## Life's a Beach A Coastal Education Resource Kit

# 5d A photo montage of human impact

Exploring positive and negative impacts on dune systems

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## **Objectives for today**

- Today we will look at
  - Some of the positive and negative impacts of human activity on dune systems



## **Pest animals**

- Pest animals include those introduced to New Zealand by humans.
- Image shows heavy grazing by rabbits at Pāpāmoa.
- Plants suffering this level of damage will often die.
- This is especially so with pīngao and sand coprosma, leading to removal of these species and a change in the dune environment.



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## Feet



Images show the destruction of dunes that happens where people use informal access ways rather than provided paths.

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## Feet

Image shows person using informal access way rather than provided path.



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## Feet





Image shows the effect of people walking on and killing dune plants to avoid walking on hot sand during hot weather.

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#### Fences

- Image shows fencing at Mount Maunganui the friendly approach.
- Fences are designed to encourage people to stick to pathways.

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## **Fences**





- Pāpāmoa Domain July 1998.
- Fences are designed to encourage people to stick to pathways.

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# **Re-shaping**

Image shows dune erosion protection by reshaping, and subsequent re-planting and fencing.



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## **Rock walls**



Picture illustrates early responses to erosion problems at Waihī Beach

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## **Rock walls**



Image illustrates the loss of beach that can occur though erosion protection mechanisms using hard structures. This would cost \$3 million per kilometre to rebuild.

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## Sand boarding



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## **Sand extraction**



Sand mining

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#### Sand mining

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## Sewerage and stormwater outlets

Image shows wind and sea eroded barren foredunes due to stormwater pipe and access tracks.



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- Image shows a three year old Coast Care project sign.
- Signs encourage people to stick to the correct access ways.
- (The great accumulation of sand and sand blasted sign show the hostile nature of the environment.)

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Coast Care signs encourage people to stick to the correct access ways.

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Beach access markers encourage people to stick to the correct access ways.

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Signs encourage people to stick to the correct access ways.

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### **Dune removal**



Photo courtesy of Dr James Goff, NIWA.

#### Yala Safari Beach Resort, Sri Lanka.

The storm/tsunami protection function of natural dunes is a critical consideration.

The dune seaward of the resort (background) was bulldozed to improve ocean views. The resort was destroyed on Boxing Day 2004 with the loss of 150 lives, only 3 survived.

In contrast, the foreground dune with Tsunami deposited dinghy was NOT overtopped.

## Vehicles

Dune crest lowered by wind erosion after plants were destroyed by vehicles.





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## Vehicles

# Images show the effect of vehicles driving on the dunes.

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## Walkways

Creation of beach access tracks that are formalised and planted.





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## Weeds

Introduced plants or weeds can dominate natural areas and change their character.

 This also changes the habitat for native animals, and can remove vital resources.



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## Weeds

Human introduced plants or weeds can have a smothering effect on native functional foredune plants – such as this shining buckthorn seed supply.



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## Weeds

Garden refuse (lawn clippings) dumped in dunes can result in introduction and establishment of weeds that can displace native dune plants.



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## Re-vegetation of dunes (Coast Care)

Image shows planting of native dunes can re-vegetate dunes with native sand binding plants.



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#### **Re-vegetation of dunes (Coast Care)**



- Revegetation of dunes using kowhangatara or spinifex planted by Coast Care.
- Picture shows the runners rapidly colonising bare sand in excess of 5 m growth per year.

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#### For more information contact:

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