

# Boating

## in Hawke's Bay

**Check your gear,  
know the rules,  
come home safe.**

  
**HAWKES BAY**  
REGIONAL COUNCIL

TE KAUNIHERA Ā-ROHE O TE MATAU-A-MĀUI

# CONTENTS

## Boating essentials

Skipper responsibility	1
Essential equipment	2
Name your boat & jet ski registration	4

## Rules on the water

5 knot rule	5
Safe speed	5
Give way rules	6
Lifejackets	7
Emergencies	8
Communications and VHF channels	9
How to send a mayday call	10
Shipping	12
Napier Port - restricted access	12
Aids to navigation	13
Lights	16

## Activities on the water

Jet skis, jet boating and water skiing	17
Paddle craft and board sports	18
Diving and boats	19
Sailing	19

## Staying informed

Heavy weather boat handling	20
Engine maintenance	22
Towing another vessel	22
Useful knots	23
Boating courses	24
Boat launching	25
Trip reports	25
Navigation directions	26
Weather and tides	27
Charts	28

## Protecting our environment

Marine pollution	29
Marine pests	30
Freshwater pests	31

Maps and ramp information	32
---------------------------	----

Contact List	50
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# Skipper responsibility

The skipper is always responsible for the safety of everyone on board, regardless of the boat's size. As a skipper, it's essential to understand the rules and potential risks while on the water. Hawke's Bay has over 350km of coastline, which can be rugged and remote.

## Skippers must:

- Be at least 15 years old.
- Know the rules. Although a license is not required to operate a recreational boat in New Zealand, skippers must follow the rules.
- Have correctly fitting lifejackets for everyone on board. Everyone on a vessel 6 metres or less must wear a properly fitting Personal Floatation Device (e.g. lifejackets) except when the vessel is anchored or secured to a wharf.
- Always take two waterproof ways to call for help in an emergency.
- Have the right safety equipment on board and make sure everyone knows where it's stowed and how to use it.
- Check the marine weather forecast and tides before going out and get regular updates while on the water.
- Keep a good lookout at all times, especially at speed.
- Avoid alcohol while boating.
- Inform someone of your plans, including where you're going and when you expect to return.
- Report any oil or fuel spill to the 24-hour Regional Council Pollution Hotline on **0800 108 838**.

**Report any maritime incident to the Harbourmaster and Maritime New Zealand. Failing to report an accident or incident is an offence.**

Hawke's Bay Harbourmaster  
**06 835 9200**

Maritime New Zealand on  
**VHF 16 or 0508 4 RCCNZ (0508 472 269)**

A written report must be filed within 48 hours using the online forms at **hbrc.govt.nz, search: #harbourmaster**

**The Coastguard Boating Education Day Skipper Course is an excellent place to start for gaining essential boating knowledge.**

# Essential equipment

Is your boat seaworthy? Always check your boat before heading out. An added safety measure would be to get your boat inspected annually by a professional.

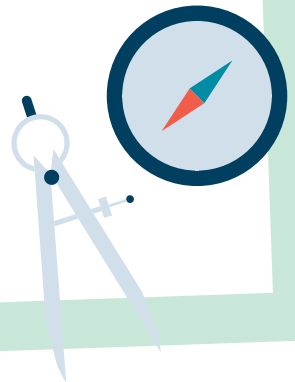
## When purchasing a trailer boat, look for these essential features:

- ✓ Compliance Plate (CPC Plate). This plate shows that the boat was built to high standards, displaying both its power rating and the maximum weight it can safely carry. For more information go to [www.cpcstandard.com](http://www.cpcstandard.com)
- ✓ Ability to float if capsized
- ✓ Check how many people it can carry safely
- ✓ Check what conditions the boat is built to handle
- ✓ Check what activities the boat is designed for

## If you have a boat that's 6m or less, you need to be particularly careful.

Conditions on Hawke's Bay waters can change quickly, so staying within your boat's limits will help you get home safely. In addition to having a seaworthy boat, you also need to have the following:

- ✓ Lifejackets that fit everyone on board
- ✓ Two waterproof forms of communication
- ✓ Navigation equipment: charts, compass, GPS and depth sounder. Exactly what you need will depend on how far you're going
- ✓ Alternative power: a spare outboard motor, oars or a paddle
- ✓ Bailing device(s): a bucket, bailer, sponge, or bilge pump



### Have a suitable anchor attached to your boat.

Your boat's anchor should weigh 1.5kg for every metre of your boat's length.

So, for a 6m boat, you'd want an anchor that weighs  $6 \times 1.5 = 9\text{kg}$ .

Connected to your anchor, you need a chain length at least as long as your boat. The chain should have a breaking strength 200 times the weight of the anchor.

So, for a 9kg anchor, your chain should be able to withstand  $9 \times 200 = 1,800\text{kg}$  of force.

The rope should be **five times the depth of water** where you plan to anchor, and it should have the same breaking strength as the chain.

**Note:** These are the minimum recommended sizes. If your boat is between sizes, it's safer to opt for the larger anchor and chain.

- ✓ Fire extinguisher for powered vessels: a dry powder extinguisher works on all fire types. A 1kg extinguisher is suitable for small boats with a single tote tank, while 2.5kg is better for larger boats or boats with cooking facilities
- ✓ First aid kit
- ✓ Torch: spare batteries and a spare bulb if non-LED
- ✓ Throwline
- ✓ Fuel: take  $1/3$  to get there,  $1/3$  to return,  $1/3$  in reserve
- ✓ Knife or multi tool with a sharp non-rusting blade, for cutting ropes in emergencies
- ✓ Spare clothing including warm and waterproof layers



# Name your boat & jet ski registration

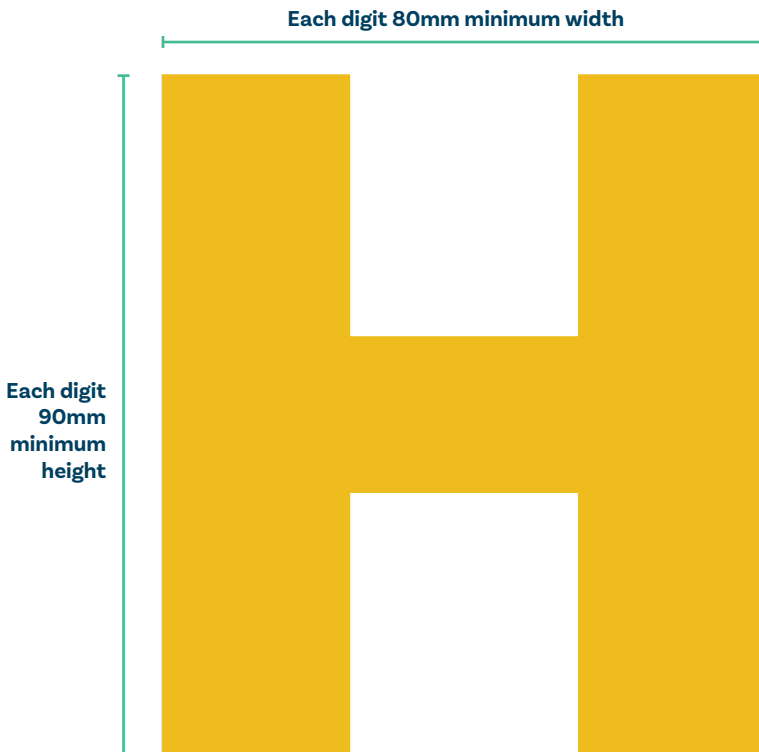
All powered vessels longer than 4m and non-powered vessels over 6m must be clearly marked with a name or number.

The name should have at least two letters or numbers, excluding the vessel's brand, make, or model. The name/number must be in a contrasting colour and visible from a distance of at least 50m.

Smaller vessels must have some form of identifier to assist with ownership identification and to aid in emergency situations.

Personal Watercraft (PWC) must be registered with Hawke's Bay Regional Council (or another applicable council) before use in regional waters. The registration number must be displayed on both sides of the vessel, in a font size matching the boat name, and be easily readable from a distance of at least 50m.

For Jet ski/PWC registration, visit [hbrc.govt.nz](http://hbrc.govt.nz), search: #harbourmaster.



## 5 knot rule

Your boat must not exceed 5 knots (9 km/h), which is roughly the speed of a fast walk, in the following areas:

### Within 200m

**of the shore or riverbank**

(unless there is a speed uplifting or reserved area)

### Within 200m

**of a structure**

### Within 200m

**of a dive flag**

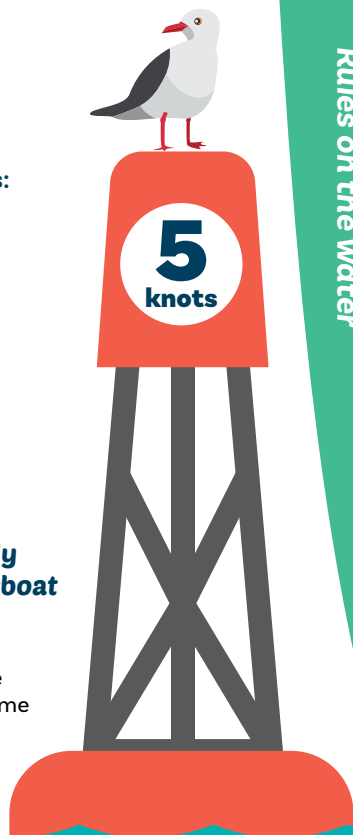
### Within 50m

**of another vessel or  
a person in the water**

### Or, if anyone...

**has any part of their body  
over the edge of a powerboat**

If your vessel's speed is measured using engine-based or paddle wheel logs, make sure they're accurate. These devices can become blocked by sand or seaweed, leading to false readings that may show a speed lower than your actual speed.



## Safe speed

In addition to the 5 knot rule, you should always maintain a speed that allows you to act quickly and avoid collisions. Boats don't have brakes, so when travelling at higher speeds, you'll need more time and distance to stop safely.

**When determining a safe speed, you should consider:**

- ✓ Visibility
- ✓ Proximity of other vessels and water users
- ✓ Vessel maneuverability and stopping distance
- ✓ Wind, swell, and current: these can all affect how your boat handles
- ✓ How close you are to hazards

Be mindful of your wake. Even small boats can make a large wake, so always consider how your wake may affect others. A strong wake can throw people off balance, damage other boats and structures, and cause erosion along shorelines.

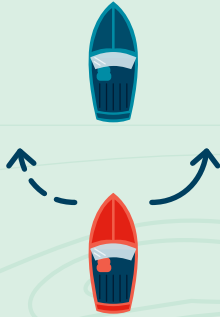
# Give way rules

When two boats approach each other, one will have the right of way. The 'give way' rules depend on both the type of boat you're operating and the type of boat you're approaching. Make sure your actions are clear and made in plenty of time.

The official rules can be found on the Maritime New Zealand website - Maritime Rules Part 22: Collision Prevention

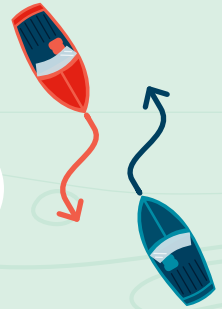
## Over-taking

When passing, allow plenty of room until well clear

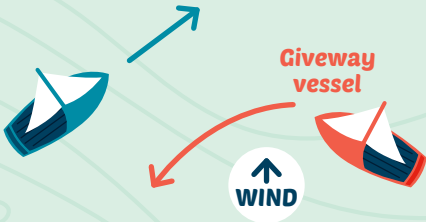


## When power meets power

Keep Right



## When sail meets sail



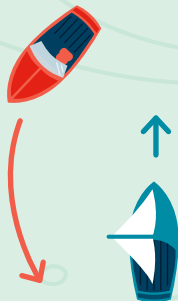
When the wind is coming from different sides, the boat with the wind on its port (left) side must give way



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

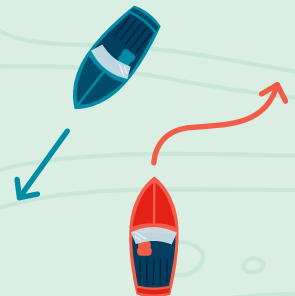
## When power and sail meet

Power boats, unless being overtaken, must always give way to sail boats



## Crossing

When power boats meet at an angle, always give way to your right



# Lifejackets

## Type 401 coastal and offshore use (more than 12km from safety)

These lifejackets will have buoyancy of 150N-275+N for inflatables and 100N+ for semi rigid.



## Type 402 for inshore waters (1-12km from safety)

These lifejackets must have a buoyant collar and provide a minimum buoyancy of 71N. They're not suitable for rough conditions and are best used for trips close to shore or in good weather, where help is nearby.



## Activity-specific lifejackets: Types 403, 404, 405, 406 (for use less than one kilometre from safety)

These lifejackets are designed for use during aquatic activities like waka ama, kayaking, wakeboarding, etc, where support boats are there and ready to provide immediate help if needed.



# Emergencies

Taking a few minutes to discuss emergency procedures before leaving the wharf can save lives. Show your crew where safety equipment is stored and how to use it.

**The top three causes of boating fatalities account for 80% of all accidents:**

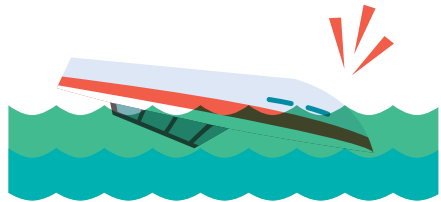
## Falling overboard

75% of people who fall overboard are alone. Always use your engine's kill cord, and make sure to keep a spare on board. Wearing a kill cord ensures that the engine will automatically stop if you move away from the engine controls.



## Capsizing

Smaller boats are more likely to tip over. Keep heavy items low and secured. Most capsizes happen when weight shifts, like people standing up or a chilly bin sliding.



## Collisions

The third leading cause of fatalities. High-speed travel is the main factor in these accidents.



# Communications and VHF channels

Maritime New Zealand operates ‘Maritime Radio,’ covering a vast area of the Southwest Pacific. They handle all Mayday calls on channel 16 and receive EPIRB and PLB alerts. Maritime Radio uses channel 68 in Hawke’s Bay as a secondary communication channel.

## VHF

A call sign is a combination of numbers and letters that’s unique to your vessel. It’s the best way to guarantee each radio transmission is easily identifiable. Registered on a national search and rescue database, your call sign allows authorities to access information about your vessel, helping them locate you faster in an emergency. You can learn more about the registration process at [www.boatingeducation.org.nz](http://www.boatingeducation.org.nz).

## Handy HB VHF channels

- **CH 01:** Hawke’s Bay Coastguard ship-shore and for making trip reports
- **CH 07:** Rocket Lab range control
- **CH 12:** Napier Harbour radio. This channel is used by all commercial traffic, including large ships entering and leaving Napier Breakwater Harbour.
- **CH 19:** Nowcasting weather (new radios may show 2019)
- **CH 62:** This channel is used by the Coastguard for ship to ship communication, and for communication with other boaters
- **CH 68:** Napier Maritime radio
- **CH 79:** Rocket Lab continuous broadcast
- **Channel 16** is the main emergency channel all vessels listen to globally. For non-urgent messages on this channel, keep them short and clear. To call another boat, say the name of the vessel you’re calling three times, followed by your vessel’s name. For example:

**“Big fish, big fish, big fish, this is rubber duck, can we go to channel 62, over.”**

For more information on radios and how to use them, visit [www.boatingeducation.org.nz](http://www.boatingeducation.org.nz).

For trip reports, **Coastguard Hawke’s Bay** can be reached on **VHF 01**, and **VHF 62** is used for communication between boats.



# How to send a mayday call

## RADIO DISTRESS CALLING

Only use if you are in imminent danger and require immediate help

- **Activate your EPIRB if carried**
- **Wear lifejackets**
- **Switch radio to full power**

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

**There are two levels of emergencies used at sea.**

### • **Mayday**

This is for situations where you're in grave and imminent danger – it's life-threatening and you need immediate help.

### • **Pan-pan**

This is for situations where you need help urgently, but it's not life-threatening.

If you're unsure about the severity of your situation, it's better to use Mayday. Maritime radio can then advise you and help determine if your situation can be downgraded to a Pan-pan. Similarly, if you use Pan-pan, it can be upgraded to a Mayday at any time if the situation worsens.



## Distress beacons

In an emergency, activating your distress beacon is the most effective way to let people you know need urgent help and pinpoint your location. EPIRBs (Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacons) are the preferred beacons for boats, while PLBs (Personal Locator Beacons) are ideal for smaller vessels. By law, you must register your EPIRB or PLB and keep your details up to date, so rescuers can find you quickly. It's also important to check its battery life – make sure it's ready to go when you need it.



## Mobile phones

Mobile phones are most helpful when kept dry and when you're close to land. Always store your phone in a sealed waterproof bag and keep it secured to you. Use the battery wisely, saving it for essential communication. If you're in distress, you can call 111. Be aware that mobile phone coverage is not always guaranteed, especially in remote areas. Always take an alternative form of communication.



### Where you're likely to get coverage in Hawke's Bay:

- **2degrees:** Limited coverage with patches outside the main centres. Black spots include the southeast side of Mahia Peninsula, Te Urewera, Putere, Mohaka to Tūtira, Kaweka Forest Park to Whanawhana, and Waimārama to Black Head.
  - **5G:** Not available
- **One:** Coverage in the region is limited. Black spots include the southeast side of Mahia Peninsula and Putere. Patchy areas include Mohaka to Tūtira, Kaweka Forest Park to Whanawhana, and Kairakau to Black Head.
  - **5G:** Not available
- **Spark:** Limited coverage. Black spots include the southern half of Mahia Peninsula, Whakaki, Te Urewera down to Tangoio, Te Haroto, Kaweka Forest Park to Ruahine Forest Park, and patches from Waimārama to Black Head.
  - **5G:** Limited coverage in Napier and Hastings

## Flares and torches

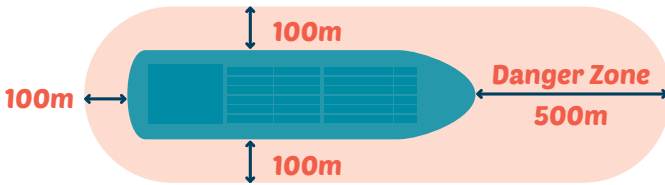
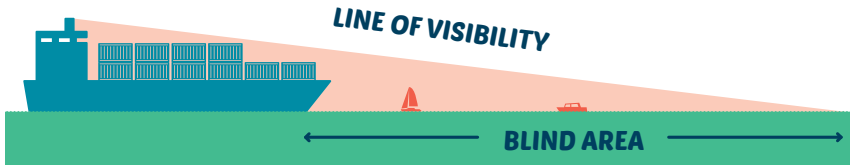
Flares are visual signals that can catch attention from a long distance, but remember flares have an expiration date. Always check your flares' expiry and dispose of expired ones safely at any store that sells them. Torches can also be effective when waved, providing a simple yet useful way to signal for help.



# Shipping

Always stay clear of big ships – their blind spot can extend for hundreds of metres and can be as long as 1km. Never anchor in the shipping channel.

Recreational vessels must maintain as much distance as possible from large vessels (40m in length and above). These vessels have a moving prohibited zone, which extends 100m from their sides and stern, and 500m ahead.



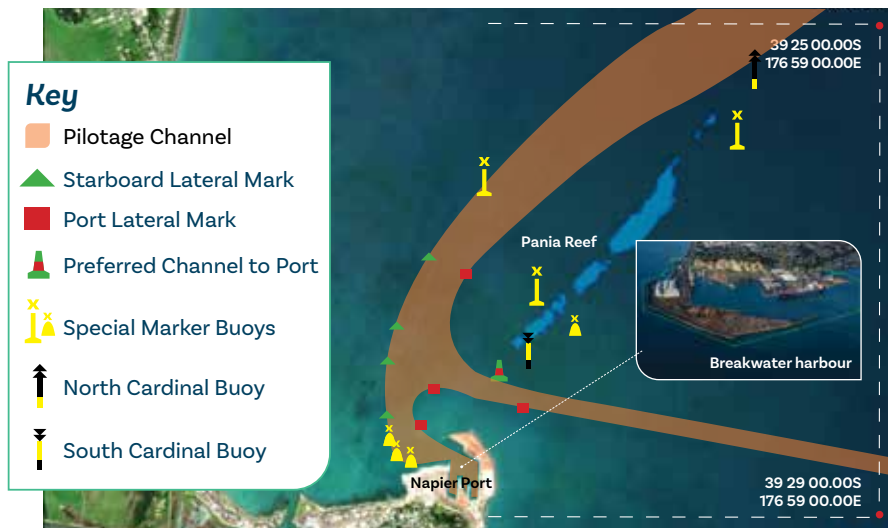
## Napier Port – restricted access

Unauthorised entry to the port is strictly prohibited and will result in enforcement action from the Harbourmaster's office and/or New Zealand Customs. The image above shows the outline for the Customs Controlled Area. For further information, please contact New Zealand Customs.

# Aids to navigation

Channel markers, lights, and beacons are essential for defining the boundaries of the channel and delivering critical information to mariners, aiding in safe navigation.

Interfering with any aids to navigation is strictly prohibited. This includes defacing, tampering with, or attaching anything to the equipment, as well as disturbing moorings, anchors, or any auxiliary components connected to the system.



## Port lateral mark

Kept on the vessel's port (left) side when making an entrance. The opposite applies when making a departure.



## Starboard lateral mark

Kept on the vessel's starboard (right) side when making an entrance. The opposite applies when making a departure.

## Preferred Channel to Starboard



## Preferred channel to Port



## Preferred channel markers

Indicates the preferred route when both channels are navigable.

## Cardinal marks

Cardinal marks indicate the safe side to pass a hazard, based on compass directions. At night, these marks can be identified by the number of quick (Q), very quick (VQ), or long (L) white flashes.

To help remember the flashing rhythm, think of the flashes as positions on a clock face:

- Three flashes (East)
- Six flashes (South)
- Nine flashes (West)
- Continuous flashes (North)

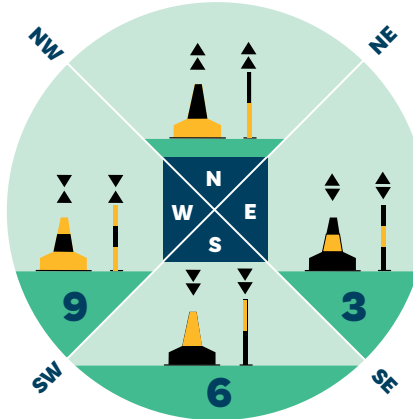
*In Napier, there are two cardinal marks:*

**North Pania and South Pania**



### North Cardinal Mark

Has two cones pointing up. Pass on the northern side of this mark. When lit, a north mark exhibits a **continuous, quick or very quick flashing white** light.



### West Cardinal Mark

Has two cones point to point. Pass on the western side of this mark. When lit, a west mark exhibits a **white** light flashing in **groups of nine** quick or very quick flashes.



### East Cardinal Mark

Has two cones pointing away from each other. Pass on the eastern side of this mark. When lit, an east mark exhibits a **white** light flashing in **groups of three** quick or very quick flashes.



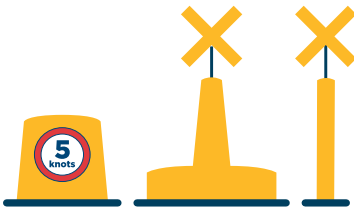
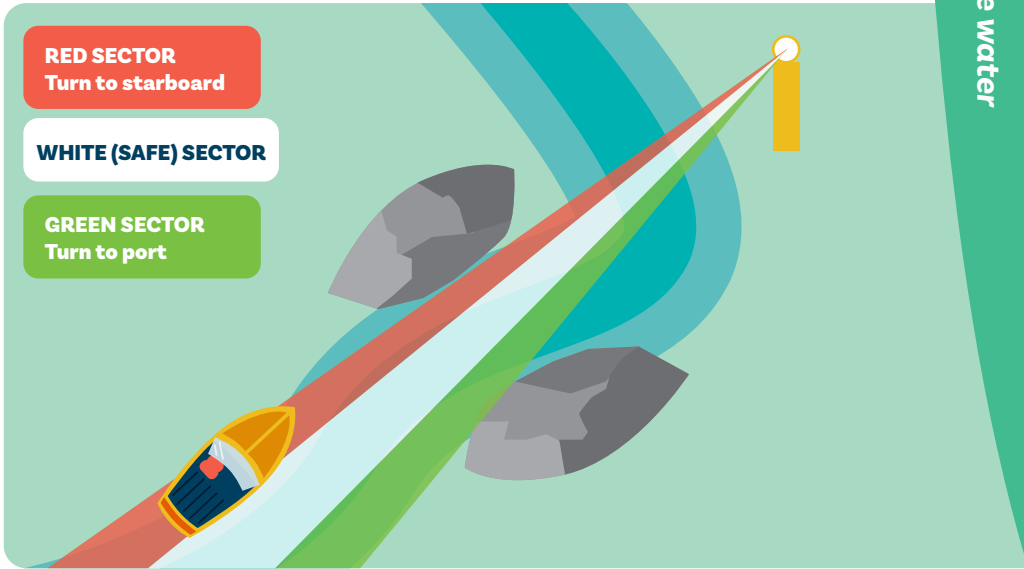
### South Cardinal Mark

Has two cones pointing down. Pass on the southern side of this mark. When lit, a south mark exhibits a **white** light flashing in **groups of six** quick or very quick flashes followed by a long flash.



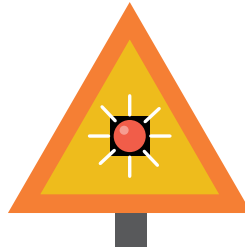
## Sector lights

Sector lights are used to guide vessels through narrow channels. These are used at the end of channels like in the Ahuriri Inner Harbour. Details of the sector light in the inner harbour can be found in “Navigation Directions” section on page 26.



### A special mark

A special mark highlights an area of special significance, like a 5 knot zone, recreational area, marine farm, marine reserve, etc.



### Navigation leads

Triangular signs with lights at the centre are used as leading lines to guide mariners when entering or exiting specific areas. When aligned, these leads indicate the safe course for transit. Anchoring near these marks is strictly prohibited.

# Lights

Lights at night let other boats know what you're doing and which way you're heading. Your boat must display lights from sunset to sunrise, and during rain and fog. Enforcement action may be taken against a vessel for not using lights as required.

## Under 12m



## Over 12m



## Sailing (all lengths)



If motoring,  
see rules for  
power boats.

## Sailing (under 20m)



You may have  
a combined  
tricoloured light.

## Under 7m powered under 7 knots



## Under 7m non-powered



**All boats at anchor must  
have an all-round white light**

## Jet skis

All Personal Watercraft (PWCs), including jet skis, must be registered with Hawke's Bay Regional Council (or another council) before use in regional waters.

The rules that apply for boats also apply to PWCs.

- Always wear a lifejacket and carry enough for everyone on board
- The 5 knot rule applies in the following areas:
  - Within 200m of the shore (except in a speed uplifted/reserved area)
  - Within 200m of any structure or dive flag
  - Within 50m of another vessel or person in the water
- You must be aged 15 or older to operate a jet ski by yourself. If you're younger than 15, you must be with an adult who can control the jet ski
- Carry at least two forms of waterproof communication, like a mobile phone in a dry bag and a waterproof VHF radio
- Always let someone know where you're going and when you'll be back
- Stay alert and look out, especially before accelerating
- Jet skis need some throttle to turn. For low-speed turns, steer hard over and use short 1-second bursts of throttle to turn safely

Register your jet ski online at [hbrc.govt.nz](http://hbrc.govt.nz), search: #harbourmaster.



## Jet boating

Jet boating is a popular activity on Hawke's Bay's rivers. There are five designated speed uplifted areas where you're allowed to exceed the usual 5 knot speed limit - provided you don't endanger other river users. The specific rules for each area may vary, so be sure to check the details at the end of this guide.

When jet boating, it's important to take extra care with your wake and jet wash to avoid causing damage to riverbanks, launch ramps, or nearby vessels.

Joining a club, like Jet Boating New Zealand, is highly recommended. Clubs are a great way to meet other boaters, plus club events are great way to pick up skills from more experienced members.

## Water skiing

IT TAKES  
**3**  
TO SKI

Any vessel (including a jet ski) towing a person on a wakeboard, sea biscuit, water skis, etc., must have:

- 1 A skipper
- 2 A skier
- 3 A spotter (or dedicated observer) - over 10 years old - to watch the person being towed and alert the skipper when someone falls off

Always stay on the starboard (right-hand) side and travel in an anticlockwise direction.



# Paddle craft and board sports

Rules for boating also apply to paddle crafts. However, paddle craft users should be aware of additional precautions to stay safe on the water.

## Visibility

Make sure your craft is clearly visible to other water users from over 200m away by using high-visibility equipment, flags, or lights.

## Risk of capsizing

Kayaks, stand-up paddleboards (SUPs), and small dinghies are more prone to tipping over or being swamped by waves.

## Safety tips

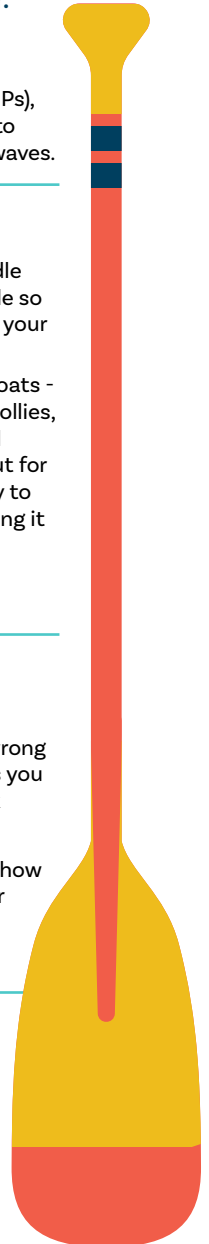
- If possible, stay close to the shoreline
- Paddle in tight formation if with your mates
- Paddle outside the channels whenever you can, avoiding the centre of rivers or channels
- Keep to the right-hand side
- Take care when entering or crossing channels or shipping lanes
- Stay clear of larger vessels – always pass behind, not in front
- When heading out, aim to paddle against the wind, current, or tide so you won't wear yourself out on your return
- Extra fuel isn't just for power boats - pack a high-energy snack (like lollies, muesli bars, or energy gels) and some water if you plan to be out for more than 30 minutes. It's easy to work up a sweat without realising it

## Guidelines

- Know your limits – only ride in conditions you're confident in. If in doubt, don't go out
- Don't go out in offshore winds
- Stay clear of shipping lanes
- Keep a safe distance from other water users
- Stay safe, ride in the company of others
- Make sure you have the right equipment - taking out the wrong size or faulty equipment puts you and others around you at risk
- Help others launch and land
- Enjoy your sport but always show respect and consideration for other water users

## Reserved areas

- Hardinge Road Passive Recreational Area: Electric and motorised boards are prohibited here. Other board sports are allowed, but extra caution is needed around other people in the water
- Pandora Pond: Foiling crafts and motorised boards are not allowed
- Pourerere Stream Passive Recreational Area: Foiling, motorised boards, and sailboards are prohibited.



## Diving and boats

Flag A (also called the Alpha flag) indicates there is a diver underwater, so keep well clear. Don't exceed 5 knots within 200m of the diver and keep a look out for them. Position the flag high so that's clearly seen from all directions. The minimum flag size is 600mm x 600mm.

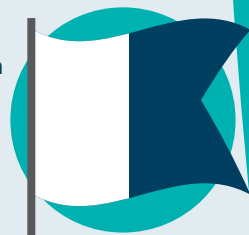
This flag can also be used for snorkelers or swimmers using a boat.

### Key guidelines for divers:

- Have a dedicated person on the boat to keep a proper lookout for other vessels
- Make sure your dive flag is high and clearly visible
- Follow PADI or SSI boat diving guidelines
- Agree on a specific time to call for help in case of an emergency

### Make sure the dedicated person on the boat knows how to:

- Safely operate the boat, including manoeuvring to pick up divers when needed
- Use emergency communications

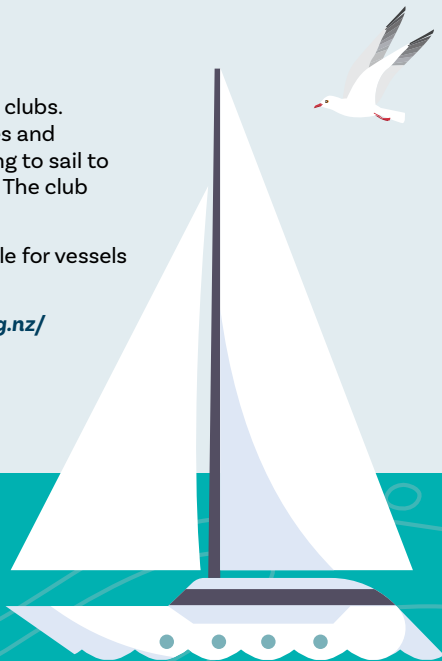


## Sailing

Napier is home to one of New Zealand's oldest yacht clubs. The Napier Sailing Club offers a wide range of services and facilities, catering to everyone from beginners learning to sail to experienced sailors needing hardstand boat storage. The club also boasts a 35-tonne travel lift.

For visiting boats, the club has limited berths available for vessels up to 18m in length and a draft of 2.4m.

For more information, visit [www.napiersailingclub.org.nz/](http://www.napiersailingclub.org.nz/)

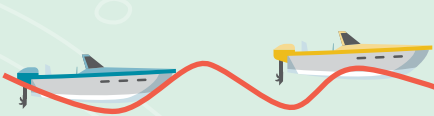


# Heavy weather boat handling

Staying at home is always the best choice in rough weather. If you're already out, and the conditions turn out worse than expected, these tips can help you get home safely.

- Ensure everyone on board is wearing a lifejacket
- Check your fuel and make sure the breather is open. As the tank nears empty, you're more likely to suck up water and sediment from the bottom of the tank or lose suction due to sloshing fuel
- Check or plan an alternative route
- Check your bilges are dry
- Check everything is secure - loose items can injure people on board and reduce your boat's stability
- Make sure scuppers are clear and water can drain freely
- Make sure people maintain three points of contact on board
- Check your secondary means of propulsion and make sure it's ready to go if needed

**When the distance between wave crests is similar to your vessel's length, waves can cause your boat to roll more than usual.**



**These boats are in a dangerous situation and could capsize**



**These boats are shorter than the distance between crests and are less likely to capsize**

When landing on a beach exposed to surf, white water from breaking waves provides less buoyancy, causing your boat to feel sluggish and slower to respond. It will also sit lower in the water. Boating in surf can be dangerous. Boats can lose steering control while going down the face of a wave (known as broaching). Broached vessels may end up sideways to the waves and risk rolling over.



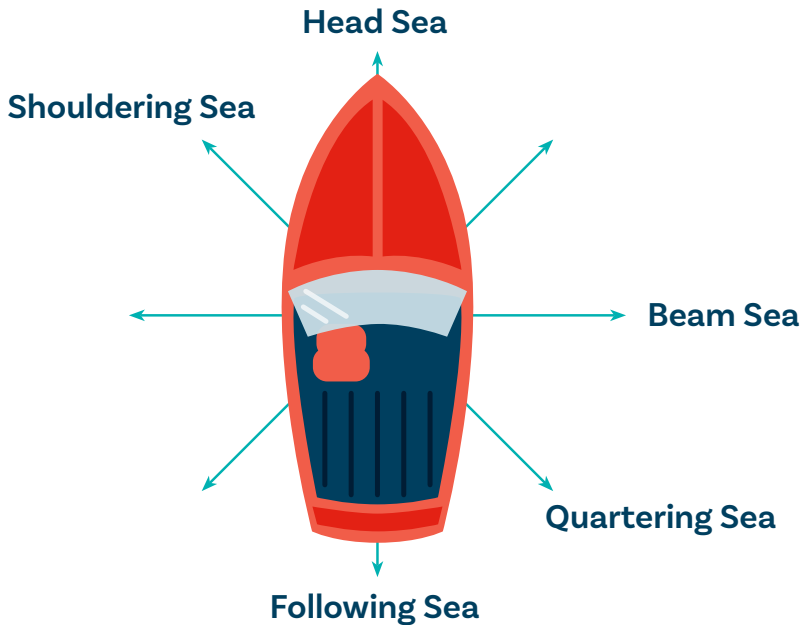
**This vessel is surfing down a steep wave, which can make steering difficult and may lead to broaching or even capsize**



**This vessel is riding on the back of a wave and has more control**

## How to handle rough weather

- **Head sea** (vessel is moving into the waves): When going into the waves, slow down so that you don't launch over the top and come crashing down. Trimming your bow down. If you have an outboard, tilting the engine fully down—helps keep your boat in contact with the water. You could alter your course slightly so that the waves aren't coming from straight ahead, zig zagging your way towards your destination.
- **Following sea** (vessel is moving with the waves): Trim the bow up to reduce the risk of broaching. Keep an eye out for large waves behind you that could break, swamp your boat, or cause broaching.
- **Beam sea** (across the waves): Going across the waves, if the waves are hitting your vessel side-on it can make for an uncomfortable ride, so altering course slightly can make a big difference.



Shouldering and quartering seas provide the most comfortable and safest rides in heavy weather. Plan your trip so that you return with a following sea.

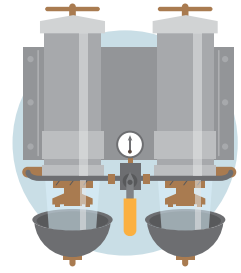
# Engine maintenance

The marine environment can be tough on engines, so it's recommended to have your engine checked by a qualified marine technician at least once a year.

A common cause of boat engine trouble is water getting into the fuel. Fitting a fuel water trap with a clear bowl can prevent this issue and save on service costs. Have the technician also check things like steering, batteries/wiring, and hull strength.



For small outboards



Right up to big launches

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## Towing another vessel

It's great to lend a hand to a mate in need, but make sure you consider these important points to avoid needing help yourself.

- Is your boat big enough to tow the other vessel?
- Do you have enough fuel? Towing another vessel can double the amount of fuel you burn over the same distance.
- Do you have the right rope? You'll need a long, strong tow rope. It should be at least 25m long and capable of handling three times the weight of the vessel you're towing.
- Are there strong points on your vessel to tie the rope securely?
- If you have room on your boat, it might be safer to move people from the broken-down boat to yours.
- Do you need to tow the other boat? Can it be safely left where it is?

If it's safe to tow the other vessel, take your time. A snapping tow rope can snap back and cause injury. Always secure the tow rope so that it can be quickly released if needed.

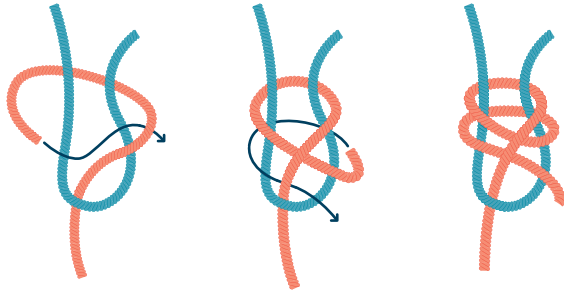
Towing can be risky, so if you're unsure, play it safe and call the experts. Even just standing by a broken-down vessel can be a great morale boost, and if the situation worsens, your priority should be safety. Call the Coastguard - they're here to help.



# Useful knots

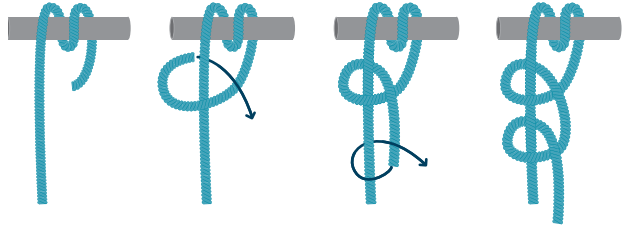
## Double sheet bend

Good for joining two ropes



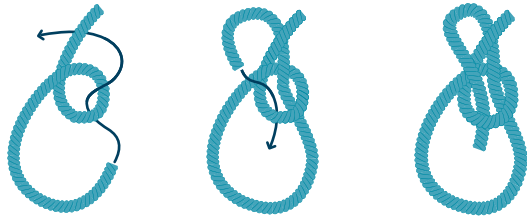
## Round turn and two half hitches

For tying up at a wharf or rafting off to another vessel



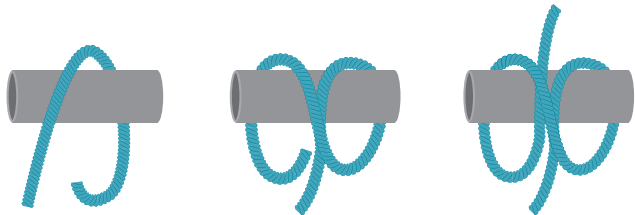
## Bowline

A good general attachment knot that is easy to undo



## Clove hitch

A good knot for tying around a pipe or round object



# Boating courses

If you're ready to learn more, taking a boating course is a great option for all boaters - whether you're a first timer, a regular crew member, or a seasoned skipper.

Coastguard Boating Education offers online and in-person nationally recognised courses, including:



### **Beginning Boating:**

A FREE introductory short online course designed for people who are new to boating and aren't yet ready to take on the skipper's role. This course covers the basics to help you become an informed crew member and to be more confident and relaxed on the water.



### **Day Skipper:**

A great introductory course that covers boat handling, safety equipment, navigation, tides, weather, rules and regulations, emergencies, and knots. Relevant to all boat types, the course can be completed in a classroom or online.



### **Maritime VHF Operator's Certificate:**

Knowing how to use a maritime VHF radio correctly and with confidence is vital in the event of an emergency. This course covers the protocols that must be followed when communicating over the maritime radio network.



### **Sea Kayak:**

A short course covering equipment, communication, emergencies, planning, weather, rules, and navigation. It can be done in four hours of home study.



### **Boatmaster:**

A comprehensive course for boaters with current knowledge and experience, the material extends your knowledge in chartwork, navigation techniques, distress signals, emergency procedures, knots, rope work, and provides a thorough understanding of the rules of the road at sea.



# Boat launching

**Power loading:** Using your engine to push your boat onto the trailer is called "power loading." This practice is banned in some regions, so make sure you check the local rules before you do it.

Maps showing launch locations can be found at the back of this guide. Please note that some ramps in Hawke's Bay are only suitable for 4WD vehicles or tractors.

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## Trip reports

Trip reports are a crucial part of staying safe on the water. Filing a trip report over the VHF tests your radio and also lets other boats in the area know where you're headed. Listening to other boats' trip reports can also help you gauge the VHF coverage in your location.

Trip reports are generally lodged from your VHF radio to the Coastguard, or through the Coastguard 'Boaties Best Mate' app.

**When logging a trip report, you'll be asked for these details:**

- Your boat's name and call sign (this is your vessel's formal identifier)
- Your planned destination
- The number of people on board
- Estimated arrival or return time

**Failing to close a trip will NOT initiate a search.**

It's also a good idea to leave a trip report with a loved one on land. Make sure they know your expected return time and who to contact – and when – if you don't return as planned.



# Navigation directions

At the southern end of Napier Inner Harbour, you'll find a directional light mounted on a 4m yellow steel pole. The white sector of the light indicates the deepest water, which is slightly to the west of the centre.



The white sector of the directional light is centred on a true course of 191.7°. Since the Earth's magnetic pole is constantly shifting, the difference between true north and magnetic north changes over time and varies by location. In Hawke's Bay, the correction is around 22°E. This means if you're heading into Napier Inner Harbour, your compass would show 170° (note that metal and electronics on your boat may affect the accuracy of your compass reading).

## To convert between true and magnetic in Hawke's Bay:

- True North - 22° = Magnetic
- Magnetic North + 22° = True

Berths in the inner harbour are limited, so it's worth booking in advance. Bookings can be made through either the Napier Sailing Club or the Napier City Council.

- For vessels up to 18m long and a draft of 2.4m, contact the Napier Sailing Club
- For larger or commercial vessels, contact Napier City Council

# Weather and tides

Hawke's Bay can experience its fair share of bad weather, and our coastal waters are no exception. Swells often come from the Southern Ocean or from distant cyclones in the Pacific.

Good conditions for boating are wind speeds of less than 15 knots and swell under 1m. Going out when conditions are worse than this increases the risks, and if you find yourself in trouble, bad weather can make rescue efforts much harder or even impossible.

Maritime radio broadcasts strong wind advisories when winds are forecast to reach 25 knots or higher. If a marine wind warning is issued, it's best to stay ashore.

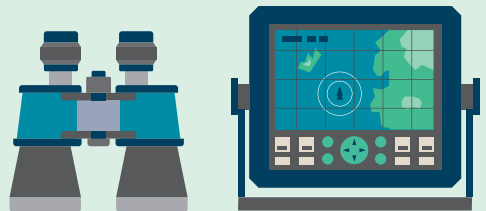
Keep in mind that MetService town and city forecasts won't issue a wind warning until winds are expected to exceed 50 knots, which is much too dangerous for being out at sea.

Always check a dedicated marine forecast as conditions at sea are often worse than on land. The weather can vary significantly across Hawke's Bay waters, so be sure to check the forecast for the specific area you plan to visit. For example, with northerly winds, areas like Clifton and Mahanga can be tricky, while a short drive to Waimārama Beach or Opoutama may offer calmer, mirror-flat conditions.

Weather forecasts for boating can be found at [metservice.com](http://metservice.com). The coastal forecast is ideal for boaties heading further out, while the recreational and boating forecasts are better suited for people staying closer to shore.

## Tide information can also be found on MetService for:

- Hawke's Bay and Wairarapa tides
- Cape Kidnappers/Te Kauwae-a-Māui
- Long Point/Taramahiti Point
- Portland Island
- Waikokopu
- Wairoa River mouth
- Cape Turnagain
- Pōrangahau River entrance
- Pōurerere
- Te Motu-o-Kura/Bare Island





**Windy.com** is a useful source with multiple layers to choose from, including wind, waves, and swell forecasts.









**Metvuw.com** offers a good general forecast, but it requires a solid understanding of how to read weather maps to fully interpret the information.

**Tides in Hawke's Bay** are based on the high and low tides at Napier Port. The tide height refers to how high the water level is above "chart datum."

# Charts

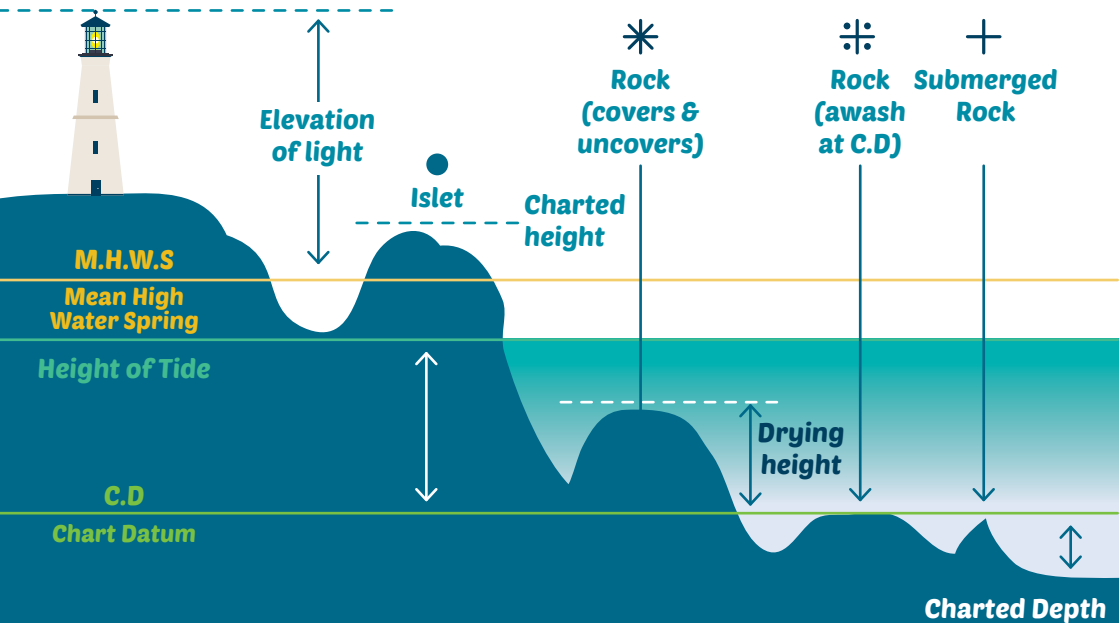
## Tides & Currents

-  = Flood tide
-  = Ebb tide
-  = Current
-  = Tidal info diamond
-  = Tide rips or overfalls
-  = Tide eddies
-  = Anchorage

-  = Marine Light
-  = Breakers
-  = Sandy beach
-  = Cliffs
-  = Cable sign
-  = Underwater cable mark
-  = Pipeline
-  = Fish farm

## Nature of bottom

- S = Sand
- St = Stone
- Sh = Shell
- M = Mud
- so = Soft
- bk = Broken
- f = Fine
- R = Rock



**The more lines on the rock symbol, the higher it will be.**

# Marine pollution

## Sewage, garbage, and oil

We want to protect our region for now and future generations.

**No untreated sewage can be discharged within:**

- 500m of the high tide line
- 500m of a marine farm
- Waters less than 5m deep

You must not discharge treated sewage within 500m of a mataitai or marine reserve.

Food waste should be kept on board. If you can't bring it home, you must be at least three nautical miles (5.5km) offshore, and the pieces should be no larger than 25mm x 25mm.

Fish parts, like fish frames, fish guts, shell-fish shells, should be disposed of as far out at sea as possible, and away from swimmers.

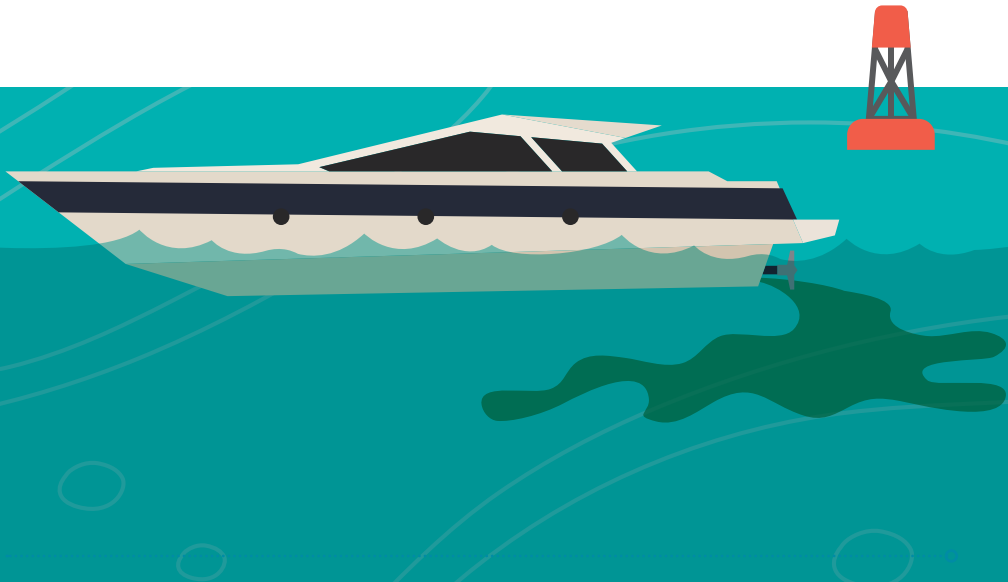
All other waste must be brought back to land for proper disposal.

Keep your bilge clean and free from oil and fuel. Regularly check your fuel tank and lines for cracks and leaks. If you see an oil spill, report it to the Hawke's Bay Regional Council Pollution Hotline on 0800 108 838.

## Fuel, engines, and emissions

There are environmental rules that apply to both commercial and recreational vessels that are directly linked to the engine, fuel and emissions.

Visit [www.maritimenz.govt.nz](http://www.maritimenz.govt.nz) and search '*environmental rules*' for further details.



# Marine pests

The Hawke's Bay Regional Council Pest Management Plan requires all vessels entering Hawke's Bay's waters to be sufficiently cleaned. All vessels entering Hawke's Bay must have no more than a slime layer and/or goose barnacles on the hull and other areas in contact with the water.

Marine pests often hitch a ride on boat hulls and anchors, so cleaning your vessel before leaving or entering Hawke's Bay waters is one of the easiest ways to reduce this risk. It's also recommended to haul your boat out before the height of summer for a thorough cleaning.

All fishing gear, boating equipment, and the inside of boats should also be clean and dry.

Hawke's Bay is at risk from many marine pests, including Caulerpa, Mediterranean fanworm and Clubbed tunicate. These pests can significantly harm our marine environment, and once established, they're extremely difficult to eradicate. Preventing their spread is our first line of defence, and it's crucial.

If your boat has anchored or spent time in Northland, Auckland (including Great Barrier Island, Waiheke Island, and the Mercury Islands), or the Coromandel, it's important to follow the rules designed to prevent the spread of exotic caulerpa - an invasive seaweed - to Hawke's Bay.

**Marine pest findings, along with their details, can be reported to Hawke's Bay Regional Council on 0800 108 838.**

**If you're leaving Hawke's Bay, check the biosecurity rules of the other regions you plan to visit.**



**Caulerpa**



**Mediterranean fanworm**



**Clubbed tunicate**

## Freshwater pests

Some aquatic pest species are already present in New Zealand and within our region, but many of our lakes and rivers remain pest-free. *Corbicula* has been found in the Waikato, and legal controls have been implemented to prevent its spread. However, it can still be dispersed on people's gear and equipment to other regions.

To help keep it this way, it's essential to ensure equipment and vessels are properly cleaned and decontaminated before entering any Hawke's Bay waterway. High-risk species can be microscopic, so even if you think your gear is clean, it's best to give it a scrub down anyway.



### Check

Check boats, trailers, and anything else that has been in the water. Look for any plant material or mud and remove it. Even if the plant appears dry and dead, it may still survive and start a new infestation. Leave debris at the site, or if you find any later, treat and dispose of it in the rubbish. Don't wash debris down drains.



### Clean

Wash all equipment (e.g., nets, machinery, footwear, watercraft, and clothing) thoroughly with an appropriate decontamination solution before using it in any new waterway.



### Dry

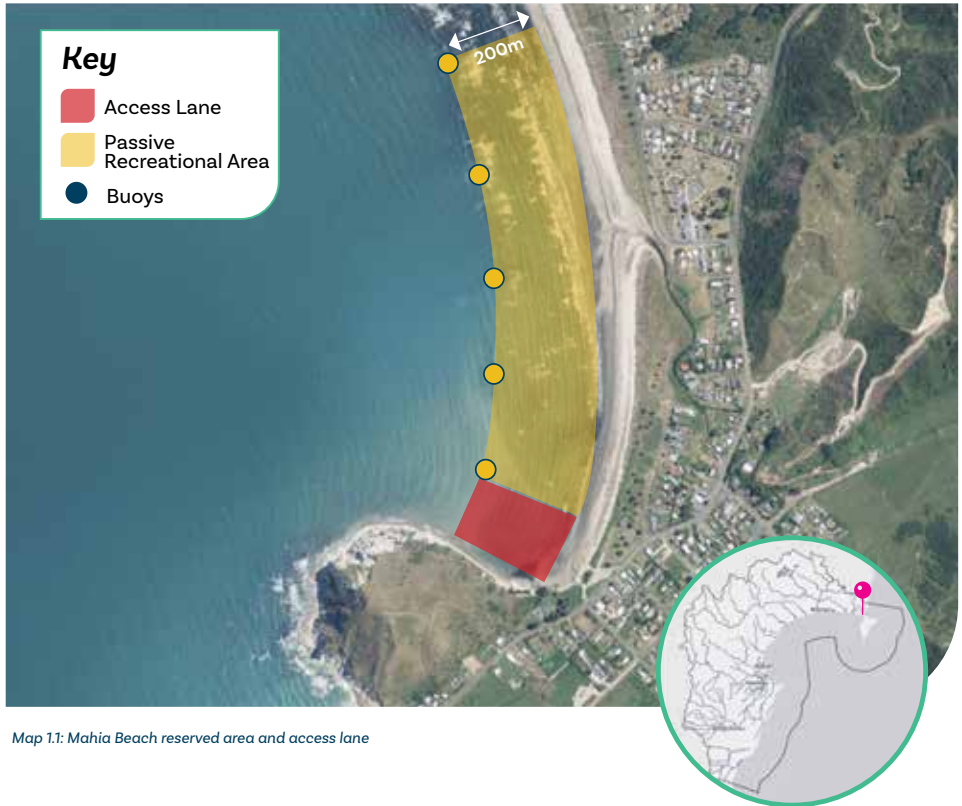
If you can't clean your gear, restrict use to a single waterway or dry completely inside and out. Leave to dry for at least another 48 hours.



Exotic freshwater clams (*Corbicula*)

To learn more about pests and pest management in Hawke's Bay visit, [hbrc.govt.nz](https://hbrc.govt.nz) search: #pesthub.

# Mahia Beach



## Conditions of use

- a. The areas designated as such in Map 1.1 are reserved for:
  - i. The area between the buoys and the shore are reserved for passive recreation pursuant to Bylaw 8; and
  - ii. an access lane for the launching/recovery of motorised craft pursuant to Bylaw 14.
- b. Motorised craft are not permitted to enter the area between the buoys and the shore at any time unless authorised by the Harbourmaster.
- c. The access lane can be identified by:
  - i. signs in the immediate vicinity of the access lane that clearly identify the area and purpose; and
  - ii. orange posts with horizontal black bands on shore.

# Waimārama Beach



Map 1.2: Waimārama Beach access lane

## Conditions of use

- a. The area designated as an access lane in Map 1.2 is reserved for the launching and operation of motorised craft pursuant to Bylaw 14.
- b. The access lane can be identified by:
  - i. signs in the immediate vicinity of the access lane that clearly identify the area and purpose; and
  - ii. orange posts with horizontal black bands on shore.

# Hardinge Road Beach

(Napier Port Beach)



Map 1.3: Hardinge Road Beach reserved areas

## Conditions of use

- The area between the buoys and the shore in Map 1.3 is reserved for passive recreation pursuant to Bylaw 8. Motorised crafts are not permitted to enter the area between the buoys and the shore at any time, unless authorised by the Harbourmaster.
- Board sports must be carried out with due regard for the safety of other water or beach users, and in accordance with the accepted safe practices of the relevant sporting association or the accepted safe practice of the individual sport.
- Foiling boards are not allowed within the passive recreational area.

# Ahuriri Estuary & Inner Harbour



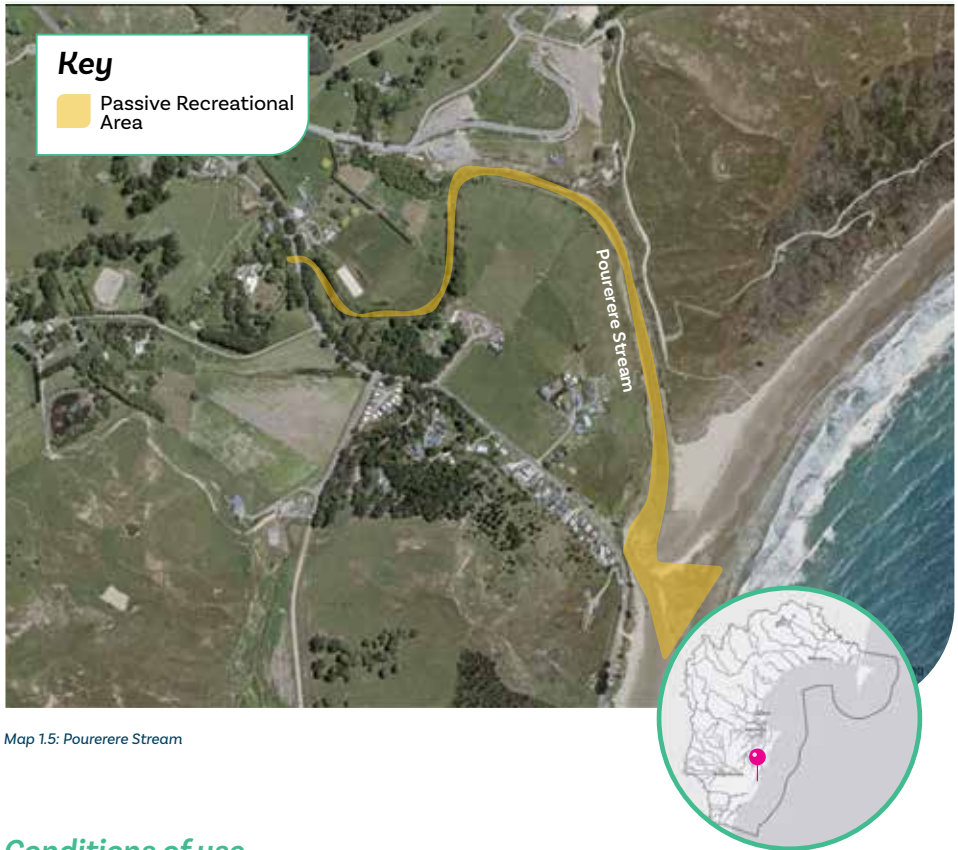
Map 1.4: Ahuriri Estuary and Inner Harbour

## Conditions of use

- The area designated as such in Map 1.4 is reserved for passive recreation pursuant to Bylaw 8.
- Motorised crafts or foiling craft are not allowed in the reserved area as shown in Map 1.4, except those permitted to be used under Rule 169 of the Hawke's Bay Regional Coastal Environmental Plan<sup>8</sup>.
- The reserved area can be identified by signs in the immediate vicinity of the reserve that clearly identify the area and purpose.
- The Ahuriri Inner Harbour and approaches, extending the width of the channel and up to 200m seaward of perfume point is a prohibited anchorage area.

<sup>8</sup> Please refer to the Regional Coastal Environmental Plan for further details.

# Pourerere Stream

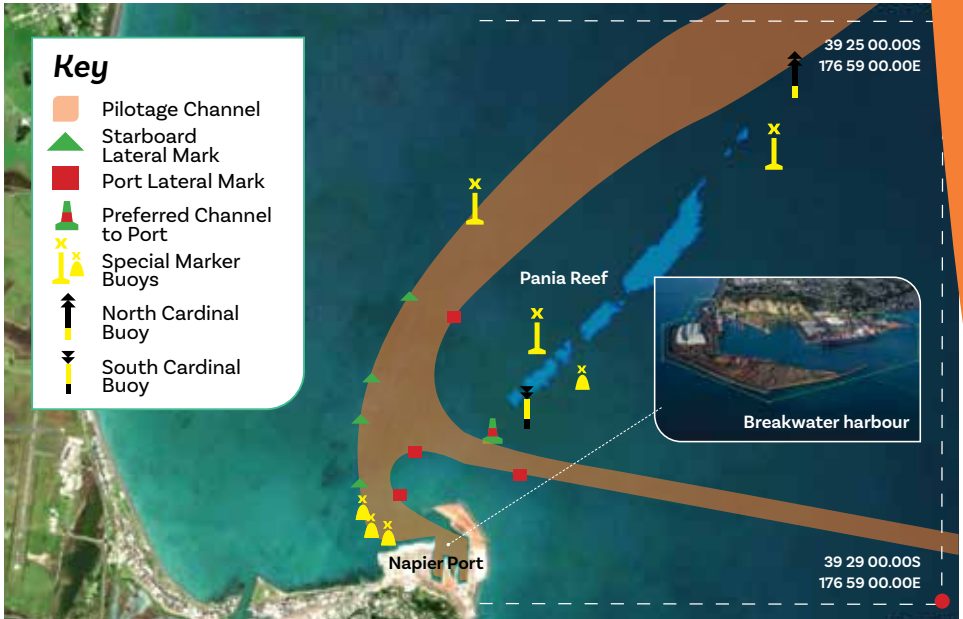


Map 1.5: Pourerere Stream

## Conditions of use

- a. The area designated as such in Map 1.5 is reserved for passive recreation pursuant to Bylaw 8.
- b. Motorised or high-speed craft, including foiling and sail boards, are not allowed in the reserved area as shown in Map 1.5 between the Pourerere Road Bridge and the coast.

# Napier Pilotage Area

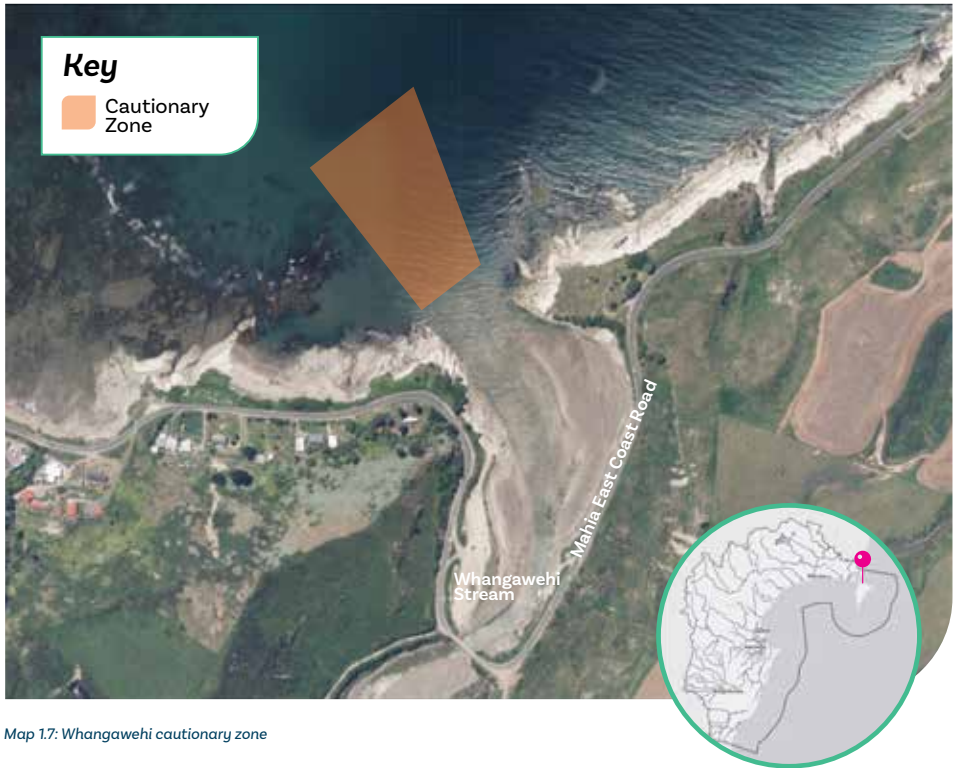


Map 1.6: Napier Pilotage Area

## Conditions of use

- a. The area designated as the Napier Pilotage Area is shown in Map 1.6 as defined in the Maritime Rule 90 (Pilotage).
- b. The highlighted area in Map 1.6 is the Napier Breakwater Harbour and Approaches.
- c. While within the Napier Breakwater Harbour and Approaches, a person in charge of a vessel must comply with all relevant requirements set out in this Bylaw, including Bylaws 12, 13, 19, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35.
- d. It is prohibited for any unauthorised person to:
  - i. enter the Breakwater Harbour without approval from Napier Harbour Control; and
  - ii. linger in the vicinity of the Breakwater Harbour and Approaches, especially during the arrival and departure of vessels.
- e. There must be no anchoring, set nets, set lines or equipment in the Breakwater Harbour.

# Whangawehi



Map 1.7: Whangawehi cautionary zone

## Advisory note

- a. The area identified as such in Map 1.7 is a cautionary zone and is frequently used for the launching and recovery of motorised craft.
- b. Water users are advised to exercise caution when operating in the vicinity of the highlighted area.
- c. There are no demarcations, leads, poles or buoys in the area.

# Waikokopu



Map 1.8: Waikokopu cautionary zone

## Advisory note

- The area identified as such in Map 1.8 is a cautionary zone and is frequently used for the launching and recovery of motorised craft.
- Water users are advised to exercise caution when operating in the vicinity of the highlighted area.
- There are no demarcations, leads, poles or buoys in the area.

# Kairakau Beach



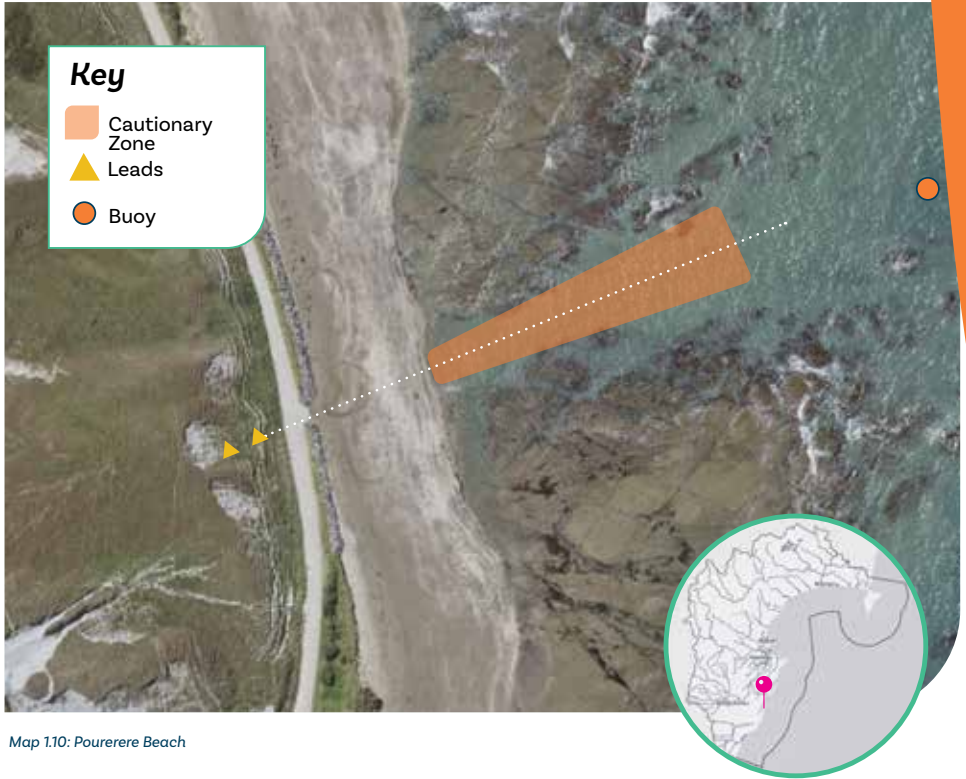
Map 1.9: Kairakau Beach cautionary zone

## Advisory note

- a. The area identified as such in Map 1.9 is a cautionary zone and is frequently used for the launching and recovery of motorised craft.
- b. Water users are advised to exercise caution when operating in the vicinity of the highlighted area.
- c. There are two leads embedded to the headland used as aids to navigation.



# Pourerere Beach

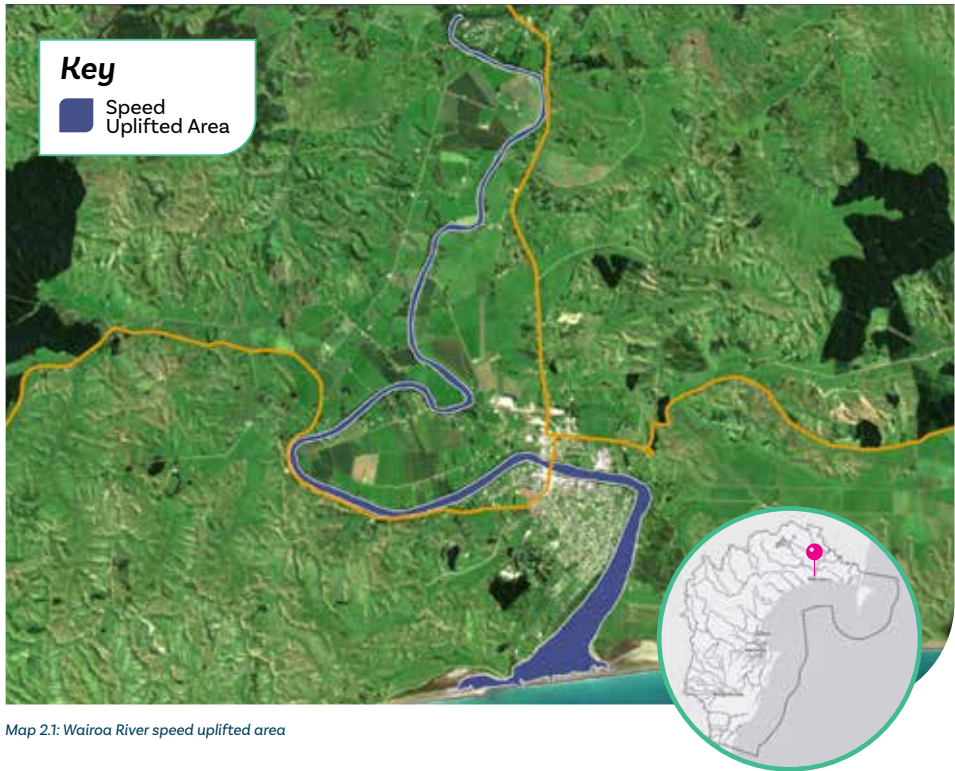


Map 1.10: Pourerere Beach

## Advisory note

- The area identified in Map 1.10 is a cautionary zone and is frequently used for the launching and recovery of motorised craft.
- Water users are advised to exercise caution when operating in the vicinity of the highlighted area.
- There are two leads and a buoy positioned as depicted on the map used as aids to navigation. The buoy may be retrieved in anticipation of rough weather forecasts and redeployed when conditions are suitable.

# Wairoa River

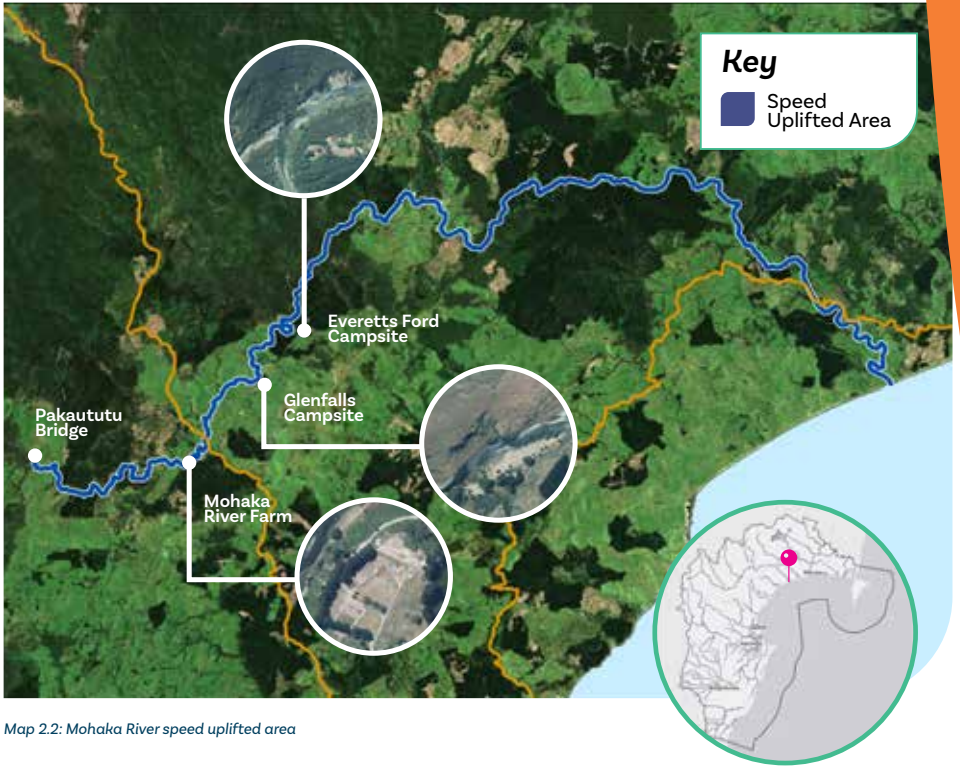


Map 2.1: Wairoa River speed uplifted area

## Conditions of use

- a. The length of the Wairoa River in Map 2.1 from the confluence of the Waiau River to the sea extending 5 metres from the riverbank is designated as a speed uplifted area pursuant to Bylaw 15.
- b. Speed restrictions are uplifted subject to ensuring the vessel is at least 5 metres from the nearest riverbank.
- c. A speed uplifting does not exempt the person in charge of a vessel from complying with the provisions of Bylaw 27.

# Mohaka River



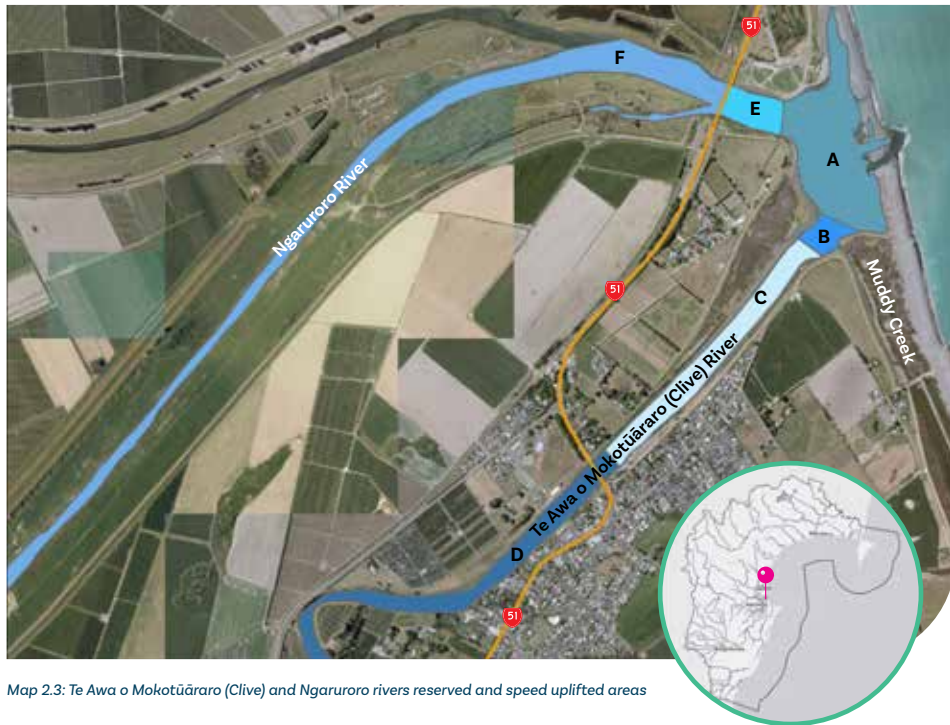
Map 2.2: Mohaka River speed uplifted area

## Conditions of use

- a. Excluding the designated areas in clause (b) below, the length of the Mohaka River extending from the Pakaututu Road Bridge to the sea is designated as a speed uplifted area pursuant to Bylaw 15.
- b. Parts of the Mohaka River designated as such in Map 2.2 are areas where motorised craft shall not exceed a proper speed of 5 knots between 16 October and 31 March, these areas are:
  - i. Mohaka River Farm; and
  - ii. Glenn Falls campsite; and
  - iii. Everett's Park.
- c. A speed uplifting does not exempt the person in charge of a vessel from complying with the provisions of Bylaw 27.

# Ngaruroro and Te Awa o Mokotūāraro

(formerly known as Clive River)



Map 2.3: Te Awa o Mokotūāraro (Clive) and Ngaruroro rivers reserved and speed uplifted areas

## Key

### **A - Non Restricted Area**

Available to all motorised craft. Have fun but play safe.

### **B - Safety Buffer Area**

'Passing through Area' only & covers the section of Te Awa o Mokotūāraro 50m upstream from Muddy Creek.

### **C - Regulated Area**

Motorised craft travel in an anti-clockwise direction, keeping the centre clear for non-motorised craft.

### **D - Rowing Area**

5 knot speed restriction for all motorised craft.

### **E - Passive Recreational Area**

Swimming, fishing, canoeing etc.

### **F - Shared Area**

5 knot speed restriction for all motorised craft during duckshooting and whitebaiting seasons only. Unrestricted at all other times.

## Conditions of use

**Parts of Te Awa o Mokotūāraro (formerly known as Clive River) and Ngaruroro River (as shown in Map 2.3) have been designated as follows:**

### Area A – Speed Uplifted Area

- a. Speed restrictions specified in Bylaw 27 do not apply from the confluence of the Ngaruroro River with Te Awa o Mokotūāraro (formerly known as Clive River), and from the point at which Muddy Creek enters Te Awa o Mokotūāraro to the sea.

### Area B – Safety Buffer Area

- b. Speed restrictions specified in Bylaw 27 do not apply to that part of Te Awa o Mokotūāraro extending from the point at which Muddy Creek enters Te Awa o Mokotūāraro to a line 50 metres upstream of that point. This part of the river is reserved for the passage of vessels between Areas A and C.

### Area C – Regulated Area

- c. For that part of Te Awa o Mokotūāraro extending from a line 50 metres upstream of the point at which Muddy Creek enters Te Awa o Mokotūāraro to 75 metres downstream of the SH51 bridge, speed restrictions specified in Bylaw 27 do not apply between the hours of:
  - 7:30 am and 5:00 pm on Monday.
  - 7:30 am and 8:00 pm Tuesday to Saturday.
  - 12:00 pm and 8:00 pm on Sunday.
- d. Motorised crafts must travel in an anti-clockwise direction, keeping the centre clear for non-motorised vessels.

### Area D – Rowing Area

- e. That part of Te Awa o Mokotūāraro upstream of the SH51 bridge and for a distance of 75 metres downstream of the bridge is reserved for use by non-motorised craft and associated support vessels (motorised or non-motorised).
- f. Unless otherwise provided for in (e) above, no person may propel or navigate a motorised craft at a proper speed exceeding 5 knots.

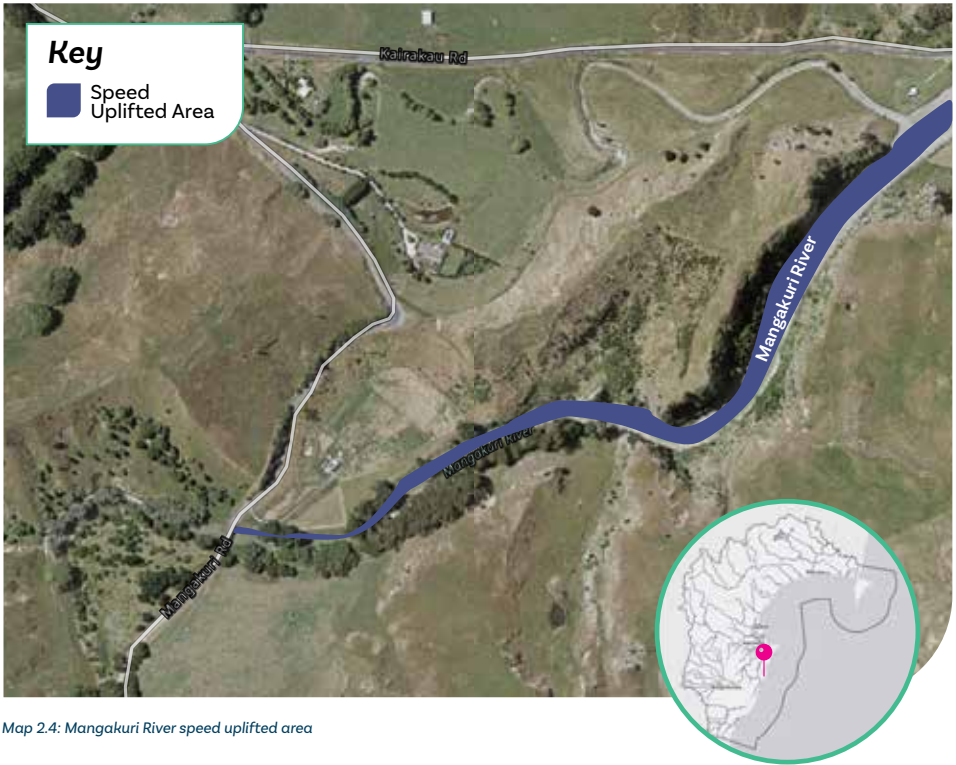
### Area E – Passive Recreational Area

- g. That part of the Ngaruroro River extending from its confluence with Te Awa o Mokotūāraro River to the SH51 bridge, is reserved for passive recreation.
- h. No person may propel or navigate a vessel in the reserved area at a proper speed exceeding 5 knots.

### Area F – Shared Area

- i. That part of the Ngaruroro River from the confluence of the Taruarau River to the SH 51 Bridge is reserved as a shared area.
- j. This is a speed uplifted area except that no person may propel or navigate a vessel at a proper speed exceeding 5 knots from 1 May to 30 June (duck shooting season) and 15 August to 30 November (white-baiting season) from the SH 51 bridge to the Pakowhai Road Bridge.

# Mangakuri River

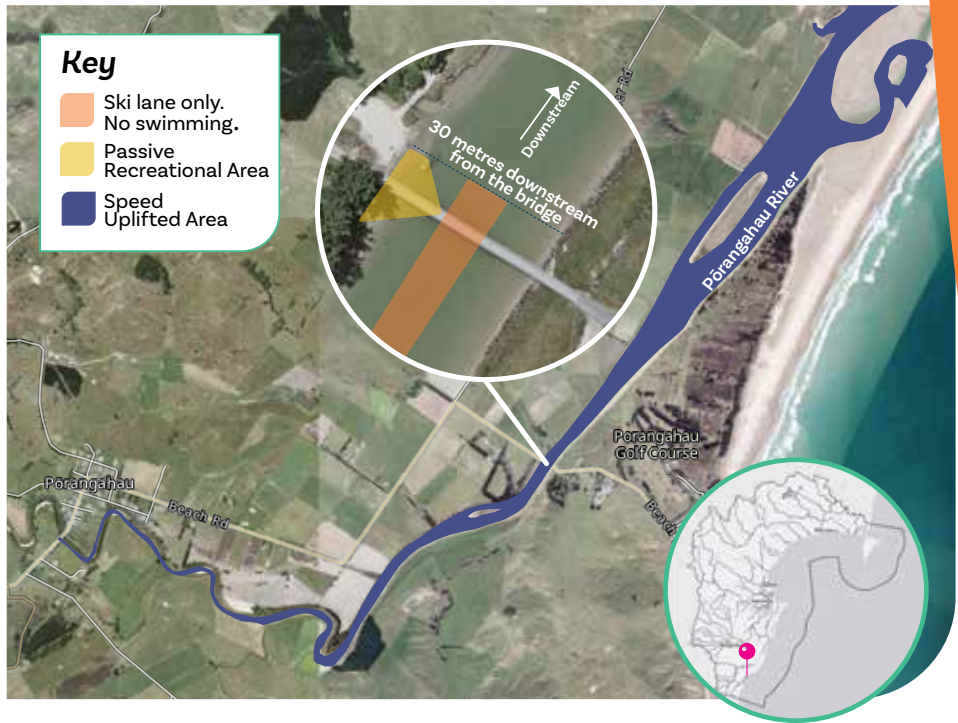


Map 2.4: Mangakuri River speed uplifted area

## Conditions of use

- a. The length of the Mangakuri River in Map 2.4 from the Mangakuri Road Bridge to the sea is designated as a speed uplifted area.
- b. A speed uplifting does not exempt the person in charge of a vessel from complying with the provisions of Bylaw 27.

# Pōrangahau River



Map 2.5: Pōrangahau River reserved areas and speed uplifted areas.

## Conditions of use

- a. The length of the Porangahau River in Map 2.5 from the Pōrangahau Stream Bridge to the sea, excluding the reserved areas in clause (b), is designated as a speed uplifted area.
- b. The area on the northern riverbank from 50 metres upstream to 30 metres downstream of the Beach Road bridge and in a straight line out to the second bridge pier is reserved for passive recreation as shown on Map 2.5.
- c. Vessels are prohibited from entering the passive recreational area unless authorised by the Harbourmaster.
- d. Water skiers towed by boat or personal watercraft must pass through the centre bridge span only and have due regard for other water users.
- e. Jet skiing is only permitted from 30 metres downstream of the Beach Road bridge to the sea as shown in Map 2.5.
- f. Vessels may only be launched from the shore 30 metres downstream of the Beach Road bridge or other areas outside of the passive recreational area.

# Boat access across Hawke's Bay

Name	Lat	Long	Type	Vehicle	Ownership	Access	Notes
Whangawehi	39°05.82' S	177° 56.95' E	Concrete	4WD	Public	Free	2 concrete ramps, public toilets
Mahia Boating and Fishing Club	39°05.23' S	177° 52.29' E	Deep Sand?	Tractor or 4WD	Public	Free	2 ramps in soft sand
Waikokopu Rd	39°04.33' S	177° 49.67' E	Sand	Tractor 4WD	Public	Free	1 ramp in soft sand
Wairoa Water Ski Club	39° 01.89' S	177° 24.77' E	Concrete		Public	Free	
Mohaka Coach Rd Bridge	39° 07.02' S	177° 10.82' E			Public	Free	
Waikare River DOC	39° 09.99' S	177° 04.82' E	Concrete		Public	Free	DOC Waikare River Recreation Reserve
H.B Sports Fishing Club	39° 28.86' S	176° 53.74' E	Concrete ramp	2-wheel drive	Private	\$15	NCC. This ramp is steeper than the sailing club so 4wd may be needed for heavier boats
Napier sailing Club	39° 29.10' S	176° 53.53' E	Concrete ramp	2-wheel drive	Private	\$20	NCC
Westshore ramp	39° 28.94' S	176° 53.36' E	Fine gravel	2-wheel drive	Public (NCC)	Free	Suitable for smaller boats and PWC's

Name	Lat	Long	Type	Vehicle	Ownership	Access	Notes
Clive Boat ramp	39° 34.83' S	176° 55.05' E	concrete and gravel	2-wheel drive	Public	Free	Public toilets. This ramp only has access to the river and not to the sea.
Clifton Motor Camp	39° 38.37' S	177° 00.40' E	Concrete	Tractor	Private	\$20	This is a very steep ramp, and regular users have floating trailers, for more information, visit <a href="https://www.clifton-marineclub.co.nz">https://www.clifton-marineclub.co.nz</a>
Waimarama Beach	39° 49.32' S	176° 59.77' E	Deep sand	Tractor	Private	\$10	Waimarama Marae
Kairakau Beach	39° 56.77' S	176° 55.68' E	Concrete and sand	4WD	Private	Free	Kairakau Marine Club has tractors for hire
Pouererere beach	40° 06.66' S	176° 52.31' E	Sand	4WD	Public	Free	Light boats can be launched with 2WD
Aramoana	40° 09.03' S	176° 50.78' E	Sand	4WD	Public	Free	Light boats can be launched with 2WD
Black Head	40° 10.17' S	176° 49.64' E	Sand	4WD	Public	Free	Light boats can be launched with 2WD
Porangahau river ramp	40° 17.94' S	176° 39.10' E	Dirt/concrete	2WD	Public	Free	The entrance to the river mouth changes often, especially after rough weather
Te Paerahi Beach	40° 18.42' S	176° 39.94' E	Sand	4WD	Public	Free	Light boats can be launched with 2WD

# Contact Directory

## Hawke's Bay Harbourmaster's Office

**Phone:** 06 835 9200

**Email:** [harbourmaster@hbrc.govt.nz](mailto:harbourmaster@hbrc.govt.nz)

**Website:** [www.hbrc.govt.nz/services/harbourmaster](http://www.hbrc.govt.nz/services/harbourmaster)

## Hawke's Bay Regional Council Pollution Response Team

**Phone:** 0800 108 838

**Email:** [PollutionResponseTeam@hbrc.govt.nz](mailto:PollutionResponseTeam@hbrc.govt.nz)

**Website:** [www.hbrc.govt.nz/services/pollution-and-waste](http://www.hbrc.govt.nz/services/pollution-and-waste)

## Napier City Council

**Phone:** 0800 462 7437

**Email:** [info@napier.govt.nz](mailto:info@napier.govt.nz)

**Website:** [www.napier.govt.nz](http://www.napier.govt.nz)

## Napier Port

**Phone:** 06 833 4440

**VHF:** Ch 12 – Harbour Radio

**Website:** [www.napierport.co.nz](http://www.napierport.co.nz)

## Coastguard Hawke's Bay

**Phone:** 06 834 1345/027 484 1161 (Duty Officer)

**Email:** [info@hawkesbaycoastguard.co.nz](mailto:info@hawkesbaycoastguard.co.nz)

**VHF:** Ch 1 – Trip Reports / Ch 62

**Website:** [www.hawkesbatcoastguard.co.nz](http://www.hawkesbatcoastguard.co.nz)

**Napier Sailing Club****Phone:** 06 835 3811**Email:** [manager@napiersailingclub.org.nz](mailto:manager@napiersailingclub.org.nz)**Website:** [www.napiersailingclub.org.nz](http://www.napiersailingclub.org.nz)**Hawke's Bay Sports Fishing Club****Phone:** 06 835 8911**Email:** [manager@hbsfc.co.nz](mailto:manager@hbsfc.co.nz)**Website:** [www.hbsfc.co.nz](http://www.hbsfc.co.nz)**Mahia Boating & Fishing Club****Phone:** 021 083 79364**Email:** [info@mahiafishingclub.com](mailto:info@mahiafishingclub.com)**Website:** [www.mahiafishingclub.com](http://www.mahiafishingclub.com)







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**HAWKES BAY**  
**REGIONAL COUNCIL**

TE KAUNIHERA Ā-ROHE O TE MATAU-A-MĀUI