

# Improve our marine life for now and future generations!

Have your say towards a  
Community Marine Management Plan  
for the wider Doubtless Bay/Tokerau Area.



**DISCUSSION DOCUMENT**  
**August 2008**



Prepared by  
**Doubtless Bay Marine Protection Group**  
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# Purpose of this Discussion Document Summary

The Doubtless Bay Marine Protection Group (DBMPG) began in 2004. The group recognises Ngati Kahu as the kaitiaki with their mana moana. We seek to compliment and work alongside Ngati Kahu to protect and enhance the Doubtless Bay/Tokerau marine environment for the benefit of the whole community and our children's children.

The purpose of this Summary is to seek your views or input towards a Community Marine Management Plan that will encompass Doubtless Bay and the Karikari Peninsula including the Mangonui, Taipa and Aurere/Awapoko estuaries, their offshore areas and associated catchments.



## > THE VISION

The vision is for a community that manages our marine environment for ecologically sustainable use, protects and conserves the coastal and marine ecosystems for the benefit of the community and both current and future generations.



## MARINE AREA OF INTEREST

The area of interest includes the coastline and offshore to 200 nautical miles off Doubtless Bay/Tokerau, Mangonui Harbour, Karikari Peninsula and associated catchments. The catchments include Mangonui, Taipa and Aurere/Awapoko estuaries that feed into the Bay. Doubtless Bay is approximately 196 sq km.



### KEY MARINE ISSUES

Through discussions with the community during the past three years the DBMPG has focused on five key issues. They include:

1. Marine Education, Cultural and Economic Opportunities
2. Declining Fish Stocks
3. Loss of Biodiversity and Habitat Degradation
4. Declining Water Quality
5. Local Management and Kaitiakitanga

## 1 | MARINE EDUCATION, CULTURAL & ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

There is a current lack of accessible marine areas for local schools and community groups to observe a totally natural, unmodified marine environment in the Far North. With the expansion of coastal residential development and increased numbers of visitors attracted to the area, pressure is being placed on marine resources and the environment in Doubtless Bay.

Education is vital in expressing kaitiakitanga. Compared to watching a DVD, reading a book or looking at a poster, hands-on experiences in marine education significantly benefit people's awareness of the issues facing the marine environment. It has also been shown that by having areas set aside for marine education, there are natural economic and cultural spin-offs for the local and wider community.

### State of Marine Education in the Area

Peria, Taipa Area, Te Kura Kaupapa Maori O Rangiawhia and Te Rangi Aniwaniwa are all schools that have been involved with the Experiencing Marine Reserves (EMR) Programme over the past 4 years. The programme teaches the values of protecting marine environments and compares locally unprotected marine areas with areas that are fully protected. These marine reserves are not representative of the range of biodiversity in the Far North marine environment. Students in the Far North have no way of comparing unprotected areas with a pristine environment.

Currently class trips to our closest established accessible marine reserves of Goat Island or the Poor Knights Islands cost \$3000 -5000 for an average size class.

It can be seen that as these protected areas flourish they become more attractive as a destination for fish and humans alike. Numbers from Queensland's Great Barrier Reef has shown that tourism operation earnings exceeded commercial fishing operation earnings on a ratio of 5:1 in an area that only had full protection (absolutely no-take) amounting to 5% of the marine area while 95% was zoned for multi-use (commercial and recreational).

### goal:

*Provide local people with local places to experience rich marine environments with the associated cultural, educational and socio-economic opportunities they offer.*

*Please give your suggested actions to achieve this goal and submit with the questionnaire from pages 11-1*



### Comments from local students and teacher about experiencing marine reserves.

*"I think Goat Island marine reserve is a really great example of how marine life should be cared for and treated for. Without marine reserves a fish population may be gone forever, so remember marine reserves all the way"*  
Danielle Campbell.

Wairua o te Tangaroa  
Wairua o te Tangata  
Te wairua koutou  
The spirit of the ocean  
The spirit of the people  
The spirit of all  
Olive Heihei, year 7 at Taipa Area School (2003)

*"There is more sea life in marine reserves than out of them. I think we should get more marine reserves in our country so that the next generation can experience the sea life like us"*  
Nirvana Van Stratum-Jackson.

*"The tamariki not only enjoyed the great day out snorkelling but they learnt so much in the day, so much so that even some of the most difficult children to motivate can not wait until we have another day out on the programme. He taonga tuku iho nga tamariki o Tangaroa - the children of Tangaroa are gifts - treasures that have been handed down not only sustain us as a vital resource, but also for us to retain a balance whereby we can appreciate and conserve them for future generations"*

Joanne Murray, Wharekura Kaiako - Putaiao (Secondary Science Teacher), Te Kura Kaupapa Maori O Te Rawhiti Roa



### Suggested Code of Fishing Practice:

- Spawning closure in designated times and areas between November to March where no fishing can occur using all fishing methods.
- No set netting and gill netting at all times in the Area (except for Flounder & Mullet) and ban the use of other destructive fishing methods eg. dredging.
- Only use hooks specifically designed to minimise gut hooking.
- Competitions – none inside Mangonui, Taipa and Aurere estuaries.
- Compliance – achieved by local fishers (customary, recreational and commercial) where visitors are made aware of and to respect this code.
- The minimum size of snapper to be 30cm.
- Fishers to be encouraged to keep a catch diary including information of location and spawning condition.
- Encourage catch and release especially of large breeding stock.

## 2 | DECLINING FISH STOCKS

### About the Issue:

Local anecdotal observations of fishing, diving and using the coastal marine area, verify that changes have occurred. Fish stocks are not abundant in areas like they used to be. For example, Mangonui estuary used to be "red with snapper tails"; kingfish have virtually disappeared from Mangonui estuary due to the "explosive" increase in commercial set netting in Doubtless Bay during the 1990s. People may still catch the odd kingfish but "not like they used to". Signs of growing scarcity are everywhere, according to many comments received by the DBMPG. Compared to the past, locals say the catch and size of fish are getting smaller. Some fishing grounds are so seriously depleted that they may never fully recover.

New Zealand's Fisheries Act 1996 requires that fish stocks be utilised in a sustainable manner. This means sustaining target fish (i.e. snapper) stocks while also sustaining marine ecosystems and non-target species (i.e. dolphins).

According to data from the Ministry of Fisheries, Stock Assessment documents, the Far North snapper stocks have declined to less than 16% of their original biomass (refer graph pg 4). This means that only 16% of the virgin snapper stocks are left on the East coast of the North Island.

The type of fishing method used has a direct impact on marine organisms and habitats and bycatch of non-target species, including marine mammals and seabirds.

We all know our fishery could be managed better. We must ensure that the full range of fish stocks are managed sustainably to ensure habitats are protected for future generations.

### State of Fish Stocks in the Area

Current knowledge of the state of our fisheries is poor. Of the 236 commercial fish stocks currently managed by the Quota management system (QMS), the size of only 15% of these fish stocks are known.

Where information is available, the news is not good. Of the 35 fish stocks for which population estimates exist, half are known to be depleted below sustainable levels.

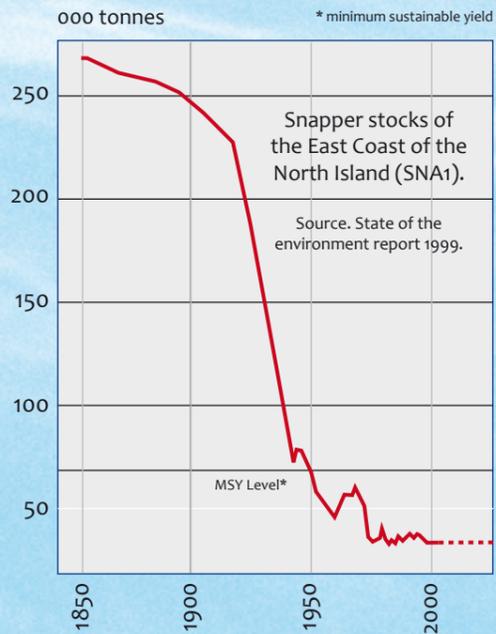
Over the last twenty years, populations of orange roughy, oreos, snapper and rock lobster have been severely over fished. Some populations have been reduced to just 3% of their total population size! (or total virgin biomass).

Currently there is no recreational fishing catch and fishing effort data for the Doubtless Bay Area.

Currently there are no local incentives for recreational fishers to become involved in sustainably managing their fisheries resources for future generations.

SNA 1 (snapper area 1) is managed by the Ministry of Fisheries as one area which covers North Cape to the East Cape. There are no allowances for local variations in habitat or biodiversity.

Doubtless Bay is under increasing pressure from recreational fishers. There are seasonal variations particularly at peak holiday periods.



### Code of Fishing Practice

To the left is a suggested code of fishing practice that the DBMPG has developed over the past 3 years from meetings and interviews with fishers and fishing clubs in the area. Developing an ongoing local code of fishing practice is an incentive for local fishers to become guardians or kaitiaki involved in sustainably managing their fisheries resource.

## goal:

*Local fisheries managed and protected by our community.*

*Commercial fishing by local boats.*

*Please give your suggested actions to achieve this goal and submit with the questionnaire from page 11.*



## 3 | LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY & HABITAT DEGRADATION

### About the Issue:

Biodiversity on Earth, including NZ, is declining. Human activity within our marine environment, including catchments, has placed pressure on plants, animals and even natural processes (eg. sea temperature increasing), such that some species no longer exist and others are seriously threatened in their ability to survive. There is more biodiversity in the sea than there is on land (Groves 2003).

### State of the Area's Biodiversity

We have begun gathering information based on a habitat survey and mapping study by Dr. Roger Grace and Vince Kerr in 2005. They identified and categorised a wide variety of habitats providing some idea of ecosystem and species biodiversity.

Biodiversity is in decline in Doubtless Bay. An example of this can be seen from the extensive number of kina barrens, which was once believed to be a normal feature of North-Eastern New Zealand. However, scientific research in no-take marine reserves has found that kina barrens are being replaced by kelp forest, which act as



a nursery and haven for juvenile fish and crayfish. In a balanced ecosystem kina are controlled naturally by large predatory crayfish and snapper.

Seaweed research found that the Karikari Peninsula had the highest species richness with 47 species. This was compared to the offshore islands of the Poor Knights, Mokohinaus and Tuhua off Tauranga (Shears and Babcock 2004).

Doubtless Bay marine habitats have also been degraded over the years with increased trawling and dredging, inappropriate land use activities sending tonnes of sediment, ammonia, nitrogen and phosphorous into the Mangonui and Taipa estuaries. Lush scallop, cockle and tuatua beds have disappeared with only a small number of remnants remaining.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF) New Zealand recently produced a report (Arnold 2004) outlining rich areas of marine biodiversity. Doubtless Bay, Karikari Peninsula and offshore areas were identified as biodiversity hotspots for fish, benthic invertebrates, algae and plants (Arnold 2004).

### Biodiversity is everyone's business

Without biodiversity you would not have the variety of food you eat, the variety of seabirds you see, and the variety of fish and shellfish you can harvest at the beach.

Biodiversity is the basis of all our food and resources and many economic activities. It has the potential to be worth more than twice that of New Zealand's GDP (gross domestic product) (NZBS 2000).

We all have a responsibility to maintain the existence of our sea and the species that reside there.

We will use the best possible available information for decision-making, which is not only scientific but includes local anecdotal evidence.

## goal:

*Marine life and their habitats are prolific and secure in their natural state for the enjoyment of future generations*

*Please give your suggested actions to achieve this goal and submit with the questionnaire from page 11.*

## 4 | DECLINING WATER QUALITY

**About the Issue:** 60-80% of marine pollution comes from land, losses through sedimentation, plastics, and unsuitable land use. The Government recently reported that 95% of New Zealand's lowland rivers are no longer safe for drinking from or swimming in.

Many locals have all witnessed first hand the dramatic decline of water quality in the Mangonui, Taipa and Aurere/Awapoko estuaries. Also from local observations and anecdotal evidence, muddy flood plumes from the estuaries have been seen to occur as far out to sea as Perehipe Beach, Whatuwhiwhi.

Biological diversity (biodiversity) refers to the number and variety of living organisms.

It includes diversity of species, between species, and of ecosystems and the processes that maintain them.

It also refers to genetic diversity, which is about the varied genetic make-up among individuals of a single species.

Restoring biodiversity and protecting natural heritage is a key value for the Group and so has been identified as a key issue for the Area

*"Without a marine reserve you'll have a barren mataitai and/or taipure – you need a breeding area" – Hone Taumanu, Kaumatua, Ngati Konohi Whangara, (Te Tapuwae O Rongokako marine reserve joint applicant with DOC).*





### State of the Areas Water Quality

Clean water is essential for ALL forms of life. The most recent Northland State of the Environment Report 2002, produced by the Northland Regional Council (NRC) stated that Taipa and Mangonui estuaries were unsafe to swim in and collect shellfish from during winter.

The water quality of the Doubtless Bay's estuaries are degraded compared to less degraded estuaries such as Rangaunu and Parengarenga. Human modifications to the land are having an impact on water quality of harbours. Water quality is reduced to a poor level following heavy rainfall (Northland Coastal Policy Statement 2004).

### River System Monitoring

NRC reports that 7 out of the 10 river systems that they monitor have degraded over the past 6 years. Unfortunately, none of the river systems monitored by NRC feed into Doubtless Bay.

### Recreational Shellfish Gathering and Coastal Bathing Sites

The only monitoring of shellfish gathering and coastal bathing sites in the Doubtless Bay area occurs at Taipa, Cable Bay and Coopers Beach over a 10-12 week period during the summer.

14 out of 17 sites of shellfish gathering in Northland did not comply with shellfish gathering guidelines, as measured for a 10 week period in summer 2004-2005. One of the 3 sites that did comply in 2004-2005 was Coopers Beach.

However, Coopers Beach and Cable Bay failed in the NRC compliance guidelines for recreational shellfish gathering in the 2005-2006 summer monitoring period.

### Coastal Bathing Sites

The water quality at Taipa and Cable Bay complied with the NRC bacteriological guidelines for recreational bathing on most occasions in the 2005-2006 monitoring season. 5 non-compliances out of

12 were detected for Coopers Beach, where bathing was considered potentially unsafe for bathing.

The NRC state that "In general, water quality is usually good enough for swimming at all our open coastal beaches because of the dilution factor and tidal flushing. However bacterial levels can sometimes become elevated at coastal sites near river mouths and in many of Northland's rivers and lakes, particularly after heavy rain".

Levels of harmful coliform bacteria can be 10-40 times greater in winter than summer, and therefore it is not safe to swim or collect shellfish during winter. This is of particular concern to the local community considering the importance of kai moana gathering in the Doubtless Bay area.

### Fresh Water Bathing Monitoring in the Far North

In 2004-2005 only 18 fresh water bathing sample sites were monitored in the whole of the Northland Regional Council area, which extends from south of Wellsford to Cape Reinga. Only 2 of the sites; Lake Ngatu and Lake Taharoa (Kai Iwi group) had acceptable water quality. The remaining 16 sites were classed as poor or very poor and therefore not recommended for swimming.

There is no monitoring of the streams and rivers that feed into Doubtless Bay. We don't know if our local fresh water bathing sites are safe to swim in. Note that where these streams and rivers meet the sea, is often where kai moana is gathered.

### Nutrient Monitoring in the Taipa, Mangonui and Rangaunu Estuaries

10 Northland estuaries were tested in summer and winter 1998 and winter 2004 for sediment and water quality. All 10 estuaries in the North were contaminated with sediment and nutrients and some with microbes.

The balance of Nitrogen, Phosphorous, and Ammonia all play an important role in maintaining a healthy coastal ecosystem. High levels of Nitrogen and Phosphorous can cause problems including excessive

algal growth and blooms. Ammonia can be toxic to aquatic wildlife. Measuring these nutrients provides an idea about the impact of adjacent land use.

Taipa, Mangonui and Rangaunu nitrogen levels were higher in winter than the ANZECC (Australian and NZ Environment and Conservation Council) guidelines used by NRC, and lower than recommended guidelines in summer. In the winters of 1998 and 2004, total nitrogen exceeded the NRC adopted guideline level. These high levels can be attributed to the increased runoff from land catchments during winter rainfalls.

Total Phosphorous is higher in winter than recommended guidelines and lower than recommended guidelines in summer. The 2004 sampling showed total phosphorous exceeded the NRC adopted guideline level.

Therefore the NRC monitoring shows that local estuaries in Doubtless Bay are nutrient loaded in winter.

## goal:

Healthy, clean catchments and waterways from land to sea.

Please give your suggested actions to achieve this goal and submit with the questionnaire from page 11.

## 5 LOCAL MANAGEMENT & KAITIAKITANGA

Expressing Kaitiakitanga and guardianship in a practical way is about locals managing local resources and this is the main goal of the Doubtless Bay Marine Protection Group. A big concern is that there is virtually no local management or control of our marine environment at present.

There are a range of tools to manage the marine environment, using legislation (eg. Fisheries Act, Marine Reserves Act) and non-legislative means (eg. voluntary code of practices; community farming guidelines; rahui; tapu). The DBMPG believes that to sufficiently address all the issues discussed in this Discussion Document Summary, a range of these tools are needed.

The Marine Protection Group is committed to working in partnership with Ngati Kahu and recognise that they have mana moana in Doubtless Bay/Tokerau. The group supports hapu based kaitiakitanga, together with full and open liaison with the Runanga A Iwi O Ngati Kahu and their 13 marae.

### State of local management and kaitiakitanga in the Area.

- Ministry of Fisheries and quota holders manage fisheries resources.
- Northland Regional Council manage on-land coastal development, discharges, water quality, monitoring consents and develop a Regional Coastal Policy Plan.
- District Council provide detailed management on land use.



**Kaitiakitanga** - its about the comprehensive spiritual and environmental code which governs tangata whenua use of NZ's biological resources. This ancestral code is directly concerned with the care and protection of mauri, which according to the traditions of tangata whenua, is the dynamic life principle that underpins all biodiversity. (Adapted from *Matiu & Mutu 2003 and Te Papa Atawhai Kaupapa Maori Strategic Policy, 2001*)



- Department of Conservation has responsibility for the coastal marine area and publishing the “NZ Coastal Policy Statement” which is collectively written by DoC, regional and local authorities with input from the community. They also administer the Marine Reserves Act, Wildlife Act, the Marine Mammals Act and the Foreshore and Seabed Act.
- Co-ordinated local management or co-management situations in the area do not exist.
- Local hapu of Mangonui harbour were supported by the DBMPG in implementing a rahui on all set netting in Mangonui harbour in 2005.
- Concerned individuals in the area are acting as kaitiaki by collecting rubbish, reporting marine mammal sightings, controlling their fishing and harvesting catch.

Local marine management is not about individuals.

It is about a community working together to manage, monitor and foster the marine environment



The proposed “Tangaroa Suite” at Whangara, East Cape is a good example of local management and kaitiakitanga. Te Tapuwae o Rongokoko (“Footprints of Rongokoko”) Marine Reserve committee has a Maori majority acting with the Department of Conservation and locals in a management scheme designed to enhance management, advocacy and education relating to kai moana in the area.

## goals:

*Co-management between tangata whenua and the wider community of local marine resources and habitats.*

*Promote the active exercise of kaitiakitanga and guardianship of our local marine environment.*

*Be responsible guardians of our marine environment, its natural resources and other taonga (treasures).*

*Please give your suggested actions to achieve this goal and submit with the questionnaire from page 11.*

## SUMMARY OF THE MARINE PROTECTION OPTIONS AVAILABLE AT PRESENT

**MARINE RESERVES** (Waiho Nga Kai a Tangaroa) give full protection to primarily natural areas because of particular features, habitat and biodiversity characteristics. They are open to well-managed, non-harvest activities such as swimming, snorkelling, scuba diving, wildlife watching and scientific research and are non-harvest areas.

*Customary use by tangata whenua can be achieved with:*

**MATAITAI RESERVES** are a Fisheries Act tool created in 1996 to protect traditional fishing grounds and significant areas special to tangata whenua. It does

not exclude recreational fishing by maori or non-maori but does exclude commercial fishing. A maori committee or kaitiaki can be empowered to make bylaws over the area if they consider it necessary for sustainable management eg to control the levels of taking fish, aquatic life or seaweed in the area. These bylaws apply equally to everyone, with the exception that if the reserve is closed for general harvesting, the management committee may still allow kaimoana to be taken for hui on the marae of the tangata whenua.

minister of fisheries and can make recommendations to the Minister of Fisheries. Commercial fishing may be allowed within a Taiapure. These regulations may override other regulations made under fisheries legislation including those pertaining to commercial fishing activity. As at November 2005 there were 8 Taiapure in NZ and 1 application in process. The nearest Taiapure is at Waikare Inlet in the Bay of Islands.

**RAHUI or SECTION 186 TEMPORARY CLOSURES** under the Fisheries Act 1996 can temporarily close areas to fishing or certain fishing methods.



They have the specific purpose to provide for the use and management practices of tangata whenua in the exercise of their customary rights and they are designed to respond to localised depletion of fisheries resources. They have a maximum duration of 2 years with potential for 2 year renewals. As at November 2005 there were a total of seven Section 186 closures in NZ

A “Tangaroa suite” is a concept from Whangara where Ngati Konohi and Department of Conservation have a joint partnership managing a Marine Reserve as the core with the further aim of surrounding it with a Mataitai Reserve and Taiapure. This will give local management control and be able to restrict unsustainable fishing practices.

A **TAIAPURE** is an estuarine or littoral coastal area that is traditionally important to iwi or hapu and recognises their special needs relating to the area. Taiapure are managed by a committee selected by the iwi or hapu but formally appointed by the

A **MARINE PROTECTED AREAS NETWORK** is being developed at present by government, to protect biodiversity and habitats. They intend to involve marine users, tangata whenua and communities in

the process. A range of management tools will be used including marine reserves, Fisheries Act tools and tools under the Resource Management Act.

**FISHERIES PLANS** are a tool provided under the Fisheries Act 1996. They could be based on single fish stock or a number of fish stocks, or a number of different but connected fisheries. These plans can be led by Ministry of Fisheries or by tangata whenua together with other stakeholders.

**MARINE PARKS** offer partial protection and provide for a range of activities and uses of an area. There are specific guidelines designed to conserve certain aspects and can apply to fishing, mining, transport

or recreational activities. As at May 2005 there were 3 Marine Parks in NZ; Mimiwhangata Marine Park North of Whangarei, Hauraki Gulf Marine Park and Tawharanui marine park. Marine parks are not administered by the Department of Conservation; they are protected by the Fisheries and Harbours acts or under their own special legislation. With the passing of the Fisheries Act 1996, no new marine areas can be protected under fisheries legislation although marine parks established under the Fisheries Act 1983 continue to be protected. Therefore this is not a protection option for the Doubtless Bay area.

## THE NEXT STEPS WHERE TO FROM HERE?

A lot has been learnt about the area and the group has improved their knowledge of the ecosystem and issues in the area. This Discussion Document is working towards a Community Marine Management Plan that will enhance and protect Doubtless Bay.

This Discussion Document is the initial stage of our public consultation with the community and interested groups. The desire is for an open and utterly transparent process, where the most up to date and correct information has been provided to you, in order to attract your input and comments.

**The process the Group is following to achieve their vision >>>**

<b>Information Gathering</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interviews with people interested in place (local knowledge).</li> <li>Obtain &amp; study evidence (cultural, socio-economic and ecological).</li> <li>Gap analysis.</li> <li>Identify current management in the Area</li> <li>Study and analysis threats and issues in Area.</li> <li>Review tools &amp; performance - determine appropriate management response.</li> </ul>
<b>Discussion Document - [ WE ARE HERE ]</b>	
<b>Public Consultation Phase 1</b>	Launch of discussion Document Workshops with key stakeholders including interested groups, government, industry and hapu.
<b>Public Consultation Phase 2 (Final)</b>	Launch of Plan of Management. Meetings with the important interest groups, government, industry and hapu.
<b>Submissions Closed</b>	Report put onto website. Report made available to people who made submissions.
<b>Implementation of Plan</b>	Implement key actions outlined in plan. Finalise partnerships. Monitoring and evaluation of plan.

## Useful sites

[www.marinenz.org](http://www.marinenz.org)

Recreational fishers lobby - [www.option4.co.nz](http://www.option4.co.nz)

[www.pcffa.org](http://www.pcffa.org)

### NZ Govt Policy on MPAs

[www.biodiversity.govt.nz/seas/biodiversity/protected/mpa\\_policy.html](http://www.biodiversity.govt.nz/seas/biodiversity/protected/mpa_policy.html)

MPAs in NZ - [www.doc.govt.nz/templates/summary.aspx?id=33776](http://www.doc.govt.nz/templates/summary.aspx?id=33776)

## Questionnaire for Marine Discussion Document June 2008



The purpose of this questionnaire is to gather your views on the marine environment at Doubtless Bay. Individual questionnaire papers are anonymous. Collated results will be published by way of our website [www.livingseadoubtlessbay.co.nz](http://www.livingseadoubtlessbay.co.nz) and local papers. Your information is collected in compliance with the requirements of the Privacy Act. Your information will be kept confidential and you do have the right to access or correct any information we hold about you.

*Many thanks for your participation in this survey. Your input is greatly valued.*

**The questionnaire is split into three sections.**

- Firstly** a little bit of background information in respect to where you come from and your recreational preferences is requested - simply enter the required information or tick (✓) the appropriate box.
- Secondly** a number of statements are presented in a table. On the right of each statement are a number of responses you can choose - simply pick the response that is most appropriate to you personally. For example:

Statement	Strongly agree	Agree	No Preference	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Too many people use boats in Doubtless Bay		✓			

- Thirdly**, a section to obtain your views on local management of the marine environment in Doubtless Bay is included in this section. Simply tick the appropriate box/boxes.

### Section One

1

- I permanently reside in \_\_\_\_\_  
Enter name of town and/or city and country of residence
- I have lived there for: (tick the most appropriate box)  
1-5 years     5-15 years     15-30 years     Over 30 years
- I am a fisher (diving and spear fishing included) in Doubtless Bay.    Yes     No
- I am a sailor (including power boats) in Doubtless Bay.    Yes     No
- I am a recreational diver/snorkeller in Doubtless Bay.    Yes     No
- I harvest shellfish in Doubtless Bay.    Yes     No
- I use the beaches for walking, swimming, surfing, recreation or other "no-take" activities?    Yes     No
- I am a commercial operator in Doubtless Bay.    Yes     No
- I use Doubtless Bay in other ways (please state).  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Section Two

2

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Preference	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
I believe that there is increasing pressure on marine resources in Doubtless Bay.					
People should be concerned about the quality of the marine environment in Doubtless Bay.					
It is important that there are areas of completely natural marine environment for the purpose of research and education in Doubtless Bay.					
There are already areas in Doubtless Bay that have completely natural marine environments for the purpose of research and education.					
Fish stocks have declined in Doubtless Bay.					
There should be more local control over the fishery in Doubtless Bay.					
I would follow a voluntary code of fishing practice suggested by an elected Doubtless Bay management committee, developed in consultation with the community.					
There have been changes in the Doubtless Bay marine environment in the time I have been here.					
Kina barrens in the Doubtless Bay area are much more extensive now than they were.					
It is of concern that kina barrens indicate that predatory species such as large snapper and crayfish are in decline.					
Local people should have a say on how much commercial fishing happens in the Doubtless Bay area.					
It is of concern that fresh water feeding Doubtless Bay frequently does not comply with water quality guidelines.					
Marine Reserves will enhance the surrounding fishery with more fish and more biodiversity.					
More water quality monitoring by the Northland Regional Council (NRC) is necessary in Doubtless Bay?					
The NRC should regularly publish water quality test results in local newspapers?					
The NRC should take more steps to improve catchment and water quality and restore water quality.					

## Section Three

3

- Would you support a Marine Management Plan for the Doubtless Bay area? Yes  No
- Do you think a representative, locally based management group should help make all the key decisions for such a Marine Management Plan? Yes  No
- Would you like to see Maori and Pakeha work together more closely for the benefit of the Doubtless Bay marine environment? Yes  No

- What marine protection tools would you support in Doubtless Bay?

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- Do you think it is important to have some areas of Doubtless Bay completely protected in Marine Reserves? Yes  No

- If yes, how much marine area in Doubtless Bay/Tokerau would you like as a reserve or network of smaller reserves?

- 1%
- 3%
- 5%
- 10%
- 25%
- 50%



- Is there a specific place or places you think should be protected as marine reserve/s? Why? (list below)

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**I would like more information on Marine protection in the Doubtless Bay area:**

*It is your choice whether you fill in this box or not*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

E Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

## MEMBERSHIP FORM

Doubtless Bay Marine Protection Group Incorporated Society  
Te Roopu Whakahauroa o Tokerau [www.livingseadoubtlessbay.org.nz](http://www.livingseadoubtlessbay.org.nz)

**JOIN US!** in helping protect Doubtless Bay  
now and for future generations.

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_  
Group or Marae

**Postal Address** \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Tel** \_\_\_\_\_

**Email** \_\_\_\_\_  
We prefer to advise by email as it does not cost us anything

### Do you want to be:

Advised about Monthly Committee Meetings and current business? Yes  No

Sent our Newsletter/Panui once or twice a year outlining our groups progress? Yes  No

Sent an information pack about our group and marine protection options? Yes  No

### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

Individual Subscription > \$15 per calendar year \_\_\_\_\_

Donation/Koha towards groups work > \_\_\_\_\_

Group & Club Membership > \$30 \_\_\_\_\_

Local groups are encouraged to join

Note - One voter per group at AGM and meetings

TOTAL AMOUNT \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Please make cheques payable to: Doubtless Bay Marine Protection Group Inc. Society

Send to: Doubtless Bay Marine Protection Group  
c/o Far North Environment Centre  
PO Box 503, Kaitaia



## Glossary Maori to English

Hapu	A group of related family.
Hui	Gatherings, discussions, meetings usually on marae
Iwi	Group of hapu tribal gatherings.
Kaimoana	Seafood.
Kaitiaki	Spiritual minders of the elements of the natural world: iwi, hapu or whanau group with responsibilities of Kaitiakitanga.
Kaitiakitanga	The responsibilities and kaupapa passed down from the ancestors for tangata whenua to look after the mauri and to take care of the area, natural resources and taonga within their rohe.
Kaupapa	Fundamental principles, plan, tactics, strategy, methods.
Mataitai	Refer Summary of Marine Protection Options
Mana	Power, authority, ownership, status, influence, dignity, respect derived from the gods.
Marae	Local community and its meeting place.
Mauri	Essential life force, spiritual power and distinctiveness that enables each thing to exist as itself.
Moana	Sea
NRC	Northland Regional Council
Rahui	Refer Summary of Marine Protection Options
Rohe	Territory
Runanga-a-iwi	Assembled tribes, peoples council
Taiapure	Refer Summary of Marine Protection Options
Tangaroa	God of the sea
Tangata whenua	'People of the land', those who hold mana whenua in an area, Maori people.
Taonga	Valued resources, assets, prized possessions both material and non-material.
Te Roopu Whakahauora o Tokerau	Doubtless Bay Marine Protection Group
Whenua	Afterbirth, land.

