YOU CAN HELP PROTECT OUR COASTAL WATERS FROM THE IMPACTS OF MARINE PESTS

New Zealand's marine life and coastal environment is under threat from introduced marine plants and animals. When they establish outside their native locations, some marine organisms can cause irreversible damage in their new environment.

Marine pests can affect the things you value by:

- » damaging your boat hull and paintwork and clogging pipes, motors or propellers;
- » increasing drag and therefore fuel costs;
- » impacting on fishing and marine farming;
- » forming unsightly populations in the areas you love.

YOU CAN HELP

Some introduced marine organisms can spread very quickly in a new and favourable environment, so it's important suspicious-looking sea life is assessed and identified quickly to give us the best opportunity at any control.

As someone who spends time around the sea, you are well placed to notice something out of the ordinary.

Report unusual marine plants and animals to our freephone 0800 80 99 66.

And remember

Keep your boat hull clean and antifouled to avoid spreading marine pests from location to location.

BE OUR BIOSECURITY EYES

As an island nation, New Zealand is vulnerable to the introduction of new marine life.

Marine pests can arrive here as fouling on vessel hulls (some two-thirds of introductions are thought to have arrived this way) and in ballast water. Research has so far identified some 280 introduced marine organisms in New Zealand waters.

The Ministry for Primary Industries has scientific surveillance programmes underway in New Zealand's busiest ports and marinas to detect new pests before they have a chance to spread, and enable realistic attempts at control.

But it's a huge job and we can't be everywhere around our vast coastline. You have a vital role to play in helping us find new and potentially damaging species before they set up home here.

IF YOU BELIEVE YOU HAVE FOUND SOMETHING UNUSUAL:

- » Carefully note its location.
- » Grab a sample if you can:
 - for seaweeds, liberally sprinkle with salt, leave overnight, then drain off any liquid and place in plastic bag;
 - for anything other than seaweed, place sample in a plastic bag and refrigerate;
- » Contact MPI as soon as possible on freephone 0800 80 99 66
- » For more detailed info on these pests go to www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/saltfreshwater/saltwater

New Zealand Government

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SIX INTERNATIONAL MARINE PESTS THAT COULD CAUSE SERIOUS PROBLEMS HERE

These pests are already established close to or in New Zealand and could flourish in our waters. If you think you have seen any of these, note the location, grab a sample if you can, and call us on **0800 80 99 66.**

ASTERIAS AMURENSIS – NORTHERN PACIFIC SEA STAR



LOOK OUT FOR: Five rays or arms with upturned tips. Yellow, orange or red with purple markings on top. These starfish can measure up to 50 cm across.

CARCINUS MAENAS – EUROPEAN SHORE CRAB



LOOK OUT FOR: Greenish body shell (sometimes with reddish/ orange tint) about 8 cm wide. Three spines between eyes. Five sharp spines behind each eye on side edge of body shell. Has no paddles on hind legs.

CAULERPA TAXIFOLIA – A MARINE AQUARIUM WEED



LOOK OUT FOR: Bright green seaweed with horizontal runners up to 9 metres. Fronds are flattened with a smooth distinct midrib.

ERIOCHEIR SINENSIS – CHINESE MITTEN CRAB



LOOK OUT FOR: White tipped hairy front claws and a deep notch between the eyes.

SABELLA SPALLANZANII – MEDITERRANEAN FANWORM



LOOK OUT FOR: A single spiral fan that is white and banded with orange/brown, in a parchment-like tube up to 40 cm tall. The fanworm is present in Lyttelton and Auckland. Let us know if you see it elsewhere.

POTOMOCORBULA AMURENSIS – ASIAN CLAM



LOOK OUT FOR: A dirty white, yellow or tan clam with very visible overbite (two shell halves different sizes), 2–3 cms across.