



**SPECIAL PERMIT
(731-2)**

The Director-General of the Ministry for Primary Industries (**Director-General**) acting through his delegated officer and pursuant to section 97(5) of the Fisheries Act 1996 (*the Act*), hereby amends a special permit issued to:

**The Director-General of Conservation
Department of Conservation
PO Box 10420
WELLINGTON**

Client Number: 8760111

and agents, representatives or employees, as part of their association with Department of Conservation (**the permit holder**), subject to the following conditions specified below.

Purpose

1. This special permit is issued for the purposes specified in section 97(1)(a)(1)-(iv) and section 97(1)(c) of the Act:
 - a) education (section 97(1)(a)(i));
 - b) investigate research (section 97(1)(a)(ii));
 - c) management or eradication of unwanted fish, aquatic life, or seaweed (section 97(1)(a)(iii));
 - d) trials and experiments with fishing vessels or fishing gear (section 97(1)(a)(iv)); and
 - e) relocation of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed to mitigate the adverse effects of habitat modification (section 97(1)(c)).
2. The permit holder is permitted to take and possess fish, aquatic life, or seaweed, irrespective of size, state, site, and method or time of fishing, for the above purposes.

Term of Permit

3. This special permit revokes and replaces special permit 731 issued on 17 March 2020.
4. This special permit is valid from the date of signature until 1 January 2026, unless sooner varied or revoked.

Permitted Activities

5. This special permit allows the taking (as defined in section 2 of the Act) of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed for the purposes of education; investigative research; management or eradication of unwanted fish, aquatic life, or seaweed; trials and experiments with fishing vessels or fishing gear; and relocating fish, aquatic life, or seaweed to mitigate adverse effects of habitat modification, carried out by the permit holder:
 - a) as specified in the attached Schedule A to this special permit, as may be amended during the term of this special permit;
 - b) for any other project where the quantity of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed collected is less than 30 kilograms in total for that project; unless:
 - i. it is likely that protected or restricted species may be taken (e.g., toheroa, black coral). Restricted species may be defined as any species that are restricted in any way in fisheries legislation. This also includes the list of species set out in Schedule B of this special permit, and glass eels in any area; or
 - ii. the areas proposed for fishing are included in the areas listed in Schedule C; or
 - iii. the areas proposed for collection are subject to specific fisheries restrictions (e.g., regulation or rāhui).
6. New or amended projects that relate to condition 5 a) above may only be carried out under the authority of this special permit through an amendment to the attached Schedule A. An application for inclusion of new or amended projects must be lodged with the Manager Aquaculture and Fisheries Permitting (see Schedule D for contact details).
7. Projects that involve taking freshwater aquatic life for the purpose of relocating it to mitigate the adverse effects of habitat modification are exempt from the requirements of condition 6 and do not need to be added to Schedule A regardless of the quantity taken. However, all projects of this nature shall be notified at least 48 hours (where possible) beforehand to Fisheries New Zealand (specialpermits@mpi.govt.nz) and the permit holder must obtain the correct section 26ZM approval under the *Conservation Act 1987* prior to undertaking any such project.
8. Any project listed on Schedule A to undertake fishing in Te Arawa Lakes (see Schedule C for a list of the lakes) is only permitted to be carried out in conjunction with the appropriate approval from Te Arawa Lakes Trust's Komiti Whakahaere (Fisheries Committee). Contact details can be obtained from Fisheries New Zealand.
9. This special permit does not authorise the taking of fish, aquatic life or seaweed for the following purposes:
 - a) in connection with biomass surveys that are funded by private companies or individuals; or
 - b) to provide broodstock or spat for commercial broodstock and spat production.

Definition of Area

10. Fishing under the authority of this special permit may be undertaken in all New Zealand fisheries waters governed by the Act, except those waters that are closed by a regulation under that Act.
11. The permit holder is required to:
 - a) obtain written approval from the taiāpure management committee or Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki (North Island) or Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki (South Island) prior to fishing in any taiāpure–local fishery or mātaihai reserve. The permit holder should contact the relevant Regional Fisheries Compliance Manager (contact details in Schedule D) for current details of taiāpure-local fisheries or mātaihai reserves in the area where collection is proposed;
 - b) consult with Waikato-Tainui before fishing in Waikato-Tainui's rohe (illustrated as area A on the Iwi map attached in Schedule C). The permit holder should avoid fishing in wāhi tapu areas within area A. To determine areas of significance to Iwi, the permit holder is advised to contact local marae in areas where fishing is to take place. Local marae details can be obtained from Waikato Raupatu River Trust [ph. (07) 858 0400];
 - c) provide notice to all other Iwi in the areas listed in Schedule C before fishing commences under an amendment to this special permit. The appropriate period of notice is to be agreed between the permit holder and Iwi (see contact details in Schedule D); and
 - d) consult with the relevant iwi, before fishing for any species of special importance to that iwi (listed in Schedule B), within an appropriate notice period (of two months). Contact details can be obtained from Fisheries New Zealand on request.

Conditions of Collection

12. Fish, aquatic life, or seaweed taken under the authority of this special permit, and any progeny, must not be used for personal usage, collection or consumption, bait or for sale unless this is a component of the research and has been approved in Schedule A.
13. The permit holder shall employ the methods and means as specified in accordance with projects approved in Schedule A.
14. The permit holder must employ methods and means that are appropriate to the research objective, provided they represent best practice in pursuing such goals. Best practice would include being sensitive to the aquatic environment (e.g., avoiding localised depletion of sample species) particularly for projects not specified in Schedule A (i.e., that fall under condition 5 b).
15. No explosive or toxic gas, or toxic, poisonous, or narcotic substance can be used to collect fish, aquatic life, or seaweed under the authority of this special permit unless prior written approval is obtained from the Manager Aquaculture and Fisheries Permitting. However, rotenone (cube root powder or cube root slurry) may be used to collect aquatic material for:

- a) the management or eradication of unwanted aquatic life or invasive species; and
 - b) investigative research or education projects listed in the attached Schedule to this special permit. New investigative research or education projects that involve the use of rotenone may only be undertaken pursuant to this special permit through an amendment to the Schedule.
16. Any unattended equipment being used for the collection of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed should be labelled with the owner's name and "Fisheries New Zealand Special Permit No. 731-2" at all times.
17. Prior to undertaking any fishing pursuant to Schedule A of this special permit, the permit holder must advise the relevant Regional Fisheries Compliance Manager (nearest to where the activity is proposed to take place) of the intended collection activities by email or telephone. This notification should occur prior to any proposed fishing taking place and must include:
- a) the intended date(s), time(s) and location(s) of collection;
 - b) the expected species to be collected;
 - c) the vessel(s) (including vessel registration number if applicable); and
 - d) method(s) to be used; and
 - e) the name(s) of the person(s) responsible for the collection.
18. The permit holder may use any vessel to take fish, aquatic life, or seaweed under the authority of this special permit.
19. The permit holder may use underwater breathing apparatus (UBA) to collect fish, aquatic life, or seaweed.
20. When a fishing vessel registered under section 103(1)(a) of the Act is used in association with this special permit, the use of UBA to collect fish, aquatic life, or seaweed is strictly prohibited unless written approval is given from the relevant Regional Fisheries Compliance Manager prior to fishing.
21. Any vessel(s) nominated to fish under the authority of this special permit must not engage in commercial fishing for any species under the authority of a fishing permit, issued under section 91 of the Act, while fishing under the authority of this special permit. Unless written approval is obtained from a Regional Fisheries Compliance Manager prior to fishing. For the purposes of interpretation, 'commercial fishing' is defined as the taking of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed within New Zealand fisheries waters for the purpose of sale.
22. Fish, aquatic life, or seaweed must not be taken in connection with any project involving the use of structures that require a consent under the authority of the *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA), unless a resource consent is obtained under the RMA.

Biosecurity Conditions

23. In order to eliminate the risk of transferring species declared as noxious or unwanted organisms within the aquatic environment, the permit holder must screen catch for signs of disease or morbidity and any unwanted aquatic life¹ before transportation.
24. During the collection fish, aquatic life, or seaweed the permit holder shall ensure that no aquatic plant, noxious fish, or unwanted organism, including eggs and larvae of noxious fish or unwanted organisms, is introduced into any other waterway, either from the water holding the collected fish, aquatic life, or seaweed, or enmeshed in fishing gear.
25. To prevent the spread of unwanted aquatic plants and animals, all equipment used in the collection and removal of fish, aquatic life or seaweed must be thoroughly checked, cleaned and dried before and after being used for fishing under this special permit:
 - a) all equipment used in the transport, holding and release of aquatic life should be treated, as outlined below, before being used again:
 - i. all non-fibrous (metal and plastic) smooth surfaced equipment is to be thoroughly cleaned using freshwater (chlorinated town supply water, bore water or collected rainwater); and
 - ii. any non-fibrous smooth surfaced equipment that can retain water such as under seals and hollows within handles etc. must be dismantled in such a way that all surfaces can be thoroughly cleaned using freshwater (chlorinated town supply water, bore water or collected rainwater); and
 - b) all other equipment must be:
 - i. immersed for a minimum of 30 seconds, in a water bath heated to at least 50° Celsius (C); or
 - ii. immersed in water, for a minimum of 5 minutes containing at least 35 grams (g) of sodium chloride per litre.
26. The permit holder must notify Biosecurity New Zealand's emergency hotline (0800 809 966) as soon as practicable should it observe unwanted or unusual organisms, including any distressed, diseased, or moribund aquatic life during any of its operations. None of the above organisms or contaminated water, should be released into any waterway and samples should be kept for MPI investigation. Samples should be chilled not frozen, or as advised after contacting MPI.

Conditions of Disposal

27. All fish, aquatic life, or seaweed collected under the authority of this special permit must be returned alive immediately at point of capture, with the exception of organisms where retention is a component of the research or education project, or taken for reference use and appropriately stored.

¹ 'Unwanted aquatic life' as defined in section 2 of the *Fisheries Act 1996*.

28. All fish, aquatic life, or seaweed that are not required for research or education purposes and cannot be returned alive to the environment (including all dead, diseased or contaminated fish, aquatic life, or seaweed), must be disposed of in an appropriate manner consistent with public health standards.
29. All fish, aquatic life, or seaweed not released immediately at point of capture including progeny (e.g., retained for research or display) must be either:
- a) euthanised and disposed of in an appropriate manner consistent with public health standards, once it is no longer required for research or display; or
 - b) by any other method approved by the Manager Aquaculture & Fisheries Permitting or relevant Regional Fisheries Compliance Manager.

Reporting Requirements

Marine Species

30. The permit holder must maintain an up to date register of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed taken under this special permit. The register must include:
- a) the number (or weight if appropriate) of species taken and the fate of all the organisms;
 - b) the location, date and method of collection;
 - c) the name and registration of vessel used (if appropriate);
 - d) whether UBA was used; and
 - e) the method of disposal.

Where practical, this register must record individual species, e.g., *Perna canaliculus*, *Odax pullus*, *Pterocladia*. Where this is not appropriate, a generic description may be used, e.g., 20 kg of various encrusting invertebrates and infauna contained in sediment samples.

31. This register must be shown on request to a Fishery Officer or any other Fisheries New Zealand official.
32. A brief annual report shall be sent to Fisheries New Zealand at specialpermit@mpi.govt.nz, providing permit holder details (including name and special permit number) a summary of the research projects undertaken, the number or type of each species or species groups collected, the general area where fishing occurred, and the fate of all such organisms taken. The first report shall be tendered no later than 12 months from the date of signature of this special permit and subsequent reports every 12 months thereafter.
33. For any projects, or part projects that are carried out in Waikato-Tainui's rohe (area A in Schedule C) a summary report of those projects must be submitted to Waikato Raupatu River Trust annually (contact details attached in Schedule D).

34. For the purposes of fishing under the authority of this special permit, the permit holder is exempt from the requirements of the *Fisheries (Reporting) Regulations 2017* and *Fisheries (Recordkeeping) Regulations 1990*.
35. Notwithstanding condition 34, any vessel nominated to take fish, aquatic life, or seaweed under this special permit and has been given permission to engage in commercial fishing in accordance with condition 21 of this special permit, must furnish fisheries returns as required under the *Fisheries (Reporting) Regulations 2017* and *Fisheries (Geospatial Position Reporting) Regulations 2017*.

Freshwater Species

36. The permit holder shall, where appropriate, record all freshwater species collected to the New Zealand Freshwater Database.

General Conditions

37. Under no circumstances must this special permit be used to obtain any aquatic life for the purpose of sale, for bait or berley, or for any other purpose not otherwise expressly provide for in this special permit.
38. Except as otherwise provided to the contrary under this special permit, the provisions of the Act or any regulation, notice, direction, restriction, requirement, or condition under this Act shall apply to any fishing, or any person engaged in fishing, carried out under the auspices of the special permit. Fishing shall have the same meaning as defined in section 2 of the Act.
39. This special permit must be held at the offices of the permit holder. The permit holder must have a copy of this special permit in their possession while collecting fish, aquatic life, or seaweed under the authority of this special permit. In all cases, copies of this special permit must be produced for sighting on request by a Fishery Officer or other Fisheries New Zealand official.
40. The permit holder must ensure that all personnel, read, understand and are fully conversant with the conditions of the special permit before the taking of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed commences under this special permit.
41. At any time during which this special permit is valid, the Director-General (or his delegate) may amend, add or revoke any conditions to this special permit, or revoke this special permit by notice in writing to the permit holder.
42. This special permit does not preclude the permit holder from complying with any other statutory requirement from any other governing agency.
43. No fishing undertaken, or catch taken or otherwise possessed under this special permit shall give rise to any right, privilege, or expectation or preference in regard to the granting of any future permit, license, authorisation, quota, catch history, individual catch entitlement or other right whatsoever under the Act.
44. Failure to comply with the conditions of this special permit can, at the discretion of the delegated officer, result in the revocation of the permit. Every person commits an offence

who contravenes any term or condition placed on this special permit and is liable to a fine not exceeding \$100,000.

DATED at Nelson on this 8th day of February 2023.

9(2)(a)

A black rectangular redaction box covering the signature of Christine Bowden.

Christine Bowden

Manager Fisheries & Aquaculture Permitting

Acting pursuant to a clause 2 of Schedule 6 of the *Public Service Act 2020*

Released under the Official Information Act 1982



Fisheries New Zealand

Tini a Tangaroa

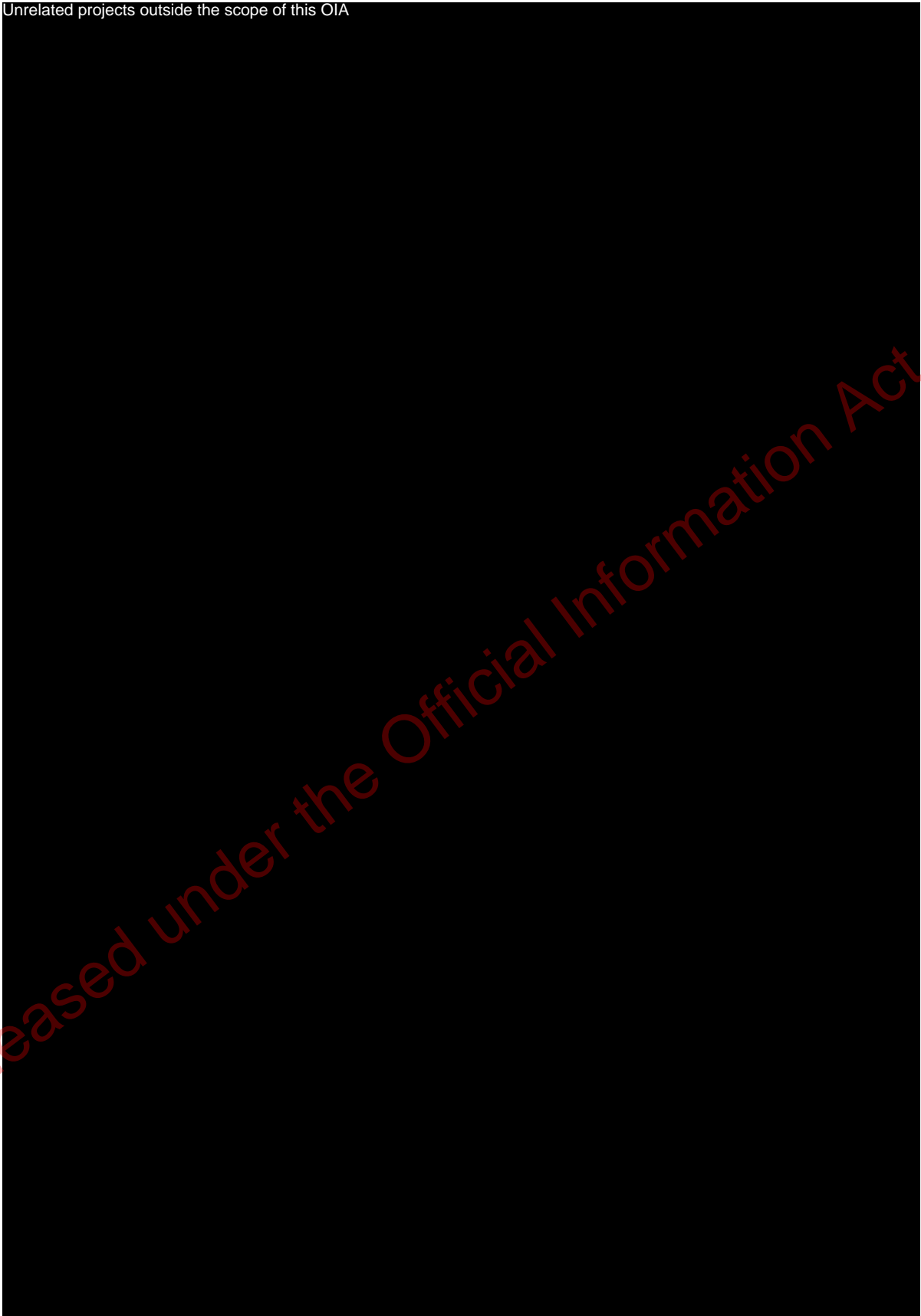
Schedule A:

List of approved projects under special permit 731-2

Unrelated projects outside the scope of this OIA request

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

Unrelated projects outside the scope of this OIA



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Unrelated projects outside the scope of this OIA



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Unrelated projects outside the scope of this OIA



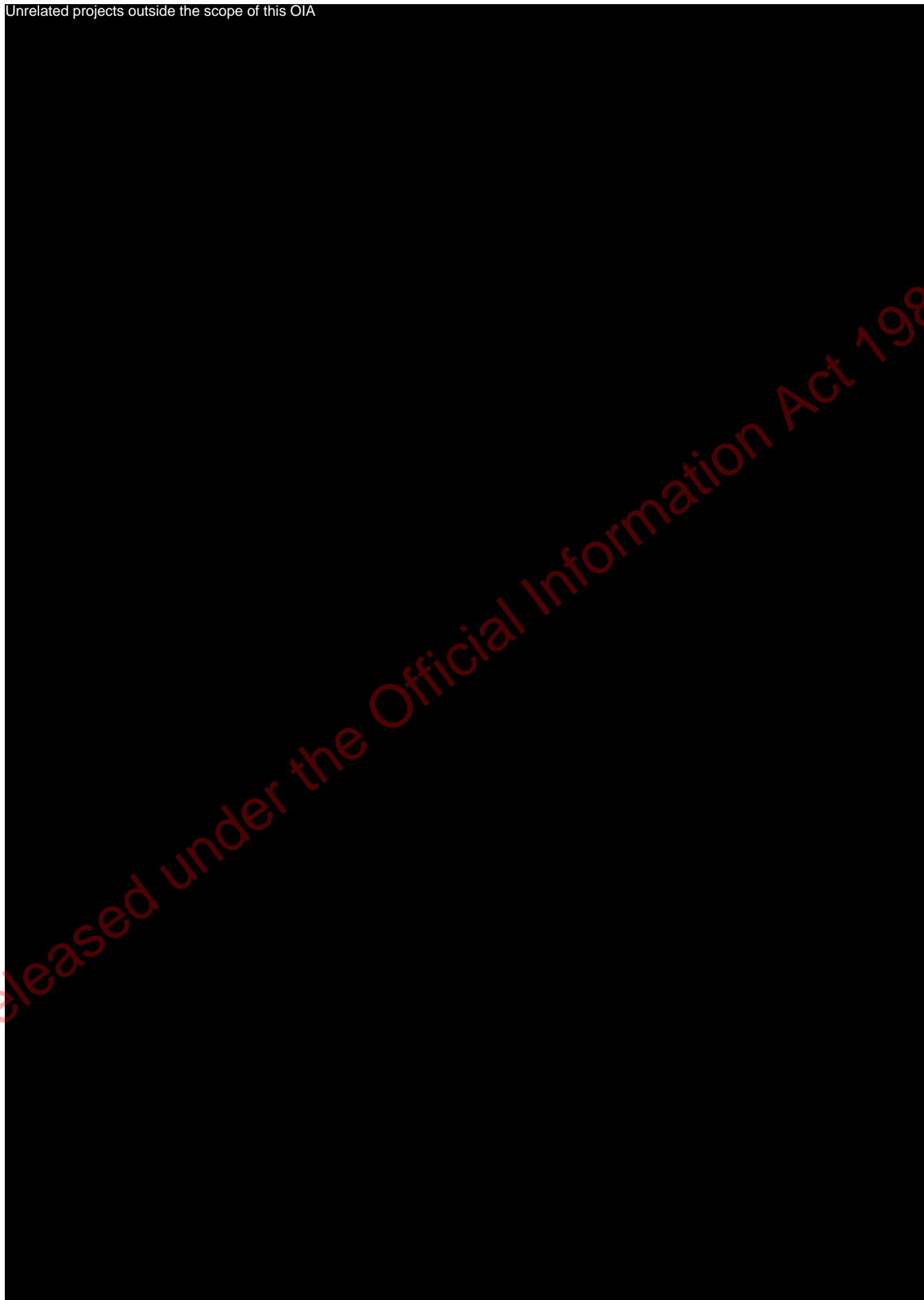
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Unrelated projects outside the scope of this OIA

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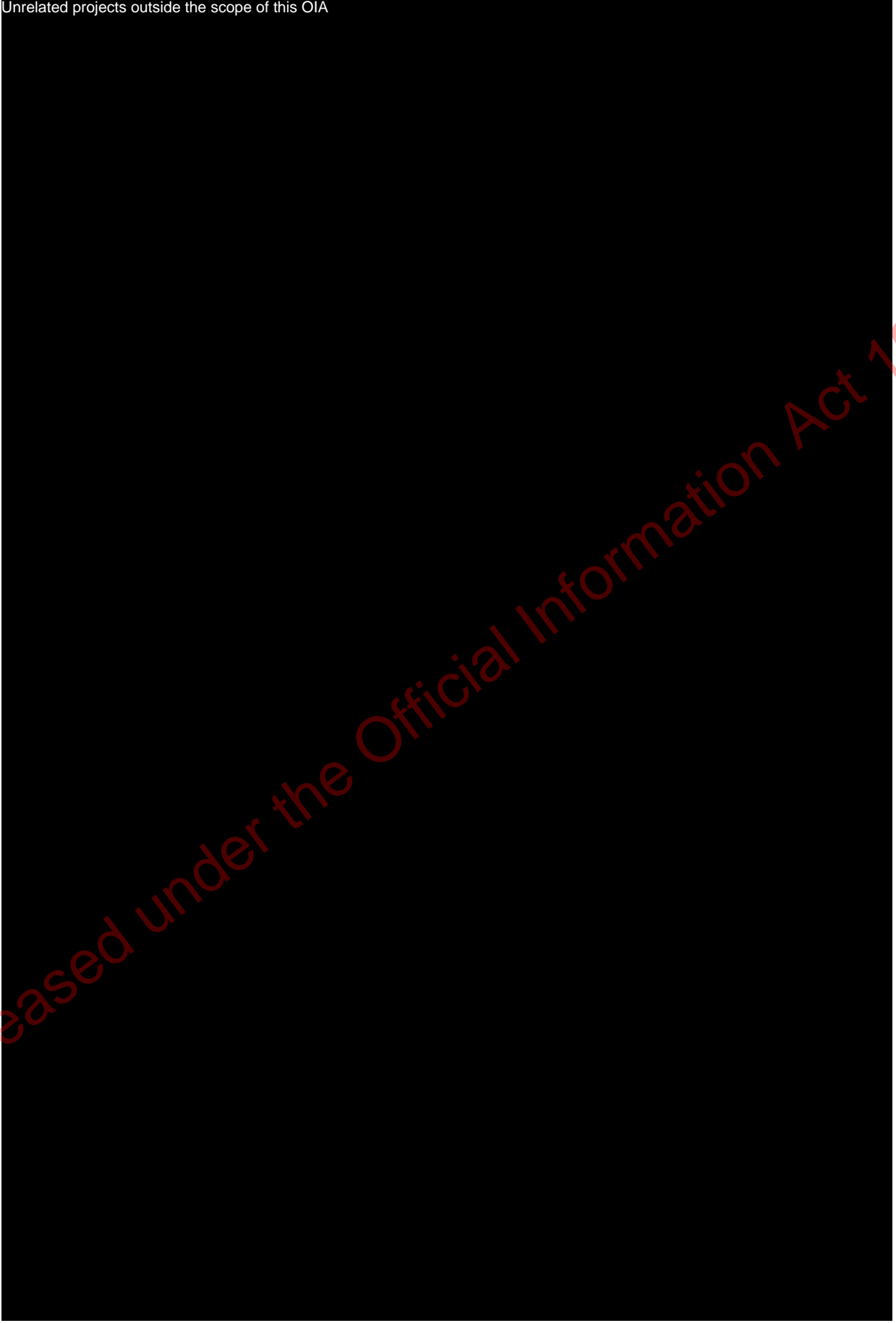
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Unrelated projects outside the scope of this OIA



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Project 6:

Trial sea urchin (*Centrostephanus rodgersii*) removal programme at the Poor Knights Marine Reserve

Purpose

The purpose of this research is to utilise a marine reserve to understand the impact of *Centrostephanus rodgersii* (urchin) grazing on rock wall communities and to understand the utility of active restoration. There are two main objectives:

1. investigate the ecological consequences of large-scale grazing by urchins at the Poor Knights marine reserve; and
2. understand the potential of active restoration to restore the lost biodiversity.

Areas investigated

The Poor Knights Marine Reserve. Sites will be selected with mana whenua - Ngātiwai. Potential sites are Middle Arch, outside of Taravana Cave and Rikoriko Cave; other sites may be considered in collaboration with Ngātiwai.



Figure 5: Map of Poor Knights Marine Reserve

Methods

To (1) better understand the impact of urchins on rock wall communities and (2) investigate how controlled removals can be used to protect and restore rock wall biodiversity from the impacts of urchins, DOC propose undertaking controlled removals at three rock wall sites at the Poor Knights Marine Reserve.

- The urchins will be removed from a 50 x 20 m (~1000 m²) rock wall area at each site and subsequent changes in the rock wall biodiversity will be compared to adjacent control (urchin grazed) locations on a six-monthly basis (for up to two years). The area will typically include a 50 m length of rock wall to 20 m depth.
- The proposed removal areas and control sites will be monitored following the protocols of historical monitoring (1984-2022) prior to urchin removal. Counts of urchins will be quantified using 18 transects of 2 x 5 m in each removal area. The cover on encrusting fauna before and after removal will be assessed using 50 x 0.25 m² photo quadrats and later analysed using Coral Point Count.
- After monitoring, urchins will be culled by SCUBA divers by piercing them in situ. While average densities of sea urchins are 0.7 – 2 m on rock walls at the Poor Knights Marine Reserve, DOC anticipate slightly higher densities at these highly impacted removal sites: ~1000 urchins will be crushed at each site. Culling of urchins in situ has been found to be 1.9 - 4.4 times faster than collection and ensures that the resources from the sea urchins stay in the same system and can provide food for other organisms. Some urchins may be removed from the area and donated to the local marae to support mauri outcomes.
- Removal at a site is estimated to take two dives by four divers, providing minimal disruption and only a short-term disturbance. This would be carried out discretely in areas not frequented by the public. The short-term and one-off nature of the removal is also expected to only have a temporary effect on fish behaviour.
- Urchins are extremely unlikely to invade these removal areas within the monitoring time frame due to the large size of the area, strong homing nature and limited movement of these urchins. It is expected post removal that the sessile invertebrate community will recover quickly, followed by a recovery of associated species such as nudibranchs. The rate of recovery will be monitored and will provide the information needed to meet both objectives.

Data Analysis

Difference in counts of urchins between 1986, 2022, 2023 and 6 months, 12 months and 24 months post-removal and will be analysed using the lme4 package. A general linear mixed model with a Poisson distribution will be constructed for each species testing the effects of the fixed factors Removal (removal, non-removal) and Year (1984, 2022, 2023, 6 months, 12 months and 24 months post-removal) on urchin abundance with 'site' as a random effect variable.

Equation: Urchin Count ~ Area*Year + (1|Site).

All data and modelling will be performed in R (v. 4.1717, R Core Team, 2021).

Time frame

The project will begin in May 2023 with monitoring and removal. There will be follow-up monitoring in November 2023, May 2024 and July 2025. The project will finish in December 2025.

Why proposed investigation is necessary

The Poor Knights Marine Reserve was established under the *Marine Reserves (Poor Knights Islands) Order 1981*. This was made under the *Marine Reserves Act 1971*, which provides the core statutory responsibilities and powers relevant to DOC's management of the reserve.

The reserve is an internationally renowned diving and snorkelling destination due to its unique ecosystems and incredible biodiversity. It is most renowned for its vertical reef walls and caves that are covered with an amazing diversity of flora and fauna including sponges, bryozoans, ascidians, anemones and encrusting algae.

Through the Marine Reserve Monitoring and Reporting Programme, delivered at the Poor Knights Marine Reserve by The University of Auckland Marine Science Department, DOC has been notified of a significant increase in the number of urchins in the reserve.

The long spine black urchin - *Centrostephanus rodgersii* – (urchin) is classed as “kina” for the purpose of the *Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 2013* and occurs throughout the South Pacific. It is found naturally in north-eastern New Zealand, usually in low numbers.

Australia has seen significant urchin range expansion from New South Wales, into Tasmania where it has devastated kelp forests and had significant impacts on local fisheries.

Monitoring at Poor Knight Marine Reserve between 1999-2022 has shown a 2.7x increase in urchin density. It is thought that this is a result of there being few natural urchin predators in the reserve and the urchins increased larval survival because of climate induced oceanic warming.

The urchins have been grazing on algae, seagrass, tunicates, and encrusting invertebrates, such as bryozoans and sponges, all key species of the Poor Knights Marine reserve, resulting in the formation of urchin barrens. This poses a risk of extensive ecological destruction to the ecosystem.

As the urchin is not an invasive species in New Zealand, this expansion is best categorised as a “native pest” or “species irruption” scenario. It is not a biosecurity issue requiring action from Biosecurity New Zealand or Northland Regional Council under the *Biosecurity Act 1993*.

Key personnel

Project leads - Evan Davies (marine reserve ranger, DOC) and Monique Ladds (marine technical advisor, DOC)

Science lead - 9(2)(a) 9(2)(a), University of Auckland)

Mātauranga lead - 9(2)(a) 9(2)(a) Te Poari o Ngātiwai)

Science advice - 9(2)(a) (PhD student, University of Auckland)

Science advice - 9(2)(a) (PhD student, University of Auckland)

Cultural advisor - Francis Toko (DOC)

Science advice - 9(2)(a) 9(2)(a), Northland Regional Council)

Vessels

DOC vessel: 9(2)(g)(ii)

University of Auckland research vessel: 9(2)(a) - Call sign 9(2)(a)

Cooperative arrangements

DOC is working with University of Auckland and the Northland Regional Council. The University of Auckland have been conducting the monitoring of the urchins at Poor Knights Marine Reserve since 2019 and are advising on the best approach for removal. Northland Regional Council are providing advice on any further permits needed and logistical assistance.

Disposal

Urchins will be culled (crushed) in situ. A small number may be donated to Ngātiwai to support mauri (restoration) outcomes. These will be destroyed and won't be used for consumption.

SCHEDULE B:
Species of special importance to tangata whenua

Name in English	Scientific Name	Name in Māori	General Area
Agar	Class Rhodophaycea		Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Bivalve mollusc	<i>Longimactra elongata</i>	Poua	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Black flounder	<i>Rhombosolea retiara</i>	Pātiki mohoao	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Black mussel	<i>Xenostrobus pulex</i>	Kukupara	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara)
Blue moki	<i>Latridopus ciliaris</i>	Moki	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Blue mussel	<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i> / <i>Mytilus edulis</i>	Kuku/Kutae, Toretore	Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Bull kelp	<i>Durvillea</i> spp.	Rimurapa	Ngāi Tahu claim area Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Butterfish	<i>Odax pullus</i>	Mararī	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour) Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Canterbury mudfish	<i>Neochanna burrowsius</i>	Kawaro	Ngāi Tahu claim area
Cat's eye	<i>Lunella smaragda</i>	Korama, Pupu	Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Ngāti Tama (north Taranaki) Ngāti Rauru (south Taranaki) Ngāti Mutunga (Taranaki, north of New Plymouth) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Cockle	<i>Austrovenus stutchburyi</i>	Tuangi	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Common shrimp	<i>Palaemon affinis</i>	Koeke	Ngāi Tahu claim area Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Common smelt	<i>Retropinna retropinna</i>	Paraki, Ngaiore	Ngāi Tahu claim area Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Conger eel	<i>Conger verreauxi</i>	Kōiro, ngōiro, totoke, ngōio, ngoingoi, putu	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Cooks turban	<i>Cookia sulcata</i>	Karekawa	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Crayfish	<i>Jasus edwardsii</i>	Kōura	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara)
Eel – longfin and shortfin	<i>Anguilla australis</i> and <i>Anguilla dieffenbachii</i>	Tuna heke, putu, hao	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Awa (Bay of Plenty, Whakatane area) Ngāti Tūwharetoa (Bay of Plenty, Matatā area) Ngāti Mutunga (Taranaki, north of New Plymouth) Ngāti Rauru (south Taranaki) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour) Waikato-Tainui
Elephant fish	<i>Callorhynchus millii</i>	Reperepe	Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Flounder	<i>Rhombosolea</i> spp.	Pātiki	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Freshwater crayfish	<i>Paranephrops</i> spp.	Kōura, Kēwai	Ngāi Tahu claim area Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Ngāti Tama (north Taranaki) Ngā Rauru (south Taranaki) Ngāti Mutunga (Taranaki, north of New Plymouth) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)

Freshwater mussel	<i>Echyridella menziesii menziesii</i>	Kakahi, Koaru	Ngāi Tahu claim area Ngāti Tama (north Taranaki) Ngāti Rauru (south Taranaki) Ngāti Mutunga (Taranaki, north of New Plymouth)
Frostfish	<i>Lepidopus caudatus</i>	Pāra	Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Giant bully	<i>Gobiomorphus gobioides</i>	Kōkopu, Hawai	Ngāi Tahu claim area
Giant kōkopu	<i>Galaxias argenteus</i>	Taiwharu	Ngāi Tahu claim area
Green-lipped mussel	<i>Perna canaliculus/Mytilus edulis</i>	Kutae, Kuku, Kūtai	Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour) Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara)
Grey mullet	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Kanae	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Groper	<i>Polypion oxygenios</i>	Hāpuka	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Gurnard	<i>Chelidonichthys kumu</i>	Kumukumu	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara)
Hammerhead	<i>Elasmobranchii spp.</i>	Pioke	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara)
Hermit crab	<i>Pagurus novaezeelandiae</i>	Kāunga	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Horse mussel	<i>Atrina zelandica</i>	Waharoa	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Kahawai	<i>Arripis trutta</i>	Kahawai	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Karengo / Nori	<i>Pyropia columbina</i>	Karengo	Ngāi Tahu claim area Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Kelp fish	<i>Chironemus marmoratus</i>	Ngākoikoi	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Kina	<i>Evechinus chloroticus</i>	Kina	Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Ngāti Tama (north Taranaki) Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara)
King fish	<i>Seriola grandis</i>	Haku	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour) Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara)
Lamprey	<i>Geotria australis</i>	Piharau, hirau	
Lamprey / Southern lamprey	<i>Geotria australis</i>	Kanakana wairaki, Ute, Piharau	Ngāi Tahu claim area Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Ngāti Mutunga (Taranaki, north of New Plymouth) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Lemon sole	<i>Pelotretis flavilatus</i>	Pātiki tore	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Limpet	Families Patellidae, Acmaeidae and Lepetidae	Ngākihi	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Ling	<i>Genypterus blacodes</i>	Hokarari	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Moki	<i>Latridopsis ciliaris</i>	Moki	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Mud crab	<i>Austrohelice spp.</i>	Pāpaka, paruparu	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Mud snail	<i>Amphibola crenata / Lunella smaragda / Zedilom spp.</i>	Waikaka	Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara)
Mullet	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	Kanae	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Nerita	<i>Nerita atramentosa, Nerita melanotragus</i>	Mākerekere	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
New Zealand sole	<i>Peltorhamphus novaezeelandiae</i>	Pātiki rore	Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara)
Octopus	<i>Macroctopus maorum</i>	Wheke	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)

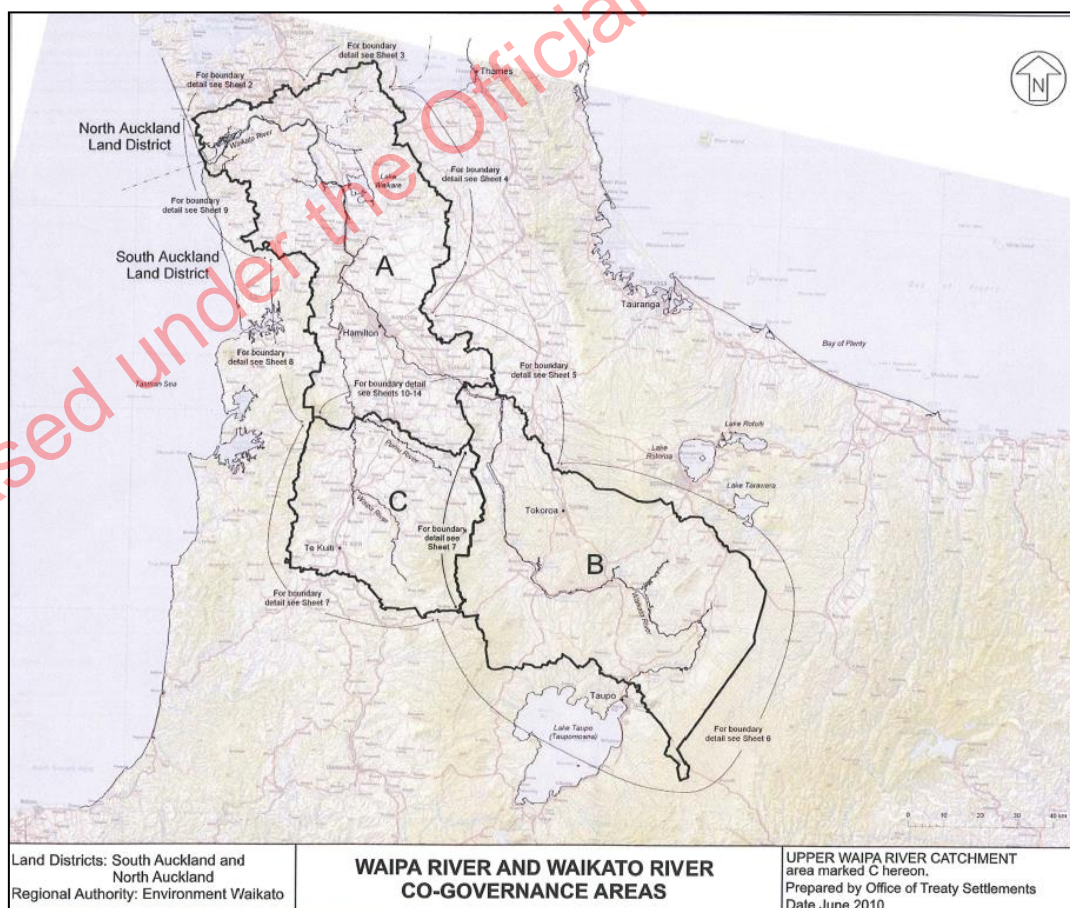
Paddle crab	<i>Ovalipes catharus</i>	Pāpaka	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Parore	<i>Girella tricuspidata</i>	Parore	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Pāua	<i>Haliotis iris</i> , <i>Haliotis australis</i>	Pāua	Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Pilchard	<i>Sardinops neopilchardus</i>	Mohimohi	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Pipi	<i>Paphies australis</i>	Pipi	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Pupu	<i>Lunella smaragda</i>	Pupu	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Red shore crab	<i>Guinusia chabrus</i>	Pāpaka	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Rock cod	<i>Lotella rhacinus</i> <i>Parapercis colias</i>	Pātukituki	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Rock lobster	<i>Jasus edwardsii</i> , <i>Jasus verreauxi</i>	Kōura	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Rock oyster	<i>Saccostrea glomerata</i>	Karauria, tio	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Sand flounder	<i>Rhombosolea plebeia</i>	Pātiki	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Scallop	<i>Pecten novaezelandiae</i>	Kuakua, tupe, pure, tipa, tipai, kopa	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
School shark	<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	Pioke	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Sea anemone	<i>Actinia</i> spp. Cnidaria group <i>Actinia tenebrosa</i>	Kōtoretore, Kōtore moana, Kōtore, hūmenga	Ngāti Tama (north Taranaki) Ngāti Rauru (south Taranaki) Ngāti Mutunga (Taranaki, north of New Plymouth) Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Sea cucumber	<i>Australostichopus mollis</i> Class Holothuroidea	Rori, Rore	Ngā Rauru (south Taranaki) Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Sea lettuce	<i>Ulva</i> spp.	Karengo	Ngāi Tahu claim area Ngāti Tama (north Taranaki) Ngāti Mutunga (Taranaki, north of New Plymouth)
Sea trout	<i>Arripus trutta</i>	Kahawai	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Sea tulip	<i>Pyura pachydermatina</i>	Kaeo	Ngāi Tahu claim area Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Sea urchin	<i>Evechinus</i> spp.	Kina	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Sea snail	<i>Scutus breviculus</i>	Rori	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)
Shark	Order Elasmobranchus	Mangō	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Shark (all species) includes, Great white, bronze whaler, Hammerhead, etc	<i>Elasmobranchii</i> spp.	Pioke	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara)
Smelt	<i>Retropinna retropinna</i>	Ngaore, Karawaka, paraki, kehakeha	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Snapper	<i>Pagrus auratus</i>	Tāmure	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Sole	<i>Peltorhampus novaezeelandiae</i>	Pātiki rori	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)

Sprat	<i>Sprattus antipodum</i>	Kupae	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Starfish	Echinoderms	Pātangatanga, pātangaroa, pekapeka	Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara)
Stingray	<i>Dasyatis rhinobatis</i> , <i>Dasyatis brevicaudatus</i> , <i>Dasyatis</i> spp.	Whai	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Surf clam	<i>Dosinia anus</i> , <i>Paphies donacina</i> , <i>Macra discor</i> , <i>Macra murchsoni</i> , <i>Spisula aequilateralis</i> , <i>Basina yatei</i> , <i>Dosinia subrosa</i> , or <i>Maetra</i> species	Pūrimu	Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara)
Toheroa	<i>Paphies ventricosa</i>	Toheroa, Tupehokura	Ngāi Tahu claim area Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Torrent fish	<i>Cheimarrichthys fosteri</i>	Piripiripohatu, papane, pānonoko, pārīkoi	Ngāi Tahu claim area
Trevally	<i>Pseudocaranx dentex</i>	Araara	Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour) Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara)
Tuatua	<i>Paphies subtriangulata</i> <i>Paphies donacina</i>	Tuatua	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki) Te Roroa (south of Hokianga Harbour)
Yellowbelly flounder	<i>Rhombosolea leporina</i>	Pātiki tōtara	Te Uri O Hau (north Kaipara) Ngāti Ruanui (south Taranaki)

SCHEDULE C:

Areas that may only be fished by an amendment to the schedule of approved projects attached as Schedule A

Area	Iwi
Te Arawa Lakes, Rotorua, Bay of Plenty: Lakes Rotorua, Rotoiti, Rotoehu, Rotoma, Ōkātina, Tikitapu, Ōkareka, Tarawera, Rotomahana, Rerewhakaaitu, Ōkaro (also known as Ngākaro), Ngāhewa, Ngāpouri (also known as Ōpouri) and Tutaeinanga	Affiliate Te Arawa iwi/Hapu (Ngāti Tahu, Ngāti Whaoa, Ngāti Kearoa, Ngāti Tuara and Tūhourangi, Ngāti Wāhiao, Raukawa)
Waikato (see map below)	Area A - Waikato-Tainui Area B - Raukawa, Te Arawa, Tūwharetoa Area C - Maniapoto
Rotoma Forest Conservation Area, Lake Rotoma Scenic Reserve, Lake Tamurenuī Wildlife Management Reserve, parts of the Tarawera and Rangitaiki Rivers.	Ngāti Tūwharetoa
Lake Taupo	Ngāti Tūwharetoa
Lake Kohangatera and Lake Kohangapiripiri (the Parangarahu, commonly referred to as the Pencarrow Lakes)	Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika



SCHEDULE D:
Contact details

Regional Fisheries Compliance Managers

Upper North Island

9(2)(a)

Western North Island

Mid-Central North Island

Eastern & Lower North Island

Upper South Island

Lower South Island

Manager Aquaculture & Fisheries Permitting

Nelson

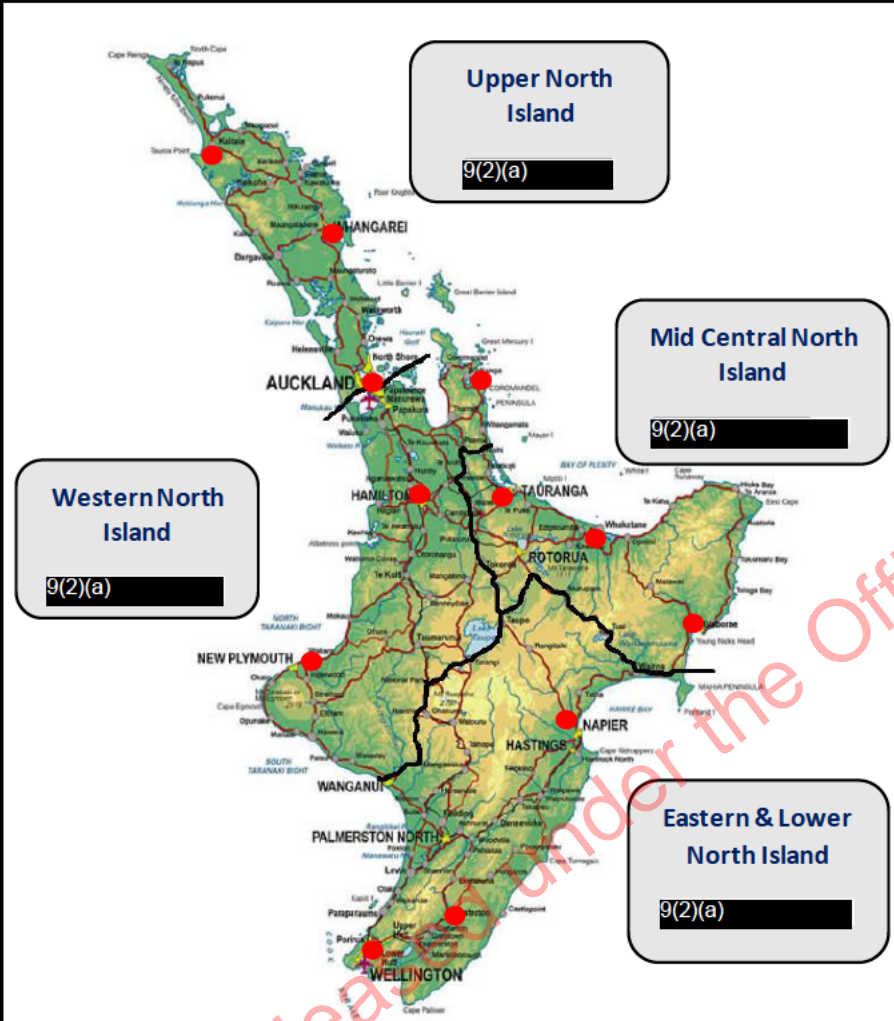
Christine Bowden

9(2)(a)

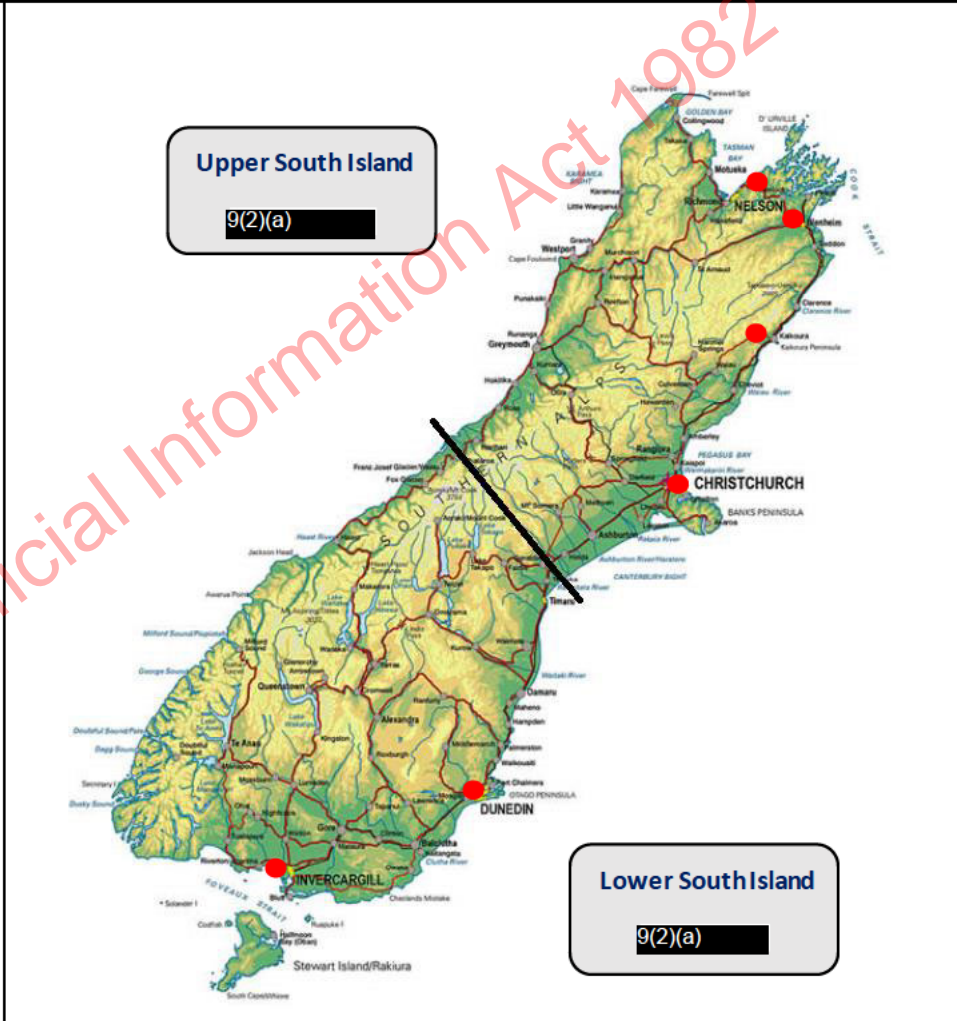
Email Christine.Bowden@mpi.govt.nz

cc. Specialpermits@mpi.govt.nz

Fisheries North Island Regional Boundaries



Fisheries South Island Regional Boundaries



Waikato River iwi can be contacted on the following:

9(2)(a)



Te Arawa Lakes (Waikato River) can be contacted on the following:

9(2)(a)

