coastcare

Tiaki takutai

NEWSLETTER

MAY 2016

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

Hi Coasties

Firstly, a huge thank you to all those who participated in Coast Care last season – volunteers planted over 90,000 dune plants, helped with fencing, weeding and beach clean-ups! We had participation from lots of individual coastal residents as well as Coast Care groups, schools, raranga (weaving), fishing and corporate groups. Specifically, we planted and cared for 5,565 dune plants at Waihī Beach, 45,370 plants along the Mount & Pāpāmoa coastline, 19,158 plants from Maketū to Ōtamarākau, and 23,050 plants along the Eastern Bay coast.

Coast Care is being run a little differently these days so that it better aligns with Regional Council's 'integrated catchment management' approach. This means there are now a few more localised Coast Care Co-ordinators on the team – including myself. The co-ordinators will work together to support the delivery of the Coast Care programme along the Bay of Plenty coastline.

We wish to welcome volunteers to join our upcoming winter planting season starting in May. Keep an eye out for planting dates or contact your local Coast Care Coordinator to find out how to get involved!

We hope to see you out there helping care for the dunes this season.

Courtney Bell

Courtney Bell
Coast Care Co-ordinator, Bay of Plenty Regional Council

Waiōtahe Valley School

Students from Omarumutu School planting pingao

Ocean Beach Rd working bee

Aurecon Group

Meet our new Coast Care Co-ordinators

Courtney Bell

I'm a Land Management Officer based in Mount Maunganui. Part of my role is to co-ordinate Coast Care in the Kaituna catchment; from Pāpāmoa East to Ōtamarākau. It's an easy job when working alongside our very experienced Coast Care contractors and hardworking volunteers!

I hail from 'Up North' so I've never really been too far from a beach or estuary and enjoyed being able to experience the best both coasts had to offer during my childhood. I moved to Tauranga in 2011 after completing my Bachelor of Environmental Management and Planning and then Post Graduate Diploma in Applied Science, both at Lincoln University.

I've been working at Regional Council for five years now and Coast Care co-ordination is a new part of my role. I look forward to the added diversity in my job.

Email: **courtney.bell@boprc.govt.nz**
Phone: **0800 884 881 x8520**

Paul Greenshields

As a Land Management Officer based in Mount Maunganui, part of my role is to coordinate Coast Care from Waihī Beach to Pāpāmoa East. I've been with the Regional Council for five years.

I grew up in Tauranga, only moving away to complete my Bachelor degree in Coastal Oceanography at Waikato University.

As a kid, I remember kikuyu grass poured down the frontal dunes at the main Mount beach and the public toilets seemed to float on the beach, all due to poor frontal dune structure and coastal erosion.

Today I can see a lot of positive change in the dunes along the Mount and Pāpāmoa beaches. It's all thanks to the volunteers who turn up, rain or shine, to Coast Care working-bees to plant, weed and clean-up the dunes. The effort and support given to Coast Care over many years has enabled local volunteers to restore a very important and unique environment that protects our coastal communities and keeps our beaches healthy.

Email: **paul.greenshields@boprc.govt.nz**
Phone: **0800 884 881 x8525**

Nancy Willems

I'm the Senior Land Management Officer based in Whakatāne. Coast Care coordination from Ōtamarākau to East Cape is part of my role. I've been with the Regional Council for 10 years: in my current role since November 2014, and working as the Environmental Scientist for Biodiversity before that.

I moved to Whakatāne in 2000, and see no good reason why I would move away from such a great area. The coastal zone is something I really enjoy, from biking the Mōtū Dunes Trail to swimming and generally hanging out at the beach with the kids.

I've seen a lot of positive change in the dunes in the Eastern Bay since I moved here. That's a credit to every person that's turned up to a planting, weeding or clean-up day, alongside the organisations and Coast Care contractors who have contributed and consistently applied themselves to dune management over time. It's much nicer seeing beautiful orange shades of pīngao and silvery spinifex on the fore dune, and wavy oceans of pohuehue and wīwī in the back dunes, than kikuyu and other nasty weeds. I see a lot of value in having hands-on involvement from the community; it helps people to understand how dune communities are unique and reinforces the importance of caring for parts of our local environment, especially in a part of the region known for its coastal beauty.

Email: **nancy.willems@boprc.govt.nz**
Phone: **0800 884 881 x9436**

Dunes Conference

Some of the Bay of Plenty Coast Care staff and volunteers were lucky enough to attend the 2016 Dunes Trust Conference in Gisborne. Bay of Plenty Regional Council was a sponsor for this year's conference which had a theme of 'Rich in Natural Beauty, Strong on Culture'. The conference showcased the stunning beauty of the East Coast dune landscapes and included discussions on some of the issues these dunes face. Field trips were made to beautiful beaches, including Kaiaua, Whangara, Wainui and Waikaenae.

Contact us at Coast Care if you are interested in attending a Dunes Trust Conference, held annually at different locations around New Zealand.

We may be able to assist with registration costs - it's a great opportunity to network, share knowledge, and acknowledge the efforts of keen coast carers.

Winner of Best Coastal Community Group Award

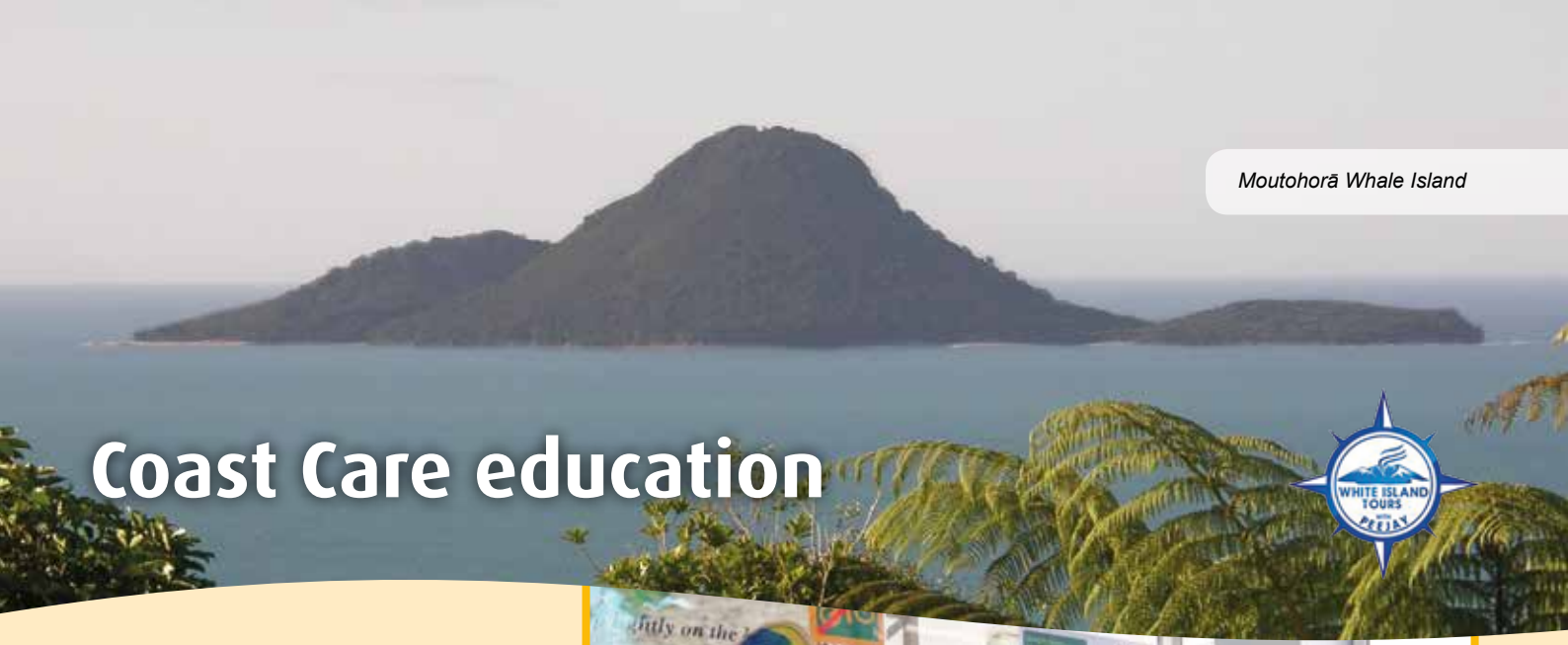
Congratulations to Pio Shores Coast Care Group on receiving the Dune Restoration Trust of New Zealand **BEST COASTAL COMMUNITY GROUP 2016** Award.

Over the last 15 years, they've planted about 10,000 dune plants, controlled weeds, and made a huge difference to dune stability at Bowentown.

Read more about Graham Parker in our **Waihī Beach Volunteer Profile on page 8.**

Some of the Pio Shores Coast Care team caught up on-site for a photo shoot with their winning certificate.

Everyone is pretty proud to be appreciated for the work they have done. Those in the group photo are (left to right): Duncan Trott, Peter Roy, Barry Borchard, Graham Parker & Peter Dudfield. Missing members of the certified spray team are: Andy von Biel, Stuart Finlay, Nigel Murphy, Jennifer Day and Campbell Tafft.



Coast Care education

Thumbs up to Peejays White Island Tours in Whakatāne for supporting Coast Care education. Pictured here are Maia Wingate and mum Selena Brown, who won a fantastic trip to Moutohorā Whale Island (donated by Peejays). The prize was drawn at Ōpōtiki library, during one of our summer coastal education events.

Prize winner Maia Wingate (left) and her mum Selena Brown (right).

Here at Coast Care, we love getting letters from schools who've been planting at the beach with us, and learning about the dunes. Students from St Joseph's Primary School in Ōpōtiki wrote to us recently, here's what they had to say

Thank you for teaching us about coast care and the sandy dunes... My favourite part was finding the tracks of animal trails in the sand.

Jaskaran

I like the plants.

Thank you for teaching everybody about the spinifex.

Cooper

Thank you for teaching us about coast care and the sandy dunes. I know that the plants protect the sand dunes. I have to look after the sand dunes. I liked building the sand castle. But I like the spinifex because it holds sand together.

Harley

I love learning about the beach!

Caleb

St Joseph's Primary School teacher Trish Hurrell with students at Tirohanga Beach.

Did you know we have an online coastal education resource for schools? Learn more about Life's a Beach at **www.boprc.govt.nz/lifesabeach**

UPDATE
Tauranga City Council Coastal Reserve Encroachments

By Micah Butt, Natural Environments Specialist

Tauranga City Council (TCC) has been systematically restoring the coastal reserve adjacent to residential properties along the Pāpāmoa and Ōmanu coastline since 2009.

Historically a number of private property owners have encroached into the coastal reserve by planting and maintaining lawns or gardens beyond their legal boundaries. There are also instances of private structures being built on TCC administered land, such as tennis courts and swimming pools. The City Council's Encroachment onto Reserves Policy was set up to maintain the integrity of reserve land by ensuring that it is used for its intended purpose and, where appropriate, to protect and enhance the ecological values of reserve land, especially sand dunes.

The coastal reserve area covered is from Marjorie Lane in East Pāpāmoa to where Oceanbeach Road meets Marine Parade at Mount Maunganui. Approximately 370 properties are adjacent to the coastal dune reserves in this area which extend along seven kilometres of sandy coastline.

As we move into our seventh year, project success is evident: we're seeing improvements to dune health, and the formation and function of the dunes at the beach face.

The process of managing and implementing restoration work can be time consuming and requires close cooperation between Tauranga City Council, Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Coast Care, to ensure that the entire dune margin is restored as we move further along the coast each year.

Initially, a small budget was allocated. However, as we've moved towards Mauao, the areas of dune have increased in width, with more plants and preparation required, and the budget has been increased accordingly.

Coast Care coordinates the ground preparation work with work crews from Department of Corrections. Without this work, the labour costs would be prohibitively high. The work undertaken by Corrections workers includes removing weed species by hand, removing structures and rubbish, planting and spreading mulch. The use of mulch on back dune plantings significantly increases plant survival in the first year.

Before restoration

Weed species removed in preparation for planting

Last year 12,000 back dune plants and 18,000 fore dune plants were put in the ground, with over half being planted by school groups and volunteers. This year will see a similar number planted.

We identify the encroachment areas for planting about a year prior to planting taking place. We first send a letter to all adjacent landowners advising of the project and requesting site visits with individual property owners whose property has encroached into the reserve. It is often an exercise in educating property owners on the importance of maintaining beach and dune functions. Most people are cooperative and are happy for us to get on with work to prepare the areas for planting native dune species. However, the process of removing weeds prior to planting can be difficult for some adjacent landowners to understand, as they see us removing plants and exposing bare sand. Comprehensive education material is made available to landowners, to ensure people are well informed on the process of dune restoration and planting.

In moving forward, we have approximately three planting seasons to go, to resolve all the coastal dune reserve encroachments in Tauranga City. It will then be important to ensure that we have a regular maintenance and monitoring programme in place, to prevent any new encroachments in the future.

If you have any questions or would like to know more about this work please email **micah.butt@tauranga.govt.nz**

As we move into our seventh year, project success is evident - we're seeing improvements to dune health, and the formation and function of the dunes at the beach face.

After restoration with native dune plants

Catch it before it goes Coastal!

To support the fantastic work Coast Care does in nurturing the coastlines in our district, the Whakatāne District Council staff are asking interested people to help them 'Catch it before it goes Coastal'. This initiative aims to tackle problems caused by rubbish and other pollutants washing from parks and private properties into stormwater systems and waterways and then into the ocean.

We can connect you to care groups who are working hard to address this issue. Join Whakatāne Harbour Care, or the Apanui Saltmarsh Group, or get involved in one of our new initiatives in the Awatapu Lagoon and Wainui Te Whara Stream areas.

If amenity gardening is your thing, we would also love to hear from green-fingered individuals keen to work on projects involving roses, camellias and other amenity plantings.

For more information, please contact Whakatāne District Council Places and Open Spaces Planner Jane Wright on **07 306 0500** or by email at **jane.wright@whakatane.govt.nz**

Please remember to:

- **Can it – put in in the trash**
- **Tap it – reuse water bottles**
- **Stow it – keep it on board your boat**
- **Recycle it - sort and separate recyclable items**
- **Reuse it – take along reusable coffee mugs, shopping bags etc.**
- **Refuse it – buy less, acquire less**
- **Reinvent it – lobby businesses to reduce packaging or use ocean-friendly materials, OR**
- **Catch it – join one of the care groups!**

WHAKATĀNE District Council
Kia Whakatāne au i ahau

VOLUNTEER PROFILE | WAIHĪ BEACH

Graham Parker
Pio Shores Care Group

Graham Parker by the Pio Shores group's spray shed at Waihī Beach.

How long have you been involved with Coast Care?

The Pio Shores group started about 1998. I became involved after my buying a section there and not being happy about seeing gorse and pampas spreading on the back dunes in front of the section. I'd seen what Coast Care had done elsewhere in Pio Shores so made enquiries and became involved around 2000; first spraying and then clearing old man gorse. This was followed by planting with flax, toetoe, cabbage tree, five finger and wīwī. Spinifex and pīngao have been subsequently planted on the fore dunes.

What has been the biggest challenge?

Managing the gorse regrowth. Even after 15 years, the gorse regrowth has to be sprayed twice a year in places where the new plantings have not completely blocked out the sunlight for young gorse seedlings. The spraying has become a lot more organised with 11 property owners each responsible for spraying a separate area of the dunes. These people have all completed a Growsafe course. Coast Care has provided a lock-up shed to store sprays and Knapsack sprayers. Overalls, face masks and gloves have also been supplied.

What is the most rewarding aspect of the work?

Seeing mature back dune plants growing where there was once a heavy infestation of gorse.

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

Start with a small area to restore and ensure you have the people and equipment to maintain the area during the establishment phase. Have a look at an area similar to yours that has been restored and talk to those who undertook the work. Coast Care Contractors have many helpful tips. Plant early in the winter to ensure good establishment before the hot dry summer period.

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

The scientific evidence is now very powerful to suggest we are experiencing the early phases of global warming and sea level rise.

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

Definitely after a storm in the summer of 2012, seeing three containers washed up on the beach from the Rena, with bags of milk powder spread everywhere and several other containers floating in the surf. The clean-up job done over the next few days by many volunteers was amazing and today there is no evidence of the material washed up onto the beach from the Rena.


***BEFORE:** Pio Shores prior to dune restoration*


***AFTER:** Restored site showing native toetoe flowering, now a rare sight in our dunes. Introduced pampas is much more common.*

VOLUNTEER PROFILE EASTERN BOP

Ross Pierson and Judy Lewis

Ross and Judy are very active in their local community of Bryans Beach and have been helping out with Coast Care plantings for many years. They were instrumental in establishing a Care Group for the adjacent Waiōtahe Spit, which undertakes pest plant and pest animal control, along with an annual beach clean-up.

How long have you been involved with Coast Care?

We have been involved with Coast Care for approximately 16 years.

Why did you get involved?

We became involved as we wanted to assist rebuilding the beach. When we first came here, around 1995, the sea came right up to the grassed area by the road and was causing a lot of erosion.

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

The biggest challenge in getting native plants established has been the population explosion of rabbits.

What has been the most rewarding aspect of your work?

The most rewarding aspect of the work is being part of a small community group that works together to improve biodiversity.

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

Our advice to other coast carers is that the planting definitely makes a significant difference, as our before and after photos show.

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

The sea level rise just underlines the importance of dune planting.

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

The most unusual thing we have seen at the beach was when a 'home built' two seater aircraft did a controlled crash landing on the beach. The motor had just stopped! Ross towed it with the tractor to higher ground, then a group of us carried it onto a trailer that had been hastily organised. Never a dull moment at the beach!

Mid-1990s Bryans beach

2016 Bryans beach

Understanding Beach Erosion

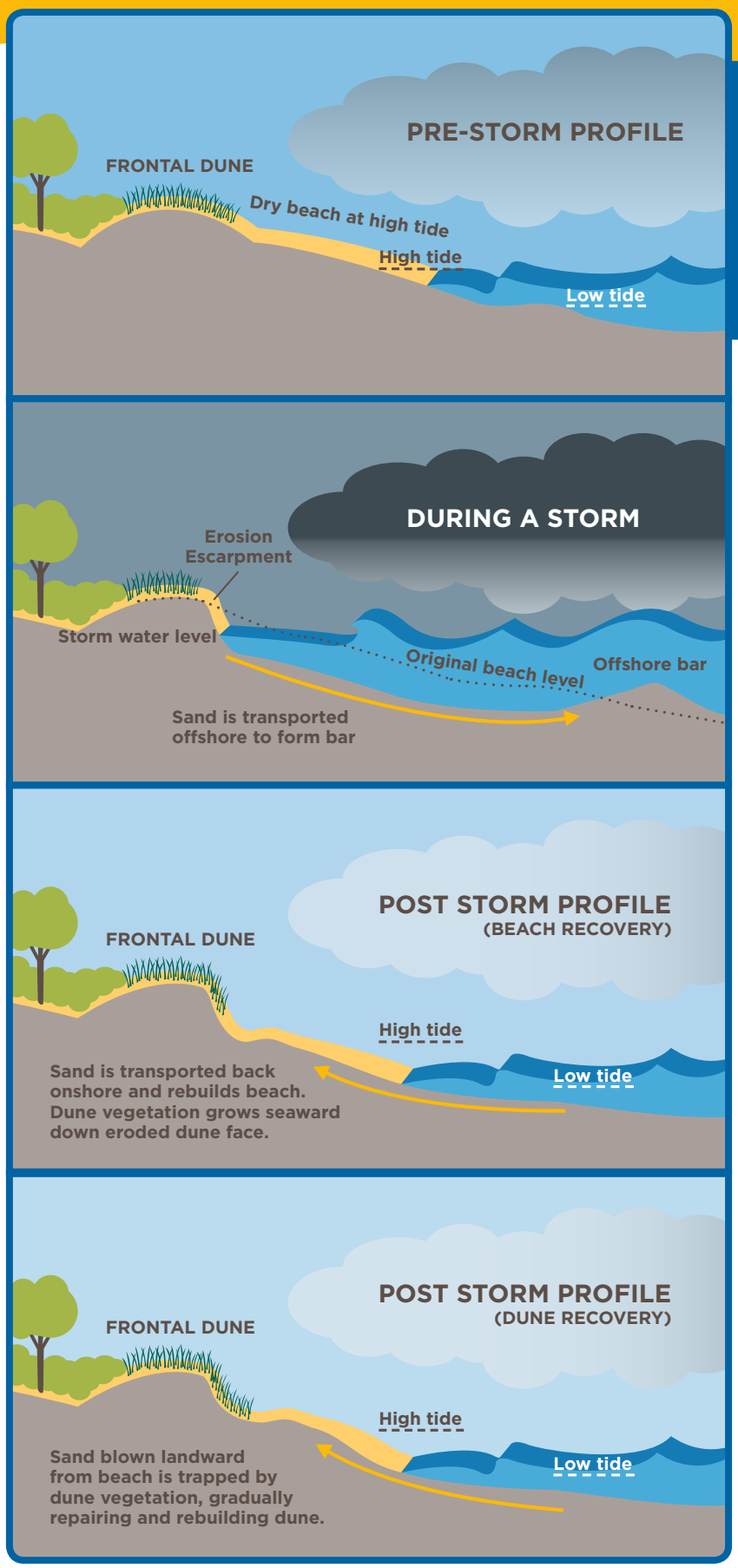


Figure 1: *The cut and fill cycle.*

Shane Iremonger, Coastal Scientist and Mark Ivamy, Natural Hazards Advisor, from the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, explain the science behind dynamic dune systems and give an overview of Regional Council's coastal planning and monitoring work.

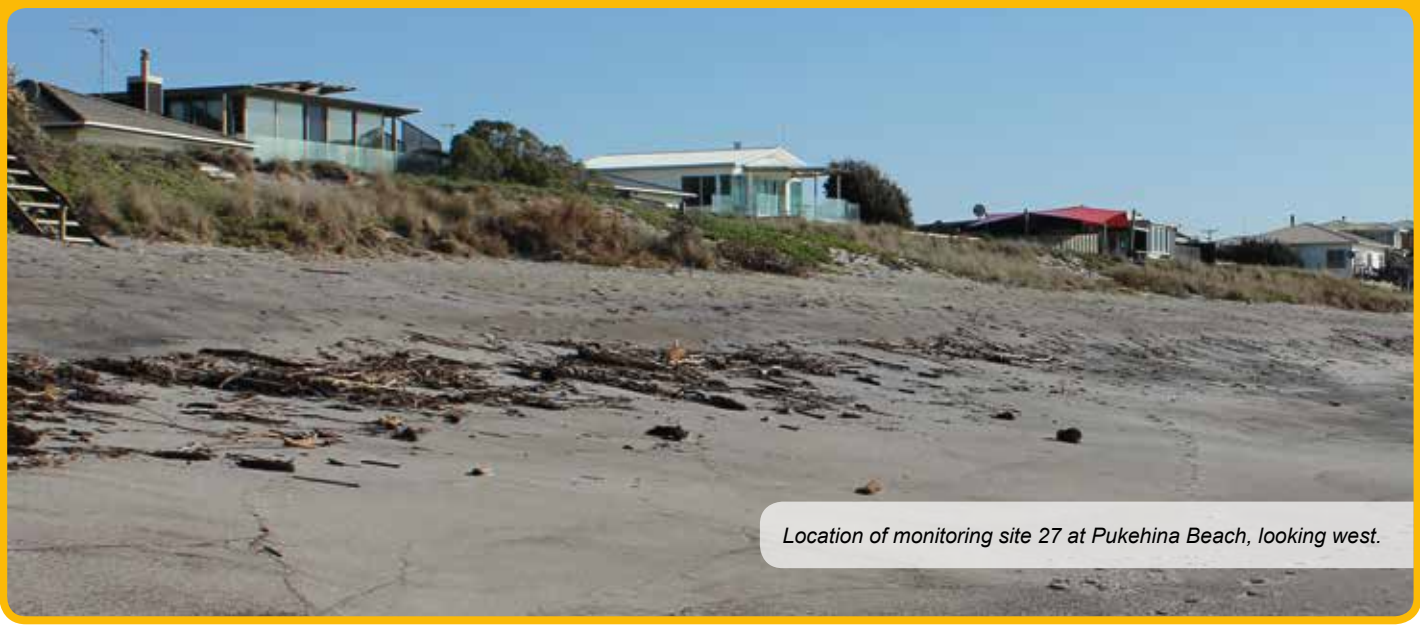
Beach erosion is a natural process that can become a coastal hazard when it affects people's safety or livelihood.

Understanding Bay of Plenty beach dynamics is essential for planning and managing how communities can best enjoy these areas without losing the wildlife habitat and coastal hazard protection benefits that dune systems naturally provide.

Exposed sandy beaches are dynamic. Trends in dune shape, accretion and erosion can vary across both short and long term timeframes. Inland and coastal housing, industrial or infrastructure developments, sand and shingle removal, dredging and dam construction can affect the supply of sediment to the coastal zone and the way a beach system will behave.

Over time, changes in beach shape along the Bay of Plenty coastline result mainly from natural 'cut-and-fill' processes (see Figure 1). The rate and location of sediment movement through this process depends on wind and wave action, and the type of sediments being moved (coarse, fine, muddy, sandy, shelly, stony).

Wave action is the dominant process causing changes in erosion and accretion patterns along the Bay of Plenty coastline. More stormy conditions than average tend to occur during La Nina periods, which are associated with an increase in north easterlies. During El Nino years, when there is a higher occurrence of south westerlies, wave conditions in the Bay of Plenty are reduced, although episodic extra-tropical cyclones still occur.



Location of monitoring site 27 at Pukehina Beach, looking west.

Measuring coastal change

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council established a coastal beach monitoring programme in the mid 90's that involves regular measurement of beach profiles at 53 sites along 135 kilometres of the region's sandy coastline. The shape of the beach, position of key features such as the frontal dune, and a calculation of sand volume is recorded for each site, each year. Below we look at two profiling sites, one at Pukehina and the other at Waihi Beach, illustrating trends of erosion and accretion.

One of the monitoring sites is located at Pukehina Beach (Site 27) pictured above. Figure 2 shows the beach cross sections recorded at Site 27 from the mid 90's to present day. Each coloured line represents the shape of the beach at a given date. At Pukehina Beach, extra measurements have been taken in between annual visits, to more closely monitor impacts on and from urban development behind the frontal dune. The scatter of coloured lines shows how the beach is constantly moving. As shown in Figure 2, the dune at this site is typically nine metres tall at it's highest point. The dune toe sits at approximately three metres above sea level.

At this site there has been a general movement of more than ten metres of landward (erosion) in the toe of the dune position since the mid 90's.

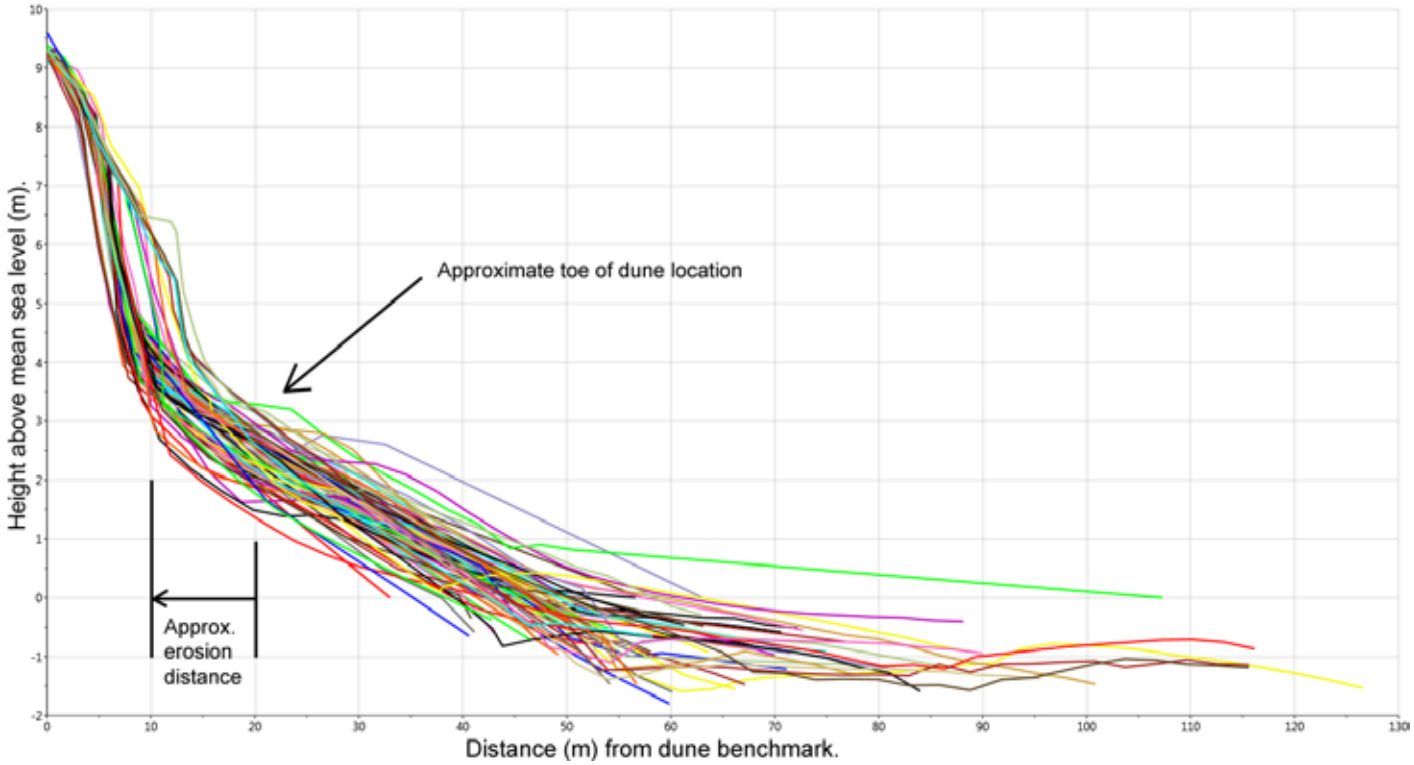


Figure 2: *Beach cross section profiles for site 27 at Pukehina Beach. Each coloured line represents the shape of the beach at a given date.*

Understanding Beach Erosion

Recent aerial photograph of the northern end of Waihī Beach where site 54 is located.

Another coastal monitoring site pictured above is located at the northern end of Waihī Beach. Data collected from this site is shown in Figure 3, which shows the beach cross section recorded from the mid 90's to present day. A lower dune system exists at this site. In 1998, a new dune was 'constructed' approximately ten metres seaward of the existing dune at the time. This new dune has been planted and cared for through the local Coastcare program over the last 20 years.

At this site, the toe of the dune has migrated approximately 20 metres seaward thus creating a wider vegetated frontal dune system.

This coastal monitoring work provides information about long term trends, based on environmental baseline data.

By looking at long term trends, the region's councils can measure how effective existing policies, plans and restoration work has been in maintaining or enhancing the coastal environment, and what changes are needed to manage future challenges and ensure statutory obligations under the Resource Management Act (RMA) are met.

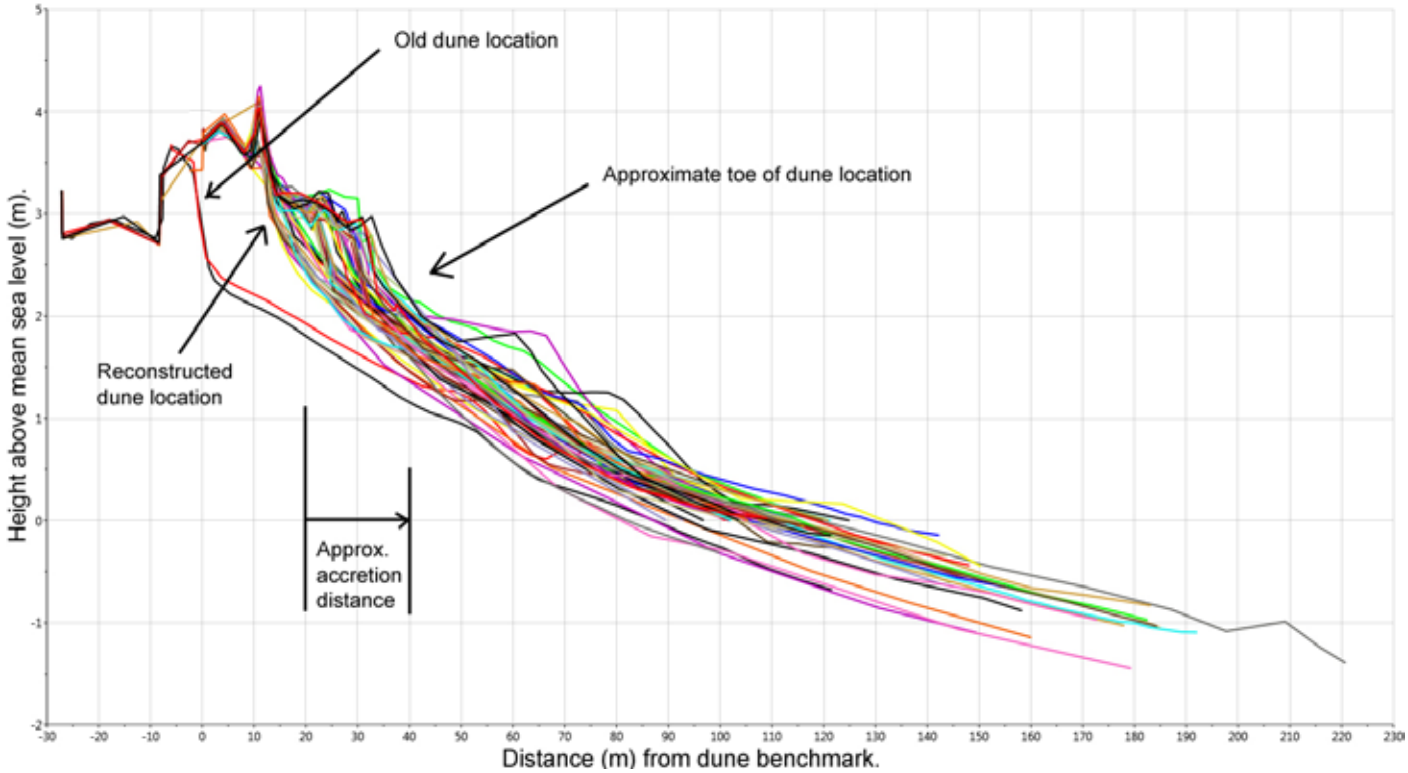


Figure 3: *Beach cross section profiles for site 54 at Waihi Beach. Each coloured line represents the shape of the beach at a given date.*

Planning for coastal change

Erosion at Ōhiwa Spit in the mid 1970's

When does natural erosion become a coastal hazard? A hazard is an interaction between the human system and the natural system. As we know, there is little we can do to change the natural system. Therefore, our management efforts are best applied to the human system through education and land use planning.

Regional Council is currently reviewing both the Regional Coastal Environment Plan and the Regional Policy Statement Natural Hazards Policy which provide direction on land use planning for natural hazard risk reduction.

The current Bay of Plenty Regional Coastal Environment Plan has a strong emphasis on protecting coastal areas through 'soft' methods such as the use of fencing, planting, access ways, and planning provisions, rather than 'hard' engineering solutions such as sea walls. This direction has been developed from central government policy.

Recently New Zealand's Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, Dr Jan Wright produced a commentary titled 'Preparing New Zealand for Rising Seas'.

Some of her key comments were:

- New Zealand needs to better prepare for the impacts of a rising sea on its coastal towns and cities.
- Homes, businesses and infrastructure worth billions of dollars have been built on low-lying land close to the coast. Rising sea levels will have major impacts in many places. In time, some coastal land will become uninhabitable.
- Councils and communities face a very difficult task in planning for sea level rise. On the Kapiti Coast and in Christchurch City, for example, the process has been particularly adversarial.
- Perhaps the most difficult aspect is the impacts on people's homes, which for many are much more than financial security. Councils must use science that is fit for purpose, and engage with communities in a measured way and with empathy.
- The cumulative cost of building and maintaining hard defences is one issue. Another is the loss of the natural character of the shoreline. Many settlements have grown up by the coast because of access to sandy beaches, kaimoana (seafood), and the beauty and wildness of the coast. Preserving some natural shorelines – or rather allowing them to freely move slowly inland – is vital. For this reason, soft defences – replenishing and planting dunes – should be preferred wherever feasible.

The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) is currently reviewing its guidance material on coastal hazards and climate change. MfE is also developing a National Policy Statement on natural hazards, which is expected to provide further direction to regional and local councils on managing significant coastal hazards.

The seasonal changes of the 'cut-and-fill' cycle are superimposed on short and long-term processes, which act to produce periods (tens of years) of erosion, accretion and dynamic equilibrium.

Results from the 1990-2014 dataset for each of the 53 coastal monitoring sites are shown on the map (left). They show that the following beaches are exhibiting trends of ongoing erosion:

- **Ōhope Beach**
- **Pukehina Beach**
- **Southern area of Waihī Beach**
- **Central section of Hikuwai Beach**

PLANT FOCUS

Toetoe

Austroderia spp.

By Wayne O'Keefe

Many people confuse this iconic native plant with pampas, an exotic lookalike. Unlike pampas, the less fluffy and more graceful toetoe has a right to be here - it's part of our country's heritage. It was commonly used by Maori as a building material, and to make baskets, mats and flying kites. Its cultural value is still significant today and it is an important component of tukutuku panels at marae.

There are several species of toetoe, some of which are dune dwellers. Pampas, of which we have two introduced species, is a native of South America. Pampas is an invasive weed that can very quickly colonise areas and exclude native plants – this is especially the case in areas where the ground has been exposed through disturbance of some kind.

It can be quite difficult to tell the desirable toetoe apart from the weedy pampas, but once you learn a few basic differences it gets easier.

Toetoe or pampas?

When is it flowering? Toetoe flowers are creamy coloured and emerge in spring and early summer. The flowers tend to droop and are wispy in appearance. Pampas flower in autumn with the upright flowers looking somewhat like feather dusters. They are often white, but sometimes the flowers can be pink/purple.

How tall is the plant? Coastal toetoe will rarely exceed 2m in height (including flower stalks). Pampas however can reach up to 4m.

Clues in the leaf. Toetoe leaves have prominent veins either side of the mid rib and are very difficult to break when tugged (part of the reason they are sometimes used in weaving). Pampas leaves have a mid-rib with no prominent veins and will also break much more readily than a toetoe leaf.

Tidy or messy? The dead leaves of toetoe do not form spirals at the base of the plant. Pampas on the other hand can look messy with its leaf debris that builds up at the base and often resemble wood shavings. The large accumulation of dead leaves provides habitat for pests such as rats and can be a fire hazard as they burn easily.

Toetoe

Pampas

Toetoe can be a challenging plant to re-establish in our dunes - contact Coast Care for more information, and for help with controlling pampas.

Vehicles on dunes

We're seeing more four-wheel drive vehicles on our roads, beaches and sometimes our sand dunes. Vehicles and sand dunes do not go together. They can destroy the plants that help keep the sand dunes strong. Vehicles can be equally destructive for native birds, their nests and their eggs.

- All vehicles should be kept off the dunes.
- Contact your district council for vehicle by-laws that apply to your local beach.
- If you need to access the beach, use a marked vehicle accessway. Drive below the high tide line.
- If you see people joy-riding in the dunes (or other inappropriate behaviour), please note the registration number and details of the vehicle, car, quad, motorbike or trailer and report it to the relevant district council. Your information will help to identify the individuals responsible - otherwise we can't do anything about it.

Seal season

Seals are becoming increasingly common on our Bay of Plenty beaches, especially during the winter haul-out. Department of Conservation (DOC) receives many calls about seals from concerned locals. Here's some key advice from www.doc.govt.nz

In general seals and sea lions should be enjoyed from a distance without interference. Even if you think a seal needs help, never handle a fur seal yourself as they can act unpredictably and carry disease. You might also unintentionally cause stress to the animal. Always keep dogs and small children under control and away from seals.

Photo credit: Michael Collins

When to call DOC

Do you think you've seen a fur seal that's sick or in distress? Often fur seals may look to be in distress, when they're really just showing normal behaviour. The following is normal behaviour for kekeno (fur seals):

- regurgitating, sneezing or coughing
- "crying" - these are natural moisture secretions
- a young seal spending time away from its mother
- drifting in the waves, flapping its flippers in the air as if stranded
- immobile
- fighting.

Call the DOC hotline
0800 DOC HOT (0800 362 468)
if you see a kekeno (fur seal) that is:

- **severely injured**
- **entangled in marine debris**
- **being harassed by people or dogs**

Ways to get involved

Get in touch with us for free assistance with:

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

Sign up

Whether you are a coastal resident, school or community group, we'd love you to join us in caring for our beautiful beaches. 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)

Waihī Beach
Pio Shores (Bowentown)
Matakana Island
Mount Maunganui
Pāpāmoa
Maketū
Pukehina
Ōtamarākau
Pikowai
Matatā
Thornton
Coastlands
Ōhope
Ōhiwa
Bryans
Waiōtahe
Snells/Hukuwai/ Tirohanga
Ōpape
Other (please list)

_____

_____

Thank you for your interest

Coast Care key contacts

Courtney Bell
Coast Care Co-ordinator
0800 884 881 x8520
coastcare@boprc.govt.nz

Chris and Jayne Ward
Waihī Beach, Tauranga and Western Bay of Plenty Representatives
0800 884 881 xtn 8801
coastcare.west@boprc.govt.nz

Wayne O'Keefe and Mei Leong
Eastern Bay of Plenty Representatives
0800 884 881 xtn 8800
coastcare.east@boprc.govt.nz

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

coastcare
Tiaki takutai

Bay of Plenty Regional Council in partnership with Tauranga City Council; Whakatāne, Western Bay of Plenty, and Ōpōtiki District Councils; and the Department of Conservation.

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