

Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.  
**SECTOR 10** — CHART INFORMATION



## SECTOR 10

### NEW ZEALAND—NORTH AND EAST COASTS OF NORTH ISLAND

**Plan.**—The descriptive sequence of this sector is from N to S. The narrative begins with a description of Three Kings Islands, a group lying about 30 miles WNW of Cape Maria Van Diemen, the NW tip of North Island. The account then continues from this NW extremity with a coastal description to East Cape. Lastly, the description continues SW from East Cape to Cape Palliser, the S tip of North Island. The W shore of North Island, from Cape Maria Van Diemen S to Cape Palliser, is described in Sector 11.

#### General Remarks

**10.1** The Dominion of New Zealand is comprised of three main islands, North Island, South Island, and Stewart Island. Additionally, the Chatham Islands, the Kermadec Islands, the Bounty Islands, the Antipodes Islands, Campbell Island, and the Auckland Islands are also part of New Zealand.

North Island is hilly and mountainous. Also, there are large areas of plains. Although North Island was formerly heavily forested, the density is being reduced.

Very few rivers in North Island are navigable due to their speed and the high relief of the country; mostly all are obstructed by bars at their entrances.

In North Island, mountains occupy 10 per cent of the total surface. Four volcanic peaks rise to heights greater than 2,000m, as follows:

1. Egmont—2,517m high.
2. Ruapehu—3,056m high.
3. Ngauruhoe—2,290m high.
4. Tongariro—1,968m high.

**Winds—Weather.**—On rare occasions, at about 30-year intervals, a tropical storm may cross the N end of New Zealand. More frequently, a heavy swell is encountered off the N coast produced by storms at some distance to the N. Local tornadoes occur occasionally over land, later appearing as waterspouts as they lead E over the sea.

Winds are variable in speed and direction over the whole of New Zealand. Periods of strong winds occur during all seasons. Sea breezes develop during clear summer days in the vicinity of North Island.

Rough seas are common at all times of the year, especially S of 40°. Swell is also a feature of the waters around New Zealand, with heavy swells occurring throughout the year on 10 to 15 per cent of occasions, and during the S winter, this figure increases to 30 to 40 per cent, especially over the ocean to the E.

**Ice.**—Both pack ice and icebergs may be found in the vicinity of New Zealand, although occurrences will be rare.

**Tides—Currents.**—On the coasts of New Zealand, the tides are semi-diurnal, with the greatest range occurring when the moon is at perigee. On the E side of North Island, tidal currents set N with a rising tide and S with a falling tide, except in Hauraki Gulf, where the directions are reversed.

The primary current in that section of the South Pacific Ocean that affects New Zealand is the East Southern Ocean

Current, between the parallels of 40°S and 60°S. North of 40°S, currents are light and variable.

The main currents in the vicinity of New Zealand are influenced by the winds and are therefore variable. There is some predominance of current in a NE direction off the W coasts of North Island and South Island; this current continues in a clockwise direction rounding North Cape of North Island, setting SE to **East Cape** (37°41'S., 178°33'E.). This flow continues as a S set along the E coast, about 55 miles, to the vicinity of Gable End Foreland. This circulation is reported to be more apparent in summer and in most parts never exceeds 2 knots, except N of North Island.

**Seismic Sea Wave Warning System.**—The signal to warn vessels in New Zealand harbors of the approach of seismic sea waves or tsunamis resulting from earthquakes in any part of the Pacific is a series of long blasts on sirens. In some harbors, vessels will be warned by the harbormaster. See Pub. 120, Sailing Directions (Planning Guide) Pacific Ocean and Southeast Asia for further information.

**Caution.**—Volcanic activity was reported (1992) centered in position 36°22'S, 177°57'E.

A voluntary code of shipping routes around the New Zealand coast, to reduce the potential for pollution of the marine environment, has been introduced. For further information, see Pub. 120, Sailing Directions (Planning Guide) Pacific Ocean and Southeast Asia.

#### The Three Kings Islands

**10.2** The **Three Kings Islands** (34°09'S., 172°06'E.), a wildlife sanctuary, is a cluster of uninhabited islands that lie about 32 miles NW of Cape Reinga, the NW tip of North Island. It has been reported that Three Kings Islands are radar conspicuous at a distance of 28 miles.

Great Island, the largest of the group, is 294m high, and is indented on its NW and SE sides, respectively, by Northwest Bay and Southeast Bay.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tidal currents between these islands attain rates of up to 3 knots and the races frequently give the appearance of shoal depths.

**Aspect.**—King Bank lies about 14 miles NE of Great Island and has a least depth of 28m. Tide rips show up on the NE side of the bank. King Bank is located at the SE termination of North Maria Ridge, which projects about 35 miles NW of Great Island and ends in Gobey Bank, with a depth of 244m.

Middlesex Bank, with a least depth of 90m, lies 21 miles NW of Great Island. Tide rips occur on the NE side of the bank, which is very steep. Middlesex Bank lies on the South Maria Ridge, which extends about 35 miles NW of from West Island. Three Kings Trough is located between North Maria Ridge and the South Maria Ridge.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage in either bay, in depths of 30 to 50m, sand and gravel, in fair weather. Additionally, there is an anchorage, with

smooth water during strong NE weather, on the SW side of Great Island, in depths of 30 to 50m, rock. The bottom between the different islands, and for a distance of 1 mile off them, is rock, coral, and patches of coral sand.

Farmer Rocks, 5m high, lie 0.5 mile E of the NE side of Great Island. A rocky patch, with a least depth of 2.4m, lies up to 0.2 mile E of the outer above-water rock off the SE tip of Great Island. A rock, with a depth of 6.9m, lies 0.2 mile WNW of Crater head, the NW tip of Great Island.

South West Island lies about 2.5 miles WSW of Great Island. Princes Islands extend about 2 miles W of South West Island to West Island, which is 176m high.

**Directions.**—Vessels from the W, bound for Auckland Harbor or a port on the E side of North Island, should identify Three Kings Islands, which may be passed on either side.

### Cape Maria Van Diemen to Hauraki Gulf

**10.3 Cape Maria Van Diemen** (34°29'S., 172°39'E.), the NW tip of North Island, appears as an island, and projects 88m high from a sandy isthmus. This cape has been reported to give good radar returns at up to 18 miles. Close NW of the cape is a double islet, named Motuopao, with no safe channel between. An abandoned prominent lighthouse stands on the islet.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tidal currents between Cape Maria Van Diemen and Middlesex Bank, 54 miles NW, attain rates of 1.5 to 4 knots. Races and overfalls are common between Cape Reinga and Pandora Bank. Between Burt Bank, 19 miles NW of Cape Maria Van Diemen and Middlesex Bank, the current sets SW from about 5 hours to 1 hour before HW at Westport, and NE from about 1 hour to 5 hours after HW at Westport. About 2 miles SW of Cape Maria Van Diemen, the current sets SE from about 6 hours to 2 hours before HW at Westport, and NW from about HW to 5 hours after HW at Westport.

**Cape Reinga** (34°25'S., 172°41'E.) lies 4 miles NNE of Cape Maria Van Diemen; the bight between the two being foul ground. Cape Reinga is reportedly radar conspicuous at 23 miles.

Columbia Bank, over which the sea continually breaks, lies 0.5 to 1.5 miles W of Cape Reinga.

Spirits Bay is entered between Cape Reinga and Hooper Point, and it is backed by a coast that is steep and cliffy with a sandy beach. A sandy islet, 9m high, lies 0.3 mile SSE of the W tip of Hooper Point. This islet is connected to the coast at its S end by a reef that dries.

Pananche Islet, a rock nearly 1m high that is continually breaking, lies 0.3 mile WSW of Hooper Point. Tidal currents set strongly between the rock and Hooper Point, causing eddies and swirls. There is a channel between the rock and the mainland with a depth of 12.8m.

The coast between Hooper Point and North Cape, about 9.5 miles E, is rocky, alternating with sandy bays. Its general aspect is that of steep cliffs undermined by the sea, and topped by scrub-covered tableland.

Tom Bowling Bay lies 6 miles E of Hooper Point, is backed by Waikuku Flat, a low neck of marshland and sand dunes. Waikuku Flat projects across to the E coast and joins the headland of North Cape to the mainland. Surville Cliffs forms the bold tip of North Cape.

**Tides—Currents.**—The flood current sets W, with the ebb setting E, along the shore between Cape Reinga and North Cape, attaining rates of 3 knots off Cape Reinga and 1 knot off North Cape.

**Anchorage.**—Spirits Bay affords good anchorage, as charted, with winds from the E to SW to S, in depths of 16.5 to 20.1m, about 1 to 1.5 miles offshore abreast the sandy beach. With like winds, there is good anchorage in Tom Bowling Bay, 0.5 to 0.7 miles offshore, in depths of 15 to 20m, sand.

**10.4 North Cape** (34°24'S., 173°02'E.), a bold, cliffy headland, is the NE tip of North Island. North Cape has a reddish appearance from the offing, and has been reported radar conspicuous at 20 miles. Murimotu, a small peaked islet, 93m high, lies close E of North Cape and is connected to it by a ledge of rocks. Foul ground projects 0.5 mile NE from the islet, and a rock, uncovered at LW, lies at its outer end. The N end of North Island is a peninsula, and from it a sandy neck, 7 miles wide, extends SE 30 miles. A range of white sand hills, 30 to 91m high, extends nearly the whole length of the neck.

The coast from North Cape trends south 6.2 miles to Ohao Point (Coal Point), a black water-worn bluff and the outer N entrance point to Parengarenga Harbor.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage may be found, in a depth of 21.9m, about 1 mile offshore off Waikuku Beach. This anchorage is sheltered from winds from the N through W to SSW; a swell setting in gives warning of the approach of E winds.

**Caution.**—North Cape should not be approached to within a distance of less than 1 mile.

**10.5 Parengarenga Harbor** (34°32'S., 173°01'E.) is a small harbor that can only be utilized by small vessels with local knowledge.

The inner N entrance point of Parengarenga Harbor is Ngamaru Point, which lies 1.2 miles SW of Ohao Point. Ngamaru Point is low, sandy, and hard to make out from seaward. The S inner entrance point lies about 0.5 mile S of Ngamaru Point and is formed by white sand hills. A shoal, with a depth of 1.2m, lies 1 mile ENE of Ngamaru Point.

Koteonepore Spit, which breaks, projects about 0.8 mile E from the S entrance point. The entrance channel to the harbor lies between this spit and Ngamaru Point; across its outer end is a bar that usually breaks with an E swell.

A shoal, with a depth of 1.2m, lies 1 mile ENE of Ngamaru Point.

The depths in the entrance are subject to unpredictable change and local knowledge is essential for entry.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage, in depths of 12.8 to 14.6m, about 0.3 mile SW of Ngatehe Point.

Great Exhibition Bay lies close S of the entrance to Parengarenga Harbor and is notable for a curving sandy beach that terminates at Paxton Point, about 11.5 miles SSE. Rawawa Beach projects about 1.2 miles SE from Paxton Point, and in Henderson Bay, NW of Grenville Point, 5.5 miles SE of Paxton Point, there is another sandy beach 2 miles long.

Simmonds Islands, comprised of two islets, lie about 0.5 mile N of Grenville Point. An islet lies about 0.2 mile further N. Grenville Point is steep and rises to 61m.

Rangaunu Bay is entered between Grenville Point and Cape Karikari, 12 miles E. General depths of 36.6 to 45.7m lie in the entrance of Rangaunu Bay; depths of 20m lie within 2 miles of the coast. A rocky patch, with a depth of 8.2m, lies 6.5 miles WNW of Cape Karikari.

**10.6 Southwest shore of Rangaunu Bay.**—The shore between Grenville Point and Perforated Point, 1 mile SSE, recedes to form a small bay with a sandy beach at its head. The cliffy coast then continues from Perforated Point, 1.2 miles SSE, to Farmer Point.

Houhora Bay is entered between Farmer Point and Stanley Point, 1 mile S. Mount Carmel, 235m high and lying 0.6 mile W of Stanley Point, is a prominent peak that is the highest in elevation on this coast.

**Houhora Harbor** (34°49'S., 173°09'E.) is entered 0.5 mile W of Perpendicular Point, which lies SW of Stanley Point. A sand spit, on which the sea breaks, projects about 0.5 mile ESE from the S entrance point. Tidal currents attain rates of 4 knots. Houhora Harbor should only be entered by vessels with local knowledge.

Within the narrow entrance, the channel winds through drying flats to the head of the harbor 5.5 miles NW. Pukenui is the S of the several towns that front the W shore of the harbor, where there is a wharf. The beaconed channel has a least depth of 1.8m over the bar, and 4.9m above the bar.

**Anchorage.**—Snug anchorage may be obtained by vessels with local knowledge in Houhora Bay, sheltered from winds from the N through W to S, in depths of 9.1 to 12.8m.

**Directions.**—Recent local knowledge is required for entry to Houhora Harbor. From a position about 0.4 mile S of Perpendicular Point, vessels entering Houhora Harbor head for Tokoroa Islet and Motuotuna Islet, in line bearing 304°. When abeam the mole on the N entrance point, vessels should maintain a mid-channel course passing SW of Tokoroa Islet. After crossing the bar, vessels follow the marked channel on the S and W shore of the harbor to Pukenui.

**10.7 Southeast shore of Rangaunu Bay.—Cape Karikari** (34°47'S., 173°24'E.) represents the E entrance point of Rangaunu Bay. The coast 1.2 miles SSW leads to Taumatara Point, the S entrance point of Whataru Bay. Above-water and sunken rocks project 0.2 mile N, 0.3 mile W, and 0.3 mile SW of Taumatara Point. Maraewhiti Point, from which drying rocks project 0.3 mile W, lies about 0.7 mile S of Taumatara Point, and is the N entrance point of Karikari Bay.

**Blackney Point** (34°52'S., 173°17'E.) lies 6 miles SW of Maraewhiti Point, and between them there is a sandy beach backed by sandy ridges covered with scrub and swampy ground.

Puheke is a prominent grass-covered flat-topped hill, 132m high, lying 2.5 miles E of Blackney Point.

## The Awanui River from North

**10.8** The Moturoa Islands are made up of four primary islands, together with several islets and rocks, all lying within 3 miles WNW of Cape Karikari. There are several deep channels within the group, and between them and Cape Karikari, but local knowledge is required to navigate them.

Staffa Rock, with a depth of 3.4m, lies about 3.5 miles W of Cape Karikari; the sea seldom breaks over this rock.

**Rangaunu Harbor** (34°52'S., 173°17'E.) is entered via the Awanui River, which flows into the harbor at the head of Rangaunu Bay. This port should not be entered without local knowledge.

The entrance channel to the harbor is between Motutara Rocks, which lie off Blackney Point, and Te Puke te Huri, a sandy spit that usually breaks and has depths of less than 5m. Depths in the channel vary from 6 to 10m, except for a 4.5m patch lying 1 mile SSW of Motutara Rocks.

Sheigis Rock, above-water, lies on a reef, which dries 2m and extends 0.3 mile W from the shore, about midway between Kotiatia Point and Wairakia Point, about 1.5 miles SSE. There is a depth of 4m, 0.2 mile S of the beacon, close SW of the leading line.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tidal currents set in the direction of the channels and attain rates of up to 3 knots off Kotiatia Point.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage, in a depth of 11m, about 0.3 mile NW of Scheigis Rock beacon.

**Directions.**—No vessel should attempt to enter this river without local knowledge. To enter the Rangaunu River, pass approximately 0.8 mile W of Motutara Rocks on a course of about 182°. This course leads midway between the spit that projects about 1.5 miles NW from Kotiatia Point and the E tip of Te Puke te Huri Spit, about 0.2 mile further NW, over a depth of about 6m. Course should be changed when the leading lights come into range bearing 137.7°, keeping them in line, passing between the lighted beacons in the entrance to about 0.2 mile SW of Sheigis Rock. There is a depth of 4.6m, 0.5 mile S of Sheigis Rock, and a depth of 3.3m, 0.5 mile SW of the same rocks on the range line. Lesser depths lie close to the track. When Scheigis Rock Beacon is in line with Kotiatia Point, bearing about 338°, the vessel should steer 186° to pass close E of Tohunga Lighted Beacon. From Tohunga Lighted Beacon, the channel leads generally SSW with a least depth of about 4.9m, decreasing to 1.1m NE of The Junction.

Extensive local knowledge is necessary to proceed past Tohunga Lighted Beacon.

**10.9 Cape Karikari** (34°47'S., 173°24'E.) is the E entrance point of Rangaunu Bay. Knuckle Point, the NW entrance of Doubtful Bay lies 5.5 miles SE of Cape Karikari.

Matai Bay lies midway between Cape Karikari and Knuckle Point and is bisected by a narrow peninsula into two inner bays, named Ohungahunga and Waikato Bays. Waikato Bay, the SE bay, is foul; the hills on its E side are remarkably red.

A rock, which is steep-to and is covered at HW, lies in the approach to Matai Bay, about 2.5 miles SE of Cape Karikari. A rock, which dries 2.3m, lies in the approaches to Whangatupere Bay, 0.9 mile NNW of Knuckle Point. A 5.6m shoal lies 1.9 miles S of Knuckle Point.

**Anchorage.**—There is an anchorage in Ohungahunga Bay, in a depth of 9.1m, sand. However, during NE winds this bay is considered to be unsafe as an anchorage.

Doubtless Bay is entered between Knuckle Point and Berghan Point, about 5.7 miles SE. Berghan Point is 170m high, steep-to on its E side, with a few scattered trees upon it. There is a flat-topped islet close off the point.

The N shore of Doubtless Bay, distinguished by its steep, rocky nature, is backed by the Rangiahia Range, 61 to 122m high, and covered with scrub, kiwi, and gorse.

**Anchorage.**—Good anchorage, sheltered from N winds, may be found in Doubtless Bay, about 5 miles SW of Knuckle Point, in a depth of 12.8m, sand and shell. Vessels approaching this anchorage pass 1.5 miles S of Knuckle Point and 0.7 mile N of the 6m rocky shoal.

**Caution.**—Albert Reef, which lies 2.2 miles WSW of Berghan Point, is comprised of a rock, 2m high, a rock, which dries 2.6m, and an 8m patch. All of the above dangers are steep-to.

Fair Way Reef, 3.7 miles WSW of Berghan Point, dries 2.6m. A navigable channel, which can be utilized by a vessel with local knowledge, lies between Albert and Fair Way Reefs and the E shore of Doubtless Bay. This channel is about 1 mile wide and has a least depth of about 13.7m. A rocky shoal, with a depth of 6m, lies 3 miles NW of Fair Way Reef. A shoal, with a depth of 9m, lies 1.5 miles WSW of Fair Way Reef.

**10.10 Mangonui Harbor** (34°59'S., 173°32'E.) (World Port Index No. 55010) is located in the SE part of Doubtless Bay, and is suitable only for small vessels with local knowledge; the port is primarily a fishing port. The town of Mangonui is situated on White Point, 0.7 mile SE of **Rangikapiti Head** (34°59'S., 173°31.5'E.)

An obstruction was reported (1987) to lie in the entrance, about 0.4 mile ESE of Rangikapiti Head.

**Tides—Currents.**—Tidal currents attain a rate of 1 knot in the entrance, but are stronger off the pier, where tide rips and overfalls may occur. With strong NW winds, a swell sets into the harbor.

**Depths—Limitations.**—From the harbor entrance, depths gradually decrease to 4 to 4.9m on the bar.

The wharf at Mangonui is L-shaped, with a berthing face having a length of 35m and depth alongside of 6.1m. General depths of 7.6 to 8.8m exist WNW of White Point, but shoals rapidly.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage in the fairway of the port, in depths of 5.5 to 9.2m, according to draft; it is advisable to moor.

In moderate weather, good anchorage may be found outside the harbor entrance, in 11 to 12.8m.

Vessels are cautioned not to anchor in the vicinity of the submarine cable laid across the entrance NW of White Point.

The coast ESE from Berghan Point to the W entrance of Whangaroa Bay, 7.5 miles ESE, is mostly bold and cliffy. Tekura Rocks lie close off the coast, about 1 mile SE of Berghan Point. Taemaro Bay lies about 0.7 mile S of these high rocks, but affords no shelter. The entrance to Motukahakaha Bay lies between Tutonu Point, located 3.2 miles ESE of Berghan Point, and a point 3.2 miles E of it.

**10.11 Whangaroa Bay** (34°59'S., 173°45'E.) is entered between Karau Point, which lies about 1.2 miles E of the E entrance point of Motukahakaha Bay, and a point 6 miles further ESE.

**Kawa Rock** (34°58'S., 173°43'E.), on the W side of Whangaroa Bay, is flat-topped and 2m high. Several rocks lie 0.2 mile NW of Kawa Rock.

**Taupo Bay** (34°59'S., 173°43'E.) is entered between a point about 0.5 mile S of Kawa Rock and False Head, about 1.2 miles SE. False Head is a prominent bluff headland.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage in Taupo Bay in W winds, in a depth of 9.1m, 0.3 mile offshore. Closer in the depths shoal rapidly. The bottom at this anchorage is mostly sand and fine gravel.

North Head, the W entrance point of Whangaroa Harbor, lies 1 mile ESE of False Head. South Head, the E entrance point, lies about 0.5 mile ESE of North Head.

**Caution.**—Frenchman Rock, 44m high, lies 3 miles ENE of South Head. A depth of 11.2m lies 0.3 mile NE of Frenchman Rock. Arrow Rocks, which lie 2 miles ENE of South Head, are surrounded by rocks which should be given a wide berth due to strong tidal currents in this vicinity.

Stephenson Island, 129m high, lies in the entrance to Whangaroa Bay. Cone Island lies off the NW side of Stephenson Island, and the narrow gap between is blocked by a reef that dries 2.5m, Kawhiti Reef, which dries 0.5m, lies 0.2 mile NW of the NW tip of Cone Island. Also, three rocks, 13 to 20m high, lie off the SW side of Stephenson Island. On the W side of the island are two bays blocked by rocks; off the E and NE sides, several rocks lie close offshore.

Huahine Shoal, with a depth of 11.7m, lies 3.5 miles NNE of the NW tip of Stephenson Island.

**Tides—Currents.**—Within Whangaroa Bay and off this part of the coast, the current sets W with the flood and E with the ebb. A section of this current runs SW through the channel between North Head and South Head into Whangaroa Harbor on the flood and NE on the ebb.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge can obtain good shelter from S winds anywhere between Stephenson Island and the coast, in depths of 16.5 to 20.1m. The bottom here is usually sand, stones, or broken shells.

Tauranga Bay, E of the entrance to Whangaroa harbor, offers safe anchorage for small vessels, in a depth of 7.5m. A reef, which dries 1.5m, lies on the E side of the approach, 0.2 mile WNW of Te Arina Point, the E entrance point.

**10.12 Whangaroa Harbor** (35°02'S., 173°44'E.) (World Port Index No. 55000) is a fishing and small craft harbor available to those vessels with local knowledge. The entrance to the harbor, at the S end of Whangaroa Bay between North Head and South Head, is through a narrow channel, 0.5 mile long, with high and steep-to sides.

**Tides—Currents.**—Tidal currents within the entrance attain rates of 1.5 to 2 knots, and in the harbor of 0.5 knot. In the main channel, N and S of Peach Island, eddies and irregular currents are not unusual.

**Depths—Limitations.**—The least depth in the 0.5 mile long channel is 16.2m, and within the entrance, depths are mostly irregular. A least depth of 7.8m can be carried as far as the wharf at Whangaroa, 2.5 miles within the entrance.

Whangaroa Wharf has a depth of 5m alongside its outer end, and has berths for two small vessels. This wharf extends NW from a point abreast the town of Whangaroa.

The shore immediately E of the entrance of Whangaroa Harbor is indented by Tauranga Bay. Tauranga Bay affords an-

chorage, in a depth of 7.5m, to those small vessels with local knowledge.

**Aspect.**—In the vicinity of the entrance to Whangaroa Harbor, the land is high; the coast is steep and cliffy. Around the harbor, except for the head, the land is high and steep. Deep fissures penetrate the shore and cubical masses of rock are stacked upon each other, particularly at the head of Pekapeka Bay. St. Peters and St. Pauls, two prominent cupola-shaped hills, are located on opposite sides of the harbor, about 2.5 miles within the entrance.

Peach Island, about 108m high, prominent and steep-to, lies 0.7 mile within the entrance.

**Anchorage.—Pekapeka Bay** (35°01'S., 173°45'E.) lies on the W side of the harbor close W of the entrance and affords the best anchorage. Two rocks, which almost cover at HW and are each marked by a beacon, lie in Pekapeka Bay. with deep water between. The E rock lies 0.5 mile W of the harbor entrance and the W rock 0.1 mile further WNW. A shoal bank, with a least depth of 5.9m at its outer end, projects 0.2 mile N from the S entrance of Pekapeka Bay. Between this bank and the above rocks there is a channel 150m wide with depths of at least 10m.

Vessels with local knowledge entering Pekapeka Bay pass about 100m S of the above two rocks and anchor, in a depth of 9.1m, about 0.2 mile W of them. This is a good anchorage out of the tidal currents and free from eddies. Additionally, there is anchorage E of the above two rocks, in depths of 12.8 to 14.6m, however, this anchorage is barely out of the tidal currents or swell which runs through the entrance with strong E winds.

Vessels with local knowledge can also find anchorage within one of the three bays on the E side of the harbor entrance, almost out of the tidal currents. A bar, with a depth of 6.2m, obstructs the entrance to the N bay N of Peach Island.

Secure anchorage was reported in N to NE gales, and also in SW gales, in a depth of 14.6m, sand and mud, about 0.6 mile SSW of Peach Island.

The head of Whangaroa Harbor, S of Red Islet, is shallow and mud flats dry about 0.5 mile offshore.

**10.13** East Bay lies about 3.2 miles NE of the entrance of Whangaroa Harbor. A rock, with a depth of less than 2m, lies in the center of the entrance of East Bay, 0.7 mile SE of Frenchman Rock.

**Flat Island** (34°59'S., 173°52'E.), 30m high and bare, lies about 2.5 miles E of Frenchman Rock. Although the N tip of Flat Island has the appearance of a shelving point, there is a depth of 31m about 0.2 mile off it. A depth of 19.3m lies about 0.5 mile N of Flat Island. Motuekaiti Island, 29m high, lies halfway between Flat Island and the shore.

**Opounui Point** (35°01'S., 173°53.5'E.), 74m high, is a rocky headland that lies about 2.2 miles SE of Flat Island. A rock, 1m high, lies 0.2 mile N of the point.

The coast SE from Opounui Point, about 1.5 miles to the N entrance of Matauri Bay, is generally bold and cliffy, and indented with some small sandy coves. The W portion of Matauri Bay is a beach on which there is generally surf.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage, in a depth of 4m, in Matauri Bay. Motuiwi Islet, steep,

flat-topped, and 51m high, lies 1.5 miles SE of the S end of Matauri Bay.

The Cavalli Islands are a group of islands which lie about 3.5 miles SE of Flat Island. The group is separated from the shore SW by Cavalli Passage, which is about 1 mile wide in places. The largest of the group is Motukawanui Island, which rises to a height of 177m.

**Anchorage.**—Small vessels with local knowledge can, in good weather, find anchorage in the sandy bay on the SW side of Motukawanui. Taheke Rock, with a depth of 8m, lies about 2 miles NE of the N tip of Motukawanui Island. Additionally, Motukawanui Island is bordered on its N and E sides, within a distance of 1.5 miles, by a group of high islets with several rocks among them. A light is shown from the E end of Nukutaunga Islet. Nukutaunga Islet lies 0.7 mile NE of the N tip of Motukawanui Island.

**10.14** Motukawaiti Island (Step Island), which lies about 1 mile S of Motukawanui Island, is steep, rocky, and prominent, its summit rising to about 115m. The islets of Piraunui and Kahangaro lie 0.7 mile and 0.2 mile W, respectively, of Motukawaiti Island. Between Motukawaiti Island and Motukawanui Island lies a group of islets and rocks making it impassable.

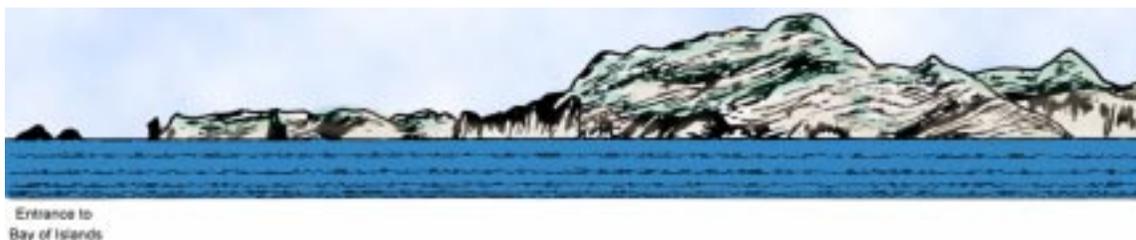
Cavalli Passage, which is only usable by small vessels with local knowledge, lies between Motukawanui Island and Motukawaiti Island on the E and the shore to the W. The narrowest section of this passage lies between the N entrance of Matauri Bay and a shoal, with a least depth of 2.3m, that projects W from Piraunui Islet, leaving a channel about 0.1 mile wide, with a depth of 6m. Mapunanui Reef, which dries and breaks in strong NW to NE winds, lies in the center of Cavalli Passage, 0.7 mile N of the N entrance point of Matauri Bay.

**Takou Bay** (35°05'S., 173°57'E.) is entered between Motuini and Rocky Point, 8 miles SE. This bay affords no shelter. Foul ground projects 0.4 mile offshore in the vicinity of Rocky Point. Lion Rock, which from sea has the appearance of a lion resting, is 50m high and lies near the outer edge of foul ground, 1 mile WNW of Rocky Point. From Rocky Point to Cape Wiwiki, 3.5 miles SE, the shore is cliffy and steep-to with many small foul coves indenting the coast.

## The Bay of Islands

**10.15** The Bay of Islands is entered between Cape Wiwiki and Cape Brett (35°10'S., 174°20'E.), about 10 miles E. The W part of the Bay of Islands is indented by Te Puna inlet and Kerikeri inlet. A peninsula projects about 3.5 miles NW from the S shore of the bay, on the W side of which is Port Russell, the main anchorage. Vessels with local knowledge and moderate draft can obtain anchorage in the E part of the bay among the many islands, together with the peninsula extending off the SE shore. The Bay of Islands area is frequently used for visits by large cruise vessels during the southern hemisphere summer. These vessels anchor in the shelter of the inner Bay of Islands and run passengers ashore using tenders to Russell Wharf, Paihia Wharf, or Waitangi Wharf. There are four anchorages located in the inner Bay of Islands.

**Winds—Weather.**—The land breeze is reported to be strong at times. Strong E and NE winds in front of a depression are reported to raise a sea which breaks heavily over Brampton



**Mataka bearing 195°, distant about 5 miles**

Bank, especially during the ebb with heavy freshets from the river.

**Tides—Currents.**—For the most part, tidal currents within the Bay of Islands are weak, with the exception of the narrow entrances to rivers where their rate is 1 to 2.5 knots. Vessels heading up the coast often experience a set offshore between Cape Brett and North Cape.

**Pilotage.**—See the port description for Opau in paragraph 10.23 for details on pilotage. Northland Regional Council, the Harbor Authority for the Bay of Islands, provides the pilot service and can be reached, as follows:

1. Telephone: 9-438-4639
2. E-mail: iann@nrc.govt.nz

**10.16 West side of the Bay of Islands.—Cape Wiwiki** (35°09'S., 174°08'E.) is a bold, steep promontory that rises at Mataka, 0.7 mile SW, to a height of 257m. Mataka is a dark-colored hill that rises abruptly on its N and E sides; the S slope being grassy nearly to the summit.

Harakeke Island, 91m high, is high and rugged, being almost connected to the cape W by rocks and islets. Two rocks, 30m and 1m high, respectively, lie 0.2 to 0.3 mile NNE of its E tip.

Tikitiki Islet (Ninepin Islet), 42m high, is a black pinnacle rock which lies about 0.5 mile ENE of the E tip of Harakeke Island. The passage between the rocks off Harakeke Island and Tikitiki Islet is about 0.2 mile wide with depths of 19.4m. A rock, 0.9m high, lies 150m SSW of Tikitiki Islet.

Howe Point lies 1 mile S of Cape Wiwiki; midway between them is a round-topped cliffy peninsula, 55m high, that is connected to the shore by a low neck.

Moturoa Island, 77m high, lies about 2.5 miles SW of Howe Point. The common approach to either Te Puna Inlet or Kerikeri Inlet is between Howe Point and the E tip of Moturoa Island. The W tip of Moturoa Island is separated from the shore, 0.2 mile W, by Kent Passage, with a depth of 2.4m, which is used by small vessels with local knowledge.

Black Rocks, off the eastern end of Moturoa Island, are a group of black, smooth, flat-topped rocks, and are 7 to 17m high; a rock, which dries 1.5m, lies 0.1 mile E of the group.

A rock, 0.6m high, lies on the N side of the approach, 0.3 mile SW of Howe Point. A shoal, with a depth of about 5.2m, lies between the rock and the point. Onslow Rock, with a depth of 5.2m, lies 0.7 mile S of Howe Point.

**Rangihoua Bay** (35°11'S., 174°06'E.) is entered about 1.5 miles W of Howe Point.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage between the E entrance point of Rangihoua Bay and the E entrance point of Wairoa Bay, 0.7 mile WSW, in depths of 9 to 11m, sand, open to E winds. A cone-shaped islet, 27m high, lies about 0.7 mile SE of the E entrance point of Wairoa Bay. A rock, which dries, lies halfway between the islet and the point.

**10.17 The Te Pahi Islands** (35°11'S., 174°05'E.) is a group comprised of four islands, ranging from 36 to 47m high. These islands lie on a shallow flat along with several rocks. Poraenui Point, 0.5 mile S of the W entrance of Wairoa Bay, is the S tip of an isthmus with an isolated hummock on it, 85m high.

The Brothers, two rocks, lie at the inner part of the approach to Te Puna and Kerikeri Inlets. The N rock, marked by a beacon, dries 1.2m, and lies 0.2 mile SSW of Poraenui Point, The S rock, which dries 0.3m, lies 0.1 mile further SSW. A 4.9m rocky patch lies 100m N of the N rock. Slains Castle, a rock, lies 0.2 mile W of The Brothers, and has a depth of 2.1m.

Kerikeri Inlet is entered between Tareha Point and Days Point, about 1.5 miles SE. The entrance to this inlet is encumbered by Motupapa (Cocked Hat) Island, which is low and stony. A rocky shoal, with a least depth of 4.6m, projects 0.1 mile E from the E tip of Motupapa. The entrance to the inlet, which requires local knowledge for use, lies N of Motupapa Island, as the area S of Motupapa is encumbered by extensive flats and stony patches.

The Bay of Islands—Anchorages				
Anchorage Number	Latitude	Longitude	Charted depth	Maximum draft
1	35°15.28'S	174°06.27'E	11.8m	9.44m
2	35°15.09'S	174°05.87'E	12.0m	9.60m
3	35°15.76'S	174°06.62'E	10.0m	8.00m

The Bay of Islands—Anchorages				
Anchorage Number	Latitude	Longitude	Charted depth	Maximum draft
4	35°16.90'S	174°06.75'E	12.0m	5.50m

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge obtain anchorage, in a depth of 9.1m, mud, about 0.7 mile W of Motupapa Island. Also, anchorage, in a depth of 12.8m, may be found in the bay on the W side of Days Point.

**Te Puna Inlet** (35°12'S., 174°03'E.) is entered between Poraenui Point and Tareha Point, 1 mile W.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge will find Te Puna Inlet to be a spacious, well-sheltered anchorage, with depths of 9 to 11m for 1 mile within the entrance where it shoals to 7.3m. Additionally, vessels with local knowledge can anchor, in a depth of 3.7m, within one of the two bays lying 1.5 and 2 miles NW, respectively, of Tareha Point.

**Caution.**—A dangerous submerged rock has been reported (1991) to lie about 0.2 mile S of Tareha Point.

**10.18 East side of the Bay of Islands.—Cape Brett** (35°10'S., 174°20'E.) is shaped by Otuwanga Island, 127m high, which is separated from the mainland by a narrow boat passage. From the cape, the land rises in a series of ridges to Cape Brett Mountain, bush-covered and 361m high, which is the highest land in the vicinity. The coast 5 miles SW from Cape Brett is mostly steep, cliffy, and pocked.

Piercy Island (Motukokako Island), lying about 0.4 mile NNE of Cape Brett, is a sheer island, 148m high, which is perforated by a hole that is open on ESE and WNW bearings. Tiheru Island, 42m high, lies close off the S tip of Piercy Island. A rocky shoal, with a depth of 7.9m, lies 0.1 mile WNW of the NW tip of Cape Brett.

Bird Rock (Mahenotapuku) lies about 1.7 miles W of Piercy Island and is generally black, except in summer, when it is colored white by bird guano. This rock is 11m high and mostly steep-to on all sides except the NW, off which is a rocky patch with a depth of 13.1m.

Motutara Rock, a double rock 7m high, lies about 2 miles SW of Cape Brett. A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies 0.2 mile SSE of Motutara. Between this and Motutara Rock is a channel with a depth of 20m.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge can find anchorage in the S shore of the inlet within one of the deep bays and creeks. Te Rawhiti Inlet itself affords good sheltered anchorage for vessels with local knowledge, in depths of 11 to 16.5m, good holding ground, however, the entrances to this inlet have considerably less water.

The Richards Peninsula, 65m high and grassy, is located about 2 miles SW of the entrance of Deep Water Cove. Steep rocky islets lie off each of the Richards Peninsula's three rugged sides. A rock, which dries 1.8m, lies 0.2 mile E of the N islet off the Richards Peninsula. A rock, 1.2m high, lies 0.1 mile N of the W islet off the Richards Peninsula. Foul ground projects about 0.2 mile N and SW of this rock.

**10.19 Te Rawhiti Inlet** (35°14'S., 174°12'E.) is a body of water which lies about 7 miles SW of Cape Brett and is enclosed and fronted by six islands and the mainland.

Urupukapuka Island, 109m high, is the largest and E of the six islands fronting Te Rawhiti Inlet. Its E tip lies 0.4 mile W of **Te Hue Point** (35°13.5'S., 174°15'E.), from which it is separated by Albert Channel.

Hope Reef lies 0.4 mile N of the E tip of Urupukapuka Island; the sea breaks upon it in moderate weather. A 4.3m shoal patch and a 2.7m shoal patch lie 0.4 mile NE and 40m E, respectively, of the E tip of the island.

Te Ao Island, 18m high, lies 0.2 mile E of the S tip of Urupukapuka Island. A bank, with depths of less than 5.5m, projects 0.5 mile SSW of Te Ao Island.

Paramena Reef, marked by a lighted beacon, lies about 0.7 mile SW of the SW tip of Urupukapuka Island.

**Waewaetorea Island** (35°12'S., 174°13'E.), 83m high, and Okahu Island, 73m high, both lie within 1 mile NW of the NW tip of Urupukapuka Island.

**Red Head** (35°12'S., 174°12'E.), surmounted by a beacon, is a conspicuous, steep, red cliff, 77m high, lying on the NW end of Okahu Island. Two rocks, 1m high, lie close together 0.2 mile WNW of Red Head.

Te Nunuhe Rock, awash, lies about 0.6 mile NW of Red Head. All of the rocks and the islets off Red Head are covered by the red sector of Fraser Rock Light.

Motukiekie Island, 81m high, lies about 0.7 mile W of the NW tip of Urupukapuka Island. Moturua Island, 98m high, lies SW of Motukiekie Island, from which it is separated by a shallow flat. Pakatahi Island, 14m high, lies near the tip of a reef that projects 0.3 mile SE from the SE side of Moturua Island.

**10.20 Motuarohia Island** (35°14'S., 174°10'E.), 81m high, is a wildlife sanctuary that lies with its E tip 1 mile W of the S tip of Moturua Island. A spit, with depths of less than 4.6m, coral and shell, projects 0.3 mile S from the S side of Motuarohia Island.

Oturori Rock (Capstan Rock), a coral pinnacle which dries, lies about 1.7 miles WSW of the E tip of Motuarohia Island.

**Anchorage.**—Renown Anchorage is situated between Motuarohia Island and **Tapeka Point** (35°15'S., 174°07'E.). This anchorage, which requires local knowledge, has depths of 23.8 to 25.6m, fine sand, gravel, and shell and is sheltered from all but N or NE winds. Additionally, this is the best anchorage for large vessels.

Vessels with local knowledge find anchorage, in a depth of 6.9m, 0.5 mile within the entrance of Parekura Bay. Parekura Bay lies between **Wairiki Point** (35°15'S., 174°14'E.) and a point about 0.4 mile SW. Also, Waipiro Bay, a cove on the W side of Parekura Bay, affords good anchorage, in a depth of 4.6m.

Motukauri, 39m high, lies on a reef projecting 0.3 mile W from the W tip of the Orokawa Peninsula, 2.2 miles W of the W entrance of Parekura Bay.

Manawaora Bay is entered between the W tip of the Orokawa Peninsula and Tarawatangata Point, 1 mile SSW. A bank projects 0.6 mile W from Motukauri Island, which lies in the entrance to Manawaora Bay.

**Anchorage.**—Orokawa Bay lies between the S tip of the Orokawa Peninsula and a point 0.5 mile ESE. Vessels with local knowledge can obtain good anchorage here, in a depth of 5.8m.

**10.21 Te Rawhiti Inlet—Entrance Channels.**—Albert Channel is the E entrance into Te Rawhiti Inlet, between Urupukapuka Island and the Richards Peninsula. The channel is mostly used by small vessels with local knowledge, as the ground is foul. There are shoal patches in the entrance and a heavy swell frequently sets in.

Another passage to the inlet leads between Urupukapuka Island and the islands NW, and Motukiekie Island SW. This channel has a navigable width of 0.3 mile over the bar between Poroporo Island and the rocks SE of Motukiekie Island in depths of about 5.2m. Within Te Rawhiti Inlet, close S of the bar, depths increase to 12.8m.

**Directions.**—Vessels with local knowledge approaching the channel between Urupukapuka and the islands NW from the NW, should proceed in mid-channel between the islands, with the islet close W of Poroporo Island bearing 144°, to pass 0.1 mile NE of the easternmost of the flat rocks off the SE tip of Motukiekie Island. When the SE end of Motukiekie Island bears 285°, steer 195° across the bar. When in depth of 12.8m, vessels should head for the anchorage (see above), avoiding the shoal and Paramena Reef, S of Poroporo Island.

Vessels with local knowledge utilizing the passage between Motuarohia Island and Moturua Island should enter by heading for the left tangent of Tokatokahau Point, bearing 134°, and pass 0.1 mile SW of the drying rock off the SW side of Moturua Island. When the S tip of Moturua Island bears 044°, head for the anchorage.

Vessels with local knowledge entering the W entrance to Te Rawhiti Inlet head for **Te Uwhi** (35°16'S., 174°11'E.), bearing 125°, passing about 0.5 mile NE of Oturori (Capstan Rock). When Tokatokahau Point bears 091°, with Te Korowhiti Rock just open N of it, vessels should alter course E and head for it. This course leads close S of the shore bank that projects from the S side of Motuarohia Island. When the right tangent of the islet close E of Motuarohia Island bears 028°, a vessel should change course ENE and head for the E end of Poroporo Island, bearing 073°, and anchor SE of Moturua Island.

**10.22 Port Russell** (35°16'S., 174°07'E.) is entered W of Tapeka Point, and leads between it and Brampton Bank. Within the approaches to Port Russell there are depths of 10 to 20m, and of 7 to 11m in the anchorages. The port, which requires local knowledge for entry, projects about 2.5 miles SSE to Veronica Channel, which leads to Opuā.

Manawaora, a low, shelving projection of rocky and swampy ground, lies about 2 miles W of Tapeka Point.

Brampton Bank, with depths of less than 5m, projects about 1 mile E of Manawaora. The bank breaks in moderate swells.

A prominent flagstaff, 45m high, with a monument 0.1 mile WSW, lies about 1.5 miles S of the N tip of Manawaora.

The Waitangi River is entered between a point about 1.7 miles S of the N tip of Manawaora and **Ti Point** (35°16'S., 174°05'E.), 0.1 mile SW. A directional light leads through the entrance to Port Russell, between Brampton Bank and Fraser Rock.

Kororareka Bay, located on the E shore, is entered between **Kororaeka Point** (35°16'S., 174°07'E.) and a point about 0.6 mile SE. The town of Russell is situated on the E side of this bay. Flagstaff Hill, 98m high, with a prominent flagstaff 0.1 mile NW of the summit, is located 0.4 mile ENE of Kororaeka Point.

**Anchorage.**—The best anchorage for vessels with local knowledge is in Renown Anchorage. However, with NE winds, vessels may anchor in the quarantine anchorage, about 0.5 mile W of Tapeka Point and Kororaeka Point, and clear of the fairway.

Anchorage is prohibited due to the presence of submarine cables which lie in an area that extends SW from Russell to the opposite shore.

Veronica Channel, which commences about 1.2 miles SW of Russell, leads to Opuā through a channel, about 0.1 mile wide, with depths of 10.6 to 22m. The least available depth over the extensive bar N of Veronica Channel should be obtained from Northland Port Corporation (NZ) Ltd. The channel through the bar is no longer maintained by dredging. In 2003, the channel had a controlling depth of 5.7m.

### Opua (35°19'S., 174°07'E.)

World Port Index No. 55030

**10.23 Opua** is situated at the SE termination of Veronica Channel. Opua Wharf is primarily used for small charter operations and local fishing vessels.

### Tides—Currents

Tidal currents of 2 to 3 knots may be experienced in Veronica Channel and off Opua Wharf. The flood current sets off the wharf; the ebb current sets on the wharf.

### Depths—Limitations

Opua Wharf is 214m long and can accommodate vessels, on its E side, up to 198m long and a draft 8.5m; the W side can accommodate vessels up to 76m long and a draft of 2.5m. Docking or undocking at Opua can be carried out at all hours. Vessels that arrive on the flood are generally berthed bow out. Vessels berthed bow in are subject to draft limitations and undocked only on the flood. The maximum permissible draft in the approach to Opua Wharf is 8.5m at HW and 6.4m at LW.

Location	Controlling depth	Nature of bottom
Entrance to port	4.6m	
Shell dredged channel	7.0m	Sand and shell.

Location	Controlling depth	Nature of bottom
Outside anchorage	14.6m	Coral and shell.
Approach to berth	11.3m	Mud and shell.

### Pilotage

Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels over 100 grt S of a line from Tapeka Point to Black Rocks. Vessels should send their ETA 24 hours in advance. Immediately before arriving at Opuia Wharf, vessels should contact Harbor Control on VHF channel 16 or 63 to receive berthing instructions.

The pilot boards 1 mile N of Fraser Rock Light. In bad weather, the pilot boards W of the conspicuous flagstaff close N of Russell.



Opuia

### Anchorage

Vessels with local knowledge can obtain restricted anchorage off Opuia Wharf. However, the bottom is reported rocky and the holding ground poor.

Anchorage is prohibited in the vicinity of the submarine cables that cross the channel about 0.2 mile NW of the head of the wharf.

### Directions

**The Bay of Islands—Approaches to Opuia.**—Vessels approaching the Bay of Islands from the S of Cape Brett, with local knowledge, should round Piercy Island at a distance of about 0.5 mile. Course should then be shaped to pass 0.2 mile N of Bird Rock and 1 mile N of Te Nunuhe Rock. When Motukiekie Island is well open W of the 26m high islet, close SW of Okahu Island, Te Nunuhe Rock will be passed.

Vessels entering the Bay of Islands along its W shore should keep in mind that **Howe Point** (35°10'S., 174°07'E.) can be approached fairly closely, but the shoal, 0.3 mile SW, must be avoided. A good mark to remain in mid-channel, between

Howe Point and Onslow Rock, is to keep the S islet of the Te Pahi Islands in line with the hummock on Poraenui Point, bearing about 251°, keeping that course until Howe Point is in line with Tikitiki Island astern, when course should be shaped SW.

**Te Puna Inlet.**—Vessels with local knowledge pass between Poraenui Point and The Brothers, passing about 100m off the point in a depth of 9.1m, and then head to pass 0.1 mile off Tareha Point. Alternately, vessels can proceed via the channel between Slains Castle Rock and Tareha Point, passing about 0.1 mile S to The Brothers and then steering 284° for the high rocky islet (Ti Korangi Islet), 0.3 mile SW of Tareha Point. This course leads midway between the shoal extending from Motupapa and Slains Castles Rock; when Tareha Point bears 334°, course should be changed to 353°.

**Port Russell.**—Vessels with local knowledge entering Port Russell should, when about 1.5 miles N of Fraser Rock Light, change course to make the Waitangi River directional light, and when about 1 mile SW of Fraser Rock Light, course should be changed to make Veronica Channel, the Waitangi River, or Kororareka Bay anchorage. Vessels heading to Opuia should pass between the lighted beacons that mark the dredged channel in the approaches to Veronica Channel, remaining on the 172.5° range line until 0.5 mile NW of **Okiato Point** (35°18.4'S., 174°07'E.), and then change course SE on the range lights SE of Opuia Wharf, in line bearing 136.2°, which leads to the wharf.

**10.24 Te Roa Bay** (35°14'S., 174°19'E.) is entered about 3.5 miles SW of Cape Brett, and the coast between is cliffy, indented, and rises steeply to bush-covered hills.

Motukorari Rock, 6.1m high, lies 0.2 mile SE of the N entrance point of Te Roa Bay. The S entrance of Te Roa Bay is made up by the E tip of a thin, steep isthmus, 113m high, which separates the bay from Whangamumu Harbor. Vessels with local knowledge can find anchorage in the center of Te Roa Bay, during W winds, in depths of 18.3 to 25.6m, fine sand and shell. Motukumara Rock, 65m high, lies close E of the S entrance point of the bay.

**Whangamumu Harbor** (35°15'S., 174°18'E.) is entered between the S entrance of Te Roa Bay and the NW tip of the Whangamumu Peninsula, which is high and grassy. Flat Rock, 23m high, lies about 0.1 mile SE of the N entrance to Whangamumu Harbor, and between them lie several other islets and dangers. A 12m rocky patch lies about 0.3 mile S of Flat Rock.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge can find safe anchorage within a small basin whose entrance lies about 0.5 mile SW of Flat Rock. This anchorage, in depths of 5.5 to 9.1m, is sheltered from all but strong NE winds. The shore bank projects about 0.2 mile from the beach at the W end of the basin, and it has depths of less than 5m. Also, there is an abandoned whaling station and ruined pier on the N shore of the basin.

**Caution.**—An area in which explosives are dumped lies about 40 miles NE of Cape Brett.

**Home Point** (35°19'S., 174°23'E.), red, steep, and flat-topped, represents the E tip of a peninsula, 140m high, that is connected to the shore by a low neck of marshy ground. Bland



Entrance to Whangaruru Harbor, bearing about 240°

Bay lies about 1.2 miles S of Home Point; it is useless as an anchorage and should not be entered.

**Danger Rock** (35°21'S., 174°24'E.) lies about 1.7 miles SE of Home Point and is a 6.1m high, black, pinnacle rock. This rock is mostly steep-to, but for a rock close SW of it; there are depths of 51m 0.3 mile E of Danger Rock.

**10.25 Whangaruru Harbor** (35°24'S., 174°22'E.) (World Port Index No. 55040) is well-sheltered, easy of access, and can accommodate vessels of moderate draft. The entrance to this harbor lies between **Cape Home** (35°23'S., 174°23'E.) and a point 1.2 miles SW.

Pah Hill, 49m high, lies on low land that separates Whangaruru Harbor from Bland Bay, and it is flat-topped and terraced. Vessels will find Pah Hill to be a good mark to steer for when anchoring.

Bland Rocks, 24m high, lie 0.3 mile off the S entrance point of Whangaruru Harbor to which they are connected to by sunken reefs. A bank, with a depth of 4.6m at its E tip, projects 0.1 mile NE from Bland Rocks.

Rugged Point, 18m high and rugged, is located about 0.5 mile NW of Bland Rocks. A rocky islet, 12m high, lies 0.5 mile NW of Rugged Point. This islet is connected to shore by a ledge which dries.

Motukowhai Islet is comprised of two islets, 18 and 15m high, with bushes on its summit, lying 1.2 miles NNW of Rugged Point. This double islet, connected to shore at low water, is a good mark to head for when entering Whangaruru Harbor.

Orapa Rock, with a least depth of 0.6m, lies 0.2 mile N of the Motukowhai Islets. Hongaio Rock, awash, lies about 0.5 mile NE of Orapa Rock.

Henry Island, 37m high, lies in the entrance to Whangaruru Harbor about 0.6 mile S of Cape Home. This island and the reef projecting S from it, provides shelter to the harbor from E winds.

**Tides—Currents.**—Currents attain rates of 0.5 knot in the narrowest part of the entrance; currents in the anchorage are barely discernible.

**Directions.**—Vessels possessing local knowledge pass N or S of Henry Island; the S passage is much preferred by large vessels approaching the outer anchorage. The passage N of Henry Island is about 0.2 mile wide, with a least depth of 8.5m in the fairway; the bottom is rocky and uneven.

To utilize the passage S of Henry Island, vessels should steer to pass 0.3 mile S of the reefs S of Henry Island, where there is a depth of 13.8m, and head for Motukowhai Islet, bearing 322°,

and anchor, in a depth of about 11m, about 0.3 mile E of Rugged Point. A more sheltered anchorage, in a depth of about 6.4m, lies about 1 mile above Rugged Point, E of Motukowhai Island. The channel to this particular anchorage has a depth of 6.1m and is only 0.1 mile wide. Vessel with a draft of more than 4.3 draft are to pass at least 0.2 mile NE of Bland Rocks and steer for the gap on Motukowhai Islet on a 329° bearing until the rocky islet, lying 0.5 mile NW of Rugged Point, bears 182°, when the vessel should keep the islet, astern, on that bearing or steer for Pah Hill, bearing 002°, and anchor E of Motukowhai Islet.

**10.26 Mimiwhangata Bay** (35°27'S., 174°25'E.), located in the SE part of Whangaruru Harbor, it is entered between Paparahi Point and a point 1 mile E. A spit, with a depth of 6.4m over its outer end, projects about 0.5 mile NW from Paparahi Point. Vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage in Mimiwhangata Bay in S winds, in a depth of 11m, about 0.7 mile E of Paparahi Point.

**Rimariki Island** (Wide Berth Island) (35°26'S., 174°27'E.) lies about 1.2 miles E of the E entrance point of Mimiwhangata Bay and is almost connected to the mainland S by a reef. Foul ground projects 0.5 mile NW and 0.2 mile E and 1.2 miles S from Rimariki Island. Motutara Point, 63m high, is the N entrance of Sandy Bay and is located about 5.5 miles S of Rimariki Island.

Elizabeth Reef, the N of which dries 2.1m, extends 1.2 miles NE of Motutara Point. The outer edge of the reef is steep-to. A rocky 9.1m patch lies about 0.5 mile S of Elizabeth Reef.

Sandy Bay, which only affords temporary anchorage, lies between Motutara Point and Otara Point, about 2.5 miles SSE. This anchorage is only available in smooth water, during offshore winds, in depths of 9 to 18.3m, sand. A reef, which dries 1.8m, lies on the tip of a spit that projects 0.5 mile NE from the head of Sandy Bay. Dowd Rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies 0.6 mile E of Otara Point; it breaks in any swell.

**Tutukaka Head** (South Gable) (35°37'S., 174°33'E.), 92m high, is the southernmost of three conspicuous gable-shaped promontories. Tutukaka Head lies about 4 miles SE of Dowd Rock. The other two gables, North and Middle Gable are 59m and 82m high, respectively.

**10.27 The Poor Knights Islands** (35°28'S., 174°44'E.), a wildlife sanctuary, lie about 12.5 miles NE of Tutukaka Head and are comprised of two islands, 203m and 215m high, with several islets and rocks between. These islands are rugged,

cliffy, with scrub-covered summits and are very steep-to, being mostly clear of off-lying dangers.

Poor Knights Rocks (High Peak Rocks) are a group of three pinnacle islets that lie about 4 miles S of the Poor Knights Islands. A rock, which breaks, lies 0.1 mile S of the S islet.

Sugarloaf Rock, an islet 87m high, lies about 1.5 miles SW of Poor Knights Rock, with a rock close off its SE side.

**Tutukaka Harbor** (35°37'S., 174°33'E.) is only usable by small vessels with local knowledge and is entered between Tutukaka Head and Rauhomaumau, a cliffy islet, 0.6 mile S. Tutukaka Head is only joined to the shore W by a thin sandy neck over which the sea breaks. Rauhomaumau Islet, 49m high, lies on a reef that projects 0.6 mile E from the shore. The inner S entrance point lies about 0.6 mile NW of Rauhomaumau Islet. From this position, rocks project 0.2 mile towards the N entrance point, leaving a 0.1 mile wide channel with depths of 8.5m in the center. Phillips Island, 26m high, lies in the W part of the harbor.

**Directions.**—Tutukaka harbor is only usable by small vessels with local knowledge. Due to unpredictable tidal currents and a heavy swell that sets onto the rocks on the S side of the entrance, caution must be exercised upon entering the harbor. Vessels approaching from the S pass about 1 mile off Rauhomaumau Islet and enter in mid-channel between Tutukaka Head and the outermost above-water rock projecting NE for the inner S entrance point. The rocks at the entrance shelter the harbor from E winds.

**Anchorage.**—Small vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage, in a depth of 7.3m, about 0.3 mile E of Phillip Island.

**10.28** Ngunguru Bay is entered between Motutara Island, 34m high and cone-shaped, and Taiharuru Head, 5 miles SSE. Submerged rocks project 0.2 mile S from Motutara Islet, and a 4.9m patch lies 0.4 mile SW of the same islet.

The entrance to the Ngunguru River lies in the NW part of Ngunguru Bay, however, it can only be utilized by small vessels with local knowledge in good weather.

Kumi, a rocky point, projects from the foot of Whakareora, a cone-shaped hill, about 1.5 mile SW of the N entrance point of Ngunguru Bay. A reef projects 0.3 mile S from the point.

**Taiharuru Head** (35°43'S., 174°34'E.) is long and grassy, rising to a steep knoll, 63m high, at its tip. A sharp cone-shaped islet, 30m high, lies 0.3 mile SSE of Taiharuru Head, and between them are rocks. A rocky 5.5m patch lies about 1.7 miles WNW of Taiharuru Head with rocky heads within 0.3 mile N and 0.6 mile NE. A rock awash, a 7.9m patch, and a 16.4m rocky shoal lie 0.8 mile NW, 0.6 mile NNW, and 1.5 miles E, respectively, off Taiharuru Head.

**Anchorage.**—Small vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage, during offshore winds, in depths of 5.5 to 7.3m, sand, in a cove close outside the entrance to the Ngunguru River. Additionally, Ngunguru Bay affords anchorage in its central part, during offshore winds, in depths of 9 to 18m, sand.

Kauri Mountain, 245m high, is a round, grassy hill located about 3.5 miles SSW of Taiharuru Head.

**Bream Head** (35°51'S., 174°35'E.) is a conspicuous promontory distinguished by its high, rugged, bush-covered

nature. The land rises to 49m about 0.7 mile W of its tip. A prominent twin crag forms the summit.

**Caution.**—Awarua Rock, awash, lies about 4.5 miles NW of Bream Head. The Bream Islands, 40 and 27m high, lie between 0.7 and 1 mile N of Bream Head. Bream Rock, which breaks, lies 0.4 mile ENE of the N and larger island.

Hen and Chickens Group, a wildlife sanctuary, lie on the E side of Parry Channel, a wide deep fairway, which separates them from Bream Head and Bream Bay. The N group, the Marotiri Islands (Marotere Islands), are made up of four islands and some islets. The highest, Whatupuke, is 241m high, with Lady Alice Island close W and Coppermine Islet close E.

The Pinnacles, 433m high and prominent, lie near the SW tip of Taranga Island, about 4 miles S of the Marotiri Islands.

Sail Rock, a steep, rocky islet, 138m high, lies about 2 miles S of the SW point of Taranga Island.

Bream Bay is entered between Bream Head and Bream Tail, 11.5 miles S.

**10.29 North part of Bream Bay—Whangarei Harbor.**—The N shore of Bream Bay between Bream Head and Busby Head, the E entrance point of Whangarei Harbor, 3 miles W, is backed by Bream Head Range. Mount Lion, 380m, rises about 2.2 miles W of Bream Head. Smugglers Bay, which lies close E of Busby Head, is not a good anchorage because of its bottom's rocky nature.

## Whangarei Harbor (35°48'S., 174°26'E.)

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**10.30** Whangarei Harbor, the primary port serving North Island N of a line connecting Bream Tail and Kaipara Harbor, has the deepest natural entrance in the Dominion. The three ports within the harbor are at Marsden Point, Portland, and Port Whangarei.

**Tides—Currents.**—From the Whangarei Harbor entrance to 2.5 miles above Busby Head, the currents attain a rate of 3 knots; while in the main and upper parts of the harbor the rate is about 1.5 knots. Information concerning height of tide can be obtained from the signal station.

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**Depths—Limitations.**—The deep water reaches into a completely-sheltered basin, where there are four separate berthing areas. There is a least charted depth of 13.4m on the range line about 1.5 miles SE of Marsden Point, and a depth of 14.6m charted on the range line 1.6 miles further SE. For vessels proceeding to Marsden Point cargo berths, the controlling depth is 13m, which includes the swing basin off the berths. For vessels proceeding to Marsden Jetty berth, the controlling depth is 9.3m. From Marsden Point, a draft of 8.2m may be carried to One Tree Point. From One Tree Point, dredged cuts with a depth of 8.1m lead to the Port Whangarei wharves.

**Marsden Point** (35°50'S., 174°30'E.) has two oil jetties which serve the New Zealand Refining Company, in addition



*Courtesy of Northland Port Corporation*

### **Marsden Point from NW**

to the three cargo berths owned by Northport Ltd. at Marsden Point.

Marsden Point No. 1 Jetty is a crude oil berth with the capacity to accommodate vessels of up to 304m in length, with a maximum draft of 15.2m. Petroleum products are handled at Marsden Point No. 2 Jetty; the berth can accommodate vessels having a maximum length of 304m. Tankers of over 125,000 dwt, with maximum drafts of 15.2m at HW, can be accommodated at Marsden Point subject to the harbormaster's approval.

Marsden Point East/West Cargo Wharves handle general and bulk cargo; each has a length of 180m and an alongside depth of 13m. Marsden Jetty Berth handles general cargo and can accommodate vessels up to 192m in length; it has a depth of 9m alongside.

**Port Whangarei** (35°45'S., 174°21'E.) handles general cargo, including containers and ro-ro vessels. Main Berth 1 and Main Berth 2 can each accommodate a vessel having a maximum length of 190m and maximum draft of 9.4m. Main Berth No. 3 handles bulk cargo and has a length of 155m for vessels having a maximum length of 200m and a maximum draft of 9.4m. Main Berth No. 4 is 122m in length and effects ship repair and maintenance for vessels having a maximum draft of 4.9m. This wharf is home to New Zealand Yachts.

**Portland Cement Wharf** (35°48'S., 174°20'E.), which serves the Golden Bay Cement Company, is situated about 1.5 miles SW of Limestone Island. The channel from Limestone Island to the Portland Cement Wharf has a depth of 3m. The cement wharf lies at the outer end of a 0.6 mile long causeway.



*Courtesy of Northland Port Corporation*

### Port Whangarei

The berth on the E wharf face will accept vessels up to 82m in length and drafts up to 5.6m.

Shoal Bay, on the N side of the harbor, is entered between Darch Point and Reserve Point, 2.5 miles NW. McDonald Bank, a sandbank which dries, lies in the inner part of Shoal Bay. Snake Bank, which dries 1.2m, lies in the entrance of Shoal Bay.

Shell Bank, with depths less than 5.5m, projects W from Snake Bank to the mud flats on the W side of the harbor. Shell Cut Reach, a dredged cut with a depth of 8.1m, leads through Shell Bank. A channel, through which a depth of 5.5m can be carried, lies between McDonald Bank and Snake Bank between Darch Point and Reserve Point.

**Aspect.**—The S side of Whangarei Harbor is predominantly low and swampy, while the N shore has many hills of a considerable height.

Manaiia, a prominent mountain, 419m high, with several prominent pinnacle crags on its summit, lies 1 mile NE of **Lort Point** (35°40'S., 174°31'E.). Frenchman Islet, 12.5m high, is steep, cone-shaped, and almost connected to the SW part of Busby Head.

In the refinery on **Marsden Point** (35°50.5'S., 174°29.6'E.) there is a conspicuous chimney, 104m high, from which red obstruction lights are shown and 0.1 mile N, another chimney, 62m high, from which a flare is shown.

A directional light is shown on Marsden Point for the entrance to Whangarei Harbor.

Sinclair Point is a low, flat, clay point that is located about 1.5 miles W of Marsden Point. One Tree Point, 9.1m high, lies 1 mile further NW, and the coast between forms a line of clay cliffs.

Northwest of One Tree Point, the S shore of the harbor recedes and is low, swampy, and lined by mangroves. A prominent clump of trees is located on a point about 1.5 miles WSW of One Tree Point.

**Limestone Island** (35°47'S., 174°22'E.) is grassy, 65m high, and has a disused wharf and the conspicuous ruins of a cement works on its SE side. At Limestone Island, the Whangarei harbor separates. Port Whangarei lies at the W entrance of the Hatea River, about 1.7 miles N of the E tip of Limestone Island, and the town of Portland, about 1.5 miles SW of the same point.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is compulsory for all merchant vessels over 100 grt, with the exception of exempted vessels and bulk cement vessels trading at Portland. Pilotage and tug services to Port Whangarei and Marsden Point are arranged through Northport Ltd. Vessels should contact the Harbor Superintendent, Whangarei, giving estimated ETA 72 hours in advance, if possible, but not less than 24 hours prior arrival. The time should be confirmed or amended not less than 3 hours prior arrival or original the ETA, whichever is earlier.

Vessels arriving or departing after 1700 on a working day should apply for a pilot and berthing or unberthing facilities before 1400, and confirmed before 1530, on that day. On week-

ends or public holidays, application must be made before 1400 and confirmed before 1530, on the preceding work day.

Vessels are not permitted to pass each other in the main channels up harbor from No. 3 Lighted Buoy, 0.3 mile SSW of Busby Head, unless special permission has been obtained.

Pilots will, for the most part, board and disembark 1 mile ESE of Fairway Lighted Buoy at the seaward end of the pilotage district. However, in heavy weather with winds from NE to S, it may be necessary to board or disembark the pilot when off Busby Head. The pilot boat is fitted with VHF. Vessels over 30,000 dwt berth at HW or SW.

There is a signal tower and mast about 0.5 mile W of Marsden Point, but cannot be seen until the vessel has rounded Marsden Point. Whangarei Harbor Radio at Marsden Point is no longer manned, but a 24 hour watch on VHF channels 16 and 11 is maintained by the New Zealand Refining Company's gate security personnel.

**Anchorage.**—The Ruakaka River, whose entrance nearly dries, empties into the sea about 4 miles SSW of Marsden Point. A prominent chimney, 125m high, painted in red and white bands, is situated about 1.5 miles N of the entrance to the Ruakaka River.

Anchorage may be found, in depths of 14.6 to 16.5m, sand, during offshore winds, S of the entrance to the Ruakaka River.

Anchorage may be obtained SE of Fairway Lighted Buoy, in depths of 18.3 to 27.4m, sand, good holding ground. Sheltered anchorage may be found, in depths of 9.8 to 12.8m, about 0.3 mile NW of **Passage Island** (35°50'S., 174°30'E.).

Several prohibited anchorage areas, which are best shown on the chart, project SE from Marsden Point, and NW and NE and SE from One Tree Point; several prohibited areas are charted E of Limestone Island.

The quarantine anchorage lies in an area bound by an arc of a circle, radius about 3 miles, centered on **Frenchman Island** (35°52'S., 174°32'E.).

A prohibited area, except by the permission of the harbor-master, surrounds the oil refinery berths at Marsden as follows: From a position about 0.3 mile NW of Marsden Point in a N direction to the W dolphin; then 030° for 126m; then 120° for 0.5 mile; then 120° for 126m to the E dolphin, then 240° to the shore.

**Directions.**—The seaward approach is easily made and the channels through the harbor are well-marked. If proceeding to Portland, round Wellington Rock and proceed as safe navigation permits to the range lights displayed from Portland Wharf.

**10.31 The Mokohinau Islands** (35°55'S., 175°08'E.) are a wildlife sanctuary comprised of four islands and several islets and above-water rocks. The entire group lies roughly 30 miles E of Bream Bay and 17 miles E of Taranga Island. Burgess Island, the northernmost island, rises to 110m. A light is shown from the island. Edith Passage, with a depth of 6.1m, separates Burgess Island from the middle island. A rocky islet, 39.6m high, lies 2 miles WNW of the NW end of the westernmost island.

Two dangerous underwater rocks lie 1.7 miles WSW and SW from Burgess Island Light.

Fanal Island, 134m high, cliffy, flat-topped, and bush-covered, lies about 2.2 miles SE of Burgess Island. Sunken rocks, over the outer end of which there is a depth of 1.2m,

projects 0.3 mile from the SE tip of the island. A rock, 24.4m high, lies 0.2 mile off the W side of the island. A below-water reef projects from the island to within 90m of the rock.

Simpson Rock, 4.9m high, lies about 4.5 miles SSW of Fanal Island. A shoal, with a depth of 9.8m, lies 0.7 mile N of Simpson Rock.

**Tides—Currents.**—It has been reported that in the vicinity of the Marotiri Islands and in Cradock Channel, a constant set in a general 140° direction of variable strength is experienced. After a strong N wind, this current occasionally attains a rate of 2.5 to 3 knots, particularly in the vicinity of the Mokohinau Islands and Cradock Channel.

**Bream Tail** (36°03'S., 174°35'E.) represents the S tip of Bream Bay; the coast SE to Cape Rodney, about 18 miles long, is comprised of long sandy beaches. McGregor Rock, with a swept depth of 5.5m, lies about 1.5 miles E of Bream Tail.

Te Arai Point lies about 7.5 miles SE of Bream Tail and is rocky and backed by Te Arai Hill, 78.3m high.

**Cape Rodney** (36°17'S., 174°49'E.) is a bold and steep-to promontory, with a cliffy face that is reported radar conspicuous at a distance of 25 miles.

Tamahunga (Mount Hamilton) is a conspicuous wooded peak, with a double summit that rises to 438m, about 5.5 miles WSW of the Cape.

Anchoring and fishing are prohibited in a marine reserve area 0.7 mile offshore between Cape Rodney and a position 3 miles WNW.

## Hauraki Gulf and Off-lying Islands and Dangers

**10.32 Jellicoe Channel**, the main N entrance to Hauraki Gulf, lies between Cape Rodney and Little Barrier Island; it is deep and clear of dangers. Cradock Channel lies between Little Barrier Island and Great Barrier Island. Horn Rock lies in Cradock Channel between Great Island and Little Barrier Island.

The primary E entrance to Hauraki Gulf is through Colville Channel; it also is mostly clear of dangers. Colville Channel is entered S of the S tip of Great Barrier Island, between it and Cape Colville, the NW tip of the Moehau Peninsula. Cape Colville, because of off-lying dangers, should be given a berth of 1.5 miles.

A submarine exercise area is situated in Hauraki Gulf.

**Tides—Currents.**—Within Hauraki Gulf, tidal currents set S with the flood and N with the ebb. However, in close proximity to Cape Barrier and Cape Colville, tidal currents set W with the flood and E with the ebb, attaining rates of 2 to 3 knots at springs. North of Channel Island, the currents attain rates of 1 to 2 knots at springs.

**Little Barrier Island** (36°12'S., 175°05'E.), a wildlife sanctuary, lies with its SW tip about 12 miles ENE of Cape Rodney, being separated from it by Jellicoe Channel. This steep, almost inaccessible island rises to Mount Hauturu, its 722m summit. Horn Rock, awash, lies 4.5 miles SE of the SE tip of Little Barrier Island. The sea breaks over this rock in any sort of a swell.

Great Barrier Island is separated from Little Barrier Island to the W, by Cradock Channel, and affords shelter to Hauraki Gulf from E winds. This mostly thickly-wooded island rises to 620m near the center. The W shore of the island is pocked with

several bays and harbors, open to W winds, but otherwise affording shelter.

**10.33 West shore of Great Barrier Island.—Aiguilles Island** (36°02'S., 175°24'E.), 144m high, lies close off the N end of Great Barrier Island to which it is almost connected by rocks. The N tip of this island, Needles Point, has off it several pinnacle rocks, the highest of which is 79m.

Miners Head is a prominent cliffy bluff, 286m high, that lies about 4 miles SW of Needles Point. Miners Rocks, with a least depth of 13.4m, lies about 0.6 mile NW of Miners Head and it has a strong ripple over it. Within a cove close S of Miners Head, small craft with local knowledge can obtain anchorage in good weather, in a depth of 11m.

Katherine Bay is entered between Ahuriri Point and Maunganui Point, about 2 miles SW. Katherine Bay is unsuitable as an anchorage except in all but the best circumstances.

**Port Abercrombie** (36°10'S., 175°19'E.) is entered about 1.7 miles SSW of Maunganui Point. Green Rock, with a depth of 14.3m, lies about 0.5 mile WSW of the N entrance point of Port Abercrombie. Several islands shelter this port from the S, the largest being Kaikoura Island, which rises to 184m at Mitre Peak. Nelson Islet and Motuhaku Islet are both bold and steep-to, lying about 0.1 mile apart, close W of Kaikoura Island.

Wellington Head is the bluff W tip of Motuhaku Islet and the S entrance point of Port Abercrombie. A rock, 1.2m high lies on the outer end of a spit that projects about 0.5 mile N from the E tip of Motuhaku.

Nagle Cove, which lies in the NW part of Port Abercrombie, has an islet, Oyster Islet, 12m high in the center of its entrance.

Karaka Bay lies in the NE part of Port Abercrombie. The Wood Islets, of which there are two, lie in the entrance of Karaka Bay.

**Anchorage.**—Port Abercrombie is exposed to W winds and, except for Nagle Cove and Karaka Bay, depths are excessive, making anchorage difficult. Small vessels with local knowledge might obtain anchorage in Nagle Cove W of Oyster Islet, in depths of 10 to 20m. An abandoned submarine cable extends from the W entrance point of Nagle Cove, to S of Kaikoura Island.

**Port Fitzroy** (36°11'S., 175°20'E.) is entered via one of two channels; either the channel off the NE side of Kaikoura Island, or off the channel off the SW side. While Port Fitzroy is sheltered from most wind, it is subject to strong gusts and squalls when windy conditions are prevalent.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge can obtain good anchorage, in depths of 11 to 12.8m, near the SW side of Port Fitzroy, about 0.5 mile S of the SE tip of Kaikoura Island.

**10.34 South Channel—Man of War Passage.**—The **Grey Group Islands** (36°11'S., 175°18'E.) are a group of islets ranging from 18 to 46m high that front the shore between Wellington Head and False Head, 3.2 miles S. Moturako, 34m high, the N islet, lies about 1 mile SSE of Motuhaku Light. A rock, 1m high, lies close off the islets NE side.

Opakau Islet, 46m high, lies near the center of a patch of foul ground about 1 mile NE of False Head. The channel between Great Barrier Island and Opakau Islet is foul. A rock, 41m high, lies midway between Opakau Islet and False Head. Paget

Rock, which lies in the W entrance to Man of War Passage, is awash and may be passed on either side.

Vessels with local knowledge of a moderate size use Man of War Passage. It is about 100m wide at its narrowest point, with depths of 14.3m and steep-to.

Tidal currents set W on the flood and E on the ebb and attain rates of 1 to 2 knots in the narrow part of the passage.

**False Head** (36°13'S., 175°17'E.) represents the NW tip of Motuiaiko Island, one of the Broken Islands. This promontory, which rises to 104m, greatly resembles Wellington Head, but has a wide yellow stripe on the cliff which is conspicuous on E bearings. Strong tide rips are in evidence close off False Head.

Rangiahua Island, 49m high, lies close SE of Motuiaiko Island to which it is connected by a drying reef. Mahuki Island lies close S of Rangiahua Island and it is separated from it by a narrow boat channel.

**Anvil Islet** (36°14'S., 175°18'E.) 60m high, cone-shaped, and prominent, lies close off the S tip of Mahuki Island.

The channel that separates Mahuki Island, Rangiahua Island, and Motuiaiko Island, also known as the Pig Islands (Broken Islands), is about 0.2 mile wide, with a least depth of about 7.3m in the fairway. This channel can only be used by small vessels with local knowledge. Additionally, small vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage off the pebble beach on the E side of Rangiahua, out of the tidal currents, open to NW winds that send in a swell.

**10.35 The Junction Islands** (36°14'S., 175°19'E.) are a group comprised of four rocky, steep islets that lie about 0.5 mile E of Mahuki Island. A rocky islet, 49m high, lies 0.2 mile W of the S Junction Island. A rock, which dries 0.3m, lies 0.1 mile SW of the S Junction Island, and a rock, 7m high, lies 0.3 mile NE of the same islet.

**The Pigeons** (Pirogue Rocks) (36°17'S., 175°20'E.) are three bare, cone-shaped, mostly steep-to islets, of which the NW and highest is 15m high. Three banks, with depths of 22, 24, and 27m, are located almost halfway between The Pigeons and the Junction Islands.

Small vessels with local knowledge can obtain shelter from N winds in a small bay, known as Bowling Alley Bay, which lies 0.5 mile NE of the Junction Islands. A 10.1m patch lies about 0.6 mile ESE of the S entrance point of Bowling Alley Bay.

Whangarara Island (Cliff Island) is a steep, yellow, wedge-shaped islet, 69m high.

**Whangaparapara Harbor** (36°15'S., 175°24'E.) is entered about 1 mile E of Whangarara Island. This small harbor affords good shelter to small vessels with local knowledge, except from winds between the SE and SW. Due to the high land on either side, this harbor is subject to violent squalls and gusts.

**Anchorage.**—The best anchorage lies near the center of the harbor, in a depth of about 14.6m, mud and shells, about 0.3 mile N of the NW entrance point.

Blind Bay is entered about 1.7 miles SE of Whangaparapara Harbor. Okupu Bay, at the head of Blind Bay, fronts the town of Okupu. Blind Bay is open to SW winds and is therefore unsuitable as an anchorage. A conspicuous yellow hill, 144m high, stands close N of the N entrance point of Blind Bay. A jetty lies close NE of the prominent hill.

**Tryphena Harbor** (36°19'S., 175°28'E.) is entered between Amodeo Rocks and Tryphena Point, from which a light is shown. Amodeo Rocks are two pinnacle rocks with a depth of 2.4m. These rocks lie on the tip of a spit that projects SSE from the inner N entrance point.

Bird Islet, 1m high and flat, lies on outer end of a spit that projects from the NW part of Tryphena Harbor. The inner shores of the harbor are comprised of several sandy coves separated by rocky points. Puriri Bay is on the N side of the harbor, and Shoal Bay is on the S.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tidal currents off Tryphena Harbor set N on the flood and SE with the ebb. Several rocks, both above and below-water, lie within 2 miles SE of the entrance to Tryphena Harbor. A scrub-covered islet, 89m high, lies 1.7 miles SE of the S entrance point to Tryphena Harbor. The channel between this islet and the shore is foul.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge can obtain good anchorage off the N shore of the harbor between Bird Islet and the head of the harbor, in depths of 11 to 12.8m, sheltered from N and W winds. Shoal Bay affords good anchorage, in depths of 7.3 to 12.8m, sheltered from E and S winds.

**10.36 East shore of Great Barrier Island.—Waikaro Point** (36°07'S., 175°26'E.) is located about 5 miles SE of Aiguilles Island, and the coast between is steep-to, bold, and cliffy with several indentations. Rangiwakea Bay represents the largest indentation lying midway between Aiguilles Island and Waikaro Point.

Whangapoua Beach, a sandy bay, is entered between Waikaro Point, which is cliffy with grassy knolls, and a point 1.7 miles further S. Whangapoua Hill, cone-shaped and 239m high, backs the S entrance point.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge, subject to the swell that rolls in on the beach, can obtain anchorage in Whangapoua Beach in NW to S winds, in depths of about 15.8m, sand.

**Rakitu Island** (36°08'S., 175°30'E.), is the only off-lying island of any consequence off the E shore of Great Barrier Island. This island, which is steep-to, bold, and cliffy, lies nearly 3 miles E of Waikaro Point.

Several drying rocks project up to 0.3 mile off the N and NE sides of the island. A rock, 37m high, which is steep-to, lies about 0.2 mile SE of the SE tip of Rakitu Island. A 12.2m patch lies about 0.2 mile further E. Two steep-to islets, 13 and 20m high, lie 1 mile ENE and 0.7 mile SSE, respectively, off the SE tip of Rakitu Island.

**Whakatautuna Point** (36°11'S., 175°30'E.) lies about 4 miles SE of the S entrance point of Whangapoua Bay. The coast, about 5.5 miles S of Whakatautuna Point, is rocky and broken, and is indented by several small unusable bays. An area where anchoring and fishing is prohibited, which is best shown on the chart, lies SE of Whakatautuna Point.

**Cape Barrier** (36°21'S., 175°32'E.) is the S tip of Great Barrier Island, and the land which backs this cape rises steeply to Ruahine, 401m high. Tide rips off Cape Barrier should be given a berth of at least 2 miles by small vessels in bad weather.

Cuvier Island, which is a wild-life sanctuary, lies about 12 miles SE of Cape Barrier. This island, which lies in the E approach to Colville Channel, rises to 229m as a wooded summit

on its NW side. A monument stands at a height of 58m on a small islet in the cove NW of the light. A rock, which dries 1.5m, lies 0.2 mile SW of the light.

**10.37 West shore of Hauraki Gulf.—Omaha Bay** (36°19'S., 174°50'E.) is entered between Cape Rodney and Tokatu Point, 5.5 miles SSE. Little Omaha Bay lies at the head of Omaha Bay. Vessels with local knowledge obtain anchorage, during offshore winds, in depths of 9 to 16.5m, sand. However, this anchorage is open during E winds which send in a heavy swell.

Panetiki Island lies about 0.7 mile S of Cape Rodney. An 8.2m shoal lies about 0.5 mile E of Panetiki Island.

Omaha Cove, located in the NW portion of Omaha Bay, is entered S of Panetiki Island.

Whangateau Harbor is a creek in the NW corner of Little Omaha Bay, but no attempt should be made to enter, due to shoaling in the entrance.

**Takatu Point** (36°22'S., 174°52'E.) which rises to 95m close W, forms the extremity of the Tawharanui Peninsula. There are very strong tide rips off this point. Flat Rock lies in the approaches to Kawau Bay about 5.5 miles SSE of Takatu Point. Flat Rock is about 1.2m high and steep-to. A shoal, with a least depth of 2.7m, lies 0.2 mile SW of Flat Rock. Vessels can pass on either side of the rock and shoal, but not between them. Rocky patches, with depths of 9.1m and 13.7m, lie about 0.4 and 0.9 mile SE of Flat Rock. Tarapunga Rock, with a depth of 12m, lies 1 mile W of Flat Rock.

**10.38 Kawau Island** (36°25'S., 174°51'E.), mostly hilly and wooded, rises to Grey Heights in its SE part to 180m. The E shore of the island is steep, cliffy, and fronted by rocks to a distance of 0.2 mile offshore. Slip Island, 15m high, lies on a bank with a depth of 2.2m, which projects 0.3 mile NE to Fairchild Reef. Nelson Rock, with a depth of 2.9m, lies 0.7 mile NNE of Kawau Point. A 6.5m shoal lies 0.2 mile NW of Nelson Rock.

Burgess Bay, which indents the S part of the E shore of Kawau Island, affords good anchorage for small vessels with winds between SW and NW.

Kawati Point forms the N tip of Kawau Island. The entrance to North Cove lies between Beaumont Point, 1.2 miles SW of Kawati Point, and Edwards Point, 0.4 mile SW. Pemples Islet, 9.1m high and marked by a light which is partially obscured by trees from SE through SW, lies 0.2 mile NW of Beaumont Point. Small vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage in the cove sheltered from all but W winds, in depths of 3.7 to 7.3m, mud.

**Bon Accord Harbor** (36°25'S., 174°49'E.) indents the W shore of Kawau Island and is entered between Accord Point and Momona Point, 0.6 mile S. The entrance to the harbor, between two banks projecting from the entrance points, is about 0.3 mile wide.

Peaked Rocks, which lie about 0.2 mile S of Momona Point, are prominent and marked by a beacon.

**Anchorage.**—Upon entering the harbor, vessels should give Accord Point a berth of 0.2 to 0.3 mile. There is a least depth of 7.3m in the approach to the anchorage. The best berth lies in mid-channel, in a depth of 9m, about 0.4 mile within the entrance, with Martello Rock just open W of Momona Point.

Kawau Point represents the SE tip of Kawau Island. Little Markham Islet, 30m high, and Challenger Island, 46m high, lie close off this point.

Kawau Bay is fronted by Kawau Island and is entered between Tokatu Point and Mullet Point, 6 miles SW. This bay affords anchorage, in depths of 6 to 9m. Additionally, this bay can be reached by five separate entrance channels.

The N shore of the bay from Tokatu Point leads WSW for 6.5 miles to the entrance of the Matakana River. A rocky reef, which dries 1.2m, lies 0.7 mile E of the N entrance point of the river. The resort of Sandspit is situated about 0.7 mile within the river entrance. There is a jetty at Sandspit with a depth of 7.4m alongside. About 1.5 miles S of the mouth of the Matakana River are prominent white cliffs, 43m high. A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies 0.1 mile E of the S entrance point of Martins Bay, 1.5 miles SSW of Mullet Point.

**Tides—Currents.**—Tidal currents set W through the N channel, with the flood at a rate of 1 to 1.5 knots, between the S side of the Tawharanui Peninsula and the N tip of Kawau Island. This current turns S through the channel between Kawau Island and the Mayne Islands, between Edwards Point and Mullet Point, and then through the Inner Channel. The current sets S on the E side of Kawau Island with the flood, and attains a rate of 1 knot between Kawau Point and Flat Rock. The current sets N on both sides of Kawau Island with the ebb, and E through North Channel, where it attains a rate of almost 2 knots at springs. In Rosario Channel and South Channel, the currents set W with flood and E with the ebb, with rates of 0.5 knot at springs.

**10.39 Entrance channels to Kawau Bay.**—North Channel is about 0.4 mile wide between the coastal banks and has depths less than 9.1m on either side. Maori Rock, which dries 1.1m, lies about 1 mile SW of Tokatu Point. A detached 2.9m patch lies 0.4 mile WSW of Maori Rock. Fairchild Reef, awash at HW, lies on the S side of North Channel. The area between this reef and Slip Islet is foul. A shoal, with a depth of 6.5m, lies nearly 0.3 mile off the NE coast of Kawau Island.

Sunk Kelp Rock, with a depth of 3.5m, lies almost 0.2 mile WNW of Kawati Point. Iris Shoal, with a depth of 6.5m, lies about 1.2 mile WSW of Kawati Point.

The Mayne Islands are two small, wooded islands that lie in the entrance to Kawau Bay. Eclipse Shoal, with a least depth of 3m, lies about 0.5 mile E from the N Mayne Island.

**Directions—North Channel.**—Vessels approaching from the N should give **Tokatu Point** (36°22'S., 174°52'E.), the tip of the Tawharanui Peninsula, a berth of at least 0.7 mile, and bring Mount Taylor, the highest hill on the NW part of Kawau Island, to bear 219°, and steer for it on that bearing until Kawati Point bears 266°. Vessels approaching from the E should bring Kawati Point to bear 266°, and head for it on that bearing until Mount Taylor bears 219°, or Fairchild Reef bears 246°, distance 0.5 mile. From this position vessels should steer 277° until Pemples Islet is in line with Edwards Point, bearing 201°. Vessels proceeding to Bon Accord Harbor should steer 209° which clears the rocks off Kawati Point, and then through the middle of the channel between Iris Shoal and Kawau Island. Vessels proceeding to Kawau Bay steer 251°, anchoring as convenient, in depths of 6.3 to 11m, fine sand, mud, and broken shell. The channel N of Maori Rock should only be uti-

lized by small vessels of light draft in good weather with extensive local knowledge.

**Kawau Bay—South entrance channels.**—Rosario Channel is about 0.2 mile wide, with a depth of about 6.2m, and leads between the SW tip of Kawau Island, on the E, and Beehive Islet and Albert Shoal, on the W.

Passage Reef, Beehive Islet, and Albert Shoal all lie on a bank that projects W from the SW end of Kawau Island. Beehive Islet, 21m high and cone-shaped, is bordered by a white sandy beach.

Martello Rock, bordered by a reef and resembling a circular tower, lies about 0.5 mile W of Peaked Rocks.

South Channel lies between Passage Reef and the N side of Motuketekete Island; it is 0.5 mile wide, with depths of 11 to 22m in the fairway.

Motuketekete Island is the NE of the three islands that lie between 1.5 and 3 miles SW of Elizabeth Point, the SW tip of Kawau Island. The middle island, Moturekareka, is joined to the SW island, Motutara, by a drying reef.

lanche Channel, between Motuketekete Island and Moturekareka Island, is about 0.1 mile wide, with a depth of 11m.

**10.40 Motuora Island** (36°30'S., 174°48'E.) lies nearly 4 miles SW of Elizabeth Point and is 68m high and conspicuous. The NE and E sides of the island are cliffy, while the W side has a sandy beach.

Inner Channel is bordered by Motutara Island and Motuora Island, on the E, and Te Haupa and the mainland N, on the W. This channel is mostly clear of dangers and has depths of 15m in the fairway. There is a channel, usable by small craft only, between Te Haupa and the mainland with a least depth of 6.4m.

**Directions—South Channel.**—Vessels should approach Rosario Channel with Peaked Rocks bearing 329° and steer through on that bearing until the point 1 mile W of Mullet Point is just open N of Mullet Point, bearing 286°. This leads N of the shoals off Beehive Islet in a least depth of 6.8m. Vessels should then pass either side of Martello Rock, keeping at least 0.1 mile off.

Vessels approaching South Channel should do so with the right tangent of Mullet Point, bearing 313°, which leads 0.3 mile N of Motuketekete Island and S of Albert Shoal. When the W tip of Rabbit Island opens W of Takangaroa Island, bearing 357°, vessels should steer on that mark until Mullet Point bears 285°, then passing midway between Takangaroa Island and Martello Rock and into Bon Accord Harbor.

Inner Channel has a least width of about 1 mile between Albert Shoal and Mullet Point. Vessels should steer with the W end of Rabbit Island open W of Takangaroa Island, bearing more than 357°, until Mullet Point bears 285°, when course should be changed for either Kawau Bay or Bon Accord Harbor.

**10.41 Mahurangi Harbor** is entered between Sadler Point and **South Head** (36°31'S., 174°44'E.), about 0.7 mile SSW. In the approach between South Head and Te Haupa Island, depths vary from 6.6 to 9.6m. However, within the entrance depths in the fairway increase sharply to over 12m, and 0.5 mile N of South Head is a depth of 19.4m.

Pudding Island, conical and 18m high, lies on the outer end of a reef which projects 0.2 mile NE from South Head. Casnell

Island, 46m high, lies on the E side of the channel about 1.5 miles N of South Head. A drying rock and sand spit connects this islet to the shore N. Above Casnell Island, the channel becomes narrow and shoal.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage may be found, in a depth of 14m, 0.2 mile WSW of the S tip of Sadler Point. In this position tidal currents do not exceed 1 knot. Additionally, anchorage may be obtained, in a depth of 10.3m, 0.1 mile W of the boat landing 0.3 mile N of Casnell Island.

**Directions.**—Vessels heading for Mahurangi Harbor should pass S and W of Te Haupa Island. A 67m summit, 0.3 mile N of Casnell Island, in line with the W tip of Sadler Point, bearing 340°, leads midway between Te Haupa Island and Pudding Island.

**10.42 Waiwera Bluff** (36°32'S., 174°43'E.) lies about 1.5 miles SSW of South Head, and is conspicuous rising to a height of 148m.

Whangaparaoa Bay is entered between the Waiwera River entrance and Huaroa Point, 6.7 miles ESE. The Orewa River empties into Whangaparaoa Bay, 3.5 miles S of the Waiwera. Except for Orewa Beach, N of the mouth of the Orewa River, the shore of Whangaparaoa Bay is mostly bold and cliffy with a rocky foreshore.

A spit, with depths of less than 5.5m, projects about 0.6 mile N from a point about 0.5 mile W of Huaroa Point. Wellington Rock, with a depth of 2.5m, projects about 1.2 miles WNW of Huaroa Point.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage may be found, in depths of 7.3 to 9.1m, during offshore winds, S of Mahurangi Islet. While the holding ground is good, the anchorage is open to winds from the NNE through S. Also, anchorage may be found in Whangaparaoa Bay, in depths of 9.1 to 20.1m, sheltered from W and S winds. Strong NE winds send in a heavy sea that makes this anchorage untenable.

Tiritiri Matangi Island, 79m high and with a barren appearance, lies about 2 miles E of Huaroa Point and is separated from that point by Whangaparaoa Passage. This passage is free of dangers, with depths from 22 to 31m. Tidal currents set S with the flood and N with the ebb attaining a rate of less than 1 knot.

A prohibited anchorage area, best seen on the chart, lies in the passage.

Wooded Islet, 27m high with a bare islet close N, lies 0.2 mile NE of the N tip of Tiritiri Matangi Island. Several rocks that dry, project 0.2 mile NE of Wooded Islet. Shag Rock, a peaked rock 6m high, lies 0.7 mile NE of the light of Tiritiri Matangi Island.

Shearer Rock, steep-to and with a depth of 0.6m, lies 1 mile E of the light. Another rock, with a swept depth of 7m, lies 0.4 mile SE of Shearer Rock. Ballons Rock, with a depth of 1.8m, and a rock 0.1 mile SE of it, lie about 0.2 mile W of the N end of the island.

**Karepiro Bay** (36°39'S., 174°45'E.) is entered between a point about 4 miles WSW of the SE tip of the Whangaparaoa Peninsula and Piripiri Point, 1.5 miles SW. Toroa Point, cliffy and about 40m high, lies about 2 miles SSE of Piripiri Point. Rocks, which dry, project 0.1 mile from it.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage may be found in Karepiro Bay, in depths of 7.3 to 11m, mud, during N and W winds. Torbay

Bay, lying 0.5 mile S of Toroa Point, is encumbered by several drying and below-water rocks.

## Approaches to Auckland Harbor

**10.43** Auckland Harbor is accessible to vessels with drafts to 11.6m. Additionally, there is anchorage in the inner harbor, good holding ground, in depths of 9.1 to 21.9m.

There are four approach channels to Auckland Harbor between the off-lying islands and the mainland of North Island. The NW approach is through Rangitoto Channel, between Rangitoto Island and the mainland. Rangitoto Channel is the only channel which can accommodate vessels to 11.6m, while the other channels are limited by a least depth of 4m in the fairway in Motukorea Channel.

The N approach to Auckland is through Motuihe Channel. The NE approach is through Waiheke Channel; the SE approach is through Ponui Passage.

**Rangitoto Channel—Approach.**—The Noises are a group of islands that lie on a bank, with depths less than 5.5m, that are located about 10 miles E of Toroa Point. The NW of The Noises, Motuhoropa Island, is 55m high.

Rakino Island, SW of The Noises, rises to 69m. A rock, with a depth of 3.7m, lies about 0.4 mile NW of its W tip. The Three Sisters Islets, 25m high, lie about 0.3 mile S of the same point. South Islet, 11m high, lies 0.1 mile S of the S tip of Rakino Island. Awash Rock, which dries, lies 0.2 mile SSE of South Islet.

Motutapu Island lies SSW of Rakino Island and is separated from it by the 0.5 mile wide Rakino Channel. A drying reef, with a rock 18m high at its outer end, projects about 0.6 mile N from the NW tip of Motutapu Island.

**Rangitoto Island** (36°47'S., 174°52'E.) lies close W of Motutapu Island and is connected to it by a drying sand bank, Gardiner Gap. Rangitoto Island presents a conspicuous mark visible for 30 miles, as it is covered with stunted pohutukawa, manuka, and scrub, rising to a height of 259m, with a crater summit on which there are three nipples.

**Aspect.**—There are four groups of four red obstruction lights shown from the radio masts of the National Broadcasting Station, 10 miles WSW of Rangitoto Lighted Beacon. These lights are visible from sea between Rakino Island and Tiritiri Matangi Island.

A pinnacle rock, with a depth of 0.9m over it, lies about 0.7 mile S of Rangitoto Lighted Beacon. Duder Spit, with depths of 6.1 to 11m over it, projects about 0.7 mile NW from the rock. A rocky spit, with depths less than 5m over it, projects from the SW tip of Rangitoto Island almost to the E edge of Rangitoto Channel.

**10.44 West side of Rangitoto Channel.**—Takapuna Beach fronts the town of Takapuna; about 0.3 mile NW of the cable beacon on the beach is a church with a red tower. A rocky bank, with depths less than 5.5m, projects 0.2 mile off this shore.

**Takapuna Head** (36°49'S., 174°48.4'E.) is 18m high and surmounted by a house with a turret on it. Rough Rock, with a depth of 2.6m, lies about 0.6 mile E of Takapuna Head.

**East shore of Rangitoto.**—A bank, with depths less than 5.5m, joins the S tip of Rangitoto Island with the mainland S.

Bean Rocks lie near the W edge of the S part of this bank, about 1.5 SE of Takapuna Head.

**10.45 Motuihe Channel—Approaches.**—This channel is approached between Motuhoropapa Island and Thumb Point, the NE tip of Waiheke Island, 10.5 miles ESE.

David Rocks, the highest being 19.8m, lie on the N end of a chain of above and below-water rocks surrounded by foul ground, about 3 miles NE of Rakino Island. Maria Island, 29m high, is the highest on this region of foul ground. Ahaaha Rocks, which dry, lie about 1.2 miles ENE of David Rocks.

D'Urville Rocks lies about 2.7 miles SE of Ahaaha Rocks. The NW ends of Motuihe Island and Waiheke Island, in line bearing 236°, leads 0.2 mile SE of the above rocks. The NW end of Waiheke Island, bearing 225°, with the NW end and neck of Motuihe Island well open NW, leads about 0.5 mile NW of the rocks. A rocky shoal, with a swept depth of 4.6m, lies about 1.5 miles SW of D'Urville Rocks.

**Waiheke Island** (36°48'S., 175°05'E.), whose N coast forms the S side of the approach to Motuihe Channel, is indented, grassy, with rounded hills rising to Maunganui Hill, 230m high.

Gannet Rock, 27m high, lies about 1 mile N of Thumb Point, the N point of Waiheke Island. Onetangi Bay is entered about 5 miles SW of Thumb Point; however, it is open N. There is a sandy beach at the head of the bay, behind which is the town of Onetangi.

Motuihe Island, 62m high and grassy with many trees, lies about 3 miles SW of the NW tip of Waiheke Island. A wharf lies on the S side of the NW point of Motuihe Island. A dangerous rock is located about 150m NW of Motuihe Wharf. Two rocks, with swept depths of 4.9m and 5.8m, lie 0.4 and 0.6 mile SE, respectively, of the S tip of Motutapu Island, at the S end of Motuihe Channel.

Onhanaki and Matiatia are two small bays that indent the N part of the W side of Waiheke Island. There is a wharf at Matiatia Bay.

Sergeant Channel, lying between the E shore of Motuihe Island and the W shore of Waiheke Island, is separated into two parts by a rocky ledge which dries. Papakohatu Islet, 10.4m high, lies upon this rocky ledge. Between this islet and the W shore of Waiheke Island, there are several shoals with depths of 3.3m and less in the fairway. The fairway of the W channel is 0.2 mile wide, with a least depth of 7.9m.

Motukorea Channel joins Motuihe Channel and Tamaki Strait with the approaches to Auckland Harbor; it has a least depth of 3m over the bar S of Rangitoto Island.

Islington Bay, on the N side of the channel, lies between Motutapu Island and Rangitoto Island. There are two small piers on the W side of this bay near the entrance and another small jetty on the W side near the head. Anchorage here is accomplished with the permission of Naval authorities only.

**Browns Island** (36°50'S., 174°54'E.) is located about 4 miles SW of Motuihe Island and lies on the SE part of the bank, with depths less than 5.5m, that joins Rangitoto Island with the mainland S. A reef, with depths less than 1.8m, connects Browns Island with Musick Point on the mainland S.

West Tamaki Head is located on the mainland, about 1.5 miles SW of Browns Island. The shore in this vicinity is mostly

cliffy, and is fronted by a rocky bank. A prominent water tower stands about 0.4 mile WSW of West Tamaki Head.

Waiheke Channel lies between Waiheke Island and an archipelago of islands and islets to the E, and leads to Tamaki Strait at its SW end. This channel has depths of 6m in its SW section.

**10.46 West side of Waiheke Channel.—Kauri Point** (36°46'S., 175°12'E.) is the NE tip of Waiheke Island. From this point the coast leads about 1 mile SW to the E entrance point of a bay.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage, in a depth of 12m, 0.6 mile W of this point. There is a small jetty in Waiti Bay, close W of the above E entrance point, and a small wharf in Man O War Bay, entered about 1.5 miles SW of the same point.

**Taniwhanui Point** (36°49'S., 175°10'E.) lies about 2 miles SW of the above E entrance point of the unnamed bay; the shore 1.5 miles S is pocked by numerous small bays.

Pakatoa Island, located on the E side of Waiheke Channel, is 56m high. A reef with a conspicuous rock, 3.7m high, near its outer end projects 0.2 mile NNE of the N tip of the island. Frenchmans Cap, cone-shaped and steep-to, projects 0.5 mile SW of Pakatoa Island. Tarahiki, 58m high, 1.5 miles ENE of Pakatoa, is bare and grey with a jagged outline. This islet is located upon a rocky bank with shoals lying 0.7 mile SW and S of it.

Sunday Rock, with a depth of 1.5m, lies about 0.4 mile E of the SE end of Waiheke Island. There is clear passage on either side of this rock. Ponui Island rises to 173m high and is mostly covered with scrub. Reefs, with rocks, project 0.3 mile from the N side of the NE end of Ponui Island. A beacon lies on the S side of Ruthe Passage, separating Poinui Island from Rotorua. Ruthe Passage should only be used by vessels with local knowledge. There are three conspicuous white wind generators, each about 24m high, on a hill at the N end of Ponui Island.

**Tides—Currents.**—Currents in Waiheke Channel set S with the flood and N with the ebb.

**10.47 Tamaki Strait.**—Tamaki Strait is located between Waiheke Island, to the N, and the mainland of North Island, to the S. This strait affords excellent anchorage as well as smooth water during W winds. There are general depths in this strait of from 3 to 9m.

**Whakakaiwhara Point** (36°54'S., 175°06'E.) is a rocky point, 89m high, that is located about 4.5 miles W of the S tip of Ponui Island. From this point, the S shore of Tamaki Strait trends about 6 miles WNW to Motukareka, a flat-topped island, 21m high. Motukareka is joined to the shore S by a drying ledge.

The N side of Tamaki Strait is formed by the S coast of Waiheke Island, which is indented by 7 small bays. Passage Rock lies off the entrance to Te Matuku Bay, the easternmost of the Seven Bays.

**Tides—Currents.**—When the tide at Auckland is rising, currents run into Tamaki Strait through the channels at either end, attaining a rate of about 2 knots in the narrows at springs. When the tide is falling at Auckland, the currents flow out of the strait through the channels at either end. In the central part of the strait, currents are not discernible.

**Sandspit Passage** (36°54'S., 175°11'E.), located between the S end of Ponui Island and Pauhenehene Spit (Sandspit), forms the SE approach to Tamaki Strait. This passage is about 0.1 mile wide between the banks, with depths of less than 5.5m on either side. Sandspit Passage should not be attempted without local knowledge.

**Caution.**—A prohibited area 1 mile in radius is centered on the explosives jetty at **Koherurahi Point** (36°55'S., 175°08'E.).

**10.48** The Tamaki River is entered S of Browns Island, between Musick Point and West Tamaki Head. This river runs about 8 miles S to Otahuhu. Also, there is a bar in its entrance, over which there is a maximum depth of 1.8m, after which the channel deepens.

The Panmure Bridge spans the Tamaki River roughly 5 miles from its entrance; it has a safe vertical clearance of 8m in the center of the navigation span and a depth of 8.2m in the fairway under the bridge.

The Pakuranga Bridge, with a safe vertical clearance of 14m, crosses the river 0.2 mile above the Panmure Bridge.

Small vessels with extensive local knowledge can obtain anchorage in the river about 0.5 mile SE of **Sandy Point** (36°52'S., 174°53'E.), in depths of 7.3 to 9.1m.

A submarine cable is laid across the river 0.1 mile S of Sandy Point; anchorage is prohibited within 61m of the cable.

## Auckland Harbor (36°50'S., 174°47'E.)

World Port Index No. 55060

**10.49** Auckland Harbor is located close within the mouth of the Waitemata River and can accommodate vessels with drafts to 11.6m. This port, which may be entered day or night, has facilities for tankers, container ships, and ro-ro vessels.

The port of Auckland is under the jurisdiction of the Auckland Harbor Board.

The city of Auckland lies on a thin neck of land that divides the Waitemata River, on the N, from Manukau Harbor, on the S. This city is known locally as the Queen City.

### Ports of Auckland

<http://poal.co.nz>

## Winds—Weather

Fog may be experienced from May to September.

## Tides—Currents

At the entrance, tidal currents attain a velocity of 0.5 knot at neaps and 1.5 knots at springs. In Rangitoto Channel and anchorages, 1 knot at neaps and 2 knots at springs may be experienced. In the approaches to the wharves, the rate of the current varies considerably, and as much as 1.5 knots at neaps and 3 knots at springs may be encountered. Caution should therefore be exercised when maneuvering in the vicinity of the wharves.

Both flood and ebb currents along the shores in the harbor begin to run from 30 to 40 minutes earlier than in midstream

and, in the vicinity of the main wharves, may begin approximately 2 hours earlier at spring tides. Near the main wharves, Fergusson Container Terminal influences the flood current considerably at certain stages of the tide. Therefore, vessels should inquire as to the best time to come alongside or leave the main wharves.

## Depths—Limitations

The Commercial Harbor lies on the S side of Auckland Harbor and is bordered on the E by Fergusson Container Terminal and on the W by Wynyard Wharf, 1.2 miles W.

Fergusson Container Terminal has a tanker berth with three dolphins, on its E side and Fergusson Wharf, for container traffic, on its W side. The tanker berth can accommodate vessels with a length of 183m and a draft of 10m. Tankers usually berth starboard side-to at SW; they can undock at any time. Fergusson Wharf is 580m long, with a dredged depth of 11.6m.

Freyberg Wharf lies 0.1 mile W of Fergusson Wharf. The E wharf is 210m long and has depths alongside of 8.3 to 10m. The W side is 216m long and has alongside depths of 8.5 to 12m.

Jellicoe Wharf lies about 0.1 mile W of Freyberg Wharf and can accommodate vessels up to 259m long on its E or W side. Drafts up to 10.1m are accepted alongside.

Bledisloe Terminal, about 0.1 mile W of Jellicoe Wharf, has two berths with stern ro-ro facilities. No. 1 Berth, the inner berth, is 137m long, with dredged depths of 7.5 to 10m. No. 2 Berth, the outer berth, is 224m long, with depths of 9 to 10m. No. 3 Berth can accommodate vessels having a maximum length of 259m, with a maximum draft of 10.5 to 12.5m.

Marsden Wharf can accommodate vessels up to 91m, with drafts to 7.5m, on its W side. The E side is 198m in length and has depths from 3 to 5m alongside.

Captain Cook Wharf lies close W of Marsden Wharf. The E side is 247m in length and has depths alongside of 6.5 to 10m. The W side is 231m in length and has depths of 8.5 to 12m alongside.

Queens Wharf lies about 100m W of Captain Cook Wharf. The wharf has dredged depths of 8.5 to 12m alongside its E side and 7 to 13m alongside its W side.

The basin between Queens and Princes Wharves is dredged to depths of 7 to 11m.

Princes Wharf, lying 0.1 mile W of Queens Wharf, has dredged to depths of 7 to 13m on its E side; depths alongside its W side are no longer maintained by dredging, but were last reported to be from 9 to 10m.

Hobson Wharf, lying close W of the root of Princes Wharf, can accommodate vessels with drafts to 5.8m on its E side and 5.5m on its W side. A viaduct, with an opening 13.7m wide spanned by a lifting bridge, lies between the root of Hobson Wharf and the root of Wynyard Wharf, 0.3 mile W. There are depths alongside the N part of the viaduct of 3.4 to 4.3m. Wynyard Wharf is dredged to depths of 7 to 13m.

The Bulk Cement Wharf, situated on the W side of the reclamation, has a limiting draft of 5.5m alongside. On the N side of the Waitemata River is Chelsea Bulk Sugar Wharf (36°49'S., 174°43'E.), which is 95m long and can accommodate vessels with 9.4m drafts.



*Courtesy of Ports of Auckland Ltd.*

### Auckland Harbor from W

All wharves in the commercial port, except Fergusson Wharf, the ro-ro berths, Kings Wharf, Marsden Wharf, Hobson Wharf, and Wynyard Wharf, are joined to the main railway system. Vessels may leave berths at night. Cargo vessels are not normally berthed at night, but when possible are berthed before 0800. Vessels are advised to use tugs for berthing. Berthing is carried out at most stages of the tide.

### Aspect

The Waitemata River can be navigated by vessels with drafts to 6.1m nearly to **Herald Island** (36°47'S., 174°40'E.). Located on the N shore, between Birkenhead Wharf and **Kauri Point** (36°50'S., 174°43'E.), is a conspicuous chimney at the sugar works at Chelsea. There are also mooring buoys, used to assist in berthing, moored E and W of the wharf.

Torpedo Bay indents the SW side of North Head. A monument and a clock tower stand at the head of Torpedo Bay.

Prominent objects in Auckland include the War Museum, the general hospital, the tower of the University College, and the

square tower of St. Mathew Church, situated about 1 mile SW, 1.2 miles WSW, and 1.5 miles W, respectively, of **Point Resolution** (36°51'S., 174°48'E.).

The entrance to Shoal Bay, a large expanse of mud flats and shallow water, lies between Stanley Point and **Stokes Point** (36°50'S., 174°45'E.). Both Stokes and Stanley Points can be distinguished by a conspicuous fir tree near their respective tips. Two flagstuffs stand NE of Stokes Point.

The Auckland Harbor Bridge is comprised of seven spans on six concrete piers. The maximum vertical clearance under the main navigational span is 42m for 61m either side of center. At night, the center part of the main navigational span is indicated by an orange light, a green light, and a red light, disposed vertically. Red obstruction lights are shown about these lights.

There is a prominent clock tower on the Ferries Building, close to the root of the Ferries Wharf. Five white lights mark the end of the Bulk Cement Wharf. Six prominent concrete silos, each 32m high, stand near the jetty. A large green and red neon sign is shown above the E end of the silos.

## Pilotage

Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels over 100 grt entering or leaving Auckland Harbor S of latitude 36°46'S, except for those bound to or from the explosives anchorage or quarantine station. Vessels are met about 1.5 miles N of Rangitoto Light. If the pilot cannot board, the pilot boat will lead to more sheltered water where boarding may be attempted. It has been reported that vessels may be sent to a waiting anchorage upon arrival.

Vessels should request pilotage through the Harbormaster, Auckland at least 24 hours in advance, confirming at least 4 hours prior to arrival. If the vessel's ETA is to be altered, a message must be sent at least 4 hours in advance of the vessel's new ETA.

Tankers must arrive at the pilot boarding place not later than 30 minutes before sunset.; otherwise berthing is postponed until the following morning. Other vessels with drafts not greater than 11m can enter at any time. Vessels of deeper draft must await HW.

A radar station, with the scanner placed just E of the signal station on Mount Victoria, offers advisory information on a vessel's position in the approaches to Auckland. The information, available from the signal station, is given as a range and bearing from the signal station.

## Regulations

The quarantine and explosives anchorage lies on the E side of Rangitoto Island. Vessels awaiting medical examination should anchor within the charted area off Commercial Harbor.

Vessels proceeding under the Auckland Harbor Bridge must have a pilot aboard. Traffic is restricted to one-way travel within 0.7 mile of the bridge, with the vessel stemming the tide giving way to all other vessels.

No person or craft may pass through the following areas without the authority of the Queens Harbormaster, Auckland:

1. Calliope Dock Area.
2. Ngataranga Bay.
3. Onetaunga Bay.
4. Islington Bay.

## Signals

A signal station, painted white, stands on Mount Victoria, 3 miles SSW of Rangitoto Light. Vessels can communicate with the station day or night either visually or by blinker light or via VHF. A continuous listening watch is maintained on 2182 kHz and VHF channel 16.

When the wind in Auckland Harbor and/or Hauraki Gulf is expected to gust over 33 knots, the following visual signals are displayed by day at the signal station:

1. Black cone, point up—Wind expected from the N sector.
2. Black cone, point down—Wind expected from the S sector.

## Anchorage

Four charted anchorage berths lie in the approaches to Rangitoto Channel, N of the pilot boarding ground. Depths at the anchorage range from 11m to 18.3m, good holding ground reported. Anchorage berths lie off Commercial Harbor and offer depths of 12.7 to 15.3m, sand and shells, as indicated on the chart.

Explosives anchorages are situated SE of Rangitoto Island and E of the Fergusson Container Wharf.

Several prohibited anchorages lie in the approaches to, and the waters of Auckland Harbor, and are best seen on the appropriate chart.

## Directions

**Rangitoto Channel.**—Rangitoto Channel can be approached from a position about 3 miles E of Tiritiri Matangi Island within the white sector of Auckland Approach Direction Light, bearing between 214.5° and 217.5°. When Buoy A is abeam to port, vessels should change course S, at night taking care to keep within the white sector of Bean Rocks Light, and when Rangitoto Channel lights come into range, bearing 142.2° with the rear range light showing white, vessels should steer on this alignment; then, be guided by the buoys and lights to the harbor. The white sector of Bean Rocks Light seen over the stern is an excellent steering aid when approaching Commercial Harbor.

Mariners are cautioned that navigational and ship's lights are often difficult to make out because of bright shore lighting.

Those vessels utilizing Motuihe Channel to Motukorea Channel should pass midway between Maria Island and the beacon on D'Urville Rocks. Then vessels should steer 227° and pass NW of the dangers that lie off the NW part of Motuihe Island. Then pass between the W edge of the foul ground off the NW side of Motuihe Island and the 4.9m and 5.8m rocks located 0.8 miles W of the N point of the island. Then from a position SE of the S tip of Motutapu Island vessels should steer for Browns Island Lighted Beacon bearing 225°, until the SE end of Cheltenham Beach is in line with the flagstaff on Mount Victoria bearing 263°, which leads over the bar and, when Bean Rocks Light bears 205°, steer for the entrance of the harbor.

**Waiheke Channel—Tamaki Strait.**—Vessels with local knowledge entering Waiheke Channel pass halfway between the prominent rock N of Pakatoa Island and the shore of Waiheke Island, remaining in the middle of the fairway until they steer abeam of Finger Point. From this position a vessel should steer to pass 0.2 mile off the shore of Waiheke Island to avoid Sunday Rock, until abeam of the SE tip of the island. Course should then be shaped to pass 0.2 mile SE of Passage Rock. When Passage Rock bears N, head for **Maraeta Point** (36°53'S., 175°02'E.), bearing 261°, to avoid the 5.5m shoal SW of Passage Rock. Vessels should then head for Park Point, bearing 300°, with **Pauhenehene Spit Light** (Sandspit Light) (36°54'S., 175°11'E.) bearing 120°, astern, until they can steer for Browns Lighted Beacon, bearing 281°, and when abeam the S part of Motuihe Island, steer 310°, and proceed as directed above.

**Tamaki Strait—Southeast approach.**—Vessels should approach Sandspit Passage with Pauhenehene Spit Light (36°54'S., 175°11'E.), bearing 305°, until within about 0.2 mile of it; then steer to pass about 150m NE of it and keep in the fairway between the dangers on either side until about 0.8 mile NW of Pauhenehene Spit Light, when they should steer in that direction with it astern, bearing 123°. When Browns Island Lighted Beacon bears 281°, a vessel should steer for it on that bearing and proceed as directed above. This passage should not be used without local knowledge.

**10.50 East shore Of Hauraki Gulf—Cape Colville** (36°28'S., 175°21'E.) is the NW extremity of the Moehau Peninsula. The Moehau Range and the Cormandel Range, high and wooded, project NW through this peninsula rising abruptly from the sea.

Port Jackson, entered between Cape Colville and Kaiiti Point, 1 mile SW, affords good anchorage, as charted, in depths of 11 to 12.8m, available only during SE winds. A sandy beach forms the head of this bight. A rock, which dries 0.9m, lies 0.2 mile NW of Kaiiti Point.

The coast, SE from Kaiiti Point, leads for almost 10 miles to Colville Bay, and it is bold, cliffy, and densely wooded.

Colville Bay, entered between Tokotarea and Te Whau Points, is small, open W, shallow, and dries some distance from its head. The coast leads S from Colville Bay, about 5.5 miles, to Hautapu Point.

The Motukawao Group are a chain of islets and dangers whose NW part, Motupotaka Rocks, lies 3.5 miles WSW of Te Whau Point. This chain extends about 5 miles SE from Motupotaka Rocks, which are steep-to. The channels between the islands are deep.

The shore between Hautapu and the SW end of a narrow peninsula, 3.5 miles SSE, is indented by two bays with boulder beaches at their heads. Kikowhakarere, the S of these bays, is fronted by several islands. Two channels lead between these islands and the mainland. The N channel, Hautapu Channel, is entered between Hautapu Point and **Hautapu Rocks** (36°44'S., 175°25'E.), 1 mile SW. This channel is clear of dangers and recommended for use. The S channel, Waimate Channel, is entered between the S end of Waimate Island and Motupapere Island, and it is clear of dangers and deep.

Waimate Island lies about 3 miles S of Hautapu Island. A rock, which dries, lies 0.3 mile W of the NW end of Waimate Island.

Motupapere Island, densely wooded and prominent, lies with its dome-shaped summit about 0.4 mile SE of the SE end of Waimate Island.

Anchorage may be found, in a depth of 14.6m, mud, about 0.4 mile E of the E side of Waimate. Anchorage may be found, in depth of 11m, about 0.4 mile NE of the N tip of Motupapere Island.

**10.51 Coromandel Harbor** (36°48'S., 175°28'E.) projects NE about 4 miles between Whanganui Island on the NW and the mainland on the SE.

Castle Rock Hill, 520m high, is located about 3 miles E of the head of the harbor; its square rock summit is a good mark for identifying Coromandel Harbor.

Tawhiti Rock, with a depth of 3.5m over it lies about 0.3 mile WSW of Tawhiti Point, the SW end of Whanganui Island. Cow Islet, 30m high and bare, lies about 1.5 miles WSW of Tawhiti Point. Calf Islet, 10.7m high, lies on a bank with depths of less than 9.1m over it, which projects 0.4 mile S of Cow Islet.

**Rangipukea Island** (36°50'S., 175°25'E.) is a rocky island whose N end is a steep-to cliff on the edge of which there is a prominent overhanging bush. A reef, that dries, projects 0.1 mile S from the S end of the island, and it is marked on its W side by a beacon. Shoals, with depths of 10.9 and 14.9m, lie 0.7 mile W and WNW, respectively, off the S tip of Rangipukea Island.

**Directions.**—Vessels with local knowledge entering Coromandel Harbor should pass halfway between Tawhiti Rock and Cow Islet, or between Calf Islet and Rangipukea Island. Either passage is free of dangers with depths of at least 14.6m.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage within Coromandel Harbor, in depths of not less than 6.7m, as far in as the SE tip of Whanganui Island. At this anchorage the holding ground is good and several moderate gales have been ridden out in about 6.4m, about 0.2 mile E of the SE tip of Whanganui Island.

**Te Kouma Harbor** (36°49'S., 175°26'E.) is sheltered by Rangipukea Island and is the next bight S of Coromandel Harbor. A rock, awash, lies in the center of the inner part of Te Kouma Harbor. Vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage, in a depth of 6.4m, about 0.5 mile within the entrance. However, 0.2 mile further in, the head of the harbor is shoal.

Wekarua Islet is located about 0.5 mile SSE of Rangipukea Harbor. An islet, 50m high, lies 0.1 mile E of Wekaurua. A rock lies midway between Wekarua and the islet. Shoals, with depths of 6m and 7.4m, lie 0.3 and 0.9 mile W, respectively, of the island.

**10.52 Firth of Thames—East shore.—Deadmans Point** (36°51'S., 175°24'E.), the E entrance point of the Firth of Thames, lies about 3 miles S of Cow Islet and reaches an elevation of 194m.

Rocky Point is located about 16 miles SE of Deadmans Point. A conspicuous white water tank stands near the N end of the village of Tararu, about 0.7 miles SSE of Rocky Point. The prominent twin peaked summit of Maumaupaki, 818m high, in the Coromandel Range, may be seen upon passing the town of Tapu, about 7.2 miles N of Rocky Point. As long as the twin peaked summit is open, the firth is comparatively deep, but when it closes in a vessel will be near the 5.5m bank.

**10.53 Firth of Thames—West shore.—Ruakura Point** (36°56'S., 175°11'E.) lies 1.7 miles S of the S tip of Ponui Island, which is described in paragraph 10.46. The coastal bank, with depths less than 5m, and upon which the sea breaks with a N swell, projects about 1 mile NE of Orere Point. Orere Point lies 3 mile ESE of Ruakura Point. Rocks lie near the edge of the bank. Titokarua Reef dries 1.2m and extends about 0.5 mile E from Orere Point and it is marked by a beacon on its W side.

From Orere Point, the shore trends SE for 2.5 miles to Waimangu Point. Midway between these two points is a rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lying 0.3 mile offshore. At Wharekawa, 4 miles S of Waimangu Point, is a small camber where

lighters load gravel. The camber has a depth of 1m alongside its S side; the beached hulk of a wooden mine sweeper, conspicuous from sea, provides shelter from the S.

**Caution.**—Due to the inshore fishing that is done in the Firth of Thames, vessels should be on the lookout for the presence of fishing gear, marker buoys, etc.

**10.54 Head of the Firth of Thames.**—The entire head of the Firth of Thames is bordered by mangroves and is fronted by a drying mud-flat that extends up to 2.2 miles offshore. The river entrances are not easily made out from the offing. Navigation of the various rivers should not be attempted without extensive local knowledge.

There are no known dangers in the Firth of Thames beyond 1 mile offshore, except at the head of the firth, which is very shallow.

Anchorage can be found practically anywhere in the Firth; however, it provides little or no shelter from S or SW winds. Some shelter from E or SE winds may be found near the E shore.

## Cape Colville to East Cape

**10.55 Cape Colville** (36°28'S., 175°21'E.) is the NW tip of the Moehau Peninsula, which forms the S shore of Colville Channel. A conspicuous cone-shaped bluff, 217m high, lies about 3.2 miles E of Cape Colville.

Square Top Island lies on the outer edge of a spit projecting 0.7 mile NNW from the cone-shaped bluff. A shoal, with a depth of 7m, lies 0.4 mile W of Square Top Island. A 19.5m patch lies 0.7 mile NW of the island.

Te Anaputa, a cliffy point, stands about 8 miles SE of Square Top Island and forms the N entrance point to Waikawau Bay. Waikawau Bay is entered between Te Anaputa and Haupapa Point, 3.5 miles SSE. A rock lies 0.1 mile off Haupapa. Rocks project 0.6 mile N of a point 0.4 mile W of Haupapa.

Waikawau Bay affords anchorage for vessels with winds from the W and S quarters. A rocky shoal, with a depth of 12.8m, lies nearly 1 mile NE of Haupapa Point.

Kennedy Bay, entered about 5 miles SE of Haupapa, affords anchorage, in depths of 5.5 to 9.1m, during winds from the N to S, through W. During strong E and NE winds, the sea breaks across the center of the bay. A rock, awash, lies 0.3 mile E of Anarake, the SE entrance point of Kennedy Bay.

The shore between Anarake and Te Rehutae, the sheer NW entrance point to Whangapoua Harbor, 2.5 miles SE, is distinguished by two sandy beaches separated by a prominent grass-covered, conical hill, 72m high.

Whangapoua Harbor has a depth of 0.6m over the bar and is only available for boats with extensive local knowledge.

**Mahinapua Bay** (Opito Bay) (36°43'S., 175°48'E.) is entered between Tokarahu Point and Opito Point, 2 miles SE.

Anchorage may be found in this sandy bay during winds from the NW through W to SE. A section of Tokarahu Point is nearly severed and several rocks lie NE and E of it. A reef lies 0.5 mile S of the point and extends 0.2 mile offshore.

Rabbit Island lies 0.2 mile N of Opito Point; the passage between is foul. Sunk Rock, awash, lies 0.2 mile E of Rabbit Island. A rock, which dries 0.9m, lies 0.2 mile SSE of Sunk Rock. Koruenga Island (Motukoruenga Island), 52m high and

steep, lies 1 mile SE of Sunk Rock. Needle Rock, 77m high and perpendicular, lies 0.3 mile SE of Koruenga Islet. A perforation in this rock is open on NW and SE bearings. A rock, 6m high, lies between Koruenga Islet and Needle Rock.

**10.56 Off-lying islands and dangers.**—Hole in the Wall is a passage with a least depth of 22m that lies between the Mercury Islands and the mainland. Mariners are warned that passage through Hole in the Wall should not be attempted without local knowledge.

The Mercury Islands, a group of islands lying on the NE side of Hole in the Wall, is comprised of three main and several smaller islands with rocks and reefs between.

**Great Mercury Island** (36°36'S., 175°47'E.) is the NW and largest of this group. From the NE, it presents a prominent white cliffy face from its summit, Mohi Mountain, which is 230m high. The NW shore of this island is darker in color and joined to the SE part by a low, narrow neck. Reefs project 0.5 mile N from the NW tip, and Never Fail, a rock 3m high and steep-to, lies 0.6 mile NE of the N tip of the island.

Anchorage may be found in a bay on the W side of Great Mercury Island during good weather, in a depth of 22m, sand. The Sisters Rocks, 23m and 24m high, lie 0.5 mile S and 0.5 mile SSE of Maunganui, the N entrance point of the bay. Reefs lie between The Sisters and the point.

A rock, with a swept depth of 16.4m, lies 1.2 miles SW of Maunganui. A reef, with a depth of 5.2m over its outer end, projects 0.4 mile S of the SW tip of Great Mercury Island. A shoal, with a depth of 20m, lies nearly 2 miles SW of the same point.

Red Mercury Island, a wildlife sanctuary, is the easternmost of this group and rises to a height of 154m in its N part. This island is covered with dense scrub and has a reddish appearance when seen from N. It has been reported that this island gives good radar returns at up to 19 miles.

Richards Rock, which dries 0.6m, lies 1.7 miles N of the summit of Red Mercury Island. This rock is steep-to on all sides and breaks when there is a swell. A rocky bank, with a depth of 17.7m, lies 0.7 mile NW of Richards Rock. Rocky shoals, with depths of 5.5m and 20.1m, lie 1.2 and 2 miles SE of the SE end of Red Mercury Island. Within about 1 mile W of the W side of Red Mercury Island is Double Islet, which are two islets joined together by a boulder isthmus. Several rocks and islets lie between Red Mercury Island and Great Mercury Island and are best seen on the chart. The passages between the islands of this group require extensive local knowledge.

Ohinau Island, the S island of the Mercury Group, is 101m high, cliff-bound, and covered with dense scrub. A 12.5m bank lies 1.5 miles E of the S tip of Ohinau. A 24m bank lies 0.7 mile SE of the S tip of Ohinau. Flat Island, a rock 5m high, lies 0.7 mile NW of the N tip of Ohinau. Black Rocks, a rocky islet in two parts, 27m high, lies 0.7 mile N of Flat Island. Reefs and rocks, best shown on the chart, surround Black Rocks.

Old Man Rock, mostly steep-to, lies 1.7 miles NW of Ohinau Island on the NE side of Hole in the Wall. This rock is 64m high, perpendicular, and covered with sparse vegetation. A rock, which dries 1.8m, lies about 150m SE of Old Man Rock.

Danger Rocks, 5m high, lie 1.5 miles NE of the N end of Ohinau Island. Whale Rock, 8m high, lies 2.7 miles NE of Ohinau. An 11.6m patch lies 1 mile W of Whale Rock. Cobra

Rock, a pinnacle, with a depth of 6.1m, lies about 3 miles ENE of Whale Rock.

**10.57 Mercury Bay** (36°47'S., 175°49'E.) is entered between Motukoranga Island and South Sunk Rock, about 4.2 miles S. This bay affords anchorage, during W winds, in sandy bays on the N and S shores. The N shore of the bay is wooded; the S shore is mostly barren and covered with scrub.

**North shore.**—Motukoranga Island, 107m high, lies about 3 miles WSW of Ohinau Island. A rocky pillar, 32m high, lies close off its SE side. The Twins, two cone-shaped rocks, lie 1.2 miles SW of Motukoranga Island. These rocks are steep-to except for a rock, with a depth of 1.5m, 100m NW of the NW rock.

Matapaua Bay lies about 1 mile W of Motukoranga Island and is used by fishermen for shelter. Mahungarape Island, 43m high, is a steep, rocky island with bushes on top.

Maungatawhiriri, 302m high, is a conspicuous triple-peaked hill located about 4.5 miles SW of Motukoranga Island.

**South Shore.**—Motukorure Island (Middle Island), 54m high, lies about 1 mile SE of Mahungarape, and a reef projects 0.2 mile off its NE side and 0.1 mile off its S side; the W side being steep-to. Two patches, with depths of 7.4 and 12.8m, lie about 1.5 miles E of Motukorure Island. A rocky patch, with a depth of 12.5m, lies 0.3 mile SE of the same island.

**10.58 Cook Bay**, which indents the S shore, is entered between **Shakespeare Cliff** (36°50'S., 175°44'E.) and Cook Bluff, about 1.7 miles E by N. Shakespeare Cliff is white in color and 75m high. Pandora Rock, with a depth of 1.8m, lies 0.3 mile NW of the NW part of Shakespeare Cliff. A chain of rocks lie between it and the cliff.



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### Shakespeare Cliff

**Tides—Currents.**—For the most part, tidal currents in Mercury Bay are weak, seldom exceeding 0.3 of a knot. West of a line NNW from Shakespeare Cliff the current has a clockwise

rotary motion on the ebb and is fairly strong in shallow depths in the SW extremity of the bay.

In the entrance to Whitianga Harbor, the flood current was observed to obtain a rate of 1.5 knots with the ebb reaching 2.2 knots at springs. However, these rates will vary with the amount of fresh water coming down the river. Additionally, it was reported that a rate of 7 knots was common at springs.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels with local knowledge anchor on either side of Motukorure Island, in depths of 12 to 20m. Vessels can also anchor off Shakespeare Cliff, in a depth of 5.8m, with the cliff bearing between 173° and 195°. Vessels should not anchor further in because of Pandora Rock and attending dangers. Also, anchorage may be found, in a depth of 7.3m, with Moturoa Islet just open of Cook Bluff, bearing 077°.

**10.59 Motueka** (36°49'S., 175°48'E.) is a steep and broken islet, 87m high. Foul ground extends off its N shore and it is almost connected to the mainland S by foul ground. Moturoa Islet (Tower Rock) is a prominent pillar-shaped rock, 57m high, lying 0.5 mile NE of Motueka Islet. This islet is surrounded with foul ground. An 8.2m shoal lies halfway between Motueka Islet and Moturoa Islet.

South Sunk Rock, which usually breaks, lies about 0.7 mile ENE of Motueka Islet.

Mahurangi Islet, 78m high, lies 0.5 mile S of South Sunk Rock, and it is long and grassy. Between Mahurangi and Hereheretaura Point, 0.5 mile S, are several islets, rocks, and other dangers that are best shown on the chart.

Whitianga Harbor is entered at the SW part of Mercury Bay between Whakapenui Point, a cliffy point on which there are fir trees, and Hukihuki Point, which is low. This harbor can only be entered by small vessels with extensive local knowledge.

Whitianga Wharf is T-shaped and stands on Hukihuki Point. This wharf is 33.5m long with depths of 2.7m alongside the N end and 9m alongside the S end. There are depths 5 to 8.5m in the channel off the wharf.

**Directions.**—Vessels approaching Mercury Bay from the NW should pass either N or E of the Mercury Islands or through Hole In The Wall. When proceeding N or E of the Mercury Islands, **Richards Rock** (36°35'S., 175°56'E.) and **Cobra Rock** (36°41'S., 175°59'E.) should be passed with caution.

Hole In The Wall, the inner passage, is entered halfway between Great Mercury Island and Tokarahu Point. A vessel should then head for the SW end of Ohinau Island, bearing 137°, and open NE of Old Man Rock. When about 1 mile away from Old Man Rock, change course to pass about 0.2 mile SW of it, keeping Needle Rock bearing about 171°, on which bearing the perforation in it is closed so as to pass E of Sunk Rock. When S of Old Man Rock, vessels should head to pass between Ohinau Island and Needle Rock by giving the latter a berth of at least 0.2 mile. Vessels should then proceed into Mercury Bay, passing E of The Twins and between Mahungarape Island and Motukorure Island.

Vessels entering Mercury Bay from the S should not change course W until Cook Bluff bears about 250°, and is open N of Moturoa Islet. This course clears Sunk Rock; a vessel can then steer to pass S of Motukorure Islet, taking care to avoid the foul ground N of Moturoa Islet.

## The Bay of Plenty

**10.60** The Bay of Plenty lies between Mercury Bay and Cape Runaway, a distance of about 110 miles ESE. This bay has within it many islands and rocks and reefs. The most off-lying of the islands is White Island, which lies about 37 miles W of Cape Runaway. The only anchorage of any importance is Tauranga Harbor, as it is the only one that affords shelter to large vessels.

**West shore—Bay of Plenty.**—Te Huru-huru Point lies about 10 miles SSE of the S entrance of Mercury Bay; the coast between is pocked with sandy bays separated by cliffy points. Te Huru-huru Point, which is 178m high, and almost blocks the entrance to the Tairua River, consists of two nipple-shaped hills lying E and W of each other at the SE tip of a low, narrow, sandy neck.

The Tairua River empties out into the sea between Te Huru-huru Point and Royal Billy Point, a low, pine-covered point, 0.2 mile W. There is a depth of 1.2m over the bar, which breaks with an E swell. The channel is narrow, constantly changing, with depths of 1.2 to 5.6m as far as the wharf, 0.7 mile within the entrance. A smaller wharf lies 0.5 mile NW of Te Huru-huru Point.

**Off-lying islands.**—Castle Island, 61m high, lies 3.7 miles ESE of **Hereheretaura** (36°50'S., 175°49'E.); it is high, rocky, and steep-to.

Shoe Island, 124m high, lies 1.7 miles ENE of Te Huru-huru Point. This island, when bearing about NE or SE, has the appearance of a shoe. Two black rocks lie about 0.7 mile E of Shoe Island. Shoal patches, with depth of 20m and 27.9m, lie 0.8 mile and 2.2 miles NNE, respectively, of Shoe Island. A shoal, with a depth of 22.2m, lies 3 miles NNE of the island.

**10.61 Slipper Island** (37°03'S., 175°57'E.) lies about 4.5 miles ESE of Te Huru-huru Point. The N tip rises steeply to a conspicuous summit, 141m high. The S end of the island is undulating and low. Penguin Island and Rabbit Island, joined by rocks that dry, lie off its S end. A rock, 14m high, lies 0.4 mile S of Rabbit Island. Shoals, with depths of 11m and 12.9m, lie 0.5 mile NE and 0.7 mile N, respectively, of Slipper Island Light. A shoal, with a depth of 7.5m, lies 0.4 mile SE of Rabbit Island.

Roller Patch, with a depth of 6.9m, lies 0.8 mile NW of Slipper Island, and breaks with strong NE gales. Blind Rock, with a depth of 0.9m, lies 1 mile SW of Slipper Island and seldom breaks. A shoal, with a depth of 13m, lies 0.5 mile W of Blind Rock.

Shoals, with depths of 8.4m and 10m, lie 0.2 mile and 0.5 mile NNE, respectively, of Blind Rock., Watchman Rock, 10m high, lies 0.4 mile S of Blind Rock. A sandy patch, with a depth of 8.9m, lies 1.2 miles SW of the rock.

Anchorage may be obtained W of the S end of Slipper Island, in a depth of not less than 8m, during a SE gale. With strong N winds, a heavy swell sets into this anchorage.

**Directions.**—Vessels proceeding N inside Slipper Island should pass not less than 0.2 mile W of the rock, 14m high, S of Rabbit Island. Then proceed to pass W of Watchman and Blind Rocks, keeping 0.8 mile off the mainland coast.

The Aldermen Islands are a wild-life sanctuary that lie about 10 miles ENE of Slipper Island. All of this group of four is-

lands and several prominent islets and rocks are steep and rocky. The islands are covered in dense vegetation. Around the Aldermen Islands, foul ground extends up to 0.3 mile offshore in places. Vessels should navigate with caution as shoals rise abruptly from the sea bed. Vessels without local knowledge are advised to remain in depths greater than 50m in the vicinity of these islands. A shoal, with a depth of 8m, lies 1.5 miles SE of the southernmost of the Aldermen Islands, and a 26m patch lies 1 mile further SSE.

Whangamata Harbor, utilized by small craft only, is entered about 10 miles SSW of Slipper Island. There is a depth of 2.9m over the bar.

For a distance of about 10 miles SSE of the entrance to the **Otahu River** (37°14'S., 175°53'E.), the shore is composed of scrub-covered, steep-to cliffs, with occasional low-lying parts containing sandy beaches with streams. Te Keho (37°19'S., 175°54'E.), a conspicuous peak, 312m high, stands 1.5 miles inland. Bowentown, with a jetty on its W side, stands on the E side of two conspicuous hills, each 92m high, on the N entrance point of Katikati Entrance.

**10.62 Mayor Island** (37°17'S., 176°15'E.), a wildlife sanctuary, lies about 17 miles NE of the entrance to Katikati Harbor. The summit, 358m high, is at the N end of a high, wooded, conspicuous ridge of hills on the W side of the island. Large blocks of obsidian crop up in parts of the island giving it a remarkable glistening appearance when reflecting the suns rays. At the S end of the island are the remains of an old Pah or Maori fort. Good landing may be obtained in a deep bay E of the fort, except in strong E winds, when fair landing may be effected on the W side of the island at the S end of a dark, sandy beach. Mayor Island has been reported to give good radar returns up to 23 miles.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage may be found, sheltered from E winds, off a bight on the W side of the island, in a depth of 18.3m, with the N and S tangents of the island bearing 016° and 158°, respectively.

In calm weather, anchorage can be obtained, in depths from 18.3 to 36.6m, in positions 0.3 to 0.5 mile offshore, at almost any point around the island. A rock, with a depth of 3m, lies 0.5 mile NNW of the NE end of Mayor Island. Tuhua Rocks, awash, lie about 1 mile E of the SE end of the island.

Penguin Shoal, with a depth of 10m, lies 9 miles SSE of Mayor Island. Pudney Rock, with a depth of 19.2m, lies 4.5 miles SW of Penguin Shoal.

Katikati Entrance, only used by small vessels with local knowledge, is located between Bowentown and the N end of Matakana Island, 0.2 mile S. This entrance represents the N entrance to Tauranga Harbor and extensive sandbanks, parts of which dry, project for about 1 mile E on both sides of the entrance. Between the outer sections of these banks is a sand bar, 1.2 miles E of the entrance, with depths of 1.2 to 1.5m. This sand bar breaks heavily with an E swell and with fresh onshore winds, making the approach very dangerous during the ebb. In the channel close W of the narrows, the incoming current attains a rate over 2.5 knots and the outgoing current a rate of 3 knots at springs.

A boat channel, which dries and across which is a power cable, connects Katikati Entrance with Western Entrance. The

cable is overhead, except for a 75m wide gap, where it is buried.

Depths on the bar are subject to frequent change. It is dangerous to cross the bar without recent local knowledge.

**Directions—Katikati Entrance.**—Small vessels with local knowledge entering this channel over the bar keep Transit Hill, a scrub-covered hill, 250m high, lying about 3 miles W of Bopuwhenua, in line with the point about 0.3 mile W of that town, bearing about 273°.

Small vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage about 1.7 miles SW of Katikati Entrance, abeam Ongare Point, in depths of 7.3 to 8.5m. Vessels should not anchor in Katikati Entrance as currents are strong and the shifting nature of the sandy bottom may cause the anchor to drag.

## Tauranga (37°39'S., 176°11'E.)

World Port Index No. 55080

**10.63** Tauranga Harbor represents the only harbor between Mercury Bay and Wellington that affords shelter to vessels of moderate draft in all winds. Mount Maunganui, on the E side of the entrance, is a conspicuous flat-topped hill, with steep, rocky slopes covered with thick scrub that rises abruptly from the sandy shore to an elevation of 231m. From sea, Mount Maunganui appears as an island.

The W side of the entrance to the harbor is formed by undulating sandhills which front pine tree plantations at the SE end of Matakana Island. A pilot cut has been dredged through the bar, which lies at the entrance approaches to the harbor, to a depth of 10.1m over a width of 366m. No. 1 Reach Range Lights lead through the center of the dredged channel.

Local magnetic anomalies may be experienced in the vicinity of Tauranga when in depths of less than 30m.

### Port of Tauranga

<http://www.port-tauranga.co.nz>

**Tides—Currents.**—The tidal rise at Tauranga is 1.7m at springs, 1.2m at neaps.

The tidal currents at the entrance and in the channels leading to the wharves can be greatly affected by prevailing weather conditions.

The flood current sets W from the approaches to No. 1 Reach until reaching the vicinity of North West Rock, where it joins a S set making into No. 2 Reach. It begins about 30 minutes after the Auckland LW tidal predictions. This S set continues until abeam of Pani Pani Point, where it fans out into the harbor. In the vicinity of Pani Pani Point, the currents attain rates of up to 4 knots at springs. In No. 3 Reach, the flood runs in the general direction of the channel and rates up to 0.5 knots can be experienced during spring tides. In Cutter Channel the flood runs in the general direction of the channel and then into the Maunganui Roads. At Berth No. 1 and Berth No. 2, a set is felt onto them. In Cutter Channel and Maunganui Roads, the flood current attains rates of 0.8 to 1.5 knots at springs.

The ebb current sets out of No. 1 Reach in a NE direction until reaching the vicinity of North Rock, where it leads in an E direction. It begins about 30 minutes after Auckland HW tidal

predictions. The current attains rates up to 3 knots at springs; the SW current is of short duration and is barely discernible at times.

In No. 2 Reach, the ebb begins to run N along the E side about 30 minutes before the turn of the tide. During spring tides, the ebb sets up overfalls over the rock shoal lying 295°, 0.2 mile from Stony Point Light.

In No. 3 Reach, Cutter Channel, and Maunganui Roads, the ebb current runs opposite to the flood current described above.

**Depths—Limitations.**—Vessels entering, departing, or transiting Tauranga Harbor are limited to a length of 225 to 229m, at the harbormaster's discretion. The maximum draft permitted while in the waters of the port is 10.7m at HW and 9.2m at LW.

Mount Maungauni Wharf has a length of 2,055m, with dredged depths of 10.4 to 12.5m alongside. The wharf offers 11 berths. A tanker berth, situated about 0.2 mile S of the S end of Mount Maungauni Wharf, has a dredged depth of 13m alongside.

On the W side of Stella Passage are three new berths, each with a dredged depth of 14.5m alongside.

The port's entrance channel, which leads through Matakana Bank, is segmented into No. 1 Reach, No. 2 Reach, and No. 3 Reach. Cutter Channel leads to Maunganui Roads. No. 3 Reach was dredged to a depth of 10.4m.

Western Channel, which leads W from Cutter Channel towards Rangiwaea Island, is shoal and was closed to navigation in 1983.

Stella Passage, the continuation S of Maunganui Roads, leads S through Town Reach to the Railway Wharf at Tauranga. There was a least depth of 3.4m on the Town Reach range line in 1980.

**Aspect.**—A bar, which breaks during N and E gales, fronts the entrance channel between Matakana Bank and Mount Maunganui. Mount Maunganui, conspicuous with steep, rocky sides, rises to a height of 231m. Stony Point lies 0.4 mile SSW of the summit, with a reef projecting 100m from it. North West Rock, 15m high, with a light on it, projects from the coast about 0.3 mile WNW of the summit.

The signal station, a prominent octagonal building painted white, is situated about 0.6 mile ESE of the mountain top. The building has a flag staff, and a radio tower stands close by.

Red obstruction lights are shown from radio masts situated 0.6 mile and 3 miles SE of the mountain top.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels over 100 grt. The pilot boards 3 miles NE of North Rock Light. If the pilot cannot board because of bad weather, then the pilot vessel will lead the vessel into smoother waters and board. Inbound vessels must give 24 hour notice via radio of this ETA. Vessels bound from Auckland or other close ports should send their ETA immediately after departure, requesting a pilot at this time. A second message confirming or amending the first is to be sent 4 hours prior to arrival, but if the vessel is ahead of schedule, the confirming message should be sent 4 hours in advance of her new ETA. Vessels arriving on weekends should provide an ETA to the harbormaster before 1600 on Friday. All communications should be addressed to Harbormaster, Tauranga.

**Regulations.**—Berthing or unberthing is usually accomplished by vessels other than tankers in daylight, or at night if

the weather is good. Loaded tankers are handled in daylight only and may depart at night only if completely discharged and gas free.

Vessels entering at HWS dock on the ebb current, while those entering at LWS berth at Maunganui Wharf at slack water, or at Railway Wharf on the flood. Those not possessing extensive local knowledge should only enter at slack water.

Departing vessels equipped with a radiotelephone must advise the signal station when clear of the harbor limits. Vessels should contact Tauranga Port Radio when passing A Beacon (37°36.1'S, 176°10.7'E) both inbound and outbound.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage may be found outside the entrance, in depths of 20.1 to 21.9m, about 1.5 miles NE of Mount Maunganui. A prohibited anchoring and fishing area, best shown on the chart, lies NE of Mount Maunganui.

The quarantine anchorage lies 3.2 miles, bearing 075° from Mount Maunganui Light. Anchor berths, numbered 1 through 3 and best seen on chart, lie 3 miles off the shoreline S of North Rock Light.

Anchorage is prohibited off Mount Maunganui Wharf and in the channels leading to it. However, with the permission of the harbormaster, there are times when this prohibition is waived.

Vessels are advised not to anchor in the channel W of Stony Point Light as the ground is foul.

**Directions.**—Tauranga Harbor should only be entered near the time of SW. Vessels should steer for Mount Maunganui, bearing 195°, until No. 1 Reach Range Lights are in line, and can be steered for. Stay on this range until Stony Point Light is open W of the shore SW of Mount Maunganui, and course can be changed to bring No. 2 Reach Range Lights into alignment. When the Cutter Reach range is in alignment, alter course onto the range line, and proceed to Maunganui Roads. If proceeding to Railway Wharf, steer through Stella Passage, being guided by the buoys and lights, until the Town Reach Range Lights can be steered for. These lights lead to the wharf.

Vessels entering the harbor against the ebb current must make full allowance for it off Stony Point Light. This ebb current tends to take a vessel N and inshore, and this inclination is more pronounced during strong W winds. Those vessels entering on a strong flood current should make their turn earlier from No. 2 Reach on to Cutter Channel Range, taking care to avoid the coastal bank W of Stony Point.

**Caution.**—Local magnetic anomalies may be experienced in depths of less than 30m in the approaches to Tauranga

The approaches to Tauranga are dangerous to navigation during strong NE winds and swells. Dangerous breaking seas can be expected, particularly during an ebb tide.

**10.64** Otanewainuku Mountain, 639m high, lies about 13 miles S of Tauranga, and from it a prominent flat-topped range of hills, 305m high, projects NW.

**Town Point** (37°45'S., 176°28'E.), which lies 16 miles SE of Tauranga Harbor entrance, is a sheer grass-topped cliff rising gradually to two summits. The white cliffs forming the E side of Town Point are conspicuous. Town Shoals, with depths less than 5.5m, extend about 2 miles N from Town Point. Shoals, with depths of 19.2, 20, and 18.9m, lie 2.2 miles N, 2.5 miles NE, and 2.2 miles NE, respectively, of Town Point. Town Point should not be approached within a distance of 2 miles.

**Motiti Island** (37°38'S., 176°25'E.), 64m high in its NE part, is faced with cliffs and grass-covered. The NE and E sides are fronted by a ledge of rocks. Motiti Spit, with depths less than 5.5m, projects about 1 mile SW from the S tip of Motiti Island. Matatapu Rocks, 1.8m high, lie about 0.5 mile SE of the S tip of Motiti Island.

Okaparu Reef and Brewis Shoal lie on a bank with general depths of 18.3m and 36.6m. Okaparu Reef, which breaks only with a heavy swell and during NE and N gales, has within it two rocks with depths less than 1.8m. A 5.8m shoal lies 0.4 mile SE of Okaparu Reefs.

**Astrolabe Reef** (37°32'S., 176°26'E.), a flat rock which dries 1.5m, lies about 4 miles N of the N end of Motiti Island. Astrolabe Reef appears, in calm weather, as a boat.

Motuhaku Island (Schooner Island), 15m high, lies about 6.2 miles SE of Astrolabe Reef.

Motunau Island, 45m high, is rocky and mostly steep-to except off its S side. Motunau Patch, 0.5 mile S of Motunau Island, is comprised of two close together rocky heads with a least depth of 5.5m. Tokeroa Shoal, a rocky shoal with a depth of 4m, lies 1.5 miles SW of Motunau Island.

**Caution.**—The passages between Motunau Patch, Tokeroa Shoal and Motunau Island should not be used for navigation.

**10.65 Te Pareoterawahiria** (Te Para), 228m high and conspicuous, stands about 8 miles SE of Town Point. A dangerous below-water rock lies 4.5 miles SE of Town Point. Mount Edgumbe, 821m high and prominent, rises from the plain about 18.5 miles SE of Te Pareoterawahiria.

**Matata** (37°54'S., 176°45'E.) is situated at the E termination of white cliffs, 183m high. From Matata to the entrance of the Whakatane River, about 13 miles ESE, the shore is formed by low scrub-covered sandhills backed by an extensive plain intersected by canals.

The Rurima Islands is the largest of a cluster of islets and rocks, above-water and awash, that stand on the NE part of a bank with depths less than 18.3m. This bank projects about 7 miles NE from the shore near Matata. These rocks should be given a wide berth. Those vessels using the channel between Rurima Rocks and the shore should keep nearer the shore as it shelves gradually. This channel has depths from 12.8 to 14.6m.

**Motuhora** (Whale Island) (37°52'S., 176°58'E.), which lies nearly 5 miles E of Rurima Rocks, is conspicuous and appears bell-shaped from sea. On the SW side of this island, abeam the anchorage and E of a sandy beach, there is a gully where there are boiling springs.

**Anchorage.**—There is good anchorage off the SW side of Motuhora Island; the best position being in 12.8m, mud, with the SW end of the island bearing 335°, the SE bearing 080°. With good ground tackle, a gale could be ridden out here as the holding ground is good.

Gales mostly begin from the N and veer through W to SW, bringing a heavy sea into the anchorage. However, a vessel should not anchor too close in, as when the wind gets round to the SW there would not be enough room to veer or weigh if necessary. This is the only area in the Bay of Plenty, between Tauranga and Cape Runaway, that affords shelter in a NE gale.

**Caution.**—Shoals are reported to exist between the W end of Motuhora Island and the Rurima Islands.

**White Island** (Whakaari Island) (37°32'S., 177°11'E.), which lies almost centered in the Bay of Plenty, is rugged, barren, with an active volcano. The Volkner Islets lie 3.5 miles NW of the summit of White Island and are steep, rocky and inaccessible. Both the Volkner Islets and White Island lie upon a bank with depths of 47.5 to 179.2m. Off the N and E coast of White Island, many pinnacle rocks rise from the sea bed.

**Caution.**—Rumble Three Seamount, with a depth of 119m, lies about 125 miles NE of White Island.

**10.66** The Whakatane River is entered W of **Kohi Point** (37°56'S., 177°01'E.), the NE entrance point. The entrance channel to the river, marked by beacons, lies between large boulder rocks, which dry. The bar, which breaks right across under certain conditions of weather, should not be attempted without extensive local knowledge. The depth on the bar at HWS is seldom less than 2.1m.

Anchorage may be found, in a depth of 18.3m, about 1.5 miles NNW of Kohi Point; the holding ground is reported good, comprised of fine silty sand. This anchorage, while not providing shelter during strong onshore winds, does afford some security in moderately bad weather.

Opotiki Harbor is entered through the Opotiki River, about 13 miles E of Kohi Point, which is about 0.1 mile wide. The bar, which has a depth of about 0.3m, frequently shifts. The river is no longer considered to be navigable. There is anchorage, 1.2 miles N of the entrance to the river, in a depth of 12.8m.

**Opape Point** (37°58'S., 177°21'E.), lying 7 miles E of Opotiki Harbor, is the place on the coast where the sandy beach is backed by low sandhills, which extend from Town Point. Haurere Point lies 1 mile NE of Opape Point and is fronted by rocky ledges. Several peaks stand on Haurere Point.

Pehitari Point lies 2.5 miles NE of Haurere Point, and it is a bold bluff, 165m high. The shore NE for 19 miles from Pehitari Point is comprised of sand and shingle beaches separated by rocky points.

Omaio Bay is entered between Pokahinu Point and **Motunui Islet** (37°47'S., 177°39'E.), 2 miles NE. Vessels can obtain good anchorage in Omaio Bay, in a depth of 16.5m, mud, with Motunui bearing 027°, distance 0.4 mile. Strong winds from the NW quadrant have been ridden out here, but, it is not recommended.

**10.67 Te Kaha Point** (37°45'S., 177°40'E.) lies 3 miles NNE of Motunui and it is a low, flat point with the town of Te Kaha on it. The church at Te Kaha is conspicuous. Rocks project 0.3 mile W of Te Kaha Point; they should be given a wide berth. Te Paraua is a prominent 375m high hill, bare on its seaward side, located about 8.5 miles NE by E of Te Kaha Point.

Whangaparaoa Roads is entered between Orete Point, which is low and flat, and Cape Runaway, 5.5 miles NE. The shore 2.5 miles E of Orete Point is comprised of a rocky foreshore with patches of sand. White cliffs, 24m high, distinguish the shore a further 1.5 miles NNE. From the NE end of the cliffs, a sand and shingle beach projects 1.5 miles NE to the mouth of the Whangaparaoa River. From here, the rocky shore continues to Cape Runaway. Foul ground projects 0.5 mile offshore from

the N part of the white cliffs, while the S side of the roads is fronted by a rocky bank.

**Cape Runaway** (37°32'S., 177°59'E.), the E entrance point of the Bay of Plenty, is dark, oval, and appears from sea as an island. Cape Runaway is reportedly radar conspicuous at 14 miles. There is always a swell off the cape and tidal currents in its vicinity are strong; therefore, vessels should give Cape Runaway a wide berth.

Whangaparaoa Road affords anchorage in its S part, sheltered from W and SW winds, in depths of 12.8 to 20.1m, fine sand and mud, with Orete Point bearing 267°, distant 1 mile. With N winds, a long swell sets in.

Additionally, there is anchorage, during NE and SE winds, 2 miles S of Cape Runaway. Large vessels should not approach the shore within a depth of 22m and should anchor about 1 mile W of a 164m high cone-shaped hill, lying 0.5 mile NW of the mouth of the Whangaparaoa River. Northwest and W winds send a heavy sea into the anchorage.

**10.68 Hikurangi** (37°55'S., 178°04'E.), 1,753m high, lies about 23 miles S of Cape Runaway. This prominent peak is the highest land on the peninsula. On W bearings, the peak appears as two distinct peaks close together.

Honokawa, 1,328m high, has a triple summit and is located 4.5 miles NW of Hikurangi.

The shore, 16 miles E from Cape Runaway to Matakaoa Point, is backed by hills that are steep and densely wooded. Lottin Point, lying 9 miles E of Cape Runaway, is 149m high, prominent, and appears yellow from sea. Patangata, 282m high, stands about 1.5 miles W of Matakaoa Point, and is conspicuous from N.

**Caution.**—Due to the presence of a continual swell and strong tidal currents, this section of coast should be given a wide berth.

Hicks Bay is entered between Matakaoa Point and Te Koau Point, about 2 miles S. Te Koau Point is steep with a conspicuous pillar of rock on its summit.

The N and S shores of Hicks bay are steep and mostly faced with cliffs; the head of the bay is sandy. A wharf, 46m long, lies on the N shore of Hicks Bay. The town of Hicks Bay, where there is a prominent church, stands near the S end of the beach.

Hicks Bay affords good shelter from winds from the W. A vessel of about 1,000 grt anchored, in a depth of 16.5m, blue clay, with the pier head bearing 311°, Matakaoa Point bearing 056°, and the church bearing 208°. From this position, which is reported to have the best holding ground, the water shoals gradually towards the head of the bay.

Vessels can find shelter from SE winds by anchoring under the lee of Te Koau Point, however, should a gale come up it is advisable to put to sea or proceed to Whangaparaoa Road. Northeast gales, which generally commence from the E and gradually freshen, give sufficient warning, as the swell comes in a day or two before.

Kawa Kawa Roads lies off the sandy beach that projects E for 3.5 miles from the inner part of Te Koau Point to the mouth of the Awatere River. Kawa Kawa Roads affords some shelter during SE winds, in depths of 16.5 to 21.9m, about 1.5 miles NW of the entrance to the Awatere River and 1 mile offshore.

**Aspect.**—Paoneone Hill (Table Hill), 268m high and prominent, lies about 1.7 miles SW of the entrance to the Awatere River. Oukeamaru, 992m high and prominent, stands 6.5 miles WSW of this entrance. For about 2.5 miles E of the entrance to the Awatere River, the shore is comprised of conspicuous white cliffs, 122 to 152m high.

**Horoera Point** (37°38'S., 178°29'E.), with Maungakaka its summit, is prominent and lies about 2.5 miles E of the E end of the white cliffs.

**10.69 East Cape** (37°41'S., 178°33'E.) is the E point of New Zealand and is very mountainous. East Cape is comprised of a remarkable white clay sand, with rocks projecting E from it. The summits of five distinct ranges backed by the snow-capped Hikurangi, 27 miles SW, visible from sea in good weather.

**Tides—Currents.**—In the vicinity S of East Cape, the current sets N with the flood, and after rounding the cape, WNW along the coast at a rate of about 1 knot. Off East Island and in the channel W of the island, the rate becomes much greater and causes heavy tide rips.

At East Cape, SE winds are common and are said to be strong at times. Violent squalls from the mountains are to be expected during SW gales in the roadsteads between Cape Runaway and East Cape. Winds on either side of East Cape are often very different, even when strong. The strong W winds in the Bay of Plenty suddenly fail when passing S of the Cape; the distinct wind line being shown on the surface of the water.

East Island lies about 1 mile E of East Cape and is 127m high, conspicuous, and steep. Vessels should pass about 2 miles E of the island. There are two shoal patches off East Cape, coupled with the strong tidal currents, which make passage between the Cape and the island dangerous. Strong tide rips occur about 3 miles ENE of East Island.

A bank, with depths less than 183m, projects about 25 miles NE from East Cape. Ranfurly Bank lies on the E part of this bank. The tide rips are heavy over these banks, and a constant current has been experienced setting at a rate of 3 to 4 knots, and at times of 5 to 6 knots, causing, with a wind, a very heavy sea. Both the strong current and the heavy sea were found only on the banks.

A depth of 19m lies 23.5 miles ENE of East Cape Light.

### East Cape to Cape Palliser

**10.70** The E coast of North Island, S from East Cape to Cape Palliser, has many dangers within 3 miles of it as well as a heavy surf upon it, making approaches difficult except in fine weather. Off this section of shore the bottom is green mud outside the 50m line and fine sand within. When navigating off this coast, advantage may be taken of the tidal currents by standing offshore or inshore.

**Tides—Currents.**—Off the coast between East Cape and Gable End Foreland, the tidal currents set N with the flood and S with the ebb, at rates from 0.5 to 1 knot. Their influence is not felt at more than 5 miles offshore. There is a constant current that sets S at a rate of about 1 knot, outside of the 183m curve, but it is dependent on the force and direction of wind.

The Waiapu River empties out into the sea about 6 miles SSW of East Cape. Pouhautea, a prominent hill, 130m high,

which generally appears dark from sea, lies on the S side of the entrance.

Wharariki Point, which lies about 3.5 miles SW of the entrance to the Waiapu river, is a conspicuous rounded rocky point. Eclipse Rock, lying 0.7 mile NE of Wharariki Point, breaks only in a moderate swell, but there is a swirl over it in good weather. This rock is the N end of the foul ground extending off the point.

Anchorage may be taken, with offshore winds, in depths of 12.8 to 14.6m fine sand, on either side of the Waiapu River entrance, 1 mile offshore.

**Caution.**—Depths shallower than charted may exist from East Island to Wharariki Point out to the 20m contour.

Tuparoa is a brown-colored hill, 282m high, that has a unique cleft in its E side, similar to those on Wharariki Point.

Kaimoho Head, a rounded bluff, lies 7 miles SSW of Wharariki Point. Otua, a conspicuous summit, 505m high, stands 2.5 miles W of the head. Anvil Summit, a prominent hill, lies about 2.7 miles SW of Kaimoho Head.

Open Bay is entered between Matahau Point and Te Tara Head, 4 miles S. Te Tara Head rises to a sharp summit and it is bold and cliffy. Several detached rocks lie close off the head.

Small vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage in Open Bay inside the ridge in the NW part of Open Bay. However, the most sheltered anchorage is in a depth of 14.6m, about 0.5 mile NW of Te Tara Head. Southeast gales can be ridden out in safety here.

**10.71 Tokomaru Bay** (38°08'S., 178°22'E.) is entered between Kotunui Point and Mawhai Point, 4 miles S. There is a pier in Waima Cove on the N side of the bay. This pier has depths of 3.7 to 4.9m alongside each side at the outer end. In 1984, the pier was in a state of disrepair. Hikutu Rock, a rocky patch, the top of which is formed by two isolated rocks, awash, lies almost in the center of the bay.

Good anchorage may be found, in a depth of 22m, about 0.5 mile S of the pierhead. Large vessels anchoring at night should not proceed inside a depth of 25.6m.

Anaura Bay is entered between Morahahi Head and Motuoroi Island (Anaura Island), 1.5 miles S. This bay has a sandy beach at its head and is bordered on its N side by rocks. In 1769, Captain Cook landed at Anaura, located at the S end of the bay.

Marau Point, a prominent rounded bluff of light color, lies 2.5 miles SSE of the E end of Motuoroi. Steep cliffs line the points N side and steep grassy slopes its S side. Takamapuhia Reef, steep-to and which usually breaks, lies 1 mile ESE of Marau Point. Tokatea Rocks, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lie 0.4 mile SSW of the S part of Marau Point.

The N entrance point of Tolaga Bay is sheer on its S side, 168m high, white, and conspicuous. Motuheka lies 0.4 mile NE of the N entrance of Tolaga Bay and it is surrounded by rocks. Tataru Reef, which dries and usually breaks, lies 1.5 miles NE of the N entrance point. A rocky patch lies about 1 mile N of Tataru Reef.

There is anchorage in the center of Anaura Bay during offshore winds, in depths of 12.8 to 14.6m. However, E winds send a heavy swell into this anchorage.

Titirangi, 343m high and conspicuous, stands 1.2 miles SSW of the S entrance point of Tolaga Bay. Mitre Rocks lie 0.2 mile N of the N end of Pourewa Island. The easternmost of these rocks is shaped as a beehive. Both Mitre Rocks and Pourewa Island are honey-combed with caves.

A 7m rocky patch lies about 0.5 mile NE of the E Mitre Rock. There is a jetty that projects from the SW corner of Tolaga Bay. This jetty is about 0.3 mile long, with a least depth of 4.9m alongside. Small coasters with local knowledge use this facility.

Anchorage may be found in Tolaga Bay during winds from the W semicircle; the best berth being in a depth of 12.8m, about 0.7 mile from the N entrance point of the bay, with Marau Point just shut in. Vessels should anchor well inside the line joining the entrance points of the bay, as the holding ground between them is reported poor.

**10.72 Gable End Foreland** (38°32'S., 178°18'E.) was so called by Captain Cook because of its prominent triangular face resembling the white-washed gable of a house. This appearance is less pronounced within 3 miles of land, but from a greater distance to the E it is very noticeable. Also, this point has been reported to give good radar returns at up to 19 miles. Gable End Foreland should not be approached nearer than 1.5 miles. Gable Rocks, with a depth of 1.2m, lie 1 mile N of the Foreland. Gable Islet lies 0.4 mile SW of Gable End Foreland, connected to it by a narrow ridge of rocks. A rock, with a depth of 18.9m, lies about 4.5 miles ENE of Gable Islet. The shore between Gable End Foreland and Tatapouri Point, 10 miles SW, should not be approached within a depth of 37m.

Whangara Island lies 3.5 miles SW of Gable End Foreland and is connected to the shore by a ledge of rocks that dry. Small vessels with local knowledge anchor close N of the island, but have to put to sea when the wind shifts SE. Monowai Rocks, which seldom break, lie about 2 miles SE of Whangara Island, and are two pinnacle rocks with a least depth of 5.5m. A 12.8m shoal lies 0.5 mile SSE of Monowai Rocks.

Ariel Bank lies about 10.5 miles SE of Gable End Foreland, and it has depths of less than 37m. Ariel Rocks is the shallowest part of this bank, and it has a least depth of 0.9m, which breaks in bad weather. A 5.8m patch lies about 0.7 mile SW of the shallowest part of Ariel Rocks. Penguin Rock, with a depth of 10.4m, lies about 1.7 miles S of the N end of the bank. An 11.9m patch lies 3 miles SE of Ariel Rocks.

**Caution.**—Mariners should be advised that the depths E of Ariel Bank are very irregular and with any wind there is a confused sea. Therefore, vessels should pass either well inside or well outside it in depths of over 183m.

Additionally, mariners should exercise considerable caution when navigating off the coast between Gable End Foreland and Poverty Bay during the summer season, because of the heavy smoke created by the burning of the bush and undergrowth. This smoke, which quickly settles to sea level about 6 miles offshore, brings visibility down to less than 0.2 mile. This smoke generally comes over at noon, lifting at night.

**10.73 Tuaheni Point** (38°43'S., 178°04'E.), light gray in color, rises to a height of 121m and should be given a berth of at least 2.5 miles. A submerged reef projects 0.5 mile SSE

from it and Tuaheni Rocks, which breaks only in bad weather, extend about 1 mile SE from the outer end of this reef. In this vicinity the sea is usually confused and discolored because of the unevenness of the bottom within the 20m curve. Cooper Bank lies about 2.2 miles ESE of Tuaheni Point.

**Poverty Bay** (38°44'S., 178°02'E.) is entered between Tuaheni Point and Young Nicks Head, about 5.5 miles SW. The port of Gisborne lies on the N side of the bay and is described in paragraph 10.75. The first place that Captain Cook landed in New Zealand was in this bay near the **Turangani River** (38°40'S., 178°01'E.). A monument marks the landing spot.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tidal currents outside of Poverty Bay set N with the flood and S with the ebb, with the S set being the more prominent; their influence is felt up to 10 miles offshore. The rates of the currents average about 1 knot, but it is affected by wind. Within Poverty Bay, tidal currents are negligible.

**10.74 Northeast shore of Poverty Bay.**—Tuamotu Island, 42m high, is light gray in color, and lies 1 mile W of Tuaheni Point. A reef, that dries, connects the island with the mainland N. Also, a reef extends almost 0.5 mile S from the island. This NE shore of Poverty Bay is encumbered by foul ground and rocky ledges that project up to 0.5 mile offshore in places.

Waihora Rocks are two pinnacles, nearly 0.1 mile apart, that lie 1 mile W of Tuamotu Island. A buoy is moored W of the W rock. Pinnacle Rocks, with swept depths of 8.5m and 10.1m, lie about 1 mile WSW of Pah Hill, 1 mile NNE of Tuamotu Island.

The Foul Grounds, an area of very uneven depths more than 0.8 mile in extent NW and SE, on which are several rocks with sandy bottom between, is located abreast of and 1 mile distant from the entrance to Gisborne Harbor. Temoana Rock, which lies 0.2 mile from the SE end of The Foul Grounds, is the middle of three pinnacle rocks, each of which has a depth of 6.4m. The N of the three rocks is Hawea Rock. Tokomaru Rock, 0.3 mile NW of Temoana Rock, has a depth of 5.5m. Two rocks, with a depth of 5.8m and 5.2m, lie 0.1 mile and 0.2 mile NE, respectively, of Tokomaru Rocks.

**Anchorage.**—Gisborne Roads lies in the NE part of Poverty Bay, and it is exposed to SE winds which even when light, send a heavy sea into the anchorage.

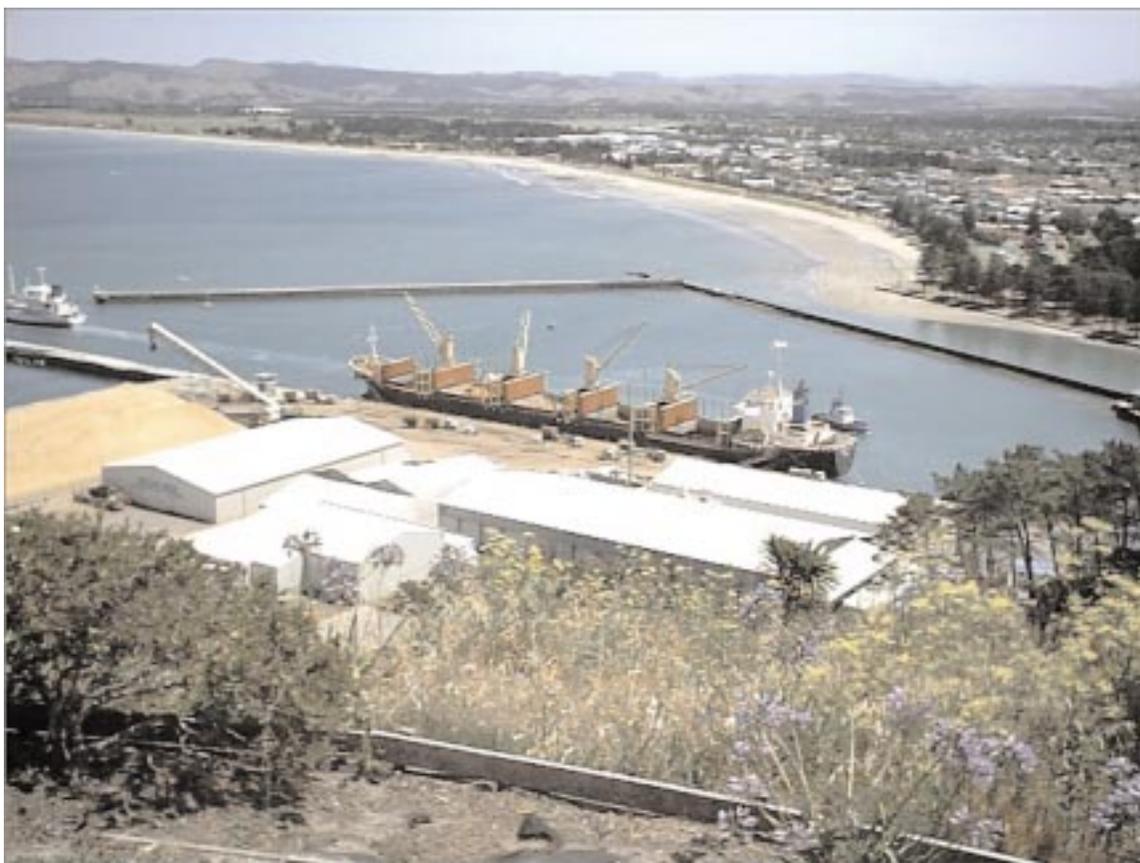
The best anchorage in the bay, during S gales, is in a depth of 18.3m with Young Nicks Head bearing 185°, and a beacon 1.2 miles SW of the Waipoa River Entrance bearing 260.7°.

### **Gisborne Harbor (38°41'S., 178°01'E.)**

World Port Index No. 55110

**10.75** Gisborne lies S and E of the entrance to the Turanganui River on the N side of Poverty Bay. Gisborne has berths for general, bulk, and oil cargo. A breakwater projects about 0.3 mile SW from the S entrance point of the harbor. A rubble bed projects about 122m further in the same direction from the end of the breakwater, with a depth of 2.4m. A training wall extends along the NW boundary of the harbor.

Vessels should not proceed further up to the entrance channel than the buoys marking The Foul Grounds until signaled to



**Gisborne Harbor from SE**

do so. The roadstead is exposed to SE winds which, even when light, send a heavy sea and swell into the anchorage.

**Tides—Currents.**—The mean tidal rise for Gisborne is 1.4m at springs and 1.2m at neaps. Currents in the approaches do not appear to be a hindrance.

**Depths—Limitations.**—A 91m wide channel, about 1 mile long, which has a least depth of 10.5m, leads into the harbor and passes NW of The Foul Grounds to the entrance of Kaiti Basin. The largest vessel handled in the port has a length of 200m and a draft of 8.5m.

The smallest wharf is 95m in length; the largest wharf is 213m long. Berth No. 1 through Berth No. 6 have alongside depths of 5.8m. Berth No. 7, which serves as a tanker facility, has alongside depths of 9.7m.

The swell setting into the harbor sometimes causes vessels to surge alongside the dock.

**Aspect.**—Gisborne, lying on both banks of the Turanganui River and its tributaries, is the capital of the Poverty Bay district.

Cooks Monument and a lookout flagstaff stand close E and 0.2 mile E of the root of the breakwater. Another monument stands about 0.1 mile NNE of the lookout flagstaff.

Outer Range Lights, in line bearing 332°, are shown from a position about 1.5 miles W of the entrance to the Turanganui River. These lights lead through Poverty Bay to Gisborne

Roads. The inner harbor leading lights, in line 054.6°, lead from W of The Foul Grounds to the mouth of the Taranganui River. Breakwater Light is shown from a white steel tower situated at the end of the breakwater. The end of Butlers Wall, lying on the N side of the dredged channel, is illuminated by a shielded light at night.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is compulsory for vessels of 100 grt and over. Request for pilotage and tugs should be sent along with the vessel's ETA at least 24 hours in advance; or by 1600 on Friday when the ETA falls between 1700 on Friday and 0800 the following Monday.

Pilots board 3 miles S of Breakwater Light.

The berth allocated to a vessel will be given from the signal station by VHF or by visual signaling. On arrival, ships must establish communication with the signal station to notify their maximum draft and obtain the latest depth in the channel; they must not enter the harbor until they have received permission to do so and have been allocated a berth.

**Regulations.**—Vessels less than 175m may enter, berth, undock, or dock during the hours of darkness. Vessels between 175 and 200m long are berthed during daylight hours only, but may depart during darkness. Weather and sea conditions may affect these movements.

**Signals.**—A signal station lies on the breakwater, but a continuous watch is not maintained. A vessel making the port

should notify the harbormaster of approximate time of arrival, when arrangements will be made for a berthing officer to be in attendance at the signal station 1 hour prior to arrival time. Vessels can communicate via VHF or Morse code by blinker light.

Entrance signals are displayed from the signal station yard-arm. During daylight, failing contact by radio or visual signaling, a black ball shall mean "port closed." At night, a red light will be shown.

The number of the berth a vessel is to occupy will be signaled from the signal station; exempted vessels may proceed into the harbor on receipt of this signal.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage may be obtained SW of The Foul Ground.

The quarantine anchorage lies in the position 30°40.8'S, 177°59.9'E.

**Directions.**—Vessels approach Gisborne Harbor with the Outer Range Lights in line bearing 332°, which leads about 0.5 mile SW of The Foul Grounds. When the Inner Range Lights come into line, bearing 054.5°, vessels should change course NE and steer for them. At night, when the green sector of the Inner Range lights bears 054.5°, a vessel should proceed as above.

**10.76 West shore of Poverty Bay.**—The shore W of the Outer Range Lights to the Waipaoa River, about 3.5 miles, is comprised of a sandy beach backed by low, flat ground.

**Young Nicks Head** (38°46'S., 177°58'E.) represents the SW entrance point of Poverty Bay and is conspicuous for its white cliffs.

Kuri Banks has depths less than 18.3m; a least depth of 10.7m lies near its S end, nearly 1 mile ENE of Young Nicks Head.

**Directions.**—Vessels should avoid Kuri Banks, passing E and NE of these banks in depths of more than 18.3m. At night, vessels bound for Poverty Bay from the S, should not alter course NW until making the Gisborne Outer Range Lights, in line bearing 332°, when they should be headed for. This course leads about 1.2 miles E of the 10.7m patch mentioned above.

The neck of the Mahia Peninsula lies about 20 miles S of Young Nicks Head and the coast between is bold and backed by hills.

**Anchorage.**—There is anchorage during SW winds, in a depth of about 18.3m, about 1 mile off Pukenui Beach, which forms the E side of the neck joining the Mahia Peninsula to the mainland. Mungawhio Lake is entered at the S end of Pukenui Beach. When in flood, this lake gives the peninsula the appearance of an island.

Whangawehi Road, which lies about 2 miles E of the entrance to Mungawhio Lake, affords anchorage during S and W winds, in a depth of 18.3m, mud. However, vessels should leave this anchorage if the wind becomes easterly.

**10.77 Table Cape** (39°06'S., 178°00'E.), marked by a light, is the E termination of the Mahia Peninsula and the off-lying coast is foul. Numerous rocks and shoals lie off this section of coast and they are best shown on the chart.

A conspicuous radio mast, 94m high and painted in red and white bands, lies about 2.2 miles W of Table Cape.

Portland Island lies 1 mile S of the S end of the Mahia Peninsula and its flat summit rises to a height of 91m. Small vessels with local knowledge use the 0.2 mile wide channel, with depths of 5.5m in the middle, between the peninsula and the mainland. Tidal currents in the channel attain rates up to 2 knots.

A submarine power cable is laid from the S end of the Mahia Peninsula and the NW side of Portland Island; anchoring and fishing is prohibited in the vicinity. A spit, with depths less than 11m, projects about 0.7 mile SW from the S end of Portland Island. A 10.1m patch lies about 0.5 mile ESE of the outer end of the spit. Overfalls have been observed 2 miles S of Portland Island. The S tip of Portland Island should be given a wide berth.

## Hawke Bay

**10.78 Hawke Bay** is entered between Portland Island and Cape Kidnappers, about 40 miles WSW. The shore N of Hawke Bay is mountainous and there are wooded valleys at Wairda, Mohaka, and Iangoio Bluff on the NW side of the bay. South of Iangoio Bluff are impassable white cliffs, backed with undulating downs, which are curious for the great regularity of the rises and hollows.

**Winds—Weather.**—West winds prevail but sudden southeasters require caution. Southwest gales give warning by an overcast sky, and are violent, especially in winter. The heaviest W gales occur from September to November, with a low barometer, but generally good weather. The black northeasters blow from March to May. The wind comes on very gradually, shifting from the N to E and SE with a falling barometer, and blowing very hard between the NE and SE, accompanied by rain and a heavy sea.

The ordinary summer wind is a fine northeaster, with hazy weather, setting in about 1000 and dying away at sunset, being succeeded by a land wind. Rain falls with N winds and the black northeasters, and often with SW winds; sometimes dry southeasters last for many days.

Northwest winds are frequent in Hawke Bay, while the wind is NE at Long Point.

The climate is generally mild, but is hot and dry along the shore. Rainfall is slight, but increases inland and in the bush districts.

**Tides—Currents.**—For the most part, tidal currents are negligible in Hawke Bay, but strong in the entrances to rivers. The flood current sets N and the ebb current sets S.

**Anchorage.**—The primary anchorages for Hawke Bay lie off Long Point on the W side of the Mahia Peninsula, at Ahuriri, and at Cape Kidnappers. Long Point affords shelter during NE and SE winds, while Cape Kidnappers affords shelter in SW gale.

**Caution.**—Ritchie Banks lies roughly 30 miles SE of Portland Island; it has depths of 249 to 732m.

Lachlan Ridge has depths of 68 to 146m and it lies, with its NE end, about 10 miles S of the S tip of Portland Island, extending 10 miles SW. Lachlan Banks, with depths of 91 to 161m, lie about 24 miles SW of Portland Island.

**10.79 Northeast shore of Hawke Bay.—Long Point** (39°10'S., 177°49'E.) forms the only major projection along the W side of the Mahia Peninsula. Black Reef lies about 4.5 miles SSE of Long Point. Small vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage under Black Reef, but it affords only partial shelter.

Long Point Anchorage is sheltered from E winds. During S winds, it is necessary to get close inside Long Point, until an opening or cleft shows itself, anchoring in a depth of 12.8m, with Long Point bearing 248°. However, shelter should not be taken here in bad weather as the holding ground is bad and the bottom rocky.

The **Wairoa River** (39°02'S., 177°25'E.) empties out into the bay on the N shore of Hawke Bay. Vessels can anchor off the Wairoa River or the Mohaka River, 11 miles SW. However, this anchorage can only be used in good weather as a heavy swell sets into the bay. On the approach of a S wind, the sea occasionally breaks in a depth of about 22m.

**10.80 Southwest shore of Hawke Bay.—Cape Kidnappers** (39°39'S., 177°05'E.), the SW entrance point of Hawke Bay, is high with white cliffs composed of clay on either side of it, and a notable white pinnacle rock, 41m high, lying close off it. The conspicuous chimney of the Awatoto Fertilizer Works, and a mast, 27m high, stands about 0.7 mile N of the entrance of the Ngaruroro River and the Tutaekuri River.

There is anchorage, in depths of 9.1 to 12.8m, about 4 miles NW of Cape Kidnappers and partly sheltered from SE and S winds by **Black Reef** (39°38'S., 177°05'E.).

Caution should be exercised approaching this anchorage, as a submarine pipeline extends about 1.5 miles offshore from a position about 0.5 mile NNW of the Tukituki River entrance. The pipeline is marked by range beacons. Additionally, two buoys are moored about 0.2 mile apart off the seaward end. Anchoring and fishing are prohibited between the buoys, or in the vicinity of the pipeline; a pipeline also extends 0.8 mile seaward from the fertilizer works.

When approaching the above anchorage, the point NW of Cape Kidnappers should be kept open W of the cape; caution should be exercised with a wind shift N of E, as a heavy swell sets into the anchorage making it untenable.

### Napier Harbors (39°29'S., 176°54'E.)

World Port Index No. 55130

**10.81** Napier Harbors is comprised of Napier Road; Breakwater Harbor, where all cargo handling takes place; and Inner Harbor (Port Ahuriri), which is used by small vessels only. The Breakwater Harbor has nine overseas berths.

**Tides—Currents.**—The mean spring range at Napier Harbor is 1.8m, the mean neap range is 1.2m.

In Napier Road and the surrounding waters, the tidal currents set NW with the flood and SE with the ebb. At springs, in the entrance channel and approach to the berths, a rate of 1 knot may be experienced.

When SE conditions prevail, a NE set of up to 1 knot may be experienced across the entrance to Breakwater Harbor.

#### Port of Napier

<http://www.portofnapier.co.nz>

**Depths—Limitations.**—The controlling depths at MLWS are 12m in the outer fairway, 11.6m in the inner fairway, and 11.2m in the approaches to berths. The maximum permissible draft in the dredged channel and alongside the wharves is 10.4m. The bottom in the approaches, fairways, and alongside the wharves is sand and mud.

Pilotage and towing services are available 24 hours for both daylight and nighttime arrivals and departures.

Alpha Wharf extends between the roots of Higgins Wharf and Geddis Wharf and can accommodate vessels with lengths to 50m and drafts of 5.5m.

Napier Harbors Berthing Information				
Wharf	Dredged depth (2003)	Max. vessel length	Max. draft	Remarks
Kirkpatrick Wharf	12.2m	281m	11.0m	Containers
Herrick Wharf				
East berth	10.4m	180m	9.0m	Tankers
West berth	10.7m	190m	9.8m	Tankers
Geddis Wharf				
East berth	9.7m	158m	9.2m	Bunkers
West berth	10.7m	168m	9.7m	
Higgins Wharf				
North berth	11.8m	190m	11.0m	Bulk cargo
South berth	11.6m	190m	11.3m	Tankers and bunkers
No. 1 Wharf Cassidy Quay	11.7m	250m	11.3m	Bulk and break bulk cargo

**Aspect.**—The bold white cliffs of Ahuriri Bluff, 100m high, are conspicuous from sea. This bluff is the NE end of a group of hills which, rising from low land, forms a peninsula that appears as an island and is named Scinde Island.

Two sets of range lights are shown on the W shore of Napier Road, 2.7 miles NW of Ahuriri Bluff. A red occulting obstruction light is occasionally shown from a pole 3.5 miles NW, and an aero light is occasionally shown at the airfield 2.5 miles WNW, respectively, of Ahuriri Bluff. Three radio masts stand about 0.3 mile S of the airfield light.

Large pulp and fertilizer sheds behind are conspicuous from sea and are situated within almost 0.2 mile NE of Ahuriri Bluff.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is compulsory for vessels over 40m in length. Vessels must advise the harbormaster of their ETA at least 24 hours in advance; changes in the ETA must be sent at least 2.25 hours in advance. Final confirmation of the ETA should be sent by 1615 (Monday through Friday) or by 0845 (Saturday, Sunday, and holidays).

All inbound vessels should contact Napier Harbor Radio 1 hour prior to arrival on VHF channel 16 for confirmation of pilot boarding position and time.

Pilot Boarding Station 1 is situated S of Anchorage Berth No. 1, on the alignment of the S range lights. In very heavy swell conditions, vessels approaching should do so with caution and may be directed by Napier Harbor Radio to Pilot Boarding Station No. 2.

Pilot Boarding Station No. 2 is situated SSE of Anchorage Berth No. 2, on the alignment of the N range lights. Inbound vessels with a draft greater than 7.3m shall proceed to this station unless otherwise directed.

Pilots will disembark outbound vessels at the outer end of the dredged entrance channel.

**Regulations.**—The quarantine anchorage is in the vicinity of Anchorage Berth No. 1.

**Anchorage.**—Napier Road lies NW of Ahuriri Bluff. This roadstead affords shelter from S, SW, and NW winds, and from the ordinary summer NE sea breezes. Strong NE winds, accompanied by overcast thick weather, which blow on the E sides of deep depressions, give ample warning of their approach. A heavy swell is often felt here, even with strong off-shore winds.

There are two numbered anchoring berths. Anchorage Berth No. 1, situated about 3 miles ENE of the breakwater head, has a depth of 20m, sand and mud. Anchorage Berth No. 2, situated on the alignment of the N range lights and about 4.5 miles NE of Ahuriri Bluff, has a depth of 20.1m, sand.

**Directions.**—Vessels approaching from SE should, when 3 miles ENE of Ahuriri Bluff, head to pass about 1.2 miles N of the bluff with the S range lights in line, bearing 282°, passing close S of South Pania buoy, anchoring as required.

Vessels proceeding to Breakwater Harbor should adhere to the above directions until the head of the breakwater bears about 180°, when course should be changed to head for the direction light 0.7 mile E of the entrance to Inner Harbor, bearing 193°. When Breakwater Harbor Range Lights come into line, course should be changed to 168° on the range line through the outer part of the dredged entrance channel. The W limit of the dredged Breakwater Harbor approach channel is marked by two neon lights, exhibited on reclaimed land, in line bearing 171°.

Vessels approaching Napier Road from the NE must remain NW of North Pania buoy. The N set of range lights on the W side of Napier Road, in line bearing 250°, leads about 0.4 mile NW of North Pania Buoy (41°22'S., 175°49'E.).

**Caution.**—Mariners should be wary of the bottom charted between **Castle Point** (40°54'S., 176°14'E.) and Cape Palliser, as due to its pinnacle nature it cannot be ascertained that all dangers have been discovered. Therefore, large vessels navigating off this portion of coast should keep in depths greater than 55m.



Napier from E

A submarine exercise area exists between 20 and 60 miles from the coast and extending from abreast Bare Island to abreast Castle Point.

**10.82** The coast, roughly 145 miles SW between Cape Kidnappers and Cape Palliser, does not afford shelter nor anchorages off it. The only prominent feature off the N part of this coast is the white cliffs 1 mile N and a patch of sand 22 miles SW, respectively, of Cape Turnagain. On the S part of this coast, the notable features include the buildings about 2.7 and 10 miles NE of Honeycomb Rock.

Bare Island, 92m high, lies about 1.2 miles ENE of Te Wainohu, a point lying about 12.5 miles SSW of Cape Kidnappers. Foul Ground extends 0.7 mile NE from Te Wainohu. Foul Ground projects 0.4 mile SW, and a reef, with a depth of 7m over its outer end, extends about 1 mile N, respectively, from Bare Island. Capstan Rock, 1.5m high, lies 0.5 mile SW of Bare Island. A submerged rock, over which the sea breaks, lies 0.7 mile SE of the S end of the island. A channel, with a depth of 7.6m, is situated between the foul ground projecting off Te Wainohu and the rocks projecting off the W side of Bare Island. Small vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage off the W side of Bare Island.

**Cape Turnagain** (40°30'S., 176°37'E.), 290m high, is a well-marked cliffy promontory that appears as a prominent white bluff from the N, and as a tableland from the S. The shore between Cape Kidnappers and Cape Turnagain should not be approached within a distance of 1.5 miles. Cooks Tooth, a conspicuous rocky outcrop, stands on a high ridge 7 miles N of Cape Turnagain. A 64m bank lies about 5 miles SE of Cape Turnagain. North and South Madden Banks, with depths of 187m and 165m, respectively, lie 28 miles ENE and 20 miles ESE of Cape Turnagain.

**10.83 Castle Point** (40°55'S., 176°13'E.) is a bluff promontory that is almost separated from the mainland; on S bearings the point resembles a square tower on the end of a low point.

Small vessels with local knowledge can obtain anchorage, with winds from SSW to W to NNW, in a depth of 7.3m, about 0.2 mile NW from the point. However, if the wind backs S of SSW this anchorage must be left.

Uruti Point stands 15 miles SSW of Castle Point and is remarkable for the land behind the point being lower and more

open-featured than on any part of the coast between Cape Kidnappers and Cape Palliser. A bank, with a depth of about 25.6m, lies about 3.7 miles SE of Uruti Point.

Flat Point, low with a sandy tongue extending from it, lies 8.5 miles SW of Uruti Point and between the shore is mostly rocky. A prominent white building stands 0.5 mile N of the point. Foul ground with rocks, best seen on the chart, project offshore from this part of the coast.

**Honeycomb Rock** (41°22'S., 175°49'E.) is a high limestone rock lying 10 miles SW of Flat Point; a conspicuous white building stands 2.7 miles NNE of it.

Mount Adams, 663m high, stands about 10 miles WSW of Flat Point and can be made out from the higher peaks behind by its remarkable cone-shaped summit.

Kahau Rocks, the highest being 6.7m high, lie about 2 miles ENE of Honeycomb Rock. Small vessels with local knowledge can anchor under the lee of this reef during N winds, but they must leave this anchorage at first sign of a S wind.

**10.84 Cape Palliser** (41°37'S., 175°17'E.) represents the S end of North Island and has been reported to give good radar returns up to 23 miles. From a distance this cape appears bold, however, upon approach, two low shelving points are seen to project. Mangatoetoe and Mount Barton (Mount Hugh) are the highest S summits of the Aorangi Range that end in Cape Palliser and rise about 2 and 4.5 miles NE of the Cape. A reef, partly above-water and awash, with sunken rocks at its outer end, extends S about 0.7 mile from the E of the two low shelving points. Black Rocks, 4.6m high, extend S 0.5 mile from the W point, located 2 miles WNW of Cape Palliser.

The 20m curve projects S from Cape Palliser in the form of a spit for about 1.7 miles. Strong tide rips are present in the vicinity of the spit, which should not be approached within 3 miles.

**Winds—Weather.**—In the vicinity of Cape Palliser SW, NW gales are common. Beginning with a N wind, the squalls blow out of the valleys with great violence. When the wind backs W, it usually moderates; soon afterwards the barometer rises and SW and S gales follow.

**Caution.**—A submarine exercise area lies centered about 20 miles SSW of Cape Palliser.

An explosives dumping ground lies centered about 17 miles SW of Cape Palliser.