAKA : CAUSING WHITEBAIT



WBC National Inanga Spawning Programme
Developed as part of the MBIE Unlocking Cu

National Inanga Spawning Programme 2016



- Inanga spawning
- Instream workshops
- Investigating freshwater
- Drains to Harbour Project
- Long-finned eels
- Whitebait biology
- Links
- Resources
- Downloads

Information:

- Resource 1A - PowerPoint Introduction (
- Resource 1A - Spawning Video
- Resource 1A - Guided audio Inanga lifec
- Resource 1B - Introduction Summary Bo
- Resource 1C - Inanga ID Guide (4.66 MB)

Experience:

- Resource 2A - Find a spawning site (1.03
- Resource 2B - Locating the Saltwater We
- Resource 2C - Assessing Spawning habitat (1.29 MB)
- Resource 2D - Counting Eggs (1.37 MB)

Action:

- Resource 3A - Installing artificial spawning habitat (straw bales) (1.07 MB)
- Resource 3B - Short Term Site Maintenance (3.44 MB)
- Resource 3C - Long term Site Maintenance (691.85 KB)
- Resource 3D - Pre and post straw bale installation sign templates (21.3 MB)



By Ira Seitzer
2005 National Waterways/Whitebait Connection Facilitator - Northland

Inanga (*Galaxias masculatus*) is the most well known species of Galaxias and is found around our coastal rivers, streams, lakes and swamps, in almost any fresh water that it can reach in its upstream migration from the sea.

Its familiarity is due to the fact that the Inanga juveniles are the most important and abundant species of the infamous annual whitebait catch where it is known to make up 90% of the entire catch.

Aside from bringing great culinary pleasure to many of us, Inanga are a source of food for many animals, birds and are known prey for large eels, flounder and no doubt many other fish who feed on them.

It is vital that we are able to understand and recognise Inanga spawning grounds and their important role in the life of whitebait.

[Read more here](#)





May 2014 – Parua Bay



2015 – Partnership with Reconnecting Northland/NZ Landcare Trust





www.whitebaitconnection.co.nz

2016 – Eastern Kaipara

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BI6VfCPWdAc>



2016 - Hoteo River, moving South





© EOS Ecology

Inanga/Whitebait

What • Where • Why • How

2017 – Taking it national

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A freshwater community conservation education programme



Inanga spawning

Inanga spawning

WBC National Inanga Spawning Programme
Developed as part of the MBIE Unlocking Cu

National Inanga Spawning Programme 2016



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- Resource 1B - Introduction Summary Bc
- Resource 1C - Inanga ID Guide (4.66 MB)

Mapping our results

https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/2/edit?mid=14ilAXcSC4Hs00z_sAetzimirdiM&usp=sharing

- 92 spawning sites located and adopted around NZ in collaboration with our partners
- 12 in Nthld, 18 in Akld, 6 in Gisborne, 8 in Nelson/Tasman, 18 in Canterbury, 30 at undisclosed locations



Mahurangi River

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yVmqBCpgu5o&list=PLPbxrvGC-enLUYe3IQzlcjiFYPMYK-7th>



Making the programme more accessible

2018 - Te Whariki and Te Reo resources made.



2018 - Auckland Council funded region wide project.

2019 – NRC/Whangarei Harbour

Kaitiaki Roopu - Whangarei Harbour

NISP

Aotearoa Whitebait Connection I...

Sites investigated during the delivery of the Whitebait Connection Programme in New Zealand, with data logged into master spreadsheet. 684 views

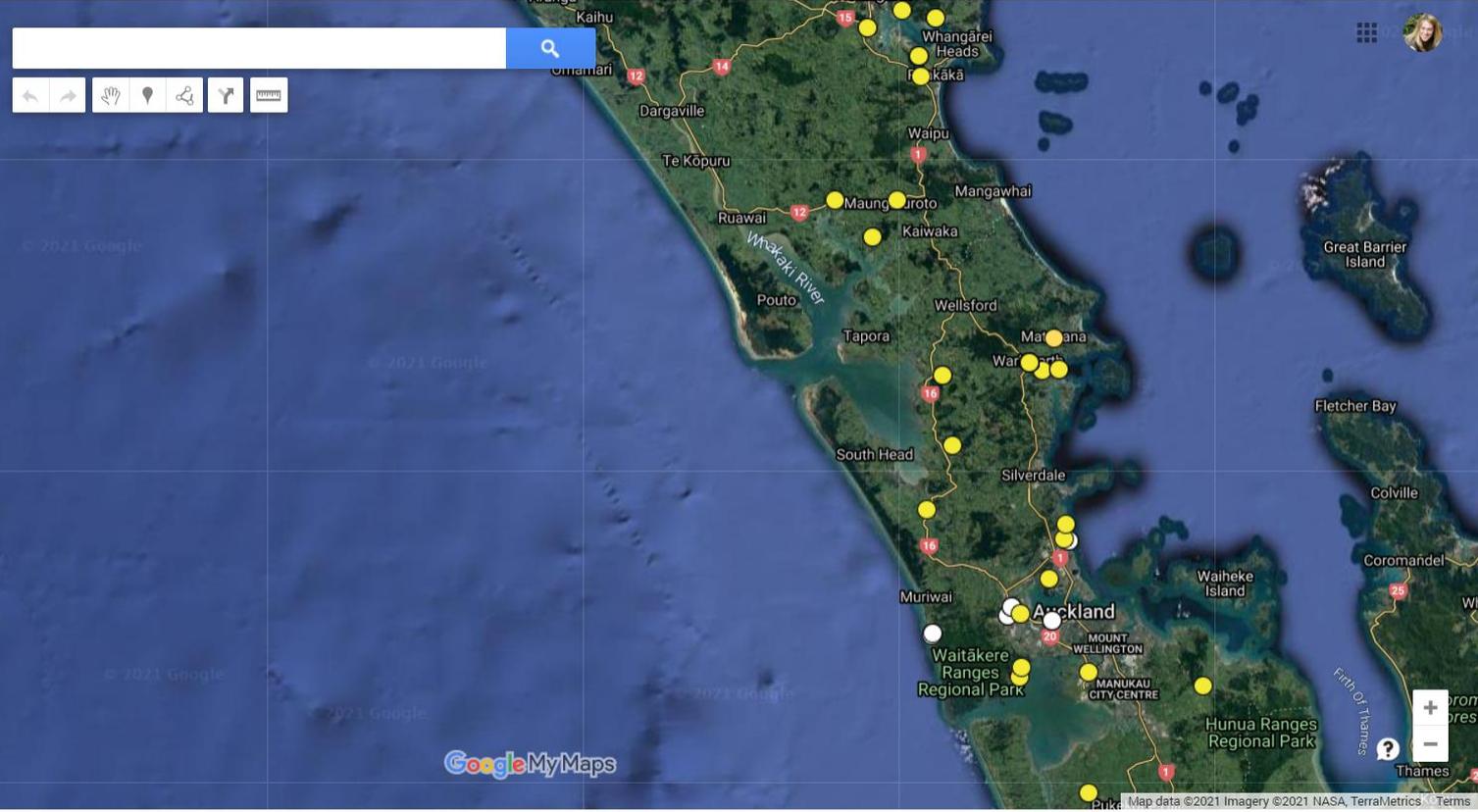
All changes saved in Drive

Add layer + Share Preview

Confirmed Inanga Spawning Sites

Individual styles

- Waiomoko Stream 2016 Inan...
- Wairau River Inanga Spawni...
- Wairau River Inanga Spawni...
- Rotokakahi River 2016 Inang...
- Rotokakahi Inanga Spawni...
- Duck Creek 2016 Inanga Spa...
- Hatea River confirmed spaw...
- Punaruku River 2016 Inanga ...
- Hoteo River Spawning area
- Punaruku River Inanga Spaw...
- Kohinui Stream 2014 Inanga ...



and going back to Takahiwai – spawning bench creation.



7/3/19



8/8/19



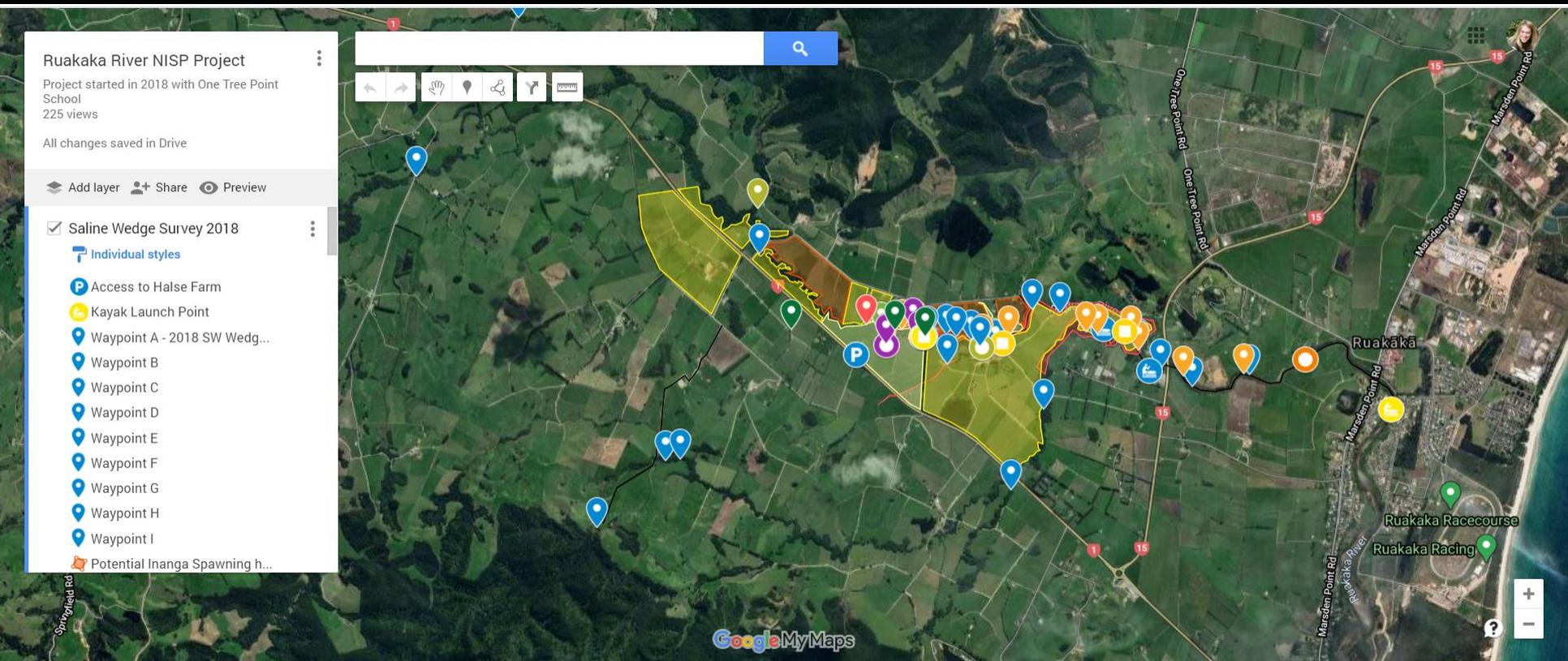
Acknowledgements

This project would not have been possible without the support of the people and groups listed below. Thank you all so much for your passion, enthusiasm and support!

- Luana Pirihi, friends and whanau
- Patuharakeke Te Iwi Trust Board
- Nick Bamford - NRC
- Carol Nicholson - NRC
- Alex Going
- Dr. Olivier Ball and MTSC Trustees
- Meryl Carter from Patuharakeke and Ngā Whenua Rāhui
- Sustainable Coastlines' Sam Judd and Harry Lindsay
- MTF Whangarei's Mike O'Sullivan
- One Tree Point School students, teachers and whanau
- Local volunteers on planting days
- Taylor Fairbrother-Kees
- Nina Pivac
- Rosie Palmer
- Isabel Krauss
- Ruhiyyih WiHongi-Vaughan
- Million Metres
- Foundation North
- Dr. Michael Hickford
- Cyril Woodward
- Jordan MacDonald
- Blair Jones
- Joe Camuso
- Dr. Dai Morgan from NorthTec/Tiakina Whangārei



2021 – Ruakākā River research and Northland scale up





Locating and assessing īnanga
(*Galaxias maculatus*) spawning
habitat in the Ruakākā River,
Northland, New Zealand

Rationale:

72% of NZ's native freshwater fish are either threatened with extinction or at risk of extinction (Goodman et al, 2014). This includes taonga species, such as īnanga, which are classed as 'Threatened – In Decline' (Dunn et al., 2018).

Degradation of īnanga critical life-stage specific spawning habitat is associated with their decline (Hickford et al., 2010). This includes degradation caused by livestock grazing.

Livestock must be effectively excluded from confirmed īnanga spawning sites in Northland under the new regional plan (NRC, 2019).

Spawning usually takes place within 200m of the upper extent of the saltwater wedge (Taylor, 2002).

The full extent of the īnanga spawning zone on the Ruakākā River is currently unknown.



Aim: Map the īnanga spawning zone of the Ruakākā River including suitability of habitat and confirmed spawning sites to help inform what actions could be taken to protect and enhance it.



Objective: To locate the full extent of the īnanga spawning zone in the Ruakākā River by surveying the saltwater wedge and spawning activity over the 2021 spawning season.

Methods

Saltwater wedge surveys and spawning activity surveys will be conducted by kayak on every spring tide from March-August 2021.

Riparian habitat from 200m upstream of the March upper saltwater extent to 2.4km downstream of that point, will be assessed using a series of attributes linked to spawning success.

Egg searches will be conducted along the 2.3km area, during low tides following spring tidal cycles (when īnanga spawn).

Eggs located will be mapped and quantified using random stratified sampling.

A GIS map will be created showing the full extent of the saltwater wedge alongside confirmed and potential spawning sites and NRC flow data.

Northland Confirmed Inanga Spawning Sites at 2021 and planned survey sites 2021-2026

Cape Reinga
Te Hāpua

Karikari Peninsula

Ahikāroa

Ahipaipa

Opono

Omamari

Baylys Beach

Dargaville

Whangarei

Waikare

Mangawhai

Matakana

Warkworth

Silverdale

Whangaparāoa

Auckland

Coromandel

Whitianga



Key:

-  Confirmed sites
-  Current survey sites – spawning not confirmed
-  Proposed sites 2021-2026
-  NRC Proposed survey sites

More Partnership potential

inaturalist.org/projects/whitebait-watch

Apps Maps Gmail YouTube MYOB - Dashboard Xero | Dashboard |... Land, Air, Water Ao... NorthNet: All courses Reading list

inaturalist Explore Community More Log In or Sign Up

« Projects [Terms & Rules](#) | [Join this project](#)

Whitebait Watch

[Add Observations to This Project](#)

Stats

Totals	Most Observations	Most Species	Most Observed Species
27 Observations »	 shane_orchard 10 observations	 absoluteandy 2 species	 Common Galaxias 15 observations
3 Species »	 absoluteandy 4 observations	 adzebill 2 species	 Banded Kokopu 11 observations
13 People »	 oscarkokako 2 observations	 dwilson 1 species	 Giant Kokopu 1 observation
	 adzebill 2 observations	 katelomansmith 1 species	
	 meurkc 1 observation	 meurkc 1 species	

Map Satellite Coral Sea

Members

10 members

[View All Members »](#)