

From: [Hilary Lennox](#)
To: [Natasha Pritchard](#)
Subject: FW: Onslow supplementary information.
Date: Friday, 6 April 2018 8:24:45 a.m.

Hi Natasha

Regarding copies of the reports requested by Jason, one is available online following the link below but I'll have to ask for electronic copies of the rest from Pioneer is Jason still wants them?

Cheers

Hilary

From: Ross Dungey <ross.d.consult@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, 5 April 2018 7:51 PM
To: Hilary Lennox <Hilary@landpro.co.nz>
Subject: Re: Onslow supplementary information.

Hi Hilary, I only have the in hard copy, You might find them online or I am sure Tony will have them (2) as they were reports commissioned by Pioneer. I would guess they have electronic copies. There is also this one available on line.

Regards

Ross



A study of the benthic communities of twenty lakes in the South Island, New Zealand

[B. V. TIMMS](#)

First published: April 1982

<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2427.1982.tb00608.x>

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Abstract

SUMMARY. The benthos of a heterogeneous series of lakes was sampled in late winter-spring (before insect emergence) to determine species composition, community structure and standing

crops. Nearly 50 species were found, with an average of only 12.4 per lake. Fifteen species occurred widely, with the same few species (*Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri*, *Potamopyrgus antipodarum* and sometimes *Chironomus* and *Macropelopia* spp.) often dominant. All taxonomic groups were of limited diversity; for instance, the maximum number of chironomids per lake was 8, with an average of 4.7 species. There were no chaoborids or mayflies, and very few isopods, amphipods, ceralopogonids and water mites. Niches of common species were broad.

Species composition and dominance were not related to lake trophic status; hence there were no indicator organisms. Standing crops varied only broadly with lake trophic status, probably because of the differential influence of extraneous factors such as relative depth and input of allochthonous organic matter and silt. Depth: biomass profiles were also variable and only partly correlated with trophic status. Instead, many lakes were grouped on the basis of geographical area and the influence of extraneous factors; species were grouped according to the relative extent of their distribution.