Awarua Wetland
Site number: 102  |  Country: New Zealand  |  Administrative region: South Island
Area: 20,000 ha  |  Coordinates: 46°34'S 168°31'E  |  Designation dates: 13-08-1976

13/08/76; South Island; ~20,000 ha; 46°34S 168°31E. Scientific Reserve. The site consists of a coastal lagoon, peatlands, saltmarsh, gravel beach, ponds, and lakes. These habitats provide important staging areas for waders, as well as breeding, feeding, and molting areas for various other waterbirds. Endemic butterfly species occur, as do two species of endangered fish. The site supports numerous native plant species, some typical of alpine regions. Human activities include sport fishing, bird hunting, and general recreation. Formerly called Waituna Lagoon Ramsar site, boundaries extended in 2008. Ramsar site no. 102. Most recent RIS information: 2008.

Farewell Spit
Site number: 103  |  Country: New Zealand  |  Administrative region: South Island
Area: 11,388 ha  |  Coordinates: 40°32'34"S 172°54'54"E  |  Designation dates: 13-08-1976

Farewell Spit. 13/08/76; South Island; 11,388 ha; 40°32'S 172°50'E. Nature Reserve; Shorebird Network Site. A 30km long sand spit, and intertidal area, extending at a rate of 15m annually. Exposed to the Tasman Sea on the north and with a dune complex giving way to mudflats on the south. Particularly important as a staging area for shorebirds. Supports several notable plant species as well. Ramsar site no. 103. Most recent RIS information: 1992.

Firth of Thames
Site number: 459  |  Country: New Zealand  |  Administrative region: North Island
Area: 8,927 ha  |  Coordinates: 37°13'5"S 175°22'59"E  |  Designation dates: 29-01-1990

Firth of Thames. 29/01/90; North Island; ~7,800 ha; 37°13'S 175°23'E. Coastal Reserve; Shorebird Network Site. A large coastal reserve bounded by peninsula and mountains. Consisting of shallow marine water, mud and grass flats, mangrove swamp, saltmarsh, and swampland. Includes a globally rare land formation of graded shell beach ridges which support grazing. Important site for roosting, wintering and staging wading birds. Ramsar site no. 459. Most recent RIS information: 1990.
Kopuatai Peat Dome
Site number: 444 | Country: New Zealand | Administrative region: North Island
Area: 10,201 ha | Coordinates: 37°25’59”S 175°33’E | Designation dates: 04-12-1989
View Site details in RSIS

Kopuatai Peat Dome. 04/12/89; North Island; 10,201 ha; 37°26’S 175°33’E. Stewardship Area, Wildlife Management Reserve. The largest unaltered raised bog in New Zealand, surrounded by mineralized swampland and associated lagoons. Important area for threatened birds and plants and notable invertebrates. A spawning site for threatened fish. Bird hunting is the predominant human use. Ramsar site no. 444. Most recent RIS information: 1992.

Manawatu river mouth and estuary
Site number: 1,491 | Country: New Zealand | Administrative region: North Island
Area: 200 ha | Coordinates: 40°28’59”S 175°13’59”E | Designation dates: 25-07-2005
View Site details in RSIS

Manawatu river mouth and estuary. 25/07/05; North Island; ~200 ha; 40°29’S 175°14’E. A moderate-size estuary retaining a high degree of naturalness and diversity, important as a feeding ground for migratory birds - a diverse range of bird species can easily be seen, especially at high tide, including Wrybill Anarhynchus frontalis, Australasian bittern Botaurus poiciloptilus, Caspian tern Sterna caspia, Banded Dotterel Charadrius bicinctus, White-fronted Tern Sterna striata, and Shore Plover Thinornis novaeseelandiae. The salt marsh-ribbonwood community is the largest in the ecological district and contains its southernmost and biggest population of fernbirds (Bowdleria punctata). A high diversity of fish are supported, including some that are threatened, and the site has high fisheries values. Archaeological signs of the semi-nomadic Moa hunter culture date from A.D. 1400-1650, and present Iwi groups in the area, chiefly the Rangitane, Muaupoko, and Ngati Raukawa, support Ramsar designation. Main land uses include recreational activities such as sailing, boating, fishing, and seasonal duck shooting. Invasive plants (especially Spartina anglica) and off-road sport vehicles pose potential threats, but measures to address both in cooperation with stakeholders are progressing. Ramsar site no. 1491. Most recent RIS information: 2005.

Wairarapa Moana Wetland
Site number: 2,432 | Country: New Zealand | Administrative region: Greater Wellington region
Area: 10,547 ha | Coordinates: 41°13’48”S 175°12’06”E | Designation dates: 20-08-2020
View Site details in RSIS

Wairarapa Moana, meaning “sea of glistening water” in the Māori language, is a culturally significant wetland on New Zealand's North Island. The largest wetland complex on the southern part of the Island, the site contains North Island's third largest lake, the freshwater Lake Wairarapa. It also includes diverse wetland environments including freshwater swamps and marshes, an estuarine lake (Lake Onoke), coastal marshes, river and streams, and extensive coastal shore habitats. More than 50 rare and threatened species are found at the site, such as the endangered black-fronted tern (Chlidonias albostriatus). A number of those species are also endemic, including the endangered New Zealand longfin eel (Anguilla dieffenbachii) and the vulnerable torrent fish (Cheimarrichthys fosteri). The cultural significance of the site stems from its history as an indigenous settlement and rich fishing ground, in particular for freshwater eel, which could be preserved and therefore traded. Nutrient accumulation within the waterways from the surrounding land uses, invasive species and earthquakes in this active tectonic zone all represent significant threats. Lake Wairarapa and the surrounding wetlands are nonetheless highly significant for species conservation, and retain a high degree of natural character, as well as important cultural heritage, recreation and other values.
Whangamarino
Site number: 443  |  Country: New Zealand  |  Administrative region: North Island
Area: 5,923 ha  |  Coordinates: 37°18'S 175°07'E  |  Designation dates: 04-12-1989
View Site details in RSIS

Whangamarino, 04/12/89; North Island; ~5,923 ha; 37°18'S 175°07'E. Stewardship Area. The second largest peat bog and swamp complex on the North Island. The most important breeding area in New Zealand for Botaurus poiciloptilus. Habitat for wintering birds and a diverse invertebrate fauna, including new, endemic, threatened, and endangered species of plants or fish. Supports a commercial fishery, cattle grazing, recreational activities, and nearby coal mining. Ramsar site no. 443. Most recent RIIS information: 1992.