

TE OHU
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Kaimoana Strategy Workshop
for AHC Directors & Managers with MIO Representatives & Managers
25-27 November 2009, Travel Lodge Hotel, Wellington



Ka hua ki tai - Ka ora ki uta

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Session Theme
Integrated Settlement



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Overview of presentation

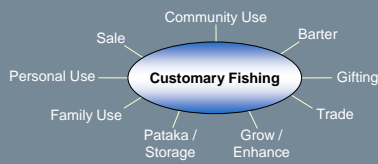
1. What do we mean by an Integrated settlement
2. Fisheries Management without an integrated management framework
3. Fisheries requires a common basis for management
4. How can Iwi and their hapu be better informed and able to manage all their interests in a considered manner – examples to follow

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- Purpose is to advance the interests of iwi individually and collectively, particularly in fisheries
- Includes protecting and enhancing Maori customary rights, particularly those involved in the Fisheries Settlements

Customary Fishing involves all uses

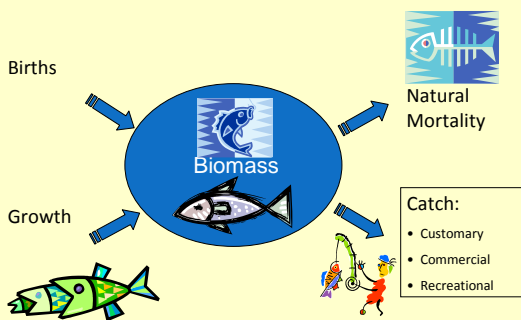




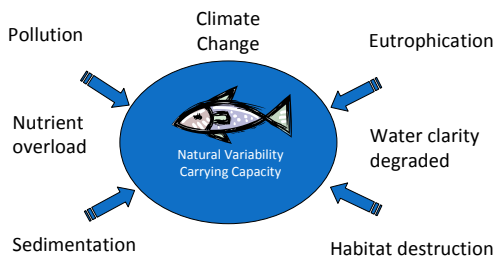
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- Promotes fisheries management being undertaken in a manner that integrates both arms of the settlement with actions in commercial and non-commercial being
- Promotes approaches and techniques that allow Iwi to make principled trade-offs between aquaculture and fishing
- Kahungunu Strategy and Pataka Whata provides positive opportunities for commercial and non-commercial to work constructively together

Stock Assessment 101



Effects on fish stocks are poorly understood and managed



Which Species Most Impacted

Coastal fisheries

1. Soft sediment filter feeding by-valves
 - Cockles
 - Pipies
 - Tuatua
 - Mussels
 - Scallops
2. Rocky reef habitat dependent invertebrates
 - Puaa
 - Rock Lobster
 - Kina
3. Habitat forming species
 - Seagrass
 - Horse Mussels
 - Sponges
 - Mangroves
 - Kelp/seaweed forests
4. Nutrient and trophic linkages disrupted
 - Phytoplankton
 - Zooplankton
 - Small fish
 - Bigger fish

An uncoordinated or integrated Management Framework

- Fisheries Act
 - Manages the extraction of fish from the stock
 - Manages effects of fishing on the environment
- Marine Reserves Act
 - Scientific study?
- MPA Policy
 - Habitat/Environments
 - Biodiversity or Fishing?
- Resource Management Act
 - Manages the effects of activities on the environments
- Conservation Act
 - Native/Protected Species
 - Conservation estate or Fishing?

Fisheries Management

Understanding the management units



Fisheries Management Units

Commercial Fishing Areas

- Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs)
 - relate to Non QMS species
 - E.g. Hagfish, Octopus, Skipjack Tuna, Albacore
- Quota Management Areas (QMAs)
 - relate to QMS species – they differ by species

Non-commercial Fishing Areas

- Fisheries Management Areas (FMAs)
 - relate to Recreational fishers – they differ by region
 - E.g. Central Fisheries Management Area
- Rohe and fishing grounds
 - relate to Iwi/Hapu boundaries and traditional fishing grounds



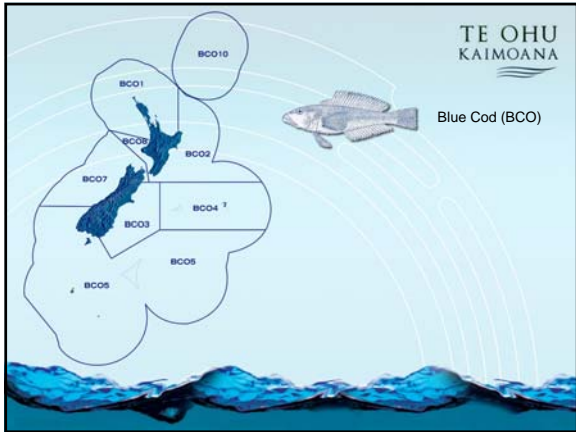
Fisheries Management Areas

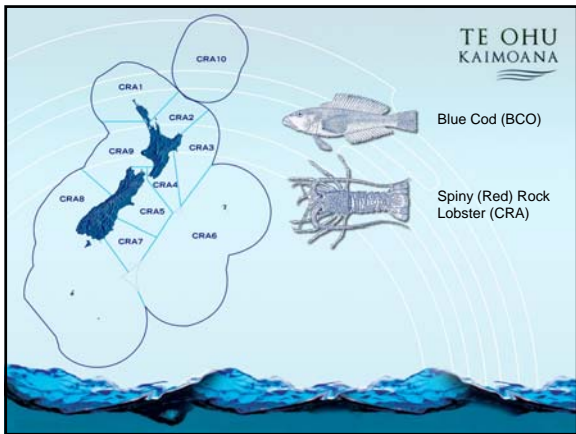
- Relate to non QMS Species
- Forms the basis for many QMS Areas
- Also forms the basis for recreational fishing areas
- Completely unrelated to Iwi or hapu boundaries

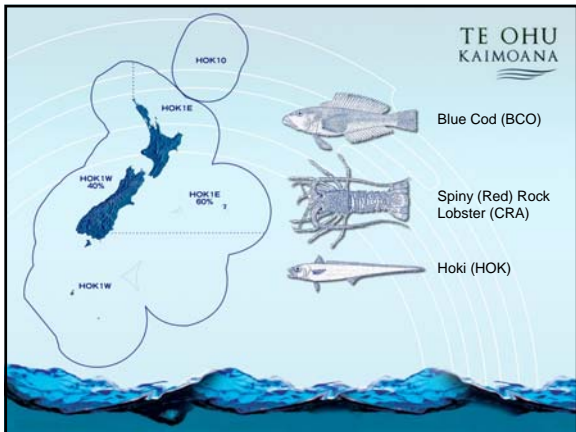
Industry

Commercial Fishing









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Blue Cod (BCO)

Spiny (Red) Rock Lobster (CRA)

Hoki (HOK)

Orange Roughy (ORH)

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The Recreational Sector

Amateur Fishing

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Recreational Management Areas

Central Fisheries Management Area (CFMA)

Finfish - Daily limits per person

- A combined daily bag limit of 20 finfish, consisting of any combination of:
 - Blue cod, Elephant fish, Kahawai, Red gurnard, School shark, Blue moki, Flatfish, Parore, Red moki, Tarakahi, Bluenose, Grey mullet, Porae, Red snapper, Trevally, Butterfish, John Dory, Red cod, Rig
- There is no limit on species not named above.
- Individual limits, over and above the combined bag, apply to:
 - Snapper: a daily bag limit of 10.
 - Groper/Hapuku/bass and kingfish: a combined daily bag limit of 5
 - no more than 3 kingfish.
 - Freshwater eels: a daily bag limit of 6.

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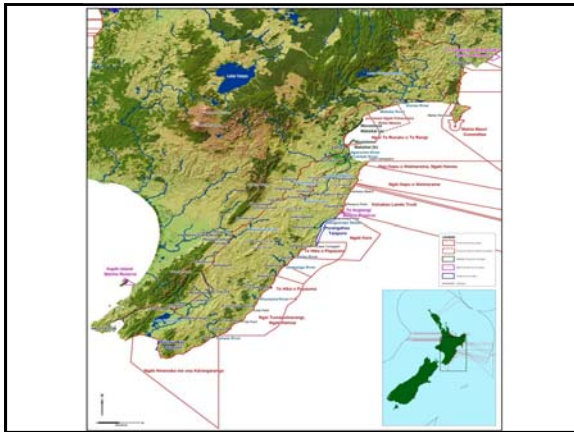
Iwi/Maori

Iwi / Maori

- Customary Commercial Fishing
- Customary non-commercial Fishing
- Amateur Fishing



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A common basis for management

A co-ordinated and rational approach is needed

- Fisheries are managed at broad scales (FMAs, QMAS)
- Local issues need to be addressed within the broad scale management framework (i.e. QMAS)
- Catch and effort from all sectors is needed to help inform management options

An uncoordinated approach will result in:

- Fishing exclusions or closures
- Displaced effort
- Cumulative decline in available space and access for fishing
- Serial depletion of local fish stocks throughout the broader scale area



Next Speakers provide examples

- Jim Hutcheson - KUKT Strategy
- Sam Tamarapa - Pataka whata pilot
- Aaron and Kelly - Decision Support tools for Iwi

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