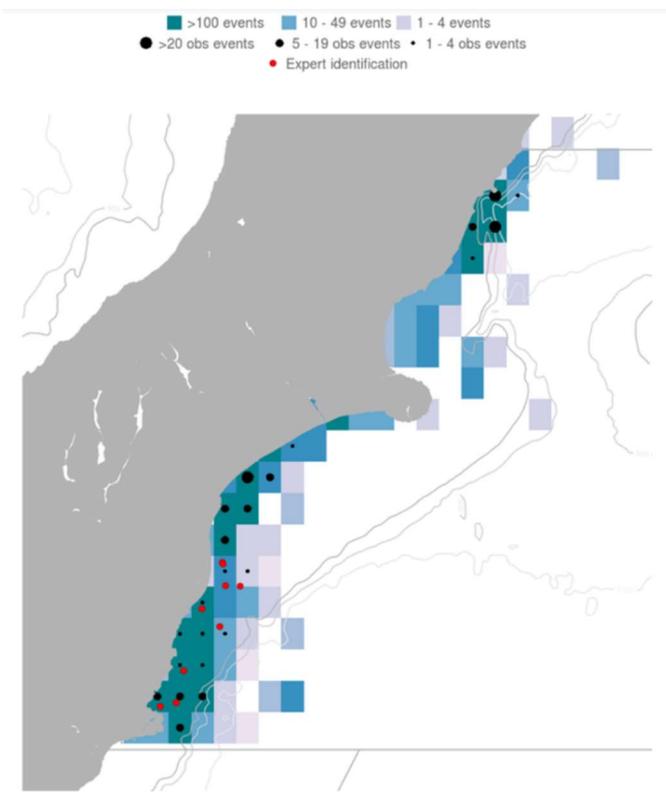
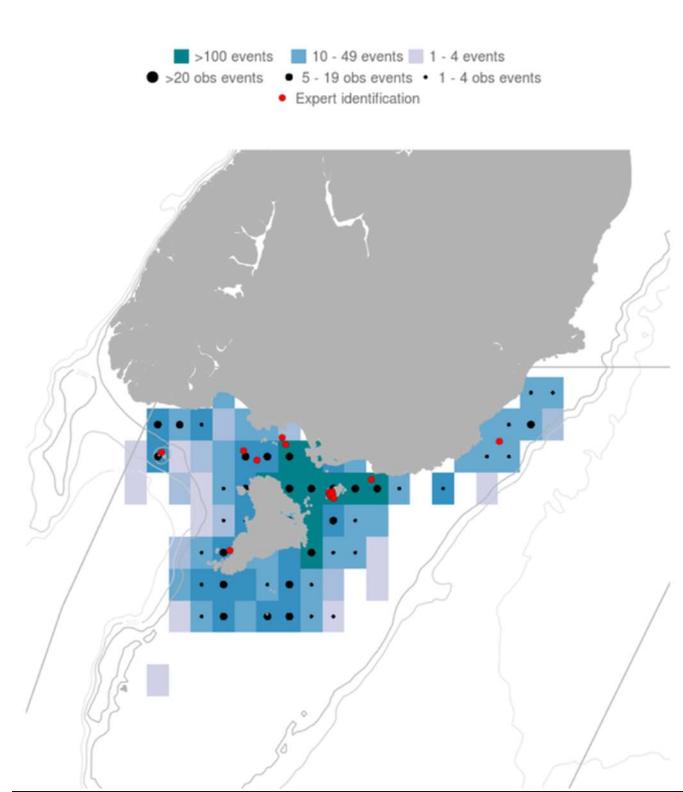


## Specific Yellow-eyed Penguin Information (XYP)

- It is suspected that yellow eyed penguins are not feeding on fish in the gear, therefore the capture risk is because you and penguins are both fishing in the same spot. This is important because compared to say albatross and trawlers, XYP are not “following” you or deliberately engaging with your fishing event.
- They are visual and mostly seabed (bottom or benthic) feeders. this means whilst the odd one may remain at sea at night and away from their nest for a couple days, usually they will only fish in daylight hours.
- They can and do travel to areas quite distant from shore and dive to surprising depths (e.g. 160m). Most XYP captures occur in shark setnet fishing rather than butterfish.
- It appears from tracking data that different colonies and individuals have different fishing grounds and some may travel significant distances offshore while others operate closer to the coast
- Some of these patterns appear quite consistent.
- The penguins are believed to habitually use the same areas throughout and between years. If you have fished consistently in an area without capturing one, the prospects are that you aren't in one of their feeding grounds and are less likely to catch one compared to fishing somewhere new.
- Diet studies suggest they eat any fish they can catch
- Fishing and observer data for last 18 years as shown in the following maps show that there are places of relatively high effort and observer coverage where XYP have not been caught but also a few places that appear to be higher risk
- In particular the area off Glenavy in South Canterbury and northwest of Stewart Island (where birds may be travelling and foraging towards Te Wae Wae Bay) areas where fishermen should consider every option to reduce risk including night fishing when possible or avoiding fishing in that area

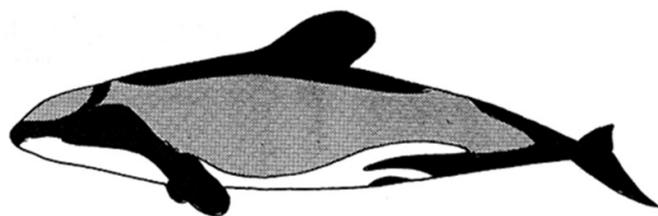


South Island (FMA 3) shark setnet effort (coloured squares with dark squares = more effort) observer coverage (black dots with bigger dot = more observer coverage) and yellow eyed penguin captures (red dots) from 2003-2018. Data from Fisheries NZ and Dragonfly.



Southland (FMA 5) shark setnet effort (coloured squares with dark squares = more effort) observer coverage (black dots with bigger dot = more observer coverage) and yellow eyed penguin captures (red dots) from 2003-2018. Data from Fisheries NZ and Dragonfly.

# South Island Hector's Dolphin (HDO) Factsheet



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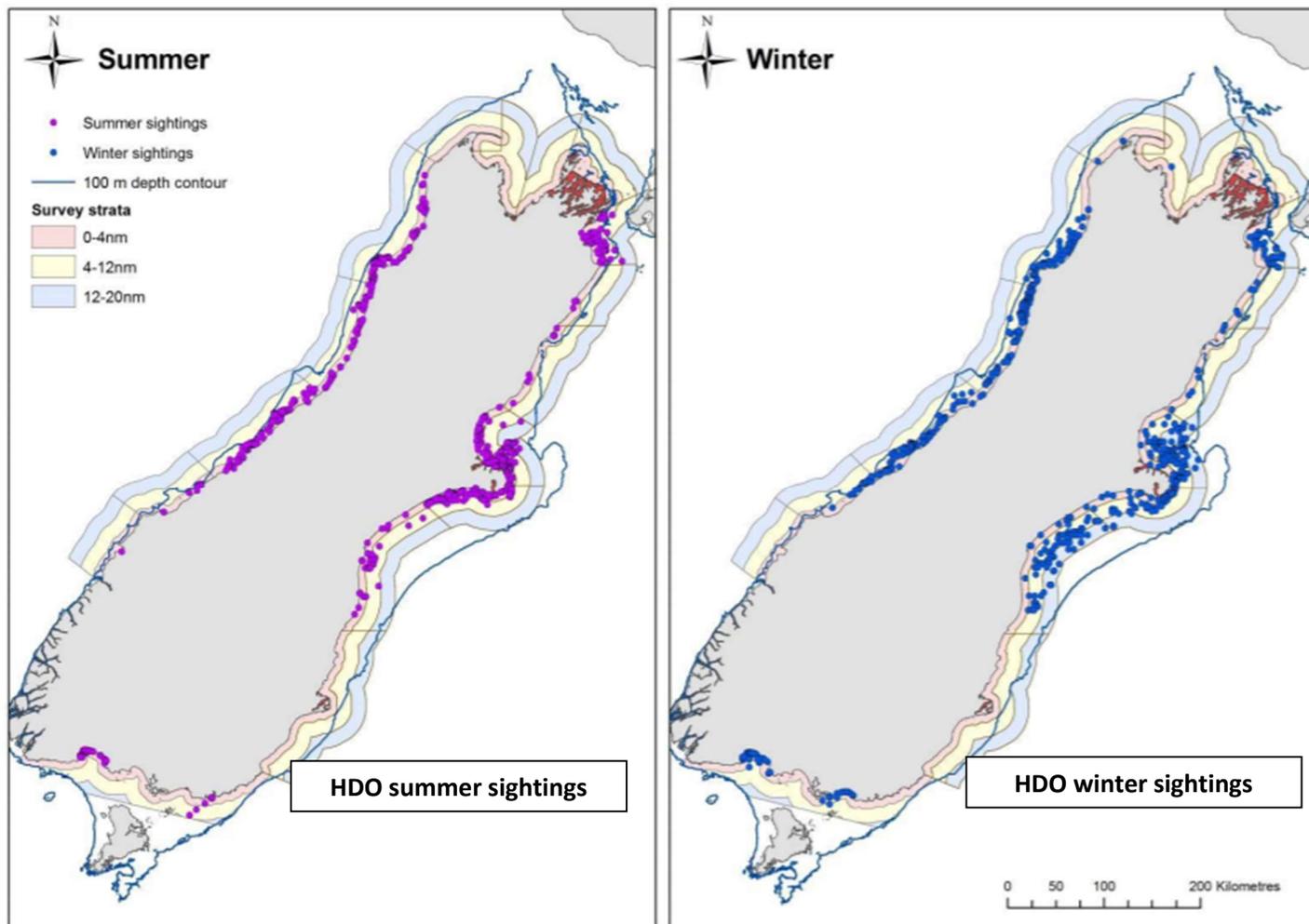
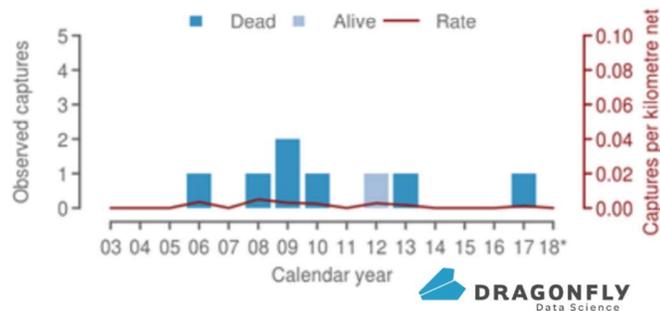


Figure from MacKenzie, D.I.; Clement, D.M. (2016). Abundance and distribution of WCSI Hector's dolphin. New Zealand Aquatic Environment and Biodiversity Report No. 168. 67 p + supplemental material.

Observed captures of Hector's dolphins have occurred off the East Coast of the South Island in set net fisheries.

Additional closures for the South Island setnet fisheries were implemented in 2020, including additional closures north and south of Banks Peninsula, near Te Waewae Bay, and between Farewell Spit and Cape Soucis. Please see the attached maps provided from FNZ for a detailed description of key GPS points.

## Observed captures of Hector's dolphin in setnet fisheries



In addition to avoiding areas with high abundance of Hector's dolphins, use dolphin pingers (see factsheet provided by FINZ) or other dolphin acoustic deterrent device, and monitor gear.

# Hector's and Māui dolphins Threat Management Plan

## South Island fisheries measures



Below is a summary of the new fisheries measures to support the Threat Management Plan for Hector's and Māui dolphins, which come into effect on **1 October 2020**.

Hector's and Māui dolphins are only found in New Zealand waters and together are one of the world's rarest dolphin species.

Extensive measures are already in place to reduce fishing-related threats to Hector's and Māui dolphins and more is needed to be done to protect them.

The Government is extending and creating new areas that will prohibit the use of commercial and recreational set-nets in both the North Island and South Island.

### What does this mean for the South Island?

**The South Island will see new measures introduced on the north, east and south coasts.**

- New commercial and recreational set-net closures out to 4 nautical miles offshore will be created within Golden and Tasman Bay, from Farewell Spit to Cape Soucis (Raetihi).
- Commercial set-net closures off Kaikōura will be extended as per the community proposed boundaries; no change to the current 4 nautical miles recreational closure.
- Commercial and recreational set-net closures will be extended off the east coast to encompass Pegasus Bay, approximately 19 nautical miles offshore southeast from the headland east of Motunau Beach offshore and then southwest to a point 7 nautical miles offshore from Goat Point.
- Commercial and recreational set-net closures will be extended off the east coast from Snuffle Nose southwest to 12 nautical miles offshore across the Canterbury Bight to just south of Timaru to the existing 4 nautical miles offshore boundary.
- Commercial and recreational set-net closures will be extended within Te Waewae Bay (between Sand Hill Point and Wakaputa Point) to 10 nautical miles offshore.
- Commercial and recreational drift netting will be banned in its entirety in all New Zealand waters.

### How do the measures affect commercial fishers?

The measures will prevent commercial set-net fishing in the areas outlined above, with notable impact on the north coast South Island where there are currently few or no commercial restrictions on the use of set-net.

Off the east coast South Island, the changes are significant due to the scale of the offshore extensions in Pegasus Bay and Canterbury Bight to Timaru.

Other commercial fishing methods including drag netting and beach seining may continue to be used unless otherwise prohibited.



**Fisheries New Zealand**

Tini a Tangaroa

## Will the new measures impact customary fishing?

Tangata whenua may still authorise customary fishing to be carried out by non-commercial or commercial fishers, with or without a fishing vessel, using any type of gear or method.

## What do the measures mean for recreational fishers?

Recreational fishers will no longer be able fish using the set-net method in the areas outlined above. The set-net changes will be notable on the north coast of the South Island where there are currently few or no restrictions on the use of set-net.

Other recreational fishing methods including drag netting and beach seining may continue to be used unless otherwise prohibited.

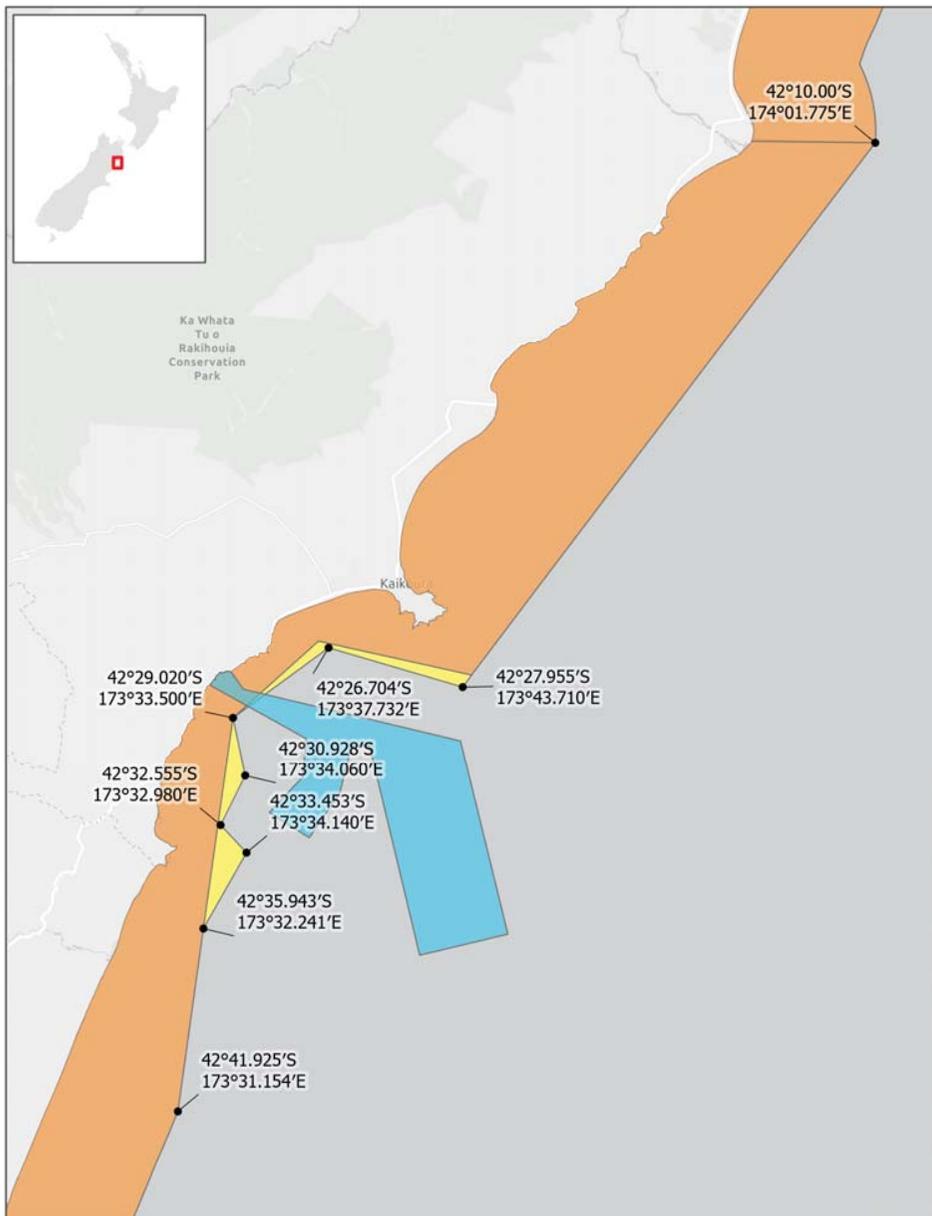
## What does this look like in your area?



## Further consultation

The new set-net restrictions address most of the fisheries risk to Hector's dolphins in the South Island. In response to public feedback, further consultation on commercial and recreational set-net closures between the north and south of Banks Peninsula is intended. Consultation on an alternative way to manage risk from fishing

in the South Island, beyond the blunt use of area closures, will also be undertaken. This would include development of a framework that is more collaborative with industry to achieve reductions in dolphin captures, and increased monitoring through Crown-owned cameras on vessels across South Island Hector's dolphin habitat.

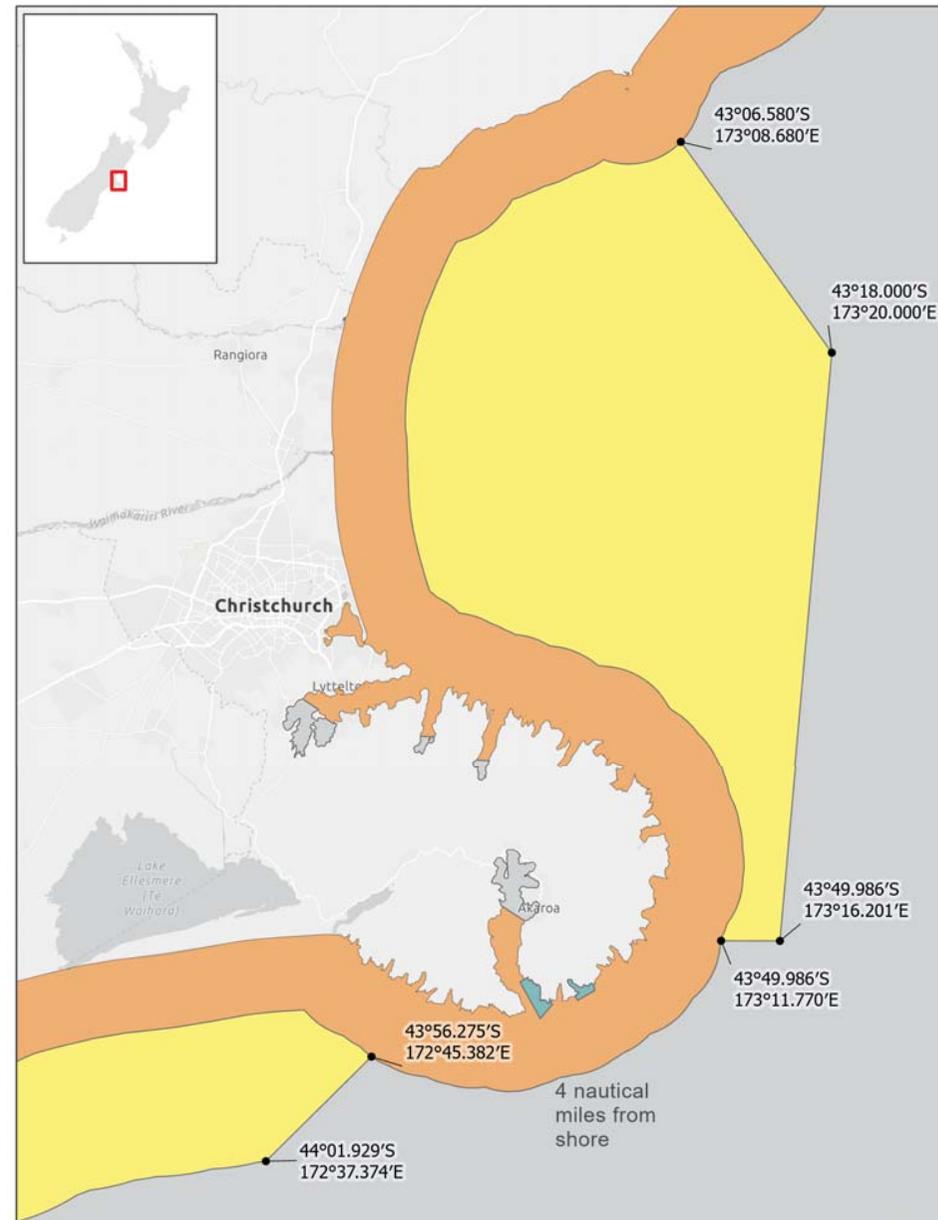


**Commercial Set Net Restrictions:  
Kaikōura**

- Legislated Coordinates
  - Set Net Prohibition
  - Set Net Prohibition (in force 1 Oct)
  - Marine Reserve
- Date: 28/09/2020  
Produced by: Spatial Intelligence  
Reference: r200203  
Coordinate System: NZTM

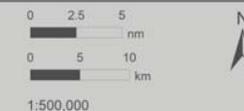


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**Commercial Set Net Restrictions:  
Pegasus Bay / Banks Peninsula**

- Legislated Coordinates
  - Set Net Prohibition
  - Set Net Prohibition (in force 1 Oct)
  - Marine Reserve
- Date: 28/09/2020  
Produced by: Spatial Intelligence  
Reference: r200203  
Coordinate System: NZTM



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