Version
as at 10 July 2026

Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 2013

(SR 2013/482)

Jerry Mateparae, Governor-General

Order in Council

At Wellington this 9th day of December 2013

Present:
The Right Hon John Key presiding in Council

Pursuant to section 297 of the Fisheries Act 1996, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting on the advice and with the consent of the Executive Council, makes the following regulations.

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Note

The Parliamentary Counsel Office has made editorial and format changes to this version using the powers under subpart 2 of Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019.

Note 4 at the end of this version provides a list of the amendments included in it.

These regulations are administered by the Ministry for Primary Industries.

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Regulations

1 Title

These regulations are the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 2013.

2 Commencement

These regulations come into force on 1 February 2014.

Part 1
Preliminary provisions

Subpart 1—Preliminary matters

3 Application

(1) These regulations apply to a person taking or possessing any fish, aquatic life, or seaweed to which these regulations relate from, or in, New Zealand fisheries waters.

(2) However, these regulations do not apply to a commercial fisher taking or possessing fish, aquatic life, or seaweed under a permit, licence, quota, or other authorisation issued or granted under the Act or any regulations made under the Act.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 2; SR 1986/222 r 2; SR 1986/223 r 2; SR 1986/224 r 2; SR 1991/57 r 2

Regulation 3(1): amended, on 8 August 2014, by section 29(2) of the Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014 (2014 No 59).

Regulation 3(2): amended, on 8 August 2014, by section 29(2) of the Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014 (2014 No 59).

4 Conflict between general provisions and specific provisions in these regulations

(1) If there is a conflict between the general provisions in Part 2 and any other provisions of these regulations that apply or relate to a specific area (**specific provisions**), the specific provisions prevail.

(1A) If there is a conflict between the provisions in an instrument made by the Minister that apply generally and in an instrument made by the Minister that apply or relate to a specific area (**specific provisions**), the specific provisions prevail.

(2) This regulation is subject to regulation 17A.

Regulation 4(1): amended, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 4(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 4(1A): inserted, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 4(2): inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 4(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

5 Conflict between these regulations and other regulations

If there is a conflict between the provisions of these regulations and any other regulations made under the Act (**other regulations**) that apply or relate to amateur fishing in a specified area of New Zealand fisheries waters, the other regulations prevail.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 4

5A Minister may set or vary recreational fishing management controls

(1) The Minister may make instruments that set or vary any daily limits, accumulation limits, minimum or maximum legal sizes, or other recreational fishing management controls for any fish, aquatic life, or seaweed.

(2) References in these regulations to any recreational fishing management controls specified by an instrument made by the Minister must be treated as references to instruments made under this regulation.

(3) An instrument made under this regulation is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation referred to in regulation 5A		
Publication	The maker must publish it in accordance with the Legislation (Publication) Regulations 2021, unless it is published by PCO	LA19 ss 69, 73, 74(1)(aa)
Presentation	The Minister must present it to the House of Representatives, unless it is excluded by section 114(2) of the Legislation Act 2019	LA19 s 114
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives, unless it is excluded by section 115 of the Legislation Act 2019	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the regulations

Regulation 5A: inserted, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

5B Application of recreational fishing management controls set or varied by Minister

An instrument made by the Minister under regulation 5A applies to the type of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed specified in the instrument (whether by reference to a name specified in regulation 8 or to some other name or description specified by the Minister).

Regulation 5B: inserted, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Subpart 2—Interpretation

6 Interpretation: general

(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Act means the Fisheries Act 1996

amateur-fishing charter vessel operator means a person who receives payment or benefit to provide a vessel and a fishing guide in order to take fishers who are not commercial fishers on fishing trips

chief executive means the chief executive of the Ministry for Primary Industries

commercial fisher has the same meaning as in regulation 3 of the Fisheries (Commercial Fishing) Regulations 2001

daily limit, in relation to a species of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed, means the maximum number or quantity of that species that a person may, on any day, take or possess from or in an FMA or other specified area

fishing gear includes any net, line, pot, bob, trap, dredge, apparatus, device, or other thing that is used or is capable of being used for the purposes of taking fish

fishing method means the way in which any fishing gear is used to take fish or any other practice that is likely to result in taking fish

FMA means fisheries management area or areas (as the case may be)

gutted, in relation to the body of a fish, means the internal organs of the abdominal cavity have been removed, whether or not the gills and organs of the thoracic cavity have been removed

length,—

(a) in relation to a finfish, means its length from the tip of the nose to the posterior end of the middle ray of the tail fin:

(b) in relation to a scallop, means the greatest diameter of the shell:

(c) in relation to a paua, means the greatest overall length of the shell measured on a plane parallel to the ventral surface of the paua

Māori has the same meaning as in section 4 of Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993

river, stream, or channel includes all waters that are contained in the river, stream, or channel by natural or artificial banks

safety person, in relation to taking dredge oysters or scallops, means a person on board a fishing vessel who is assisting the safety of a person taking the dredge oysters or scallops

shucked weight, in relation to paua, means the weight of the paua remaining when the shell of the paua has been removed and discarded

soft-shell stage means the state of a rock lobster following moulting where the exoskeleton has not reached full hardness

traditional non-commercial fishing use does not include a hui or tangi.

(2) Terms or expressions used but not defined in these regulations, but defined in the Act, have the same meaning as in the Act.

Regulation 6(1) **daily limit**: amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 6(1) **gutted**: inserted, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 4 of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

7 Interpretation: fishery management areas

(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Auckland and Kermadec FMA means the areas comprising the Auckland FMA and the Kermadec FMA

Auckland FMA means the areas defined as fishery management area 1—Auckland (East) and fishery management area 9—Auckland (West) in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Act

Central FMA means the areas defined as fishery management area 2—Central (East) and fishery management area 8—Central (Egmont) in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Act

Challenger FMA means the area defined as fishery management area 7—Challenger/Central (Plateau) in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Act

Kermadec FMA means the area defined as fishery management area 10—Kermadec in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Act

South-East FMA means the areas defined as fishery management area 3—South East (Coast) and fishery management area 4—South East (Chatham Rise) in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Act

Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA means the areas comprising the Southland FMA and the Sub-Antarctic FMA

Southland FMA means the area defined as fishery management area 5—Southland in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Act

Sub-Antarctic FMA means the area defined as fishery management area 6—Sub-Antarctic in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Act.

(2) Schedule 14 contains further area definitions for the purposes of Part 3 (Auckland and Kermadec FMA).

(3) Schedule 15 contains further area definitions for the purposes of Part 4 (Central FMA).

(4) Schedule 16 contains further area definitions for the purposes of Part 5 (Challenger FMA).

(4A) Schedule 16A contains further area definitions for the purposes of Part 5A (Marfells Beach to Conway River area).

(5) Schedule 17 contains further area definitions for the purposes of Part 6 (South-East FMA).

(6) Schedule 18 contains further area definitions for the purposes of Part 7 (Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA).

Regulation 7(4A): inserted, on 15 April 2023, by regulation 4 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/26).

7A Interpretation: quota management areas

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

CRA2 means the area defined as quota management area CRA2—Bay of Plenty in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Act

CRA5 means the area defined as quota management area CRA5—Canterbury/Marlborough in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Act

PAU3A means the area defined as quota management area PAU3A—Kaikōura in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Act

PAU3B means the area defined as quota management area PAU3B—Canterbury in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Act

PAU7 means the area defined as quota management area PAU7—Challenger (Nelson/Marlborough) in Part 3 of Schedule 1 of the Act.

Regulation 7A: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 7A **PAU3**: revoked, on 1 October 2021, by clause 10 (and see clause 3 for application) of the Fisheries (Alteration of Quota Management Area—Paua Kaikōura Coast) Order 2021 (LI 2021/153).

Regulation 7A **PAU3A**: inserted, on 1 October 2021, by clause 10 (and see clause 3 for application) of the Fisheries (Alteration of Quota Management Area—Paua Kaikōura Coast) Order 2021 (LI 2021/153).

Regulation 7A **PAU3B**: inserted, on 1 October 2021, by clause 10 (and see clause 3 for application) of the Fisheries (Alteration of Quota Management Area—Paua Kaikōura Coast) Order 2021 (LI 2021/153).

8 Interpretation: fish species

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

albacore means a fish of the species *Thunnus alalunga*

baitfish means a fish of any of the following species:

(a) *Decapterus koheru* (known as koheru) or *Decapterus muroadsi* (known as scad):

(b) *Engraulis australis* (known as kokowhaawhaa/anchovy):

(c) garfish (including fish of the species *Euleptorhamphus viridis*):

(d) mackerel (other than fish of the species *Scomber australasicus*):

(e) pilchard (other than fish of the genus *Sprattus*):

(f) *Sprattus antipodum* (known as kupae/slender sprat) or *Sprattus muelleri* (known as stout sprat):

(g) yellow-eyed mullet

barracouta means a fish of the species *Thyrsites atun*

billfish means a fish of any of the following species:

(a) *Istiophorus platypterus* (known as Indo-Pacific sailfish):

(b) *Makaira indica* (known as black marlin):

(c) *Makaira mazara* (known as blue marlin):

(d) *Tetrapturus audax* (known as striped marlin):

(e) *Tetrapturus angustirostris* (known as shortbilled spearfish):

(f) *Xiphias gladius* (known as swordfish)

black coral means a coelenterate of the order Antipatharia

blue cod means a fish of the species *Parapercis colias*

blue maomao means a fish of the species *Scorpis violaceus*

blue moki means a fish of the species *Latridopsis ciliaris*

blue shark means a fish of the species *Prionace glauca*

bluenose means a fish of the species *Hyperoglyphe antarctica*

bronze shark means a fish of the species *Carcharhinus brachyurus*

brown bullhead catfish means a fish of the species *Ameiurus nebulosus* (also known as catfish)

butterfish means a fish of the species *Odax pullus* or *Odax cyanoallix*

cat's eye means a shellfish of the species *Turbo smaragdus*

cockle means a shellfish of the species *Chione (Austrovenus) stutchburyi*

dredge oyster means a shellfish of the species *Ostrea chilensis*

eel includes—

(a) the shortfin eel of the species *Anguilla australis* or *Anguilla reinhardtii*; and

(b) the longfin eel of the species *Anguilla dieffenbachii*

elephant fish means a fish of the species *Callorhynchus milii*

flatfish includes—

(a) sand flounder; and

(b) a fish of any of the following species:

(i) *Rhombosolea retiaria* (known as black flounder):

(ii) *Colistium guntheri* (known as brill):

(iii) *Rhombosolea leporina* (known as yellow belly flounder):

(iv) *Rhombosolea tapirina* (known as greenback flounder):

(v) *Pelotretis flavilatus* (known as lemon sole):

(vi) *Peltorhamphus novaezeelandiae* (known as New Zealand sole):

(vii) *Colistium nudipinnis* (known as turbot)

garfish means a fish of the species *Hyporhamphus ihi* (also known as piper)

green-lipped mussel means a shellfish of the species *Perna canaliculus* (also known as green mussel)

grey mullet means a fish of the species *Mugil cephalus*

gurnard means a fish of the species *Chelidonichthys kumu*

hammerhead shark means a fish of the species *Sphyrna zygaena*

hapuku/bass means a fish of either of the following species:

(a) *Polyprion oxygeneios*:

(b) *Polyprion americanus*

herring—

(a) means yellow-eyed mullet; but

(b) does not include—

(i) pilchard or sardine:

(ii) grey mullet

John dory means a fish of the species *Zeus faber*

kahawai means a fish of the species *Arripis trutta* or *Arripis xylabion*

kina—

(a) means a shellfish of the species *Evechinus chloroticus* (also known as sea egg); and

(b) includes the purple urchin of the species *Centrostephanus rodgersii*

kingfish means a fish of the species *Seriola lalandi*

lamprey means a fish of the species *Geotria australis*

ling means a fish of the species *Genypterus blacodes*

mackerel means a fish of any of the following species:

(a) *Scomber australasicus*:

(b) *Trachurus declivis*:

(c) *Trachurus murphyi*:

(d) *Trachurus novaezelandiae*

mako shark means a fish of the species *Isurus oxyrinchus*

marblefish means a fish of either of the following species:

(a) *Aplodactylus etheridgi*:

(b) *Aplodactylus arctidens*

marlin means a fish of any of the following species:

(a) *Makaira nigricans*:

(b) *Makaira indica*:

(c) *Tetrapturus audax*

mullet—

(a) includes a fish of either of the following species:

(i) grey mullet; and

(ii) *Upeneichthys lineatus* (known as goatfish or red mullet); but

(b) does not include *Aldrichetta forsteri* (known as yellow-eyed mullet)

mussel means a shellfish of any of the following species:

(a) green-lipped mussel:

(b) *Atrina zelandica* (known as horse mussel):

(c) *Mytilus edulis aoteanus* (known as blue mussel)

ordinary paua means a shellfish of the species *Haliotis iris* (also known as blackfoot paua)

oyster includes a shellfish of any of the following species:

(a) *Crassostrea gigas* (known as Pacific oyster):

(b) *Saccostrea glomerata* (known as rock oyster):

(c) *Ostrea chilensis* (formerly known as *Ostrea lutaria* and known as dredge oyster)

packhorse rock lobster means a crustacean of the species *Sagmariasus verreauxi*

parore means a fish of the species *Girella tricuspidata*

paua includes—

(a) yellowfoot paua:

(b) ordinary paua:

(c) virgin paua

pilchard or **sardine**—

(a) means a fish of the species *Sardinops sagax*; and

(b) includes a fish of the genus *Sprattus*

pipi means a shellfish of the species *Paphies australis*

porae means a fish of the species *Nemadactylus douglasii*

porbeagle shark means a fish of the species *Lamna nasus*

quinnat salmon means a fish of the species *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (also known as chinook salmon)

red cod means a fish of the species *Pseudophycis bachus*

red coral means a coelenterate of the family Stylasteridae

red gurnard means a fish of the species *Chelidonichthys kumu*

red moki means a fish of the species *Cheilodactylus spectabilis*

red snapper means a fish of the species *Centroberyx affinis*

rig means a fish of the species *Mustelus lenticulatus*

rock lobster means a crustacean of either of the following species:

(a) *Jasus edwardsii* (known as spiny or red rock lobster):

(b) *Sagmariasus verreauxi* (known as packhorse or green rock lobster)

sand flounder means a fish of the species *Rhombosolea plebeia* (also known as dab flounder, white flounder, diamond flounder, or square flounder)

scallop means a shellfish of the species *Pecten novaezelandiae*

school shark means a fish of the species *Galeorhinus galeus*

sea horse means a fish of the genus *Hippocampus*

sea perch means a fish of the genus *Helicolenus* (also known as Jock Stewart)

seven gill shark means a fish of the species *Notorynchus cepedianus* or *Heptranchias perlo*

shark means a fish of the class Holocephali and Elasmobranchii (also known as sharks and dogfish)

skate means a fish of the order Rajiformes (also known as ray)

snapper means a fish of the species *Pagrus auratus*

southern bluefin tuna means a fish of the species *Thunnus maccoyii*

spiny dogfish means a fish of the species *Squalus acanthias*

spiny rock lobster means a crustacean of the species *Jasus edwardsii* (known as red rock lobster)

spotted black groper means a fish of the species *Epinephelus daemelii*

stargazer means a fish of the genus *Kathetostoma*

tarakihi—

(a) means a fish of the genus Nemadactylus; but

(b) does not include porae

thresher shark means a fish of the species *Alopias vulpinus*

toheroa means a shellfish of the species *Paphies ventricosa*

trevally means a fish of the species *Pseudocaranx dentex*

trumpeter means a fish of the species *Latris lineata*

tuatua means a shellfish of either of the following species:

(a) *Paphies donacina* (also known as southern tuatua):

(b) *Paphies subtriangulata*

tuna means a fish of the family Scombridae

virgin paua means a shellfish of the species *Haliotis virginea*

warehou means a fish of either of the following species:

(a) *Seriolella brama*:

(b) *Seriolella punctata*

wrasse means a fish of the family Labridae

yellow-eyed mullet means a fish of the species *Aldrichetta forsteri*

yellowfoot paua means shellfish of species *Haliotis australis*.

Regulation 8 **albacore**: inserted, on 8 August 2014, by section 29(2) of the Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014 (2014 No 59).

Regulation 8 **baitfish**: inserted, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 4 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Regulation 8 **oyster** paragraph (c): amended, on 10 July 2026, by section 204 of the Regulatory Systems (Primary Industries) Amendment Act 2026 (2026 No 41).

Regulation 8 **oyster** paragraph (d): revoked, on 10 July 2026, by section 204 of the Regulatory Systems (Primary Industries) Amendment Act 2026 (2026 No 41).

Regulation 8 **pilchard** or **sardine**: amended, on 21 February 2014, by regulation 4(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16).

Regulation 8 **southern bluefin tuna**: inserted, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 4 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Regulation 8 **trevally**: amended, on 21 February 2014, by regulation 4(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16).

9 Interpretation: fishing gear and methods

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

blue cod pot—

(a) means a pot (whether baited or not) that is capable of catching or holding blue cod; and

(b) includes any other device capable of catching, holding, or storing blue cod; but

(c) does not include a rock lobster pot

bob means a baited stocking or net sock that is capable of catching rock lobster

dahn line means a weighted line to which hooks are attached to the bottom portion that is placed vertically for the purposes of taking fish

drag net means any net or part of a net (including any warp, rope, chain, material, or device used in conjunction with, or attached to, the net) that—

(a) has a buoyancy system on the top edge; and

(b) is weighted on the bottom edge; and

(c) is operated by surrounding any fish or aquatic life and being drawn over the bed of any waters or through any waters to the shore

dredge—

(a) means a device towed on or over, or capable of being towed on or over, the seabed primarily for the collection of shellfish; and

(b) includes a box dredge or ring device

drift net means a net that—

(a) acts by enmeshing, entrapping, or entangling any fish or aquatic life; and

(b) acts by drifting in the water or on the surface of the water in a manner primarily determined by the natural flow of the water or current; and

(c) is not attached to—

(i) any point of land; or

(ii) the seabed or riverbed

flatfish set net means a net that—

(a) is equal to or less than 9 meshes deep; and

(b) has a monofilament diameter equal to or less than 0.35 mm; and

(c) has a mesh size equal to or greater than 100 mm; and

(d) is anchored at each end; and

(e) does not exceed a total length of 60 m

fyke net—

(a) means a net, fish trap, or part of a net that is used or is capable of being used to take eels; and

(b) includes a hinaki trap

hand-gathering—

(a) means the use of the hands to physically take fish; and

(b) includes shore picking, diving, and hand-digging for shellfish

hinaki trap means a fish trap capable of taking eels

line means a line—

(a) to which hooks, whether baited or not, are attached (whether the line is held in the hand or otherwise); and

(b) that is set, moored, or placed, or capable of being set, moored, or placed; and

(c) that is capable of taking fish

longline means any line to which more than 7 hooks (whether baited or not) are attached

loop means a snare, lasso, or noose attached to a length of tubing that is used to take fish by being placed over the fish and being drawn tight

net—

(a) means any net or part of a net that is used or capable of being used to take fish; but

(b) does not include a bob, ring pot, or whitebait net

potting—

(a) means the use of any pot, whether baited or not, that is capable of catching rock lobsters; and

(b) includes any other device capable of catching, holding, or storing rock lobsters

ring net means a net that—

(a) is operated from a vessel in the following manner:

(i) a net is laid to surround (whether fully or partially) a school of fish; and

(ii) once the fish are surrounded, a vessel or some other means is used to scare the fish into the net; and

(b) has a buoyancy system on the top edge and is weighted on the bottom edge

ring pot means a circular frame across which netting is attached

rock lobster holding pot—

(a) means a pot or cage that is used or is capable of being used for holding or storing rock lobsters; but

(b) does not include a pot or cage that is capable of catching rock lobsters

rock lobster pot—

(a) means a pot, whether baited or not, that is capable of catching or holding rock lobsters; and

(b) includes any other device capable of catching, holding, or storing rock lobsters except a loop, bob, or ring pot

set net includes a gill net, ring net, or any other sort of net that acts by enmeshing, entrapping, or entangling any fish

spear—

(a) means any device or implement capable of puncturing the flesh or exoskeleton of a fish; but

(b) does not include any gaff or similar device used solely for the landing of finfish

stalling means the process by which a net is set anywhere in such a manner that any fish enclosed or entangled by the net is left stranded by the falling tide or is enclosed or entangled so that at any stage of the tide there is an insufficient depth of water at either end of the net to enable the fish to pass from the waters above the net to the waters below the net

trolling means line fishing with the line being towed by a vessel making way

underwater breathing apparatus—

(a) means an apparatus capable of being used for providing breathable gases underwater; and

(b) includes any part of the apparatus; but

(c) does not include a snorkel.

Regulation 9 **drift net** paragraph (b): replaced, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 4(1) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Regulation 9 **drift net** paragraph (c): replaced, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 4(1) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Regulation 9 **line** paragraph (b): replaced, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 9 **ring net**: inserted, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 4(2) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Regulation 9 **set net**: amended, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 4(3) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

10 Determining net mesh size

(1) For the purposes of these regulations, the mesh size of a net is to be determined as follows:

(a) if the mesh has knots, by measuring the length between the inner edges of the knots of opposite corners of the mesh with the mesh closed; or

(b) if the mesh does not have knots, by measuring the length between the inner edges of opposite corners of the mesh with the mesh closed.

(2) If there is a dispute, or there is doubt, about a measurement under subclause (1),—

(a) a 1 kg weight must be slung or attached to the lower knot or join of the mesh to produce a fair strain or extension; and

(b) the mesh must be measured while the weight is in position.

(3) In subclause (1), **inner edge**, in relation to a knot, means the edge of the knot that is nearest to the knot of the opposite corner of the mesh being measured.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 5

Part 2
General provisions

Subpart 1—Daily limits

11 Daily limit for eels

(1) A person must not, on any day, take or possess more than the daily limit for eels specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for eels**).

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for eels, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for eels.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 6A

Regulation 11(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

11A Daily limit for baitfish

(1) A person must not, on any day, take or possess more than the total quantity of baitfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for baitfish**).

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for baitfish, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for baitfish.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 11A: inserted, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Regulation 11A(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

11B Daily limit for southern bluefin tuna

(1) A person must not, on any day, take or possess more than the daily limit for southern bluefin tuna specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for southern bluefin tuna**).

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for southern bluefin tuna, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for southern bluefin tuna.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 11B: inserted, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Regulation 11B(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

12 Daily limits for shellfish

(1) A person must not, on any day, take or possess more than the daily limit for a species of shellfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for a species of shellfish**).

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for a species of shellfish, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for a species of shellfish.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

(5) This regulation is subject to regulations 14 and 15.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 19(1)–(3)

Regulation 12(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

13 Daily limit for rock lobsters

(1) A person must not, on any day, take or possess more than the daily limit for rock lobsters specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for rock lobsters**).

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for rock lobsters, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for rock lobsters.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 25(1A)–(1C)

Regulation 13(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

14 Daily limit for dredge oysters or scallops if safety person on board vessel

(1) If the circumstances in subclause (2) are met, a person may, on any day, take an additional number of dredge oysters or scallops up to the limit specified for those species in an instrument made by the Minister under regulation 12.

(2) The circumstances are that—

(a) the person takes the dredge oysters or scallops by the method of hand-gathering when diving from a fishing vessel; and

(b) 1 safety person is on board the vessel at all times when the dredge oysters or scallops are taken.

(3) For the purposes of subclause (2), no more than an additional number that is equivalent to the daily limit for dredge oysters or scallops may be taken in total by all persons diving from the vessel.

(4) To avoid doubt, any additional number taken for a safety person in accordance with this regulation is not part of the daily limit for dredge oysters or scallops for the purposes of regulation 12.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 19A(1)–(2A), (3B)

Regulation 14(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

15 Daily limit for dredge oysters or scallops if 2 or more safety persons on board vessel

(1) If the circumstances in subclause (2) are met, a person may, on any day, take an additional number of dredge oysters or scallops that is up to 2 times the daily limit specified in an instrument made by the Minister under regulation 12.

(2) The circumstances are that—

(a) a person takes the dredge oysters or scallops by the method of hand-gathering when diving from a fishing vessel; and

(b) 2 or more safety persons are on board the vessel at all times when the dredge oysters or scallops are taken.

(3) For the purposes of subclause (2), no more than an additional number that is equivalent to 2 times the daily limit for dredge oysters or scallops may be taken in total by all persons diving from the vessel.

(4) To avoid doubt, any additional number taken for a safety person in accordance with this regulation is not part of the daily limit for dredge oysters or scallops for the purposes of regulation 12.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 19A(3)–(3B)

Regulation 15(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

16 Accumulation limit for paua

(1) This regulation applies to a person if the person has—

(a) accumulated paua over a period of more than 1 day; and

(b) exceeded the daily limit specified for a species of paua in an instrument made by the Minister under regulation 12; and

(c) established the defence set out in regulation 157(1).

(1A) However, this regulation does not apply to a person if the person has taken paua in fishery management area 4—South East (Chatham Rise) as defined in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Act.

(2) The person may, on any day, possess the daily accumulation limit or amount for paua specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **accumulation limit for paua**).

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, possesses more than the accumulation limit for paua, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, possesses more than 3 times the accumulation limit for paua.

(5) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (4) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 19B

Regulation 16(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 16(1A): inserted, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 6 of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 16(2): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

16A Accumulation limits for hapuku/bass in Auckland (East) FMA and Auckland (West) FMA, Central FMA, and Challenger FMA

(1) This regulation applies to a person if the person has, in the Auckland (East) FMA and Auckland (West) FMA, the Central FMA, or the Challenger FMA,—

(a) accumulated hapuku/bass over a period of more than 1 day; and

(b) exceeded the daily limit specified for hapuku/bass in an instrument made by the Minister; and

(c) established the defence set out in regulation 157(1).

(2) The person may, on any day, possess the accumulation limit for hapuku/bass specified in an instrument made by the Minister for the Auckland (East) FMA and Auckland (West) FMA, the Central FMA, and the Challenger FMA (the **accumulation limit for hapuku/bass**).

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, possesses more than the accumulation limit for hapuku/bass, but not more than 3 times the accumulation limit.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, possesses more than 3 times the accumulation limit for hapuku/bass.

(5) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (4) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 16A: inserted, on 28 November 2022, by section 24 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 16A(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 16A(2): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

17 Daily limit for quinnat salmon

(1) This regulation applies only to the taking of quinnat salmon, and possession of quinnat salmon taken, from an area that is not within an area of jurisdiction of the Fish and Game Council for that area.

(2) A person must not, on any day, take or possess more than the daily limit for quinnat salmon specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for quinnat salmon**).

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit of quinnat salmon, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit of quinnat salmon.

(5) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (4) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 17(5)–(6)

Regulation 17(2): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

17A Lowest daily limit for blue cod applies in event of conflict

(1) If there is a conflict between 2 or more provisions in these regulations that set a daily limit for blue cod in respect of the same area, the provision setting the lowest daily limit applies to the area.

(2) If provisions in an instrument made by the Minister that apply generally and in an instrument made by the Minister that apply or relate to a specific area (**specific provisions**) set different daily limits for blue cod in respect of the same area, the provision setting the lowest daily limit applies to the area.

Regulation 17A: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 6 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 17A(2): inserted, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

17B Combined daily limits for finfish do not apply to eels or baitfish

The combined daily limits for finfish that are set by these regulations do not apply to eels or baitfish.

Regulation 17B: inserted, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 6 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

17C General daily limits for fish, aquatic life, or seaweed

(1) A person must not, on any day, take or possess more than the limit for a species of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **general daily limit for a species of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed**).

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the general daily limit for a species of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the general daily limit for a species of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 17C: inserted, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

17D General accumulation limits for fish, aquatic life, or seaweed

(1) This regulation applies to a person if the person has—

(a) accumulated a species of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed over a period of more than 1 day; and

(b) exceeded the daily limit specified for that species of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed in an instrument made by the Minister; and

(c) established the defence set out in regulation 157(1).

(1A) However, this regulation does not apply to a person if the person has taken fish, aquatic life, or seaweed in fishery management area 4—South East (Chatham Rise) as defined in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Act.

(2) The person may, on any day, possess the daily accumulation limit or amount for a species of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **general accumulation limit for a species of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed**).

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the general accumulation limit for a species of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed, but not more than 3 times that limit.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the general accumulation limit for a species of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed.

(5) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 17D: inserted, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 17D(1A): inserted, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 7 of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Subpart 2—Minimum species length and net mesh size

Species length

18 Minimum or maximum length for fish

(1) A person must not take or possess a species of fish that is less than the minimum length or exceeds the maximum length for that species specified in an instrument made by the Minister.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 6(2)

Regulation 18 heading: amended, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 18(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

19 Minimum length for shellfish

(1) A person must not take or possess a species of shellfish (whether entire, chipped, or broken) that is less than the minimum length or exceeds the maximum length for that species specified in an instrument made by the Minister.

(2) A person must not take or possess any dredge oyster that can be passed through a rigid circular metal ring having a clear inside diameter of 58 mm.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 19(4)–(6)

Regulation 19(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

20 Shellfish to be measurable

(1) A person must not possess seaward of the mean high-water mark any shellfish to which a minimum length restriction applies in such a state that it cannot be measured.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to the possession of dredge oysters or scallops on board a fishing vessel for immediate consumption on board the vessel.

(3) A person must not land from a fishing vessel any shellfish to which a minimum length restriction applies in such a state that it cannot be measured.

(4) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 20

20A Measurable state for blue cod

(1) A person must not possess any blue cod in New Zealand fisheries waters unless it is in a whole or gutted state.

(2) However, a person may possess blue cod—

(a) that has been bled; or

(b) in another state if the blue cod is to be immediately eaten on the fishing vessel from which it was taken.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(4) In this regulation, **bled** means causing rapid blood loss after capture, but must not involve severing of the spine or the fleshy bridge (throat) on the underside of the head directly under the gills.

Regulation 20A: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 7 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 20A(2): replaced, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 8(1) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 20A(4): inserted, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 8(2) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

21 Return of unlawfully taken or undersize fish or aquatic life

(1) A person engaged in amateur fishing must, taking all reasonable care to ensure its survival, immediately return any finfish, shellfish, or aquatic life that is

unlawfully taken or is of an unlawful state or size back into the waters from which it was taken.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

(3) Any finfish of lawful size is not counted towards the maximum daily limits prescribed in these regulations or in any other regulations relating to amateur fishing made under the Act if the finfish is returned immediately to the waters from which it was taken and in a manner in which it is likely to survive.

(4) Any fish or aquatic life that is undersize or less than the specified minimum length is not counted towards the maximum daily limits prescribed in these regulations or in any other regulations relating to amateur fishing made under the Act if the fish or aquatic life is returned immediately to the waters from which it was taken.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 28

Regulation 21 heading: amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 21(4): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(3) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Net mesh size

22 Minimum net mesh size

(1) A person must not, on any day, use a net to take a species of fish specified in the first column of the table in Part 1 of Schedule 3 unless the mesh size of the net used is at least the minimum size specified for that species in the second column of that table.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 6(1)

Subpart 3—Restrictions and prohibitions

23 Further restrictions on taking or possessing quinnat salmon

(1) This regulation applies only to the taking of quinnat salmon, and the possession of quinnat salmon taken, from areas that are not within an area of jurisdiction of the Fish and Game Council for that area.

(2) A person must not take quinnat salmon unless the person—

(a) uses a rod and running line; and

(b) is within 15 m of the rod and running line; and

(c) has the rod and running line under visual observation at all times.

(3) A person must not possess any quinnat salmon taken in contravention of subclause (2)(a).

(4) A person fishing for quinnat salmon—

(a) must not possess, or have control over, more than 1 assembled rod and running line; but

(b) may use another rod and running line to jig for sprat or other baitfish, as long as any quinnat salmon taken on that rod and running line is returned to the water immediately.

(5) A person who contravenes subclause (2), (3), or (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 17(1)–(4), (6)

24 Prohibition on possessing live brown bullhead catfish

(1) A person must not possess a live brown bullhead catfish.

(2) A person who takes a live brown bullhead catfish must kill it immediately.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 16

25 Prohibition on taking, possessing, or disturbing toheroa

(1) A person must not take, possess, or disturb toheroa.

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person takes, possesses, or disturbs not more than 50 toheroa.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person takes, possesses, or disturbs more than 50 toheroa.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 22

26 Prohibition on opening oysters

(1) A person must not—

(a) open an oyster while it adheres to the object or other oyster on which it grew; or

(b) discard the shell of the oyster on or near the object or other oyster on which it grew.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 23(1)

27 Prohibition on taking or possessing oysters in South Island during closed season

(1) A person must not, during the closed season,—

(a) take any oysters from the South Island; or

(b) possess any oysters taken from the South Island.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(3) In subclause (1), **closed season** means the period beginning on 1 September in any year and ending with the close of the last day of February in the following year.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 23(2)

28 Prohibition on taking or possessing scallops during closed season

(1) A person must not—

(a) take any scallops during the closed season; or

(b) possess any scallops that were taken during the closed season.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(3) In subclause (1), **closed season** means the period beginning on 15 February in any year and ending with the close of 14 July in that year.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 24

29 Prohibition on taking rock lobsters, or possessing rock lobsters taken, by prohibited method

(1) A person must not—

(a) set or use a baited net to take rock lobsters; or

(b) possess any rock lobsters taken with a baited net.

(2) A person must not use a spear to take rock lobsters or possess any rock lobsters that have been speared.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 25(2), (3)

30 Prohibition on taking or possessing undersize rock lobsters

(1) A person must not—

(a) take any undersize rock lobster or the tail of any undersize rock lobster; or

(b) possess any undersize rock lobster or the tail of any undersize rock lobster.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(3) For the purposes of subclause (1), a rock lobster of a particular species, whether alive or dead (and, if dead, whether cooked, frozen, or chilled) is undersize if the tail is less than the minimum length or width for that species specified in an instrument made by the Minister.

(4) For the purposes of subclause (1), the Minister's instrument may specify—

(a) different minimum lengths or widths for rock lobsters of each sex or different kinds of rock lobster, or both:

(b) how to measure the length or width under Schedule 4.

Compare: SR 1986/221 rr 25(1)(b), 25A

Regulation 30(3): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 30(4): inserted, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

31 Prohibition on taking or possessing rock lobsters in prohibited states

(1) A person must not take or possess any rock lobster—

(a) that is carrying external eggs or whose external eggs have been removed by artificial means:

(b) that has had an egg-bearing appendage or pleopod (or part of an egg-bearing appendage or pleopod) removed from it or whose tail is in such a state that the sex of the rock lobster cannot be determined:

(c) that is in the soft-shell stage:

(d) *[Revoked]*

(e) *[Revoked]*

(f) if the calcified bar or any part of the exoskeleton of the second abdominal segment of the tail is fractured:

(g) if a part of any primary pleural spine of the second abdominal segment is broken.

(1A) However, subclause (1)(f) and (g) does not apply to a person taking or possessing any of the following:

(a) spiny rock lobsters that—

(i) weigh 600 g or more; or

(ii) have a carapace length of 110 mm or more:

(b) packhorse rock lobsters that—

(i) weigh 2 kg or more; or

(ii) have a tail length of 216 mm or more.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(3) In subclause (1), **exoskeleton** means the outer shell of the tail.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 25(1)(c)–(e)

Regulation 31(1)(d): revoked, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 9(1) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 31(1)(e): revoked, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 9(1) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 31(1)(f): replaced, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 9(2) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 31(1)(g): inserted, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 9(2) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 31(1A): inserted, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 9(3) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

32 Prohibition on taking or possessing black coral

(1) A person must not take or possess black coral.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 26

Subpart 4—Fishing gear

Nets

33 Nets must be marked with name

(1) A person must not set or use—

(a) a set net unless a surface float that is legibly and permanently marked with the person's initials and surname is attached to each end of the net:

(b) a fyke net unless a surface float that is legibly and permanently marked with the person's initials and surname is attached to the net.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 7

34 Restrictions relating to set nets

(1) A person must not use or possess in or adjacent to New Zealand fisheries waters—

(a) a set net that exceeds 60 m in length; or

(b) more than 1 set net; or

(c) a baited set net (except a fyke net).

(2) A person must not, in or adjacent to New Zealand fisheries waters, set a net within 60 m of any other net.

(3) A person on board a vessel must not use a set net to take fish if there is more than 1 set net on board the vessel.

(4) Despite subclause (3), a person on board a vessel may use from or possess on board the vessel 2 set nets if 1 of those nets—

(a) has a mesh size of less than 50 mm; and

(b) does not exceed 10 m in length.

(5) A person who contravenes subclause (1), (2), or (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 12

35 Restrictions relating to drag nets

(1) A person must not use or possess a drag net in or adjacent to New Zealand fisheries waters unless—

(a) the net length does not exceed 40 m; and

(b) the total warp length does not exceed 200 m.

(2) A person must not use or possess in or adjacent to New Zealand fisheries waters more than 1 drag net at any one time.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 13

36 Restrictions relating to fyke nets

(1) A person must not set, use, or possess in or adjacent to New Zealand fisheries waters more than 1 fyke net at any one time.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 14

37 Restrictions relating to use of nets in channels

(1) A person must not use or set a net that, either by itself or together with any other net, extends more than one-quarter of the distance across the width of a river, stream, or channel measured at right-angles to the bank of the river, stream, or channel at that place at that time.

(2) A person must not use or set a net that, at any time, either by itself or together with or in conjunction with any other net, wing, or leader, extends more than one-quarter of the distance across the width of any arm of the sea.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(4) For the purposes of subclause (2), **width of any arm of the sea**—

(a) means the shortest line of any straight lines that may be drawn between any point on the water's edge and any point on the opposing water's edge, being a line that intersects the net at some point; and

(b) includes an estuary, inlet, bay, or sound.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 9

38 Restriction on using poles or stakes in conjunction with net

(1) A person must not—

(a) erect a pole or stake for use in conjunction with a net; or

(b) use an erected pole or stake in conjunction with a net.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(3) Subclause (1) does not prohibit the use of a pole or stake in conjunction with a fyke net if the pole or stake is—

(a) clearly visible at all stages of the tide; and

(b) removed at the end of the fishing.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 11

39 Prohibition on hauling, etc, of nets except by hand

(1) A person must not—

(a) set, pull, haul, or retrieve a net, except by hand:

(b) pull or haul any rope, warp, or chain attached to or used with a net, except by hand.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 8

40 Prohibition on stalling

(1) A person must not set a net if stalling occurs as a result.

(2) A person who sets a net must ensure that stalling does not occur while the net is set.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 10

41 Use of landing net

These regulations do not apply to the use by a person of a landing net to secure fish that have been lawfully taken.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 28A

41A Use of drift nets prohibited

(1) A person must not use a drift net for fishing in New Zealand fisheries waters.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 41A: inserted, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Lines

42 Restrictions on line fishing

(1) A person must not use or possess on board a vessel in or adjacent to New Zealand fisheries waters any line unless all the surface floats attached to it are legibly and permanently marked with the person's initials and surname.

(1A) A person must not deploy from a vessel in New Zealand fisheries waters any line that is set, moored, placed, or otherwise not attached to the vessel unless at least 1 surface float is attached to it.

(2) A person must not use or possess in or adjacent to New Zealand fisheries waters any line that has more than 25 hooks attached to it.

(3) A person must not use, set from, or possess on board a vessel in or adjacent to New Zealand fisheries waters any line if more than 2 lines are being used or set from or possessed on board the vessel.

(4) A person must not use or possess in or adjacent to New Zealand fisheries waters more than 1 line.

(5) Subclauses (1A), (3) and (4) do not apply to the use or possession of a rod and reel line or hand line.

(6) A person who contravenes subclause (1), (1A), (2), (3), or (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 15

Regulation 42(1A): inserted, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 10(1) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 42(2): amended, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 10(2) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 42(2): amended, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 10(3) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 42(3): amended, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 10(3) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 42(5): amended, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 10(4) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 42(6): amended, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 10(5) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Pots

43 Maximum number of pots

(1) The maximum number of pots that may be used, set, or possessed in New Zealand fisheries waters on any day is,—

(a) in the case of pots being used, set, or possessed by a person (including a person who is the only person on a vessel), 3 pots:

(b) in the case of pots used, set, or possessed by 2 or more persons from a vessel, 6 pots.

(2) A person to whom subclause (1)(a) applies contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day,—

(a) uses, sets, or possesses—

(i) 4 pots; or

(ii) 5 or 6 pots; or

(b) uses, sets, or possesses more than 6 pots.

(3) A person to whom subclause (1)(b) applies contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day,—

(a) uses, sets, or possesses pots on or from a vessel so that—

(i) more than 6 pots but not more than 9 pots are being used, set, or possessed on or from the vessel; or

(ii) more than 9 pots but not more than 12 pots are being used, set, or possessed on or from the vessel; or

(b) uses, sets, or possesses pots on or from a vessel so that more than 12 pots are being used, set, or possessed on or from the vessel.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2)(a) or (3)(a) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (2)(b) or (3)(b) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 15B

44 Pots must be marked with name

(1) A person must not use or possess on board a vessel or vehicle any pot, unless the pot and the buoy or float attached to the pot or float line are legibly and permanently marked with the person's initials and surname.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 15A

45 Prohibition on using or possessing rock lobster pot without escape apertures

(1) A person must not use or possess on a vessel or vehicle a rock lobster pot, unless the pot has at least 2 rectangular apertures (other than the mouth of the pot) (**escape apertures**) through which undersize rock lobsters are able to escape.

(2) An escape aperture must not—

(a) be incorporated in either the top or the bottom of a rock lobster pot; or

(b) have inside dimensions of less than 54 mm wide by 200 mm long.

(3) A rock lobster pot must be constructed so that—

(a) the escape apertures are contained in at least 2 opposite faces of the pot:

(b) if the escape apertures are placed vertically, the total inside length of the escape aperture or apertures contained in any face of the pot is not less than 80% of the total height of that face of the pot:

(c) if the escape apertures are placed other than vertically, the total inside length of the escape aperture or apertures contained in any face of the pot is not less than 80% of the total length of that face of the pot.

(4) Despite subclause (1) or (3), a person must not use or have on any vessel or vehicle a round rock lobster pot, unless—

(a) the pot contains at least 3 rectangular apertures (other than the mouth of the pot) through which undersize rock lobsters are able to escape; and

(b) each aperture has inside dimensions of not less than 54 mm wide by 200 mm long.

(5) A person who contravenes subclause (1), (2), (3), or (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(6) This regulation does not prohibit the use or possession of pots without escape apertures if—

(a) the pots are constructed entirely of spot-welded rectangular mesh and have inside dimensions of not less than 54 mm wide by 140 mm long; and

(b) the pots are used—

(i) without covers or liners; or

(ii) with covers or liners that leave unencumbered at least 80% of the surface area of each of 2 opposite sides.

(7) To avoid doubt, this regulation does not prohibit the use or possession of pots without escape apertures for taking species other than rock lobster.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 25B

46 Prohibition on using certain loops to take rock lobsters

(1) A person must not take rock lobster with a loop that is—

(a) drawn tight by springs or any other trigger mechanism; or

(b) constructed in such a way that, if used, it is likely to puncture, penetrate, cut, or otherwise damage the tail or carapace of a rock lobster.

(2) A person must not—

(a) use, while taking rock lobster, a loop of a type described in subclause (1):

(b) possess any rock lobster—

(i) while in possession of a loop of a type described in subclause (1); or

(ii) that the person knows has been taken by using a loop of a type described in subclause (1):

(c) have any rock lobster in or on a conveyance in or on which there is a loop of a type described in subclause (1).

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 25BA

47 Octopus pots

(1) A person must not use or possess on board any vessel or vehicle a pot to take octopus unless the entrance to the pot is covered and secured by a latch or similar device so that an octopus must force its way into the pot.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 25C

47A Requirements for pots used for taking blue cod

(1) A person must not use or have on board a fishing vessel any pot used to take blue cod unless—

(a) the pot is covered with a single layer of rigid square mesh; and

(b) the mesh has inside dimensions of no less than 54mm in width; and

(c) the pot does not have any cover, liner, or any other construction that restricts the inside dimensions of the mesh to less than 54mm.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Regulation 47A: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 8 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Underwater breathing apparatus for taking paua

48 Prohibition on using underwater breathing apparatus for taking paua

(1) A person must not—

(a) use any underwater breathing apparatus while taking paua:

(b) possess any paua while in possession of any underwater breathing apparatus:

(c) possess any paua in or on any conveyance in or on which there is any underwater breathing apparatus:

(d) possess any paua that the person knows to have been taken when the person taking the paua was using underwater breathing apparatus.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 21

General

49 Prohibition on possessing fish in conjunction with unlawful nets, traps, or lines

(1) A person must not possess any fish together with a net, trap, or line that the person is not permitted to set or use under this subpart, whether or not that net, trap, or line is being used in fishing.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 18

Subpart 5—Fish, aquatic life, or seaweed taken for hui or tangi or approved traditional non-commercial fishing use

50 Fish, aquatic life, or seaweed taken under authorisation for hui or tangi

(1) These regulations and any other regulations made under the Act that relate to amateur fishing and impose restrictions on the taking of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed do not apply if the fish, aquatic life, or seaweed is taken—

(a) for the purposes of a hui or tangi; and

(b) in accordance with—

(i) an authorisation issued under regulation 51 by a person or organisation specified in subclause (2) (an **authorised representative**); and

(ii) any conditions, specified by notice, that the chief executive considers to be necessary for the overall conservation and management of the fishery concerned.

(2) The persons and organisations are—

(a) a marae committee, whether incorporated or not, established for the purpose of managing or operating a marae:

(b) a Maori Committee constituted by or under the Maori Community Development Act 1962:

(c) a runanga, whether incorporated or not:

(d) a Maori Trust Board within the meaning of the Maori Trust Boards Act 1955.

(3) A notice made under subclause (1)(b)(ii) is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 27A(1), (2)

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this regulation		
Publication	The maker must publish it in the *Gazette*	LA19 ss 73, 74(1)(a), Sch 1 cl 14
Presentation	It is not required to be presented to the House of Representatives because a transitional exemption applies under Schedule 1 of the Legislation Act 2019	LA19 s 114, Sch 1 cl 32(1)(a)
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the secondary legislation.

Regulation 50(1)(b)(ii): amended, on 28 October 2021, by regulation 23(1) of the Legislation Act (Sub-delegated Secondary Legislation) Regulations 2021 (LI 2021/248).

Regulation 50(3): inserted, on 28 October 2021, by regulation 23(2) of the Legislation Act (Sub-delegated Secondary Legislation) Regulations 2021 (LI 2021/248).

51 Issue of authorisation by authorised representative

(1) An authorisation issued by an authorised representative specified in regulation 50(2)—

(a) must be in the form set out in Schedule 5; and

(b) must state the conditions (if any) that relate to the taking of the fish, aquatic life, or seaweed; and

(c) may be issued only by an individual who is an authorised representative of the person or organisation; and

(d) may not be issued by an authorised representative unless the authorised representative's name and contact details have been notified to the nearest office of the Ministry for Primary Industries.

(2) An authorised representative may not issue an authorisation—

(a) unless the person or organisation for whom he or she is the authorised representative represents the tangata whenua of the area to which the authorisation relates; and

(b) if a Tangata Kaitiaki/Tiaki or Tangata Tiaki/Kaitiaki has been appointed under the Fisheries (Kaimoana Customary Fishing) Regulations 1998 or

the Fisheries (South Island Customary Fishing) Regulations 1999 for the area to which the authorisation relates; and

(c) unless the authorised representative is satisfied that the fish, aquatic life, or seaweed to be taken under the authorisation will be taken for a purpose that is neither commercial in any way nor for pecuniary gain or trade.

(3) An authorised representative who issues an authorisation must—

(a) give the authorisation a unique sequential number; and

(b) record on the authorisation the date and time the fish, aquatic life, or seaweed is to be taken; and

(c) complete all parts of the authorisation unless the authorisation expressly provides otherwise; and

(d) keep a copy of the authorisation and produce the copy to a fishery officer if required to do so.

(4) An authorisation issued by an authorised representative expires at the end of 48 hours after the date and time recorded on it under subclause (3)(b).

(5) A person contravenes this subclause if—

(a) the person is not an authorised representative and purports to issue an authorisation as if he or she were an authorised representative; or

(b) the person is an authorised representative and—

(i) issues an authorisation in breach of subclause (1), (2), or (4); or

(ii) fails to comply with subclause (3).

(6) A person who contravenes subclause (5) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 27A(3)–(7)

52 Fish, aquatic life, or seaweed taken for approved traditional non-commercial fishing use

(1) These regulations and any other regulations made under the Act that relate to amateur fishing and impose restrictions on the taking of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed do not apply if the fish, aquatic life, or seaweed is taken—

(a) for the purposes of a traditional non-commercial fishing use approved by the chief executive; and

(b) in accordance with any conditions that are considered by the chief executive to be necessary for the overall conservation and management of the fishery concerned.

(2) The chief executive may, in writing, delegate the power to approve a traditional non-commercial fishing use under subclause (1)(a) to 1 or more of the following:

(a) a Maori Committee constituted by or under the Maori Community Development Act 1962:

(b) a marae committee that is an incorporated society under the Incorporated Societies Act 1908 or the Incorporated Societies Act 2022:

(c) any kaitiaki of the tangata whenua.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 27

Section 52(2)(b): amended, on 5 April 2026, by section 270(2) of the Incorporated Societies Act 2022 (2022 No 12).

Subpart 6—Amateur-fishing charter vessels

53 Registration of amateur-fishing charter vessel operator

(1) A person must not commence or continue operating as an amateur-fishing charter vessel operator unless the person is registered by the chief executive as an amateur-fishing charter vessel operator.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(3) The chief executive must register a person as an amateur-fishing charter vessel operator on presentation of a properly completed application on an approved form accompanied by the appropriate fee specified in subclause (4).

(4) The application fee is—

(a) $54, if the application is made in writing; or

(b) $27, if the application is made electronically.

(5) The registration of a person as an amateur-fishing charter vessel operator expires at the close of the day that is 1 year after the date on which the person is registered.

(6) However, a person's registration does not expire under subclause (5) until the chief executive has decided whether to re-register the person if the person has, not later than 1 month before the person's registration expires, applied to be re-registered and, at the date on which the registration would otherwise expire under subclause (5), the chief executive has not decided whether to re-register the person.

(7) The chief executive may revoke the registration of a person as an amateur-fishing charter vessel operator if the person persistently fails to comply with the reporting obligations under regulation 54, but must not do so before giving the person—

(a) notice in writing of the chief executive's intention to do so; and

(b) a reasonable opportunity to comply with the reporting obligations that have not been complied with.

(8) The chief executive may revoke the registration of a person as an amateur-fishing charter vessel operator if the person is subject to a current prohibition order relating to fishing made by the court.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 26A

54 Reporting obligations of amateur-fishing charter vessel operator

(1) An amateur-fishing charter vessel operator must provide information to the chief executive in accordance with this regulation.

(2) The information—

(a) to be provided is the information specified for the purposes of this regulation by the chief executive by notice; and

(b) must be provided in the form and at the times specified by the chief executive in the notice given under paragraph (a).

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(4) The information that may be required by a notice under subclause (2)(a) is information about the fishing activities of an amateur-fishing charter vessel operator, including (but not limited to)—

(a) details of the vessel being used; and

(b) where fishing has taken place and its duration; and

(c) the species and quantity of fish taken.

(5) Before issuing, amending, or revoking a notice given under subclause (2)(a), the chief executive must consult any organisations that the chief executive considers to be representative of the persons likely to be substantially affected by the notice.

(6) A notice made under this regulation is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements).

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 26B

Legislation Act 2019 requirements for secondary legislation made under this regulation		
Publication	The maker must publish it in the *Gazette*	LA19 ss 73, 74(1)(a), Sch 1 cl 14
Presentation	It is not required to be presented to the House of Representatives because a transitional exemption applies under Schedule 1 of the Legislation Act 2019	LA19 s 114, Sch 1 cl 32(1)(a)
Disallowance	It may be disallowed by the House of Representatives	LA19 ss 115, 116

This note is not part of the secondary legislation.

Regulation 54(2)(a): amended, on 28 October 2021, by regulation 24(1) of the Legislation Act (Sub-delegated Secondary Legislation) Regulations 2021 (LI 2021/248).

Regulation 54(6): inserted, on 28 October 2021, by regulation 24(2) of the Legislation Act (Sub-delegated Secondary Legislation) Regulations 2021 (LI 2021/248).

Part 3
Auckland and Kermadec FMA

Subpart 1—Daily limits

55 Daily limits for finfish in Auckland and Kermadec FMA

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Auckland and Kermadec FMA more than the total quantity of finfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **combined daily limit for finfish**); or

(b) possess more than the combined daily limit for finfish in the Auckland and Kermadec FMA; or

(c) possess more than the combined daily limit for finfish taken from within the Auckland and Kermadec FMA.

(2) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Auckland and Kermadec FMA more than the total quantity of hapuku/bass and kingfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish**); or

(b) possess more than the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish in the Auckland and Kermadec FMA; or

(c) possess more than the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish taken from within the Auckland and Kermadec FMA.

(3) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Auckland and Kermadec FMA more than the individual limit specified in an instrument made by the Minister for a species of finfish (the **daily limit for a species of finfish**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for a species of finfish in the Auckland and Kermadec FMA; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for a species of finfish taken from within the Auckland and Kermadec FMA.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the combined daily limit for finfish, the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish, or the daily limit for a species of finfish, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(5) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times—

(a) the combined daily limit for finfish; or

(b) the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish; or

(c) the daily limit for a species of finfish.

(6) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (5) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 3A(1), (2), (2A), (3)–(6), (8), (9)

Regulation 55: replaced, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 7 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Regulation 55(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 55(2)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 55(3)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

56 Combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish

[Revoked]

Regulation 56: revoked, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 8 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

57 Daily limit for kingfish

[Revoked]

Regulation 57: revoked, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 8 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

58 Daily limit for grey mullet

[Revoked]

Regulation 58: revoked, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 8 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

59 Daily limit for snapper in Auckland (East) FMA and Auckland (West) FMA

(1) The daily limits for snapper that are set by this regulation apply in the Auckland (East) FMA and the Auckland (West) FMA instead of the daily limit for snapper that is set by regulation 55.

(2) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Auckland (West) FMA more than the daily limit for snapper specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for snapper for the Auckland (West) FMA**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for snapper for the Auckland (West) FMA in that area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for snapper for the Auckland (West) FMA taken from within that area.

(3) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Auckland (East) FMA more than the daily limit for snapper specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for snapper for the Auckland (East) FMA**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for snapper for the Auckland (East) FMA in that area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for snapper for the Auckland (East) FMA taken from within that area.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for snapper for the Auckland (West) FMA or the daily limit for snapper for the Auckland (East) FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(5) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times—

(a) the daily limit for snapper for the Auckland (West) FMA; or

(b) the daily limit for snapper for the Auckland (East) FMA.

(6) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (5) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 3A(6A)–(9)

Regulation 59: replaced, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 9 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Regulation 59(2)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 59(3)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

59A Daily limits for hapuku/bass and kingfish in Auckland (East) FMA and Auckland (West) FMA

(1) The daily limits for hapuku/bass and kingfish that are set by this regulation apply in the Auckland (East) FMA and the Auckland (West) FMA instead of the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish that is set by regulation 55.

(2) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Auckland (West) FMA and the Auckland (East) FMA more than the daily limit for hapuku/bass specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for hapuku/bass for the Auckland (East) FMA and the Auckland (West) FMA**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for hapuku/bass for the Auckland (East) FMA and the Auckland (West) FMA in those areas; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for hapuku/bass for the Auckland (East) FMA and the Auckland (West) FMA taken from within those areas.

(3) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Auckland (East) FMA and the Auckland (West) FMA more than the daily limit for kingfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for kingfish for the Auckland (East) FMA and the Auckland (West) FMA**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for kingfish for the Auckland (East) FMA and the Auckland (West) FMA in those areas; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for kingfish for the Auckland (East) FMA and the Auckland (West) FMA taken from within those areas.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for hapuku/bass for the Auckland (East) FMA and the Auckland (West) FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(5) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for kingfish for the Auckland (East) FMA and the Auckland (West) FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(6) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times—

(a) the daily limit for hapuku/bass for the Auckland (East) FMA and the Auckland (West) FMA; or

(b) the daily limit for kingfish for the Auckland (East) FMA and the Auckland (West) FMA.

(7) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (5) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(c) subclause (6) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 59A: inserted, on 28 November 2022, by section 24 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 59A(2)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 59A(3)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

60 Daily limit for shellfish in Auckland Coromandel area

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Auckland Coromandel area more than the daily limit for a species of shellfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for a species of shellfish**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for a species of shellfish in the Auckland Coromandel area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for a species of shellfish taken from within the Auckland Coromandel area.

(2) *[Revoked]*

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for a species of shellfish from or in the Auckland Coromandel area, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for a species of shellfish from or in the Auckland Coromandel area.

(5) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (4) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 3AB

Regulation 60(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 60(2): revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

61 Daily limit for green-lipped mussels in Maketu taiapure

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Maketu taiapure more than the daily limit for green-lipped mussels specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for green-lipped mussels**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for green-lipped mussels in the Maketu taiapure; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for green-lipped mussels taken from within the Maketu taiapure.

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for green-lipped mussels from or in the Maketu taiapure, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for green-lipped mussels from or in the Maketu taiapure.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 3AC

Regulation 61(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Subpart 2—Minimum species length and net mesh size

Species length

62 Minimum length for snapper

(1) A person must not—

(a) take from the Auckland (West) FMA or the Kermadec FMA any snapper that is less than the minimum length or exceeds the maximum length specified in an instrument made by the Minister; or

(b) possess any snapper that is less than that minimum length or exceeds the maximum length and is taken from within the Auckland (West) FMA or the Kermadec FMA.

(2) A person must not—

(a) take from the Auckland (East) FMA any snapper that is less than the minimum length or exceeds the maximum length specified in an instrument made by the Minister; or

(b) possess any snapper that is less than that minimum length or exceeds the maximum length and is taken from within the Auckland (East) FMA.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 3C

Regulation 62: replaced, on 1 April 2014, by regulation 6 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16).

Regulation 62(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 62(2): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

63 Minimum length for blue cod

(1) A person must not—

(a) take from the Auckland FMA any blue cod that is less than the minimum length or exceeds the maximum length specified in an instrument made by the Minister; or

(b) possess any blue cod that is less than that minimum length or exceeds the maximum length and is taken from within the Auckland FMA.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 3D

Regulation 63(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Net mesh size

64 Minimum net mesh size

(1) A person must not, on any day, use or possess a set net to take a species of fish specified in the first column of the table in Part 2 of Schedule 3 in the Auckland and Kermadec FMA unless the mesh of the net is at least the minimum size specified for that species in the second column of that table.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 3B

Subpart 3—Restrictions and prohibitions

Restrictions and prohibitions relating to species

65 Restriction on taking or possessing scallops from Auckland (East) FMA or Auckland (West) FMA during closed season

(1) A person must not, during the closed season,—

(a) take any scallops from Auckland (East) FMA or Auckland (West) FMA; or

(b) possess any scallops that were taken from within Auckland (East) FMA or Auckland (West) FMA.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(3) In subclause (1), **closed season** means the period beginning on 1 April in each year and ending with the close of 31 August in that year.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 8

66 Restrictions relating to Māori oyster fisheries

(1) A person who is not a Māori must not take oysters from any of the following areas:

(a) all that part of the foreshore surrounding the area of land known as Jones Peninsula in Whangaroa Harbour:

(b) all that part of the foreshore of Whangaroa Harbour commencing at a point approximately 0.8 km from the easternmost point of Middle Head; then following the coastline in a northerly and westerly direction for approximately 1.6 km; then in an easterly direction for approximately 0.8 km:

(c) that part of the foreshore of the Mongonui Inlet of the Bay of Islands fronting the Toatoa and Te Mamaku Blocks:

(d) that part of Whangaruru Harbour inside a straight line drawn from Kerikeri Point to Tokitoki Point:

(e) the following parts of Kaipara Harbour:

(i) the Arapaoa River between Wakaiti and Tahupo Creek:

(ii) the Arapaoa and Otamatea Rivers between Te Kopua Point and Waipako:

(iii) the Otamatea River between Batley Wharf and Tanoa Point:

(iv) Paparoa Point and Onoke Point:

(v) the Oruawharo River between Raekau Wharf and Waingopai Creek:

(vi) the Northern Wairoa River between Pouto Wharf and Sail Point:

(f) the portions of the tidal waters at the Needles, Waiuku, in Manukau Harbour.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 9

67 Prohibition on taking or possessing spotted black groper

(1) A person must not—

(a) take any spotted black groper from the Auckland and Kermadec FMA; or

(b) possess any spotted black groper taken from within the Auckland and Kermadec FMA.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 10

68 Prohibition on taking or possessing fish from part of Manukau Harbour

(1) A person must not—

(a) take any fish from part of Manukau Harbour; or

(b) possess any fish taken from within part of Manukau Harbour.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 4

69 Restrictions on taking fish from Mimiwhangata Peninsula area

(1) A person must not take a species of fish specified in subclause (2) from the Mimiwhangata Peninsula area unless 1 of the following fishing methods is used:

(a) a line, but only if the line does not have more than 1 hook attached to it and the line is not weighted in any way:

(b) trolling:

(c) a spear:

(d) hand-gathering:

(e) potting, but only if 1 pot per person or vessel is used in the area.

(2) The species are—

(a) barracouta:

(b) billfish:

(c) blue maomao:

(d) flatfish:

(e) garfish:

(f) green-lipped mussel:

(g) gurnard:

(h) kahawai:

(i) kina:

(j) kingfish:

(k) mackerel:

(l) rock lobster:

(m) scallop:

(n) shark:

(o) snapper:

(p) tarakihi:

(q) trevally:

(r) tuatua:

(s) tuna:

(t) yellow-eyed mullet.

(3) A person contravenes subclause (1)(e) if the person uses, in person or from a vessel,—

(a) 2 rock lobster pots; or

(b) 3 rock lobster pots; or

(c) more than 3 rock lobster pots.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (1)(a) to (d) or subclause (3)(a) or (b) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3)(c) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 5

70 Prohibition on taking or possessing shellfish from Cheltenham Beach area

(1) A person must not—

(a) take any shellfish from the Cheltenham Beach area; or

(b) possess any shellfish taken from within the Cheltenham Beach area.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 6D

71 Prohibition on taking or possessing shellfish from Karekare Beach area

(1) A person must not—

(a) take any shellfish from the Karekare Beach area; or

(b) possess any shellfish taken from within the Karekare Beach area.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 6E

72 Prohibition on taking or possessing shellfish from Eastern Beach area

(1) A person must not—

(a) take any shellfish from the Eastern Beach area; or

(b) possess any shellfish taken from within the Eastern Beach area.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 6F

73 Prohibition on taking or possessing finfish from waters near Motu River during closed season

(1) A person must not, during the closed season,—

(a) take any finfish from the waters near Motu River by any method, except hand-held line; or

(b) possess any finfish taken from within the waters near Motu River by any method, except hand-held line.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(3) In subclause (1), **closed season** means the period beginning on 1 December in any year and ending with the close of 31 March in the following year.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 7

Restrictions and prohibitions relating to fishing gear

74 Restriction on use of certain fishing gear within 1 nautical mile of Mayor Island (Tuhua)

(1) A person must not use or possess a set net, or a line to which more than 3 hooks are attached, for fishing within 1 nautical mile seaward of the mean high-water mark of the coast of Mayor Island (Tuhua).

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 6A

75 Restrictions on use of certain fishing gear in Bay of Islands

(1) A person must not use a net for fishing in any of the following waters:

(a) Bird Rock:

(b) Cape Brett:

(c) Ninepin.

(2) A person must not, at any time during the closed season, use or possess a set net or a set line for fishing in the Bay of Islands set net and set line closure area.

(3) Subclause (2) does not apply to nets used for targeting grey mullet or flatfish.

(4) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(5) In subclause (2), **closed season** means the period beginning on 1 October in any year and ending with the close of 30 April in the following year.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 6B(1)–(4)

76 Prohibition on using set net in certain areas

(1) A person must not use a set net for fishing in the Auckland and Kermadec set net prohibition area.

(2) A person must not use a set net for fishing in the Maunganui Bluff–Tirua Point set net prohibition area.

(3) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (2) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 6C

Regulation 76(2): replaced, on 21 February 2014, by regulation 7 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16).

Regulation 76(2): amended, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 6 of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

77 Prohibition on using drift net in Port Waikato

[Revoked]

Regulation 77: revoked, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 7 of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Part 4
Central FMA

Subpart 1—Daily limits

78 Daily limits for finfish in Central FMA

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Central FMA more than the total quantity of finfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **combined daily limit for finfish**); or

(b) possess more than the combined daily limit for finfish in the Central FMA; or

(c) possess more than the combined daily limit for finfish taken from within the Central FMA.

(2) *[Revoked]*

(3) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Central FMA more than the individual limit specified in an instrument made by the Minister for a species of finfish (the **daily limit for a species of finfish**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for a species of finfish in the Central FMA; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for a species of finfish taken from within the Central FMA.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the combined daily limit for finfish or the daily limit for a species of finfish, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(5) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times—

(a) the combined daily limit for finfish; or

(b) *[Revoked]*

(c) the daily limit for a species of finfish.

(6) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (5) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/223 r 3A(1), (2), (2B)–(7)

Regulation 78: replaced, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 10 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Regulation 78(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 78(2): revoked, on 28 November 2022, by section 24 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 78(3)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 78(4): amended, on 28 November 2022, by section 24 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 78(5)(b): revoked, on 28 November 2022, by section 24 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

79 Combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish

[Revoked]

Regulation 79: revoked, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 11 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

80 Daily limit for kingfish

[Revoked]

Regulation 80: revoked, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 11 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

81 Daily limit for snapper

[Revoked]

Regulation 81: revoked, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 11 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

81A Daily limit for blue cod in fishery management area 8—Central (Egmont)

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from fishery management area 8—Central (Egmont) more than the daily limit for blue cod specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for blue cod**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod in that area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod taken from within that area.

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for blue cod, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for blue cod.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/223 r 3A(2A), (6), (7)

Regulation 81A: inserted, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 12 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Regulation 81A(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Subpart 2—Minimum species length and net mesh size

Species length

82 Minimum length for snapper

(1) A person must not—

(a) take from the Central FMA any snapper that is less than the minimum length or exceeds the maximum length specified in an instrument made by the Minister; or

(b) possess any snapper that is less than that minimum length or exceeds the maximum length taken from within the Central FMA.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/223 r 4B

Regulation 82(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

83 Minimum length for ordinary paua in Amateur Taranaki Paua Fishery area

(1) A person must not take from the Amateur Taranaki Paua Fishery area any ordinary paua that is less than the minimum length or exceeds the maximum length specified in an instrument made by the Minister.

(2) A person must not possess, inside the Amateur Taranaki Paua Fishery area, any ordinary paua that is less than that minimum length or exceeds the maximum length and is taken from that area.

(3) A person must not possess, outside the Amateur Taranaki Paua Fishery area, any ordinary paua that is less than that minimum length or exceeds the maximum length and is taken from that area.

(4) A person who contravenes subclause (1), (2), or (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/223 r 4C

Regulation 83(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 83(2): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 83(3): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Net mesh size

84 Minimum net mesh size

(1) A person must not, on any day, use or possess a set net to take a species of fish specified in the first column of the table in Part 3 of Schedule 3 in the Central FMA unless the mesh of the net is at least the minimum size specified for that species in the second column of that table.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 3B

Subpart 3—Restrictions and prohibitions

Restrictions and prohibitions relating to species

85 Restriction on using net in Wairoa Hard

(1) A person must not use a net for taking finfish from the Wairoa Hard.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/223 r 4

86 Restrictions on fishing in Sugar Loaf Islands prescribed area

(1) A person must not use in the Sugar Loaf Islands prescribed area—

(a) a net or set line for fishing:

(b) a line that has more than 3 hooks for fishing.

(2) A person must not possess any fishing gear in the Sugar Loaf Islands prescribed area that is not permitted to be used in that area unless the gear is stowed or sealed in such a manner that it cannot readily be used for fishing.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/223 r 5

Regulation 86: replaced, on 21 February 2014, by regulation 8 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16).

87 Prohibition on taking eels from Lake Horowhenua and Hokio Stream

(1) A person must not take eels from Lake Horowhenua or the Hokio Stream unless the person is exercising a fishing right referred to in section 18 of the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1956.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/223 r 3

Prohibitions relating to fishing gear

88 Prohibition on using set net in Pauatahanui Inlet

(1) A person must not use a set net for fishing in Pauatahanui Inlet.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/223 r 4A

89 Prohibition on using set net in area of coast east of Cape Runaway

(1) A person must not use a set net for fishing in the area of coast east of Cape Runaway.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/223 r 5B

90 Prohibition on using set net in certain areas

(1) A person must not use a set net for fishing from Tirua Point to Waiwhakaiho River.

(2) A person must not use a set net for fishing from Waiwhakaiho River to Hawera.

(3) A person must not use a set net for fishing from Hawera to Wellington.

(4) A person who contravenes subclause (1), (2), or (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 90: replaced, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 8 of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

91 Prohibition on fishing in Pukerua Bay except by hand-held line

(1) A person must not take fish, aquatic life, or seaweed from Pukerua Bay except by hand-held line.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/223 r 5D

Part 5
Challenger FMA

Subpart 1—Daily limits

92 Daily limits for finfish in Challenger FMA

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Challenger FMA more than the total quantity of finfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **combined daily limit for finfish**); or

(b) possess more than the combined daily limit for finfish in the Challenger FMA; or

(c) possess more than the combined daily limit for finfish taken from within the Challenger FMA.

(2) *[Revoked]*

(3) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Challenger FMA more than the individual limit specified in an instrument made by the Minister for a species of finfish (the **daily limit for a species of finfish**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for a species of finfish in the Challenger FMA; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for a species of finfish taken from within the Challenger FMA.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the combined daily limit for finfish or the daily limit for a species of finfish, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(5) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times—

(a) the combined daily limit for finfish; or

(b) *[Revoked]*

(c) the daily limit for a species of finfish.

(6) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (5) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 2B(1), (2), (3B), (4), (6)–(9)

Regulation 92: replaced, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 13 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Regulation 92(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 92(2): revoked, on 28 November 2022, by section 24 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 92(3)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 92(4): amended, on 28 November 2022, by section 24 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 92(5)(b): revoked, on 28 November 2022, by section 24 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

93 Combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish

[Revoked]

Regulation 93: revoked, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 14 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

94 Daily limit for kingfish

[Revoked]

Regulation 94: revoked, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 14 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

95 Daily limit for snapper

[Revoked]

Regulation 95: revoked, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 14 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

95A Daily limit for blue cod in Challenger (East) area

[Revoked]

Regulation 95A: revoked, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 11 of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

96 Daily limit for snapper in Marlborough Sounds area

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Marlborough Sounds area more than the daily limit for snapper specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for snapper**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for snapper in the Marlborough Sounds area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for snapper taken from within the Marlborough Sounds area.

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for snapper, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for snapper.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 2B(5), (8), (9)

Regulation 96(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

97 Daily limit for scallops

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Challenger FMA more than the daily limit for scallops specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for scallops**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for scallops in the Challenger FMA; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for scallops taken from within the Challenger FMA.

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for scallops, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for scallops.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 3A

Regulation 97(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Subpart 2—Minimum species length and net mesh size

Species length

98 Minimum and maximum length for blue cod in Marlborough Sounds area

[Revoked]

Regulation 98: revoked, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

99 Minimum length for blue cod in Challenger (East) area

[Revoked]

Regulation 99: revoked, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 9 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

100 Minimum or maximum length for sand flounder

(1) A person must not—

(a) take from the Challenger FMA any sand flounder that is less than the minimum length or exceeds the maximum length specified in an instrument made by the Minister; or

(b) possess any sand flounder that is less than that minimum length or exceeds the maximum length and is taken from within the Challenger FMA.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 3C

Regulation 100 heading: amended, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 100(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

101 Minimum or maximum length for scallops

(1) A person must not—

(a) take from the Challenger FMA any scallop whose shell (whether entire, chipped, or broken) is less than the minimum length or exceeds the maximum length specified in an instrument made by the Minister; or

(b) possess any scallop that is less than that minimum length or exceeds the maximum length and is taken from within the Challenger FMA.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 3A(2)

Regulation 101 heading: amended, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 101(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Net mesh size

102 Minimum net mesh size

(1) A person must not, on any day, use or possess a set net to take a species of fish specified in the first column of the table in Part 4 of Schedule 3 in the Challenger FMA unless the mesh of the net is at least the minimum size specified for that species in the second column of that table.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 3B

Subpart 3—Authorisations, restrictions, and prohibitions

Authorisations

103 Pacific oysters

Despite regulation 27, a person may, on any day,—

(a) take Pacific oysters from the Challenger FMA:

(b) possess Pacific oysters taken from within the Challenger FMA.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 4C

104 Dredge oysters

Despite regulation 27, a person may, on any day,—

(a) take dredge oysters taken from the Challenger FMA:

(b) possess dredge oysters taken from within the Challenger FMA.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 4D

Restrictions and prohibitions relating to species

105 Prohibition on taking or possessing blue cod in Marlborough Sounds area during closed season

(1) A person must not, during the closed season,—

(a) take any blue cod from the Marlborough Sounds area; or

(b) possess any blue cod in the Marlborough Sounds area; or

(c) possess any blue cod taken from within the Marlborough Sounds area.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(3) It is a defence to a charge of contravening subclause (1)(b) if the defendant satisfies the court that the blue cod to which the charge relates were taken outside the Marlborough Sounds area.

(4) In subclause (1), **closed season** means the period beginning on 1 September in each year and ending with the close of 10 January in the next year.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 2F

Regulation 105(2): amended, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 7(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

Regulation 105(2): amended, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 7(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

Regulation 105(4): amended, on 4 September 2025, by regulation 4 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2025 (SL 2025/166).

106 Prohibition on taking finfish from Maud Island closed area

(1) A person must not take any finfish from the Maud Island closed area.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 4AA

Regulation 106(2): amended, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 8(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

Regulation 106(2): amended, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 8(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

107 Restriction on possessing blue cod in Challenger (East) area

[Revoked]

Regulation 107: revoked, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 10 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

108 Restriction on taking finfish from Marlborough Sounds area

(1) A person must not take any finfish from the Marlborough Sounds area using a rod and reel line, or a hand line, with more than 2 hooks attached to it.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 4B

109 Prohibition on taking finfish from Double Cove

(1) A person must not take finfish from Double Cove.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 4

Restrictions and prohibitions relating to fishing gear

110 Restriction on using or possessing line in Pelorus Sound

(1) A person must not use or possess a line in the waters of Pelorus Sound.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply if the person uses or possesses a rod and reel line or a hand line.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 4E

111 Prohibition on using or possessing set net in part Pelorus Sound or Croisilles Harbour

(1) A person must not use or possess a set net having a mesh size of, or greater than, 100 mm in part Pelorus Sound or Croisilles Harbour.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to a set net that has—

(a) a mesh size of not less than 100 mm; and

(b) a total height not exceeding 9 meshes; and

(c) its entire length in direct contact with the seabed.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 4A(1), (2)

112 Restriction on using or possessing set net in Kenepuru Sound

(1) A person must not, during the closed season, use or possess a set net in the waters of Kenepuru Sound.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(3) In subclause (1), **closed season** means the period beginning on 1 October in any year and ending with the close of 31 March in the following year.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 4A(3)

113 Restriction on using set net in waters from Clarence Point to Cape Jackson

(1) A person must not use a set net for fishing in the waters from Clarence Point to Cape Jackson.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

(3) This regulation is subject to regulations 115 and 116.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 4AB

114 Restriction on using set net in waters from Farewell Spit lighthouse to Awarua Point

(1) A person must not use a set net for fishing in the waters from Farewell Spit lighthouse to Awarua Point.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 4AD

114A Restriction on using set net in waters from Farewell Spit to Cape Soucis

(1) A person must not use a set net for fishing in the waters from Farewell Spit to Cape Soucis.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 114A: inserted, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 9 of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

115 Restriction on using set net in waters of inner Queen Charlotte Sound

(1) Despite regulation 113, a person may use a set net for fishing in the waters of the inner Queen Charlotte Sound, but only if the set net is—

(a) a flatfish set net; and

(b) used during the period beginning on 1 April in each year and ending on the close of 30 September in that year.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 4AC

116 Restriction on using set net in waters from Needles Point to Cape Jackson

(1) Despite regulation 113, a person may use a set net in the waters from Needles Point to Cape Jackson, but only if—

(a) the set net is used during the period beginning on 1 January in each year and ending on the close of 30 April in that year; and

(b) the person using the set net remains, at all times, in the immediate vicinity of the set net while it is being used.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 4AAC

Part 5A
Marfells Beach to Conway River area

Part 5A: inserted, on 15 April 2023, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/26).

Subpart 1—Daily limits

Subpart 1: inserted, on 15 April 2023, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/26).

116A Daily limit for paua in Marfells Beach to Conway River area

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Marfells Beach to Conway River area more than the daily limit for paua specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for paua**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for paua in the Marfells Beach to Conway River area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for paua taken from within the Marfells Beach to Conway River area.

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for paua from or in the Marfells Beach to Conway River area, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for paua from or in the Marfells Beach to Conway River area.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

(5) In this regulation, **paua** means—

(a) yellowfoot paua; and

(b) ordinary paua.

Regulation 116A: inserted, on 15 April 2023, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/26).

116B Daily limit for paua in Oaro-Haumuri Taiāpure

(1) The daily limit for paua that is set by this regulation applies in the Oaro-Haumuri Taiāpure instead of the daily limit for paua that is set by regulation 116A.

(2) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Oaro-Haumuri Taiāpure more than the daily limit for paua specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for paua**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for paua in the Oaro-Haumuri Taiāpure; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for paua taken from within the Oaro-Haumuri Taiāpure.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for paua from or in the Oaro-Haumuri Taiāpure, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for paua from or in the Oaro-Haumuri Taiāpure.

(5) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (4) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

(6) In this regulation, **paua** means—

(a) yellowfoot paua; and

(b) ordinary paua.

Regulation 116B: inserted, on 15 April 2023, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/26).

Subpart 2—Minimum species length

Subpart 2: inserted, on 15 April 2023, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/26).

116C Minimum length for paua in Marfells Beach to Conway River area

(1) A person must not—

(a) take from the Marfells Beach to Conway River area any paua that is less than the minimum length specified in an instrument made by the Minister; or

(b) possess any paua that is less than that minimum length and is taken from within the Marfells Beach to Conway River area.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(3) In this regulation, **paua** means—

(a) yellowfoot paua; and

(b) ordinary paua.

Regulation 116C: inserted, on 15 April 2023, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/26).

116D Minimum length for ordinary paua in Oaro-Haumuri Taiāpure

(1) The minimum length for ordinary paua that is set by this regulation applies in the Oaro-Haumuri Taiāpure instead of the minimum length for ordinary paua that is set by regulation 116C.

(2) A person must not—

(a) take from the Oaro-Haumuri Taiāpure any ordinary paua that is less than the minimum length specified in an instrument made by the Minister; or

(b) possess any ordinary paua that is less than that minimum length and is taken from within the Oaro-Haumuri Taiāpure.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Regulation 116D: inserted, on 15 April 2023, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/26).

Part 6
South-East FMA

Subpart 1—Daily limits

117 Daily limits for finfish in South-East FMA

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the South-East FMA more than the total quantity of finfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **combined daily limit for finfish**); or

(b) possess more than the combined daily limit for finfish in the South-East FMA; or

(c) possess more than the combined daily limit for finfish taken from within the South-East FMA.

(2) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the South-East FMA more than the total quantity of hapuku/bass and kingfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish**); or

(b) possess more than the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish in the South-East FMA; or

(c) possess more than the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish taken from within the South-East FMA.

(3) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the South-East FMA more than the individual limit specified in an instrument made by the Minister for a species of finfish (the **daily limit for a species of finfish**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for a species of finfish in the South-East FMA; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for a species of finfish taken from within the South-East FMA.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the combined daily limit for finfish, the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish, or the daily limit for a species of finfish, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(5) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times—

(a) the combined daily limit for finfish; or

(b) the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish; or

(c) the daily limit for a species of finfish.

(6) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (5) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 3A(1)–(3), (4)–(7)

Regulation 117: replaced, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Regulation 117(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 117(2)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 117(3)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

118 Combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish

[Revoked]

Regulation 118: revoked, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 17 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

119 Daily limit for kingfish

[Revoked]

Regulation 119: revoked, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 17 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Kaikoura–North Canterbury area

[Revoked]

Heading: revoked, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 12 of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

119A Daily limit for blue cod in Kaikoura–North Canterbury area

[Revoked]

Regulation 119A: revoked, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 12 of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

East Otago taiapure

120 Daily limit for shellfish in East Otago taiapure

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the East Otago taiapure more than the daily limit for shellfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for shellfish**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for shellfish in the East Otago taiapure; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for shellfish taken from within the East Otago taiapure.

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for shellfish, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for shellfish.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 6DD

Regulation 120(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

121 Daily limit for kina in East Otago taiapure

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the East Otago taiapure more than the daily limit for kina specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for kina**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for kina in the East Otago taiapure; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for kina taken from within the East Otago taiapure.

(2) *[Revoked]*

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for kina, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for kina.

(5) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (4) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/225 rr 6DB, 6DC

Regulation 121 heading: amended, on 12 December 2019, by regulation 5(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/265).

Regulation 121(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 121(2): revoked, on 12 December 2019, by regulation 5(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/265).

Regulation 121(3): amended, on 12 December 2019, by regulation 5(3) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/265).

Regulation 121(4): replaced, on 12 December 2019, by regulation 5(4) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/265).

122 Daily limit for finfish in southern part of East Otago taiapure

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the southern part of the East Otago taiapure more than the daily limit for finfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for finfish**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for finfish in the southern part of the East Otago taiapure; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for finfish taken from within the southern part of the East Otago taiapure.

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for finfish, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for finfish.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 3AB

Regulation 122(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

122A Daily limit for blue cod in East Otago taiapure

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the East Otago taiapure more than the daily limit for blue cod specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for blue cod**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod in the East Otago taiapure; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod taken from within the East Otago taiapure.

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for blue cod for the East Otago taiapure, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for blue cod for the East Otago taiapure.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 122A: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 11 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 122A(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Akaroa Harbour taiapure

123 Daily limits (including individual species limits) in Akaroa Harbour taiapure

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Akaroa Harbour taiapure more than the daily limit for a species of fish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for a species of fish**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for a species of fish in the Akaroa Harbour taiapure; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for a species of fish taken from within the Akaroa Harbour taiapure.

(2) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Akaroa Harbour taiapure more than the daily limit for finfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for finfish**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for finfish in the Akaroa Harbour taiapure; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for finfish taken from within the Akaroa Harbour taiapure.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for a species of fish or the daily limit for finfish, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times—

(a) the daily limit for a species of fish; or

(b) the daily limit for finfish.

(5) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (4) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

(6) This regulation overrides regulation 117.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 6C(1)–(6)

Regulation 123(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 123(1)(a): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(4) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 123(1)(a): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(5) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 123(1)(b): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(4) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 123(1)(c): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(4) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 123(2)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 123(3): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(4) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 123(4)(a): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(4) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area

Heading: inserted, on 8 August 2014, by section 29(2) of the Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014 (2014 No 59).

123A Daily limits (including individual species limits) in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area more than the daily limit for a species of fish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for a species of fish**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for a species of fish in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for a species of fish taken from within Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area).

(2) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area more than the total quantity of albacore, bluenose, hapuku/bass, kingfish, and ling specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **combined daily limit for albacore, bluenose, hapuku/bass, kingfish, and ling**); or

(b) possess more than the combined daily limit for albacore, bluenose, hapuku/bass, kingfish, and ling in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area; or

(c) possess more than the combined daily limit for albacore, bluenose, hapuku/bass, kingfish, and ling taken from within Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area.

(3) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area more than the total quantity of blue shark, hammerhead shark, mako shark, porbeagle shark, seven gill shark, and thresher shark specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **combined daily limit for game sharks**); or

(b) possess more than the combined daily limit for game sharks in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area; or

(c) possess more than the combined daily limit for game sharks taken from within Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for a species of fish or the combined daily limit

for albacore, bluenose, hapuku/bass, kingfish, and ling or the combined daily limit for game sharks, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(5) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times—

(a) the daily limit for a species of fish; or

(b) the combined daily limit for albacore, bluenose, hapuku/bass, kingfish, and ling; or

(c) the combined daily limit for game sharks.

(6) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (5) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 123A: inserted, on 8 August 2014, by section 29(2) of the Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014 (2014 No 59).

Regulation 123A(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 123A(1)(a): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(4) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 123A(1)(a): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(5) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 123A(1)(b): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(4) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 123A(1)(c): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(4) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 123A(2)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 123A(3)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 123A(4): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(4) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 123A(5)(a): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(4) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

123B Daily limits and restrictions on taking bladder kelp and karengo in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area more than the daily limit for bladder kelp specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for bladder kelp**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for bladder kelp in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for bladder kelp taken from within Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area.

(2) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area more than the combined daily limit for karengo specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for karengo**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for karengo in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for karengo taken from within Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for bladder kelp or the daily limit for karengo, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for bladder kelp or the daily limit for karengo.

(5) A person must not take bladder kelp or karengo from Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area by any method other than hand-gathering.

(6) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (3) or (5) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (4) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

(7) In this regulation,—

5 litres of wet volume means the amount of fresh seaweed that fits into a 5-litre bucket

bladder kelp means seaweed of the species *Macrocystis pyrifera*

hand-gathering means the use of the hands to physically take seaweed

karengo means seaweed of either of the following genera:

(a) *Porphyra*; or

(b) *Ulva*.

Regulation 123B: inserted, on 8 August 2014, by section 29(2) of the Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014 (2014 No 59).

Regulation 123B(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 123B(2)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Subpart 2—Minimum species length and net mesh size

Species length

124 Minimum length for blue cod

[Revoked]

Regulation 124: revoked, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 12 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

125 Minimum length for quinnat salmon taken from Otago Harbour

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from Otago Harbour any quinnat salmon that is less than the minimum length or exceeds the maximum length specified in an instrument made by the Minister; or

(b) possess any quinnat salmon that is less than that minimum length or exceeds the maximum length and is taken from within Otago Harbour.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 6B

Regulation 125(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

125A Minimum lengths for blue cod and sea perch taken from Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area

(1) *[Revoked]*

(2) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area any sea perch that is less than the minimum length or exceeds the maximum length specified in an instrument made by the Minister; or

(b) possess any sea perch that is less than that minimum length or exceeds the maximum length and is taken from within Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Regulation 125A: inserted, on 8 August 2014, by section 29(2) of the Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014 (2014 No 59).

Regulation 125A(1): revoked, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 13(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 125A(2): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 125A(3): amended, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 13(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Net mesh size

126 Minimum net mesh size

(1) A person must not, on any day, use or possess a set net to take a species of fish specified in the first column of the table in Part 5 of Schedule 3 in the South-East FMA unless the mesh size of the net is at least the minimum size specified for that species in the second column of that table.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 3B

Subpart 3—Authorisation, restrictions, and prohibitions

Authorisation

127 Hand-gathering of dredge oyster

Despite regulations 19 and 27, a person may, at any time,—

(a) take dredge oysters from the South-East FMA (except the waters surrounding the Chatham Islands) by the method of hand-gathering regardless of the size of the dredge oysters; and

(b) possess dredge oysters taken from within that area by that method.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 7C

Restrictions and prohibitions relating to species

128 Restriction on taking eels from Lake Forsyth

(1) A person who does not belong to the Ngai Tahu iwi must not take eels from Lake Forsyth.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(3) In subclause (1), **Ngai Tahu iwi** means the collective of those individuals who descend from the primary hapu of Ngai Tahu and Ngati Mamoe, namely, Kati Kuri, Kati Irakehu, Kati Huirapa, Ngai Tuahuriri, and Kai Te Ruahikihiki.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 7

129 Restriction on taking rock lobster from quota management area CRA6 during closed season

(1) A person must not, during the closed season,—

(a) take any rock lobster from the quota management area CRA6; or

(b) fish using any rock lobster pot in the quota management area CRA6; or

(c) possess any rock lobster taken from within the quota management area CRA6.

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses any rock lobsters in contravention of subclause (1), but not more than 6 rock lobsters.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 6 rock lobsters in contravention of subclause (1).

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (1)(b) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

(5) In subclause (1), **closed season** means the period beginning on 1 March in each year and ending with the close of 30 April in that year.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 7B

Regulation 129 heading: amended, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 13(1) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 129(1)(a): amended, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 13(2) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 129(1)(b): amended, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 13(2) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 129(1)(c): amended, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 13(2) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

129A Prohibition on taking or possessing paua from East Otago taiapure

(1) A person must not—

(a) take any paua from the East Otago taiapure; or

(b) possess any paua in the East Otago taiapure; or

(c) possess any paua taken from within the East Otago taiapure.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Regulation 129A: inserted, on 12 December 2019, by regulation 6 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/265).

129B Restriction on possessing finfish in East Otago taiapure

(1) A person must not possess any finfish in the East Otago taiapure unless it is in a whole or gutted state.

(2) However, a person may possess finfish in that taiapure in another state if the finfish is to be immediately eaten on the fishing vessel from which it was taken.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(4) It is a defence to a charge of contravening subclause (1) if the defendant satisfies the court that the finfish to which the charge relates were taken outside the East Otago taiapure.

Regulation 129B: inserted, on 12 December 2019, by regulation 6 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/265).

129C Prohibition on taking kelp from East Otago taiapure

(1) A person must not take any of the following species of kelp from the East Otago taiapure:

(a) *Durvillaea antarctica*:

(b) *Durvillaea willana*:

(c) *Ecklonia radiata*:

(d) *Lessonia variegata*:

(e) *Macrocystis pyrifera*:

(f) *Marginariella boryana*:

(g) *Marginariella urvilliana*.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to kelp that is unattached and cast ashore.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Regulation 129C: inserted, on 12 December 2019, by regulation 6 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/265).

130 Prohibition on taking or possessing shellfish from Onawe Peninsula marine area

(1) A person must not—

(a) take any shellfish from the Onawe Peninsula marine area; or

(b) possess any shellfish in the Onawe Peninsula marine area; or

(c) possess any shellfish taken from within the Onawe Peninsula marine area.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 6DA

131 Prohibition on taking or possessing red coral

(1) A person must not—

(a) take any red coral from the South-East FMA; or

(b) possess any red coral taken from within the South-East FMA.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 6F

132 Prohibition on taking or possessing sea horse from Akaroa Harbour taiapure

(1) A person must not—

(a) take any sea horse from the Akaroa Harbour taiapure; or

(b) possess any sea horse in the Akaroa Harbour taiapure; or

(c) possess any sea horse taken from within the Akaroa Harbour taiapure.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 6D

132A Prohibition on taking or possessing red moki from Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area

(1) A person must not—

(a) take any red moki from Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area; or

(b) possess any red moki in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area; or

(c) possess any red moki taken from within Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Regulation 132A: inserted, on 8 August 2014, by section 29(2) of the Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014 (2014 No 59).

132B Requirement to mark spiny rock lobsters taken from Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area

[Revoked]

Regulation 132B: revoked, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 14 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Restrictions and prohibitions relating to fishing gear

133 Restriction on net mesh size for taking finfish from Lake Ellesmere (Te Waihora)

(1) A person must not take finfish (except herring) using a net that has a mesh size of less than 100 mm from Lake Ellesmere (Te Waihora).

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 5

134 Prohibition on using set net in East Otago taiapure

(1) A person must not use a set net for fishing in the East Otago taiapure.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(3) *[Revoked]*

Compare: SR 1986/225 rr 3E, 6E

Regulation 134 heading: amended, on 12 December 2019, by regulation 7(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/265).

Regulation 134(1): replaced, on 12 December 2019, by regulation 7(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/265).

Regulation 134(3): revoked, on 12 December 2019, by regulation 7(3) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/265).

135 Restriction on using net near Lake Ellesmere (Te Waihora)

(1) A person must not—

(a) use a net to take finfish in any river or stream flowing into Lake Ellesmere (Te Waihora); or

(b) use any net for taking finfish in the waters of Lake Ellesmere (Te Waihora) that lie in an arc of a circle having a radius of 1.2 km around the centre of the mouth of Irwell River, Harts Creek, Selwyn River, No 2 Drain, or Halswell River; the points where that circular arc meets the shore of the lake being indicated in each case by posts painted with alternate black and yellow bands, such bands being approximately 30 cm in height, each such post being surmounted by a triangular plate, painted yellow.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(3) Subclause (1)(a) does not apply to a net used in accordance with—

(a) the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983; or

(b) an Anglers Notice made under section 26R of the Conservation Act 1987 and in force for the time being.

(4) For the purposes of subclause (1), the mouth of a river or stream is the place where the waters of the river or stream meet the waters of the lake and, if the river or stream has more than 1 mouth, includes every outlet of the river or stream and the shore of the lake between those outlets.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 6

136 Restriction on using drag net in Akaroa Harbour and Lyttelton Harbour (Whakaraupo)

(1) A person may use a drag net in Akaroa Harbour or Lyttelton Harbour (Whakaraupo), or possess a drag net in or adjacent to those waters, but only if—

(a) the net length does not exceed 40 m; and

(b) the total warp length does not exceed 600 m.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 6A

137 Prohibition on using set net in area from Clarence Point to Slope Point

(1) A person must not use a set net for fishing in the area from Clarence Point to Slope Point.

(2) However, a person may use a flatfish set net in the waters specified in subclause (3), but only during the period beginning on 1 April in each year and ending with the close of 30 September in that year.

(3) The waters are—

(a) inner Akaroa Harbour:

(b) inner Lyttelton Harbour (Whakaraupo):

(c) inner Pigeon Bay:

(d) inner Port Levy.

(4) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (2) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/225 rr 6E, 6EA

138 Other set net prohibitions

(1) A person must not use a set net for fishing in any of the following waters:

(a) Catlins Lake:

(b) the Estuary of the Heathcote and Avon (Ōtākaro) Rivers Ihutai:

(c) Port Chalmers Area:

(d) Upper Otago Harbour.

(2) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (1)(a), (c), or (d) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (1)(b) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1986/225 rr 3D, 6E(1A)

139 Prohibition on using net in specified waters of North Canterbury

(1) A person must not use a net (except a fyke net) to take finfish from the Kaiapoi River or its tributaries upstream from the Williams Street Bridge.

(2) A person must not use a net (except a fyke net) to take finfish from the waters specified in subclause (3) during the period beginning on 1 February in each year and ending with the close of 30 April in that year.

(3) The waters are—

(a) the Kaiapoi River or its tributaries downstream from the Williams Street Bridge:

(b) that part of the Waimakariri River lying in straight lines drawn from the site of a white post on the north bank of the Waimakariri River 200 m downstream of the mouth of the Kaiapoi River, to the site of a white post on the south bank of the Waimakariri River; then by straight line to the site of a white post on the north bank of the Waimakariri River 200 m upstream of the mouth of the Kaiapoi River (the post on the south bank being situated approximately midway between the 2 posts on the north bank).

(4) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 4

140 Prohibition on using drag net in Catlins Lake

(1) A person must not use a drag net in Catlins Lake.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 6G

Part 7
Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA

Subpart 1—Daily limits

141 Daily limits for finfish in Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA more than the total quantity of finfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **combined daily limit for finfish**); or

(b) possess more than the combined daily limit for finfish in the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA; or

(c) possess more than the combined daily limit for finfish taken from within the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA.

(2) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA more than the total quantity of hapuku/bass and kingfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish**); or

(b) possess more than the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish in the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA; or

(c) possess more than the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish taken from within the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA.

(3) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA more than the individual limit specified in an instrument made by the Minister for a species of finfish (the **daily limit for a species of finfish**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for a species of finfish in the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for a species of finfish taken from within the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the combined daily limit for finfish, the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish, or the daily limit for a species of finfish, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(5) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times—

(a) the combined daily limit for finfish; or

(b) the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish; or

(c) the daily limit for a species of finfish.

(6) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (5) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1991/57 r 4(1)–(5), (7), (8)

Regulation 141: replaced, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 19 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Regulation 141(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 141(2)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 141(3)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

142 Combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish

[Revoked]

Regulation 142: revoked, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 20 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

143 Daily limit for kingfish

[Revoked]

Regulation 143: revoked, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 20 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

144 Daily limit for mussels in Southland FMA

(1) Despite regulation 12, a person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Southland FMA more than the daily limit for mussels specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for mussels**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for mussels taken from within the Southland FMA.

(2) Subclause (1) does not apply to the waters of Southland FMA south of the latitude 46°41.00′S.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for mussels, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for mussels.

(5) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (4) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1991/57 r 5B

Regulation 144(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

145 Daily limit for scallops

(1) Except during the period beginning on 1 October in any year and ending with the close of 15 March in the following year, a person must not—

(a) take scallops from the Southland FMA; or

(b) possess scallops taken from the Southland FMA.

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, in taking or being in possession of scallops in breach of subclause (1), takes or is in possession of not more than the daily limit for scallops.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, in taking or being in possession of scallops in breach of subclause (1), takes or is in possession of more than the daily limit for scallops.

(4) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA more than the daily limit for scallops specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for scallops**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for scallops taken from within the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA.

(5) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for scallops from or in the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(6) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for scallops from or in the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA.

(7) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) or (5) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) or (6) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1991/57 r 5

Regulation 145(2): amended, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 145(3): amended, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 145(4)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera)

Heading: inserted, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 21 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

145A Daily limit for blue cod in Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera)

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera) more than the daily limit for blue cod specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for blue cod**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod in that area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod taken from within that area.

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for blue cod, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for blue cod.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1991/57 r 4(6)–(8)

Regulation 145A: inserted, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 21 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Regulation 145A(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area

Heading: replaced, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 4 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

146 Daily limits in Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area more than the combined daily limit for finfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **combined daily limit for finfish**); or

(b) possess more than the combined daily limit for finfish taken from within the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area; or

(c) take from the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area more than the combined daily limit for shellfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **combined daily limit for shellfish**); or

(d) possess more than the combined daily limit for shellfish taken from within the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area; or

(e) take from the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area more than the daily limit for a species of fish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for a species of fish**); or

(f) possess more than the daily limit for a species of fish taken from within the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area.

(2) When determining whether a person has contravened subclause (1), any of the following taken from within the Fiords or the internal waters of Fiordland are to be counted:

(a) in the case of the combined daily limit for finfish, any finfish:

(b) in the case of the combined daily limit for shellfish, any shellfish:

(c) in the case of the daily limit for a species of fish, any fish of that species.

Guidance note

The Fiords are within the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area.

The internal waters of Fiordland are within the Fiords.

The following are within the internal waters of Fiordland:

- the internal waters of Doubtful (Patea), Thompson, and Bradshaw Sounds:
- the Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) blue cod closure area.

See—

- regulation 146A in relation to the Fiords; and
- regulation 147 in relation to the internal waters of Fiordland; and
- regulation 147A in relation to the internal waters of Doubtful (Patea), Thompson, and Bradshaw Sounds; and
- regulation 149 in relation to the Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) blue cod closure area.

(3) Nothing in this regulation affects regulation 149, which prohibits a person from taking any blue cod from, or possessing any blue cod taken from within, the Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) blue cod closure area.

(4) A person who contravenes subclause (1) by, on any day, taking or possessing more than, but not more than 3 times, a combined daily limit or daily limit—

(a) commits an offence; and

(b) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(5) A person who contravenes subclause (1) by, on any day, taking or possessing more than 3 times a combined daily limit or daily limit—

(a) commits a serious non-commercial offence; and

(b) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 146: replaced, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 4 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

146A Daily limits in the Fiords

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Fiords more than the combined daily limit for finfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **combined daily limit for finfish**); or

(b) possess more than the combined daily limit for finfish taken from within the Fiords; or

(c) take from the Fiords more than the combined daily limit for shellfish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **combined daily limit for shellfish**); or

(d) possess more than the combined daily limit for shellfish taken from within the Fiords; or

(e) take from the Fiords more than the daily limit for a species of fish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for a species of fish**); or

(f) possess more than the daily limit for a species of fish taken from within the Fiords.

(2) When determining whether a person has contravened subclause (1), any of the following taken from within the internal waters of Fiordland are to be counted:

(a) in the case of the combined daily limit for finfish, any finfish:

(b) in the case of the combined daily limit for shellfish, any shellfish:

(c) in the case of the daily limit for a species of fish, any fish of that species.

Guidance note

The internal waters of Fiordland are within the Fiords. *See* the guidance note under regulation 146(2).

(3) Nothing in this regulation affects regulation 149, which prohibits a person from taking any blue cod from, or possessing any blue cod taken from within, the Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) blue cod closure area.

(4) A person who contravenes subclause (1) by, on any day, taking or possessing more than, but not more than 3 times, a combined daily limit or daily limit—

(a) commits an offence; and

(b) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(5) A person who contravenes subclause (1) by, on any day, taking or possessing more than 3 times a combined daily limit or daily limit—

(a) commits a serious non-commercial offence; and

(b) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 146A: inserted, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 4 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

147 Daily limits in internal waters of Fiordland

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the internal waters of Fiordland more than the daily limit for a species of fish specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for a species of fish**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for a species of fish taken from within the internal waters of Fiordland.

(2) When determining whether a person has contravened subclause (1) in relation to blue cod, any blue cod taken from within any of the following are to be counted:

(a) the internal waters of Doubtful (Patea), Thompson, and Bradshaw Sounds:

(b) the Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) blue cod closure area.

Guidance note

The internal waters and the blue cod closure area that are referred to in subclause (2) are within the internal waters of Fiordland. *See* the guidance note under regulation 146(2).

(3) Nothing in this regulation affects regulation 149, which prohibits a person from taking any blue cod from, or possessing any blue cod taken from within, the Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) blue cod closure area.

(4) A person who contravenes subclause (1) by, on any day, taking or possessing more than, but not more than 3 times, that daily limit—

(a) commits an offence; and

(b) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(5) A person who contravenes subclause (1) by, on any day, taking or possessing more than 3 times that daily limit—

(a) commits a serious non-commercial offence; and

(b) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 147: replaced, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 4 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

147A Daily limit for blue cod in Doubtful (Patea), Thompson, and Bradshaw Sounds

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the internal waters of Doubtful (Patea), Thompson, and Bradshaw Sounds more than the daily limit for blue cod specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for blue cod**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod taken from within the internal waters of Doubtful (Patea), Thompson, and Bradshaw Sounds.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) by, on any day, taking or possessing more than, but not more than 3 times, the daily limit for blue cod—

(a) commits an offence; and

(b) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) by, on any day, taking or possessing more than 3 times that daily limit—

(a) commits a serious non-commercial offence; and

(b) is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

(4) *[Revoked]*

Regulation 147A: inserted, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 12 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

Regulation 147A(1): replaced, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 15 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 147A(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 147A(1)(a): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 5(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 147A(1)(b): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 5(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 147A(2): replaced, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 5(3) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 147A(3): replaced, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 5(3) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 147A(4): revoked, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 5(3) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Subpart 2—Minimum net mesh size

148 Minimum net mesh size

(1) A person must not, on any day, use or possess a set net to take a species of fish specified in the first column of the table in Part 6 of Schedule 3 in the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA unless the mesh size of the net used is at least the minimum size specified for that species in the second column of that table.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1991/57 r 4A

Subpart 3—Restrictions and prohibitions

Restrictions and prohibitions relating to species

149 Prohibition on taking or possessing blue cod from Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) blue cod closure area

(1) A person must not—

(a) take any blue cod from the Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) blue cod closure area; or

(b) possess any blue cod taken from within the Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) blue cod closure area.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1991/57 r 3A(1)

Regulation 149 heading: amended, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 13 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

Regulation 149(1)(a): amended, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 13 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

Regulation 149(1)(b): amended, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 13 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

150 Prohibition on taking or possessing red coral

(1) A person must not—

(a) take any red coral from the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA; or

(b) possess any red coral taken from within the Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1991/57 r 6

Restrictions and prohibitions relating to fishing gear

151 Restrictions on lines and pots in Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area and internal waters of Fiordland

(1) A person in charge of a vessel in the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area or the internal waters of Fiordland must ensure that—

(a) not more than 2 dahn lines are possessed on, or used or set from, that vessel on any day; and

(b) no dahn line possessed on, or used or set from, that vessel has more than 5 hooks attached to it; and

(c) not more than 3 rock lobster pots capable of being used to take rock lobsters are possessed on, or used or set from, that vessel on any day; and

(d) if there are 2 or more people on that vessel on any day, not more than 2 rock lobster holding pots are possessed, or used, on or from that vessel on that day; and

(e) if there is only 1 person on the vessel on any day, not more than 1 rock lobster holding pot is possessed, or used, on or from that vessel on that day; and

(f) no dredge or set net is possessed on, or used or set from, the vessel at any time.

(2) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) use or set a blue cod pot in the internal waters of Fiordland; or

(b) possess, use, or set more than 3 rock lobster pots capable of being used to take rock lobsters in the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area; or

(c) possess or use more than 1 rock lobster holding pot in the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area; or

(d) use or set a rock lobster pot or rock lobster holding pot in Pendulo Reach, Doubtful Sound (Patea).

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person fails to comply with the limits or prohibitions specified in subclause (1) or (2).

(4) A person must not use, set, possess, or have on board any vessel or vehicle any rock lobster holding pot in the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area

unless the rock lobster holding pot and the buoy or float attached to the rock lobster holding pot or float line are clearly and permanently marked,—

(a) in the case of a rock lobster holding pot used from or transported on a vessel, with the name of the vessel from which it is used or transported, and with the mark "HP1" for the first rock lobster holding pot and, if applicable, the mark "HP2" for the second rock lobster holding pot:

(b) in the case of a rock lobster holding pot not used from or transported on a vessel, with the person's initials and surname and the mark "HP".

(5) A person who contravenes subclause (3) or (4) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

(6) Subject to this regulation, a person may use or possess in the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area a rock lobster holding pot without the escape apertures required by regulation 45(1).

Compare: SR 1991/57 rr 4AAB, 5D

Regulation 151(2)(d): amended, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 14 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

152 Restrictions on dredging in Foveaux Strait and Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera)

(1) A person must not use or possess a dredge with a bar or bit that is more than 1 m in length in the following waters:

(a) Foveaux Strait restricted dredging area: north-east coast of Ruapuke Island:

(b) Foveaux Strait restricted dredging area: north-east coast of Stewart Island:

(c) Foveaux Strait restricted dredging area: Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera), including the waters to Bench Island.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1991/57 r 5C

153 Prohibition on set netting in area of Slope Point to Sand Hill Point

(1) A person must not use a set net for fishing in the area of Slope Point to Sand Hill Point.

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1991/57 r 4AAC

154 Prohibition on dredging in Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera)

(1) A person must not use or possess a dredge in Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera).

(2) A person who contravenes subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Compare: SR 1991/57 r 5A

155 Restriction on using or possessing set net, longline, or blue cod pot in Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera)

(1) A person must not, on any day, use or possess a set net, longline, or blue cod pot in Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera).

(2) A person must not, on any day, use more than 2 rock lobster pots in Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera).

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, in using rock lobster pots in breach of subclause (2), uses—

(a) 3 pots; or

(b) 4 pots.

(4) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, in using rock lobster pots in breach of subclause (2), uses 5 or more pots.

(5) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (1) or (3) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (4) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Compare: SR 1991/57 r 5AA

Part 7A
Quota management areas

Part 7A: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Subpart 1—CRA2 (Bay of Plenty)

Subpart 1: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

155A Daily limit for rock lobsters taken from CRA2

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from CRA2 more than the daily limit for rock lobsters specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for rock lobsters**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for rock lobsters in CRA2; or

(c) take from CRA2 more than the daily limit for spiny rock lobsters specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for spiny rock lobsters**); or

(d) possess more than the daily limit for spiny rock lobsters in CRA2.

(2) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than, but not more than 3 times,—

(a) the daily limit for rock lobsters; or

(b) the daily limit for spiny rock lobsters.

(3) A person contravenes this subclause if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times—

(a) the daily limit for rock lobsters; or

(b) the daily limit for spiny rock lobsters.

(4) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (3) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 155A: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 155A(1): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

155B Requirement to mark spiny rock lobsters taken from CRA2

(1) A person who takes any spiny rock lobster from CRA2 must, on taking the spiny rock lobster, cut one-third of the telson off the tail fan of the spiny rock lobster.

(2) A person must not possess any spiny rock lobster taken from within CRA2 if the spiny rock lobster has not had one-third of the telson cut off its tail fan.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Regulation 155B: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Subpart 2—CRA5 (Canterbury/Marlborough)

Subpart 2: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

155C Requirement to mark spiny rock lobsters taken from CRA5

(1) A person who takes any spiny rock lobster from CRA5 must, on taking the spiny rock lobster, cut one-third of the telson off the tail fan of the spiny rock lobster.

(2) A person must not possess any spiny rock lobster taken from within CRA5 if the spiny rock lobster has not had one-third of the telson cut off its tail fan.

(3) A person who contravenes subclause (1) or (2) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000.

Regulation 155C: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Part 7B
Blue cod management areas

Part 7B: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

155D Interpretation

In this Part, **blue cod management area** means one of the following areas as described in Schedule 18A:

(a) Canterbury (Hurunui River to Rakaia River):

(b) Chatham Islands:

(c) Kahurangi (Heaphy River to Farewell Spit Lighthouse):

(d) Kaikōura (Clarence River to Hurunui River):

(e) North Otago (Rakaia River to Taiaroa Head):

(f) South West (Sand Hill Point to south bank of Haast River):

(g) Southern (Taiaroa Head to Sand Hill Point (southern boundary of the Fiordland Marine Area)):

(h) Tasman (Farewell Spit to Clarence River):

(i) Westland (south bank of Haast River to Heaphy River).

Regulation 155D: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

155E Daily limit for blue cod in Canterbury (Hurunui River to Rakaia River) area

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Canterbury blue cod management area more than the daily limit for blue cod specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for blue cod**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod in the Canterbury blue cod management area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod taken from within the Canterbury blue cod management area.

(2) *See* regulation 158A(1) for the accumulation limit for blue cod.

Regulation 155E: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 155E(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

155F Daily limit for blue cod in Chatham Islands area

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Chatham Islands blue cod management area more than the daily limit for blue cod specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for blue cod**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod in the Chatham Islands blue cod management area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod taken from within the Chatham Islands blue cod management area.

(2) Despite regulation 20A, a person may possess blue cod that is without a head in the Chatham Islands blue cod management area, provided the blue cod is not less than the minimum length and does not exceed the maximum length specified in an instrument made by the Minister.

(3) *See* regulation 158A(1) for the accumulation limit for blue cod.

Regulation 155F: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 155F(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 155F(2): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

155G Daily limit for blue cod in Kahurangi (Heaphy River to Farewell Spit Lighthouse) area

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Kahurangi blue cod management area more than the daily limit for blue cod specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for blue cod**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod in the Kahurangi blue cod management area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod taken from within the Kahurangi blue cod management area.

(2) *See* regulation 158A(1) for the accumulation limit for blue cod.

Regulation 155G: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 155G(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

155H Daily limit for blue cod in Kaikōura (Clarence River to Hurunui River) area

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Kaikōura blue cod management area more than the daily limit for blue cod specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for blue cod**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod in the Kaikōura blue cod management area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod taken from within the Kaikōura blue cod management area.

(2) This regulation is subject to regulation 123A, unless the blue cod is taken from—

(a) Te Taumanu o Te Waka a Māui taiapure; or

(b) Oaro-Haumuri taiapure.

(3) *See* regulation 158A for the accumulation limit for blue cod.

Regulation 155H: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 155H(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

155I Daily limit for blue cod in North Otago (Rakaia River to Taiaroa Head) area

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the North Otago blue cod management area more than the daily limit for blue cod specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for blue cod**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod in the North Otago blue cod management area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod taken from within the North Otago blue cod management area.

(2) This regulation is subject to regulation 122A.

(3) *See* regulation 158A(1) for the accumulation limit for blue cod.

Regulation 155I: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 155I(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

155J Daily limit for blue cod in South West (Sand Hill Point to south bank of Haast River) area

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the South West blue cod management area more than the daily limit for blue cod specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for blue cod**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod in the South West blue cod management area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod taken from within the South West blue cod management area.

(2) *[Revoked]*

(3) *See* regulation 158A(1) for the accumulation limit for blue cod.

Regulation 155J: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 155J(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 155J(2): revoked, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 6 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

155K Daily limit for blue cod in Southern (Taiaroa Head to Sand Hill Point (southern boundary of the Fiordland Marine Area)) area

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Southern blue cod management area more than the daily limit for blue cod specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for blue cod**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod in the Southern blue cod management area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod taken from within the Southern blue cod management area.

(2) Despite regulation 20A, a person may possess blue cod that is without a head in the Southern blue cod management area, provided the blue cod is not less than the minimum length and does not exceed the maximum length specified in an instrument made by the Minister.

(3) *See* regulation 158A(1) for the accumulation limit for blue cod.

Regulation 155K: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 155K(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 155K(2): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

155L Daily limit for blue cod in Tasman (Farewell Spit to Clarence River) area

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Tasman blue cod management area more than the daily limit for blue cod specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for blue cod**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod in the Tasman blue cod management area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod taken from the Tasman blue cod management area.

(2) *See* regulation 158A(1) for the accumulation limit for blue cod.

Regulation 155L: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 155L(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

155M Daily limit for blue cod in Westland (south bank of Haast River to Heaphy River) area

(1) A person must not, on any day,—

(a) take from the Westland blue cod management area more than the daily limit for blue cod specified in an instrument made by the Minister (the **daily limit for blue cod**); or

(b) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod in the Westland blue cod management area; or

(c) possess more than the daily limit for blue cod taken from within the Westland blue cod management area.

(2) Despite regulation 20A, a person may possess blue cod that is without a head in the Westland blue cod management area, provided the blue cod is not less than the minimum length and does not exceed the maximum length specified in an instrument made by the Minister.

(3) *See* regulation 158A(1) for the accumulation limit for blue cod.

Regulation 155M: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 155M(1)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 155M(2): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

155N Offences

(1) A person contravenes regulations 155E to 155M if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than the daily limit for blue cod for a blue cod management area, but not more than 3 times that daily limit.

(2) A person contravenes regulations 155E to 155M if the person, on any day, takes or possesses more than 3 times the daily limit for blue cod for a blue cod management area.

(3) A person who contravenes—

(a) subclause (1) commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $10,000:

(b) subclause (2) commits a serious non-commercial offence and is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding $20,000.

Regulation 155N: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Part 7C
Fishing-related mortality limit of Hector's or Māui Dolphin in defined area

[Revoked]

Part 7C: revoked, on 30 December 2022, by regulation 4 of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2022 (SL 2022/314).

155O Māui Dolphin habitat zone

[Revoked]

Regulation 155O: revoked, on 30 December 2022, by regulation 4 of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2022 (SL 2022/314).

155P Fishing-related mortality limit for Hector's or Māui Dolphin within Māui Dolphin habitat zone

[Revoked]

Regulation 155P: revoked, on 30 December 2022, by regulation 4 of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2022 (SL 2022/314).

Part 8
Enforcement and other matters

Subpart 1—Infringement offences

156 Infringement offences

(1) A person commits an infringement offence for the purposes of sections 260A to 260C of the Act if—

(a) the person commits an offence against any of the regulations specified in Schedule 19; and

(b) the offence involves a contravention of a provision specified in the first column of Schedule 19.

(2) The infringement offences are described in the second column of the table in Schedule 19. In some cases, separate offences are prescribed in relation to the same provision.

(3) The fee specified in the third column of the table in Schedule 19 for an infringement offence is the infringement fee for that offence.

(4) An infringement notice issued under section 260A(1)(b) of the Act must be in form 1 set out in Schedule 20.

(5) An infringement offence reminder notice issued under section 260B(1A) of the Act must be in form 2 set out in Schedule 20.

Subpart 2—Defences

157 Defences

(1) It is a defence to a charge of possessing more than the specified daily limit of any species of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed in contravention of these regulations if the defendant satisfies the court that the number or quantity of fish, aquatic life, or seaweed possessed in excess of the specified daily limit was not taken in breach of the regulations.

(2) If a person is charged with taking or being in possession of scallops during a closed season, it is a defence if that person satisfies the court that the scallops were washed ashore.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 29(3)–(5); SR 1986/222 r 11(3); SR 1986/223 r 6(3); SR 1986/224 r 5(3); SR 1986/225 r 5(3); SR 1991/57 r 5(3)

Regulation 157(1): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 7 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Limitations on defences for certain species or certain areas

158 Limitation on defence in relation to accumulation limits

The defence set out in regulation 157(1) does not apply to a charge of contravening the accumulation limit for any fish, aquatic life, or seaweed specified in an instrument made by the Minister under these regulations.

Regulation 158: replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

158A Limitation on defence in relation to possession of blue cod

(1) The defence set out in regulation 157(1) does not apply to a charge of possessing more than the daily limit for blue cod in, or taken from, a specified area, unless the defendant satisfies the court that—

(a) the defendant possessed no more than 2 times the daily limit for blue cod for that area (the **accumulation limit**); and

(b) the blue cod were not taken in breach of the regulations.

(2) Subclause (1) does not limit the defence set out in regulation 157(1) in relation to a charge of possessing more than the daily limit for blue cod in, or taken from, a blue cod management area, if possession occurs in—

(a) Te Taumanu o Te Waka a Māui taiapure; or

(b) Oaro-Haumuri taiapure; or

(ba) Canterbury (Hurunui River to Rakaia River) blue cod management area; or

(c) Akaroa Harbour taiapure; or

(ca) North Otago (Rakaia River to Taiaroa Head) blue cod management area; or

(d) East Otago taiapure; or

(e) the internal waters of Fiordland and Doubtful Sound (Patea), Thompson Sound, and Bradshaw Sound.

Regulation 158A: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 17 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 158A(2)(ba): inserted, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 14(1) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Regulation 158A(2)(ca): inserted, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 14(2) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

159 Limitation on defence in relation to possessing blue cod in Challenger (East) area

[Revoked]

Regulation 159: revoked, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 18 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

159A Limitation on defence in relation to possessing spiny rock lobsters taken from CRA5 (Canterbury/Marlborough)

(1) The defence set out in regulation 157(1) does not apply to a charge of possessing more than the daily limit for spiny rock lobsters if the spiny rock lobsters were taken from within CRA5.

(2) Despite subclause (1), it is a defence to a charge of possessing more than the daily limit for spiny rock lobsters taken from within CRA5 if the defendant satisfies the court that—

(a) the defendant possessed no more than the number of spiny rock lobsters specified for this subclause in an instrument made by the Minister; and

(b) the daily limit for spiny rock lobsters specified under regulation 13(1) was not exceeded; and

(c) the spiny rock lobsters were held in containers or bags that comply with subclause (3).

(3) For the purposes of subclause (2)(c), the containers or bags must—

(a) contain only spiny rock lobsters taken on a single day; and

(b) be clearly labelled with a record of—

(i) the individual fisher's full name; and

(ii) the date on which that fisher took the spiny rock lobsters; and

(iii) the number of spiny rock lobsters held in the container or bag.

Regulation 159A: inserted, on 8 August 2014, by section 29(2) of the Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014 (2014 No 59).

Regulation 159A heading: amended, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 19(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 159A(1): amended, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 19(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Regulation 159A(2): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 159A(2)(c): amended, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 15 of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

160 Application of defence to Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area

Limitation on defence in regulation 157(1)

(1) The defence set out in regulation 157(1) does not apply to a charge of possessing more than the daily limit for a species of fish specified in an instrument made by the Minister to the extent that those fish were taken from within the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area.

(1A) Nothing in subclause (1) prevents the defence set out in regulation 157(1) from applying in relation to any fish taken from within an area outside the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area.

Guidance note

The following waters are within the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area:

- the Fiords:
- the internal waters of Fiordland:
- the internal waters of Doubtful (Patea), Thompson, and Bradshaw Sounds:
- the Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) blue cod closure area.

Defence to possessing more than daily limit for rock lobster

(2) It is a defence to a charge of possessing more than the daily limit for rock lobster that were taken from the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area if the defendant satisfies the court that—

(a) the defendant possessed no more than the number of rock lobsters specified for this subclause in an instrument made by the Minister; and

(b) the daily limit for rock lobster specified under regulation 146 was not exceeded; and

(c) not more than 3 of the rock lobsters possessed were taken from within the waters of Milford Sound (as described in the definition of the internal waters of Fiordland in Schedule 18); and

(d) in the case of rock lobsters held on board or landed from a vessel (including rock lobsters removed from any holding pot) the rock lobsters were held in containers or bags that comply with subclause (3); and

(e) in the case of rock lobsters held temporarily in a holding pot at sea, the fisher maintains, and is able to immediately produce upon the request of a fishery officer, a legible written record containing the following information:

(i) the individual fisher's full name; and

(ii) the date on which that fisher took the rock lobsters; and

(iii) the number of rock lobsters held in each rock lobster holding pot, including the number of rock lobsters taken from within the waters of Milford Sound (as described in the definition of the internal waters of Fiordland in Schedule 18); and

(iv) the Global Positioning System (GPS) co-ordinates or physical location of each rock lobster holding pot; and

(v) the date on which the fisher removed the rock lobsters from each rock lobster holding pot; and

(vi) the number of rock lobsters removed from each rock lobster holding pot.

(3) For the purposes of subclause (2)(d), the containers or bags must—

(a) contain only rock lobsters taken on a single day; and

(b) be clearly labelled with a record of—

(i) the individual fisher's full name; and

(ii) the date on which that fisher took the rock lobsters; and

(iii) the number of rock lobsters held in the container or bag; and

(iv) the number of those rock lobsters (if any) taken from within the waters of Milford Sound (as described in the definition of the internal waters of Fiordland in Schedule 18).

(4) *[Revoked]*

(5) *[Revoked]*

Compare: SR 1991/57 r 7(3)–(7)

Regulation 160 heading: replaced, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 8(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 160(1) heading: inserted, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 8(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 160(1): replaced, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 8(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 160(1A): inserted, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 8(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 160(2) heading: inserted, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 8(3) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 160(2): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 8(4) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 160(2): amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 8(5) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 160(2)(a): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 160(2)(b): replaced, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Regulation 160(2)(c): amended, on 21 February 2014, by regulation 10 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16).

Regulation 160(2)(e)(iii): amended, on 21 February 2014, by regulation 10 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16).

Regulation 160(3)(b)(iv): amended, on 21 February 2014, by regulation 10 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16).

Regulation 160(4): revoked, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 8(6) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Regulation 160(5): revoked, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 8(6) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Subpart 3—Revocations

161 Revocations

(1) The following regulations are revoked:

(a) Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986 (SR 1986/221):

(b) Fisheries (Auckland and Kermadec Areas Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986 (SR 1986/222):

(c) Fisheries (Central Area Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986 (SR 1986/223):

(d) Fisheries (Challenger Area Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986 (SR 1986/224):

(e) Fisheries (South-East Area Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1986 (SR 1986/225):

(f) Fisheries (Southland and Sub-Antarctic Areas Amateur Fishing) Regulations 1991 (SR 1991/57).

(2) Schedule 1 of the Fisheries (Infringement Offences) Regulations 2001 (SR 2001/316) as far as it relates to the regulations specified in subclause (1)(a) to (f).

(3) The following notices are revoked:

(a) Fisheries (Huriawa Peninsula Paua Harvest Closure) Notice 2016 (*Gazette* 2016-go5055):

(b) Fisheries (Mapoutahi Peninsula Paua Harvest Closure) Notice 2016 (*Gazette* 2016-go5067).

Regulation 161(3): inserted, on 12 December 2019, by regulation 8 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/265).

Schedule 1
Daily limits for shellfish

[Revoked]

rr 12, 14–16

Schedule 1: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 2
Minimum species length

[Revoked]

rr 18, 19

Schedule 2: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 1
Minimum species length: fish

[Revoked]

Schedule 2 Part 1: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 2
Minimum species length: shellfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 2 Part 2: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 3
Minimum net mesh size

rr 22(1), 64(1), 84(1), 102(1), 126(1), 148(1)

Part 1
General provisions

Species	Minimum net mesh size (mm)
Blue cod	—
Blue moki	115
Butterfish	108
Eel	12
Elephant fish	150
Flatfish	100
Garfish	25
Hapuku/bass	—
Herring	25
Kahawai	85
Kingfish	100
Mullet	85
Pilchard	25
Red cod	100
Red moki	115
Rig	150
Snapper	100
Tarakihi	100
Trevally	100
All other species (except quinnat salmon)	100

Part 2
Auckland and Kermadec FMA

Species	Minimum net mesh size (mm)
Blue moki	114
Bluenose	160
Flatfish	114
Hapuku/bass	160
Kahawai	90
Grey mullet	90
Parore	114
Rig	125
School shark	125

Species	Minimum net mesh size (mm)
Snapper	125
Trevally	125

Part 3
Central FMA

Species	Minimum net mesh size (mm)
Blue moki	114
Bluenose	160
Grey mullet	100
Hapuku/bass	160
Kahawai	100
School shark	150

Part 4
Challenger FMA

Species	Minimum net mesh size (mm)
Blue moki	114
Bluenose	160
Butterfish	100
Grey mullet	100
Hapuku/bass	160
Kahawai	100
Red moki	114
School shark	150

Part 5
South-East FMA

Species	Minimum net mesh size (mm)
Blue moki	114
Bluenose	160
Grey mullet	90
Hapuku/bass	160
Kahawai	90
School shark	150
Snapper	125

Part 6
Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA

Species	Minimum net mesh size (mm)
Blue moki	114
Bluenose	160
Grey mullet	90
Hapuku/bass	160
Kahawai	90
School shark	150
Snapper	125

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 6(1); SR 1986/222 r 3B; SR 1986/223 r 3B; SR 1986/224 r 3B; SR 1986/225 r 3B; SR 1991/57 r 4A

Schedule 4
Methods for measuring rock lobsters

r 30(3)

1 Diagrams relating to rock lobsters

The diagrams in clauses 6 to 8 depict—

(a) the tail-width measuring device and the parts of the body of a rock lobster (except the exoskeleton) referred to in this schedule; and

(b) the physical features by which male and female rock lobsters may be distinguished.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 25A(7)

Schedule 4 clause 1(a): amended, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(1) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Schedule 4 clause 1(b): amended, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(1) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Measuring spiny rock lobster

[Revoked]

Heading: revoked, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(2) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

2 Width of tail of rock lobster

The width of the tail of a rock lobster is the distance measured in a straight line from the tip of one primary pleural spine on the second abdominal segment of the tail to the tip of the other primary pleural spine on that segment.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 25A(2)

Schedule 4 clause 2 heading: amended, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(3) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Schedule 4 clause 2: amended, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(4) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

3 Disputes about width of tail of rock lobster

(1) If there is a dispute about whether a rock lobster is undersize, the matter must be determined by measuring the width of the tail—

(a) in accordance with this clause; and

(b) using the tail-width measuring device described in subclause (2) and depicted in clause 6.

(2) The tail-width measuring device must be a device—

(a) supplied by the chief executive and bearing the letters “DSIR”, “MAF”, “MPI”, or a Ministry mark and an identifying number; and

(b) consisting of a handle with an attachment comprising 2 sets of rigid caliper-type arms, as follows:

(i) each set of arms must have one arm with a raised L-shaped projection (the **measuring bar**); and

(ii) the second arm must be marked with a line 2 mm away from, and parallel to, the projected edge of the central column of the device, and be marked with—

(A) "60" and "F", for measuring the tail of a female spiny rock lobster; or

(B) "54" and "M", for measuring the tail of a male spiny rock lobster; or

(C) "90" and "F", for measuring the tail of a female packhorse rock lobster; or

(D) "84" and "M", for measuring the tail of a male packhorse rock lobster.

(3) In each case, the tail must be measured, using the relevant set of caliper-type arms, in the following manner:

(a) the rock lobster or tail must be held with the ventral side uppermost; and

(b) the tip of one of the primary pleural spines on the second abdominal segment must be brought into contact with the inside face of the longer section of the measuring bar (in this position the measuring bar being used will not normally be visible to the person measuring); and

(c) with the tip of the spine in this position, the measuring device must be rotated to determine whether or not there is a position in which the tip of the other primary pleural spine on the second abdominal segment will reach that part of the inside edge of the other arm of the device that extends from the line referred to in subclause (2)(b)(ii) to the unattached end of the arm (the **measuring edge**).

(4) No more pressure must be applied to the tail or to the measuring device than is necessary to make the measurement specified in subclause (3).

(5) The rock lobster is undersize if, when the tip of one spine is in contact with the inside face of the longer section of the measuring bar, the tip of the other spine fails to reach the measuring edge of the other relevant arm of the measuring device.

(6) The measurement of the tail width of a rock lobster is to be treated as not complying with subclause (3) if it is carried out by means of a tail-width measuring device that, since having been supplied by the chief executive, has been altered or added to or adapted in such a way as to decrease the distance between the relevant measuring bar and measuring edge.

Compare: SR 1986/221 r 25A(3), (6)

Schedule 4 clause 3 heading: amended, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(5) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Schedule 4 clause 3(1): amended, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(6) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Schedule 4 clause 3(2)(b)(ii)(C): inserted, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(7) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Schedule 4 clause 3(2)(b)(ii)(D): inserted, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(7) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Schedule 4 clause 3(3)(a): amended, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(6) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Schedule 4 clause 3(5): amended, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(6) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Schedule 4 clause 3(6): amended, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(6) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Measuring packhorse rock lobster

[Revoked]

Heading: revoked, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(8) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

4 Length of packhorse rock lobster tail

[Revoked]

Schedule 4 clause 4: revoked, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(9) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

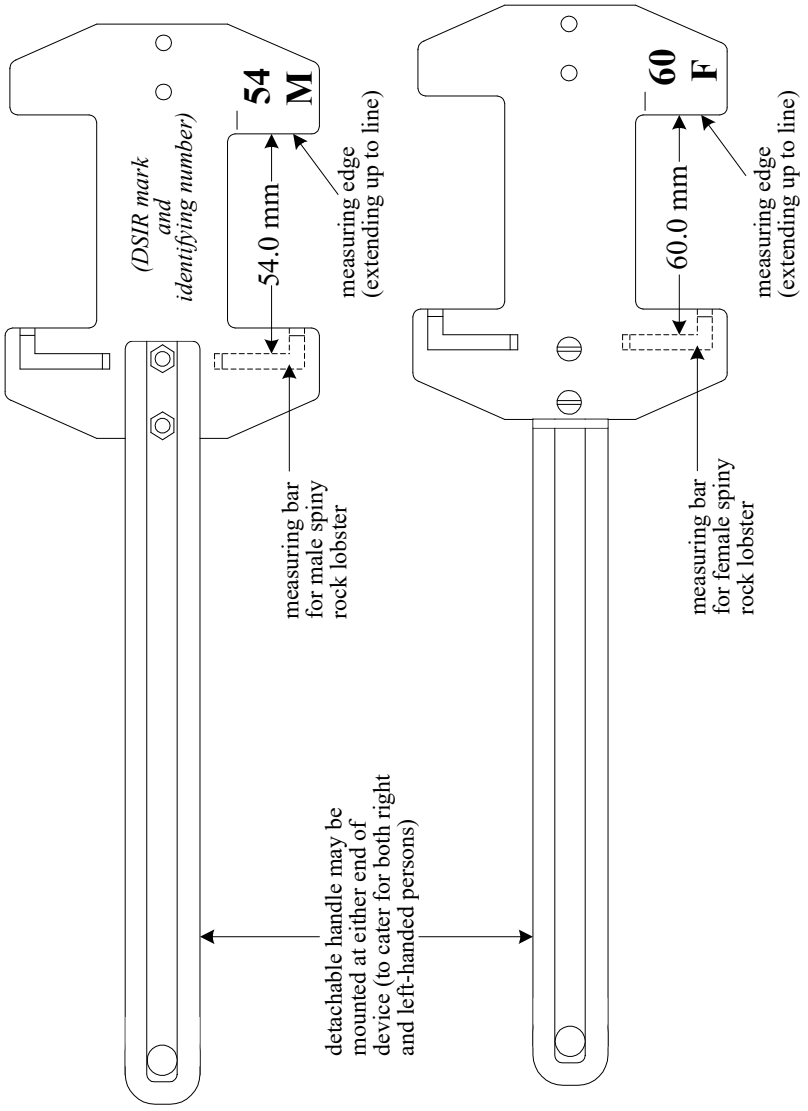
5 Disputes about length of packhorse rock lobster

[Revoked]

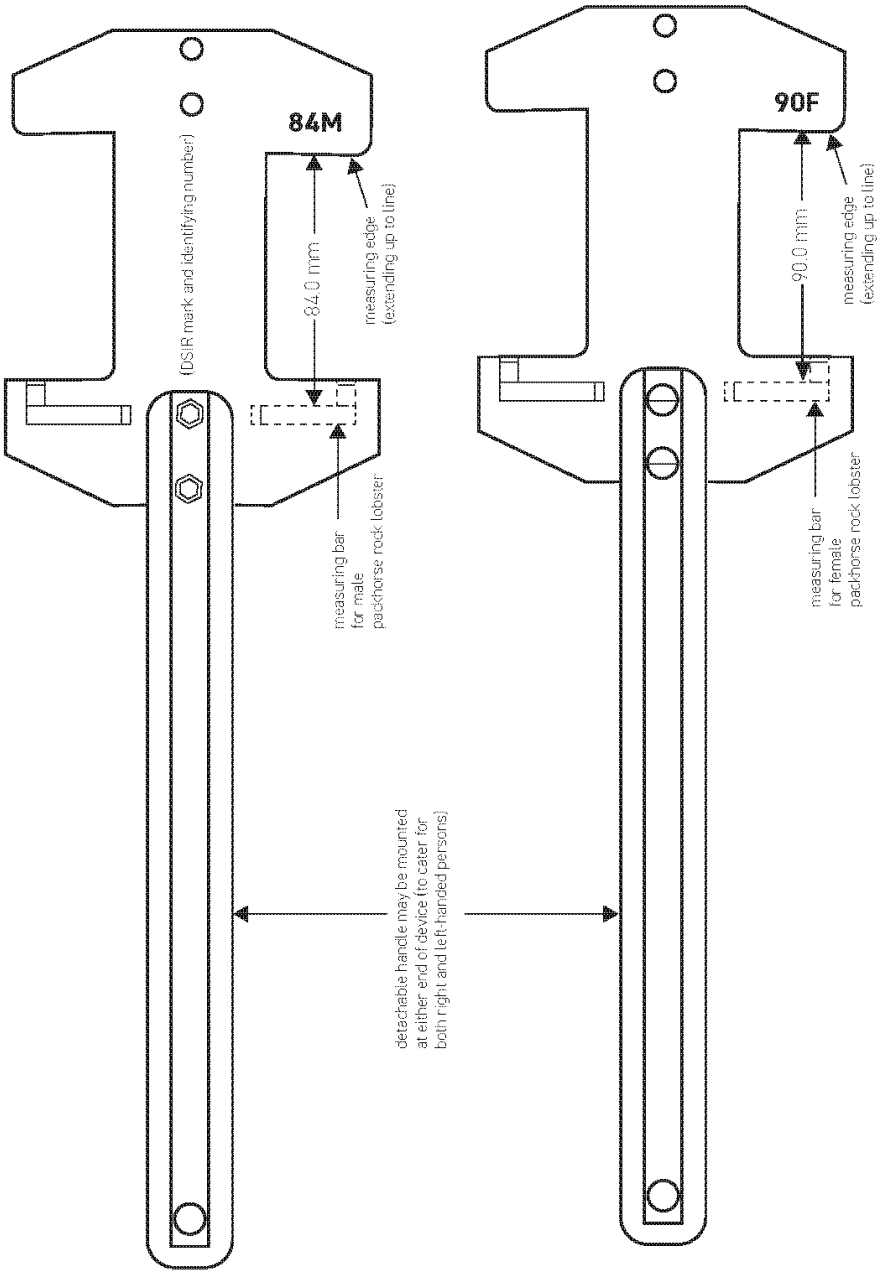
Schedule 4 clause 5: revoked, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(9) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

6 Tail-width measuring device for rock lobster

(1) The following diagram depicts the tail-width measuring device for spiny rock lobster:



(2) The following diagram depicts the tail-width measuring device for packhorse rock lobster:

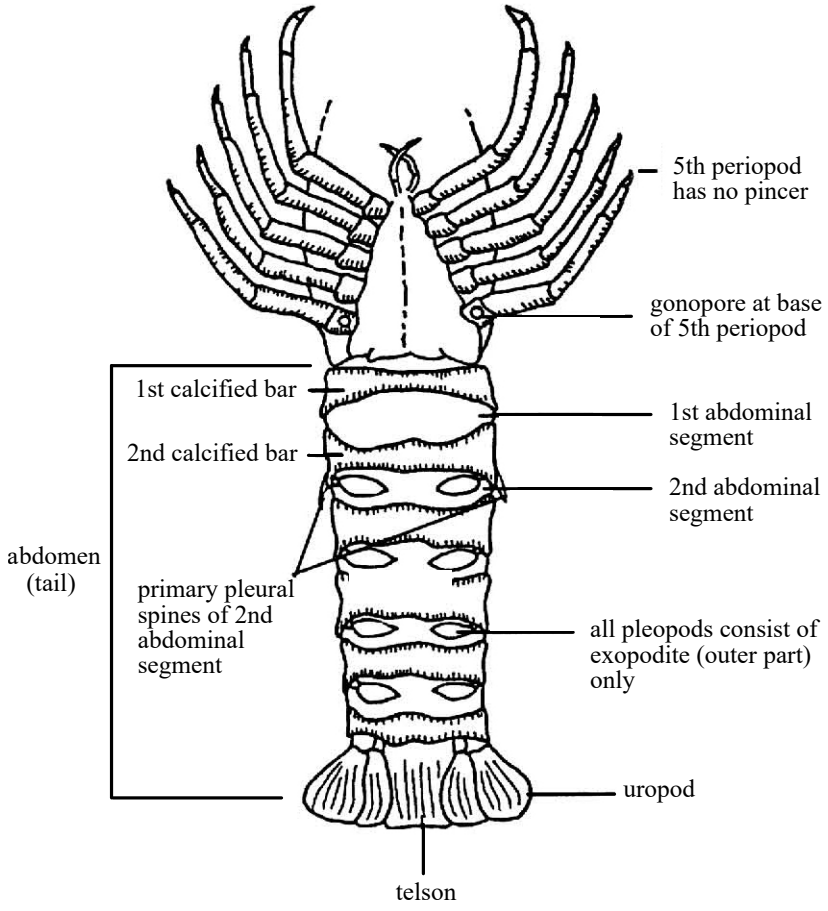


Schedule 4 clause 6 heading: amended, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(10) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Schedule 4 clause 6(2): inserted, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(11) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

7 Ventral view of male rock lobster

The following diagram depicts the ventral view of a male rock lobster:

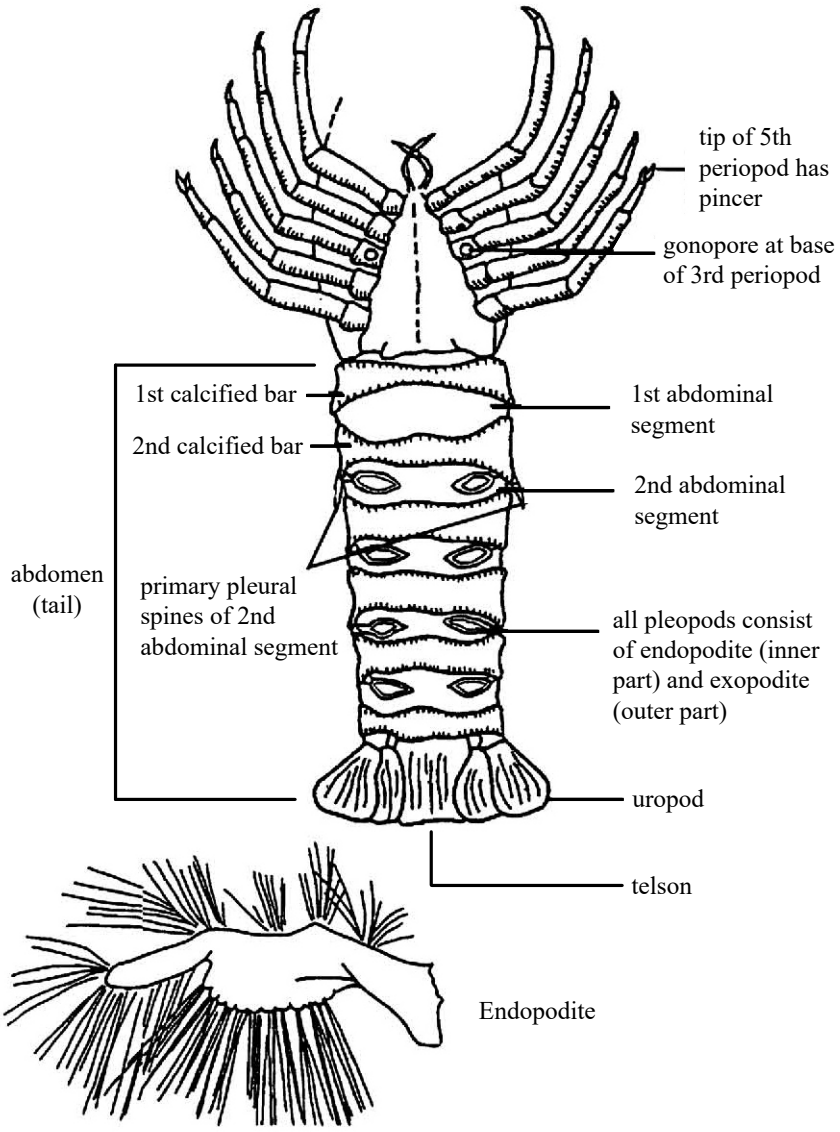


Schedule 4 clause 7 heading: amended, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(12) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Schedule 4 clause 7: amended, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(13) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

8 Ventral view of female rock lobster

The following diagram depicts the ventral view of a female rock lobster:



Schedule 4 clause 8 heading: amended, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(14) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Schedule 4 clause 8: amended, on 1 April 2024, by regulation 16(15) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Compare: SR 2001/253 Schedule 1

Schedule 5
Authorisation to take fish, aquatic life, or seaweed for hui or tangi

r 51(1)

Form

Authorisation to take fish, aquatic life, or seaweed for hui or tangi

Regulation 51, Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 2013

*Authorisation No:

*Surface floats, buoys, or tags must be clearly marked with this authorisation number.

This authorisation is issued to: [*name of authorisation holder*]

Address of authorisation holder:

Signature of authorisation holder:

Telephone No:

Associated harvesters: [*names of all harvesters*]

Purpose: hui/tangi*

*Select one.

Reason for hui:

To be used at: [*address of venue, date*]

Contact No:

Authorised harvest and conditions

Species	Maximum quantity (number or greenweight)	Area from which species is to be taken	Place at which species is to be landed	Actual quantity taken (number or greenweight)
[*specify*]	[*specify*]	[*specify*]	[*specify*]	[*specify*]

Optional conditions for authorised representative to complete

Size limit for each species:

Fishing method for each species:

Actual quantity taken to be notified to authorised representative:

Yes/No*

*Select one.

Notes

The above harvester(s) is/are* authorised to take quantities of fish or aquatic life or seaweed as approved in this authorisation, provided that they are taken only from the area and for the purpose specified. This authorisation is not transferable. It must be

carried at all times and be shown to any fishery officer on request. This authorisation is only valid for a 48-hour period, beginning from the date and time specified.

*Select one.

Authorised by [*print name of authorised representative*] on behalf of marae committee/Māori Committee/runanga/Māori Trust Board*.

*Select one.

Address:

Telephone No:

Signature:

Date signed:

Authorisation valid from [*date, time*].

Compare: SR 1986/221 Schedule

Schedule 6
Auckland and Kermadec FMA: Daily limits for finfish

[Revoked]

r 55

Schedule 6: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 1
Combined daily limit for finfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 6 Part 1: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 2
Combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 6 Part 2: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 3
Daily limits for individual species of finfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 6 Part 3: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 7
Central FMA: Daily limits for finfish

[Revoked]

r 78

Schedule 7: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 1
Combined daily limit for finfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 7 Part 1: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 2
Combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 7 Part 2: revoked, on 28 November 2022, by section 24 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 3
Daily limits for individual species of finfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 7 Part 3: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 8
Challenger FMA: Daily limits for finfish

[Revoked]

r 92

Schedule 8: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 1
Combined daily limit for finfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 8 Part 1: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 2
Combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 8 Part 2: revoked, on 28 November 2022, by section 24 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 3
Daily limits for individual species of finfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 8 Part 3: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 9
South-East FMA: Daily limits for finfish

[Revoked]

r 117

Schedule 9: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 1
Combined daily limit for finfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 9 Part 1: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 2
Combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 9 Part 2: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 3
Daily limits for individual species of finfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 9 Part 3: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 10
South-East FMA: limits in Akaroa Harbour taiapure

[Revoked]

r 123(1)

Schedule 10: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 10A
South-East FMA: limits in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area

[Revoked]

r 123A(1)

Schedule 10A: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 11
Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA: Daily limits for finfish

[Revoked]

r 141

Schedule 11: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 1
Combined daily limit for finfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 11 Part 1: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 2
Combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 11 Part 2: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Part 3
Daily limits for individual species of finfish

[Revoked]

Schedule 11 Part 3: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 12
Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA: limits in Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area

[Revoked]

r 146

Schedule 12: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 13
Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA: limits in internal waters of Fiordland

[Revoked]

r 147

Schedule 13: revoked, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 14
Defined areas: Auckland and Kermadec FMA

r 7(2)

1 Defined areas: general

In Part 3, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Auckland Coromandel area means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the mean high-water mark at the easternmost point of Cape Rodney (at 36°16.8′S and 174°49.3′E); then

(b) proceeding in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the westernmost point of Cuvier Island (at 36°26.25′S and 175°45.70′E); then

(c) proceeding in an easterly direction around the northern side of the island following the mean low-water spring mark to the easternmost point of Cuvier Island (at 36°26.50′S and 175°47.12′E); then

(d) proceeding in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the easternmost point of Red Mercury (Whakau) Island (at 36°37.70′S and 175°57.00′E); then

(e) proceeding in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the easternmost point of the easternmost islet of the Aldermen Islands (at 36°57.32′S and 176°06.06′E); then

(f) proceeding in a straight line in a south-westerly direction to Houmanga Point (at 37°20.75′S and 175°56.65′E); then

(g) proceeding in a straight line in a westerly direction to a point at 37°24.13′S and 174°42.80′E at the southernmost part of the sandspit at the mouth of the Waikato River (at Port Waikato) on the west coast of the North Island; then

(h) proceeding due west offshore for 1 nautical mile; then

(i) proceeding in a northerly direction by a line, each point of which is 1 nautical mile from the mean high-water mark of the North Island west coast (and including all of Manukau Harbour), to a point at 36°48.88′S and 174°23.76′E; then

(j) proceeding due east to the mean high-water mark junction with the mouth of the Okiritoto Stream (Muriwai Beach) (at 36°48.88′S and 174°25.03′E); then

(k) proceeding in a straight line in a north-easterly direction to a trig point named Conical Peak (north-west of Matakana, Warkworth, at NZMS 260, R09, 603408); then

(l) proceeding in a straight line in an easterly direction to the point of commencement

Auckland (East) FMA means the area of New Zealand fisheries waters described as fishery management area 1—Auckland (East) in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Act

Auckland (West) FMA means the area of New Zealand fisheries waters described as fishery management area 9—Auckland (West) in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Act

Bay of Islands set net and set line closure area means all those waters of the Bay of Islands enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at Tapeka Point (at 35°14.63′S and 174°07.18′E); then

(b) proceeding to the north-westernmost point of Motuarohia (Roberton) Island (at 35°13.82′S and 174°09.33′E); then

(c) proceeding to the north-westernmost point of the outermost unnamed islet at 35°13.13′S and 174°10.72′E immediately to the north-west of Moturua Island; then

(d) proceeding to the north-westernmost point of Okahu (Red Head) Island (at 35°11.95′S and 174°12.38′E); then

(e) proceeding by the mean high-water mark along the northern side of Okahu Island to the easternmost point of Okahu Island (at 35°11.98′S and 174°12.85′E); then

(f) proceeding in a straight line to the northernmost point of Kohangaatara Point (at 35°13.15′S and 174°15.83′E) on the eastern side of the Albert Channel

Bird Rock means all those waters enclosed by a line each point of which is 1 nautical mile from the mean high-water mark of Bird Rock (at 35°9.92′S and 174°18.35′E)

Cape Brett means all those waters enclosed by a line each point of which is 1 nautical mile from the northernmost point of Cape Brett (at 35°10.45′S and 174°20.05′E)

Cheltenham Beach area means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at Takapuna Head (at 36°48.95′S and 174°48.50′E); then

(b) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to the easternmost point of North Head (at 36°49.30′S and 174°49.70′E); then

(c) proceeding in a northerly direction along the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

Eastern Beach area means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the unnamed headland that delimits the north-western end of Eastern Beach (at 36°52.16′S and 174°54.63′E); then

(b) proceeding generally in a north-easterly direction to the East Cardinal Beacon on the corner of the drying reef (at 36°51.81′S and 174°54.96′E); then

(c) proceeding generally in a south-easterly direction to the unnamed headland that delimits the south-eastern end of Eastern Beach (at 36°52.75′S and 174°55.39′E); then

(d) proceeding generally in a north-westerly direction along the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

Karekare Beach area means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the southern end of Karekare Point (at 36°59.80′S and 174°28.40′E); then

(b) proceeding in a westerly direction to the southern end of Panatahi Island (at 36°59.80′S and 174°28.20′E); then

(c) proceeding in a northerly direction to Farley Point (at 36°59.20′S and 174°28.10′E); then

(d) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

Maketu taiapure means the waters described in the Schedule of the Fisheries (Maketu Taiapure) Order 1996

Mimiwhangata Peninsula area means all those waters adjacent to Paparahi Point and Rimariki Island on the east coast of the county of Whangarei enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the mean high-water mark at the westernmost point of Lot 1 DP 89739 North Auckland Land District (at 35°26.05′S and 174°23.05′E) and proceeding due north for a distance of 1 000 m; then

(b) proceeding in an easterly direction to a point 1 000 m due north of Ngataurua Rock; then

(c) proceeding to a point 1 000 m due north of the northernmost point of Rimariki Island; then

(d) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to a point 1 000 m due east of Motuwhararikí Island; then

(e) proceeding in a south-westerly direction to a point 1 000 m due east of the easternmost point of Otawhanga Island; then

(f) proceeding to a point on a bearing of 59°2.40′ and at a distance of 1 000 m from the south-eastern boundary of Te Ruatahi 2A Block; then

(g) proceeding in a south-westerly direction to a point at the mean high-water mark at the south-eastern boundary of Te Ruatahi 2A Block (at 35°27.45′S and 174°25.50′E); then

(h) proceeding in a northerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

Ninepin means all those waters enclosed by a line each point of which is 1 nautical mile from the mean high-water mark of Ninepin (at 35°09.25′S and 174°08.75′E)

part of Manukau Harbour means all those waters in Manukau Harbour enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at a point on the mean high-water mark on the eastern side of Manukau Harbour (at 37°01.17′S and 174°50.10′E); then

(b) proceeding in a south-westerly direction to a point in the Manukau Harbour (at 37°01.50′S and 174°49.30′E); then

(c) proceeding due west to a point in the Manukau Harbour (at 37°01.50′S and 174°45.20′E); then

(d) proceeding due north to a point on the mean high-water mark of Manukau Harbour (at 36°59.98′S and 174°45.20′E); then

(e) proceeding in a generally easterly direction along the mean high-water mark of Manukau Harbour to a point on the western side of Pukaki Creek (at 37°00.00′S and 174°48.06′E); then

(f) proceeding due east to a point on the eastern side of Pukaki Creek (at 37°00.00′S and 174°48.61′E); then

(g) proceeding in a generally south-easterly direction along the mean high-water mark of Manukau Harbour to the point of commencement

Port Waikato means all those waters extending landward of a straight line between—

(a) the north bank of the Waikato River mouth (at 37°21.10′S and 174°41.33′E); and

(b) the south bank of the Waikato River mouth (at 37°23.69′S and 174°42.72′E).

waters near Motu River means the waters adjacent to the Motu River in the Bay of Plenty lying within a radius of 6 nautical miles of the Okatoa Rocks (at 37°53.70′S and 177°32.70′E).

Compare: SR 1986/222 rr 3, 3AB(4), 4, 5(4), 6, 6B(1), (5), 6CA(2), 6D, 6E, 6F, 7(1)

Schedule 14 clause 1 **Auckland (East) FMA**: replaced, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 17 of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

2 Definition of Auckland and Kermadec set net prohibition area

(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, **Auckland and Kermadec set net prohibition area** means the waters of any of the following areas:

(a) Three Kings Islands:

(b) Bay of Islands, comprising—

(i) Cape Wiwiki; and

(ii) Whale Rock; and

(iii) Twins Rock:

(c) Hen and Chickens Islands, comprising—

(i) Taranga (Hen) Island; and

(ii) Marotere (Chickens) Islands:

(d) Mokohinau Islands:

(e) Simpson Rock:

(f) Little Barrier Island:

(g) Great Barrier Island, comprising—

(i) Miners Head–Needles Point; and

(ii) Rakitu (Arid) Island; and

(iii) Cape Barrier:

(h) Channel Island:

(i) Cape Colville:

(j) Mercury Islands, comprising—

(i) Great Mercury Island; and

(ii) Korapuki Island; and

(iii) Green Island; and

(iv) Middle (Atiu) Island; and

(v) Stanley Island; and

(vi) Red Mercury (Whakau) Island:

(k) Tamaki River and Panmure Basin:

(l) Northwest coast, comprising—

(i) Cape Reinga; and

(ii) Cape Reinga–Maunganui Bluff:

(m) Tairua/Pauanui:

(n) Cape Runaway.

(2) In subclause (1),—

Cape Barrier means all those waters at the southern end of Great Barrier Island enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the westernmost point of the south head of Tryphena Harbour (at 36°19.48′S and 175°28.44′E); then

(b) proceeding due south for a distance of 0.5 nautical miles to the point at 36°20.98′S and 175°28.44′E; then

(c) proceeding in an easterly direction by a line each point of which is 0.5 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to the point at 36°20.37′S and 175°32.75′E; then

(d) proceeding due west to the south-easternmost point of Cape Barrier (at 36°20.37′S and 175°32.25′E)

Cape Colville means all those waters at the northern end of Cape Colville enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the northernmost point of Kaiiti Point (at 36°28.92′S and 175°19.80′E); then

(b) proceeding in a straight line in a northerly direction to the southernmost point of Channel Island (at 36°25.44′S and 175°19.75′E); then

(c) proceeding in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the northernmost point of Square Top Island (at 36°27.76′S and 175°24.00′E); then

(d) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the easternmost point of Square Top Island (at 36°27.79′S and 175°24.14′E); then

(e) proceeding in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the mean high-water mark to the south-west of, and immediately adjacent to, the Sugar Loaf Rocks (at 36°28.36′S and 175°24.69′E); then

(f) proceeding in a north-westerly direction by the mean high-water mark to a point to the south of Cape Colville, representing the eastern end of Port Jackson Bay (at 36°28.40′S and 175°20.45′E); then

(g) proceeding in a straight line across the bay in a south-westerly direction to the point of commencement

Cape Reinga means the waters lying within 1 nautical mile from the northernmost extremity of Cape Reinga (at 34°25.210′S and 172°40.780′E)

Cape Reinga–Maunganui Bluff means all those waters lying within an area bounded by a line—

(a) commencing at the northernmost extremity of Cape Reinga (at 34°25.210′S and 172°40.780′E); then

(b) proceeding in a generally southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the north head of Herekino Harbour (at 35°17.524′S and 173°09.685′E); then

(c) proceeding in a straight line to the south head of Herekino Harbour (at 35°17.680′S and 173°09.518′E); then

(d) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the north head of Whangape Harbour (at 35°22.706′S and 173°12.899′E); then

(e) proceeding in a straight line to the south head of Whangape Harbour (at 35°22.917′S and 173°13.131′E); then

(f) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the north head of Hokianga Harbour (at 35°31.392′S and 173°21.395′E); then

(g) proceeding in a straight line to the south head of Hokianga Harbour (at 35°32.008′S and 173°22.045′E); then

(h) proceeding in a southerly direction along the mean high-water mark to Maunganui Bluff (at 35°45.540′S and 173°33.304′E); then

(i) proceeding due west to a point offshore (at 35°45.540′S and 173°27.572′E); then

(j) proceeding in a generally northerly direction at a distance of 4 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to a point (at 34°21.200′S and 172°40.780′E); then

(k) proceeding due south to the starting point at Cape Reinga (at 34°25.210′S and 172°40.780′E)

Cape Reinga–Scott Point means all those waters lying in 1 nautical mile from the mean high-water mark of the shore that extends from the northernmost point of Cape Reinga (at 34°25.40′S and 172°40.70′E) to the southernmost point of Scott Point (at 34°31.90′S and 172°43.20′E)

Cape Runaway means the waters within the area defined by a line—

(a) commencing at the mean high-water mark at Cape Runaway (at approximately 37°32.3′S and 177°59′E); then

(b) proceeding in a straight line in a northerly direction to a position 2 nautical miles from the point of commencement at approximately 37°30.3′S and 177°59′E; then

(c) proceeding generally in a westerly direction by a line every point of which is 2 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark of Cape Runaway to a point at 37°31.2′S and 177°56.8′E; then

(d) proceeding in a straight line in a southerly direction to the mean high-water mark of a position (at 37°37.2′S and 177°56.8′E) adjacent to, or on, a stream tributary on Oruiti Beach; then

(e) proceeding along the line of the mean high-water mark in a generally easterly and northerly direction to the point of commencement

Cape Wiwiki means all those waters lying in a radius of 1 nautical mile from the easternmost point of Cape Wiwiki (at 35°09.42′S and 174°07.70′E)

Channel Island means all those waters enclosed by a line each point of which is 0.5 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark on Channel Island, being the island located approximately 3 nautical miles north of Cape Colville

Great Mercury Island means all those waters on the eastern and southern sides of Great Mercury Island enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the northernmost point of Arimawhai Point (at 36°34.81′S and 175°47.23′E); then

(b) proceeding in a north-easterly direction for a distance of 0.5 nautical miles to the point at 36°34.45′S and 175°47.66′E; then

(c) proceeding by a line each point of which is 0.5 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark on the eastern and southern sides of Great Mercury Island to the point at 36°38.86′S and 175°46.58′E; then

(d) proceeding due north to the southernmost point of Ahikopua Point (at 36°38.36′S and 175°46.58′E)

Green Island means all those waters enclosed by a line each point of which is 0.5 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark on Green Island

Korapuki Island means all those waters enclosed by a line each point of which is 0.5 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark on Korapuki Island

Little Barrier Island means all those waters enclosed by a line each point of which is 0.5 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark on Little Barrier Island

Marotere (Chickens) Islands means all those waters on the northern side of the Marotere (Chickens) Islands enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the northernmost point of Lady Alice Island (at 35°53.29′S and 174°43.10′E); then

(b) proceeding due north for a distance of 0.5 nautical miles to the point at 35°52.79′S and 174°43.10′E; then

(c) proceeding in an easterly direction by a line each point of which is 0.5 nautical mile from a baseline commencing at the northernmost point of Lady Alice Island (at 35°53.29′S and 174°43.10′E); then

(d) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the easternmost point of Lady Alice Island (at 35°53.57′S and 174°44.32′E); then

(e) proceeding in a straight line in an easterly direction to the westernmost point of Whatupuke Island (at 35°53.61′S and 174°44.71′E); then

(f) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the easternmost point of Whatupuke Island (at 35°53.47′S and 174°45.70′E); then

(g) proceeding in a straight line in an easterly direction to the westernmost point of Coppermine Island (at 35°53.50′S and 174°45.82′E); then

(h) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the termination of the baseline at the easternmost point of Coppermine Island (at 35°53.31′S and 174°46.99′E) then to the point at 35°52.81′S and 174°46.99′E; then

(i) proceeding by a straight line due south to the easternmost point of Coppermine Island (at 35°53.31′S and 174°46.99′E)

Middle (Atiu) Island means all those waters on the eastern side of Middle (Atiu) Island enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the northernmost point of Middle (Atiu) Island (at 36°38.19′S and 175°51.57′E); then

(b) proceeding in a north-easterly direction for a distance of 0.25 nautical miles to the point at 36°38.00′S and 175°51.80′E; then

(c) proceeding by a line each point of which is 0.25 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark on the eastern side of Middle (Atiu) Island to the point at 36°38.78′S and 175°51.66′E; then

(d) proceeding by a straight line due north to the easternmost point of Middle (Atiu) Island (at 36°38.52′S and 175°51.66′E); then

(e) proceeding due south for a distance of 0.5 nautical miles to the point at 36°39.06′S and 175°51.66′E; then

(f) proceeding by a line each point of which is 0.5 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark on the western side of Middle (Atiu) Island to the point at 36°37.82′S and 175°52.03′E; then

(g) proceeding by a straight line in a south-westerly direction to the northernmost point of Middle (Atiu) Island (at 36°38.19′S and 175°51.57′E)

Miners Head–Needles Point means all those waters at the northern end of Great Barrier Island enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the northernmost point of Miners Head (at 36°03.98′S and 175°20.80′E); then

(b) proceeding due north for a distance of 0.5 nautical miles to a point at 36°03.48′S and 175°20.80′E; then

(c) proceeding in a north-easterly direction by a line each point of which is 0.5 nautical miles from a baseline commencing at the northermost point of Miners Head (at 36°03.98′S and 175°20.80′E); then

(d) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the northernmost point of Great Barrier Island (at 36°03.12′S and 175°23.88′E); then

(e) proceeding due east to the southernmost point of the unnamed island (at 36°03.12′S and 175°24.00′E); then

(f) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the northernmost point of the unnamed island (at 36°02.56′S and 175°24.11′E); then

(g) proceeding in a straight line in a northerly direction to the southernmost point of Aiguilles Island (at 36°02.51′S and 175°24.24′E); then

(h) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the northernmost point of Aiguilles Island (at 36°01.91′S and 175°24.50′E); then

(i) proceeding in a straight line in a northerly direction to the southernmost point of Needles Point (at 36°01.70′S and 175°24.40′E); then

(j) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the termination of the baseline at the northernmost point of Needles Point (at 36°01.63′S and 175°24.40′E) then to the point at 36°01.13′S and 175°24.40′E; then

(k) proceeding in a straight line due south to the northernmost point of Needles Point (at 36°01.63′S and 175°24.40′E)

Mokohinau Islands means all those waters enclosed by a line each point of which is 0.5 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark on all the islands, islets, and rocks of the Mokohinau Islands group

Rakitu (Arid) Island means all those waters on the eastern side of Rakitu (Arid) Island enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the northernmost point of Hautapu Point (at 36°07.06′S and 175°29.76′E); then

(b) proceeding due north for a distance of 0.5 nautical miles to the point at 36°06.56′S and 175°29.76′E; then

(c) proceeding by a line each point of which is 0.5 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark on the eastern side of Rakitu (Arid) Island to the point at 36°08.89′S and 175°29.49′E; then

(d) proceeding due north to the southernmost point of Te Akau Point (at 36°08.39′S and 175°29.49′E)

Red Mercury (Whakau) Island means all those waters on the eastern side of Red Mercury (Whakau) Island enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the northernmost point of Red Mercury (Whakau) Island (at 36°37.06′S and 175°56.16′E); then

(b) proceeding in a north-easterly direction for a distance of 0.5 nautical miles to the point at 36°36.72′S and 175°56.60′E; then

(c) proceeding in an easterly direction by a line each point of which is 0.5 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to the point at 36°38.37′S and 175°56.83′E; then

(d) proceeding due north to the south-easternmost point of Red Mercury (Whakau) Island (at 36°37.87′S and 175°56.83′E)

Simpson Rock means all those waters enclosed by a line each point of which is 0.5 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark on Simpson Rock, being the islet (rock) located approximately 4 nautical miles south of the Mokohinau Islands

Stanley Island means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the westernmost point of Stanley Island (at 36°38.22′S and 175°52.79′E); then

(b) proceeding in a north-westerly direction for a distance of 0.5 nautical miles to the point at 36°37.85′S and 175°52.34′E; then

(c) proceeding by a line each point of which is 0.5 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark on the northern and eastern sides of Stanley Island to the point at 36°39.54′S and 175°53.35′E; then

(d) proceeding due north to the southernmost point of Stanley Island (at 36°39.04′S and 175°53.35′E); then

(e) proceeding due south for a distance of 0.25 nautical miles to the point at 36°39.29′S and 175°53.35′E; then

(f) proceeding by a line each point of which is 0.25 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark on the south-western side of Stanley Island to the point at 36°38.05′S and 175°52.55′E; then

(g) proceeding in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the westernmost point of Stanley Island (at 36°38.22′S and 175°52.79′E)

Tairua/Pauanui means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the mean high-water mark at the northernmost point of Storm Beach (at 37°02.77′S and 175°53.23′E); then

(b) proceeding in a straight line in an easterly direction to a position at the southernmost point of Home Bay (at 37°03.11′S and 175°56.05′E); then

(c) proceeding in a straight line in a northerly direction to Big King Rock (at 36°59.92′S and 175°55.34′E); then

(d) proceeding in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the mean high-water mark at the northern end of Te Karo Bay (at 36°57.70′S and 175°50.75′E); then

(e) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the southernmost point of land near Te Huruhuru Point (at 37°00.40′S and 175°52.10′E); then

(f) proceeding in a straight line across the Tairua Harbour entrance in a south-westerly direction to the northernmost point of land of the southern harbour headland (at 37°00.45′S and 175°51.70′E); then

(g) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

Tamaki River and Panmure Basin means all those waters of the Tamaki River and Panmure Basin enclosed by a straight line between—

(a) the easternmost point of Sandy Point (at 36°52.41′S and 174°53.44′E); and

(b) the point of intersection with the shore to the north of the Half Moon Bay marina (at 36°52.76′S and 174°54.09′E)

Taranga (Hen) Island means all those waters on the northern side of Taranga (Hen) Island enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the northernmost point of Taranga (Hen) Island (at 35°57.28′S and 174°41.89′E); then

(b) proceeding due north for a distance of 0.5 nautical miles to the point at 35°56.78′S and 174°41.89′E; then

(c) proceeding in an easterly direction by a line each point of which is 0.5 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to the point at 35°57.68′S and 174°44.75′E; then

(d) proceeding due south to the easternmost point of Taranga (Hen) Island (at 35°58.18′S and 174°44.75′E)

Three Kings Islands means all those waters enclosed by a line each point of which is 1 nautical mile from the mean high-water mark on all the islands, islets, and rocks of the Three Kings Islands group

Twins Rock means all those waters enclosed by a line each point of which is 1 nautical mile from the mean high-water mark on Twins Rock

Whale Rock means those waters enclosed by a line each point of which is 1 nautical mile from a position at 30°11.51′S and 174°12.00′E on Whale Rock.

(3) *[Revoked]*

Compare: SR 1986/222 r 6C

Schedule 14 clause 2(1)(l): replaced, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 11(1) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 14 clause 2(2) **Cape Reinga**: inserted, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 11(2) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 14 clause 2(2) **Cape Reinga–Maunganui Bluff**: inserted, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 11(2) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 14 clause 2(2) **Maunganui Bluff–Tirua Point**: revoked, on 21 February 2014, by regulation 12(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16).

Schedule 14 clause 2(2) **Tauroa (Reef) Point–Whangape Harbour**: revoked, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 11(3) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 14 clause 2(3): revoked, on 21 February 2014, by regulation 12(3) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16).

3 Definition of Maunganui Bluff–Tirua Point set net prohibition area

(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, **Maunganui Bluff–Tirua Point set net prohibition area** means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at Maunganui Bluff (at 35°45.540′S and 173°33.304′E); then

(b) proceeding in a generally southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to Kaipara Harbour–Pouto Point light (at 36°21.760′S and 174°10.870′E); then

(c) proceeding in a straight line to Kaipara Harbour–South Head light (at 36°25.675′S and 174°14.116′E); then

(d) proceeding in a westerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the north-westernmost point of the south head of Kaipara Harbour (at 36°25.670′S and 174°13.940′E); then

(e) proceeding in a straight line to Papakanui Spit east (at 36°25.710′S and 174°13.210′E); then

(f) proceeding in a straight line to Papakanui Spit west (at 36°25.997′S and 174°12.442′E); then

(g) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to Taumatarea Point (at 36°58.758′S and 174°37.954′E) on the northern side of Manukau Harbour; then

(h) proceeding in a straight line to Channel Marker No 4 in Manukau Harbour (at 37°02.000′S and 174°42.100′E); then

(i) proceeding in a straight line to Matakawau Point (at 37°06.360′S and 174°40.136′E); then

(j) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to a point on the northern side of the Waikato River (at 37°22.590′S and 174°43.940′E); then

(k) proceeding in a straight line to the jetty on the south of the Waikato River (at 37°23.160′S and 174°43.940′E); then

(l) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to a point on the northern side of Raglan Harbour (at 37°47.740′S and 174°51.540′E); then

(m) proceeding in a straight line to Putoetoe Point (at 37°48.010′S and 174°51.870′E); then

(n) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to Potahi Point at Aotea Harbour (at 38°00.431′S and 174°47.762′E); then

(o) proceeding in a straight line to Kahua Point at Aotea Harbour (at 38°02.229′S and 174°47.070′E); then

(p) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to Kawhia Harbour at Tauratahi Point (at 38°04.985′S and 174°47.043′E); then

(q) proceeding by a straight line to Urawitiki Point (at 38°05.370′S and 174°46.220′E); then

(r) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to Tirua Point (at 38°23.222′S and 174°38.048′E); then

(s) proceeding in a north-westerly direction along the Auckland (West) FMA boundary to a point (at 38°20.619′S and 174°23.144′E); then

(t) proceeding in a generally northerly direction at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to a point (at 35°45.540′S and 173°14.610′E); then

(u) proceeding due east to the starting point at Maunganui Bluff (at 35°45.540′S and 173°33.304′E).

(2) For the purposes of the definition of Maunganui Bluff–Tirua Point set net prohibition area, a straight line joining the mean high-water mark at each side of a harbour entrance or, as the case may be, the natural entrance points of a river mouth must be treated as the inner boundary of that area if it extends

seaward or as the outer boundary of that area if it extends landward, except in the case of any harbours or rivers for which specific co-ordinates are provided.

Schedule 14 clause 3: replaced, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 11(4) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 15
Defined areas: Central FMA

r 7(3)

1 Defined areas

(1) In Part 4, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Amateur Taranaki Paua Fishery area means the area enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at a point on the northern bank of the Awakino River mouth (at 38°39.88′S and 174°37.26′E); then

(b) proceeding due east to State Highway 3 (at 38°39.88′S and 174°37.44′E); then

(c) proceeding in a north-easterly direction along State Highway 3 to a point where State Highway 3 intersects State Highway 4 (at 38°24.84′S and 175°06.54′E); then

(d) proceeding in a southerly direction along State Highway 4 to a point where State Highway 4 intersects State Highway 3 (at 39°57.05′S and 175°03.36′E); then

(e) proceeding in a north-westerly direction along State Highway 3 to a point where State Highway 3 intersects the southern bank of the Whanganui River (at 39°56.76′S and 175°02.82′E); then

(f) proceeding in a westerly direction along the southern bank of the Whanganui River and along the wharf named South Mole to the navigational light "S Mole Head" (at 39°57.00′S and 174°58.90′E); then

(g) proceeding in a straight line in a south-westerly direction to the point intersecting with the outer limit of the territorial sea at 40°06.44′S and 174°49.44′E; then

(h) proceeding in a northerly direction following the outer limit of the territorial sea to a point at 38°39.88′S and 174°21.42′E; then

(i) proceeding due east to the point of commencement

area of coast east of Cape Runaway means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the mean high-water mark at Potikirua Point (at 37°32.53′S and 178°04.91′E); then

(b) proceeding in a straight line in a northerly direction to a position approximately 2 nautical miles from the point of commencement at 37°30.60′S and 178°04.80′E; then

(c) proceeding in a westerly direction by a line each point of which is 2 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to a point approximately 2 nautical miles north of Cape Runaway (at 37°32.30′S and 177°59.00′E); then

(d) proceeding in a straight line in a southerly direction to the mean high-water mark at Cape Runaway (at 37°32.30′S and 177°50.00′E); then

(e) proceeding in an easterly direction by the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

fishery management area 8—Central (Egmont) has the same meaning as in Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the Act

Hawera to Wellington means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing from a point south of Hawera (at 39°37.133′S and 174°16.500′E); then

(b) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the mean high-water mark to the western bank of the Patea River (at 39°46.330′S and 174°29.319′E); then

(c) proceeding in a straight line to the eastern bank of the Patea River (at 39°46.375′S and 174°29.454′E); then

(d) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the mean high-water mark to the western bank of the Waitotara River (at 39°50.943′S and 174°41.006′E); then

(e) proceeding in a straight line to the eastern bank of the Waitotara River (at 39°51.079′S and 174°41.288′E); then

(f) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the mean high-water mark to the western bank of the Whanganui River at the City Bridge (at 39°56.109′S and 175°03.349′E); then

(g) proceeding in a straight line to the eastern bank of the Whanganui River (at 39°56.176′S and 175°03.463′E); then

(h) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the mean high-water mark to the western bank of the Whangaehu River (at 40°02.148′S and 175°05.788′E); then

(i) proceeding in a straight line to the eastern bank of the Whangaehu River (at 40°02.433′S and 175°06.237′E); then

(j) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the mean high-water mark to the northern bank of the Rangitikei River (at 40°17.258′S and 175°13.441′E); then

(k) proceeding in a straight line to the southern bank of the Rangitikei River (at 40°18.031′S and 175°13.692′E); then

(l) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the mean high-water mark to the northern bank of the Manawatu River (at 40°28.000′S and 175°13.419′E); then

(m) proceeding in a straight line to the southern bank of the Manawatu River (at 40°28.708′S and 175°13.230′E); then

(n) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the mean high-water mark to the northern bank of the Waikawa Stream at the footbridge (at 40°41.238′S and 175°08.873′E); then

(o) proceeding in a straight line to the southern bank of the Waikawa Stream (at 40°41.251′S and 175°08.904′E); then

(p) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the mean high-water mark to the northern bank of the Otaki River (at 40°45.469′S and 175°06.535′E); then

(q) proceeding in a straight line to the southern bank of the Otaki River (at 40°45.670′S and 175°06.518′E); then

(r) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the mean high-water mark to the northern bank of the Waikanae River at the footbridge (at 40°52.610′S and 175°01.087′E); then

(s) proceeding in a straight line to the southern bank of the Waikanae River (at 40°52.641′S and 175°01.085′E); then

(t) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the mean high-water mark, and including all of Porirua Harbour, to Palmer Head (at 41°20.684′S and 174°49.243′E); then

(u) proceeding in a straight line in a south-westerly direction to a point (at 41°24.896′S and 174°46.739′E); then

(v) proceeding in a generally northerly direction along a line 4 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark of the North Island to a point (at 39°41.792′S and 174°16.500′E); then

(w) proceeding in a straight line in due north to the starting point south of Hawera (at 39°37.133′S and 174°16.500′E)

Hokio Stream has the same meaning as in section 18(1) of the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1956

Lake Horowhenua has the same meaning as **Lake** in section 18(1) of the Reserves and Other Lands Disposal Act 1956

Pauatahanui Inlet means all those waters of Pauatahanui Inlet enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing on the mean high-water mark at the north end of Pauatahanui Inlet (at 41°06.13′S and 174°52.17′E); then

(b) proceeding in a southerly direction to the mean high-water mark at the south end of Pauatahanui Inlet (at 41°06.33′S and 174°52.18′E); then

(c) proceeding in an easterly then westerly direction along the mean high-water mark of Pauatahanui Inlet to the point of commencement

Pukerua Bay means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at a point on the coastline east of Wairaka Point (at 41°01.84′S and 174°52.26′E); then

(b) proceeding north to a prominent rock at 41°01.68′S and 174°52.26′E; then

(c) proceeding in a north-easterly direction to a point on the coast at 41°00.94′S and 174°54.96′E; then

(d) proceeding in a south-westerly direction following the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

Sugar Loaf Islands prescribed area means all those waters and islands enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at a point on the mean high-water mark (at 39°04.17′S and 174°01.10′E); then

(b) proceeding in a north-westerly direction to a point at 39°02.73′S and 174°00.08′E; then

(c) proceeding in a north-easterly direction to a point at 39°02.43′S and 174°00.41′E; then

(d) proceeding along the line of an arc of 900 m radius from a point on Matumahanga (Saddleback Island) (at 39°02.74′S and 174°00.89′E) to a point at 39°02.37′S and 174°01.29′E; then

(e) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to the navigation light on the lee breakwater of Port Taranaki (at 39°03.30′S and 174°02.68′E) to the point where this line intersects the north-western boundary of the New Plymouth Roadstead extended; then

(f) proceeding to the point on the mean high-water mark where the north-western boundary of the New Plymouth Roadstead crosses the mean high-water mark in the vicinity of Paritutu; then

(g) proceeding in a generally south-westerly direction along the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

Tirua Point to Waiwhakaiho River means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at Tirua Point (at 38°23.222′S and 174°38.048′E); then

(b) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the southernmost point of the north bank of the Awakino River (at 38°39.884′S and 174°37.238′E); then

(c) proceeding in a straight line across the Awakino River to a point on the south bank of the Awakino River (at 38°39.924′S and 174°37.225′E); then

(d) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the southernmost point on the north bank of the Mokau River (at 38°42.271′S and 174°37.020′E); then

(e) proceeding in a straight line across the Mokau River to a point on the south bank of the Mokau River (at 38°42.422′S and 174°37.007′E); then

(f) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the north bank of the Tongaporutu River (at 38°48.886′S and 174°35.233′E); then

(g) proceeding in a straight line across the Tongaporutu River to a point on the south bank of the Tongaporutu River (at 38°48.982′S and 174°35.214′E); then

(h) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the Waiwhakaiho River (at 39°02.242′S and 174°06.258′E); then

(i) proceeding in a north-westerly direction 12 nautical miles to a point offshore (at 38°51.468′S and 173°58.741′E); then

(j) proceeding in a northerly direction along a line 12 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to a point offshore (at 38°20.619′S and 174°23.144′E); then

(k) proceeding in a straight line along the Central FMA boundary in an easterly direction to Tirua Point (at 38°23.222′S and 174°38.048′E)

Wairoa Hard means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the mouth of the Moeangiangi River (at 39°14.75′S and 177°01.32′E); then

(b) proceeding in a southerly direction to a point (at 39°16.60′S and 177°07.60′E); then

(c) proceeding in a north-easterly direction to a point (at 39°11.30′S and 177°21.20′E); then

(d) proceeding in a north-westerly direction to the Waihua River mouth (at 39°05.51′S and 177°17.60′E); then

(e) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the northern bank of the mouth of the Mohaka River; then

(f) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

Waiwhakaiho River to Hawera means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the Waiwhakaiho River (at 39°02.242′S and 174°06.258′E); then

(b) proceeding in a generally southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to a point due south of Hawera (at 39°37.133′S and 174°16.500′E); then

(c) proceeding in a due south direction 7 nautical miles to a point offshore (at 39°44.144′S and 174°16.500′E); then

(d) proceeding in a generally northerly direction along a line 7 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to a point offshore (at 38°56.084′S and 174°01.961′E); then

(e) proceeding in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the starting point at the Waiwhakaiho River (at 39°02.242′S and 174°06.258′E).

(2) For the purposes of the definition of **Tirua Point to Pariokariwa Point** in subclause (1), a straight line joining the mean high-water mark at each side of a harbour entrance or, as the case may be, the natural entrance points of a river mouth must be treated as the inner boundary of that area if it extends seaward or as the outer boundary of that area if it extends landward, except in the case of any harbours or rivers for which specific co-ordinates are provided.

Compare: SR 1986/223 rr 4(2), 4A, 4C(5), 5(5), (6), 5B, 5C, 5D(2)

Schedule 15 clause 1(1) **Hawera to Wellington**: inserted, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 12(1) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 15 clause 1(1) **Sugar Loaf Islands conservation area**: revoked, on 21 February 2014, by regulation 13(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16).

Schedule 15 clause 1(1) **Sugar Loaf Islands prescribed area**: replaced, on 21 February 2014, by regulation 13(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16).

Schedule 15 clause 1(1) **Tirua Point to Pariokariwa Point**: revoked, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 12(2) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 15 clause 1(1) **Tirua Point to Waiwhakaiho River**: inserted, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 12(2) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 15 clause 1(1) **Waiwhakaiho River to Hawera**: inserted, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 12(1) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 16
Defined areas: Challenger FMA

r 7(4)

1 Defined areas: general

(1) In Part 5, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Challenger (East) area means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at Farewell Spit lighthouse (at 40°32.70′S and 173°00.50′E); then

(b) proceeding due north to a point in the Challenger FMA at 39°38.00′S and 173°00.50′E; then

(c) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to a point at 40°32.00′S and 174°20.00′E; then

(d) proceeding in a southerly direction to the Brothers Island lighthouse (at 41°06.20′S and 174°26.50′E); then

(e) proceeding in a southerly direction to a point at 42°10.00′S and 174°42.00′E; then

(f) proceeding due west to the mean high-water mark of the South Island near Clarence Point (at 42°10.00′S and 173°56.00′E); then

(g) proceeding by the mean high-water mark of the South Island in northerly, westerly, and south-westerly directions to the point of commencement

Clarence Point to Cape Jackson means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the mean high-water mark at Clarence Point (at 42°10.00′S and 173°56.00′E); then

(b) proceeding due east 4 nautical miles to the point on the Challenger FMA boundary at 42°10.00′S and 174°01.74′E; then

(c) proceeding in a northerly direction in a line 4 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to the point on the Challenger FMA boundary at 41°11.37′S and 174°27.76′E; then

(d) proceeding in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the Brothers Island lighthouse (at 41°06.20′S and 174°26.50′E); then

(e) proceeding in a straight line in a northerly direction to the point on the Challenger FMA boundary at 41°01.85′S and 174°25.67′E; then

(f) proceeding in a north-westerly direction in a line 4 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to a point 4 nautical miles due north of Cape Jackson light (at 40°55.62′S and 174°18.80′E); then

(g) proceeding due south to Cape Jackson light (at 40°59.70′S and 174°18.80′E); then

(h) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the west bank of the Wairau River (at 41°30.02′S and 174°03.65′E); then

(i) proceeding in a straight line to the east bank of the Wairau River (at 41°30.05′S and 174°03.72′E); then

(j) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to Clarence Point (at 42°10.00′S and 173°56.00′E)

Croisilles Harbour means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at Cape Soucis (at 41°03.20′S and 173°35.60′E); then

(b) proceeding to the outermost point of Motuanauru Island (at 41°02.50′S and 173°38.40′E); then

(c) proceeding to the outermost point of Otuhaereroa Island (at 41°02.30′S and 173°39.60′E); then

(d) proceeding to Kakaho Point (at 41°02.30′S and 173°40.30′E); then

(e) proceeding in a south-easterly, south-westerly, then north-westerly direction along the mean high-water mark of Croisilles Harbour to the point of commencement

Double Cove means all those waters of Queen Charlotte Sound enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at Nohokouau Point (at 41°14.36′S and 174°00.53′E); then

(b) proceeding to the southernmost point of the peninsula lying between Double Cove and Torea Bay (at 41°14.43′S and 174°01.47′E); then

(c) proceeding in a northerly then southerly direction along the mean high-water mark of Double Cove to the point of commencement

inner Queen Charlotte Sound means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the mean high-water mark at Ruakaka Bay–West Head (at 41°12.93′S and 174°08.63′E); then

(b) proceeding in a southerly direction to Dieffenbach Point (at 41°14.00′S and 174°08.70′E); then

(c) proceeding in a westerly then an easterly direction along the mean high-water mark of Queen Charlotte Sound to the point of commencement

Kenepuru Sound means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the mean high-water mark at Koutuwai Point (at 41°12.53′S and 173°52.38′E); then

(b) proceeding in a south-westerly direction to an unnamed point at the southern entrance to Kenepuru Sound (at 41°13.30′S and 173°51.70′E); then

(c) proceeding in an easterly then westerly direction along the mean high-water mark of Kenepuru Sound to the point of commencement

Marlborough Sounds area means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at West Head of Tory Channel on the north coast of the South Island (at 41°12.79′S and 174°18.92′E); then

(b) proceeding in a straight line to East Head of Tory Channel (at 41°12.60′S and 174°19.40′E); then

(c) proceeding in a northerly direction by the mean high-water mark to Cape Koamaru (at 41°05.50′S and 174°23.00′E); then

(d) proceeding in a straight line to Cape Jackson lighthouse (at 40°59.70′S and 174°18.80′E); then

(e) proceeding in a straight line to the northernmost point of Stephens Island (at 40°39.90′S and 174°00.00′E); then

(f) proceeding in a south-westerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the southernmost point of Stephens Island (at 40°40.60′S and 173°59.40′E); then

(g) proceeding in a straight line to Cape Stephens (at 40°41.57′S and 173°57.21′E); then

(h) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark along the eastern side of D'Urville Island to Reef Point at French Pass (at 40°55.17′S and 173°50.01′E); then

(i) proceeding in a straight line to Channel Point lighthouse (at 40°55.50′S and 173°50.10′E); then

(j) proceeding in an easterly direction by the mean high-water mark of the South Island to the point of commencement

Maud Island closed area means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing on the mean high-water mark (at 41°01.21′S and 173°51.75′E); then

(b) proceeding in a southerly direction to a point offshore (at 41°02.21′S and 173°52.08′E); then

(c) proceeding in an easterly direction to a point offshore (at 41°02.75′S and 173°54.75′E); then

(d) proceeding in a north-easterly direction to a point offshore (at 41°01.70′S and 173°55.34′E); then

(e) proceeding in a north-westerly direction to a point on the mean high-water mark (at 40°59.92′S and 173°54.14′E); then

(f) proceeding in a westerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

Needles Point to Cape Jackson means the following waters:

(a) Cape Jackson to Little Waikawa Bay (Kaikanohi): all that area of New Zealand fisheries waters enclosed by a line—

(i) commencing at a point on the mean high-water mark at Cape Jackson (at 40°59.70′S and 174°18.80′E); then

(ii) proceeding due north to a point offshore (at 40°59.50′S and 174°18.80′E); then

(iii) proceeding generally in a southerly direction along a line every point of which is approximately 200 m from the mean high-water mark to a point offshore (at 41°04.14′S and 174°16.47′E); then

(iv) proceeding due west to a point on the mean high-water mark at Kaikanohi (on the northern head of Little Waikawa Bay) (at 41°04.14′S and 174°16.29′E); and

(v) proceeding generally in a northerly direction along the mean high-water mark of the South Island to the point of commencement:

(b) Cooper Point to Deep Bay: all that area of New Zealand fisheries waters enclosed by a line—

(i) commencing at a point on the mean high-water mark of Arapawa Island at the northernmost point of Cooper Point (at 41°07.07′S and 174°18.95′E); then

(ii) proceeding due north to a point offshore (at 41°06.95′S and 174°18.95′E); then

(iii) proceeding in a generally north-easterly then south-westerly direction along a line every point of which is approximately 200 m from the mean high-water mark of Arapawa Island to a point offshore (at 41°13.75′S and 174°15.67′E); then

(iv) proceeding due west to a point on the mean high-water mark at the easternmost point of the southern head of Deep Bay (at 41°13.75′S and 174°15.51′E); then

(v) proceeding in a generally north-easterly then south-westerly direction along the mean high-water mark of Arapawa Island to the point of commencement:

(c) Oyster Bay to Rarangi: all that area of New Zealand fisheries waters enclosed by a line—

(i) commencing at a point on the mean high-water mark at the northernmost point of Tio Point (on the western side of Oyster Bay) (at 41°14.68′S and 174°14.78′E); then

(ii) proceeding due north to a point offshore (at 41°14.55′S and 174°14.78′E); then

(iii) proceeding in a generally north-easterly then southerly direction along a line every point of which is approximately 200 m from the mean high-water mark of the South Island to a point offshore (at 41°23.49′S and 174°03.25′E); then

(iv) proceeding due west to a point on the mean high-water mark at the northern end of Rarangi Beach (at 41°23.49′S and 174°03.07′E); then

(v) proceeding in a generally northerly then south-westerly direction along the mean high-water mark of the South Island to the point of commencement:

(d) Cape Campbell to Needles Point: all that area of New Zealand fisheries waters enclosed by a line—

(i) commencing at a point on the mean high-water mark at the northernmost point of Cape Campbell (at 41°43.55′S and 174°16.57′E); then

(ii) proceeding due north to a point offshore (at 41°43.43′S and 174°16.57′E); then

(iii) proceeding in a south-westerly direction along a line every point of which is approximately 200 m from the mean high-water mark of the South Island to a point offshore (at 41°52.37′S and 174°09.98′E); then

(iv) proceeding due west to a point on the mean high-water mark at the easternmost point of Needles Point (at 41°52.37′S and 174°09.82′E); then

(v) proceeding in a north-easterly direction along the mean high-water mark of the South Island to the point of commencement:

(e) Brothers Islands: the waters lying inside a line every point of which is 200 m from the mean high-water mark of all of the islands, islets, and rocks of the Brothers Islands group:

(f) White Rocks: the waters lying inside a line every point of which is 200 m from the mean high-water mark of White Rocks:

(g) Motuara Island: the waters lying inside a line every point of which is 200 m from the mean high-water mark of Motuara Island:

(h) Motungarara Island: the waters lying inside a line every point of which is 200 m from the mean high-water mark of Motungarara Island:

(i) The Twins: the waters lying inside a line every point of which is 200 m from the mean high-water mark of The Twins

part Pelorus Sound means all those waters—

(a) enclosed by a line—

(i) commencing at Cregoe Point (at 41°03.20′S and 173°49.90′E); then

(ii) proceeding in a north-westerly direction to Camel Point (at 41°01.91′S and 173°48.60′E); then

(iii) proceeding in a northerly direction to Sheep Point (at 41°01.07′S and 173°48.84′E); then

(iv) proceeding along the mean high-water mark of Fitzroy Bay and Tennyson Inlet to the point of commencement; and

(b) enclosed by a line—

(i) commencing at Tawero Point (at 41°03.80′S and 173°57.00′E); then

(ii) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to Opani-aputa Point (at 41°04.70′S and 173°58.50′E); then

(iii) proceeding along the mean high-water mark of Pelorus Sound and Kenepuru Sound to the point of commencement

waters of Pelorus Sound means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at Tawero Point (at 41°03.80′S and 173°57.00′E); then

(b) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to Opani-aputa Point (at 41°04.70′S and 173°58.50′E); then

(c) proceeding along the mean high-water mark of Pelorus Sound and Kenepuru Sound to the point of commencement.

(2) For the purposes of the definition of **Clarence Point to Cape Jackson** in subclause (1), a straight line joining the mean high-water mark at each side of a harbour entrance or, as the case may be, the natural entrance points of a river mouth must be treated as the inner boundary of that area if it extends seaward or as the outer boundary of that area if its extends landward, except in the case of any harbours or rivers for which specific co-ordinates are provided.

Compare: SR 1986/224 rr 2A, 4, 4AA(2), 4A, 4AB, 4AC(2), 4E(2)

Schedule 16 clause 1(1) **Challenger (East) area**: replaced, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

2 Definition of Farewell Spit lighthouse to Awarua Point

(1) In Part 5, **Farewell Spit lighthouse to Awarua Point** means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at Farewell Spit lighthouse (at 40°32.70′S and 173°00.50′E); then

(b) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the southernmost point of the north bank of the Whanganui Inlet's east headland (at 40°34.46′S and 172°33.05′E); then

(c) proceeding in a straight line to the Whanganui Inlet's west headland (at 40°35.00′S and 172°32.00′E); then

(d) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the southernmost point of the north bank of the Little Wanganui east head (at 41°23.46′S and 172°03.63′E); then

(e) proceeding in a straight line to the Little Wanganui west head (at 41°23.46′S and 172°03.19′E); then

(f) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the southernmost point of the north bank of the Mokihinui River (at 41°31.18′S and 171°56.31′E); then

(g) proceeding in a straight line to the south bank of the Mokihinui River (at 41°31.43′S and 171°56.11′E); then

(h) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the southernmost point of the north bank of the east head of the Orowaiti Lagoon (at 41°44.42′S and 171°40.16′E); then

(i) proceeding in a straight line to the west head of the Orowaiti Lagoon (at 41°44.42′S and 171°39.37′E); then

(j) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the Buller River east bank (at 41°43.93′S and 171°35.62′E); then

(k) proceeding in a straight line to the Buller River west bank (at 41°43.93′S and 171°35.17′E); then

(l) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the east bank of the Waitakere/Nile River (at 41°53.81′S and 171°26.71′E); then

(m) proceeding in a straight line to the Waitakere/Nile River west bank (at 41°53.81′S and 171°26.62′E); then

(n) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the southernmost point of the north bank of the Grey River (Mawheranui) (at 42°26.32′S and 171°11.49′E); then

(o) proceeding in a straight line to the south bank of the Grey River (Mawheranui) (at 42°26.39′S and 171°11.38′E); then

(p) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the southernmost point of the north bank of the Hokitika River (at 42°43.22′S and 170°57.10′E); then

(q) proceeding in a straight line to the south bank of the Hokitika River (at 42°43.31′S and 170°56.91′E); then

(r) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the southernmost point of the north bank of the Kakapotahi River (at 42°57.26′S and 170°39.74′E); then

(s) proceeding in a straight line to the Kakapotahi River south bank (at 42°57.40′S and 170°39.53′E); then

(t) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the westernmost point of Awarua Point (at 44°15.60′S and 168°03.10′E); then

(u) proceeding due west 2 nautical miles to a point on the Challenger FMA boundary (at 44°15.60′S and 168°00.26′E); then

(v) proceeding in a northerly direction in a line 2 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to a point 2 nautical miles north of Farewell Spit lighthouse (at 40°30.26′S and 173°00.50′E); then

(w) proceeding due south to the point of commencement.

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1), a straight line joining the mean high-water mark at each side of a harbour entrance or, as the case may be, the natural entrance points of a river mouth must be treated as the inner boundary of that area if it extends seaward or as the outer boundary of that area if it extends landward, except in the case of any harbours or rivers for which specific co-ordinates are provided.

Compare: SR 1986/224 r 4AD

3 Definition of Farewell Spit to Cape Soucis

(1) In Part 5, **Farewell Spit to Cape Soucis** means all those waters and estuaries enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the eastern end of Farewell Spit (at 40°32.765′S and 173°01.056′E); then

(b) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to a point (at 40°36.735′S and 173°05.551′E); then

(c) proceeding in a generally westerly then south-easterly direction at a distance of 4 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark, including the mean high-water mark of Rabbit Island, to a point (at 41°00.074′S and 173°32.186′E); then

(d) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to a point at Cape Soucis (at 41°03.104′S and 173°35.670′E); then

(e) proceeding in a generally westerly direction along the mean high-water mark to a point on the eastern bank of the Maitai River (at 41°15.942′S and 173°16.877′E); then

(f) proceeding in a straight line to the western bank of the Maitai River (at 41°15.960′S and 173°16.810′E); then

(g) proceeding in a generally westerly direction along the mean high-water mark to a point on the eastern bank of the Waimea River (at 41°18.655′S and 173°07.775′E); then

(h) proceeding in a straight line to the western bank of the Waimea River (at 41°18.570′S and 173°07.676′E); then

(i) proceeding in a generally north-westerly direction along the mean high-water mark to a point on the southern bank of the Moutere River (at 41°08.800′S and 173°00.070′E); then

(j) proceeding in a straight line to the northern bank of the Moutere River (at 41°08.754′S and 173°00.033′E); then

(k) proceeding in a generally northerly direction along the mean high-water mark to a point on the southern bank of the Motueka River (at 41°05.111′S and 173°01.028′E); then

(l) proceeding in a straight line to the northern bank of the Motueka River (at 41°05.066′S and 173°00.903′E); then

(m) proceeding in a generally northerly direction along the mean high-water mark to a point on the southern bank of the Riuwaka River (at 41°03.976′S and 172°59.881′E); then

(n) proceeding in a straight line to the northern bank of the Riuwaka River (at 41°03.944′S and 172°59.884′E); then

(o) proceeding in a generally northerly direction along the mean high-water mark to a point on the southern bank of the Awaroa River (at 40°52.405′S and 172°59.634′E); then

(p) proceeding in a straight line to the northern bank of the Awaroa River (at 40°52.367′S and 172°59.603′E); then

(q) proceeding in a generally northerly then westerly direction along the mean high-water mark to a point on the eastern bank of the Wainui Inlet (at 40°49.585′S and 172°56.781′E); then

(r) proceeding in a straight line to the western bank of the Wainui Inlet (at 40°49.465′S and 172°56.232′E); then

(s) proceeding in a generally westerly direction along the mean high-water mark to a point on the eastern bank of the Motupipi River (at 40°50.962′S and 172°50.434′E); then

(t) proceeding in a straight line to the western bank of the Motupipi River (at 40°50.940′S and 172°50.409′E); then

(u) proceeding in a generally north-westerly direction along the mean high-water mark to a point on the eastern bank of the Takaka River (at 40°49.813′S and 172°47.566′E); then

(v) proceeding in a straight line to the western bank of the Takaka River (at 40°49.737′S and 172°47.530′E); then

(w) proceeding in a generally north-westerly direction along the mean high-water mark to a point on the eastern bank of the Aorere River (at 40°40.556′S and 172°39.675′E); then

(x) proceeding in a straight line to the western bank of the Aorere River (at 40°40.445′S and 172°39.673′E); then

(y) proceeding in a generally north-easterly direction along the mean high-water mark to the starting point at the eastern end of Farewell Spit (at 40°32.765′S and 173°01.056′E).

(2) For the purposes of the area defined in subclause (1), a straight line joining the mean high-water marks at each side of the natural entrance points of a river mouth or where a river first enters an estuarine environment must be treated as the inner boundary of that area if it extends seawards or as the outer boundary of that area if it extends landwards, except in the case of any rivers where specific co-ordinates are provided.

Schedule 16 clause 3: inserted, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 13 of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 16A
Defined areas: Marfells Beach to Conway River area

r 7(4A)

Schedule 16A: inserted, on 15 April 2023, by regulation 6 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/26).

1 Defined areas

In Part 5A, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Marfells Beach to Conway River area means waters within the following lines:

(a) from the starting point on Marfells Beach at 41°43.655′S and 174°12.645′E; then

(b) by a straight line for approximately 4 nautical miles in a generally north-north-easterly direction to a seaward point at 41°39.474′S and 174°14.876′E; then

(c) proceeding in a generally easterly then southerly direction by a line, each point of which is 4 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark of the South Island, to a seaward point at 42°38.153′S and 173°33.378′E; then

(d) by a straight line in a generally west-north-westerly direction to a point at 42°36.885′S and 173°28.113′E (a point on land at the Conway River); then

(e) by a line in a generally north-easterly direction along the mean high-water mark to the starting point

Oaro-Haumuri Taiāpure means the area described in clause 5 of Schedule 4 of the Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014.

Schedule 16A clause 1: inserted, on 15 April 2023, by regulation 6 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/26).

Schedule 17
Defined areas: South-East FMA

r 7(5)

1 Definitions: general

In Part 6, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Akaroa Harbour means all those waters enclosed by a straight line between—

(a) the south-easternmost point of Timutimu Head (known as Iron Head) (at 43°54.00′S and 172°57.00′E); and

(b) the southernmost point of Te Ruahine Point (at 43°53.30′S and 172°58.20′E)

Akaroa Harbour taiapure means the area described in the Schedule of the Fisheries (Akaroa Harbour Taiapure) Order 2006

Catlins Lake means all those waters of the Catlins Lake and tributaries running into the Catlins Lake that lie upstream of the main road bridge on Hina Hina Road, commencing at a point at 46°28.50′S and 169°45.60′E and then proceeding in a southerly direction to 46°28.60′S and 169°45.60′E

East Otago taiapure means the area described in the Schedule of the Fisheries (East Otago Taiapure) Order 1999

estuary of the Heathcote and Avon (Ōtākaro) Rivers Ihutai means all those waters extending landward of a straight line between—

(a) the northern side of the estuary of the Heathcote and Avon (Ōtākaro) Rivers Ihutai (at 43°33.69′S and 172°44.97′E); and

(b) the southern side of the estuary of the Heathcote and Avon (Ōtākaro) Rivers Ihutai (at 43°33.84′S and 172°44.97′E)

inner Akaroa Harbour means that part of Akaroa Harbour lying in a straight line between—

(a) Ohae (at 43°48.14′S and 172°55.31′E); and

(b) Green Point (at 43°48.91′S and 172°56.94′E)

inner Lyttelton Harbour (Whakaraupo) means that part of Lyttelton Harbour (Whakaraupo) enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at Rapaki South (at 43°36.81′S and 172°40.35′E); then

(b) proceeding in a straight line to Quail Island North (at 43°37.37′S and 172°41.51′E); then

(c) proceeding in a south-easterly direction by the mean high-water mark of Quail Island to Quail Island jetty (at 43°37.83′S and 172°41.99′E); then

(d) proceeding in a straight line to the western point of Hays Bay (at 43°38.14′S and 172°42.63′E)

inner Pigeon Bay means that part of Pigeon Bay lying in a straight line between—

(a) a westerly point at 43°40.13′S and 172°53.39′E; and

(b) an easterly point at 43°40.18′S and 172°54.33′E

inner Port Levy means that part of Port Levy lying in a straight line between—

(a) Kaitara Wharf (at 43°38.84′S and 172°49.19′E); and

(b) Puari Jetty (at 43°38.87′S and 172°50.19′E)

Kaikoura–North Canterbury area means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the point at 42°10.00′S and 176°00.00′E; then

(b) proceeding due south to the point at 43°23.62′S and 176°00.00′E; then

(c) proceeding due west to the mean high-water mark near the south bank of the Waimakariri River (at 43°23.62′S and 172°42.43′E); then

(d) proceeding in a north-easterly direction by the mean high-water mark to a point near Clarence Point (at 42°10.00′S and 173°56.50′E); then

(e) proceeding due east to the point of commencement

Lyttelton Harbour (Whakaraupo) means all those waters enclosed by a straight line between—

(a) Godley Head lighthouse (at 43°35.40′S and 172°48.50′E); and

(b) Adderley Head (at 43°35.00′S and 172°49.70′E)

Onawe Peninsula marine area means all the marine and estuarine waters surrounding Onawe Peninsula in Akaroa Harbour that are enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at a point east of the southernmost point of Onawe Flat Road on the eastern coast of Onawe Peninsula (at 43°45.79′S and 172°55.63′E); then

(b) proceeding in a north-easterly direction to the point 50 m offshore at 43°45.78′S and 172°55.67′E; then

(c) proceeding in a southerly and then northerly direction along a line each point of which is 50 m from the mean high-water springs mark of Onawe Peninsula to a point 50 m off the coast on the western side of the peninsula (at 43°45.82′S and 172°55.54′E); then

(d) proceeding in a north-easterly direction to a point south-west of the southernmost point of Onawe Flat Road on the western coast of Onawe Peninsula (at 43°45.80′S and 172°55.58′E); then

(e) proceeding south by the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

Otago Harbour means all those waters of Otago Harbour enclosed by a straight line between—

(a) Heywards Point (at 45°45.40′S and 170°41.40′E); and

(b) Taiaroa Head (at 45°46.50′S and 170°43.60′E)

Port Chalmers area means all those waters in the lower harbour in the vicinity of Port Chalmers lying to the west of a line—

(a) from Back Beach Point (at 45°49.21′S and 170°37.67′E); then

(b) proceeding in an easterly direction to a beacon (at 45°49.26′S and 170°37.92′E); then

(c) proceeding in a north-westerly direction to the shore at Rocky Point (at 45°48.35′S and 170°37.70′E)

southern part of East Otago taiapure means the area enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the easternmost point of Huriawa Peninsula (at 45°38.40′S and 170°40.47′E); then

(b) proceeding due east to the point at 45°38.40′S and 170°40.69′E; then

(c) proceeding in a south-westerly direction to Brinns Point (at 45°40.32′S and 170°39.18′E); then

(d) proceeding in a south-westerly direction to a point on Warrington Spit (at 45°43.73′S and 170°36.00′E); then

(e) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to Potato Point (at 45°44.42′S and 170°38.30′E); then

(f) proceeding west and north along the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at a point on the mean high-water mark at Clarence Point (at 42°09.809′S and 173°56.379′E); then

(b) proceeding in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to a point on the outer limit of the territorial sea (at 42°16.440′S and 174°09.855′E); then

(c) proceeding in a south-westerly direction following the outer limit of the territorial sea to a point at 42°40.715′S and 173°44.093′E; then

(d) proceeding in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to a point on the mean high-water mark approximately 300 m north of the mouth of the Conway River (at 42°36.909′S and 173°28.173′E); then

(e) proceeding in a generally north-easterly direction along the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

Upper Otago Harbour means all those waters of the upper harbour that lie to the north and west of a line—

(a) commencing at Burns Point (at 45°53.20′S and 170°31.60′E); then

(b) proceeding in a north-easterly direction to the point on the low-tide training wall at 45°52.62′S and 170°31.70′E; then

(c) proceeding in a north-easterly direction along the low-tide training wall to the point at 45°50.18′S and 170°36.08′E; then

(d) proceeding in a northerly direction to Kilgour Point (at 45°49.96′S and 170°36.15′E).

Compare: SR 1986/225 rr 3, 3AB(4), 3D(2), 4, 6, 6A(2), 6B, 6DE(2), 6EA(2)

Schedule 17 clause 1 **Chatham Islands rock lobster fishery**: revoked, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 18 of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Schedule 17 clause 1 **Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area**: inserted, on 8 August 2014, by section 29(2) of the Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014 (2014 No 59).

2 Definition of Clarence Point to Slope Point

(1) In Part 6, **Clarence Point to Slope Point** means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(1) commencing at Clarence Point (at 42°10.00′S and 173°56.00′E); then

(2) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the north bank of the Waiau River mouth (at 42°45.81′S and 173°23.03′E); then

(3) proceeding in a straight line to the south bank of the Waiau River mouth (at 42°47.08′S and 173°22.33′E); then

(4) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the north bank of the Hurunui River mouth (at 42°54.07′S and 173°17.67′E); then

(5) proceeding in a straight line to the south bank of the Hurunui River mouth (at 42°54.75′S and 173°16.82′E); then

(6) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the north bank of the Ashley River (Rakahui) (at 43°14.68′S and 172°44.10′E); then

(7) proceeding in a straight line to the south bank of the Ashley River (Rakahui) (at 43°17.000′S and 172°43.327′E); then

(8) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the north bank of the Waimakariri River mouth (at 43°23.29′S and 172°42.54′E); then

(9) proceeding in a straight line to the south bank of the Waimakariri River mouth (at 43°23.50′S and 172°42.54′E); then

(10) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the northern side of the estuary of the Heathcote and Avon (Ōtākaro) Rivers Ihutai (at 43°33.69′S and 172°44.97′E); then

(11) proceeding in a straight line to the southern side of the estuary of the Heathcote and Avon (Ōtākaro) Rivers Ihutai (at 43°33.84′S and 172°44.97′E); then

(12) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the north bank of the Waitaki River mouth (at 44°55.50′S and 171°09.00′E); then

(13) proceeding in a straight line to the south bank of the Waitaki River mouth (at 44°57.60′S and 171°07.70′E); then

(14) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the north head of Shag River (Waihemo) (at 45°28.677′S and 170°49.102′E); then

(15) proceeding in a straight line to the south head of the Shag River (Waihemo) (at 45°28.83′S and 170°49.03′E); then

(16) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the north head of Pleasant River (at 45°34.00′S and 170°43.67′E); then

(17) proceeding in a straight line to the south head of Pleasant River (at 45°34.20′S and 170°43.67′E); then

(18) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the north head of Waikouaiti River (at 45°38.362′S and 170°39.694′E); then

(19) proceeding in a straight line to the south head of Waikouaiti River (at 45°38.474′S and 170°39.718′E); then

(20) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to Warrington Spit, Blueskin Bay (at 45°43.73′S and 170°36.00′E); then

(21) proceeding in a straight line to the south head of Blueskin Bay (at 45°44.00′S and 170°36.00′E); then

(22) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the west head of Purakaunui Inlet (at 45°44.642′S and 170°37.479′E); then

(23) proceeding in a straight line to the east head of Purakaunui Inlet (at 45°44.600′S and 170°37.663′E); then

(24) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the north-eastern end of the mole at Otago Harbour (at 45°46.239′S and 170°43.192′E); then

(25) proceeding in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the point at 45°46.239′S and 170°43.192′E; then

(26) proceeding in a south-westerly direction to the point at 45°46.43′S and 170°43.21′E; then

(27) proceeding due south to the point at 45°47.10′S and 170°43.21′E; then

(28) proceeding due east to Harrington Point (at 45°47.10′S and 170°43.51′E); then

(29) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the north head of Papanui Inlet (at 45°50.60′S and 170°43.82′E); then

(30) proceeding in a straight line to the south head of Papanui Inlet (at 45°50.88′S and 170°43.82′E); then

(31) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the east head of Hoopers Inlet (at 45°52.78′S and 170°40.92′E); then

(32) proceeding in a straight line to the west head of Hoopers Inlet (at 45°52.87′S and 170°40.65′E); then

(33) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the north bank of the Taieri River mouth (at 46°03.08′S and 170°11.92′E); then

(34) proceeding in a straight line to the south bank of the Taieri River mouth (at 46°03.37′S and 170°11.92′E); then

(35) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to a point on the north bank of Catlins Lake (at 46°28.67′S and 169°43.13′E); then

(36) proceeding due south to the south bank of Catlins Lake (at 46°29.18′S and 169°43.13′E); then

(37) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the north bank of the Fleming River mouth (at 46°35.88′S and 169°25.57′E); then

(38) proceeding in a straight line to the south bank of the Fleming River mouth (at 46°36.03′S and 169°25.82′E); then

(39) proceeding in a line in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the north bank of the Waipati River mouth (at 46°37.13′S and 169°21.23′E); then

(40) proceeding in a straight line to the south bank of the Waipati River mouth (at 46°37.29′S and 169°21.23′E); then

(41) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the east head of Waikawa Harbour (at 46°38.09′S and 169°09.05′E); then

(42) proceeding in a straight line to the west head of Waikawa Harbour (at 46°38.41′S and 169°08.31′E); then

(43) proceeding in a line in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the eastern side of Haldane Estuary (at 46°39.52′S and 169°02.37′E); then

(44) proceeding in a straight line to the western side of Haldane Estuary (at 46°39.78′S and 169°01.43′E); then

(45) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to Slope Point (at 46°40.525′S and 169°00.107′E); then

(46) proceeding 4 nautical miles in a south-easterly direction along the South-East FMA boundary from Slope Point to a point (at 46°44.369′S and 169°03.604′E); then

(47) proceeding in a northerly direction at a distance of 4 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to a point east of the Waitaki River (at 44°56.300′S and 171°14.720′E); then

(48) proceeding in a north-easterly direction to a point (at 44°25.560′S and 171°32.670′E); then

(49) proceeding in a northerly direction at a distance of 12 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to a point (at 43°33.340′S and 173°18.178′E); then

(50) *[Revoked]*

(51) *[Revoked]*

(52) *[Revoked]*

(53) proceeding in a northerly direction to a point (at 43°18.000′S and 173°20.000′E); then

(54) proceeding in a north-westerly direction to a point (at 43°06.580′S and 173°08.680′E); then

(55) proceeding in a northerly direction at a distance of 4 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to a point 4 nautical miles east of Clarence Point (at 42°10.00′S and 174°01.775′E); then

(56) proceeding due west to the point of commencement at Clarence Point (at 42°10.00′S and 174°56.00′E).

(2) For the purposes of subclause (1), a straight line joining the mean high-water marks at each side of the natural entrance points of a river mouth must be treated as the inner boundary of that area if it extends seaward or as the outer boundary of that area if it extends landward, except in the case of any rivers for which specific co-ordinates are provided.

Compare: SR 1986/225 r 6E

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(7): amended, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(1) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(14): amended, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(2) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(18): amended, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(3) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(19): amended, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(4) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(22): amended, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(5) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(23): amended, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(6) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(24): amended, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(7) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(25): amended, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(8) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(45): replaced, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(9) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(46): replaced, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(9) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(47): replaced, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(9) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(48): replaced, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(9) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(49): replaced, on 30 December 2022, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2022 (SL 2022/314).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(50): revoked, on 30 December 2022, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2022 (SL 2022/314).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(51): revoked, on 30 December 2022, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2022 (SL 2022/314).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(52): revoked, on 30 December 2022, by regulation 5 of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2022 (SL 2022/314).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(53): inserted, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(9) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(54): inserted, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(9) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(55): inserted, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(9) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 17 clause 2(1)(56): inserted, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 14(9) of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 18
Defined areas: Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA

r 7(6)

1 Areas defined

(1) In Part 7, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area means the area established by section 6(1) of the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) Marine Management Act 2005

Fiords means the following waters:

(a) the waters of Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) and all those waters in the vicinity of Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) lying inside a straight line drawn from Saint Anne Point (at 44°34.38′S and 167°46.88′E) to Stripe Point (at 44°33.06′S and 167°49.353′E), as described in regulation 3(1)(a) of the Fisheries (Southland and Sub-Antarctic Areas Commercial Fishing) Regulations 1986:

(b) the waters of the Fiords, as described in regulation 3A(1)(b) of the Fisheries (Southland and Sub-Antarctic Areas Commercial Fishing) Regulations 1986, which are the following waters:

(i) all those waters of Bligh Sound (Hāwea) to the east of a line drawn from Tommy Point (at 44°45.219′S and 167°29.665′E) to Chasland Head (at 44°46.439′S and 167°28.183′E):

(ii) all those waters of George Sound (Te Houhou) to the east of a line drawn from a point on the coast (at 44°49.487′S and 167°21.332′E) to a point on the southern entrance to the sound (at 44°50.709′S and 167°19.613′E):

(iii) all those waters of Caswell Sound (Taitetimu) to the east of a line drawn from a point on the coast (at 44°59.43′S and 167°08.15′E) to McKerr Point (at 45°00.292′S and 167°07.474′E):

(iv) all those waters of Charles Sound (Taiporoporo) to the east of a line drawn from Islet Point (at 45°01.559′S and 167°05.529′E) to Hawes Head (at 45°03.10′S and 167°04.71′E):

(v) all those waters of Nancy Sound (Hinenui) to the east of a line drawn from Burnett Point (at 45°06.16′S and 167°01.60′E) to Anxiety Point (at 45°06.375′S and 167°00.833′E):

(vi) all those waters of Thompson Sound (Te Awa-o-Tū) and Bradshaw Sound (Kaikiekie) to the east of a line drawn from Shanks Head (at 45°08.325′S and 166°58.495′E) to Colonial Head on Secretary Island (at 45°08.714′S and 166°57.642′E):

(vii) all those waters of Doubtful Sound (Patea) to the east of a line drawn from a point on the coast of Secretary Island (at

45°14.434′S and 166°52.127′E) to Febrero Point (at 45°16.622′S and 166°50.609′E):

(viii) all those waters of Dagg Sound (Te Rā) to the east of a line drawn from Cast-Off Point (at 45°22.72′S and 166°46.32′E) to Towing Head (at 45°23.944′S and 166°45.393′E):

(ix) all those waters of Breaksea Sound (Te Puaitaha) to the east of a line drawn from Oliver Point (at 45°34.49′S and 166°40.31′E) to a point on Resolution Island (at 45°36.209′S and 166°36.348′E):

(x) all those waters of Dusky Sound (Tamatea) to the east of a line drawn from Five Fingers Point on Resolution Island (at 45°44.30′S and 166°27.04′E) to South Point (at 45°48.791′S and 166°27.305′E):

(xi) all those waters of Preservation Inlet (Rakituma) and Chalky Inlet (Taiari) to the east of a line drawn from Cape Providence (at 46°00.45′S and 166°28.12′E) to Puysegur Point (at 46°09.38′S and 166°36.60′E)

Foveaux Strait restricted dredging area: north-east coast of Ruapuke Island means all those waters of Foveaux Strait enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at North Head on Ruapuke Island (at 46°44.20′S and 168°31.92′E); then

(b) proceeding to Seal Rock (at 46°45.05′S and 168°35.82′E); then

(c) proceeding to the westernmost point of Green Island (at 46°46.20′S and 168°34.00′E); then

(d) proceeding to Parangiaio Point on Ruapuke Island (at 46°46.25′S and 168.32.58′E); then

(e) proceeding along the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

Foveaux Strait restricted dredging area: north-east coast of Stewart Island means all those waters of Foveaux Strait enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at Saddle Point on Stewart Island (at 46°43.31′S and 167°58.56′E); then

(b) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to Garden Point (at 46°46.46′S and 168°00.18′E); then

(c) proceeding in a south-easterly direction in a straight line to Mamaku Point (at 46°51.70′S and 168°08.64′E); then

(d) proceeding along the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

Foveaux Strait restricted dredging area: Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera), including waters to Bench Island means all those waters of Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera) enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at Ackers Point (at 46°53.80′S and 168°09.80′E); then

(b) proceeding in an easterly direction to Sprat Point on Bench Island (at 46°54.20′S and 168°14.40′E); then

(c) proceeding in a southerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the south-westernmost point on Bench Island (at 46°54.82′S and 168°13.68′E); then

(d) proceeding in a southerly direction to East Cape on Stewart Island (at 46°00.90′S and 168°13.70′E); then

(e) proceeding by the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

internal waters of Doubtful (Patea), Thompson, and Bradshaw Sounds means the combined waters of Doubtful Sound (Patea) and Thompson and Bradshaw Sounds (as described in paragraphs (g) and (h) of the definition of the internal waters of Fiordland in this schedule)

internal waters of Fiordland means—

(a) those waters of Long Sound lying to the east of a line—

  (i) commencing at a point at 46°05.16′S and 166°42.67′E; then

  (ii) proceeding in a north-westerly direction to a point at 46°03.67′S and 166°41.41′E; and

(b) those waters of Chalky Inlet lying to the east of a line—

  (i) commencing at a point at 45°58.22′S and 166°35.74′E; then

  (ii) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to a point at 45°58.99′S and 166°37.69′E; and

(c) those waters of Dusky Sound lying to the east of a line—

  (i) commencing at a point at 45°45.06′S and 166°36.83′E; then

  (ii) proceeding in a south-westerly direction to a point at 45°46.38′S and 166°36.45′E; then

  (iii) proceeding in a south-westerly direction to a point at 45°47.72′S and 166°35.77′E; and

(d) those waters of Acheron Passage lying to the east and to the south of a line—

  (i) commencing at a point at 45°36.76′S and 166°42.40′E; then

  (ii) proceeding in a north-easterly direction to a point at 45°36.15′S and 166°43.38′E; and

(e) those waters of Breaksea Sound lying to the east of a line—

  (i) commencing at a point at 45°35.85′S and 166°43.74′E; then

(ii) proceeding in a north-westerly direction to a point at 45°34.91′S and 166°42.73′E; and

(f) those waters of Dagg Sound lying to the east of a line—

(i) commencing at a point at 45°23.81′S and 166°48.44′E; then

(ii) proceeding in a northerly direction to a point at 45°23.44′S and 166°48.52′E; and

(g) those waters of Doubtful Sound (Patea) lying to the east of a line—

(i) commencing at a point at 45°17.56′S and 166°52.68′E; then

(ii) proceeding in a north-easterly direction to a point at Jamieson Head on Bauza Island (at 45°17.15′S and 166°53.01′E); then

(iii) proceeding in a north-easterly direction by the mean high-water mark of the northern side of Bauza Island to a point on the north-eastern side of Bauza Island (at 45°16.81′S and 166°54.61′E); then

(iv) proceeding in a north-easterly direction to a point on Secretary Island (at 45°16.59′S and 166°55.21′E); and

(h) those waters of Thompson and Bradshaw Sounds lying to the east and to the south of a line—

(i) commencing at a point at 45°10.60′S and 166°57.90′E; then

(ii) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to a point at 45°11.36′S and 166°58.31′E; and

(i) those waters of Nancy Sound lying to the east of a line—

(i) commencing at a point at 45°07.98′S and 167°04.43′E; then

(ii) proceeding in a north-westerly direction to a point at 45°06.77′S and 167°02.38′E; and

(j) those waters of Charles Sound lying to the east of a line—

(i) commencing at a point at 45°04.68′S and 167°06.21′E; then

(ii) proceeding in a north-easterly direction to a point at 45°04.41′S and 167°06.66′E; and

(k) those waters of Caswell Sound lying to the east of a line—

(i) commencing at a point at 45°01.23′S and 167°10.23′E; then

(ii) proceeding in a north-westerly direction to a point at 45°00.58′S and 167°08.95′E; and

(l) those waters of George Sound lying to the east and to the south of a line—

(i) commencing at a point at 44°53.10′S and 167°23.11′E; then

(ii) proceeding in a south-westerly direction to a point at 44°53.43′S and 167°21.99′E; and

(m) those waters of Bligh Sound lying to the east and to the south of a line—

(i) commencing at a point at 44°48.05′S and 167°32.29′E; then

(ii) proceeding in a north-easterly direction to a point at 44°47.88′S and 167°32.43′E; and

(n) those waters of Sutherland Sound lying to the east of a line—

(i) commencing at a point at 44°44.31′S and 167°35.61′E; then

(ii) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to a point at 44°44.36′S and 167°35.64′E; and

(o) those waters of Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) extending east of a straight line—

(i) commencing at Dale Point (at 44°35.99′S and 167°49.12′E); then

(ii) proceeding in a south-westerly direction to a point at 44°36.33′S and 167°48.71′E

Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) blue cod closure area means all those waters of Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) extending east of a straight line—

(a) commencing at Dale Point (at 44°35.99′S and 167°49.12′E); then

(b) proceeding in a south-westerly direction to a point at 44°36.33′S and 167°48.71′E

Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera) means all those waters enclosed by a straight line—

(a) commencing at Ackers Point on Stewart Island (Rakiura) (at 46°53.80′S and 168°09.80′E); then

(b) proceeding to a point at Bullers Point on The Neck on Stewart Island (Rakiura) (at 46°55.23′S and 168°11.65′E)

Pendulo Reach, Doubtful Sound (Patea) means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at Espinosa Point at 45°18.86′S and 167°00.45′E; then

(b) proceeding in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to Quintano Point on Secretary Island at 45°18.16′S and 166°58.57′E; then

(c) proceeding in a straight line in an easterly direction to Omapere Rock at 45°18.17′S and 166°59.72′E; then

(d) proceeding in a straight line in a north-easterly direction to Common Head on Secretary Island at 45°17.87′S and 167°00.16′E; then

(e) proceeding in a straight line in an easterly direction to an unnamed point at 45°17.73′S and 167°01.82′E; then

(f) proceeding in a straight line in a south-westerly direction to an unnamed point at 45°18.12′S and 167°01.49′E; then

(g) proceeding in a generally westerly direction along the mean high-water mark to the point of commencement

Slope Point to Sand Hill Point means all those waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at Slope Point (at 46°40.525′S and 169°00.107′E); then

(b) proceeding in a north-westerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the eastern entrance of Toetoes Harbour (at 46°34.954′S and 168°47.871′E); then

(c) proceeding in a straight line to the western entrance of Toetoes Harbour (at 46°34.882′S and 168°47.824′E); then

(d) proceeding in a westerly direction by the mean high-water mark to Tiwai Point (at 46°36.13′S and 168°22.23′E); then

(e) proceeding in a straight line to Stirling Point (at 46°36.717′S and 168°21.590′E); then

(f) proceeding in a north-westerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the southern side of New River Estuary mouth (at 46°31.00′S and 168°16.24′E); then

(g) proceeding in a straight line to the northern side of New River Estuary mouth (at 46°29.49′S and 168°16.24′E); then

(h) proceeding in a north-westerly direction by the mean high-water mark to the northern side of Jacobs River Estuary (at 46°21.46′S and 168°01.34′E); then

(i) proceeding in a straight line to Talls Point (at 46°21.60′S and 168°01.34′E); then

(j) proceeding in a westerly direction by the mean high-water mark to Sand Hill Point (at 46°15.20′S and 167°19.05′E); then

(k) proceeding in a straight line to a point 10 nautical miles offshore from Sand Hill Point (at 46°25.237′S and 167°21.125′E); then

(l) proceeding in an easterly direction at a distance of 10 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to a point offshore (at 46°24.061′S and 167°26.923′E); then

(m) proceeding in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to a point offshore (at 46°24.576′S and 167°28.726′E); then

(n) proceeding in an easterly direction at a distance of 10 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to a point (at 46°33.439′S and 167°46.994′E); then

(o) proceeding due north to a point 4 nautical miles off Wakaputa Point (at 46°27.441′S and 167°46.994′E); then

(p) proceeding in a generally easterly direction at a distance of 4 nautical miles from the mean high-water mark to a point on the Southland FMA boundary (at 46°44.369′S and 169°03.604′E); then

(q) proceeding in a straight line to the point of commencement (at 46°40.525′S and 169°00.107′E).

(2) For the purposes of the definition of **Slope Point to Sand Hill Point**, a straight line joining the mean high-water marks at each side of a harbour entrance or, as the case may be, the natural entrance points of a river mouth must be treated as the inner boundary of that area if it extends seaward or as the outer boundary of that area if it extends landward, except in the case of any harbours and rivers for which specific co-ordinates are provided.

Compare: SR 1991/57 rr 3, 3A(2), 4AAC(2), 5A, 5AA(1), 5C

Schedule 18 clause 1(1) **Fiordland blue cod closure area**: revoked, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 17(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

Schedule 18 clause 1(1) **Fiords**: inserted, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 10 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Schedule 18 clause 1(1) **internal waters of Doubtful (Patea), Thompson, and Bradshaw Sounds**: inserted, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 10 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Schedule 18 clause 1(1) **internal waters of Fiordland** paragraph (g): amended, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 17(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

Schedule 18 clause 1(1) **internal waters of Fiordland** paragraph (o): replaced, on 21 February 2014, by regulation 14(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16).

Schedule 18 clause 1(1) **Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) blue cod closure area**: inserted, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 17(3) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

Schedule 18 clause 1(1) **Pendulo Reach, Doubtful Sound (Patea)**: inserted, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 17(4) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

Schedule 18 clause 1(1) **Pendulo Reach, Doubtful Sounds**: revoked, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 17(4) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

Schedule 18 clause 1(1) **Slope Point to Sand Hill Point**: replaced, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 15 of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 18A
Defined areas: blue cod management areas

r 155D

Schedule 18A: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 24 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

1 Definitions

In Part 7B, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Canterbury (Hurunui River to Rakaia River) means all New Zealand fisheries waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at a point near the mouth of the Hurunui River (at 42°54.070′S and 173°17.670′E); then

(b) proceeding due east to the intersection with the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea (at 42°54.070′S and 173°36.347′E); then

(c) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea to a point at 44°02.998′S and 172°27.062′E; then

(d) proceeding in a north-westerly direction to a point near the mouth of the Rakaia River (at 43°53.600′S and 172°14.040′E); then

(e) proceeding in a generally northerly direction along the mean high-water mark back to the starting point near the mouth of the Hurunui River (at 42°54.070′S and 173°17.670′E)

Chatham Islands means all New Zealand fisheries waters enclosed by the New Zealand Territorial Sea surrounding the Chatham Islands

Kahurangi (Heaphy River to Farewell Spit Lighthouse) means all New Zealand fisheries waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at a point near the mouth of the Heaphy River (at 40°59.250′S and 172°06.420′E); then

(b) proceeding due west to the intersection with the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea (at 40°59.250′S and 171°49.905′E); then

(c) proceeding in a generally northerly then easterly direction along the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea to a point at 40°19.370′S and 173°00.564′E; then

(d) proceeding due south to the Farewell Spit Lighthouse (at 40°32.765′S and 173°00.564′E); then

(e) proceeding in a generally westerly then southerly direction along the mean high-water mark back to the starting point near the mouth of the Heaphy River (at 40°59.250′S and 172°06.420′E)

Kaikōura (Clarence River to Hurunui River) means all New Zealand fisheries waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at a point near the mouth of the Clarence River (at 42°10.000′S and 173°56.000′E); then

(b) proceeding due east to the intersection with the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea (at 42°10.000′S and 174°12.533′E); then

(c) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea to a point at 42°54.070′S and 173°36.347′E; then

(d) proceeding due west to a point near the mouth of the Hurunui River (at 42°54.070′S and 173°17.670′E); then

(e) proceeding in a generally northerly direction along the mean high-water mark back to the starting point near the mouth of the Clarence River (at 42°10.000′S and 173°56.000′E)

North Otago (Rakaia River to Taiaroa Head) means all New Zealand fisheries waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at a point near the mouth of the Rakaia River (at 43°53.600′S and 172°14.040′E); then

(b) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to the intersection with the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea (at 44°02.998′S and 172°27.062′E); then

(c) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea to a point at 45°46.420′S and 171°02.086′E; then

(d) proceeding due west to the Taiaroa Head Lighthouse (at 45°46.420′S and 170°43.727′E); then

(e) proceeding in a generally northerly direction along the mean high-water mark back to the starting point near the mouth of the Rakaia River (at 43°53.600′S and 172°14.040′E)

South West (Sand Hill Point to south bank of Haast River) means all New Zealand fisheries waters (excluding the internal waters of Fiordland) enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at Sand Hill Point (at 46°15.200′S and 167°19.050′E); then

(b) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to the intersection with the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea (at 46°28.489′S and 167°21.761′E); then

(c) proceeding in a generally south-westerly then northerly direction along the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea to a point at 43°40.347′S and 168°47.212′E; then

(d) proceeding in a south-easterly direction to a point near the mouth of the Haast River (at 43°50.760′S and 169°01.572′E); then

(e) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the mean high-water mark, and excluding the internal waters of Fiordland, back to the starting point at Sand Hill Point (at 46°15.200′S and 167°19.050′E)

Southern (Taiaroa Head to Sand Hill Point (southern boundary of the Fiordland Marine Area)) means all New Zealand fisheries waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the Taiaroa Head Lighthouse (at 45°46.420′S and 170°43.727′E); then

(b) proceeding due east to the intersection with the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea (at 45°46.420′S and 171°02.086′E); then

(c) proceeding in a generally south-easterly then northerly direction along the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea to a point at 46°28.489′S and 167°21.761′E; then

(d) proceeding in a north-westerly direction to Sand Hill Point (at 46°15.200′S and 167°19.050′E); then

(e) proceeding in a generally easterly then northerly direction along the mean high-water mark back to the starting point at the Taiaroa Head Lighthouse (at 45°46.420′S and 170°43.727′E)

Tasman (Farewell Spit to Clarence River) means all New Zealand fisheries waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at the Farewell Spit Lighthouse (at 40°32.765′S and 173°00.564′E); then

(b) proceeding due north to the intersection with the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea (at 40°19.370′S and 173°00.564′E); then

(c) proceeding in a generally easterly direction along the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea to the intersection with Fishery Management Area 7 (at 40°47.199′S and 174°22.883′E); then

(d) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the boundary of Fishery Management Area 7 to the intersection with the New Zealand Territorial Sea (at 41°31.758′S and 174°32.680′E); then

(e) proceeding in a generally westerly then southerly direction along the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea to the intersection with Fishery Management Area 7 (at 42°10.000′S and 174°12.533′E); then

(f) proceeding due west to a point near the mouth of the Clarence River (at 42°10.000′S and 173°56.000′E); then

(g) proceeding in a generally northerly then westerly direction along the mean high-water mark back to the starting point at the Farewell Spit Lighthouse (at 40°32.765′S and 173°00.564′E)

Westland (south bank of Haast River to Heaphy River) means all New Zealand fisheries waters enclosed by a line—

(a) commencing at a point near the mouth of the Haast River (at 43°50.760′S and 169°01.572′E); then

(b) proceeding in a north-westerly direction to the intersection with the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea (at 43°40.347′S and 168°47.212′E); then

(c) proceeding in a generally northerly direction along the outer limit of the New Zealand Territorial Sea to a point at 40°59.250′S and 171°49.905′E; then

(d) proceeding due east to a point near the mouth of the Heaphy River (at 40°59.250′S and 172°06.420′E); then

(e) proceeding in a generally southerly direction along the mean high-water mark back to the starting point near the mouth of the Haast River (at 43°50.760′S and 169°01.572′E).

Schedule 18A clause 1: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 24 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Schedule 19
Infringement offences and fees

r 156

Part 1
General provisions

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 11(2)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for eels, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 11(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for eels, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 11A(2)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for baitfish, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 11A(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for baitfish, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 11B(2)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for southern bluefin tuna, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 11B(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for southern bluefin tuna, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 12(2)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for shellfish, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 12(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for shellfish, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 13(2)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for rock lobsters, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 13(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for rock lobsters, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 16(3)	Possessing more than the accumulation limit for paua, but not more than 2 times that accumulation limit	250
r 16(3)	Possessing more than 2 times the accumulation limit for paua, but not more than 3 times that accumulation limit	500
r 16A(3)	Possessing more than the accumulation limit for hapuku/bass, but not more than 2 times that accumulation limit	250
r 16A(3)	Possessing more than 2 times the accumulation limit for hapuku/bass, but not more than 3 times that accumulation limit	500
r 17(3)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for quinnat salmon, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 17(3)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for quinnat salmon, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 18(1)	Taking or possessing undersize fish	250
r 19(1)	Taking or possessing undersize shellfish	250
r 19(2)	Taking or possessing undersize dredge oysters	250
r 20(1), (3)	Possessing or landing unmeasurable shellfish	250
r 20A(1)	Possessing blue cod except in a whole or gutted state	250
r 22(1)	Using a net with undersize mesh	250
r 23(2), (3), or (4)	Using fishing gear in taking quinnat salmon, etc	250
r 24(1)	Possessing live brown bullhead catfish	500

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 24(2)	Taking live brown bullhead catfish without killing it immediately	500
r 25(2)	Taking, possessing, or disturbing up to 50 toheroa	500
r 26(1)	Opening oysters or discarding oyster shells	250
r 27(1)	Taking or possessing oysters in South Island during closed season	250
r 28(1)	Taking or possessing scallops during closed season	250
r 29(1), (2)	Taking rock lobsters, or possessing rock lobsters taken, by prohibited method	250
r 30(1)	Taking or possessing undersize rock lobsters	250
r 31(1)	Taking or possessing rock lobsters in prohibited state	250
r 33(1)	Setting or using a set net or fyke net without required markings	250
r 34(1), (2), (3)	Using a prohibited set net	250
r 35(1), (2)	Using, setting, or possessing a prohibited drag net	250
r 36(1)	Using, setting, or possessing a prohibited fyke net	250
r 37(1)	Using or setting a net that, either by itself or together with any other net, extends more than one-quarter of the distance across the width of a river, stream, or channel (as measured in accordance with regulations)	250
r 37(2)	Using or setting a net that, either by itself or together with or in conjunction with any other net, wing, or leader, extends more than one-quarter of the distance across the width of any arm of the sea	250
r 38	Erecting or using a pole or stake in conjunction with net	250
r 39	Setting or hauling net, etc, except by hand	250
r 40	Setting a net in a way that causes stalling or allows stalling to occur	250
r 41A	Using drift net in New Zealand fisheries waters	250
r 42	Prohibited line fishing	250
r 43(2)(a)(i)	Using, setting, or possessing 4 pots in New Zealand fisheries waters	250
r 43(2)(a)(ii)	Using, setting, or possessing 5 or 6 pots in New Zealand fisheries waters	500
r 43(3)(a)(i)	Using, setting, or possessing on or from a vessel more than 6 pots but not more than 9 pots in New Zealand fisheries waters	250
r 43(3)(a)(ii)	Using, setting, or possessing on or from a vessel more than 9 pots but not more than 12 pots in New Zealand fisheries waters	500
r 44	Using or possessing pots without required markings	250
r 45	Using rock lobster pots without escape apertures, etc	250
r 46	Using or possessing prohibited loops to take rock lobsters	250
r 47	Using or possessing pots to take octopus without latches or similar devices	250
r 47A(1)	Using or possessing pots without mesh, or with mesh that has inside dimensions of less than 54 mm in width, or with mesh that has been caused by any construction to have inside dimensions of less than 54mm in width, to take blue cod	250
r 48	Taking or possessing paua contrary to regulations	250
r 53(1)	Operating as an amateur-fishing charter vessel operator without registration	250
r 54(1), (2)	Failing to comply with reporting obligations of an amateur-fishing charter vessel operator	250

Schedule 19 Part 1: amended, on 28 November 2022, by section 24 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 19 Part 1: amended, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 23 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Schedule 19 Part 1: amended, on 1 October 2020, by regulation 16 of the Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199).

Schedule 19 Part 1: amended, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 25(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Schedule 19 Part 1: amended, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 25(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Part 2
Auckland and Kermadec FMA

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 55(4)	Taking or possessing more than the combined daily limit for finfish from or in Auckland and Kermadec FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 55(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the combined daily limit for finfish from or in Auckland and Kermadec FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 55(4)	Taking or possessing more than the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish from or in Auckland and Kermadec FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 55(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish from or in Auckland and Kermadec FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 55(4)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for a species of finfish specified in Part 3 of Schedule 6 from or in Auckland and Kermadec FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 55(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for a species of finfish specified in Part 3 of Schedule 6 from or in Auckland and Kermadec FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 59(4)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for snapper from or in Auckland (West) FMA or Auckland (East) FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 59(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for snapper from or in Auckland (West) FMA or Auckland (East) FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 59A(4)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for hapuku/bass from or in Auckland (West) FMA and Auckland (East) FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 59A(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for hapuku/bass from or in Auckland (West) FMA and Auckland (East) FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 59A(5)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for kingfish from or in Auckland (West) FMA and Auckland (East) FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 59A(5)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for kingfish from or in Auckland (West) FMA and Auckland (East) FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 60(3)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for a species of shellfish in Auckland Coromandel Area, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 60(3)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for a species of shellfish in Auckland Coromandel Area, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 61(2)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for green-lipped mussels in Maketu taiapure, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 61(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for green-lipped mussels in Maketu taiapure, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 62(1), (2)	Taking or possessing undersize snapper	250
r 63(1)	Taking or possessing undersize blue cod	250
r 64(1)	Using or possessing a set net with undersized mesh	250
r 65(1)	Taking or possessing scallops from Auckland (East) FMA or Auckland (West) FMA during closed season	250
r 67(1)	Taking or possessing spotted black groper	250
r 68(1)	Taking or possessing fish from part of Manukau Harbour	250
r 69(1)	Using prohibited fishing method to take fish from Mimiwhangata Peninsula area	250
r 69(3)(a)	Using, in person or from a vessel, 2 rock lobster pots in Mimiwhangata Peninsula area	250
r 69(3)(b)	Using, in person or from a vessel, 3 rock lobster pots in Mimiwhangata Peninsula area	500
r 70(1)	Taking or possessing shellfish from Cheltenham Beach area	250
r 71(1)	Taking or possessing shellfish from Karekare Beach area	250
r 72(1)	Taking or possessing shellfish from Eastern Beach area	250
r 73(1)	Taking or possessing finfish from waters near Motu River during closed season	250
r 74(1)	Using or possessing restricted fishing gear for fishing within 1 nautical mile of Mayor Island (Tuhua)	250
r 75(1), (2)	Using restricted fishing gear for fishing in Bay of Islands	250
r 76(1)	Using a set net in Auckland and Kermadec set net prohibition area	250

Schedule 19 Part 2: amended, on 28 November 2022, by section 24 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 19 Part 2: amended, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 23 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Schedule 19 Part 2: amended, on 1 April 2014, by regulation 15(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16).

Part 3
Central FMA

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 78(4)	Taking or possessing more than the combined daily limit for finfish from or in Central FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 78(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the combined daily limit for finfish from or in Central FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 78(4)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for a species of finfish from or in Central FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 78(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for a species of finfish from or in Central FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 81A(2)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for blue cod from or in fishery management area 8—Central (Egmont), but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 81A(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for blue cod from or in fishery management area 8—Central (Egmont), but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 82(1)	Taking or possessing undersize snapper	250
r 83(1), (2), (3)	Taking or possessing undersize ordinary paua from Amateur Taranaki Paua Fishery area	250
r 84(1)	Using or possessing a set net with undersized mesh	250
r 85(1)	Using a net for taking finfish from Wairoa Hard	250
r 86(1), (2)	Fishing, or possessing fishing gear, in the Sugar Loaf Islands prescribed area contrary to the regulations	250
r 88(1)	Using a set net in Pauatahanui Inlet	250
r 89(1)	Using a set net in area of coast east of Cape Runaway	250
r 91(1)	Fishing in Pukerua Bay except by hand-held line	250

Schedule 19 Part 3: amended, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 19 Part 3: amended, on 28 November 2022, by section 24 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 19 Part 3: amended, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 23 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Schedule 19 Part 3: amended, on 21 February 2014, by regulation 15(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16).

Part 4
Challenger FMA

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 92(4)	Taking or possessing more than the combined daily limit for finfish from or in Challenger FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 92(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the combined daily limit for finfish from or in Challenger FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 92(4)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for a species of finfish from or in Challenger FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 92(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for a species of finfish from or in Challenger FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 96(2)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for snapper in Marlborough Sounds area, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 96(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for snapper in Marlborough Sounds area, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 97(2)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for scallops, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 97(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for scallops, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 100(1)	Taking or possessing undersize sand flounder	250
r 101(1)	Taking or possessing undersize scallops	250
r 102(1)	Using or possessing a set net with undersized net mesh	250
r 105(1)	Taking or possessing blue cod from or in Marlborough Sounds area during closed season	250
r 106(1)	Taking finfish from Maud Island closed area	250
r 108(1)	Taking finfish from Marlborough Sounds area using restricted fishing gear	250
r 109(1)	Taking finfish from Double Cove	250
r 110(1)	Using or possessing a line in Pelorus Sound contrary to the regulations	250
r 111(1)	Using or possessing a set net in part Pelorus Sound or Croisilles Harbour contrary to the regulations	250
r 112(1)	Using or possessing a set net in Kenepuru Sound during the closed season	250
r 115(1)	Using a set net in waters of inner Queen Charlotte Sound contrary to the regulations	500
r 116(1)	Using a set net in waters from Needles Point to Cape Jackson contrary to the regulations	500

Schedule 19 Part 4: amended, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 19(1) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Schedule 19 Part 4: amended, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 19 Part 4: amended, on 28 November 2022, by section 24 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 19 Part 4: amended, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 23 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Schedule 19 Part 4: amended, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 25(3) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Schedule 19 Part 4: amended, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 18(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

Schedule 19 Part 4: amended, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 18(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

Part 4A
Marfells Beach to Conway River area

Schedule 19 Part 4A: inserted, on 15 April 2023, by regulation 7 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/26).

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 116A(2)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for paua from or in the Marfells Beach to Conway River area, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 116A(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for paua from or in the Marfells Beach to Conway River area, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 116B(3)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for paua from or in the Oaro-Haumuri Taiāpure, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 116B(3)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for paua from or in the Oaro-Haumuri Taiāpure, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 116C(1)	Taking or possessing undersize paua from the Marfells Beach to Conway River area	250
r 116D(2)	Taking or possessing undersize ordinary paua from the Oaro-Haumuri Taiāpure	250

Part 5
South-East FMA

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 117(4)	Taking or possessing more than the combined daily limit for finfish from or in South-East FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 117(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the combined daily limit for finfish from or in South-East FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 117(4)	Taking or possessing more than the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish from or in South-East FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 117(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish from or in South-East FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 117(4)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for a species of finfish from or in South-East FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 117(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for a species of finfish from or in South-East FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 120(2)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for shellfish in East Otago taiapure, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 120(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for shellfish in East Otago taiapure, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 121(3)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for kina in East Otago taiapure, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 121(3)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for kina in East Otago taiapure, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 122(2)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for finfish in southern part of East Otago taiapure, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 122(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for finfish in southern part of East Otago taiapure, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 122A(2)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for blue cod for East Otago taiapure, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 122A(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for blue cod for East Otago taiapure, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 123(3)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for a species of fish in Akaroa Harbour taiapure, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 123(3)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for a species of fish in Akaroa Harbour taiapure, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 123(3)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for finfish in Akaroa Harbour taiapure, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 123(3)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for finfish in Akaroa Harbour taiapure, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 123A(4)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for a species of fishin Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 123A(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for a species of fish in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 123A(4)	Taking or possessing more than the combined daily limit for albacore, bluenose, hapuku/bass, kingfish, and ling in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area, but not more than 2 times that combined daily limit	250
r 123A(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the combined daily limit for albacore, bluenose, hapuku/bass, kingfish, and ling in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area, but not more than 3 times that combined daily limit	500
r 123A(4)	Taking or possessing more than the combined daily limit for game sharks in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area, but not more than 2 times that combined daily limit	250
r 123A(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the combined daily limit for game sharks in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area, but not more than 3 times that combined daily limit	500
r 123B(3)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for bladder kelp or karengo in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 123B(3)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for bladder kelp or karengo in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 123B(5)	Taking bladder kelp or karengo from Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area except by hand	250
r 125(1)	Taking or possessing undersize quinnat salmon from Otago Harbour	250
r 125A(2)	Taking or possessing undersize sea perch from or in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area	250
r 126(1)	Using or possessing a set net with undersized net mesh	250

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 129	Taking or possessing rock lobsters from quota management area CRA6 during closed season	250
r 129A(1)	Taking or possessing paua from, or possessing paua in, East Otago taiapure	250
r 129B(1)	Possessing finfish in the East Otago taiapure except in a whole or gutted state	250
r 129C(1)	Taking prohibited species of kelp from East Otago taiapure	250
r 130(1)	Taking or possessing shellfish from Onawe Peninsula marine area	250
r 132(1)	Taking or possessing sea horse from Akaroa Harbour taiapure	250
r 132A(1)	Taking or possessing red moki from or in Te Whata Kai o Rakihouia i Te Tai o Marokura—Kaikōura Marine Area	250
r 133(1)	Using net with an undersized mesh to take finfish from Lake Ellesmere (Te Waihora)	250
r 134(1)	Using a set net in East Otago taiapure	250
r 135(1)	Using net at or near Lake Ellesmere (Te Waihora)	250
r 136(1)	Using a drag net in Akaroa Harbour or Lyttelton Harbour (Whakaraupo)	250
r 137(2)	Using a set net (other than a flatfish set net) during the period beginning on 1 April in each year and ending with the close of 30 September in that year	500
r 138(1)(a), (c), (d)	Using set net for fishing in specified waters	250
r 139	Using net in specified waters of North Canterbury	250
r 140(1)	Using drag net in Catlins Lake	250

Schedule 19 Part 5: amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(6) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Schedule 19 Part 5: amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(7) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Schedule 19 Part 5: amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(8) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Schedule 19 Part 5: amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 9(9) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Schedule 19 Part 5: amended, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 19(2) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Schedule 19 Part 5: amended, on 6 October 2023, by regulation 19(3) of the Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243).

Schedule 19 Part 5: amended, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 19 Part 5: amended, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 23 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Schedule 19 Part 5: amended, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 25(4) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Schedule 19 Part 5: amended, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 25(5) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Schedule 19 Part 5: amended, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 25(6) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Schedule 19 Part 5: amended, on 12 December 2019, by regulation 10(1) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/265).

Schedule 19 Part 5: amended, on 12 December 2019, by regulation 10(2) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/265).

Schedule 19 Part 5: amended, on 12 December 2019, by regulation 10(3) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/265).

Schedule 19 Part 5: amended, on 8 August 2014, by section 29(2) of the Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014 (2014 No 59).

Part 6
Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 141(4)	Taking or possessing more than the combined daily limit for finfish from or in Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 141(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the combined daily limit for finfish from or in Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 141(4)	Taking or possessing more than the combined daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish from or in Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 141(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for hapuku/bass and kingfish from or in Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 141(4)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for a species of finfish from or in Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 141(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for a species of finfish from or in Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 144(3)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for mussels in Southland FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 144(3)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for mussels in Southland FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 145(2)	Taking or possessing not more than 10 scallops from or in Southland FMA during closed season	250
r 145(5)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for scallops in Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 145(5)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for scallops in Southland and Sub-Antarctic FMA, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 145A(2)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for blue cod from or in Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera), but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 145A(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for blue cod from or in Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera), but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 146(4)	Taking or possessing more than the combined daily limit for finfish from the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area, but not more than 2 times that combined daily limit	250

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 146(4)	Taking or possessing more than the combined daily limit for shellfish from the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area, but not more than 2 times that combined daily limit	250
r 146(4)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for a species of fish from the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 146(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the combined daily limit for finfish from the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area, but not more than 3 times that combined daily limit	500
r 146(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the combined daily limit for shellfish from the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area, but not more than 3 times that combined daily limit	500
r 146(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for a species of fish from the Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 146A(4)	Taking or possessing more than the combined daily limit for finfish from the Fiords, but not more than 2 times that combined daily limit	250
r 146A(4)	Taking or possessing more than the combined daily limit for shellfish from the Fiords, but not more than 2 times that combined daily limit	250
r 146A(4)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for a species of fish from the Fiords, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 146A(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the combined daily limit for finfish from the Fiords, but not more than 3 times that combined daily limit	500
r 146A(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the combined daily limit for shellfish from the Fiords, but not more than 3 times that combined daily limit	500
r 146A(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for a species of fish from the Fiords, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 147(4)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for a species of fish from the internal waters of Fiordland, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250
r 147(4)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for a species of fish from the internal waters of Fiordland, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500
r 147A(2)	Taking or possessing more than 1 but not more than 2 blue cod from the internal waters of Doubtful Sound (Patea), Thompson Sound, and Bradshaw Sound	250
r 147A(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 but not more than 3 blue cod from the internal waters of Doubtful Sound (Patea), Thompson Sound, and Bradshaw Sound	500
r 148(1)	Using or possessing a set net with undersized net mesh	250
r 149(1)	Taking or possessing blue cod from Milford Sound (Piopiotahi) blue cod closure area	250
r 151(2)(d)	Using or setting rock lobster pot or rock lobster holding pot in Pendulo Reach, Doubtful Sound (Patea)	250
r 151(3)	Using or possessing lines, pots, or nets in Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area	250
r 151(4)	Using, setting, or possessing rock lobster holding pot without required markings on board vessel or vehicle in Fiordland (Te Moana o Atawhenua) marine area	250

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 152	Dredging in Foveaux Strait and Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera) contrary to the regulations	250
r 154	Dredging in Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera) contrary to the regulations	250
r 155(1)	Using or possessing set net, longline, or blue cod pot in Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera)	250
r 155(3)(a)	Using 3 rock lobster pots in Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera)	250
r 155(3)(b)	Using 4 rock lobster pots in Paterson Inlet (Whaka a Te Wera)	500

Compare: SR 2001/316 Schedule 1

Schedule 19 Part 6: amended, on 25 April 2024, by regulation 11 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27).

Schedule 19 Part 6: amended, on 29 November 2022, by section 25 of the Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56).

Schedule 19 Part 6: amended, on 5 May 2022, by regulation 23 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96).

Schedule 19 Part 6: amended, on 20 December 2015, by regulation 18(5)-(7) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269).

Part 7
Quota management areas

Schedule 19 Part 7: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 25(7) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 155A(2)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for rock lobsters, or the daily limit for spiny rock lobsters, taken from CRA2, but not more than 2 times those daily limits	250
r 155A(2)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for rock lobsters, or the daily limit for spiny rock lobsters, taken from CRA2 but not more than 3 times those daily limits	500
r 155B(1)	Failing to cut off one-third of telson from spiny rock lobster taken from CRA2	250
r 155B(2)	Possessing spiny rock lobster without one-third of telson cut off taken from CRA2	250
r 155C(1)	Failing to cut off one-third of telson from spiny rock lobster taken from CRA5	250
r 155C(2)	Possessing spiny rock lobster without one-third of telson cut off taken from CRA5	250

Part 8
Blue cod management areas

Schedule 19 Part 8: inserted, on 1 July 2020, by regulation 25(7) of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88).

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 155N(1)	Taking or possessing more than the daily limit for blue cod for a blue cod management area, but not more than 2 times that daily limit	250

Provision	Description of offence	Fee ($)
r 155N(1)	Taking or possessing more than 2 times the daily limit for blue cod for a blue cod management area, but not more than 3 times that daily limit	500

Schedule 20
Form of infringement notice and reminder notice

r 156(4), (5)

Schedule 20: replaced, on 25 March 2022, by regulation 4 of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2022 (SL 2022/42).

Form 1
Infringement notice

Section 260A(1)(b), Fisheries Act 1996

Infringement notice No: Date of notice:

Enforcement authority

This infringement notice is issued by [*full name of enforcement officer, identification number of enforcement officer, or full name of other person authorised to issue an infringement notice*].

Address for correspondence:

Details of person infringement notice issued to

Full name:

Full address:

†Date of birth:

*†Gender:

*†Occupation:

*Telephone number:

*Client number:

*Specify only if known.

†Omit if the notice is served on a company or other body corporate.

Details of alleged infringement offence

The offence is one against [*specify provision*].

Date:

Time:

Place:

Nature of alleged infringement: [*details of alleged infringement, including (if applicable) species, maximum allowable daily limit, minimum legal size, and minimum net mesh size*]

Infringement fee payable:

Service details

This infringement notice was served by [*method of service*] on [*date*].

Payment of infringement fee

This infringement fee is payable within 28 days after [*date infringement notice served*].

This infringement fee may be paid to [*name of enforcement agency*] by [*specify method(s)*].

What you need to know

If you pay the infringement fee in full as shown above, no further action will be taken. For a more detailed statement of your rights, *see* below. This includes—

- what happens if you are late paying the fee or do not pay the fee at all (*see* paragraphs 4 to 6):
- what to do if you want to query this notice (*see* paragraphs 7 to 15).

Statement of rights

If there is anything in this statement you do not understand, you should consult a lawyer.

1 This notice sets out an alleged infringement offence.

Payments

2 If you pay the infringement fee in full as shown above in **Payment of infringement fee**, no further enforcement action will be taken for the offence. Please note that unless you have an arrangement as described in paragraph 3, part payment of an infringement fee is not sufficient to avoid further enforcement action for the offence.

3 If [*name of enforcement agency*] offers the ability to pay an infringement fee by instalments and you enter into an instalment arrangement,—

(a) the time to pay will be agreed with [*name of enforcement agency*]:

(b) the enforcement action in paragraphs 4 to 6 may be taken if you default on a payment:

(c) you cannot request a court hearing about the infringement offence (*see* paragraph 14).

What happens if you do not pay on time

4 If you do not pay the infringement fee on time as shown above and do not request a hearing (*see* paragraph 9 for your ability to do this), you will be served with a reminder notice (unless [*name of enforcement agency*] decides to take no further action to require payment for the alleged offence). Please note that in some circumstances if you do not receive a reminder notice you may still become liable to pay a fine and court costs as set out in paragraph 5.

5 If you do not pay the infringement fee and do not request a hearing within 28 days after being served with the reminder notice,—

(a) [*name of enforcement agency*] may, unless it decides to take no further action to require payment for the alleged offence, provide particulars of the reminder notice for filing in the District Court; and

(b) if so, you will become liable to pay court costs as well as a fine.

6 The fine will be equal to the amount of the infringement fee or the amount of the infringement fee remaining unpaid.

Defences

7 You have a complete defence against proceedings for the alleged infringement offence if the infringement fee has been paid in full to [*name of enforcement agency*] in the manner specified in this notice before, or within 28 days after, a reminder notice for the alleged offence is served on you. Late payment or payment made in any other manner is not a defence.

8 You may have a further defence against any proceedings for the alleged infringement offence under section 241 of the Fisheries Act 1996. If you believe you have a defence, you should refer to that Act.

Further action you may take

9 You may—

(a) ask [*name of enforcement agency*] to consider any matter relating to the circumstances of the alleged offence; or

(b) deny liability for the alleged offence and request a court hearing; or

(c) admit liability for the alleged offence, but have a court consider written submissions as to penalty or otherwise.

10 To take an action listed in paragraph 9, you must write to [*name of enforcement agency*] at the address shown on this notice. You must sign the written communication and it must be delivered within 28 days after you have been served with this notice, or within any further time that [*name of enforcement agency*] allows.

11 If, in your written communication to [*name of enforcement agency*] referred to in paragraph 9, you deny liability for the alleged offence and request a court hearing, [*name of enforcement agency*] will serve you with a notice of hearing that sets out the place and time at which the court will hear the matter (unless [*name of enforcement agency*] decides to take no further action to require payment for the alleged offence).

Note: If the court finds you guilty of the offence, the court is entitled to take into account any maximum fine for the offence, and not just the infringement fee. So the court may impose a fine that is greater than the infringement fee. Also, if the court finds you guilty of the offence, costs will be imposed in

addition to any penalty and you will be required to pay a hearing fee. You cannot get a conviction for an infringement offence.

12 If you admit liability for the alleged offence but want the court to consider your submissions as to penalty or otherwise, you must, in your written communication to [*name of enforcement agency*],—

(a) request a hearing; and

(b) admit liability for the offence; and

(c) set out the submissions you wish the court to consider.

13 If you take the action in paragraph 12, [*name of enforcement agency*] will file your written communication with the court (unless [*name of enforcement agency*] decides to take no further action to require payment for the alleged offence). If you follow this process, there will be no oral hearing before the court.

Note: The court is entitled to take into account any maximum fine for the offence, and not just the infringement fee. So the court may impose a fine that is greater than the infringement fee. Also, costs will be imposed in addition to any penalty. You cannot get a conviction for an infringement offence.

14 If [*name of enforcement agency*] offers the ability to pay an infringement fee by instalments and you enter into an instalment arrangement, paragraphs 9(b) and (c) and 10 to 13 do not apply, and you are not entitled to request a hearing to deny liability or to ask the court to consider any submissions (as to penalty or otherwise).

Contacting the enforcement authority

15 When writing, please specify—

(a) the date of the alleged infringement offence; and

(b) the infringement notice number; and

(c) your full name and address for replies.

Note: All correspondence regarding the infringement offence must be directed to [*name of enforcement agency*] at the address shown on this notice.

Further details of your rights and obligations

16 Further details of your rights and obligations are set out in section 21 of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957.

Form 2
Reminder notice

Section 21(2), Summary Proceedings Act 1957

Reminder notice No: Date of notice:

This notice is to remind you that you have been issued with an infringement notice. The details of the notice are as follows:

Enforcement authority

The infringement notice was issued by [*full name of enforcement officer, identification number of enforcement officer, or full name of other person authorised to issue an infringement notice*].

Address for correspondence:

Details of person to whom infringement notice issued

Full name:

Full address:

†Date of birth:

*†Gender:

*†Occupation:

*Telephone number:

*Client number:

*Specify only if known.

†Omit if the notice is served on a company or other body corporate.

Details of alleged infringement offence

The offence is one against [*specify provision*].

Date:

Time:

Place:

Nature of alleged infringement: [*details of alleged infringement, including (if applicable) species, maximum allowable daily limit, minimum legal size, and minimum net mesh size*]

Infringement fee payable:

Amount of infringement fee remaining unpaid:

Service details

(To be provided for filing in court.)

Infringement notice served by [*method of service*] on [*date*].

Reminder notice served by [*method of service*] at [*full address of service*] on [*date*].

Payment of infringement fee

The infringement fee was payable to [*name of enforcement agency*] within 28 days after [*date infringement notice served*]. The infringement fee has not been paid.

The last day for payment of the infringement fee is [*date*], being 28 days after the date of service of this notice.

The infringement fee may be paid to [*name of enforcement agency*] by [*specify method(s)*].

What you need to know

If you pay the infringement fee in full as shown above, no further action will be taken. For a more detailed statement of your rights, *see* below. This includes—

- what happens if you are late paying the fee or do not pay the fee at all (*see* paragraphs 3 and 4):
- what to do if you want to query this notice (*see* paragraphs 5 to 13).

Statement of rights

If there is anything in this statement you do not understand, you should consult a lawyer.

1 You have not paid the infringement fee described in this notice, or asked for a hearing, within 28 days after you were served with the infringement notice. That is why you have been served with this reminder notice.

Payments

2 If you pay the infringement fee in full within 28 days after you are served with this notice, no further enforcement action will be taken for the offence. Payments should be made to [*name of enforcement agency*] as shown above in **Payment of infringement fee**.

What happens if you do not pay on time

3 If you do not pay the infringement fee on time as shown above and do not request a hearing (*see* paragraph 7 for your ability to do this), you will become liable to pay court costs as well as a fine (unless [*name of enforcement agency*] decides to take no further action to require payment for the alleged offence).

4 The fine will be equal to the amount of the infringement fee or the amount of the infringement fee remaining unpaid.

Defences

5 You have a complete defence against proceedings for an alleged infringement offence if the infringement fee has been paid in full to [*name of enforcement agency*] in the manner specified in this notice before, or within 28 days after, this reminder notice is served on you. Late payment or payment made in any other manner is not a defence.

6 You may have a further defence against any proceedings for the alleged infringement offence under section 241 of the Fisheries Act 1996. If you believe you have a defence, you should refer to that Act.

Further action you may take

7 You may—

(a) ask [*name of enforcement agency*] to consider any matter relating to the circumstances of the alleged offence; or

(b) deny liability for the alleged offence and request a court hearing; or

(c) admit liability for the alleged offence but have a court consider written submissions as to penalty or otherwise.

8 To take an action listed in paragraph 7, you must write to [*name of enforcement agency*] at the address shown on this notice. You must sign the written communication and it must be delivered within 28 days after you have been served with this notice, or within any further time that [*name of enforcement agency*] allows.

9 If, in your written communication to [*name of enforcement agency*] referred to in paragraph 8, you deny liability for the alleged offence and request a court hearing, [*name of enforcement agency*] will serve you with a notice of hearing that sets out the place and time at which the court will hear the matter (unless [*name of enforcement agency*] decides to take no further action to require payment for the alleged offence).

Note: If the court finds you guilty of the offence, the court is entitled to take into account any maximum fine for the offence, and not just the infringement fee. So the court may impose a fine that is greater than the infringement fee. Also, if the court finds you guilty of the offence, costs will be imposed in addition to any penalty and you will be required to pay a hearing fee. You cannot get a conviction for an infringement offence.

10 If you admit liability for the alleged offence but want the court to consider your submissions as to penalty or otherwise, you must, in your written communication to [*name of enforcement agency*],—

(a) request a hearing; and

(b) admit liability for the offence; and

(c) set out the submissions you wish the court to consider.

11 If you take the action in paragraph 10 [*name of enforcement agency*] will file your written communication with the court (unless [*name of enforcement agency*] decides to take no further action to require payment for the alleged offence). If you follow this process, there will be no oral hearing before the court.

Note: The court is entitled to take into account any maximum fine for the offence, and not just the infringement fee. So the court may impose a fine that

is greater than the infringement fee. Also, costs will be imposed in addition to any penalty. You cannot get a conviction for an infringement offence.

12 If [*name of enforcement agency*] offers the ability to pay an infringement fee by instalments and you enter into an instalment arrangement, paragraphs 7(b) and (c) and 8 to 11 do not apply, and you are not entitled to request a hearing to deny liability or to ask the court to consider any submissions (as to penalty or otherwise).

Contacting the enforcement authority

13 When writing, please specify—

(a) the date of the alleged infringement offence; and

(b) the number of this reminder notice; and

(c) your full name and address for replies.

Note: All correspondence regarding the infringement offence must be directed to [*name of enforcement agency*] at the address shown on this notice.

Further details of your rights and obligations

14 Further details of your rights and obligations are set out in section 21 of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957.

Rebecca Kitteridge,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

Issued under the authority of the Legislation Act 2019.
Date of notification in *Gazette*: 12 December 2013.

Notes

1 General

This is a consolidation of the Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Regulations 2013 that incorporates the amendments made to the legislation so that it shows the law as at its stated date.

2 Legal status

A consolidation is taken to correctly state, as at its stated date, the law enacted or made by the legislation consolidated and by the amendments. This presumption applies unless the contrary is shown.

Section 78 of the Legislation Act 2019 provides that this consolidation, published as an electronic version, is an official version. A printed version of legislation that is produced directly from this official electronic version is also an official version.

3 Editorial and format changes

The Parliamentary Counsel Office makes editorial and format changes to consolidations using the powers under subpart 2 of Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019. See also PCO editorial conventions for consolidations.

4 Amendments incorporated in this consolidation

Regulatory Systems (Primary Industries) Amendment Act 2026 (2026 No 41): section 204

Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2025 (SL 2025/166)

Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2024 (SL 2024/27)

Fisheries Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/243): Part 1

Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2023 (SL 2023/26)

Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2022 (SL 2022/314): Part 1

Fisheries Amendment Act 2022 (2022 No 56): sections 24, 25

Incorporated Societies Act 2022 (2022 No 12): section 270(2)

Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations (No 2) 2022 (SL 2022/96)

Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2022 (SL 2022/42)

Legislation Act (Sub-delegated Secondary Legislation) Regulations 2021 (LI 2021/248): regulations 23, 24

Fisheries (Alteration of Quota Management Area—Paua Kaikōura Coast) Order 2021 (LI 2021/153): Part 3

Fisheries (Hector's and Māui Dolphin) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/199): Part 1

Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2020 (LI 2020/88)

Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2019 (LI 2019/265)

Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2015 (LI 2015/269)

Kaikōura (Te Tai o Marokura) Marine Management Act 2014 (2014 No 59): section 29

Fisheries (Amateur Fishing) Amendment Regulations 2014 (LI 2014/16)

Wellington, New Zealand:
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