

NEW ZEALAND'S OCEANS

CURRENTLY HAVE A NETWORK OF OVER

30 MARINE
RESERVES

WHICH PROTECT
7%
OF THE
TERRITORIAL
SEA.

NEW ZEALAND
HAS COMMITTED TO PROTECTING
AT **LEAST 10% OF ITS COMBINED**
COASTAL AND MARINE TERRITORY
(TERRITORIAL SEA PLUS EXCLUSIVE
ECONOMIC ZONE) **THROUGH A**
NETWORK OF MARINE PROTECTED
AREAS BY 2020.

NEW ZEALAND'S
EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC
ZONE IS THE **FOURTH**
LARGEST IN THE WORLD,

65%

OF IT IS TOO DEEP OR
IS CLOSED TO
COMMERCIAL FISHING.

DEPTH OF THE SEA
WITHIN NEW ZEALAND
CAN EXTEND TO

**10,000
METRES.**

TIDAL FORCES

AROUND NEW ZEALAND
INCLUDE AN ANTICLOCKWISE
INTERNAL TIDE, WHICH
MEANS THAT THE HIGH AND
LOW TIDES ARE OUT OF
PHASE ON DIFFERENT SIDES
OF THE TWO MAIN ISLANDS.

ALMOST 90%
OF NEW ZEALANDERS
LIVE WITHIN
50KM OF THE COASTLINE
AND OUR MARINE
ENVIRONMENT IS
14 TIMES LARGER THAN
OUR LAND AREA.

RELATIVE
GEOGRAPHIC
ISOLATION HAS
PROVIDED IT WITH
A CLEAN GREEN
ENVIRONMENT
WITH HIGH WATER
QUALITY.

BENTHIC PROTECTION

AREAS (BPAS) WERE IMPLEMENTED
AFTER NEW ZEALAND'S SEAFOOD INDUSTRY
PROPOSED THAT LARGE UNFISHED AREAS
SHOULD BE SET ASIDE TO PROTECT THEIR
UNIQUE BENTHIC BIODIVERSITY. THIS
INCLUDES FOR EXAMPLE, UNDERWATER
'SEAMOUNTS' SOME OF WHICH PROVIDE
HABITATS KNOWN TO BE RICH IN CORAL
AND SPONGES. BPAS COMPRISE OVER
1.2 MILLION KM² OF SEABED, AN AREA
EQUAL TO ABOUT 30% OF THE EEZ.

MARINE ENVIRONMENT

REFERS TO NEW ZEALAND'S TERRITORIAL
SEA (FROM THE SHORE OUT TO 12 NM)
AND EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE (FROM
12 NM FROM THE SHORE TO 200 NM
FROM THE SHORE). IT RANGES OVER 30°
OF LATITUDE FROM THE SUBTROPICAL
KERMADEC ISLANDS TO SOUTH OF THE
SUB-ANTARCTIC CAMPBELL ISLANDS.