

Lyttleton Harbour/Whakaraupō Mātaitai Reserve Proposed bylaws

Mātaitai Vision

1. The fisheries resources and marine environment of our mātaitai are protected and enhanced for present and future generations of Ngāi Tahu Whānui to enjoy and use in a sustainable manner.

Key Objectives of the Mātaitai Reserve

2. To ensure customary fishers have access to and use of an abundant supply of healthy mahinga kai in order to sustain their customary practices (including sustaining the functions of our marae); and
3. To protect the long-term sustainability of the fisheries resources and the recreational fishing experience within our mātaitai for present and future generations to use and enjoy.

*Mō tātou, ā, mō kā uri ā muri ake nei
For us and our children after us*

Proposed bylaws

4. To meet the above objectives, the Mātaitai Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki believe Mātaitai bylaws are necessary in order to enhance stocks for future use.
5. Many of the proposed bylaws are supported by surveys conducted by Te Tiaki Mahinga Kai (a research and monitoring support team for Customary Protection Area (CPA) managers centred at the University of Otago) in April 2015. The surveys showed:
 - That approximately 10% of pāua in the Whakaraupō Mātaitai were at or above the minimum legal size for recreational fishing.
 - Other important mahinga kai shellfish species are present in low densities also at the sites surveyed.
 - Stands of habitat forming kelps in the upper harbour have been severely depleted.
6. As such the Mātaitai Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki wish to take proactive steps to prevent any further reduction in important mahinga kai stocks and their habitats and instead rebuild populations to the levels of abundance enjoyed by our ancestors.

Shellfish catch limits, prohibitions and area closures

7. To enhance shellfish stocks in the mātaimai, the Mātaimai Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki believe a range of measures are required.
8. The Mātaimai Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki believe current recreational bag limits are far too high and it is totally inconsistent with the underlying customary philosophy of a mātaimai which is focussed on 'catching a feed'. Customary catch will also be constrained by setting daily catch limits through mātaimai bylaws.
9. To address concerns over the maximum daily limits for some key shellfish stocks, the Mātaimai Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki believe the proposed bylaws below are necessary.
10. To protect critical shellfish stocks at the base of the marine food web (such as limpets, chitons and pupu/cats eyes), the Mātaimai Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki believe the proposed bylaw prohibitions are necessary.
11. Further, to protect translocated tuaki stocks, the Whakaraupō Mātaimai Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki believe the proposed bylaw area closures for Walker's Beach (Quail Island) and Rec Bay (Purau) are necessary.

Proposed Shellfish bylaws

- (a) No person may, in any one day, take more than five pāua;
 - (i) Thirty pipi;
 - (ii) Thirty kutai (mussels);
 - (iii) Ten pāpaka (crabs);
 - (iv) Ten tio (oysters):
from within the Whakaraupō Mātaimai Reserve.
- (b) No person may, in any one day, take more than 30 tuaki (cockles) from within the Whakaraupō Mātaimai Reserve (excluding Walkers Beach (Ōtamahua/Quail Island) and Rec Bay (Purau)).
- (c) The taking of tuaki (cockles) from Walkers Beach (Ōtamahua/Quail Island) and Rec Bay (Purau) within the Whakaraupō Mātaimai Reserve is prohibited.
- (d) The taking of shellfish (other than pāua, tuaki (cockles), pipi, kutai (mussels), pāpaka (crabs) or tio (oysters)) from within the Whakaraupō Mātaimai Reserve is prohibited.

Finfish catch limits and prohibitions

12. To enhance important finfish stocks in the mātaimai in order to increase access for customary fishers and recreational fishers who have less capacity, Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki believe the proposed bylaws below are necessary.
13. Also to protect whairepō (skate and ray) stocks, the Whakaraupō Mātaimai Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki believe the proposed bylaw prohibition of harvesting is necessary.

Proposed Finfish bylaws

- (e) The taking of whairepō (skates and rays) from within the Whakaraupō Mātaimai Reserve is prohibited.
- (f) No person may, in any one day, take more than:
 - (i) Twenty pātiki (flounder);
 - (ii) Two rāwaru (blue cod);
 - (iii) Five hoka (red cod);
 - (iv) Ten marari (butterfish);
 - (v) Ten moki;
 - (vi) Two kōiro (conger eel):from within the Whakaraupō Mātaimai Reserve.
- (g) No person may, in any one day, take more than ten finfish (other than whairepō (skates and rays), pātiki (flounder), rāwaru (blue cod), hoka (red cod), marari (butterfish), moki or kōiro (conger eel)) from within the Whakaraupō Mātaimai Reserve.

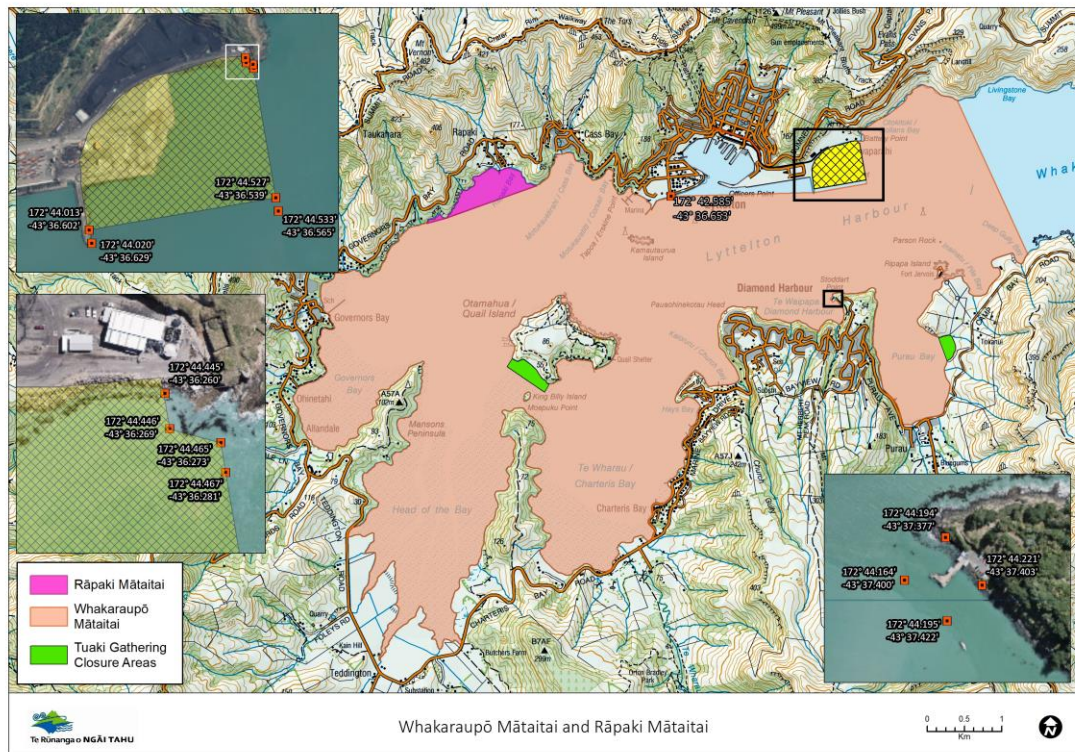
Seaweed harvesting prohibitions

14. To protect native seaweed stocks that are of critical importance as habitat and a food source for other important mahinga kai species, the Whakaraupō Mātaimai Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki believe the proposed harvesting prohibition is necessary.

Proposed Seaweed bylaw

- (h) The taking of seaweed (other than karengo (*Ulva spp*, *Porphyra spp*) or *undaria pinnatifida*) from within the Whakaraupō Mātaimai Reserve is prohibited.

Map – Whakaraupō Mātaitai and Rāpaki Mātaitai and tuaki gathering closure areas



Co-ordinates for the Tuaki gathering closure areas

Walkers Beach (Quail Island)

The proposed Walkers Beach closure commences at Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) at 172° 40' 59.873" E, 43° 37' 49.199" S, then proceeds in a southwest direction to a point at 172° 40' 56.715" E, 43° 37' 52.782" S, then proceeds in a southeast direction to a point at 172° 41' 18.974" E, 43° 38' 3.907" S, then proceeds in a northeast direction to MHWS at 172° 41' 21.794" E, 43° 38' 0.365" S and then proceeds back to the point of commencement along MHWS.

Rec Bay (Purau)

The proposed Rec Bay closure commences at Mean High Water Springs (MHWS) at 172° 45' 14.664" E, 43° 37' 40.712" S, then proceeds in a south-southwest direction to MHWS at 172° 45' 19.864" E, 43° 37' 51.149" S and then proceeds back to the point of commencement along MHWS.