



# “Knowledge for customary coastal and kaimoana management”

A marine conservation perspective

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- Marine reserves are often perceived to conflict with community views of conservation and management
- Can marine reserves meet iwi-hapu objectives for conservation and management?

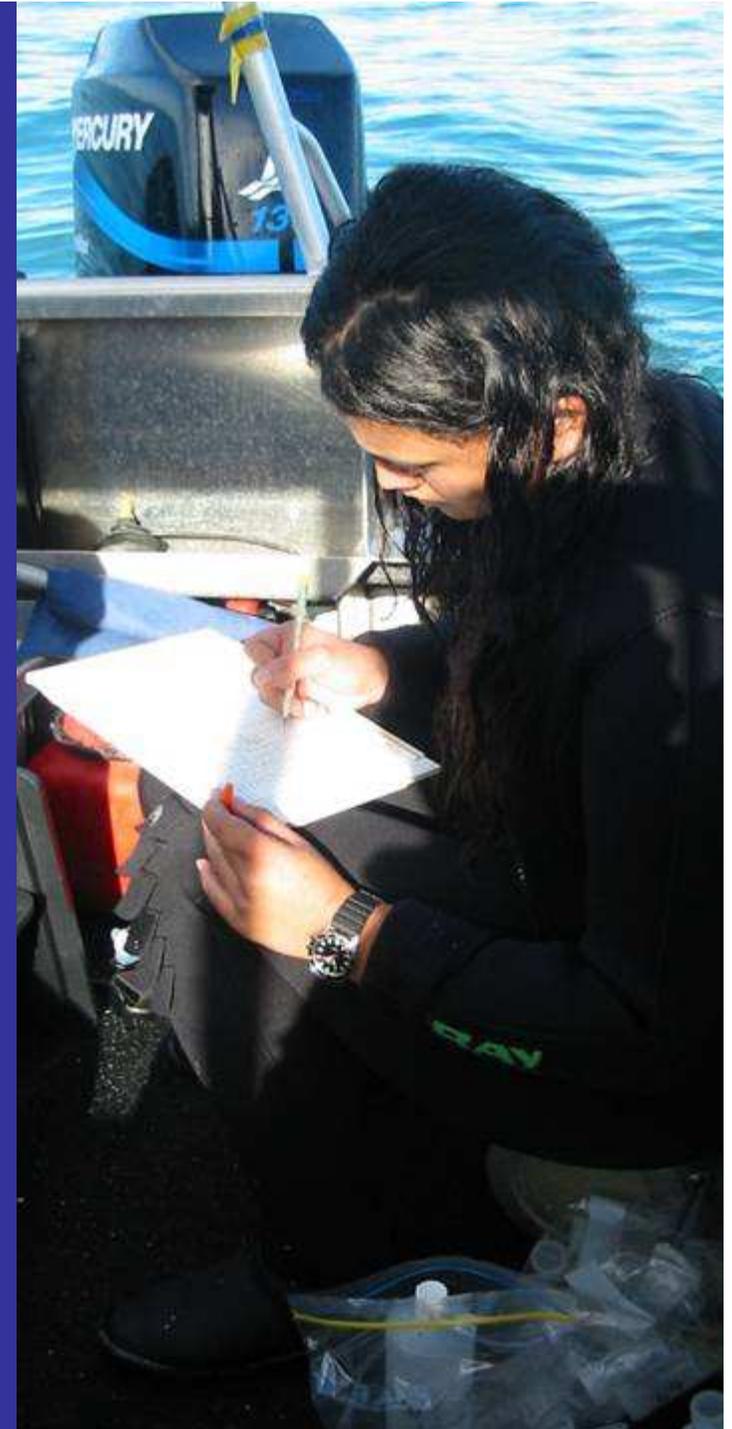


# How do marine reserves relate to customary management?

- Baseline for comparisons with fished areas
- Potential incidental fisheries benefits – cross-boundary movement of adults and larvae from reserves into the surrounding fishery
- Part of integrated marine management

# Research

- 4-year DoC / Ministry for the Environment project
- How can marine reserves and other marine management tools meet conservation and iwi / hapu objectives?
- Two sites – Ngati Kere (Porangahau) and Ngati Konohi (Whangara)



# Social science component



- What are the goals and aspirations of Ngati Kere and Ngati Konohi for their rohe moana?
- What are the key species of importance and why?
- How can modern and traditional management systems be used in their rohe?
- What tohu / signs can be used to measure the health of the moana and success of management systems?

# Examples

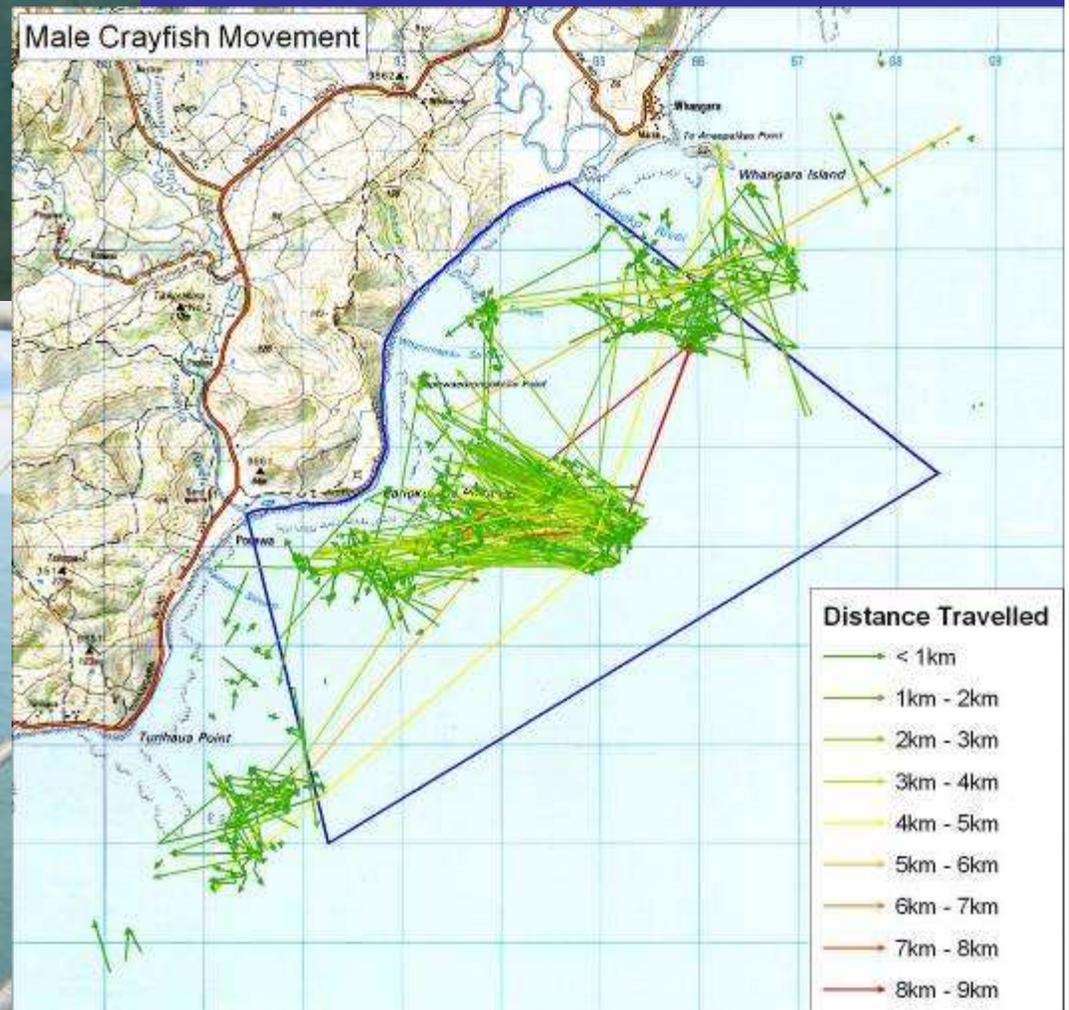
- Ngati Konohi vision for their rohe moana:  
“To honour and sustain the bounty of Tangaroa for present and future generations”
- Ngati Konohi objective for Te Tapuwae o Rongokako Marine Reserve:  
“Protection and restoration of local area for education, as a kohanga, for spillover and a comparison”

# Ecological science component

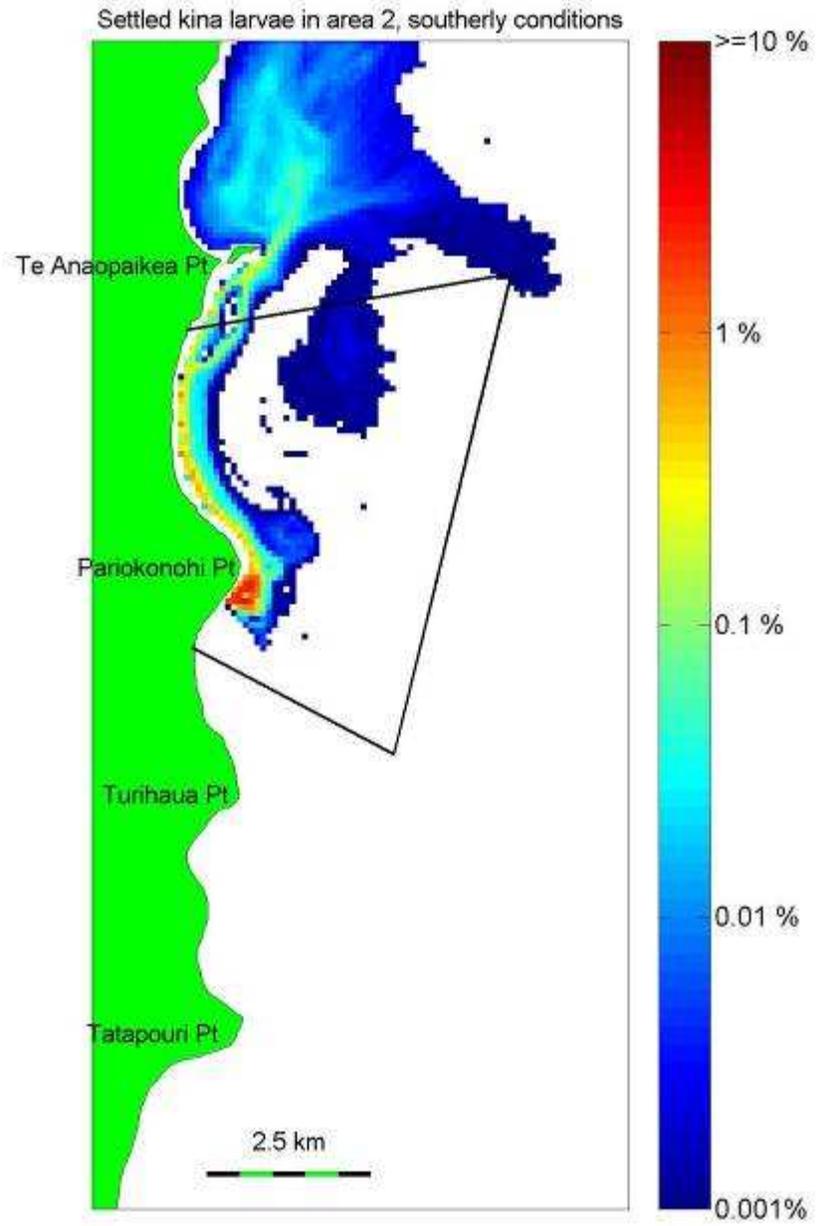


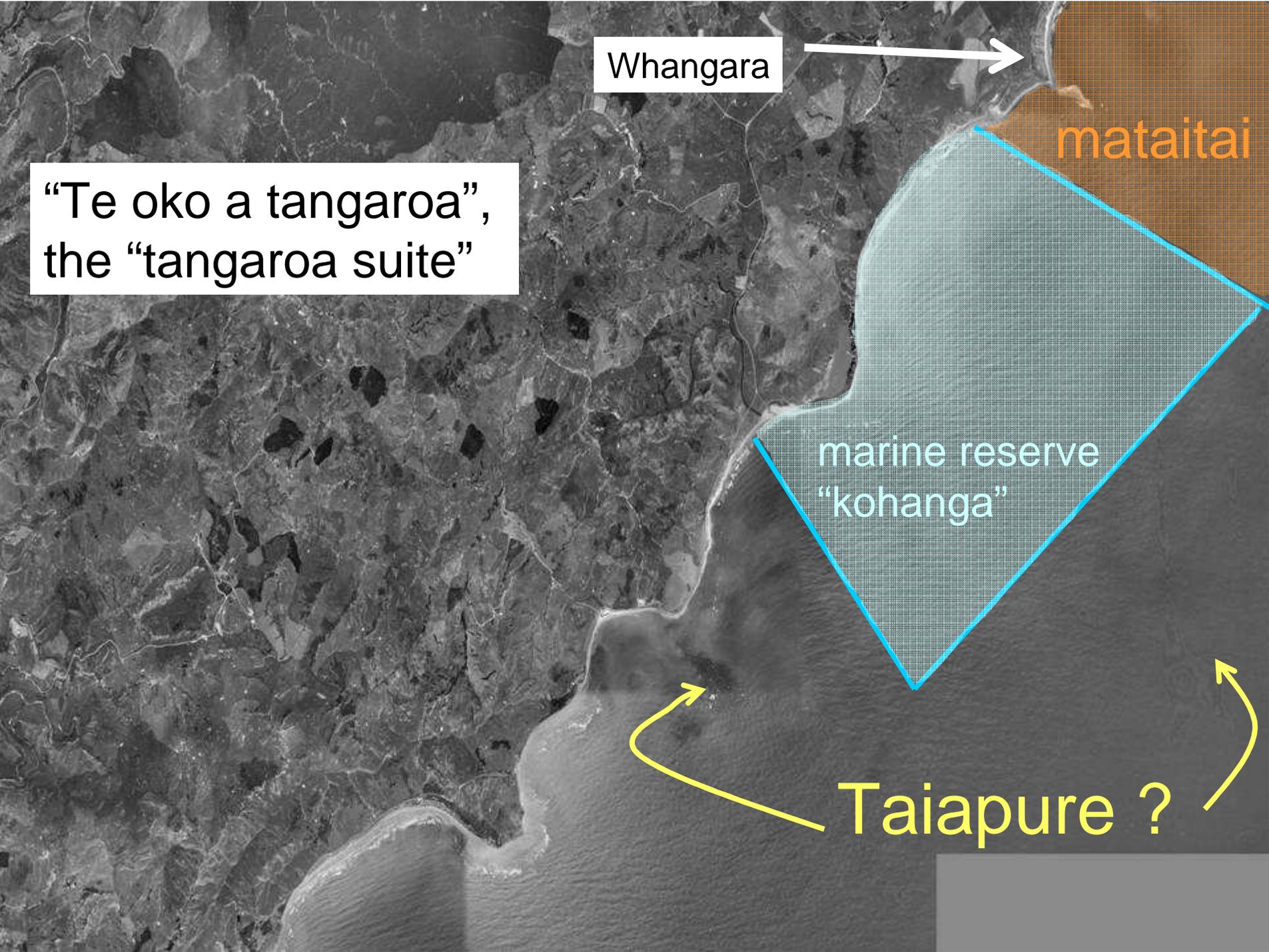
- Monitoring and modelling species' responses to different types of management
- Are hapu and Government objectives being fulfilled? e.g. are species increasing within the marine reserves in their rohe? Are species moving out of the reserves?

# Koura / crayfish movement patterns, Te Tapuwae o Rongokako Marine Reserve



# Dispersal of kina eggs from Te Tapuwae o Rongokako Marine Reserve





Whangara

mataitai

"Te oko a tangaroa",  
the "tangaroa suite"

marine reserve  
"kohanga"

Taiapure ?

# Some key findings from the project

- Marine management systems can work together to address iwi-hapu and Government objectives
- Knowledge and understanding of marine management systems by both iwi-hapu and Government needs to be increased
- Iwi-hapu need the time, capacity and resources to develop, implement and monitor marine management systems.
- Kaitiaki play a key role
- Sharing tikanga within and among hapu, and between Government agencies and hapu, is important
- Objectives for marine management tools need to be realistic and measurable

# Summary

- Marine reserves can play an important role in customary management
  - As part of an integrated management plan
  - By providing a “baseline”
  - By potentially providing incidental fisheries benefits
- Marine Protected Areas planning process for future site identification
  - Consultation
  - Involving iwi, stakeholders.