

## YOU CAN HELP PROTECT NEW ZEALAND'S WATERS FROM THE HARMFUL IMPACTS OF PEST MARINE ORGANISMS

New Zealand's coastal environment and its unique marine life are threatened by introduced marine plants and animals. Outside their home range, some marine organisms can cause irreversible damage in their new location, displacing native sea life, affecting fishing, taking over natural ecosystems and destroying the beauty of the coastal environment.

Over 300 introduced species have been recorded in New Zealand waters and it is estimated three-quarters of these arrived in biofouling – the dirty growth on the bottom of vessels – both commercial and recreational.



**For the sake of New Zealand's marine environment it is vital you arrive in New Zealand with a clean hull**

## BENEFITS OF HULL MAINTENANCE

- Boats perform better, faster and more safely.
- You save on fuel and maintenance costs.
- Resale values are maintained.
- Hulls last longer.
- You'll keep marine pests out of New Zealand, preserving the experience of cruising pristine waters.

Vessel operators who arrive in New Zealand with a clean hull will avoid the time and expense of an unscheduled haul out or slipping.



**MPI has full information on entry requirements if you're cruising to New Zealand at:**  
[www.biosecurity.govt.nz/enter/ships/yachts](http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/enter/ships/yachts)

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Ministry for Primary Industries  
Manatū Ahu Matua



# You know New Zealand's got some of the best cruising waters in the world



## Do your bit to keep it that way

# Don't bring pest hitchhikers to New Zealand on your boat

## WHAT IS BIOFOULING?

Biofouling refers to marine plants and animals that attach themselves to objects immersed in sea water – such as the hulls and ancillary equipment on yachts and launches.

It starts as primary fouling – a layer of slime that accumulates within days after immersion.

Secondary fouling is larger organisms such as weeds, barnacles and mussels that settle on the hull after the slime develops.

Recent introductions of two pest sea squirts (*Styela clava* and *Eudistoma elongatum*) and a pest fanworm are believed to have arrived on boat hulls. These will spread and impact on coastal resources without costly management measures.



A fouled yacht hull.



Eudistoma elongatum sea squirt on a beach in Northland

## WHAT YOU NEED TO DO

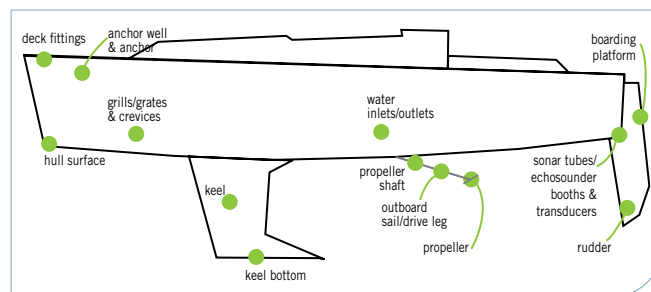
### Clean your hull

Before you leave your last port for New Zealand, check your hull, keel and hull fittings for any fouling growth. If necessary, slip or haul out and clean it.

Areas on your boat that can harbour pests and which require special attention are:

- the hull, keel and stabilizers
- water intakes and outlets
- propellers and shafts
- bow thrusters
- grates, rope guards
- rudders, rudder shafts and casings, rudder recesses
- anchors, anchor chains and anchor wells
- hull attachments such as anodes, transducers.

### Pay special attention to these areas



### Antifouling

Coatings should be in good condition and applied within one year of your arrival in New Zealand.

### Keep records

It is good practice to keep good records of your vessel's cleaning and antifouling history such as:

- where, when and by whom the work was done
- antifouling paint details
- receipts from marinas, haul-out facilities or chandlers.

These may be needed to assist MPI on your arrival to assess whether your boat is a biosecurity risk. If you do the work yourself, keep records of what was done, where and when in your vessel's logbook or journal.

## IN NEW ZEALAND...

### On your arrival

As part of border entry, on arrival at your first port of entry in New Zealand, the Biosecurity Inspector may inspect your boat hull for evidence of biofouling.

If you have a heavily fouled hull, you may be directed to an approved facility to have it cleaned at your expense.

### If you have not cleaned before arrival

If you could not clean before departing your last port, you should have your vessel cleaned as soon as possible after arrival in New Zealand. It is important to clean in facilities where waste water and debris are contained. The Biosecurity Inspector who clears you for entry will be able to guide you to the nearest such facilities. You may consider pre-booking such a clean if required, as facilities can be busy. For more information on marine services in New Zealand, visit [www.nzmarine.com](http://www.nzmarine.com)

### Do not beach or careen in New Zealand waters

You should not clean your hull by beaching or careening your boat. In-water cleaning could be used for removing primary fouling – a light slime layer – and is useful for ongoing maintenance of a clean hull. But once again, if you have fouling above this level you should only clean your vessel in facilities with waste containment.

