

Boating *in the* ***Bay of Plenty***



**BAY OF PLENTY
REGIONAL COUNCIL
TOI MOANA**



Welcome to Boating in the Bay of Plenty

The Bay of Plenty covers 21,740 square kilometres of land and sea, including 18 islands; it sweeps from Lottin Point near Cape Runaway in the east to the southern end of Homunga Bay (north of Waihi Beach) in the west and also includes the Rotorua lakes.

This handy booklet gives boaties information on how to be safe on the water. It includes safety tips, local rules, maps of popular boating spots and some helpful advice on what safe boating courses are available.

Contact Us

Bay of Plenty Regional Council 5 Quay Street, Whakatāne 3120

Duty Harbourmaster for Bay of Plenty
0800 5 KNOTS (0800 55 66 87)

Pollution Hotline 24/7
0800 884 883

Maritime New Zealand
0508 22 55 22

All maritime incidents/accidents must be reported to the Harbourmaster and Maritime New Zealand immediately.

You must also provide a written report within 48 hours.

Email to **maritime@boprc.govt.nz**



boprc.govt.nz



facebook.com/boprc



0800 884 880

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✓ **PREP** YOUR BOAT

✓ **CHECK** YOUR GEAR

✓ **KNOW** THE RULES





Maritime team



What we do

The Bay of Plenty Regional Council's Maritime team looks after navigational safety on Bay of Plenty waterways and helps to keep them safe for everyone to enjoy.



Carry out regular patrols to ensure that harbour and lake users know the rules and are abiding by the Bay of Plenty Navigation and Safety Bylaw



Respond to marine oil spill events



Maintain 800+ navigation aids, lights and beacons around the region



Issue mooring licences for 492 swing moorings



Remove hazards (when accessible), such as large logs and fallen trees from local waterways



Manage aquatic events and lake closures



Dispose of abandoned vessels



Maintain safe boating signage at your local boat ramps



Promote safe boating



Keep local and visiting boaties informed of changes to local rules and regulations



Harbour Wardens

Harbour Patrol Wardens and Voluntary Safe Boating Advisors assist the Maritime team with the promotion of safe boating and Navigation Safety Bylaw compliance.

They do this through education and enforcement. Our wardens are warranted to enforce the bylaw. Wardens and Safe Boating Advisors are also some of the best people to answer your questions about local conditions, where the local ski lanes are, and what the local boat ramps are like.

If a warden asks, you are required by law to stop, supply your name and address, and (if required) move your vessel if it is moored or anchored in a dangerous position.



Safety on the water

Skipper responsibility

Safety is the skipper's first priority. No matter how big or small the boat, every boat skipper is responsible for the safety of those on board. That means managing the risks of being on the water.

Even though no licence is required to operate a pleasure boat in New Zealand, ignorance of any maritime rules or bylaws is no excuse for failure to comply. Non-compliance can lead to fines or prosecution.

If you are the skipper of your vessel you must:

- Ensure you have all the necessary equipment on board for the trip you intend to make.
- Make sure everyone on board knows what safety equipment is carried, where it is stowed and how it works.
- Know the rules of the road at sea, and the local bylaws.
- Never overload your boat with people or equipment.
- Make sure everything on board is properly stowed and secured.
- Always maintain your boat, its motor, electrics and equipment. Check everything before you head out.
- Check the marine weather forecast and tide times before you head out. Listen for regular updates while you are out on the water.
- Always carry two forms of communication and make sure they are waterproof.
- Avoid or limit alcohol intake on board your boat.
- Always keep a good lookout.
- All maritime incidents/accidents must be reported to the Harbourmaster and Maritime New Zealand immediately.
Harbourmaster - **0800 5 KNOTS (0800 55 66 87)**
Maritime New Zealand - **0508 22 55 22**
You must also provide a written report within 48 hours via email to **maritime@boprc.govt.nz**
- Always tell someone where you are going and when you expect to be back and do a trip report with Coastguard.
- Report any oil or fuel spills to our 24 hour Pollution Hotline on **0800 884 883**.

Essential equipment checklist

- ✓ Lifejackets – one correctly fitting lifejacket for everyone on board
- ✓ Two forms of waterproof communications - this can include an EPIRB or PLB, VHF radio, cell phone in a waterproof bag, flares
- ✓ Navigation equipment – a chart and compass, GPS and depth sounder. Exactly what you need will depend on how far you are going
- ✓ Alternative form of propulsion eg a set of oars
- ✓ Protective clothing – carry sufficient warm and waterproof clothing for your trip
- ✓ Bailing device
- ✓ Fire extinguisher
- ✓ Anchor
- ✓ Boat hook
- ✓ Kill cord for open powerboats
- ✓ Torch
- ✓ Throwline
- ✓ Spare fuel
- ✓ Knife
- ✓ First aid kit



✓ **PREP**
YOUR BOAT

✓ **CHECK**
YOUR GEAR

✓ **KNOW**
THE RULES

Choose the right size lifejacket

A

Check the manufacturer guidelines located on inside of jacket.

B

Straps should be firmly fastened.

A lifejacket should feel comfortably snug but not too tight.

C

Maximum 3 fingers under shoulder.

Lift arms above head, gently lift shoulders of jacket. If jacket raises above the chin it is too large.

D

Use a crotch strap.



Inflatables

NOTE:
Adult
lifejackets
should not
be worn
by children.

A

Check
gas cylinder
for corrosion
and it hasn't
been used.
Make sure it
is screwed in
finger tight.



B

Inflate
bladder
through
mouthpiece
and leave
inflated
for 24 hours.
If bladder
deflates
get repaired.

C

Check
outer
cover and
straps for
holes or signs
of wear.

*We strongly recommend you self-service your
lifejacket regularly (at least annually). Take care
of your lifejacket/PFD and it will take care of you.*

Always read the instructions.



**LET'S
GET IT ON**
OR IT'S NO GOOD

**Safer
Boating**

Lifejackets

All water craft must carry a correctly fitting lifejacket, personal flotation device (PFD) or buoyancy aid, for each person on board, at all times.

If you are using a jet ski or other personal water craft (PWC) we recommend you wear a lifejacket at all times.

If you are on a vessel 6m or less (including kayaks) you must wear the correctly fitting lifejacket or buoyancy aid unless the skipper has assessed the risk and advised it is safe to not wear one. Although we recommend that you wear your lifejacket when underway in any boat less than 6m long, if not being worn they must be stowed so that they are at hand and immediately available.

It's a legal requirement to wear lifejackets at times of heightened risk, such as when crossing bars, in strong tides or in water that is rough for the size of the craft, and in an emergency.

If you are being towed, for example water skiing, it is a legal requirement to wear your lifejacket.

Ensure that any children, elderly or non-swimmers always put their lifejackets on. Crotch straps are essential for children's lifejackets.

It is important to have the right type of lifejacket. Consider the type of water activity you do, the distance from shore you intend to go, and the kind of conditions you are likely to encounter. Talk to your local supplier or our Maritime team about what's the best type of lifejacket or Personal Flotation Device for your activity.

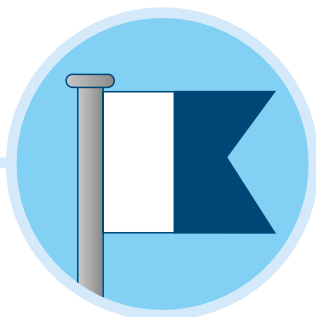


**LET'S
GET IT ON**
OR IT'S NO GOOD

Speed - the 5 knot rule

Your boat must not exceed 5 knots when:

- Within 200 metres of the shore or a structure
- Within 200 metres of any vessel flying the International Code A Flag e.g. dive flag
- Within 50 metres of another boat, raft or person in the water
- When the boat has anyone at or on the bow with any portion of his/her body extending over the fore part, bow or side of the vessel.



Age of drivers for powered vessels

The driver of any powerboat capable of speeds in excess of 10 knots must be 15 years of age or over.

Wake

Your wake can cause damage to other vessels, structures and the shoreline. Always consider the effect your wake may have.

***Remember
the 5 knot rule!***





Rules of the road at sea

It is the skipper's responsibility to ensure the safety of the craft and crew on board. This includes knowing and understanding the rules of the road at sea. If you have an accident, ignorance of the law is not accepted as an excuse.

Look out

You must keep a good look out at all times. Stay focused and keep alert for other boats, swimmers, paddle craft, divers, hazards and obstacles around you. Use your sight, hearing and binoculars. Listen out to your marine radio and regularly check your charts, GPS and radar.

Speed

You must travel at a safe speed at all times. Take into account the manoeuvrability of your craft, visibility, wind and sea state, how busy it is on the water around you, other water users, hazards in the area and the depth of water.

When two boats meet – the collision prevention rules

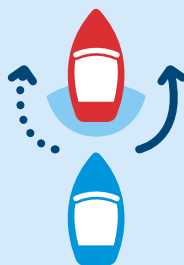
If you have identified a risk of collision, you must take action to avoid it. Your action must be taken in good time, be substantial, be clearly visible to the other vessel and not result in your vessel coming into close quarters with another vessel.

The rules refer to “port” (left) and “starboard” (right). Unlike left and right, these terms refer to fixed locations on a vessel.

Who gives way?

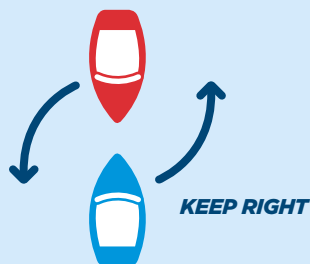
Over taking - power and sail boats

All boats, sail or power, overtaking from astern (behind) must keep clear until they are well past the boat being overtaken. Always assume the boat in front may not be aware of your presence or intentions.



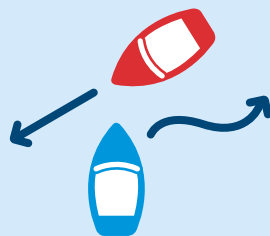
When power meets power

Powerboats meeting head on must each alter their course to starboard to pass on the port side of the other.

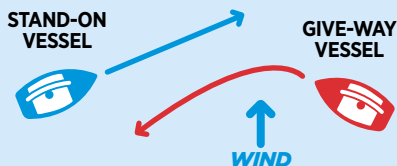


Crossing situation

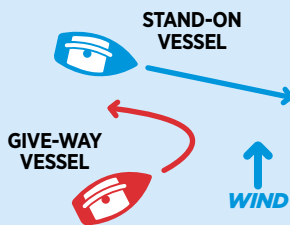
When powerboats converge at an angle, the boat having the other to starboard (right) gives way. As on the road, give way to your right.



When sail meets sail



When the wind is coming from different sides: the boat with the wind on its port (left) side must give way.



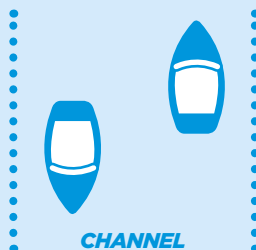
When both vessels have the wind on the same side: the upwind boat (windward) must give way.

Powerboats, unless being overtaken, must give way to vessels under sail!

In channels

Every boat must keep to the starboard side of any channel.

Smaller vessels must keep out of the way of larger vessels which maybe restricted by the channel.



The manoeuvring signals

Sounds can be used to indicate what a vessel is about to do. You should understand these.

One short blast



"I am turning to starboard"

Two short blasts



"I am turning to port"

Three short blasts



"My engines are going astern" - this does not necessarily mean my craft is going backwards

Five or more short blasts



"I don't understand your intentions" - perhaps better known as "what on earth are you doing?"

Buoys and beacons

The waters of New Zealand are marked for safe navigation using the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) A, maritime buoyage system.

Channel markers

The channel markers indicate the sides of the channel. Upon entering the harbour the red port mark should be kept on the boat's port (left) side and the green mark on the boat's starboard (right) side. When leaving harbour the red port mark should be kept on the boat's starboard (right) side and the green mark on the boat's port (left) side.

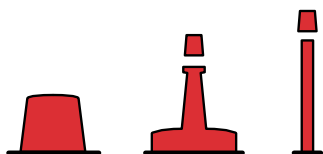
Port hand markers

Shape: can, pillar or spar.

Colour: red.

Topmark: (if any) red can.

Light: (if any) red; any rhythm other than preferred channel.



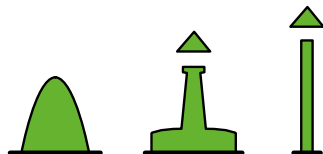
Starboard hand markers

Shape: conical, pillar or spar.

Colour: green.

Topmark: (if any) green cone.

Light: (if any) green; any rhythm other than preferred channel.



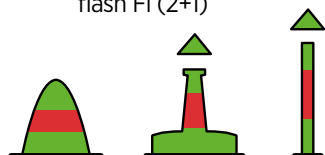
Preferred channel to port

Shape: conical, pillar or spar.

Colour: green with red band.

Topmark: (if any) green cone.

Light: (if any) green group flash FI (2+1)



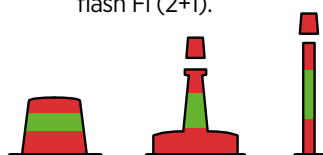
Preferred channel to starboard

Shape: can, pillar or spar.

Colour: red with green band.

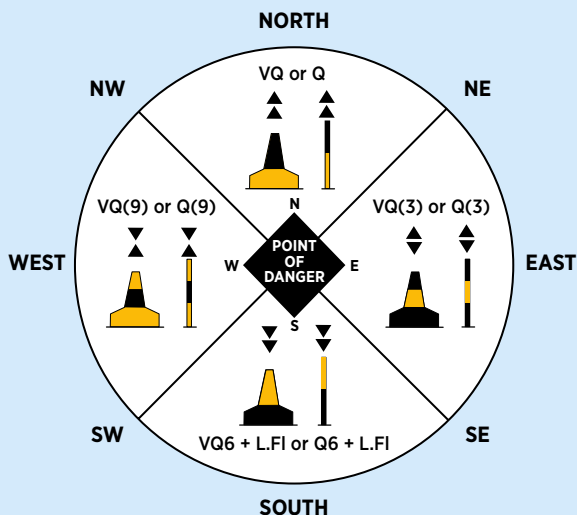
Topmark: (if any) red can.

Light: (if any) red group flash FI (2+1).



Cardinal marks

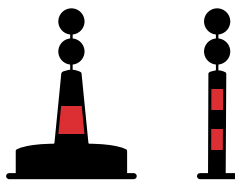
These marks indicate the side, of any point of interest or danger, on which it is safe to pass. The deepest water in that area is on the named side of the mark.



Other marks

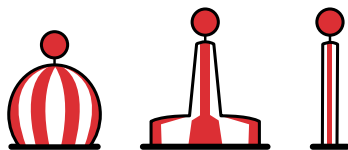
Isolated danger mark

To mark a small area of danger with navigable water all around it.



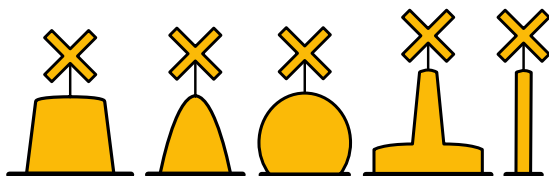
Safe water mark

This does not mark a danger, but is used to mark mid channels or the beginning of a fairway. There is safe water all around the mark.



Special mark

Marks an area of special significance such as a cable or pipeline, a military exercise area, a recreation zone, marine farm or marine reserve.



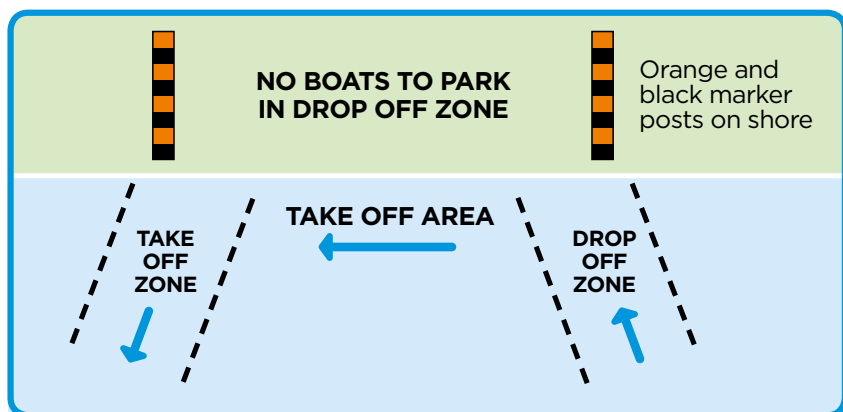
Water ski areas and access lanes

To help ensure Bay of Plenty waterways are safe for everyone to enjoy there are designated areas where some activities have priority. For example there are recognised water ski areas for towing people on skis, wakeboards or other device. There are also water ski access lanes reserved for boats and other vessels to tow people from the shore. Vessels towing people have priority in these areas.

Boaties may only exceed the 5 knot rules when they are towing in these areas.

When towing you must also:

- Tow in an anti-clockwise direction
- Enter and drop off on the right hand side of the lane as you face the land
- Take off and exit on the right hand side of the lane as you face the water



Reserved area markers

Reserved areas are marked with black and white horizontal banded posts. These areas are reserved for priority use by certain vessels or for specific events or activities, such as water skiing or Personal Water Craft (PWC) areas.



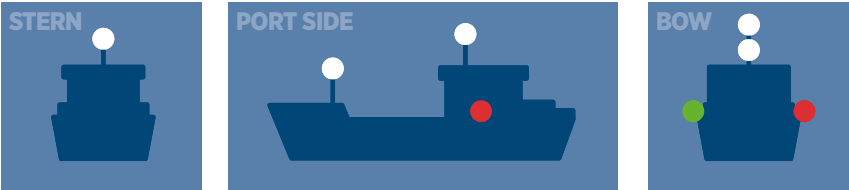
Lights at night

Lights must be switched on from sunset to sunrise and in rain and fog. At night all boats are identified by the pattern of lights they display. Failure to display the correct lights may result in a fine.

These are the lighting requirements for all vessels underway:

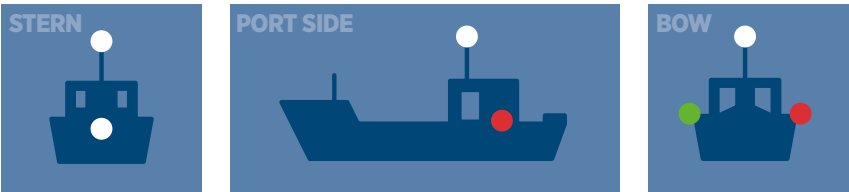
Power driven vessels underway

Vessels over 50m must have:



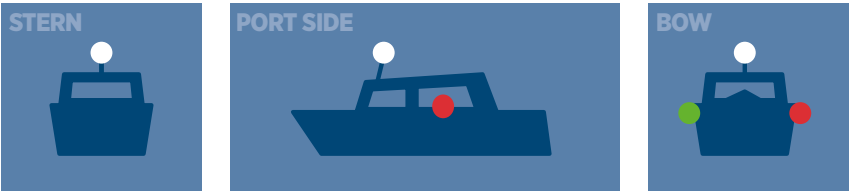
Masthead light - second masthead light aft and higher - sidelights - sternlight.

Vessels under 50m must have:



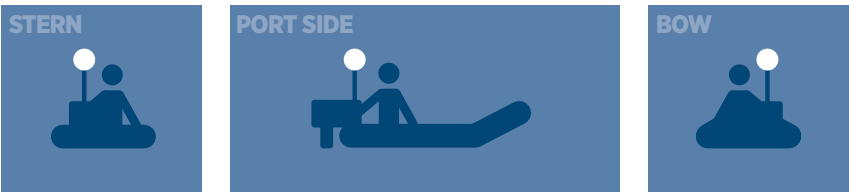
Masthead light - sidelights and sternlight.

Vessels under 12m must have:



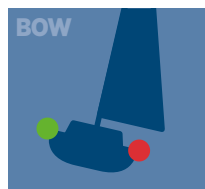
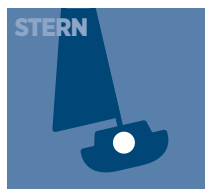
May show all-round white light (instead of masthead light and sternlight) + sidelights.

Vessels under 7m and speed under 7 knots:

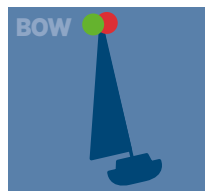
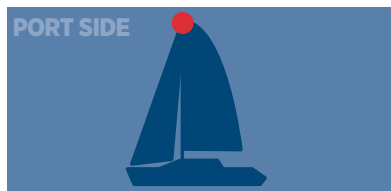
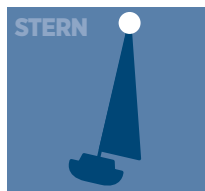


May show all round white light only.

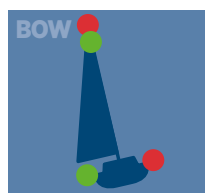
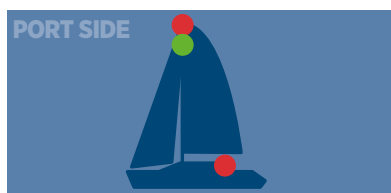
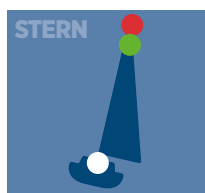
Vessels under sail



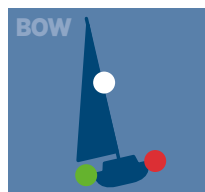
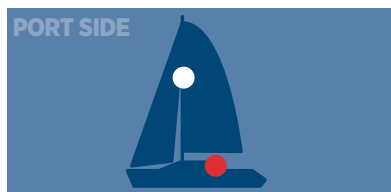
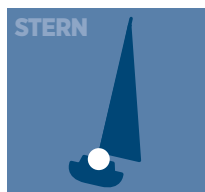
Sidelights and sternlights only - no masthead light.



Under 20m may have combined masthead lantern (red/green/white) with no other lights.



A yacht may carry an all-round red over green, plus side and stern lights (rare).



A sailing yacht when motor sailing must show the same lights.



Non powered vessels under 7m i.e. canoes, kayaks, paddleboards and rowing dinghies must show a white light or use a torch to indicate its presence.

Vessels at anchor



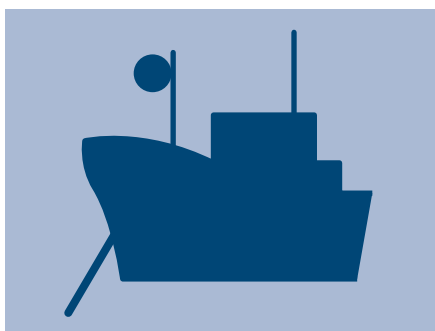
Under 50m

All round white light forward.



Over 50m

A second white light aft (lower than forward light).



By day

One ball.

Shipping channels

Give way to shipping

A moving prohibited zone has been established for large vessels over 500 tonnes underway in the navigation channel of Tauranga Harbour. This means that the skipper of any power boat, sail boat, paddle craft or other recreational or commercial vessel whether underway or at anchor are not allowed to navigate in the channel 500m in front of, and 50m each side of, large ships.

If the pilot vessel or patrol boat asks you to move from the shipping channels, you must move promptly.

Remember that large ships need plenty of room and will be travelling a lot faster than you think as they enter our harbours. This also means they cannot stop quickly.

Do not cross the bow of a large ship, they cannot see you. Keep your distance.

When fishing in the main Tauranga Harbour channel, allow plenty of time to move out of the way. Know the shipping movements of the day check out **www.port-tauranga.co.nz/Shipping-Information/Schedules**



A ship's blindspot can extend for many hundreds of metres.

Bar crossing

Crossing a bar is one of the riskiest things you'll ever do on a boat, no matter how experienced you are.

There are three types of bar crossings – dangerous, very dangerous and extremely dangerous.



Bay of Plenty Regional Council and Waikato Regional Council joined forces to produce five videos showing local bars and how to cross them safely. The videos include Bowentown, Kaituna and Maketu bars in the Bay of Plenty and Raglan and Tairua in the Waikato.

Watch them at **www.boprc.govt.nz/barcrossingvideos**

Bar crossing (continued)

Play it safe – it could save your life

- Check the weather within 12 hours of heading out
- Check the tide – always avoid low tide
- Talk to a local about the bar conditions
- Tie down any loose objects such as anchor and ropes
- Everyone must wear a lifejacket while crossing a bar
- Contact Coastguard on VHF immediately before and after you've successfully crossed
- Avoid ebb or falling tides (between high tide and low tide, when water flows away from the shore).



You can build your confidence of crossing bars by joining a bar crossing course.

Visit the Coastguard Boating website and join a course today

www.boatingeducation.org.nz/courses/38/bar-crossing/

The Whakatāne bar

The entrance to the Whakatāne Harbour can be difficult and caution should be taken during all bar crossings.

View the Whakatāne bar cam at

www.coastguardwhakatane.co.nz/whakatane-harbour-cam

Bar condition updates are broadcast on local radio station 1XX, along with marine forecast and sea conditions. 1XX broadcasts on 90.5FM and 1242AM, and at Ohope Beach on 92.9FM.

Bowentown heads, Tauranga Harbour

A bar cam at Bowentown can be viewed at **www.boprc.govt.nz/barcam**

Crossing the Bowentown bar is a whole lot safer thanks to some clever blue lights that have recently been installed on two existing beacons either side of the Bowentown bar. The lights are activated when it is deemed unsafe to cross.

Diving

The following is a list of rules and recommendations:

- Always dive in pairs and have an observer in the boat
- Do not dive in shipping lanes or areas of frequent traffic
- Agree to a dive plan, and then adhere to it
- Display the International Code A Flag from the dive boat
- Do not exceed 5 knots within 200 metres of a Code A flag.

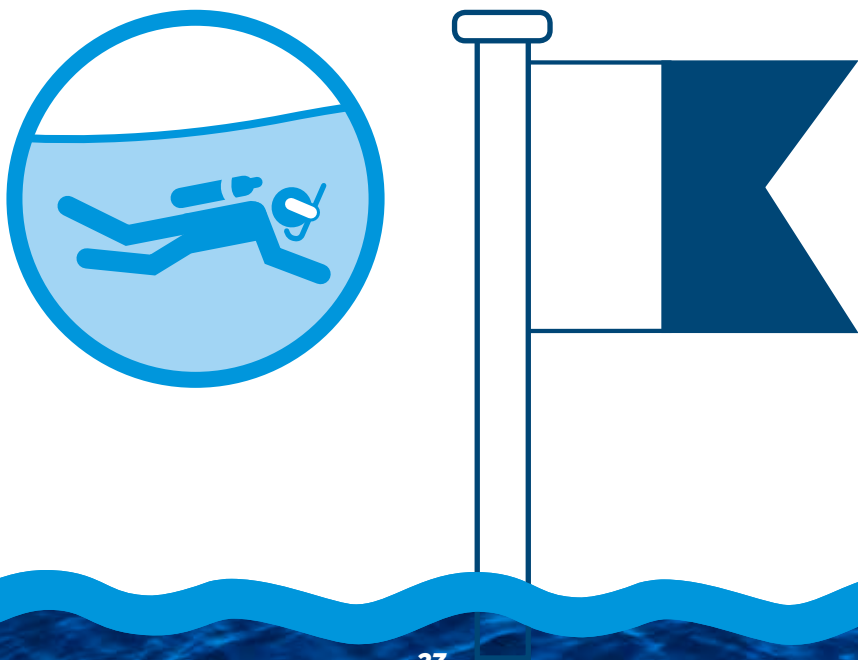
The Code A Flag means: “I have a diver down, keep well clear at slow speed”.

The dive flag must not be less than 600 mm by 600 mm in size and must be visible from a distance of 200 metres.

All craft must reduce speed to a maximum of five knots within 200 metres of a Code A Flag.

This flag may also be attached to a small marker buoy towed by a diver.

It may also be flown by craft escorting long distance swimmers.



Water skiing

It takes three to ski – you must have an observer when towing or skiing so they can communicate to the driver the actions of the person being towed. An observer must be 10 years old or over.

- Skiing from shore is only permitted within a designated ski access lane or ski reserved area.
- The skier must wear a lifejacket.
- Please consider the effect your wake may have on other craft.
- No water skiing after sunset or before sunrise.



Jet ski and other personal water craft

These machines are fast and exciting but need to be handled with care and attention.

Personal water craft (PWC) are power-driven vessels with a fully enclosed hull. A jet ski is an example of a PWC. Operators should be aware that regulations governing PWC are the same regulations that govern any power driven vessel.

PWC using Bay of Plenty waterways need to be registered with the Bay of Plenty Regional Council or other participating Regional Councils. **Registration is a one off fee, payable only online at www.at.govt.nz/harbourmaster.** Registration will also meet the requirements of Waikato, Auckland and Northland Regional Councils.

Operating a PWC at speed from the shore is only permitted within the designated PWC reserved areas in our harbours and lakes. At all other times the 5 knot rule applies. See the harbour and lake guides starting on page 59 for maps and more detail on where these areas are located.



Kayaks and paddleboards

The Bay of Plenty is a paddling paradise. Here are some simple tips to keep you safe when you head out on the water.

Kayaking

- The same lifejacket rules apply for kayaks as for vessels six metres and under. A correctly fitting lifejacket or buoyancy aid must be carried for every person on board and worn unless the skipper has assessed the risk and advised it is safe to not wear one. Although we recommend that you wear your lifejacket when underway, if not being worn they must be stowed so that they are at hand and immediately available.
- Make sure you have at least one form of communication that is waterproof such as a cell phone in a waterproof bag or a VHF radio.
- Wear suitable warm clothing.
- Carry a bailer or pump.
- Check the weather and tides before heading out.
- Let someone know where you are going and when you expect to be back.
- Kayak with mates.
- Be visible. Sticking reflective day glow or high visibility tape to your paddle blades is a good idea.
- Know your limitations.
- Talk to a local if you're paddling in a new area - contact the local canoe/kayak retailer or local Coastguard unit.
- Make sure your kayak is clearly marked with emergency contact details.



Paddling at night

Maritime rules require that as a minimum, kayakers must carry a torch to prevent collision. However, holding a torch may prevent you from paddling effectively and therefore being seen! Wearing a head torch allows your arms to be free to paddle. Or, mounting an all-round white light on your rear deck above head-height means you will be visible from all directions.

Paddleboarding

- Check the weather. It's vital to know what the wind is forecast to do during your paddleboarding adventure.
- Check the tides so you know what to expect during your time out on the water.
- Avoid offshore winds. These are the ones that blow you away from the shore. Plan your trip and launching site with this in mind.
- Paddle with a mate. It's more fun and safer with a friend or in a group.
- Carry at least one form of waterproof communications - this could be a VHF radio or cell phone in a waterproof bag.
- Learning - Take a lesson from a professional paddleboard instructor to learn good techniques early and gain maximum enjoyment from this sport.
- Safety - Avoid areas where there are lots of other boats, strong currents and dangerous rocks. Don't be afraid to adopt the 'safe position' (paddle from a kneeling position) to get back to the shore if you're finding it too hard or unstable, or there is too much wind.
- The same lifejacket rules apply for paddleboarding as for vessels 6m and under. A correctly fitting lifejacket or buoyancy aid must be carried for every person on board and worn unless the skipper has assessed the risk and advised it is safe to not wear one. Although we recommend that you wear your lifejacket when underway, if not being worn they must be stowed so that they are at hand and immediately available.

A leash should always be worn when paddleboarding on flat water and not be worn when paddleboarding in fast flowing rivers.

Stand up paddleboarders in the surf are exempt from carrying communications or carrying a lifejacket (or PFD) as long as the paddleboarder is leashed to the board.





Bridges

Tauranga Harbour bridges

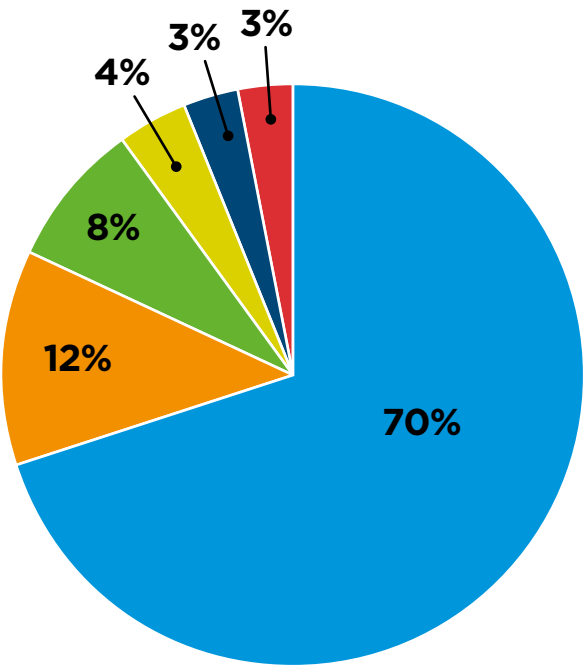
The Tauranga Harbour Bridge has a clearance height of nine metres above a spring tide at the marked navigation spans. This restricts the height of craft that can access the Tauranga wharves and city mooring area by travelling under the bridge.

The Matapihi rail bridge (above) has a clearance height of four metres above high water springs at the navigable spans.

Boating education

The graph below shows the role education plays in safe boating.

Rescued boaties' qualifications*



No qualification	Claimed experience in years
Commercial qualification	Non commercial qualification
Day skipper	Boatmaster

* Information taken from NZSAR annual report 2014-2015

Boating education courses

Not sure which course to take? Let us help you choose.

Coastguard Boating Education Theory courses

Day Skipper — An introductory theory course for those new to boating.

Boatmaster — A comprehensive course that teaches boaties the rules of the road at sea, lights, shapes, avoiding collisions and simple navigation.

Maritime VHF Radio — The minimum requirement for all users of marine VHF radio.

Certificate in Domestic Maritime Operations — is a commercial operator's licence allowing the holder to operate a commercial passenger or fishing vessel up to 12m within restricted limits. This is available through Coastguard Boating Education as a programme of study consisting of eight individual modules, combined with completion of the MNZ Training.

Record Book (TRB) as evidence of sea time and documenting the completion of a wide range of practical on-board tasks.

RYA Practical Power Boating courses

RYA Powerboat Level 1 — A practical course for beginners that covers an introduction to boat handling, launching, retrieving and safety.

RYA Powerboat Level 2 — This course provides you with the skills necessary to be a competent powerboat driver in your local area. It covers boat handling and seamanship skills, man overboard recovery, driving at planing speeds and the collision regulations.

RYA Personal Water Craft (PWC) — Jet skis. This course is for the complete beginner to boating but also suitable for those that have boating skills but have never ridden a jet ski before.



Sail cruising practical courses

RYA Start Yachting - For the complete beginner, an introduction to crewing on a yacht to see if you like it!

RYA Competent Crew - A great course covering all the basics of seamanship and helmsmanship so you are able to be a useful crew member on board a yacht.

RYA Day Skipper - Get ready to skipper your own yacht by day. This course covers all the practical skills you need to safely skipper a yacht in familiar waters by day.

These are just a few of the courses you can take to help make you a more competent boatie.

Check out the Coastguard Boating Education website for more information and to book your course **www.boatingeducation.org.nz**



Radio frequencies

Marine radio



VHF marine channels

*Note: Nowcasting is also available on 2019, 2020 and 2079 for four digit radios.

Marine radio frequencies

Tauranga marine radio frequencies	
Boat to boat	Ch. 06 and Ch. 08
International distress and calling frequency	Ch. 16
Maketū Coastguard	Ch. 01
Port of Tauranga Radio	Ch. 12
Tauranga Bridge Marina	Ch. 73
Tauranga Coastguard	Ch. 01 (24 hours) Ch. 19 and Ch. 79 (24 hour weather channel)
Waihī Beach	Ch. 07
Rotorua marine radio frequencies	
Channel 02 is the calling frequency (24 hours)	
Working frequencies are 06, 08 and 64 . Please use these vessel to vessel. Visitors to the area are welcome to use these services.	
Whakatāne marine radio frequencies	
Whakatāne	Ch. 18 and Ch. 60
Ōpōtiki	Ch. 18
Waihau Bay	Ch. 65

How to make a Voyage or Trip Report



Often called a TR, here is how to log a Trip Report with your local Coastguard using VHF Radio.

Listen to the station for approx. 10 seconds, check there is no-one else using the frequency.

1. Make a call using the VHF Channel of your local Coastguard station.
2. "Tauranga Coastguard, Tauranga Coastguard, Tauranga Coastguard, this is **YOUR VESSEL NAME AND CALL SIGN** for a Trip Report. Over."
3. Wait for Coastguard station to acknowledge you.
4. "We are departing **YOUR CURRENT LOCATION.**"
5. "We are heading to **YOUR DESTINATION** and our ETA is **TIME YOU EXPECT TO ARRIVE.**"
6. "We have **NUMBER OF PEOPLE ONBOARD** (i.e. 2 adults and 2 children). Over."
7. Wait for confirmation from Coastguard station that they have received your detail.
8. "Thank you Coastguard Radio, this is **YOUR VESSEL NAME.** Out/Clear."

Remember to cancel your TR when you have arrived safely.

Note: Failing to close a TR will NOT initiate a search. If you need assistance you must call for help.

How to make a radio distress call



Use only if you are in imminent danger and need immediate help!

Activate distress beacon if carried. Make sure everyone is wearing lifejackets. Switch radio to full power.

- 1.** VHF Ch 16 (or SSB 2182, 4125, 6215, 8291).
- 2. MAYDAY MAYDAY MAYDAY.**
- 3.** This is **YOUR VESSEL NAME** (THREE TIMES).
- 4.** Call sign **OF THE VESSEL** (ONCE).
- 5. MAYDAY VESSEL NAME AND CALL SIGN.**
- 6.** Vessel's latitude and longitude, or bearing and distance from known landmark.
- 7.** Nature of distress and assistance required.
- 8.** Any other information e.g. number of persons on board, description of vessel, liferaft or dinghy carried.
- 9. OVER.**
- 10.** Allow a short time for a reply. If no reply, repeat the distress call, working through all the distress frequencies on the radio. If contact is made with a shore station, tell them if you have activated your distress beacon and follow their instructions.





Weather and tides



Weather

Knowing the weather conditions can make all the difference to your day out on our harbours and lakes.

It is important to respect the weather and no matter what craft you are on, you should check the marine weather forecast and know the tide times before you head out.

Here are some helpful sources for marine weather forecasts in the Bay of Plenty.

24/7 marine wind and weather conditions via VHF Radio - **Bay of Plenty Ch. 79.**

Newer VHF Radios may have four digits. If so **please add 20 before new channels** e.g. - **79 becomes 2079.**



Useful weather websites

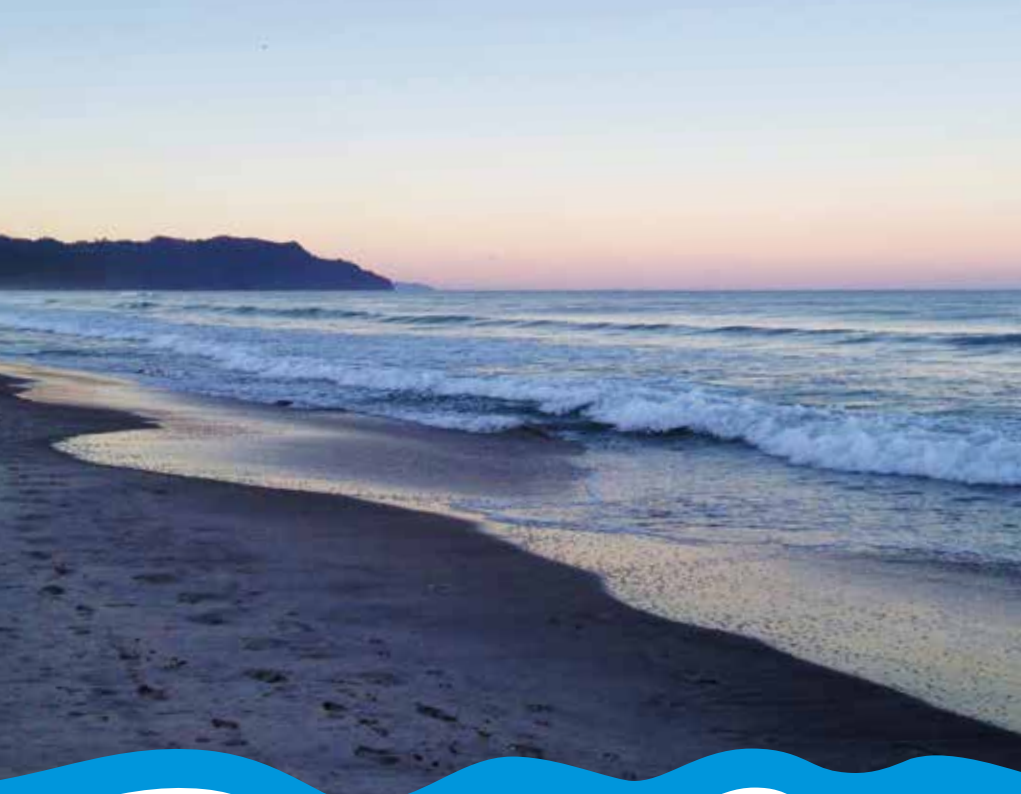
www.port-tauranga.co.nz/harbour-conditions/

www.metservice.co.nz

www.windguru.cz

www.buoyweather.com





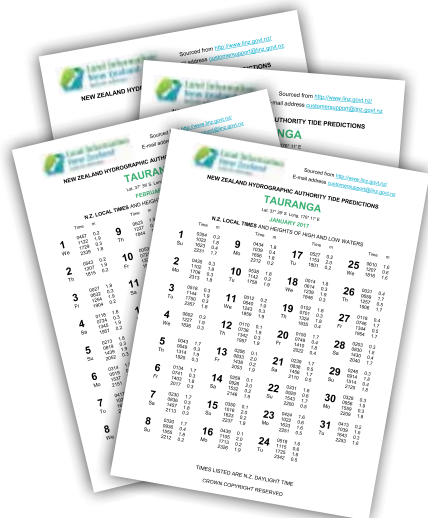
Tides

Tide tables can be found in many places; your local fishing shop, your local paper, Coastguard handbooks and of course on the web.

LINZ are responsible for New Zealand's hydrographic information (producing tide charts).

You can download tide charts for all areas from the LINZ website and for the whole year ahead.

www.linz.govt.nz





Pollution and the environment

Boat sewage

Avoid discharging any untreated sewage from your boat.

If you need to discharge sewage make sure you are underway, well offshore, in open waters and away from other boats. You must be:

- At least 2 kilometres away from shore and in water over five metres deep
- At least 500 metres away from any marine farm
- At least 500 metres away from a customary fishing reserve (mataitai)
- At least 200 metres from a marine reserve

Discharge of untreated sewage is not allowed anywhere in Tauranga Harbour or Ōhiwa Harbour.

Think before you flush. Use toilets on shore before you depart or fit a holding tank and use pump out facilities where provided.

If you think a boat is illegally discharging sewage or any other pollutants, phone our 24-hour Pollution Hotline on **0800 884 883**. Details of the boat name, description, photos/videos and the time and location is useful information to convey to our hotline team.

Overnight stays on vessels using moorings or anchorages

If you want to stay overnight on your boat it must be equipped with a sewage treatment system or holding tank, or have a portable toilet on board.

You can't stay for more than 5 nights on the boat unless all sewage has been pumped-out at a suitable facility or legal disposal of sewage has occurred.

Garbage disposal

Maritime New Zealand prohibits the disposal of most types of rubbish at sea and only some garbage, like food waste can be disposed of.

Food waste may be discharged as long as you are at least 12 nautical miles from the nearest land. If it is ground up so that particles are 25 mm or less in diameter, food waste may be discharged no less than three nautical miles from land.

All other rubbish must be contained and appropriately disposed of when back ashore.

Reduce, reuse and recycle to minimise waste and protect the environment you love.

Hull cleaning

Good hull maintenance is encouraged for all vessels in New Zealand and hauling out is the preferred option.

You must ensure that no contaminants i.e. marine pests or anti foul are discharged into the coastal environment during your cleaning process. All rubbish must be contained and appropriately disposed of.

Marine pests

Unwanted marine pests have been recorded in New Zealand waters.

They're easily spread through ballast water and hull fouling, threatening our fabulous underwater environments, seafood stocks and aquaculture industry. They can also cause costly and unsightly damage to boat equipment, wharves and other marine structures.

Stop the spread – protect your favourite fishing and diving spots by keeping your boat hull clean and anti-fouled.

- Keep your boat bottom and any niche areas clean (no more than light slime, all the time)
- Keep your anti-fouling paint fresh - manufacturers usually recommend replacement every 1-2 years
- Check your hull before you travel to a new area, every time
- If your boat is heavily fouled, haul it out.

Visit www.boprc.govt.nz/marinepests for more information and links to a hull cleaning guide.



Visiting a marina in the Bay of Plenty?

To prevent the spread of marine pests, Bay of Plenty marinas require visiting vessels to have been recently cleaned. **That means:**

- **Antifouled in the last six months**
- **Lifted and washed in the last month**

PROVE IT! Haul out and paint receipts - check with the marina what proof is required. Some high-risk vessels may be subject to additional marina requirements.





Oil spills

Any spills of oil or fuel from your boat should be dealt with immediately and cleaned up with special sorbent material. You can buy sorbent pads from most chandlers or marine stores. Any oil or oily waste should be disposed of properly at your local transfer station or by a waste contractor.

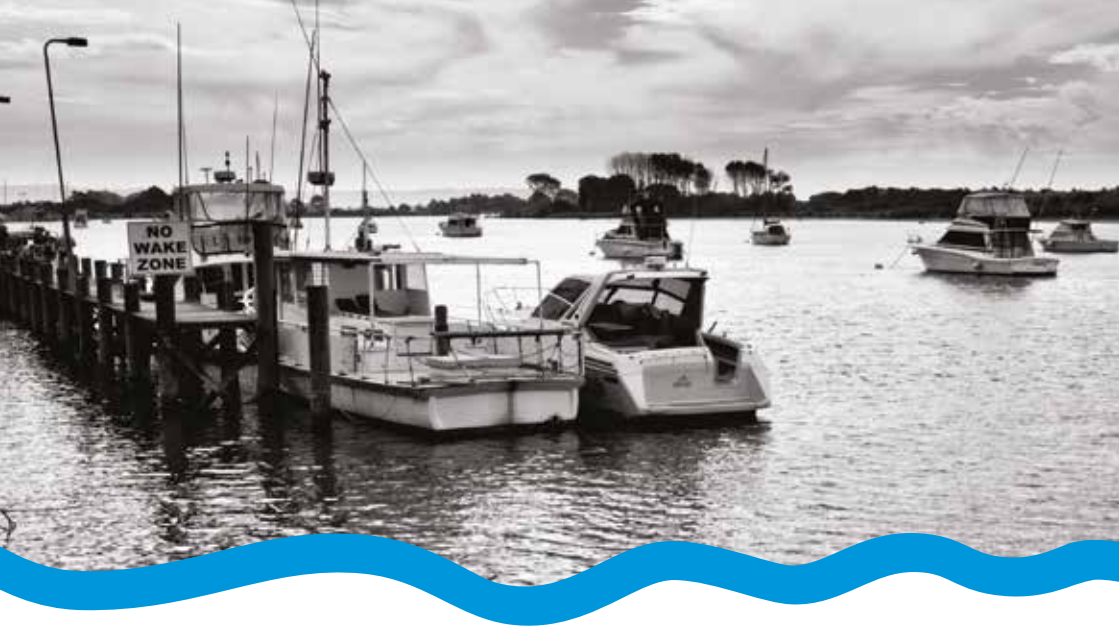
Remember to:

- Check your engine for leaking fuel or oil.
- Clean up any oil in the bilges before turning on the pump.
- Soak up any floating oil with sorbent pads. Keep a stash of these on your boat. You can use newspaper or paper towels in an emergency.
- If you have an automatic bilge pump you must keep the bilges clear of oil at all times. You can install a bilge water filter that will remove most contaminants.
- Never mix detergent with oily bilge water before pumping. Most detergents are also contaminants.
- Make sure you monitor the situation when refuelling and always aim to refuel at a fuel pump rather than transferring fuel to your boat in containers. Have absorbent pads available to catch any fuel spills.

Report any oil or fuel spills to our 24-hour Pollution Hotline on **0800 884 883**.



Moorings



You can either buy or rent a mooring in the Bay of Plenty. Bay of Plenty Regional Council administers the moorings under its Navigation Safety Bylaw 2017.

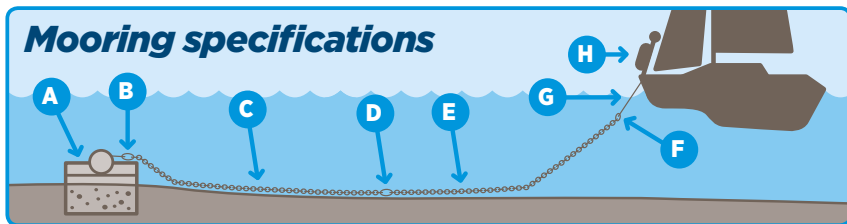
A few things to remember before deciding to buy or rent a mooring:

- All moorings are individually owned. The mooring holder holds a licence for that mooring which is boat specific and subject to compliance under clause 3.12 of the bylaw. There is an annual mooring licence fee.
- Every mooring must be inspected every two years to the Harbourmaster's specifications, by an approved inspector.
- Moorings can accommodate vessels up to 15m only. Vessels larger than 15m will require an engineered solution approved by a Naval Architect or similar professional. All vessels need to be approved for a particular mooring prior to moving onto this mooring – this is to ensure that the mooring block, chain and swing room etc. are suitable for that vessel.
- Boaties are not permitted to secure their boat to a mooring without permission of the owner.

For more information visit our website **www.boprc.govt.nz/moorings**
Here you can download a mooring enquiry form and email it to **moorings@boprc.govt.nz**

Alternatively, available moorings may be advertised on TradeMe, in the Waterline magazine **www.waterline.co.nz** and on location at boat clubs or on local notice boards.

Mooring specifications

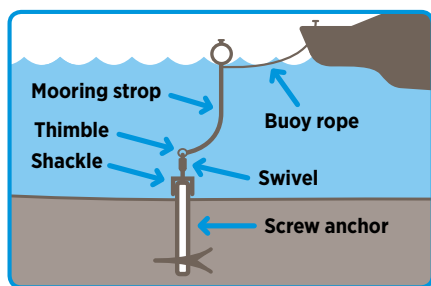


BLOCK ANCHORS							
Vessel (m)	A	B		C		D	
Length	Mooring block weight (air)	Shackle		Bottom chain		Shackle	
			Max 20% wear		Max 20% wear		Max 20% wear
≤ 7	1 T	32mm 5 T (SWL)	25.6 mm	5m x 32mm	25.6 mm	22mm 2 T (SWL)	17.6 mm
7.1 - 9	2 T	32mm 5 T (SWL)	25.6 mm	5m x 32mm	25.6 mm	22mm 2 T (SWL)	17.6 mm
9.1 - 12	2 T	38mm 7 T (SWL)	30.4 mm	5m x 38mm	30.4 mm	25mm 3 T (SWL)	20 mm
12.1 - 15	4 T	38mm 7 T (SWL)	30.4 mm	5m x 50mm	40 mm	28mm 3.7 T (SWL)	22.4 mm
>15	Subject to specific engineering assessment						
Vessel (m)	E		F		G		H
Length	Intermediate chain		Swivel		Headline		Buoy rope
		Max 20% wear		Max 20% wear			
≤ 7	16mm 1.5 x depth at high water 9 T (BL)	12.8 mm	22mm 5 T (SWL)	17.6 mm	Min 2.5m x 12mm chain 20-24mm rope 6 - 9 T (BL)		Min 12 mm
7.1 - 9	16mm 1.5 x depth at high water 9 T (BL)	12.8 mm	22mm 5 T (SWL)	17.6 mm	Min 2.5m x 16mm (galv) chain 24-32mm rope 9 - 15 T (BL)		Min 12 mm
9.1 - 12	16mm* 1.5 x depth at high water 9 - 12 T (BL)	12.8 mm	25mm 7 T (SWL)	20 mm	Min 2.5m x 16mm (galv) chain 24-32mm rope 9 - 15 T (BL)		Min 12 mm
12.1 - 15	24mm 1.5 x depth at high water 20 T (BL)	19.2 mm	28mm 9 T (SWL)	22.4 mm	16mm chain (galv) 32mm rope 15 T (BL)		Min 12 mm
>15	Subject to specific engineering assessment						

*9.1-12m vessels over 8 tonne require 20mm intermediate chain

SWL = Safe Working Load **BL** = Breaking Load **T** = Tonne

MOORING STROP SYSTEM							
Vessel length (m)	Anchor system	Swivel	Shackle	Thimble	Strop rating	Length of strop	Buoy rope
≤ 7	Screw anchor	22mm 5 T (SWL)	32mm 5 T (SWL)	Galvanised each end	12 T (BL)	MHWS x 1.5	Min 12mm
7.1-9	Screw anchor	22mm 5 T (SWL)	32mm 5 T (SWL)	Galvanised each end	12 T (BL)	MHWS x 1.5	Min 12mm
9.1-12	Screw anchor	25mm 7 T (SWL)	38mm 7 T (SWL)	Galvanised each end	20 T (BL)	MHWS x 1.5	Min 12mm
4.333	Screw anchor	28mm 9 T (SWL)	38mm 7 T (SWL)	Galvanised each end	20 T (BL)	MHWS x 1.5	Min 12mm
>15	Specified design						



SWL = Safe Working Load

BL = Breaking Load **T** = Tonne

Screw anchor specifications:

A standard screw anchor with 800mm diameter steel auger/plate at the end of a 6m long, 50 mm diameter shaft.

Notes:

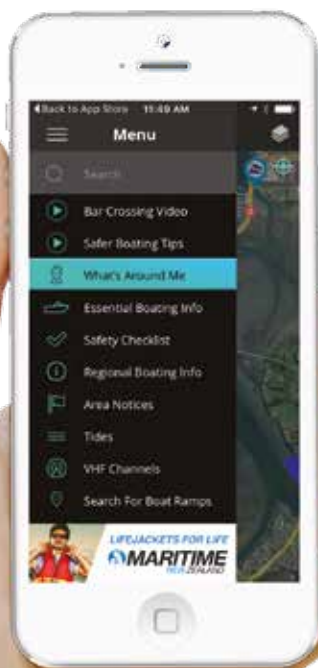
- The specifications are the minimum acceptable standards and can be exceeded if the owner wishes.
- Only as and when mooring components are due for replacement will they be required to be brought up to these specifications.
- Top chain or rope should be secured in the fairlead to prevent it jumping out or chafing. Chafing pennants are recommended.
- Any rope should be non-floating polyester UV or abrasion-resistant.
- Replacement of headline, buoy or float will be determined by visual degradation or damage.
- Mooring buoy must be foam-filled with a handle and clearly identified with a BOP Regional Council mooring tag. Ensure buoys are visible at high water.
- All components must have tested breaking strains. Proof coiled chains are recommended.
- The Mooring Strop System must meet Bay of Plenty Regional Council's minimum standard.
- Shackle pins must be wire seized or welded.



Boat ramps

Boat ramp rules

- Please ensure your vessel is loaded and prepared for launch prior to using the ramp.
- Do not wash down your vessel on the ramp.
- Do not leave rubbish on or around the ramp. Please use the bins provided.
- Please familiarize yourself with the rules and regulations for the area you intend using. There are information signs at most launching facilities.
- Please clear the ramp as quickly as possible.
- Please be courteous to other ramp users and offer assistance wherever possible.
- Power loading vessels onto or power driving off trailers is not permitted.
- Your local district or city council is responsible for maintenance of launching ramps. Refer to page 104 for contact numbers of local councils.



For more information on boat ramps in your area **download the MarineMate app** from Googleplay or the Apple App Store.



MarineMate

Tauranga Harbour

Small craft launching ramps

Area	Location	Material	Grade	Remarks
Katikati	Anzac Bay	Beach	Easy	All tides, soft sand.
	Pio's Beach	Concrete	Easy	All tides, private club ramp, narrow channel.
	Athenree	Concrete	Easy	Beach access only.
	Tanners Point	Concrete	Easy	Domed ramp, side load.
	Tuapiro Point			Beach access.
	Kauri Point			Jetty and beach access.
	Uretara Stream Beach Road	Concrete Concrete	Easy Easy	High water only. Domed ramp, side load.
Ōmokoroa/ Te Puna	Pahoia Reserve	Beach	Easy	Beach access only.
	Ōmokoroa Beach	Concrete	Moderate	Cross tide ramp.
	Ōmokoroa Beach	Concrete	Easy	Limited use.
	Station Road	Concrete	Easy	Long narrow ramp.
	Waitui Reserve	Concrete	Easy	Beach access only.
	Wairoa River	Concrete	Easy	Access to harbour at low water limited.
Otumoetai	Fergusson Park	Concrete	Moderate	Exposed to westerly wind, dries at low water.
	Kulim Park	Concrete	Moderate	Small yachts only, high tide only.
	Maxwell Road	Beach	Easy	Beach access only, high tide only.
Sulphur Point	Waikareao Estuary	Asphalt	Easy	Four lanes, pontoons.
	Waikareao Estuary	Concrete	Easy	Six lanes, pontoons.
	Cross Road	Concrete	Easy	Three lanes.
Tauranga	Strand Reclamation	Concrete	Steep	Exposed to easterly wind.
	6th Avenue Maungatapu	Concrete No Ramp	Easy Easy	From half tide only. Beach access only.
Mount Maunganui	Whareroa Ramp (Harbour Bridge)	Concrete	Moderate	Strong tidal flow across ramp, floating pontoon.
	Pilot Bay	Concrete	Easy	Two lanes, access shallow less than half tide.

Whakatāne and Eastern Bay of Plenty

Small craft launching ramps

Area	Location	Material	Grade	Remarks
Whakatāne	Muriwai Drive Trailer Park	Concrete, four lanes	Moderate	All tide access. Trailer park, 67 units and grass parking.
Ōhiwa Harbour	At end of Harbour Road	Concrete two lanes	Moderate	All tide access. Parking grassed area 60 units +.
	South of Pukeruru Point	Concrete	Easy	Small vessels, limited tidal use. Good parking.
	Port Ōhope	Concrete	Easy	Small craft two hours each side of high tide Limited parking.
	Otao Domain Harbour Road	Concrete and Metal	Easy	Limited access small vessels. Two ramps. Informal.
Thornton	Alongside Thornton Wharf	Concrete	Easy	Two lane. Plenty of parking, grassed area.
Ōpōtiki	Alongside Ōpōtiki Wharf	Concrete	Easy - Moderate	Two lane. Plenty of parking.

N.B. 1. All ramps are influenced to some degree by cross tidal flows.
 2. All eastern Bay of Plenty ports have bar entrances.

Rotorua lakes

Small craft launching ramps				
Lake	Location	Material	Grade	Remarks
Rotorua	Reem Street, Ngongataha	Concrete	Easy	Shallow, less than 1m.
	Beaumont Road, Ngongataha	Concrete	Easy	Shallow, less than 1m.
	Hamurana shops	Concrete	Easy	Shallow, less than 1m.
	Hamurana Springs	Concrete	Easy	Shallow, less than 1m.
	Ōhinemutu	Concrete	Easy	Shallow, less than 1m.
	Sulphur Point	Concrete	Easy	Two ramps, one sheltered.
	Hannahs Bay	Concrete	Easy	Exposed to westerly wind.
Rotoriti	Okawa Bay	Concrete	Easy	Sheltered.
	Ōhau Channel	Concrete	Easy	Two ramps, both sheltered.
	Otaramarae	Concrete	Easy	Two ramps, both sheltered.
	Gisborne Point	Concrete	Easy	Exposed to easterly wind.
	Hinehopu	Wood	Easy	Exposed to westerly wind.
Rotoroehu	Te Wairoa Bay	Concrete	Steep	Shallow, exposed to westerly wind.
	Okahu Point	Concrete	Easy	Sheltered.

Rotorua lakes

Small craft launching ramps

Lake	Location	Material	Grade	Remarks
Rotoma	Whangaroa Inlet (Merge Lodge)	Concrete	Moderate/ Steep	One concrete ramp and area for beach launching.
	Te Oneroa Bay (Matahi Spit)	Concrete	Easy	
Okataina	Tauranganui Bay		Easy	Long access to ramp, sudden drop off.
Okareka	Acacia Bay		Easy	One concrete ramp.
Tarawera	The Landing	Concrete	Easy	Exposed to North Easterly wind.
	Kariri Point (Boat Shed Bay)	Concrete	Easy	Sheltered, two ramps. One ramp has sudden drop off.
	Rangiuru Bay	Concrete	Easy	
	Te Karamea Bay	Sand	Easy	Limited parking.
Tikitapu	Ski Club	Concrete	Easy	Two ramps.
Rerewhakaiteu	Campsite	Concrete		Sheltered.
	Domain	Sand		Sheltered.



Tauranga Harbour guides

NOTE: Not to be used for navigational purposes



Tauranga Harbour

Latitude 37°39' S Longitude 176°11' E

Tauranga Harbour is a natural tidal harbour. It is protected from the Pacific Ocean by Matakana Island, which spans some 24 kilometres between the Katikati entrance at Bowentown and the larger Tauranga entrance at Mount Maunganui.

The Tauranga entrance is the shipping channel to the Port of Tauranga, New Zealand's largest export port. Shipping movements can take place at any time, day or night, so the channels leading to the main wharves must be kept clear at all times.

The harbour is a large tidal estuary, 200 square kilometres in area. It has a tidal range of between 1.0 metre (neap tide) and 2.0 metres (spring tide). Approximately 290,000,000 tonnes of water flow through the entrances for each tidal change. This tidal flow generates currents of up to five knots in the main entrance channel. Most shipping movements take place around slack water.

Harbour users

The Tauranga/Mount Maunganui area is a popular holiday resort for a wide age group. The safe, sheltered waters of the harbour are a major attraction to different user groups. Much of the harbour and its surrounding area retain an unspoiled beauty, which attracts more passive users.







Throughout the harbour there is an abundance of jetties, launching ramps, and ski lanes for small boat operators to use. Many reserve areas are adjacent to the harbour and where possible, boating facilities are provided. Please remember that most of the land adjacent to the harbour is privately owned, so you should not land without permission. During the summer season it is illegal to land on the forestry area of Matakana Island, except at designated ski areas or jetties.

Please respect and consider other users so everyone can use and enjoy our harbour.

What happens on land affects the sea

Find out about water quality, harbour health and how you can help care for Tauranga Harbour at www.boprc.govt.nz/taurangaharbour

MAP LEGEND

	Water Ski Access Lane Marker		Boat Ramp		Water Ski Access Lane
	Reserved Area Marker		Public Toilets		Water Ski Area
	Reserved Area Buoy		Water Ski Area		PWC Area
	Water Ski Access Lane Buoy		PWC Area		Mooring Area
	Speed Restriction: Max 5 Knots		Strong Current		Tauranga Pilotage Area





Tauranga Harbour - Tauranga Harbour Entrance and Pilot Bay 63



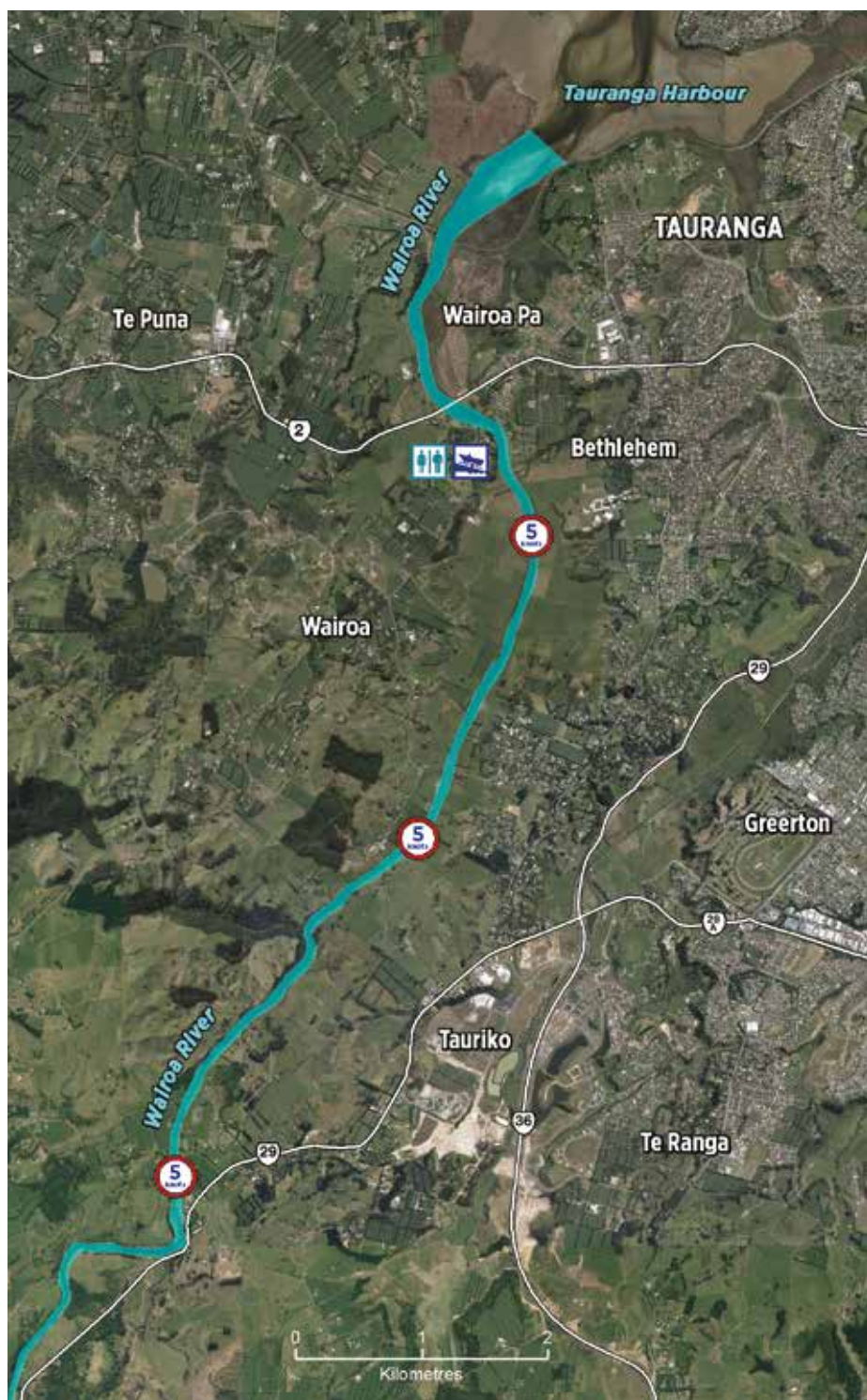




66 Tauranga Harbour - Ongare Point, Tanners Point to Shelly Bay and Pios Beach

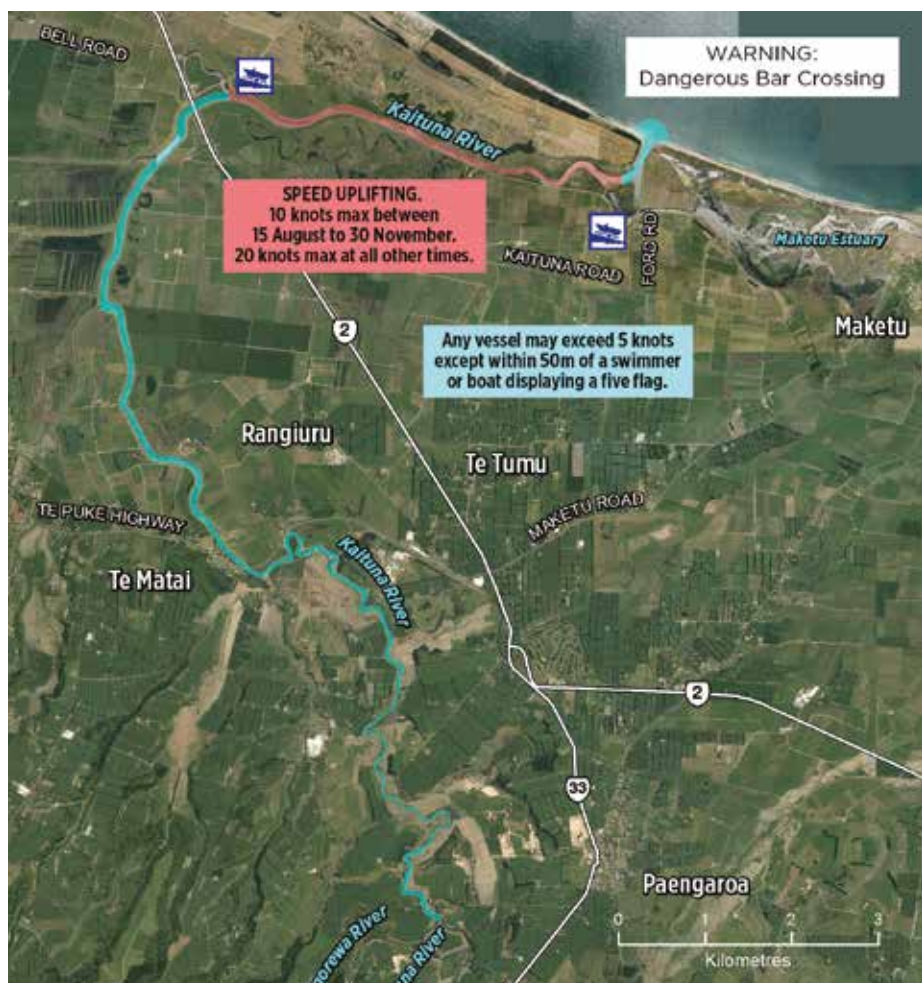








Tauranga - Papamoa Beach - Reserved Area -PWC





Rotorua Lakes guides

***Rotorua Lakes
guides***

NOTE: Not to be used for navigational purposes



Rotorua lakes

The Rotorua lakes provide opportunities for a wide range of recreational activities, including boating, fishing, swimming, kayaking and more active sports such as water skiing, jet skiing and power boating.

A number of commercial operators also use the lakes, providing charter boat hire and cruises. Recreational users undoubtedly make up the majority of users; visitors and day-trippers travelling locally, regionally and nationally to spend their leisure time at the lakes.

Health warning for algal blooms

Some of Rotorua's lakes carry health warnings, especially over summer. The Medical Officer of Health issues an official warning when Bay of Plenty Regional Council's testing detects high levels of cyanobacteria (blue-green algae), which can produce harmful toxins.

When that happens, the water is no longer safe to swim in or come into contact with. Sometimes an algae warning will only apply to a certain bay or part of the lake. It will be lifted when levels drop and the water is found to be free of toxins.

Health warnings are publicised over the radio and via road signs at the lake edge of affected bays. However, algal blooms can form over a matter of hours so there are not always warning signs in place.

People need to assess the situation before entering the water, even if there are no health warnings in place. If the water looks milky green, has a surface layer, or globules floating in it, play it safe and go elsewhere. You can check the current status of blue-green algal warnings in a lake or bay by calling Bay of Plenty Regional Council on **0800 884 880** or by visiting our website at **www.boprc.govt.nz/rotorualakes**

Prohibited Activity Untreated Sewage - Rule 36

You are prohibited from the dumping of untreated sewage and household wastes, and discharge of petroleum hydrocarbons in to any of our lakes.

It is a prohibited activity to discharge untreated sewage to water in a stream, river or lake, from any source, including a boat. This rule is in place to discourage and avoid the discharge of untreated sewage, petroleum hydrocarbons, and fly-tipping due to the adverse effects on the environment (including cumulative effects) that may be difficult to remedy. Clean-up costs of illegal rubbish dumping usually fall on the community. This activity is not acceptable to the wider community due to the risk of water and soil contamination, and concerns about the effects on human and animal health.



Freshwater pests

All of Rotorua's lakes are being managed to prevent pest fish such as koi carp and catfish establishing. Some lakes are free of all or several species of freshwater weeds. If pest fish or new weed establish in the Rotorua lakes, they are likely to degrade water quality, become a nuisance to lake users and escalate the decline in native freshwater plant communities.

Your boat can bring new freshwater pests into a lake!

A single fragment of weed can transfer the eggs of a pest fish or cause a new infestation of freshwater weeds. Skippers must inspect their boats (including propellers, anchor chains and trailers) when leaving a lake and before entering a new lake. Please remove all weeds, flush out jet units and wash your boat down if necessary. You have an important role to play in protecting the Rotorua lakes.

Weed cordons

Specifically designed weed cordons to prevent the spread of invasive freshwater weeds have been installed in some Rotorua lakes as a freshwater biosecurity tool. The cordons help protect those lakes from possible weed incursions that could be caused by boats and trailers that have travelled from other weed infested waterways.

The weed cordons are not to be confused with wash down facilities which clean weed off trailers and boats. Transportation of weed fragments on boats, trailers and fishing equipment is an offence under section 52 of the Biosecurity Act and can result in fines being imposed. The area of the cordon is marked with buoys and lit with port and starboard markers at the entrance/exit of the cordons.

Lake Rotoiti - Ohau Channel Diversion Wall

The Ohau Channel Diversion Wall was built to divert water from Lake Rotorua directly down the Kaituna River to improve water quality in Lake Rotoiti.

Okere Arm

The Okere Arm is restricted to 5 knots from the 5 knot buoys to the south of Namaste Point. Please observe the 5 knot speed limit from the yellow 5 knot buoys as you enter the Okere Arm.

Exclusion zone and channel

A 5 knot/50 metre wide channel on the western side of the diversion wall allows boat access between Lake Rotoiti and the Ohau Channel. This channel is marked with red conical buoys. An exclusion zone between the red conical buoys and the lake edge protects birdlife.



















Please do not enter this exclusion zone.

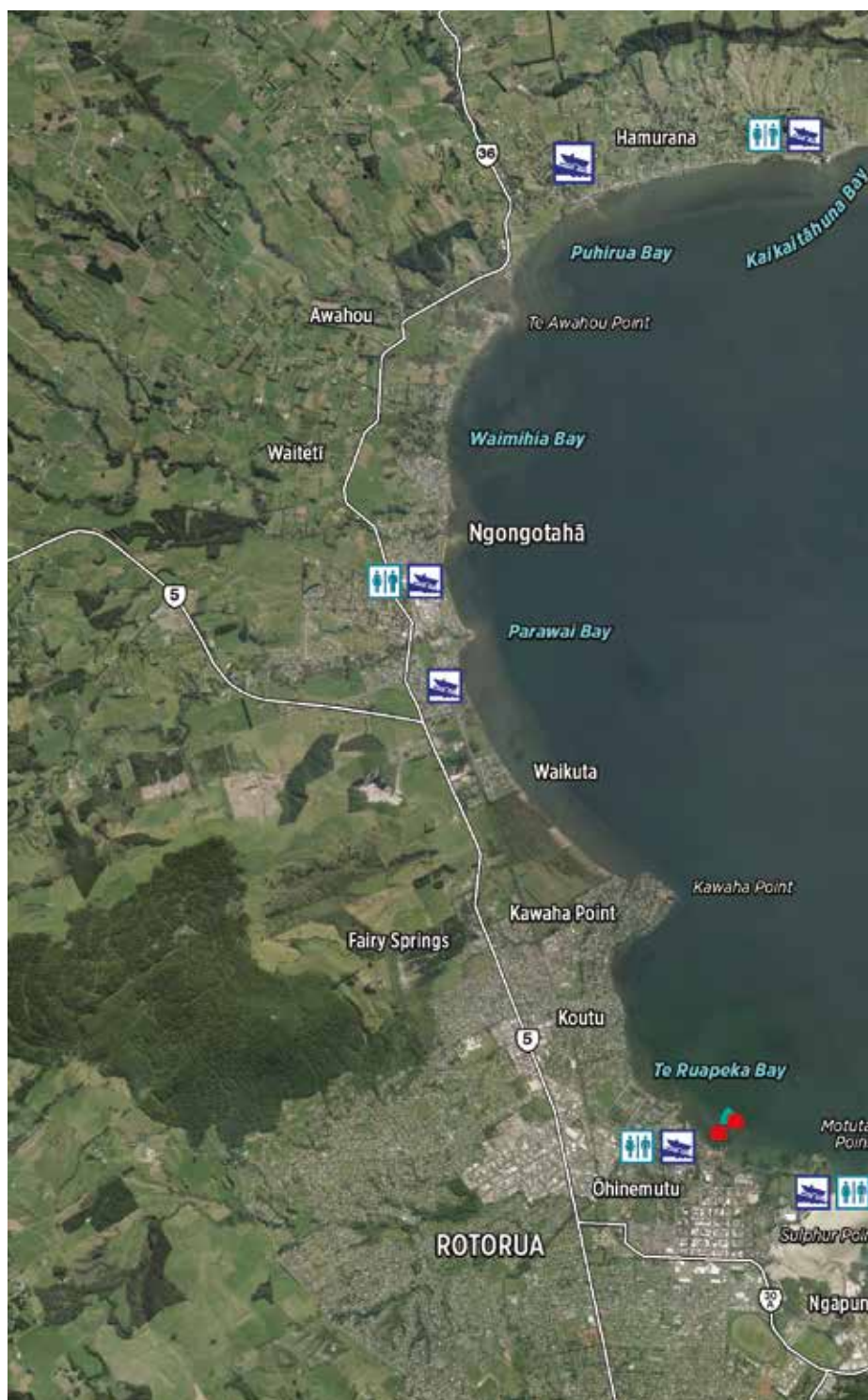
Waahi tapu - sacred sites

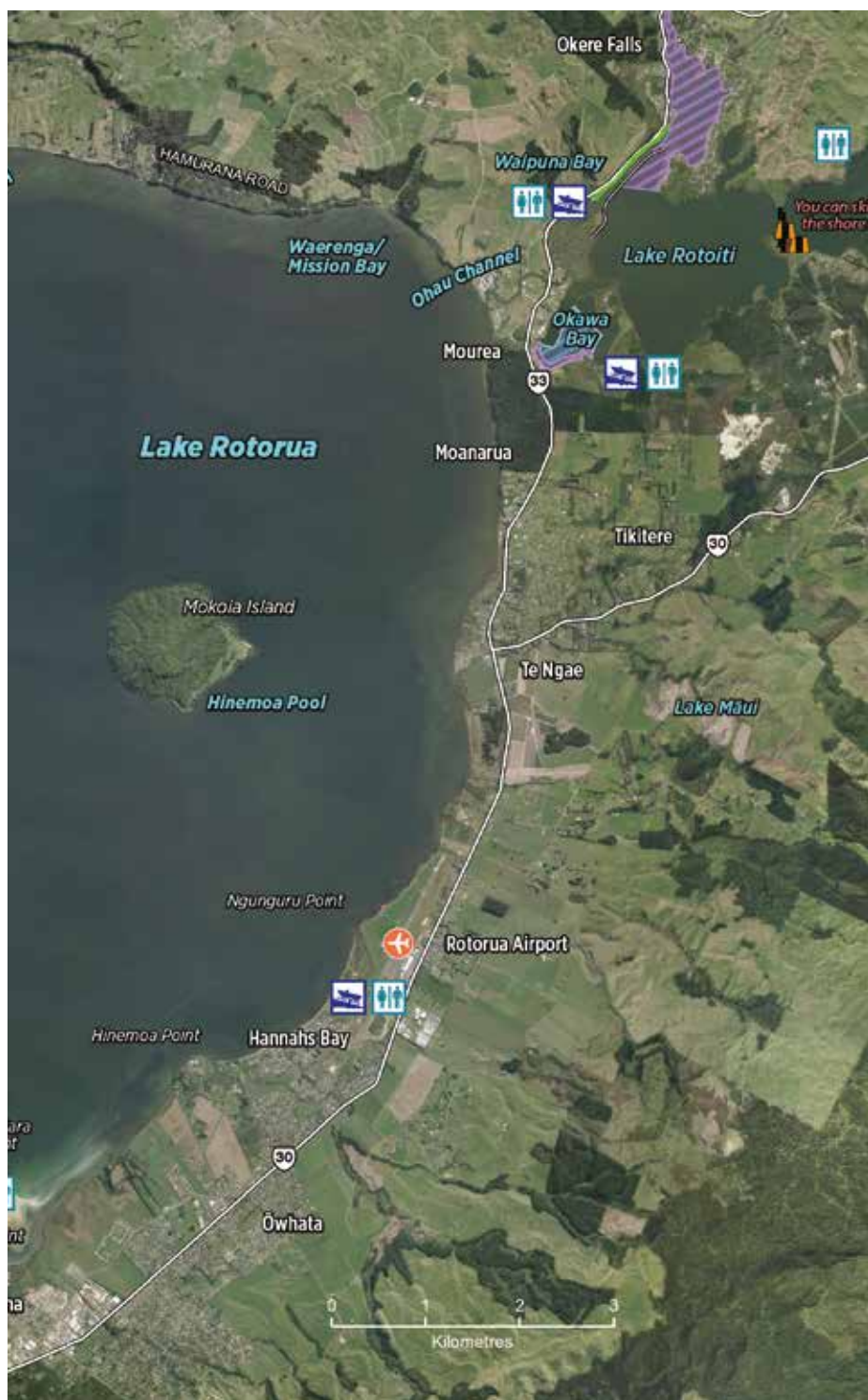
Waahi tapu are spiritually and culturally important places for Māori. Waahi tapu are linked to burial and pa sites, past battles or historical events. For Māori, these places help give meaning to their lives and tribal society, providing 'windows to the past'.

Please respect all waahi tapu around the lakes and do not remove any relics or items if discovered, instead notify the Police immediately.

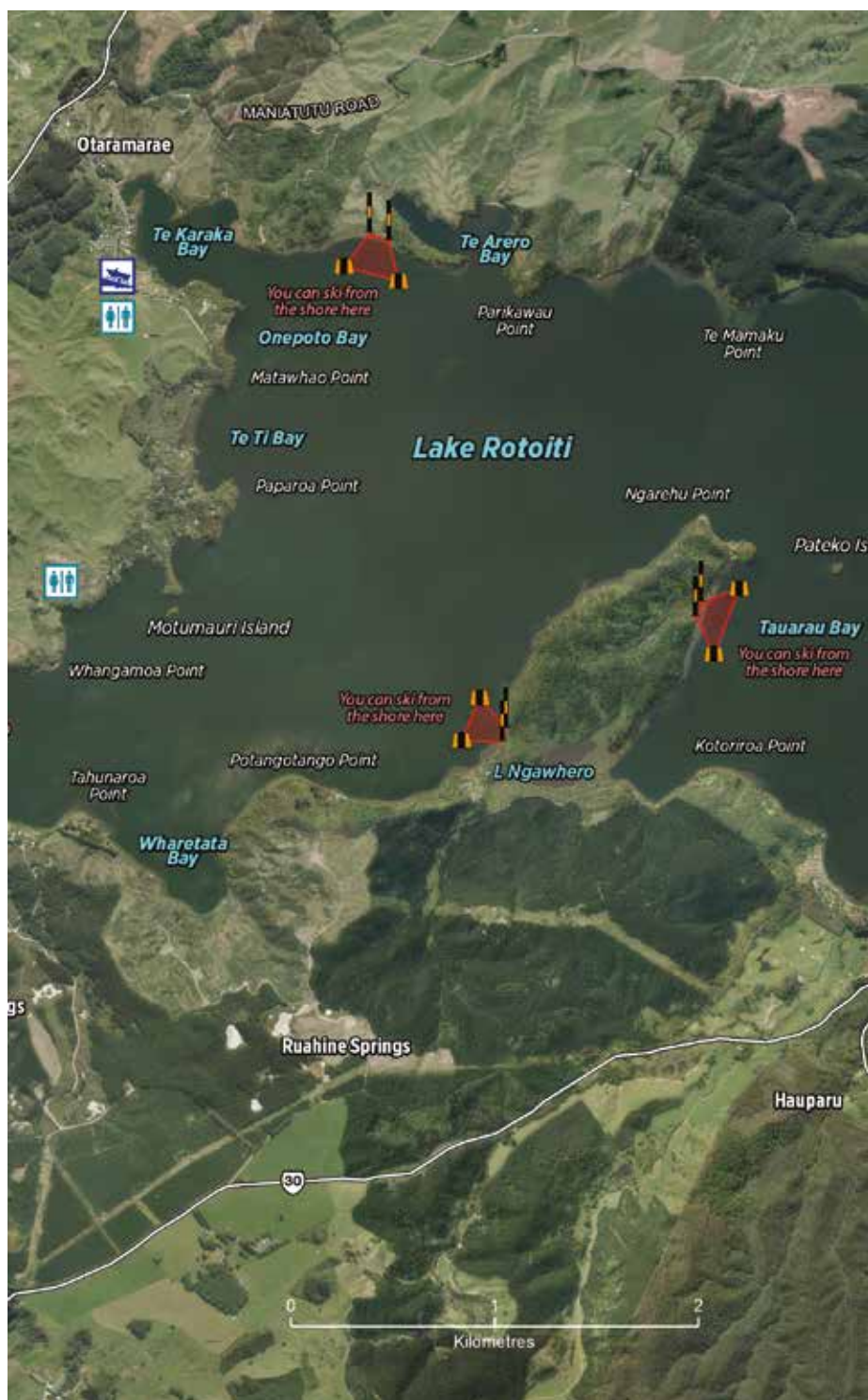
MAP LEGEND

	Water Ski Access Lane Marker		Boat Ramp		Water Ski Access Lane
	Reserved Area Marker		Public Toilets		Water Ski Area
	Reserved Area Buoy		Water Ski Area		PWC Area
	Water Ski Access Lane Buoy		PWC Area		Mooring Area
	No Wakeboarding		No PWC		No Motorised Vessels
	No Boating		No Water Skiing		Speed Restriction: Max 5 Knots

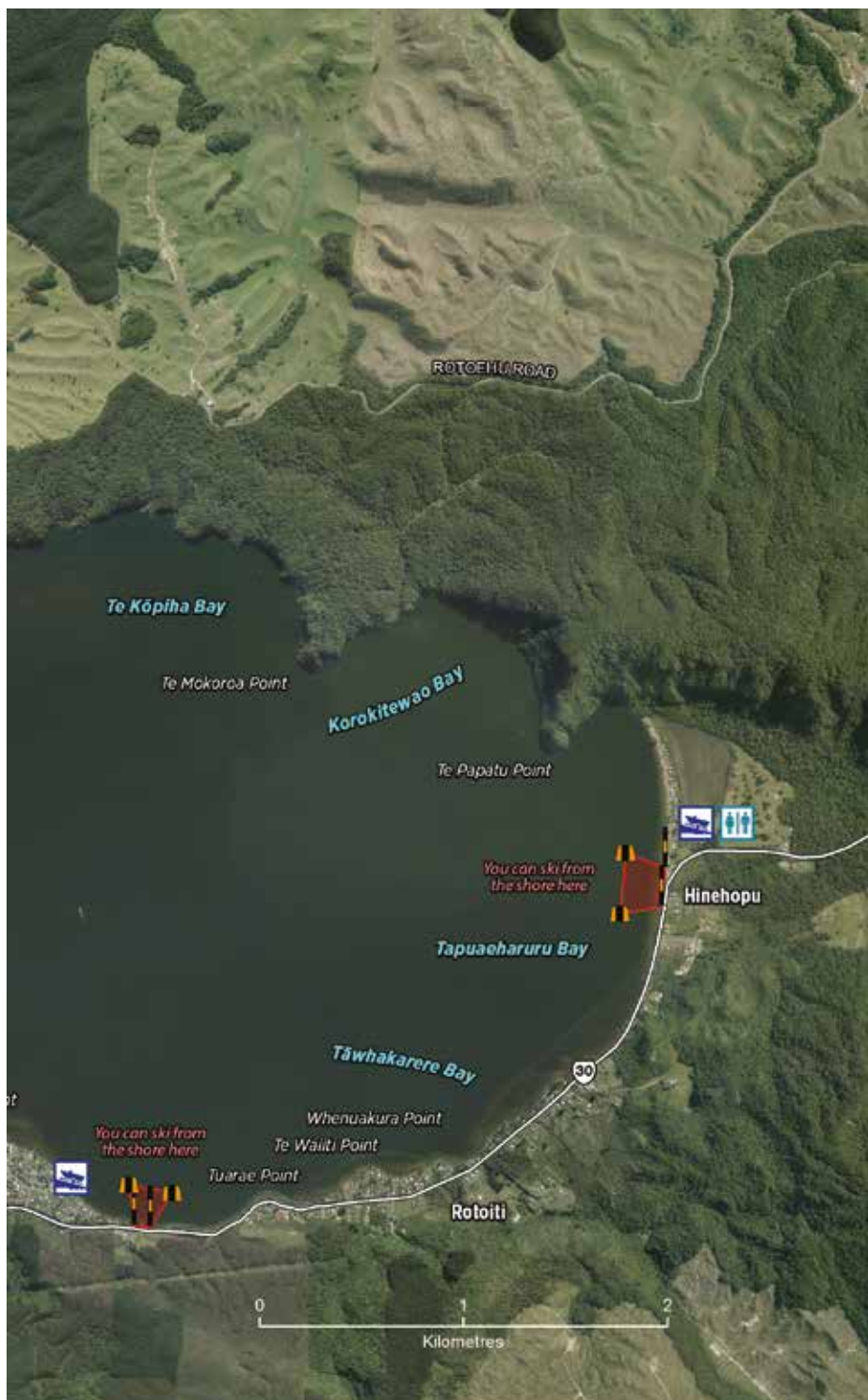


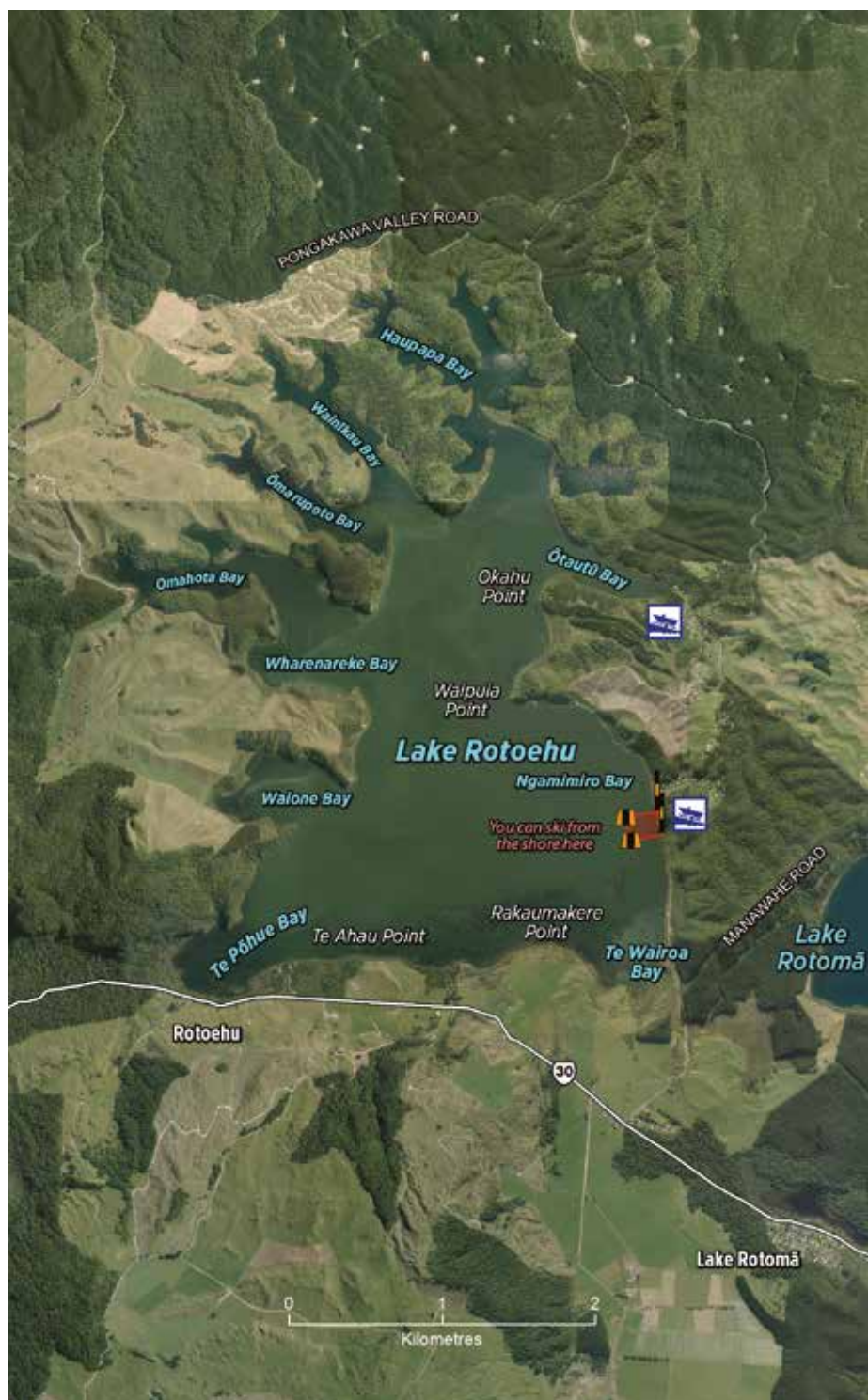




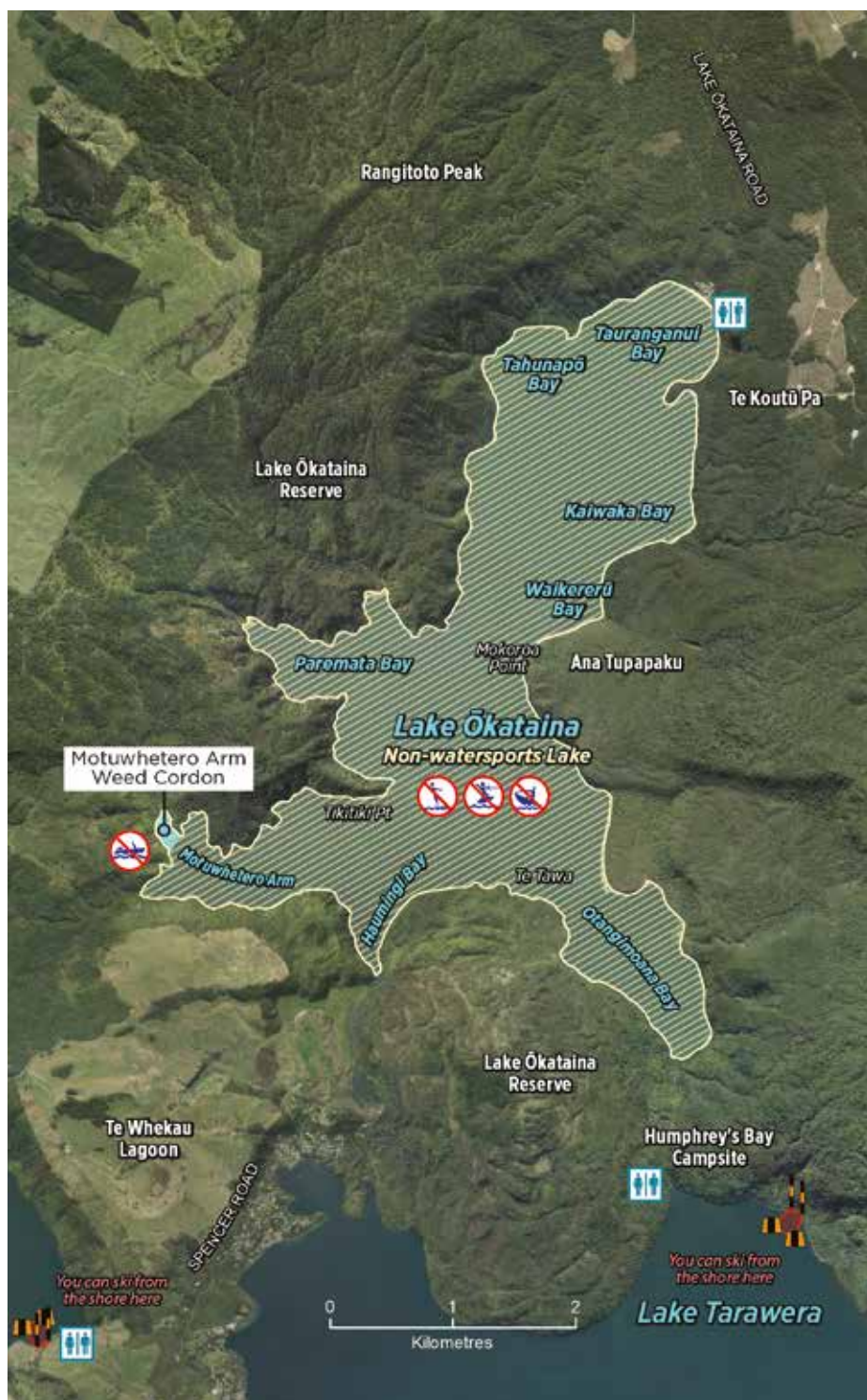


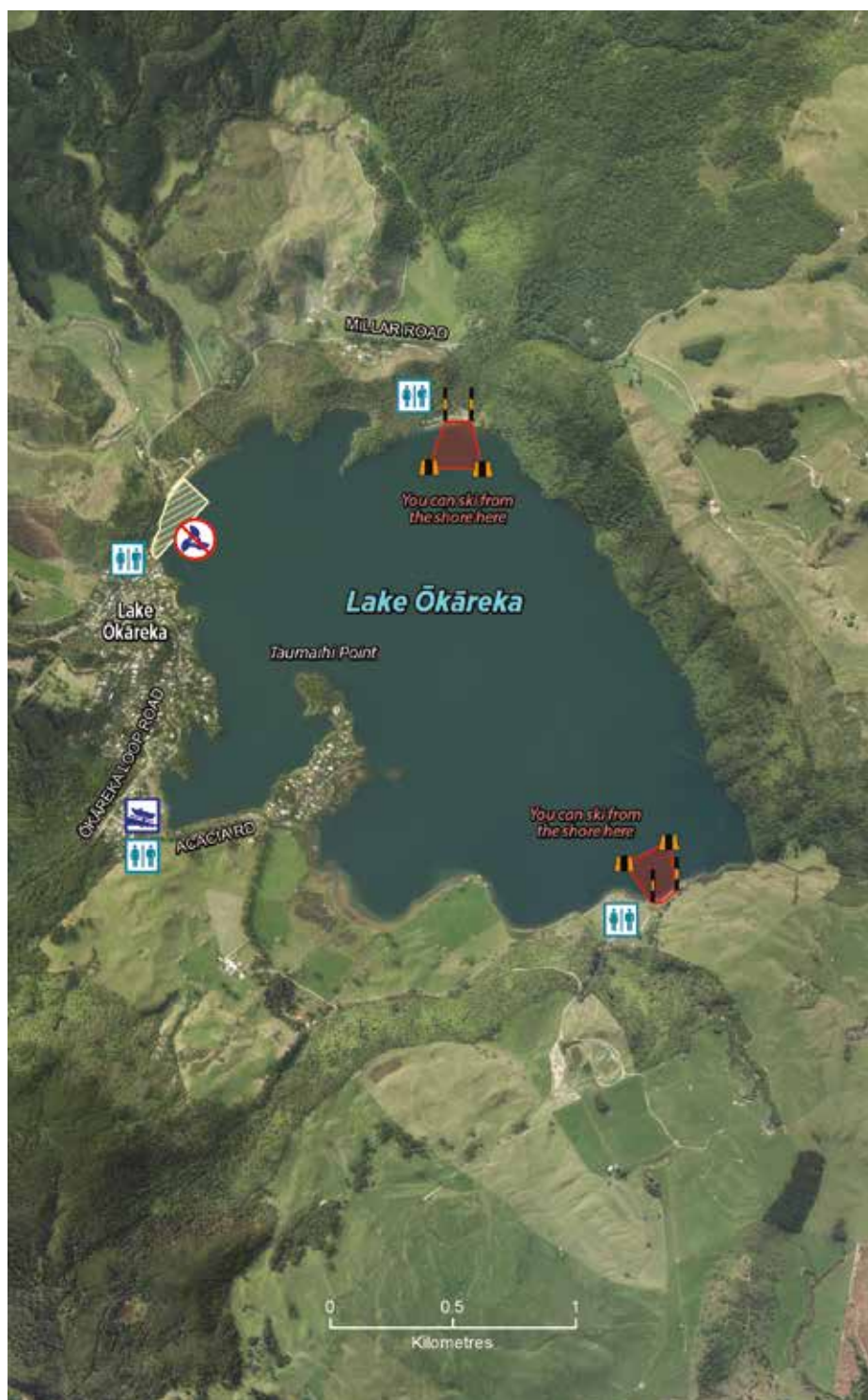


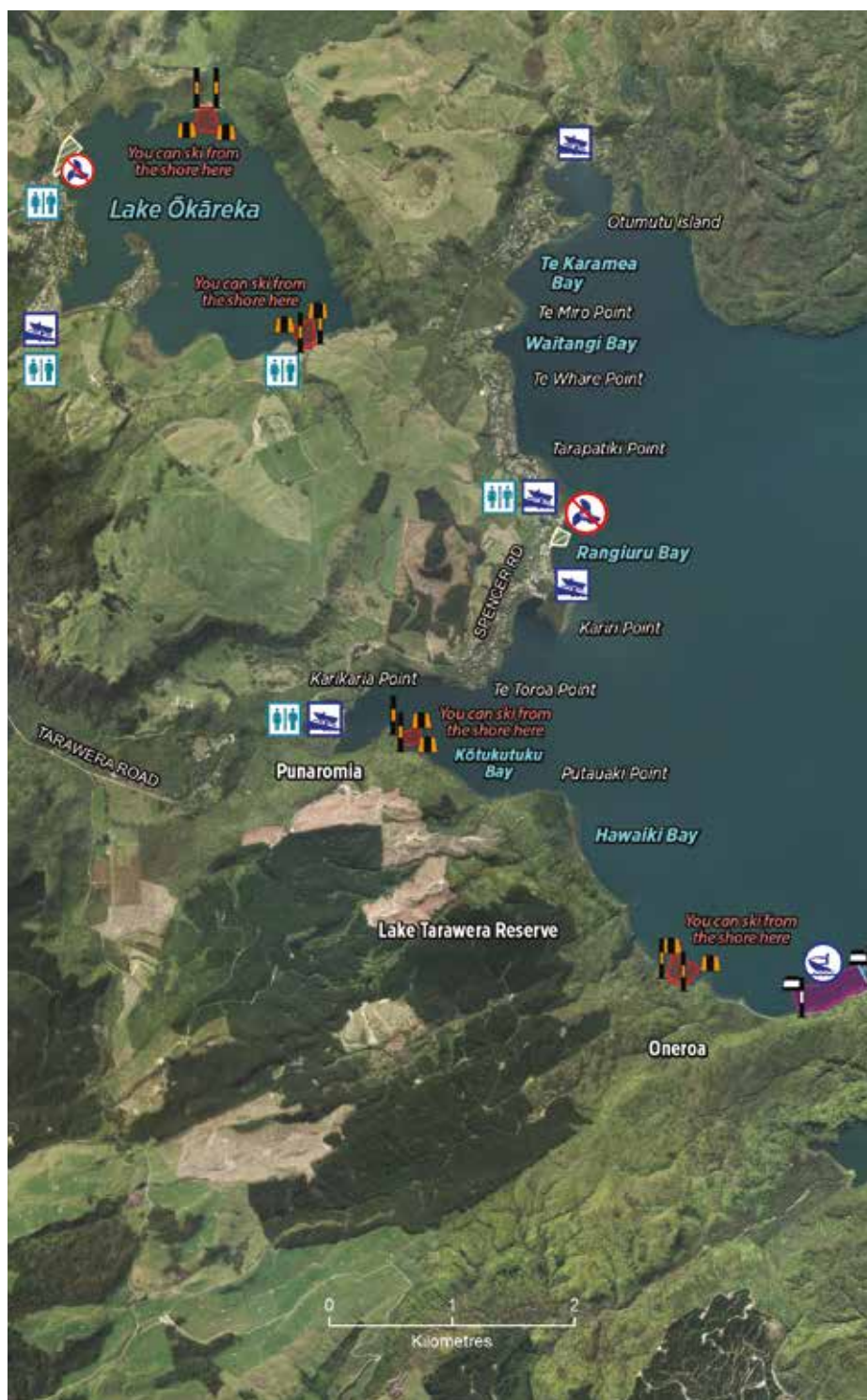


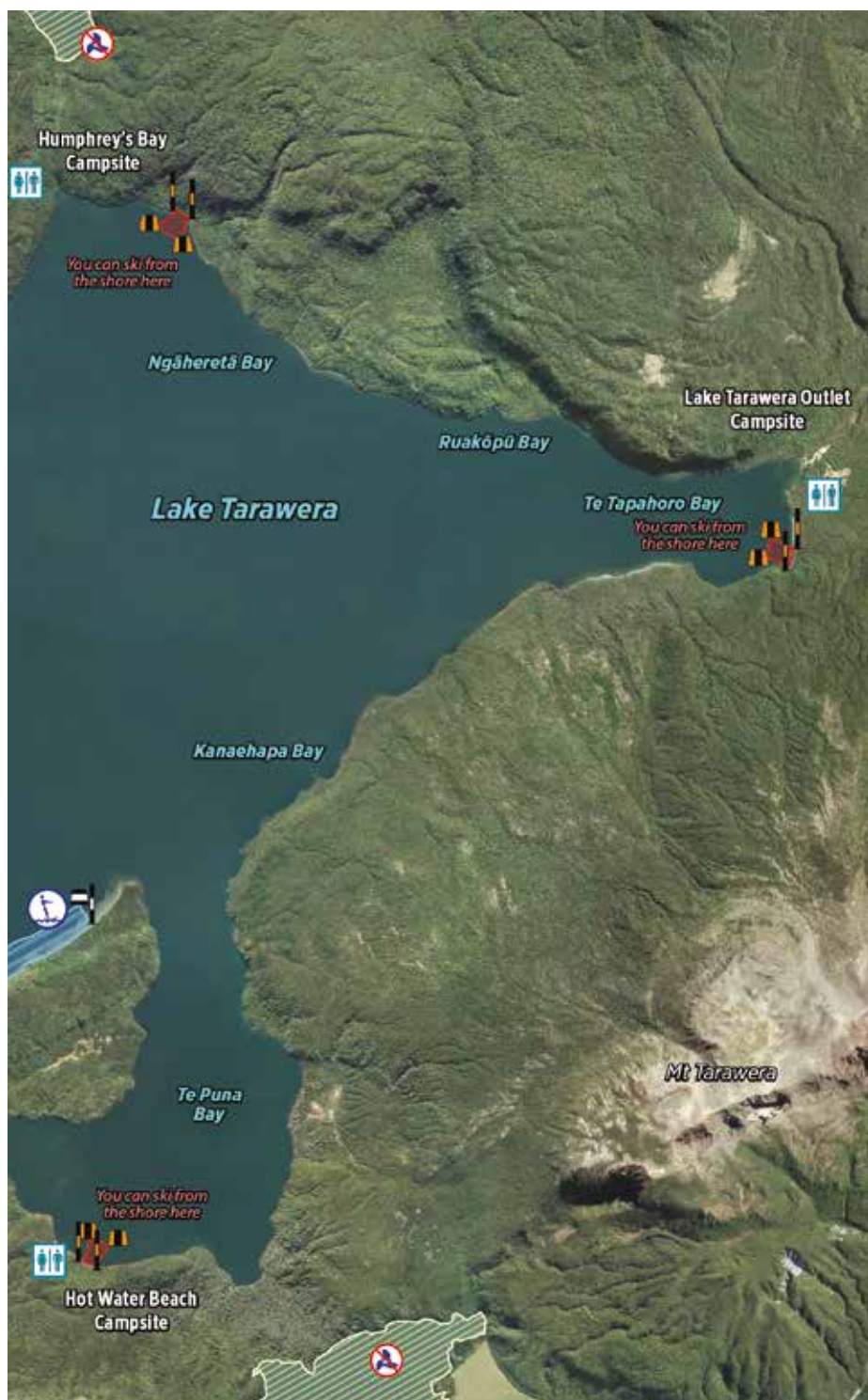




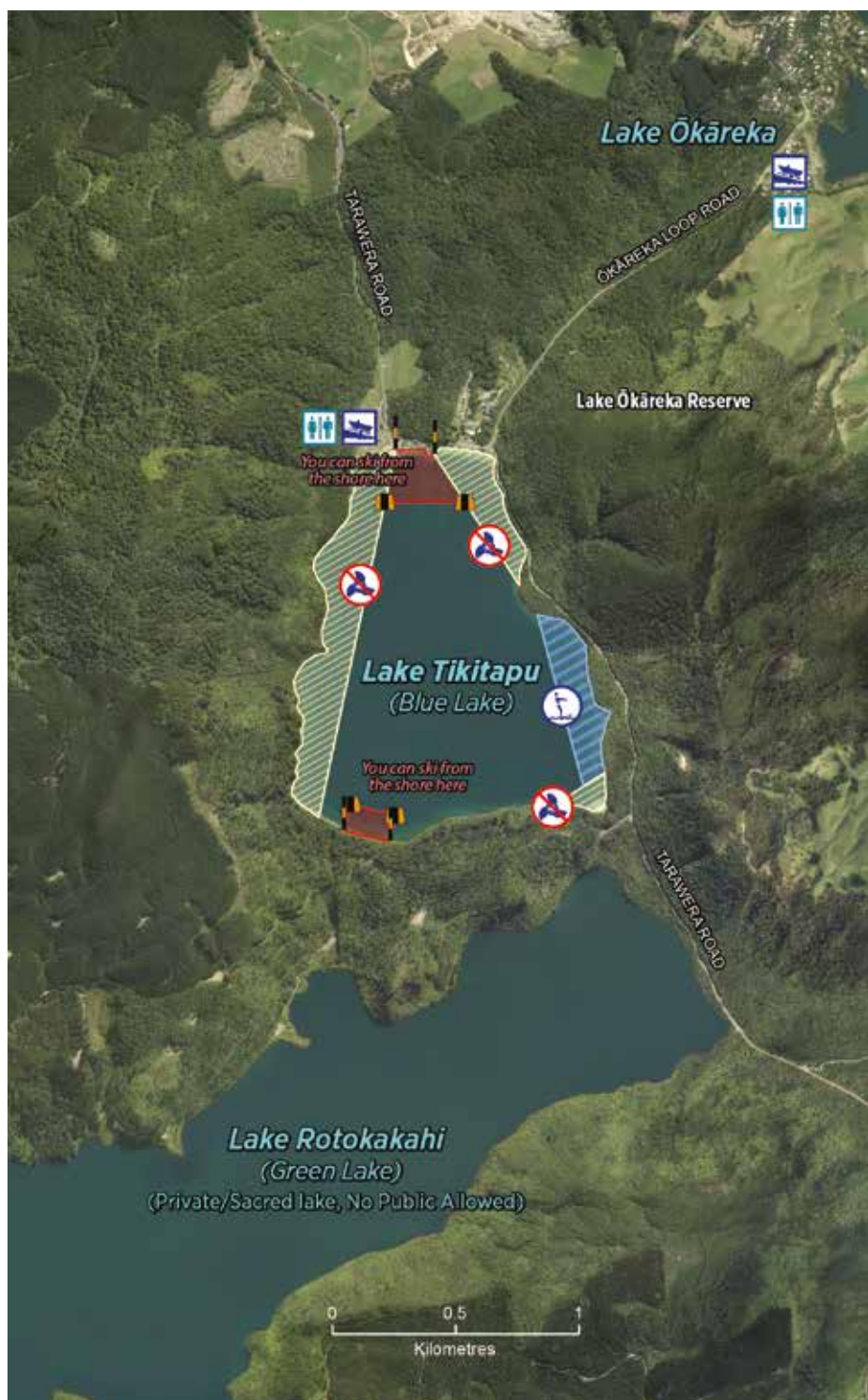


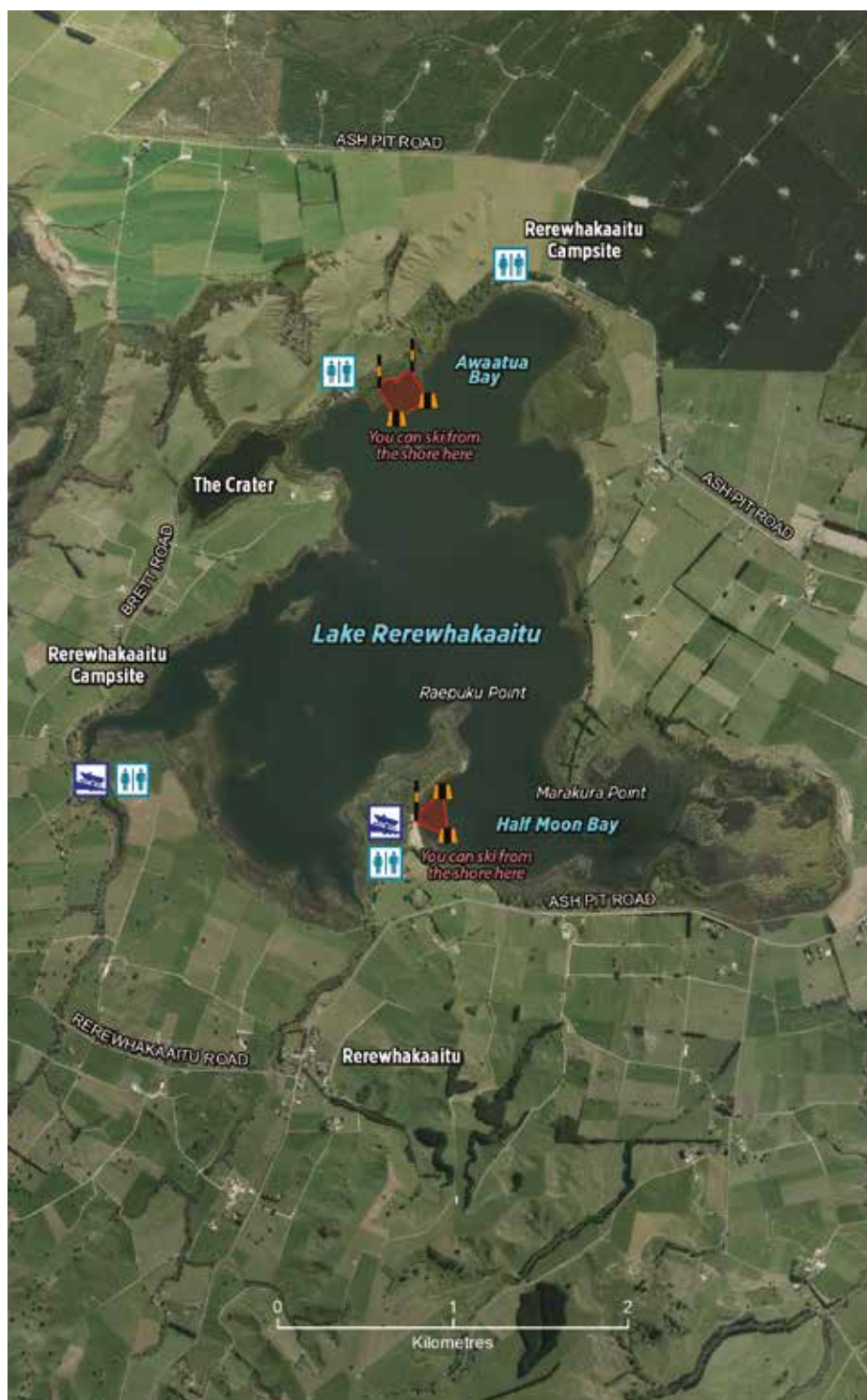














Whakatāne & Ōhiwa Harbour guides

***Whakatāne & Ōhiwa
Harbour guides***

NOTE: Not to be used for navigational purposes



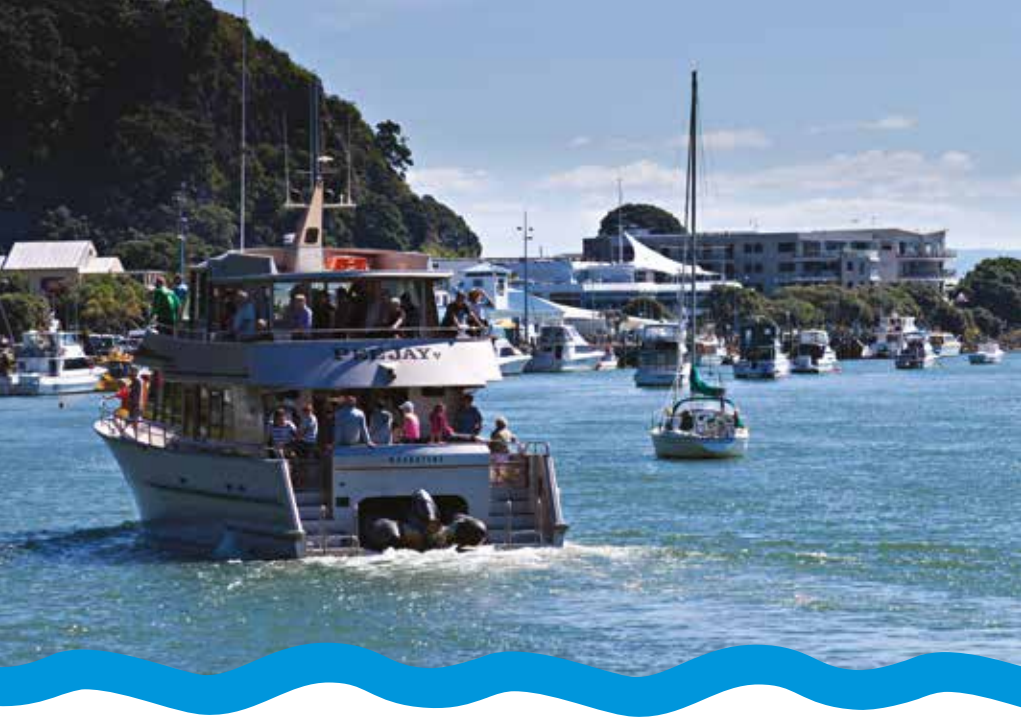
Whakatāne Harbour

Latitude 37°56'.296 S Longitude 177°00'.642 E

The Whakatāne Harbour is a river port primarily servicing a commercial and charter fishing fleet. Because it's so close to some fantastic fishing grounds, some 15,000 boaties use this access to the sea every year.

Just outside the river mouth is a Jet Ski/Personal Water Craft area as well as a Priority Surfing area. Refer to the map on page 95 to see exactly where these are.

The Whakatāne Volunteer Coastguard broadcasts the status of the Whakatāne bar daily along with periodic marine forecasts and outlooks on channel 18. They also operate a bar cam and you can check this out at **www.coastguardwhakatane.co.nz/whakatane-harbour-cam**



A daily update of tide times, marine forecast, outlook, sea and swell conditions is provided on a whiteboard at the boat ramp. Other safety information is also displayed. Please read this information before you leave.

Bar crossing recommendations

Safely crossing the bar is always the skipper's responsibility.

- **Workable** - Experienced boaters may safely cross practicing bar crossing procedures.
- **Workable with caution** - Small recreational craft should not attempt to cross. Experienced boaters in larger craft and commercial operators may safely cross practicing bar crossing procedures.
- **Unworkable** - Bar should not be crossed. If the bar is considered unworkable a red ball (day) or red all round light (night) is exhibited on the signal mast towards the river mouth.
- **Harbour is closed** - No traffic is permitted to enter or leave the harbour.

Always remember: if in doubt, don't go out.

All navigation within the harbour is restricted to a maximum speed of 5 knots.

Ōhiwa Harbour

Latitude 37°58'.796 S Longitude 177°09'.693 E

Ōhiwa Harbour lies 11km east of Whakatāne.

Before entering or exiting Ōhiwa Harbour, small boat operators should seek advice from regular users or physically take a look at the bar at low tide. The channels are naturally quite deep however there are numerous sandbanks within the harbour which mean boats must navigate with caution.

















Ōhiwa Harbour is a very popular recreational waterway. To help ensure this area can be shared safely some activities have been zoned. For example Personal Water Craft are not permitted within the majority of Ōhiwa Harbour. Check out the following maps and make sure you read signs at boat ramps before heading out.

Thornton (Rangitāiki) and Ōpōtiki (Waioeka-Otara)

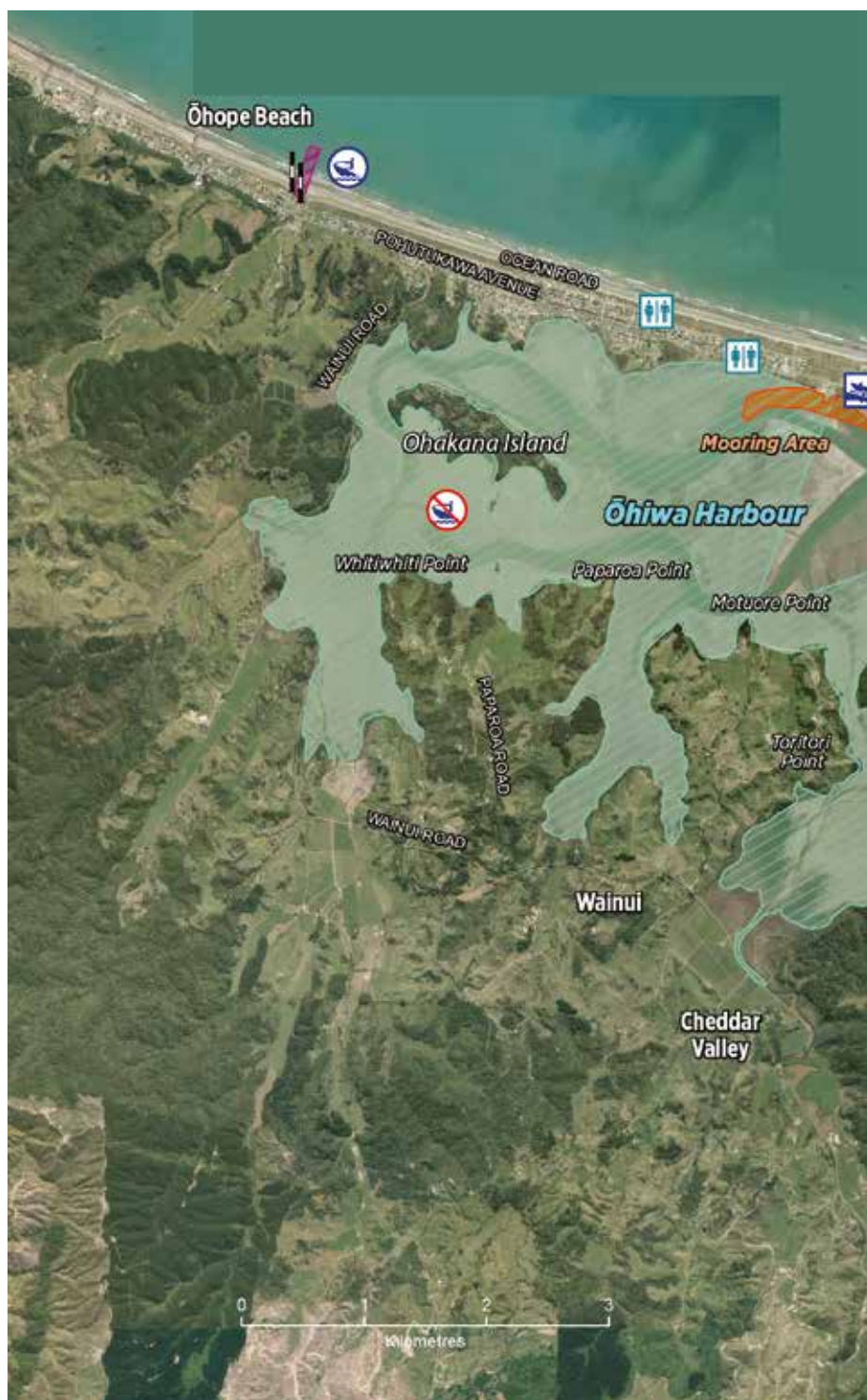
The entrances to these ports are river mouths and can be dangerous. It is difficult to provide accurate information about where the deeper water lies because of the shifting nature of the sand bars.

Remember: exercise extreme caution, seek local knowledge and cross towards the top of the tide. Facilities are limited at both ports. Small wharves next to the boat ramps should only be used to set down or pick up passengers or equipment.

MAP LEGEND

	Water Ski Access Lane Marker		Boat Ramp		PWC Area
	Reserved Area Marker		Public Toilets		Mooring Area
	Reserved Area Buoy		Water Ski Area		Water Ski Area
	Water Ski Access Lane Buoy		PWC Area		Swimming Area
	No PWC		Surfing Area		Wildlife Refuge
			Swimming Area		











Other helpful contacts

Other organisations are also working to care for our harbours, lakes and wildlife. **Here's what they do:**

Department of Conservation (DOC)

DOC looks after marine mammals and marine reserves.

Alert the Department of Conservation to a whale stranding, seal in distress or suspicious activity inside a marine reserve, by calling **0800 DOC HOT (362 468)**.

For general information on tramping, hunting, huts and campsites, or native animals please visit the DOC website on **www.doc.govt.nz**

Ministry for Primary Industries

Recreational fishing rules and limits

Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) provides a lot of free ways to check the fisheries rules. This includes a free text service, a free smartphone app, or visiting their website or offices.

Download the free smartphone app by texting the word 'app' to 9889. The app works even when you have no coverage.

Free text the name of the species you are fishing for (e.g. blue cod or paua) to 9889 and receive legal size and bag limit via return text.

Visit **www.mpi.govt.nz** for more information

Why recreational fishing rules matter

Fishing is one of New Zealand's most popular outdoor activities. To keep the fisheries sustainable MPI sets recreational fishing rules. By sticking to the rules and fishing responsibly, fishers help make sure that there will be fish today, tomorrow and for generations to come.

Poacher prevention

MPI is responsible for protecting local fisheries and stopping illegal activities such as poaching. To do this, MPI needs you to report any suspicious or illegal activity in your area.

If you see people acting illegally, taking more than their daily limit or undersized fish or selling or trading their catch, please report it. Any information provided stays completely confidential.

Fish & Game

Fish & Game are the statutory managers of trout fishing and game bird hunting in New Zealand. The Eastern Region includes the Rotorua Lakes which are a popular, world class trout fishery. Eleven of the thirteen lakes are stocked with thousands of trout raised at the Ngongotaha hatchery. The fishery is extensively monitored to ensure the best possible catch rate, fish size and angler satisfaction.

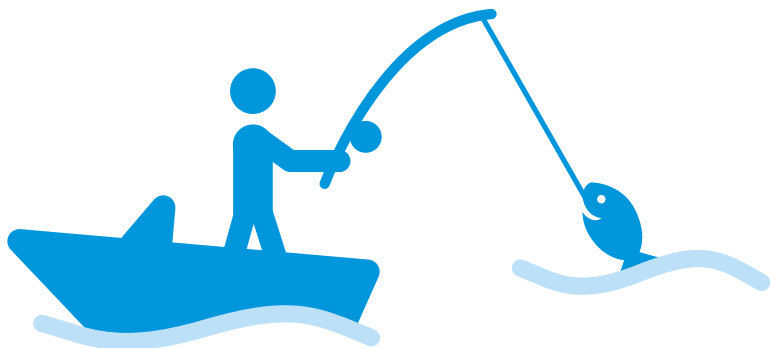


You are likely to encounter Fish & Game rangers either on the water or at boat ramps, where they'll check your catch and chat about your fishing and the 'rules & regs'. Rangers are always happy to provide a tip or two and let you know where the fish are biting, so why not quiz them for a little advice?

Remember too, slow moving boats are likely to be trolling lines and although they're usually at depth, they may extend 100 metres behind the craft – so it's a good idea to cross well astern to avoid tangling your prop.

For additional information contact Fish & Game's Eastern Region, 1130 Paradise Valley Rd, Ngongotaha, Rotorua Tel 07 357 5501. Or visit **www.eastern.fishandgame.org.nz**

Report poaching, suspicious or illegal activity by calling 0800 4 POACHER (0800 476 224).





Coastguard

A charity, run by volunteers, dedicated to saving lives at sea. They have units placed along New Zealand's coastline and major lakes and rivers. They are manned by volunteers who dedicate their time to saving lives. Coastguard units consist of vessel crew, communications volunteers, air patrols, incident managers and essential support crew.

“I’ve heard of Coastguard membership – what is that?”

Coastguard membership is for boaties. It functions rather like an automobile breakdown service, entitling you to free mechanical assistance.

Tauranga Coastguard - **Ch. 01**

Maketū Coastguard - **Ch. 01**

Waihi Coastguard - **Ch. 07**

Rotorua Coastguard - **Ch. 02**

Whakatāne & Ōpōtiki Coastguard - **Ch. 18**

Find out more by visiting their website **www.coastguard.nz/membership**

Maritime New Zealand

Maritime NZ is the national regulatory, compliance and response agency for the safety, security and environmental protection of coastal and inland waterways. We have three key roles:

Regulation and compliance: We license and certify seafarers and commercial operations, educate the maritime community, audit operators and service providers, investigate incidents and enforce the regulations.

Maintain NZ coastal navigation aids: The national maritime distress and safety radio service and an emergency locator beacon detection network for land, sea and air.

Response to incidents: We provide a national land, sea and air search and rescue coordination service. We also manage the development and improvement of national maritime incident and oil spill response capability, and lead New Zealand's responses to significant maritime incidents and emergencies, including oil spills.

Visit **www.maritimenz.govt.nz**

Port of Tauranga

Shipping and cruise ship schedules

The Port of Tauranga website has all the information you need on Tauranga's shipping and cruise ship comings and goings. Check out their website for up to date schedules **www.port-tauranga.co.nz/home**

Marinas

Need a place to berth your boat in Tauranga?

Tauranga Bridge Marina - 07 575 8264 VHF CH 73

Marina berths range from 10.5 to 37.0 metres. Limited multihull berths are also available. Rental berths are available both short and long term. Visit **www.marina.co.nz**

Tauranga/Sulphur Point Marina - 07 578 8747

For a comprehensive list of marine services, electronics and boating equipment suppliers in Tauranga check out Tauranga Marine Industry Association's website **www.tmia.co.nz**

Marina visitors may need proof of a recently cleaned or anti-fouled hull. Check with the marina you're planning to visit before you leave home.



District and City Councils boat ramp and jetty management

Tauranga City, Western Bay of Plenty District, Whakatāne District and Rotorua Lakes Councils all look after public structures on land.

They provide facilities such as boats ramps and jetties, give approvals for land-based events such as triathlons on beaches and reserves, and they manage vehicles on beaches.

Remember, the Police regulate dangerous behaviour and illegal vehicle use (like speeding, drink driving, licences) on beaches as well as on our roads.

Tauranga City Council - 07 577 7000

Western Bay of Plenty District Council - 07 571 8008

Whakatāne District Council - 07 306 0500

Rotorua Lakes Council - 07 348 4199

Land Air Water Aotearoa (LAWA)

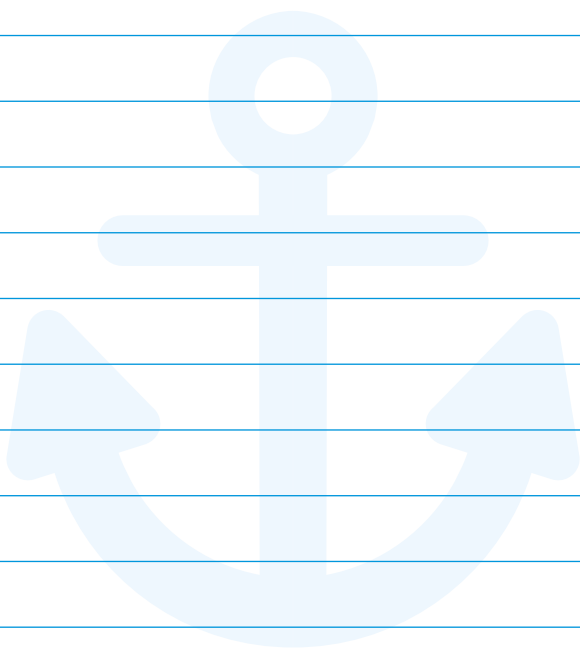
Find out more about beach and fresh water quality near you.

www.lawa.org.nz/explore-data/bay-of-plenty-region/

Notes



Notes



Notes



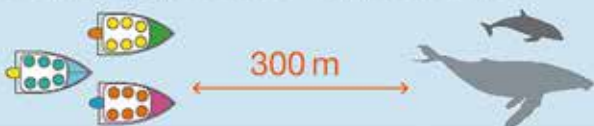


Simple rules for boaties when interacting with whales and dolphins

Don't travel faster than idle or 'no wake'
speed within 300 metres



No more than 3 vessels within 300 metres



Do not obstruct their path.
Approach from a parallel/
slightly rear direction



Do not swim with
dolphin pods
containing juveniles



Stay 50 metres away from any
whale or orca



Stay 200 metres away from any
baleen/sperm whale with a calf



Do not swim with
whales or orca



www.doc.govt.nz

New Zealand Government



Department of
Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

