

Te Angiangi Marine Reserve

CENTRAL HAWKE'S BAY



Who looks after the marine reserve?

The Department of Conservation looks after the marine reserve, with the advice and assistance of the Te Angiangi Marine Reserve Advisory Committee.

The continued protection of the reserve depends on the care and vigilance of all visitors. If you see people taking anything from the reserve, please report the activity to DOC as soon as possible.



Planting in the reserve.

Please remember that all plant and animal life (alive or dead) and natural features in the reserve are totally protected. It is illegal to take, disturb, kill or damage anything within the reserve and anyone who commits an offence may be subject to a fine of up to \$250,000 and/or imprisonment. The release of any plant or animal into the reserve which does not naturally occur there is prohibited. It is also an offence to pollute or litter in the reserve, discharge any firearm in or into the reserve or erect any structure in the reserve.

Horses and motor vehicles can be ridden or driven along the sand at the top of the rock platform but are not permitted on the rocky areas below mean high water. Please avoid disturbing wildlife. Birds and marine mammals should be observed from a discrete distance and dogs kept on a leash at all times.

If you encounter seals, dolphins or whales while boating, please slow your boat to less than five knots and stay at least 50 metres away. Do not take your boat through the middle of a pod of dolphins or whales and avoid making sudden course changes.



When leaving, do not accelerate until you are well clear of them.

Marine reserve care code

The marine reserve has been established to protect representative marine habitats and communities for science and education, and to provide a safe haven for marine life to live and breed.

The success of the reserve in achieving these objectives will depend on the public showing a caring and responsible attitude, and a commitment to the conservation of the area.

Things to remember:



- Taking fish, plants and other marine life from the reserve is prohibited.



- Keep the ocean and shore clean



- Respect the rights of others to use the reserve for marine environment studies and other educational purposes.



- Report any safety hazards or conservation emergencies



- For fire and search and rescue call 111



DOC HOTline
0800 362 468
Report any safety hazards or conservation emergencies
For fire and search and rescue call 111

For further information about the reserve contact the:

Department of Conservation Phone: 06 834 3111
Hawke's Bay Area Office Fax: 06 834 4869
59 Marine Parade Napier napiar-ao@doc.govt.nz

www.doc.govt.nz

Cover: Snorkelling in the reserve.
Photo: DOC.


Published by:
Department of Conservation
PO Box 668
Gisborne

February 2008



9 421005 172003 >

New Zealand Government

 Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

Welcome

Welcome to Te Angiangi Marine Reserve. Established in August 1997, the reserve is the result of many years of work by the local community and the Department of Conservation. We hope you enjoy your visit to this special part of Central Hawke's Bay.



Stingray Bay, Te Angiangi Marine Reserve. Photo: J Holborow.

What are marine reserves?

Marine reserves are special or representative areas of the coastal and marine environment in which marine life and natural features are fully protected. They help allow the ecosystems within them to return to near their former natural state and provide scientists with an opportunity to study marine life in the absence of activities such as fishing.

Te Angiangi Marine Reserve

This reserve lies on the Central Hawke's Bay coast of the North Island and is located approximately 30 km east of Waipukurau and Waipawa. It can be reached via State Highway 2 by following local roads to Blackhead and Aramoana.

Te Angiangi Marine Reserve protects a piece of the coastline of approximately 446 hectares (1.3 square nautical miles). The reserve is special in that it contains several marine habitat types, including a boulder bank area, rocky intertidal platforms and a sheltered bay that is perfect for learning to snorkel.

Offshore the presence of the warm East Cape Current and the colder Southland Current means many typically "northern" and "southern" marine species occur in the reserve. Sometimes these can be seen swimming together, or sheltering in the same crevice. The east coast between East Cape and Cook Strait also has very high rates of larval rock lobster settlement. As a result crayfish form a conspicuous and important part of the reef community.

How do I get there?

Turn off State Highway 2 at Waipawa or Waipukurau.

From Waipawa: Turn east into Tamumu Road, then follow Pourerere Road. Just before Pourerere Beach turn right into Gibraltar Road and head to Aramoana.

From Waipukurau: Head southeast on Tavistock Road (which becomes Farm Road) and follow Motere and Long Range Roads to Blackhead. The drives from both Waipukurau and Waipawa to the reserve take approximately 30 minutes.

Boats can be launched with the aid of a 4WD vehicle or tractor from the beach at Blackhead, Aramoana or Pourerere.

There are campgrounds at Blackhead and Pourerere.

Tikanga Maori

The name of Te Angiangi for the marine reserve was chosen by Ngati Kere to honour local history. When Ngati Kahungunu settled the region, Central Hawke's Bay was divided between Te Aomatarahi and Taraia. Te Aomatarahi, a descendent of Porangahau, was given the lands east of Tukituki River and mana whenua passed to his descendents Tu Mapuhiarangi and Te Angiangi. The area covered by the mana of Te Angiangi included what is now the marine reserve.



Blue cod. Photo: S Wing.



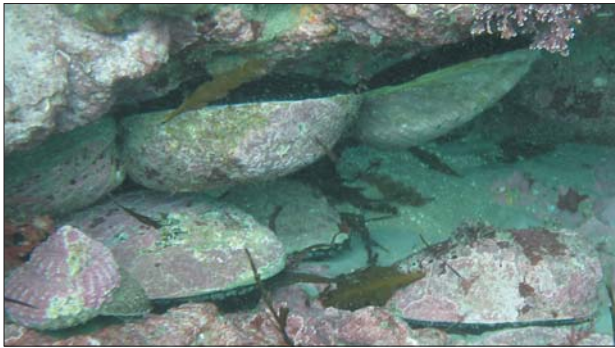
Reserve boundaries

The northern and southern boundaries of the reserve are marked by pairs of large orange triangular beacons. These are located at the mouth of the Ouepoto Stream, on the end of the ridge immediately south of the Shoal Bay houses and 100 metres south of the end of Long Range Road at Blackhead.

The seaward boundary is one nautical mile (1.853 km) from mean high water. Boat owners without radar or GPS can also use depth to help them estimate whether they are inside or outside the marine reserve. At the northern and southern ends of the reserve water depth generally does not exceed 24 metres but the maximum depth at the seaward boundary is over 36 metres.



Above is a marine reserve marker beacon. The arrow indicates the direction of the reserve.



Paua. Photo: J Holborow.

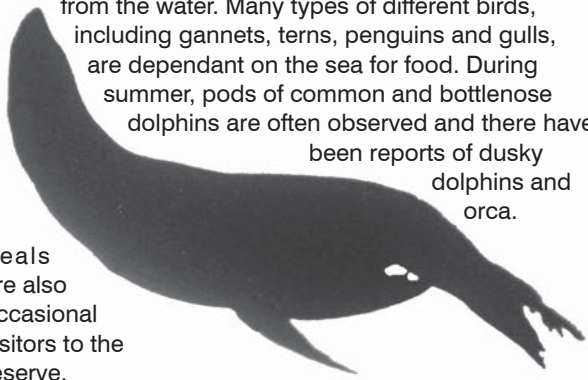
Below: A nesting NZ dotterel. Photo: D Wills.

What to see and do

On the water

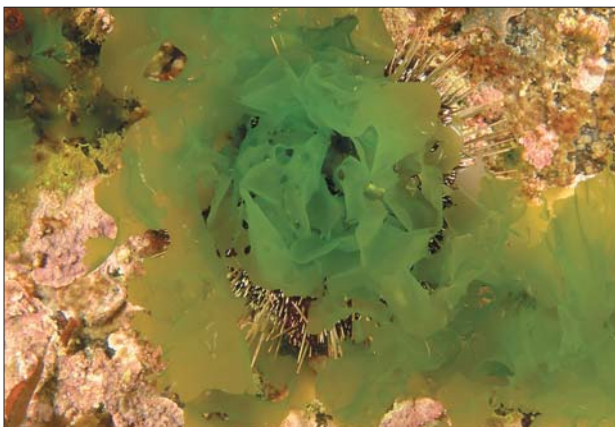
Some of the wildlife within the reserve is best seen from the water. Many types of different birds, including gannets, terns, penguins and gulls, are dependant on the sea for food. During summer, pods of common and bottlenose dolphins are often observed and there have been reports of dusky dolphins and orca.

Seals are also occasional visitors to the reserve.

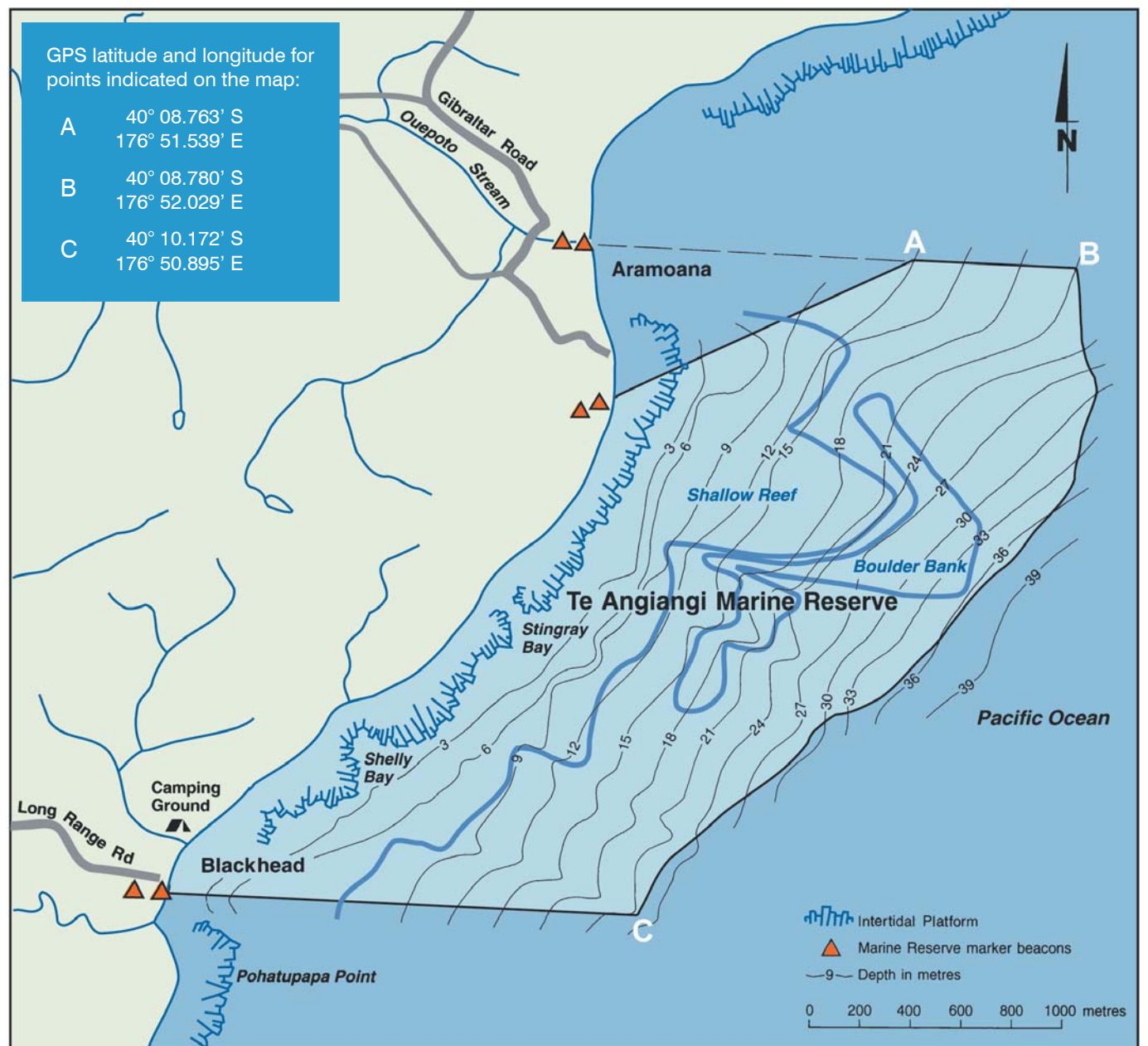


On foot

A walk is a great way of exploring the coast. At low tide many types of bird take advantage of rich feeding areas on the intertidal platforms. Kingfishers, gulls, herons, variable oyster catchers, pied stilts and flocks of eastern bar-tailed godwits are common. At high tide small flocks of gulls, white-fronted terns and Caspian terns can be viewed roosting on the sand at the mouths of small streams. Banded and New Zealand dotterels, both of which are nationally threatened, can also be seen in the reserve at times.



Kina surrounded by sea lettuce. Photo: S Wing.



At low tide a broad rock platform is exposed, giving access to a fascinating variety of marine life. Distinctive plants and animals include the golden limpet, and large beds of Neptune's necklace, pink coralline seaweed and eel grass. Small fish, crabs, juvenile paua and kina inhabit the rock pools. When exploring the rock pools please return any rocks you look under to their original position. This will help protect the plants and animals living on and under them. Also avoid walking on the eel grass beds. Trampling will kill these plants and result in the sand trapped around them being washed away.



Investigating rock pools. Photo: DOC.

In the water

The marine reserve is well suited to shore diving and the best way to appreciate it is to go for a swim with a face mask on. A distinctive feature of the marine reserve is the large pool known as Stingray Bay. This bay is almost completely cut off from the open sea at low tides, forming a sheltered lagoon and is an excellent place for beginners learning to snorkel.



Snorkelling in Stingray Bay. Photo: DOC.

During calm conditions experienced snorkel and scuba divers will have no difficulty swimming off the edge of the intertidal rock platform. There are about 138 hectares of reef to explore. The most spectacular underwater scenery is found in depths of 9-15 metres south of Aramoana. Dense Ecklonia kelp forest covers most of the reef, which is broken in places by long sandy guts. Common reef animals include paua, opal shells, rock lobsters, and reef fish such as red and blue moki, butterfish, banded wrasse, marblefish and sweep.



Diving in seaweed. Photo: M Frances.



A banded wrasse. Photo: S Wing.

Colourful nudibranchs (sea slugs) and large schools of butterfly perch and tarakihi are found at depths of 24-36 metres on the Boulder Bank, or Sponge Garden. This community is dominated by finger sponges and red seaweeds. Several types of fish, including sea perch, scarlet wrasse, blue cod and common roughy are more abundant here than anywhere else in the reserve.



Clown nudibranch. Photo: C Vernon.