

Te Korowai  
o Te Tai ō Marokura  
**KAIKŌURA MARINE  
MANAGEMENT AREA**





# Te Korowai o Te Tai ō Marokura **KAIKŌURA MARINE MANAGEMENT AREA**

The Kaikōura Marine Strategy integrates a number of marine protection and fisheries mechanisms to manage coastal and marine resources. The New Zealand Government has implemented key elements of this Strategy through the Kaikōura (Te Tai ō Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014, which came into force in early August 2014.

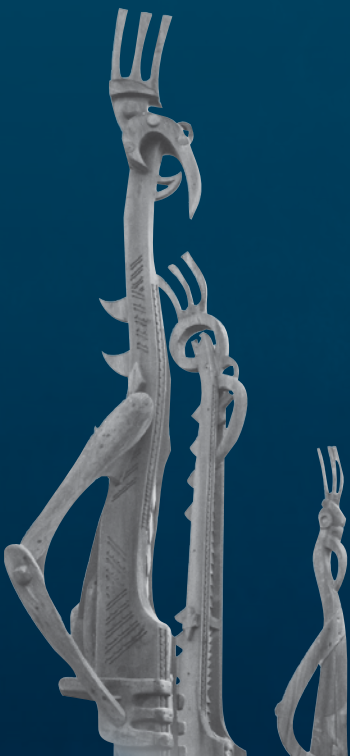




Photo: Katrin-Lena CC BY-ND 2.0

The Act establishes a number of marine protection and sustainable fisheries measures in the Kaikōura marine environment. These include:

- A marine reserve that encompasses the Kaikōura canyon area and connects to the coast south of the Kaikōura township.
- A whale sanctuary to protect whales and their habitat from the potential risks from seismic survey activities, which benefits the tourism industry.
- A New Zealand fur seal sanctuary at Ōhau Point to limit human disturbance to fur seals while allowing the public to view the colony from a safe distance.
- Two taiāpure-local fisheries to provide traditional food gathering areas around the Kaikōura Peninsula.
- Three mātaītai reserves where commercial fishing is prohibited to protect the traditional food gathering areas and allow for recreational fishing.
- An advisory committee known as the Kaikōura Marine Guardians to advise Ministers and persons exercising statutory powers, on biosecurity, conservation, and fisheries matters in the Kaikōura Marine Area.

The Minister of Conservation and Minister responsible for fisheries may appoint and remove members of the Kaikōura Marine Guardians, an advisory committee for Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura/Kaikōura Marine Area.

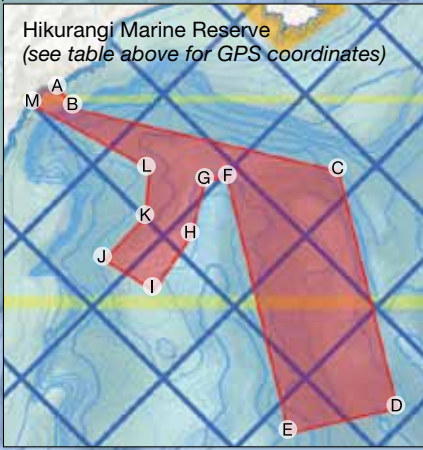
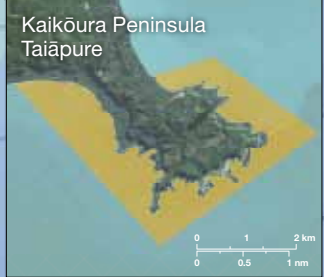
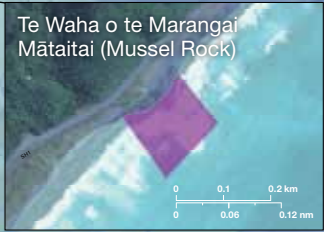
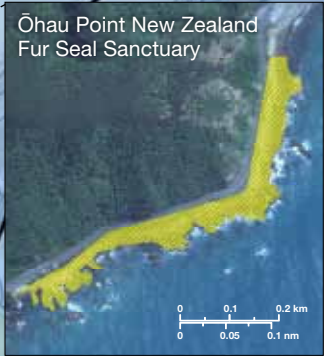
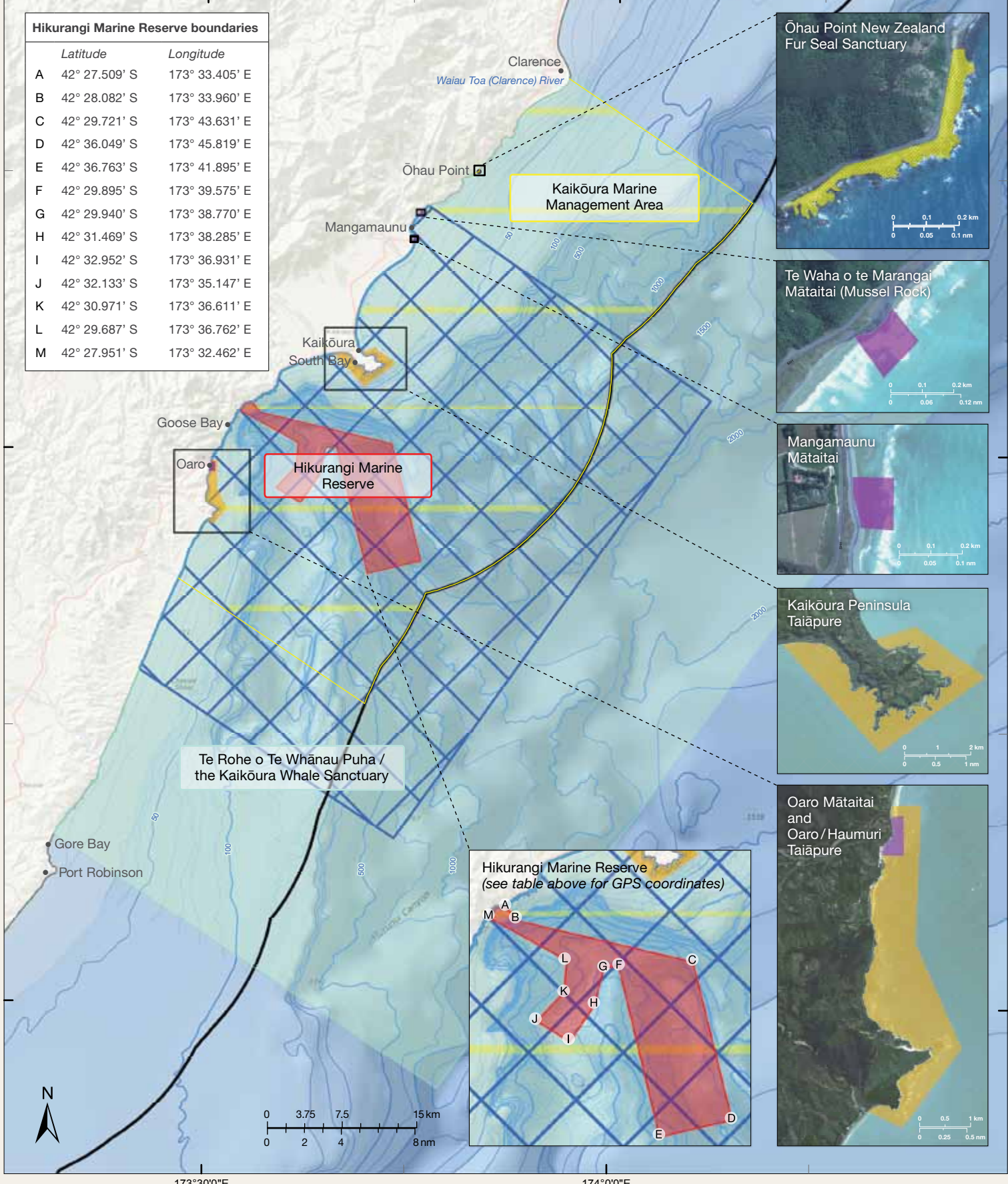
The Kaikōura Marine Guardians will represent Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, the Kaikōura community, biosecurity, conservation, education, environment, fishing, marine science and tourism interests.

Ministers and persons exercising statutory powers will take the Kaikōura Marine Guardians' advice into account, where it relates exclusively to the Kaikōura Marine Area.

173°30'0"E

174°0'0"E

Hikurangi Marine Reserve boundaries	
Latitude	Longitude
A	42° 27.509' S
B	42° 28.082' S
C	42° 29.721' S
D	42° 36.049' S
E	42° 36.763' S
F	42° 29.895' S
G	42° 29.940' S
H	42° 31.469' S
I	42° 32.952' S
J	42° 32.133' S
K	42° 30.971' S
L	42° 29.687' S
M	42° 27.951' S



42°30'0"S

42°30'0"S

43°0'0"S

43°0'0"S

173°30'0"E

174°0'0"E

**LEGEND**

- Kaikōura Whale Sanctuary
- Marine Reserve
- Ōhau Point New Zealand Fur Seal Sanctuary
- Kaikōura Whale Sanctuary inner zone
- Taiāpure
- 12 Nautical mile boundary
- Kaikōura Marine Management Area
- Mātaitai
- Bathymetry (metres)

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# Te Korowai o Te Tai o Marokura – KAIKŌURA MARINE MANAGEMENT AREAS



*The Hikurangi Marine Reserve encompasses the Kaikōura Canyon, which is the most biologically rich ocean habitat known in the world at depths of below 500 metres. The canyon is special for its geological and ecological attributes and is unusually close to shore.*

## Hikurangi Marine Reserve



### WHAT PROTECTION IS IN PLACE

- ▶ A marine reserve of approximately 10416 ha, extending offshore for 23.4 km and including 1.95 km of shoreline near Goose Bay, south of the Kaikōura township.
- ▶ The reserve encompasses much of the floor and part of the head of the Kaikōura canyon.

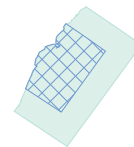
### MARINE VALUES PROTECTED

- ▶ All marine life and habitats within the marine reserve are totally protected with no fishing, netting, hand gathering, taking or killing of marine life; no polluting, disturbance or damage of marine life or the sea bed; and no removal of any natural material from the marine reserve allowed.
- ▶ Recreational and tourism activities (excluding fishing and collection activities described above) are allowed.
- ▶ The existing launching area at Rosy Morn and the private slipway to the south are unaffected by the reserve and can still be used to launch and retrieve boats.



*Te Rohe o Te Whānau Puha / the Kaikōura Whale Sanctuary protects whales and their habitat by reducing or eliminating the potential impacts of seismic survey activities used in mineral and petroleum exploration and some scientific research.*

## Te Rohe o Te Whānau Puha / the Kaikōura Whale Sanctuary



### WHAT PROTECTION IS IN PLACE

- ▶ The whale sanctuary covers an area of New Zealand's territorial sea and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) from the Clarence River, north of Kaikōura, to just north of Gore Bay.
- ▶ The sanctuary encompasses 91 kilometres of shoreline and covers an area of 4686 square kilometres. It extends out beyond the 12 nautical mile limit to a maximum of 56 km from the shore.
- ▶ The inner zone of the sanctuary has tighter restrictions on seismic survey activities than the outer zone.

### MARINE VALUES PROTECTED

- ▶ The sanctuary provides greater protection for whales and other marine mammals within the sanctuary boundaries from the potential impacts of seismic survey activities.
- ▶ It minimises the risk of seismic surveys causing whales to change their behaviour, such as moving away from the area, which provides greater certainty of whale locations for tourism operators.





## The Ōhau Point New Zealand Fur Seal Sanctuary



### WHAT PROTECTION IS IN PLACE

- ▶ The seals in the sanctuary area can be observed from the existing viewing area above the colony, and from each end of the colony and in the crèche waterfall pond.
- ▶ A portion of the shoreline and inter-tidal seal habitat is a legal sanctuary. Public walking access into the sanctuary at Ōhau Point is prohibited.

### MARINE VALUES PROTECTED

- ▶ The restrictions reduce the impacts of humans on the breeding colony and improve compliance and enforcement measures to protect them.
- ▶ The colony is legally protected but the seals are still able to be viewed by the public at a safe distance.



*Ōhau Point has the most significant breeding colony for New Zealand fur seals along the eastern coast of the South Island. The New Zealand fur seals at Ōhau are susceptible to human disturbance which puts them at risk. Seals can be aggressive which presents a risk to visitors.*



## Customary Fisheries



### WHAT PROTECTION IS IN PLACE

#### Mātaimitai Reserves

- ▶ Three mātaimitai reserves to protect the traditional food gathering areas: Te Waha o te Marangai Mātaimitai (Mussel Rock), Mangamaunu and Oaro (refer to map).
- ▶ Upon establishment of the mātaimitai reserves, commercial fishing is prohibited. Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki (tangata whenua guardians) can recommend changes to the rules in a mātaimitai that are required to be approved by the Minister.

#### Taiāpure-local fisheries

- ▶ Two taiāpure-local fisheries to protect the traditional food gathering areas around the Kaikōura Peninsula and Oaro Blocks/Haumuri Bluff (refer to map).
- ▶ In taiāpure-local fisheries all fishing can continue until changes to fishing regulations are made as recommended by the taiāpure management committee.

The mātaimitai reserves and taiāpure-local fisheries do not affect public access to the beach or marine environment.



*Specific sites in the Kaikōura marine area have been identified as traditional food gathering areas of special significance to Ngāti Kuri.*



## Changes to Recreational Fishing Regulations



### WHAT PROTECTION IS IN PLACE

- ▶ A reduction in recreational daily bag limits for a number of finfish and shellfish species.
- ▶ A daily limit on the harvest of bladder kelp and karengo, prohibiting the take of red moki and increasing the minimum legal size limit for blue cod and sea perch (see panel at right).
- ▶ Telson-clipping of rock lobster.

### MARINE VALUES PROTECTED

- ▶ The regulations aim to ease the pressure on the Kaikōura recreational fishery by reducing daily bag limits for commonly targeted shellfish and finfish species – refer to the MPI website [www.mpi.govt.nz](http://www.mpi.govt.nz) for more detail.

See the Kaikōura Marine Area recreational fishing rules table at right.



*Changes to recreational fishing regulations have been put in place to ease pressure on local fish stocks and illegal fishing activities with the aim of ‘fishing for a feed and for the future.’*

## Finfish

Species	Maximum daily limit per fisher	Minimum length (cm)
Blue cod	6	33
Tarakihi	10	25
Sea Perch	20	26
Kahawai	10	No limit
Butterfish	10	35
Red Moki	<b>NO TAKE</b>	
Blue Moki	10	40
Rig	3	No limit
School shark	3	No limit
Kingfish		75
Bass and Hapuku	Daily combined bag limit of five per person with a maximum of 3 of any one species	No limit
Bluenose		No limit
Ling		No limit
Albacore tuna		No limit
Game sharks (seven-gilled shark, mako shark, blue shark, hammerhead shark, porbeagle shark, thresher shark)		1 game shark total

## Shellfish

Species	Maximum daily limit per fisher	Minimum size (mm)
Ordinary paua	6	125
Yellow foot paua	6	80
Pupu (Cat's eye)	20	No limit
Cockles	50	No limit
Kina	20	No limit
All "other shellfish" as specified in the regulations	30	No limit

## Seaweed

Species	Maximum daily limit per fisher	Restriction
Karengo	5 litre wet volume measured in a 5 litre bucket	Require hand gathering
Bladder kelp	5 litre wet volume measured in a 5 litre bucket	Require hand gathering

## Rock Lobster

Species	Maximum daily limit per fisher	Restriction
Rock Lobster	6	Size limits remain unchanged. Telson clipping now required for spiny rock lobster. Accumulation limit of 18 (3 day take) for spiny rock lobster

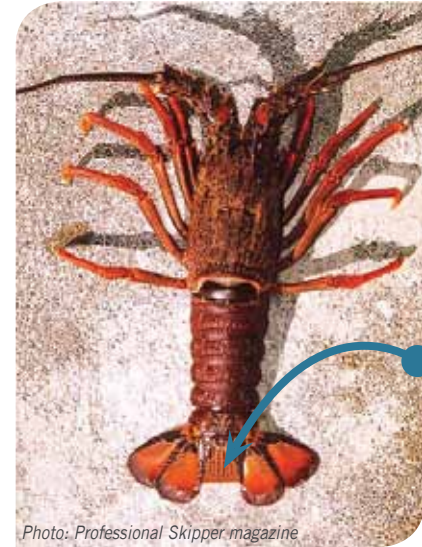
## Contact us at MPI

<b>Kaikōura</b>	114 Beach Road, Kaikoura, (03) 319 6570
<b>Christchurch</b>	69 Nazareth Ave, (03) 339 3662
<b>Blenheim</b>	State Highway 1, Main Rd, Blenheim, (03) 579 1088

## What is the 'telson clipping' rule?

The telson is the central part of the tail fan on a rock lobster.

Telson clipping is a way of marking spiny rock lobster to make it clear that they have been recreationally caught. One-third of the telson is cut off so that it is noticeably shorter than the other sections of the tail fan. (See the picture below).



One-third of the central telson has been clipped.

Under the new rules, once a fisher has checked that a lobster is legal size, condition and not subject to any other protections (i.e. carrying eggs) they must immediately cut one-third off the telson.

A person must not possess any spiny rock lobster taken from within the Kaikōura Marine Area if it has not had one-third of the telson cut off.

## How do I find out more?

Use one of our **FREE** services:

- » Download our free Smartphone app by texting the word **'app'** to **9889** OR by scanning the **QR code**. The app works even when you have no coverage.
- » **Free text** the name of the species you are fishing for (e.g. blue cod or paua) to **9889** and receive legal size and bag limit via return text.
- » Visit [www.mpi.govt.nz](http://www.mpi.govt.nz) for a full recreational fishing rules brochure for the Kaikōura Marine Area.





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For further details on Hikurangi Marine Reserve and the marine mammal sanctuaries, contact DOC on (03) 572 9100 or visit [www.doc.govt.nz/kaikoura-marine](http://www.doc.govt.nz/kaikoura-marine)  
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For a full version of the changes to the recreational fishing regulations visit [www.mpi.govt.nz](http://www.mpi.govt.nz)

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**New Zealand Government**

TE KOROWAI O TE TAI Ō MAROKURA  
– the Kaikōura Coastal Marine Guardians  
(Te Korowai) is a group comprising iwi and the community and was established to provide leadership on management of the marine environment in Kaikōura.

Te Korowai worked closely with the community and interested parties over nine years to develop the Kaikōura Marine Strategy.



TE KOROWAI  
O TE TAI Ō  
MAROKURA

KAIKŌURA COASTAL MARINE GUARDIANS