

Snapshot of climate change risks to Whakatāne District

- Marae locations
- State highway
- - - Railway
- River and surface flooding
- Coastal flooding

Elements at risk

Communities and settlements

Whakatāne and other coastal settlements within Whakatāne District may be exposed to increasing coastal hazards.

Horticulture

Kiwifruit and avocado orchards on the Rangitāiki Plains may face increased flooding, groundwater rise and salinity stress. Orchards may also suffer from reduced winter chill, drought and increasing damage from severe weather

Agriculture

Farms on the Rangitāiki Plains may face increased flooding, increasing heat stress and increased pests and diseases.

Forestry

Kaingaroa Forest is at risk of damage from increasing extreme weather, drought, landslides and fire risk, as well as disruption to logging connections due to flooding of transport routes.

Native ecosystems

Native forests within Te Urewera ranges and the frost flats are at risk from increasing temperatures. Increasing rainfall may increase sediment in rivers and cause sediment plumes to discharge, causing damage to coastal ecosystems.

Transport

State Highway 2, the Murupara and Matata rail lines, and Whakatāne Airport may face increased damage and disruption.

Hazards

- ☀ Increased temperature
- ☀ Coastal hazards
- 🌳 Drought
- 🌳 Inland flooding
- 🔥 Increased fire weather
- ☁ Extreme weather

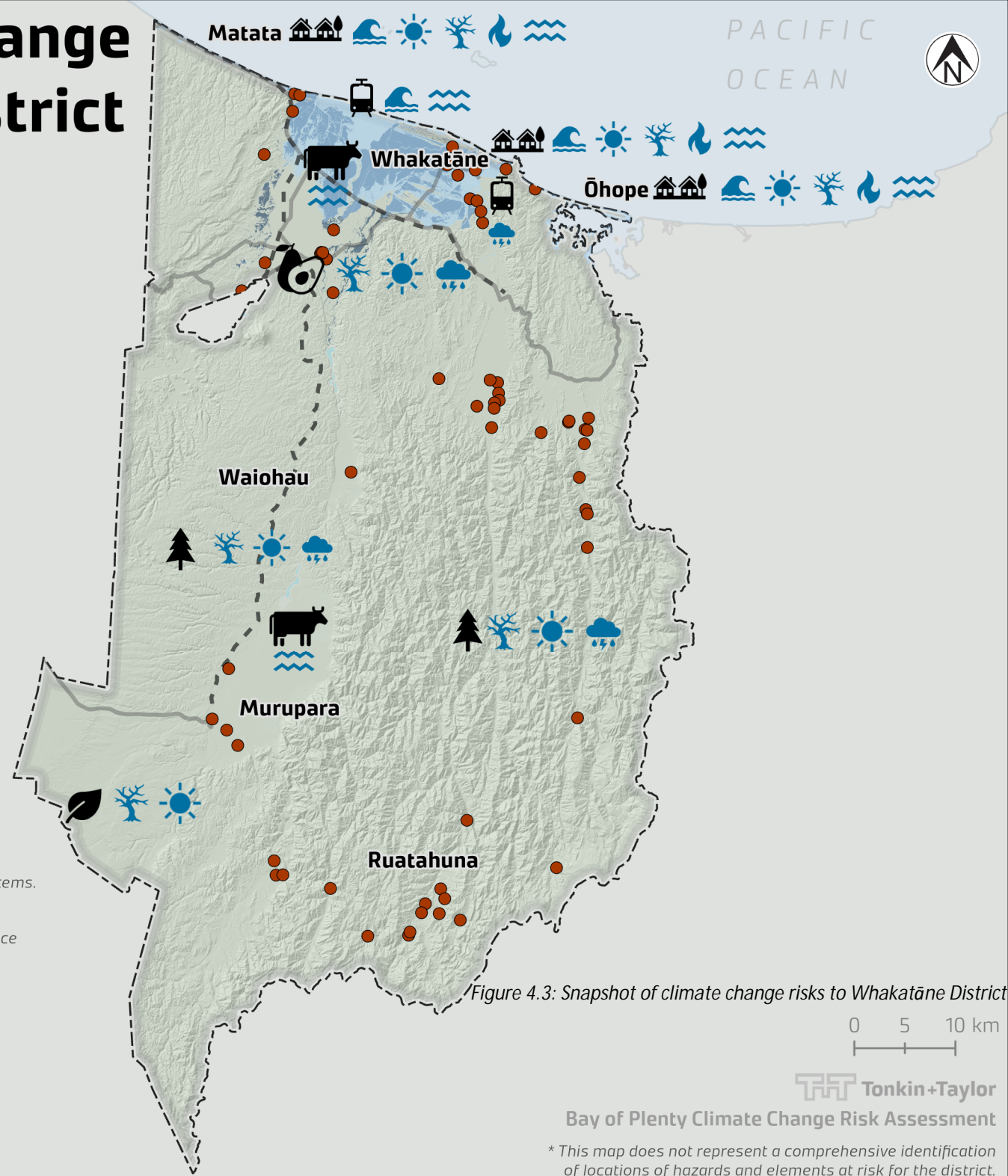


Figure 4.3: Snapshot of climate change risks to Whakatāne District

* This map does not represent a comprehensive identification of locations of hazards and elements at risk for the district.