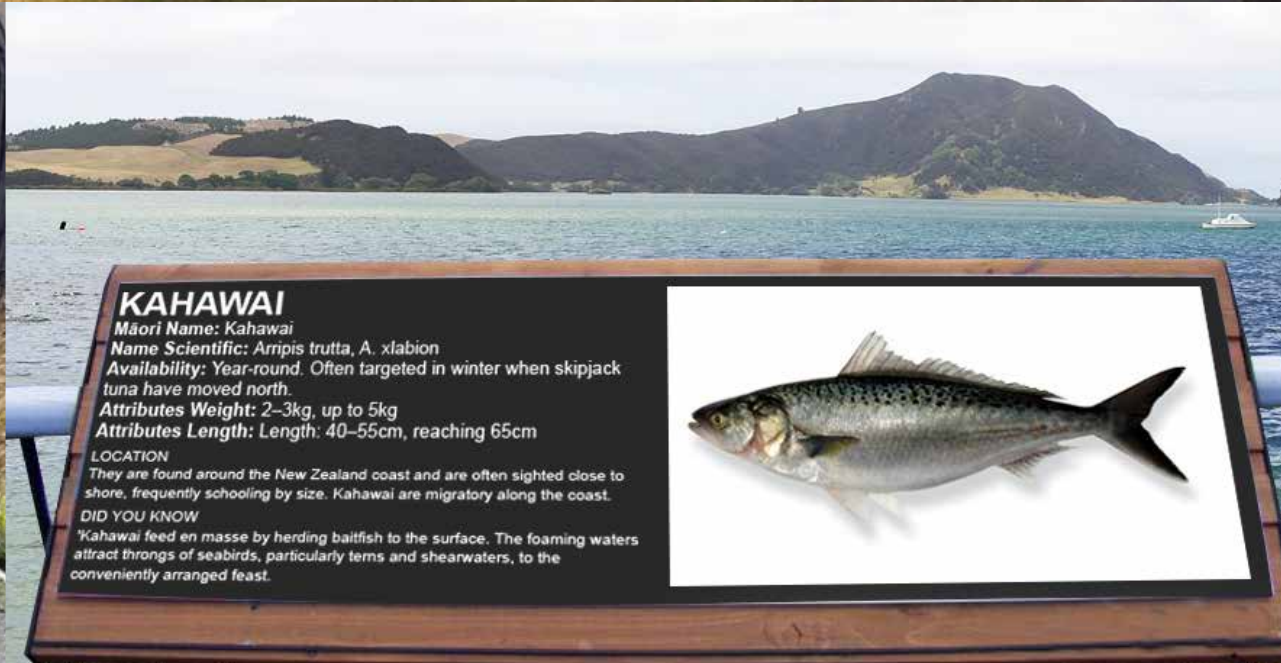


**PROPOSED PUKENUI  
SCENIC WALKWAY**

# PROPOSED PUKENUI SCENIC WALKWAY

LINKING ARETHUSA RESERVE WITH COASTAL BOARDWALK AND CONTAINER SHOPS NORTH OF HARBOUR VIEW ROAD



## KAHAWAI

**Māori Name:** Kahawai

**Name Scientific:** *Arripis trutta*, *A. xlabion*

**Availability:** Year-round. Often targeted in winter when skipjack tuna have moved north.

**Attributes Weight:** 2–3kg, up to 5kg

**Attributes Length:** Length: 40–55cm, reaching 65cm

### LOCATION

They are found around the New Zealand coast and are often sighted close to shore, frequently schooling by size. Kahawai are migratory along the coast.

### DID YOU KNOW

Kahawai feed en masse by herding baitfish to the surface. The foaming waters attract throngs of seabirds, particularly terns and shearwaters, to the conveniently arranged feast.



# BOARDWALK FROM COMMERCIAL WHARF - LAMB ROAD BRIDGE RESERVE 465m

To include possible fishing platform. Information plaques of local history and fish species



**FLOUNDER**  
 Maori Name: Kōwhiri  
 Name Scientific: *Rhombosolenia taprootii*; *Rhombosolenia* spp.  
 Availability: Year-round  
 Attributes: Weight: 0.2-2kg  
 Attributes Length: 25-40cm

**LOCATION**  
 They are a shallow-water fish found at depths of up to 50 metres. In New Zealand, they are most abundant in harbours, estuaries, and estuary lagoons, particularly in the north.

**DID YOU KNOW**  
 "Blinders" flounders have an eye on each side of their head when they're larvae. As they grow there are eye stalks to the right side of their head and the body's left side becomes their flat underside. Left-eyed flounders get their name.



Houhora Mountain was the first part of New Zealand that the early explorer Kapeone, but he thought it was a whale, according to Maori legend. Houhora was a Maori base settlement in the early 18th century. Seaplane, seals, dolphins, moa and other birds were food sources. James Cook named Mt Cook, as the north head of Houhora Harbour, on 20 December 1770. He described it in his log as "a high mountain or hill standing upon a desert shore."

To Houhora was a Te Aupōhori whāriki, who was killed at Puketani during the Musket Wars of the early 19th century.


Howe Hill was defeated by Tamati Waka Nene in the Battle of Te Aroha on 12 June 1842.

In the 19th century, Houhora Harbour produced whalers, and residents associated their sea-whaling operations in open boats. Three families - Wagoner, Subritzky and Yates - settled in the area to farm and trade. The Subritzky family, who arrived near Motutika in 1843, claim to be New Zealand's first Polish settlers. They moved to Australia and then to Houhora Heads. Their homestead there took two years to build in the 1860s. It was sold to a member of the Wagoner family in 1897. The homestead, now largely ruined, is open to the public. The Wagoner Museum at Houhora's Heads, built by W.E. Wagoner, was built near the homestead. It contained an eclectic collection of artefacts, but closed in 2003 and a substantial part of the collection was sold off.

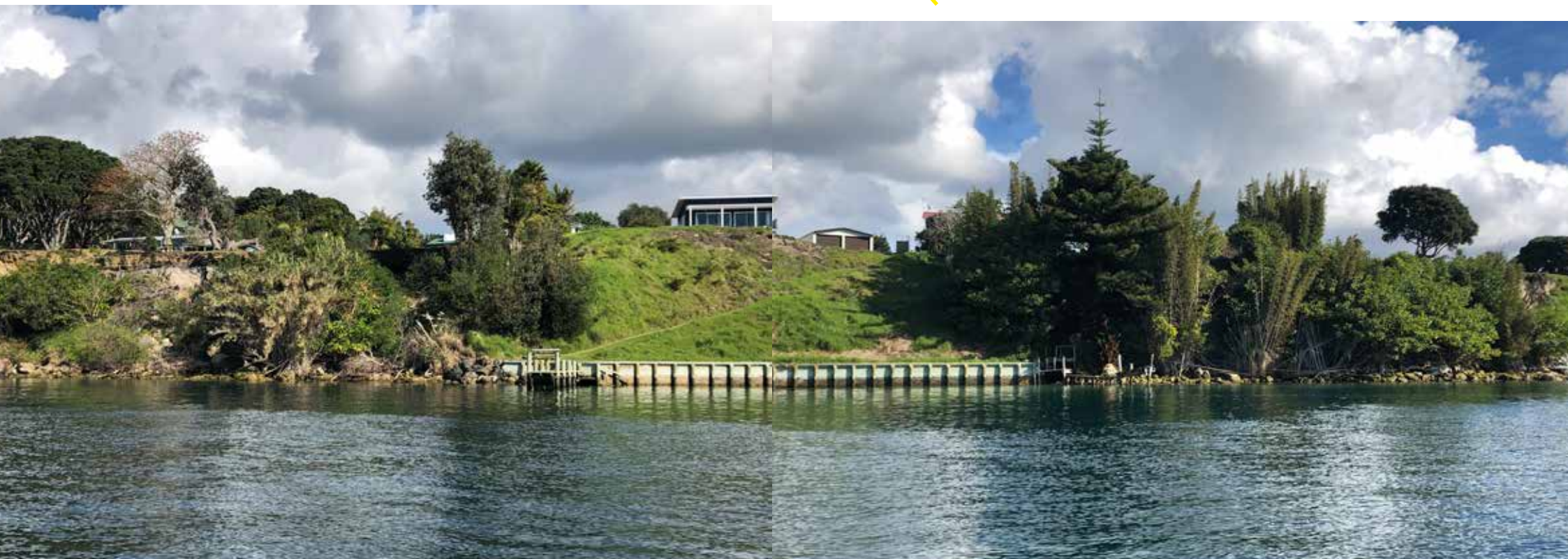
**KAHAWAI**  
 Maori Name: Kōhaka  
 Name Scientific: *Ambloplites kaohoko*  
 Availability: Year-round. Often targeted in winter when stocks are high.  
 Attributes: Weight: 2-3kg, up to 5kg  
 Attributes Length: Length: 40-55cm, reaching 55cm

**LOCATION**  
 They are found around the New Zealand coast and are often caught close to shore, frequently swimming by kōwhiri. Kahawai are migratory along the coast.

**DID YOU KNOW**  
 Kahawai feed on insects by holding their heads to the surface. The rising water, which brings insects to the surface, causes the fish to rise and inhale them. The fish's mouth is open when they rise to the surface.



# Any foundations for the Boardwalk will reduce future erosion



# PUKENUI BOARDWALK APPROX 465 METRES

Proposed Boardwalk  
Distance = Approx 465m

