

20 years of Coast Care



Working together to care for our coast - Kia ngatahi te tiaki takutai

December 2014



Pongakawa School
on their way to a dune
planting at Dotterel Point

Hi Coasties

Well, another season of Coast Care planting and caring for our beaches has come to an end. That makes 20 years of Coast Care and over one million coastal native plants put in by volunteers like you. On behalf of the Regional Council, Tauranga City, Western Bay, Whakatāne and Ōpōtiki District Councils, and the Department of Conservation, I would like to sincerely thank you for your part in that effort. Some of you spend a lot of precious time on the dunes - we've heard from at least one volunteer who spends nearly 12 hours per week! Whether you're heavily involved or a part-timer, we hope you'll come back next year or even do some work over summer with your local Coast Care contractor to keep those pesky weeds out of your planted area.

As you know, dune systems and their plant communities are under threat. Here in the Bay of Plenty there are just 3,005 hectares of undeveloped coastal dune

land, compared with over 12,000 hectares in pre-European times. The 25% of dunes that remain are valuable and, like you, we recognise the need to keep on managing weeds, pests, vehicles, pedestrians and development pressures. The threat of changes to our climate and rising sea levels can't be ignored either. Your patch of dunes is an asset to your local community and we want to help you keep that asset in the best condition possible. If there's anything you think could or should be done to improve the state of our dunes please make contact - our details are on the back page.

As an example of what Coast Care volunteers like you can achieve, take a look at the photos below and on the next page. The first was taken at the Mount (Mauao) Main Beach 20 years ago just before Coast Care began. Tauranga Park Ranger Peter Watson worked with the late Ian Porteous and his groups of keen volunteers to

start the transformation process by removing Sydney golden wattle and kikuyu. The second image shows the same place late in 2014, after years of weed control, planting, fencing and well-constructed beach accesses. What a difference!

Similar success can be seen in the photo comparisons of Bryan's Beach and Coastlands.

We hope you have a great summer on our beaches. Look out for each other and our dunes. See you next year!

Cheers

Pim de Monchy

Coast Care Co-ordinator
Bay of Plenty Regional Council



1995 Main beach at Mount Maunganui



2014 Main beach at Mount Maunganui



1995 Bryans Beach, Ōpōtiki



2014 Bryans Beach, Ōpōtiki. Nearby monitoring site at Ōhiwa shows 175m of dune accretion over 20 years



1996 Pacific Parade access at Coastlands, Whakatāne



2014 Pacific Parade access at Coastlands, Whakatāne

“On behalf of the Regional Council, Tauranga City, Western Bay, Whakatāne and Ōpōtiki District Councils, and the Department of Conservation, I would like to sincerely thank you for your part in that effort”.

“Your patch of dunes is an asset to your local community and we want to help you keep that asset in the best condition possible”.



Lisa Carrington celebrates our birthday with us!

In this 20th year edition, we're delighted to feature two special guests, both award winners in their own right - Ōhope Beach's very own gold-medal winner (and early Coast-Carer) Lisa Carrington; and Waiōtahe Valley School.

Lisa won the women's K1 200m at the 2012 summer Olympics and has a multitude of awards to her name including Māori Sportswoman of the Year in 2012 (she is of Te Aitanga-a-Mahaki and Ngati Porou descent) and she was made a member of the NZ Order of Merit last year.

Lisa's relationship with Coast Care goes back to her primary school days at Waiōtahe Valley School. In fact, we had this great photo (right) of Lisa in one of our newsletters when she was just 12 years old, planting in the dunes with others from Waiōtahe Valley School.



Lisa (left) and schoolmates dune planting at Waiōtahe, 2001

"Our beaches are important to us, so we need to make sure we look after and protect them".



Excellent parent support for the day at the beach



Waiōtahe Beach 2014

We caught up with Lisa recently to find out what Coast Care meant to her when she was younger.

"From a young age I was lucky enough to grow up near the beach, with the waves and sand as my backyard. While I was at Waiōtahe Valley Primary School, we spent time planting and caring for our beaches to minimize erosion and damage.



Kids enjoy making sand posters

Our beaches are important to us, so we need to make sure we look after and protect them." said Lisa.

Waiōtahe School is still as active in Coast Care as it was when Lisa was younger – here they are this year planting pīngao at Waiōtahe beach.

Waiōtahe Valley School is an Enviroschool with a Silver Award. They've been involved in beach plantings and clean-ups for many years – at least 20 years with us here at Coast Care but at least 20 more before then looking after the beach independently. A history of environmental care and protection to be really proud of!

Beach care reminders for summer

With the approach of summer and a higher pedestrian flow through the dunes, here are a few timely reminders for looking after the dunes while enjoying the use of our beaches

Look for the Coast Care signs

Signs show you the best and fastest way to the beach.

Respect the fences

Fences provide boundaries to help protect dune plants. These plants maintain natural dune function, to naturally repair dunes after storm erosion. Keep to your side of the fence to let the plants grow.

Surf the waves not the dunes

Sandboarding on the dunes destroys plants and loosens the sand, which allows wind erosion to occur.

Keep vehicles off the dunes

Important plants and creatures live in the dunes. Motorbikes, 4WDs and quad bikes kill them.

Control your pets

Keep your animals under control while on dunes and at the beach. Some beaches have dog restrictions, while others are designated as Dog Exercise Areas - check with your local council for the bylaws in place in your area. Riding horses through dunes can contribute to erosion - please keep horses off the dune plants.

Look after the plants

Feet do kill plants. Coastal native plants hold the sand together. Dunes naturally protect our land and houses during storms and provide homes for insects, birds and lizards.

Green waste

Mowing lawns and weeding or pruning the garden produces large quantities of green waste. It might be easy to dump your green waste in the reserve, but it is illegal and not acceptable. Dumping of green waste causes problems such as increased weed invasion, changing fertility rates and damage to native plants. In extreme cases exotic plants and weeds introduced from garden waste can take over large areas of dune reserve. Make sure you dispose of your green waste correctly.

Look after the dunes

Sandy beaches are great places for you to have fun. By following these simple steps you can help to look after the dunes so that you and others can continue to enjoy our fantastic beaches.



Artwork by students of Rangitaiki Independent School



Season wrap up – Western

Coast Care volunteer profile – Western Bay of Plenty

Kerry Lay

Coastal resident at Mount Maunganui



We would like to thank everybody involved in this year's dune restoration. It has been an awesome effort to plant the 58,900 native dune plants on western Bay beaches – at Mount Maunganui, Pāpāmoa and all the way along to Ōtamarākau.

This planting season, the wind and rain affected some of our 28 working bees but we still had more than 300 keen volunteers turn up and put in more than 18,400 plants. In addition to this, around 80 coastal residents and other individual volunteers worked on a dune of their choice. These hard-working folk removed large amounts of weeds and planted 14,100 plants.

Our dune education and planting programme with schools took place at seven beaches across the Coast Care western area between May and September. We worked with 20 schools – approximately 1,500 students attended these sessions, planting 8,400 dune plants.

An exceptional bunch of helpers were from Conservation Volunteers NZ. They visited us for five days and helped plant at Ocean Beach Road sites at the Mount. The keen overseas volunteers put in 5,700 dune plants - a great effort. Also deserving a special mention are the Green 'S' Welfare Force- another group of environmental volunteers who travelled all the way from Auckland to the Mount. They visited on two occasions and planted 7,000 plants.

Corrections crews did most of our site preparation where invasive, non-native dune vegetation needed to be removed before planting. They also put in 12,300 native dune plants, spending a total of 6,957 hours working (that's equivalent to one person working full time for three and a half years).

Thanks everyone!

Chris & Jayne

Coast Care Western representatives,
Chris & Jayne Ward



BNZ staff lend a helping hand during their Closed For Good day

"It has been an awesome effort to plant the 58,900 native dune plants on western Bay beaches."



Arataki Girl Guides and Pāpāmoa Brownies



A keen group of volunteers from Cooney Lees Morgan (law firm) spent the afternoon preparing this site for planting by digging out invasive daisies. They returned later in the year to replant the area with native dune plants.

How long have you been involved with Coast Care?

I became involved in beach care about 1992 ... so 22 years. In those days it was common, after a good easterly blow, for all of Marine Parade from Adams Ave to Mt Drury to be covered in sand blown up off Main Beach. It would take several days, many men and much equipment to clear it away. After planting the sand-binding plants along there the problem virtually disappeared.

Why did you get involved?

Originally we felt it was the right thing to do, helping with dune recovery. Then we moved to a beachfront property in 1994 and saw the extreme damage caused by easterlies when there were no plants on the fore and mid dunes.

What have been the biggest challenges in getting native plants established?

People removing them, particularly from the fore dunes to make sand slides and go sand-tobogganing. By removing the plants it created a gap in the plantings which then rapidly increased in size with easterly winds.

What has been the most rewarding aspect of your work?

Seeing the dunes recover and grow in height, and seeing all the sand-retaining plants thrive.

Do you have any advice to share with fellow coast carers about dune restoration?

Ignore bureaucrats and office wallahs ... listen to practical people who do the actual work, whose feet are on the ground and understand what is needed. Theory seldom works in dunes. Stick with the plantings... it may take a few years but it is well worth it.

What are your views on predicted climate change and sea level rises?

Don't know what to believe. There are two schools of thought...which is correct? But I am inclined to the thought that quite probably this scenario has happened before and the world is still here!!

What is the most unusual thing you've seen at the beach?

A very large log washed up which was completely covered in gooseneck barnacles, all of which were alive and very active, all swinging and swaying around, with many people wondering just what they were. I understand they are a delicacy in some countries.



Photo of the dunes taken from Kerry's deck in 1996 (corner). Photo of the dunes taken from Kerry's deck in 2014.



Season wrap up – Waihi Beach

Coast Care volunteer profile – Waihi Beach

Charlie Johnson

Genesis Energy



A big thank you to Coast Care Waihi Beach's local residents, school groups, Genesis Energy Huntly and core Coast Care members, for their support and effort in planting 5,090 native dune plants this year. There wasn't much fore dune to plant this season due to the persistent, and in some places severe, erosion that Waihi Beach is experiencing. Approximately 2.5 metres of fore dune was washed away by the wave and wind forces of the Pacific Ocean.

Eleven public working bees were held this season, from mid-May to the beginning of September. Enhancement planting on the back dunes is challenging, given the exotic weed species present – a combined effort of weeding and planting is required. The 'shoring up' of the backbone structure of the dunes with native dune plants is very important, as it helps to stabilise and hold the

sand, and keep its unique biodiversity. Successful results can be seen at the southern end of Waihi Beach, Island View Reserve, Coronation Park Reserve, Brighton Reserve,

"Coastal residents that are maintaining their adopted dunes are enjoying the positive effects of naturalised dune gardens."

and at the north end on the man-made dunes where work is on-going. Coastal residents that are maintaining their adopted dunes are enjoying the positive effects of naturalised dune gardens.

Waihi Beach School have taken 'guardianship' of the dunes in front of Coronation Park Reserve. They are stars; putting in 500 native dune plants over two planting bees! TVNZ

featured the school children on the TV series 'Mish Mash', televising their good work at Waihi Beach as well as the school lifestyle on the coast of the Bay of Plenty.

'30 minute Beach Clean-up' events resumed in November. These events are open to anybody and are held every second Sunday of the month from 10.30am. Meet outside the Flat White Café.

If you'd like some plants, advice or information on Coast Care Waihi Beach please get in touch with me.

Happy summer!

Kimberly

Coast Care Waihi Beach representative,
Kimberly Peters

How long have you been involved with Coast Care?

Five years.

Why did you get involved?

I had heard through word of mouth that Coast Care were looking for volunteers at Waihi Beach and thought this would fit nicely with Genesis Energy's community-based volunteer program.

Also, all the team members have strong ties with this area, so it gives everyone an opportunity to contribute positively to a community where we gain much enjoyment.

What have been the biggest challenges in getting native plants established?

The environment in which these plants are planted is extremely difficult because of weather, sea surges and human foot traffic.

What has been the most rewarding aspect of your work?

Seeing the dunes recover and grow in height, and seeing all the sand-retaining plants thrive.

Do you have any advice to share with fellow coast carers about dune restoration?

Patience, because of the reasons listed above.

What is the most unusual thing you've seen at the beach?

The ten or more containers washed up on the beach from the Rena. Not a good day, although the clean-up was quickly undertaken.



Coast Care working bee 2014



Coast Care Summer Beach Club, Waihi beach. Kids learn about a native fore dune plant spinifex. They recognised and collected the "female seed heads and pulled out the viable seeds



Genesis Energy's community-based volunteer programme. They have been providing ongoing support to the Coast Care programme, working on the dunes at Waihi Beach. This year, they collected seaweed and driftwood to help establish their plantings of the native dune species pohuehue, wire vine (Muehlenbeckia complexa).



Season wrap up – Eastern

From Pikowai to Whangaparaoa (Coast Care Eastern), we are lucky enough to work with lots of great individuals and groups who are passionate about looking after their beaches. This year saw more than 1,000 volunteers from all walks of life descend onto the eastern Bay beaches to help with planting, weeding and beach clean-ups. More than 20,000 native dune plants went into the ground this winter. A big thank-you to everyone!

As well as working with landowners, coastal residents, corporate and community groups, we continue to have a strong focus on working with school groups to educate students on the importance of sand dunes and the role they play. This year we welcomed several new school groups and kindies to the Coast Care programme.

Sponsorship of beach events has continued this year. We've provided spot prizes at two major fishing competitions in the eastern Bay. This partnership between Coast Care, Rotorua Fishing and Casting Club and Ōtamarākau School PTA, is proving very beneficial; there's been a huge reduction in the number of vehicles driving over the dunes during competitions. We've also teamed up with Ōpōtiki Lions who organise the annual Sand Sculpture Competition at Waiōtahe Beach. As well as prize sponsorship for best beach theme, we'll provide a point for litter collection, and increase public awareness of Coast Care.

We welcome ideas on how we can continue to care for our beaches and sand dunes. Please get in touch with us to see if we could help in some way.

Have a great summer and enjoy the beaches!

Wayne & Mei

Coast Care Eastern representatives, Wayne O'Keefe and Mei Leong



Wayne with students from Trident High School after a dune planting at Pikowai (Photo credit: Kenny McCracken)



Coast Care volunteer profile – Eastern Bay of Plenty

Priscilla Morrison

Kaiako (tutor) from Ōpōtiki Raranga

Please tell us about your group, and how long you have been involved with Coast Care:

The group that are involved in the planting are students from Ōpōtiki Raranga (weaving school).

During a wānanga workshop in 2006 the kaiako (tutors) were given a research assignment and pīngao was our chosen subject. I joined the Coast Care volunteers to plant pīngao at Pikowai Beach in Matatā.

This year, a group of 25 students and whānau planted 500 pīngao plants at Waiōtahe Beach. We've been planting pīngao and kōwhangatara in this area for four years now, and other areas prior to that.

Why did you get involved?

As a community project for the students. The Coast Care planting

programme gives them the opportunity to get involved with the restoration of the dunes and learn about pīngao: a valued weaving resource that almost disappeared from our coastal areas.

What have been the biggest challenges in getting native plants established?

The biggest challenge would be educating the general public about the importance of the planting programme, and keeping them off the planted areas.

What has been the most rewarding part of the work?

The most rewarding part of this mahi (work) is seeing the golden colour of the pīngao spreading over the sand dunes. I also like getting other people involved in the planting programme.

Do you have any tikanga to share with fellow coast carers about planting, harvesting and using pīngao?

As with most things karakia, respect for the mahi and environment, and to only take what is needed are tikanga we observe.

What are your views on predicted climate change and sea level rise?

With climate change and the rise of sea levels, we can work for the moment to protect coastal areas but, in the end, mother nature will take control.

What's the most unusual thing you've seen at the beach?

Old tree stumps with pieces of rock still embedded in the roots.

Photos supplied by Priscilla Morrison.



Whale stranding at Ōhiwa

Contribution by Steve Brightwell of Department of Conservation

When a small pilot whale beached itself and dozens more flooded into Ōhiwa Harbour behind it, in early November, it sparked a community-wide response.

Immediate efforts of locals saw the initial whale reunited with the pod of up to 80 whales inside the harbour. Many people helped to shepherd the animals back out to sea. Unfortunately the pod split and a large group remained in the confines of the harbour where they became stranded overnight.

The following day, hundreds of people became involved in an effort to refloat and escort 22 live whales

back to sea. Those not working hands-on with the rescue provided all manner of other support from small boats, food, sheets and towels to free accommodation for visiting Project Jonah volunteers. Led by the Department of Conservation, the four iwi of the harbour; Upokorehe, Te Whakatōhea, Ngati Awa and Ngai Tūhoe through Waimana Kaaku, also assisted with rescue efforts.

Although the 22 whales did reach the sea, they re-beached at Bryan's Beach the following night and all ultimately died as had another 28 within the harbour. The deceased whales were disposed of at three

sites along the coast in accordance with tikanga which included a process to extract jaw bones and teeth for use as taonga.

The mass stranding in Ōhiwa Harbour is the only one of its kind in living memory, but other mass strandings on the Bay of Plenty coastline are recorded - the most recent being at Whangaparaoa in mid-October of 2012.

Coast Care will assist with rehabilitation of the whale burial sites by replanting the dune area with native coastal species, together with Bryans Beach Care Group and local iwi.

Bay of birds

Article and photographs by Julian Fitter (Bay of Plenty Shorebirds Programme)

James Cook called our place the Bay of Plenty for many reasons, one of which must have been the plenitude of seabirds he saw as he sailed across the bay. Out at sea he would have seen mainly petrels, shearwaters and albatross, many of which breed on the islands in the bay. Had he come ashore, he would have seen huge numbers of shorebirds that we can still find today - waders which feed on invertebrates, shags which are fish catchers, gulls which are mainly scavengers, and terns who are also fishers.

Most prominent of the waders is the Tūturiwhatu or New Zealand dotterel. There are only 2,200 of these birds, unique to New Zealand, with nearly 10% of them found in the Bay of Plenty. Like many other native birds, they have been hard hit by a loss of habitat from human activities, and the introduction of mammalian pests. Rats, stoats, weasels, ferrets, hedgehogs, cats and dogs are a pretty formidable army to have to deal with.

The Coromandel has been at the forefront of dotterel protection for a number of years, but recently a concerted effort has been made in the Bay of Plenty. This programme is spearheaded by Department of Conservation (DOC), but supported by voluntary groups such as Forest & Bird and the Maketū Ongatoro Wetland Society. The main focus of the programme is to control mammalian predators during the bird breeding season from August through February, while at the same time looking to restore the ecology of the main breeding sites. Other species of native birds, reptiles and invertebrates also benefit from this protection.

The Bay of Plenty Shorebirds programme is supported by Bay of Plenty Regional Council, and by Western Bay, Whakatāne and Ōpōtiki district councils.



Tūturiwhatu or New Zealand dotterel

In my opinion, the work of Coast Care and the Bay of Plenty Shorebirds Programme is essentially the same; if we want to have healthy dunes and beaches, and good populations of native birds, then we need to look after them all at the same time. So whether you are interested in plants, birds, or, for that matter skinks or beetles, your support of the ecological restoration of our coastal areas is important and valued. There are, of course, additional benefits from this work - the dunes are our best coastal defence system, protecting us against the threat of tsunamis and storm surges.



Important Bird Area

The designation 'Important Bird Area' or 'IBA', is one given by BirdLife International to sites which are particularly

important for endangered bird species. In mid-2014, they announced a list of 141 Seabird IBAs in New Zealand. Most of these are on offshore islands but, of only 15 sites on the North Island, one is Maketū. This is a significant recognition, as it raises the profile of the area and can make it easier to obtain support for the protection of the birds in the area.



Tara or white-fronted tern

Plant focus

Sand daphne

Written by Wayne O'Keefe

Known to the botanically minded as *Pimelea villosa*, and to the layperson as autetaranga or sand daphne, this is a low growing shrub that inhabits sand dunes.

As with many of our native plants, it would have been widespread at one time. Its current conservation status of 'At Risk-Declining' makes it a special plant in need of some help if it's to survive long term on our beaches. It is rare throughout the Bay.

Sand daphne is a shrub with blue/green hairy leaves. These hairs make it well suited to growing in the harsh coastal environment. Flowering generally occurs in spring. The flowers are white with orange centres and are held on the ends of the branches. Berries are translucent and range in colour from pale pink to bright red in colour. Little is known about how this plant is pollinated and how seed dispersal occurs, and there are various studies happening around the country to try and determine why this plant is in decline. There are suggestions that native lizards might play an important part in the plants' existence, as pollinators and seed dispersers.

Annually, Coast Care plants a small number of *Pimelea* at select beaches and we are making some progress in establishing populations. They are fussy about habitat, so planting spots have to be chosen very carefully.

We would like to hear from anyone keen to adopt a site and help with re-establishing these and other rare and endangered plants on our beaches.



Pimelea in flower, Waiōtahe Beach, Ōpōtiki.

The attributes of seaweed

Written by Kimberly Peters



Ecklonia radiata. Photo credit Nick Shears

Modern man is now just beginning to rediscover the benefits of seaweed, which have been known for centuries. In fact seaweed was used by the ancient Greeks, Chinese and Vikings to enhance fertility, as well as the health and well-being of their animals.

Two-thirds of the earth's surface is covered with water, mostly salt water and marine algae, commonly called seaweed or kelp. Although there are numerous species of seaweed, only a few are harvested for consumption and agricultural use. In the Bay of Plenty, the commonly found seaweed Ecklonia radiata is used for agricultural purposes.

Seaweed contains over 60 trace elements as well as growth hormones and preventers of fungal attack and other disease. Although the amounts of major elements (N, P, K, S) contained in seaweed are small, there are significant levels of trace elements. Since these micronutrients are derived from plants, they are present in proportions which are conducive to absorption by plants, and assist in regulating growth and development.

Fresh seaweed has long been used by coastal gardeners as a soil improver and plant food. Members of the public may collect beach-cast seaweed for domestic use, however, commercial operations are subject to regulations. If you plan to gather seaweed, it is always advisable to check with your local council first.

Coast Care Waihi Beach has been trialling the use of seaweed as a natural fertiliser and mulch on the dunes when the weed is freely washed up on the Waihi beach shoreline.

Persistent erosion hotspots

Here at Coast Care, we're sometimes asked what can be done about persistent coastal erosion. There are four areas in the Bay of Plenty which have been showing trends of ongoing erosion since monitoring began in 1990. They are Ōhope Beach, Pukehina Beach, the southern area of Waihi Beach and the central section of Hukuwai Beach.

At Waihi Beach one response has been to create the rock revetment along Shaw Road and The Loop, and to train the creeks out onto the beach face with big sand bags. At a second area along Broadway, residents have been using Coast Care's soft engineering approach for years but the erosive forces of nature at that location, which has a 'rip embayment' (Google it), are winning the battle. Residents are now investigating the

other options available to them before their houses end up on the beach.

The Pukehina Beach Residents and Ratepayers Association are leading sand dune renourishment (bringing in extra sand to build dune volume) funded through targeted rates. The Association is in the process of applying for resource consent to do the works at any time and at any place along the beach, should the right conditions or trigger points exist.

Erosion at Ōhope Beach continues at a rapid rate especially at the eastern end of Ocean Road. In some cases the losses exceed one metre per year. This has limited the extent of foredune plantings at Ōhope for a number of years and created issues with the management of beach access points and stormwater

Seaweed and comfrey liquid fertiliser

- Use a food-grade plastic drum with a lid.
- Fill loosely with seaweed and a few bundles of comfrey leaves.
- Cover with water, filling to the top.
- Keep covered and leave until liquid is dark in colour.
- Dilute to form a pale liquid and use as a foliar feed or water into the soil.
- When liquid is used up, tip sediment onto the compost or garden beds.

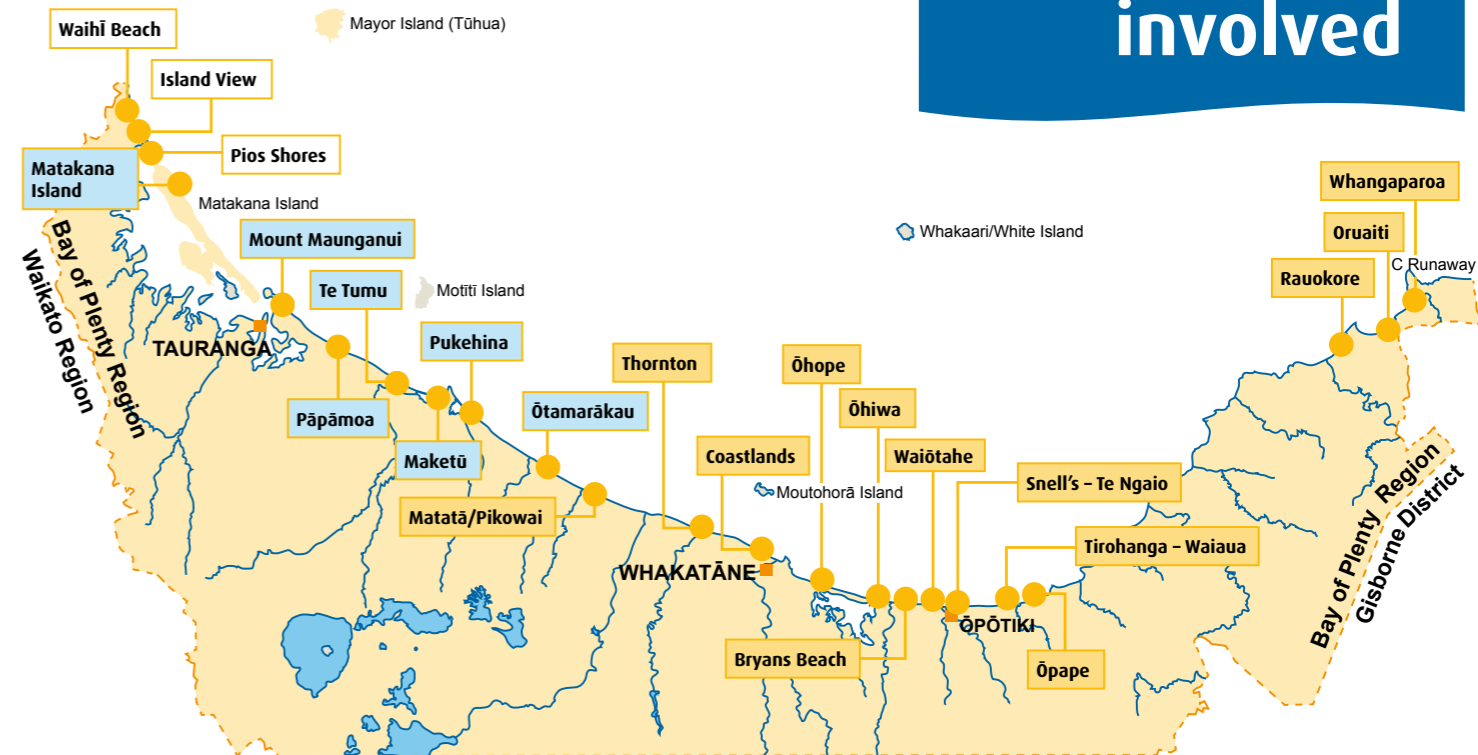
Recipe reprinted with kind permission of Organic NZ www.organicnz.org.nz

drainage outfalls. Ōhope Spit is a geologically young feature and has a history of large scale accretion and erosion depending on the inter-decadal climatic conditions in the Pacific Ocean. Ōhiwa Spit has tended to expand during periods of erosion at Ōhope.

Central Hukuwai Beach in the Ōpōtiki District is also in a long term erosion phase. This dune system tends to be dominated by tall dunes and exotic vegetation.

The next Coast Care newsletter will include feature articles on coastal erosion hotspots in the Bay of Plenty. It will look at management responses here, around New Zealand, and the world. If you have any questions you would like answered in that edition please send them in to us.

Ways to get involved



Coast Care key contacts

Coast Care Waihi Beach	Coast Care West	Coast Care Eastern
<p>Waihi Beach Representative</p> <p>Kimberly Peters</p> <p>☎ 0800 884 881 xtn 8805</p> <p>✉ chapterphoenix@gmail.com</p>	<p>Tauranga and Western Bay of Plenty Representative</p> <p>Chris and Jayne Ward</p> <p>☎ 0800 884 881 xtn 8801</p> <p>✉ coastcare.west@boprc.govt.nz</p>	<p>Eastern Bay of Plenty Representatives</p> <p>Wayne O'Keefe and Mei Leong</p> <p>☎ 0800 884 881 xtn 8800</p> <p>✉ coastcare.east@boprc.govt.nz</p>

Coast Care Co-ordinator Pim de Monchy ☎ 0800 884 881 xtn 8518 ✉ Pim.deMonchy@boprc.govt.nz

Get in touch with us for free assistance with:

- The supply of native dune plants
- Advice on coastal restoration projects
- Education package for schools and pre-schools
- Advice on the control of invasive coastal weeds, and pest animals
- Access-way design and installation
- Community beach clean-ups
- Great morning and afternoon teas on project days!

Find out more

Website links to further dune restoration information:-

- **About Coast Care Bay of Plenty** www.boprc.govt.nz/coastcare
- **Department of Conservation** www.doc.govt.nz > getting-involved > run-a-project > restoration-advice > dune-restoration
- **Dunes Restoration Trust** www.dunestrust.org.nz
- **Project Crimson** www.projectcrimson.org.nz
- **Life's A Beach Kit - a coastal education resource for schools** www.boprc.govt.nz/lifesabeach

Sign up

Email your details to coastcare@boprc.govt.nz or complete this form and mail to: Coast Care Co-ordinator, PO Box 364, Whakatāne

I would like to become involved in the protection and restoration of the coastal environment in the Bay of Plenty
Please add me to your mailing list:

Name: _____

Postal address: _____

Phone: _____

Email _____

Beach interested in (please circle)

Waihi Beach

Pukehina

Ōhope

Ōpape

Pio Shores (Bowentown)

Ōtamarākau

Ōhiwa

Other (please list)

Matakana Island

Pikowai

Bryans

Mount Maunganui

Matatā

Waiōtahe

Pāpāmoa

Thornton

Snells/Hukuwai/
Tirohanga

**Thank you
for your interest**

Maketū

Coastlands

Whether you are a coastal resident, school or community group, we'd love you to join us in caring for our beautiful beaches. To help with beach clean ups, dune care and planting, here are some dates to keep in mind for 2015:



Seaweed

28 February - 8 March



World Oceans Day



Keep New Zealand Beautiful Week

Mid September



Sustainable Backyards Month

Whole of March



Matariki



Conservation Week

Early November



Arbour Day



Coast Care dune planting season

May to September annually