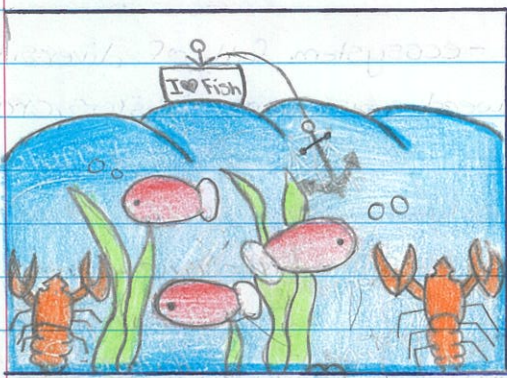
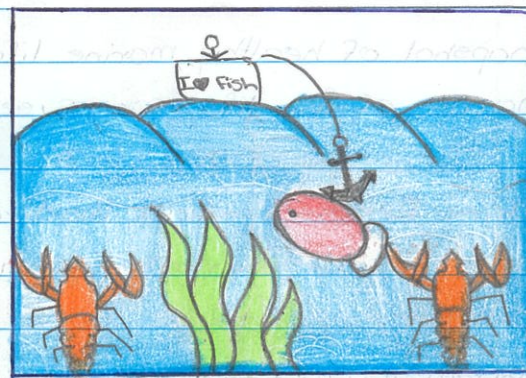


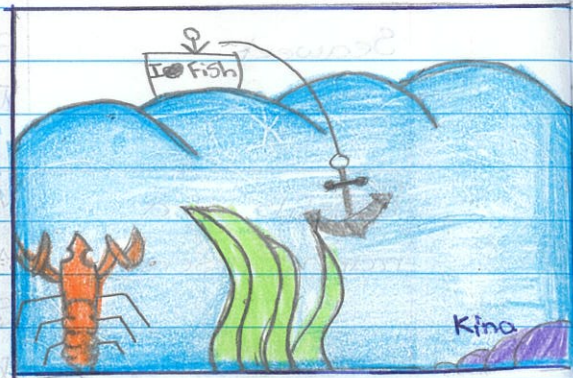
The very hungry Kina



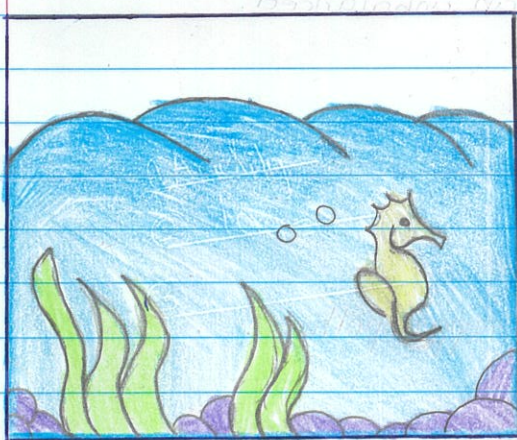
One day a fisherman came upon a thriving area of fish and sea life. Seeing this, the fisherman decided to take some snapper away.



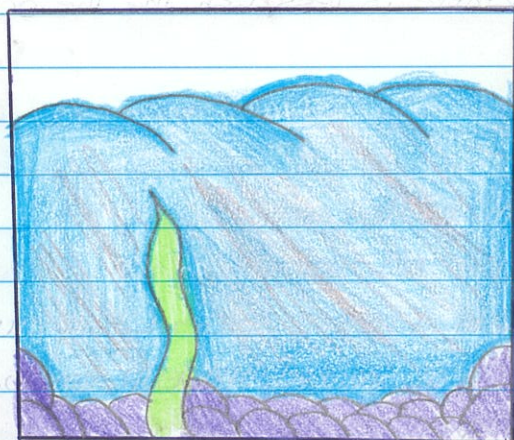
The next day they returned to take even more snapper away. Slowly the snappers disappeared.



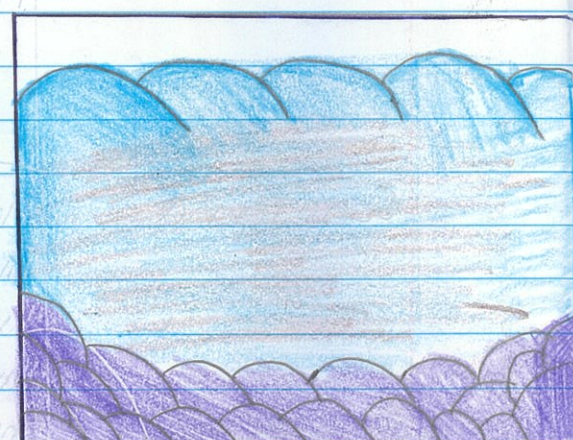
But once the snapper disappeared they went for the crayfish. Slowly the fish population decreased.



Soon there was not a single fish left. The once thriving area was now left with kelp, kina and a few remaining seahorses.



Since there were no more predators (snapper, crayfish) of the kina, the kina started devouring the kelp and multiplying drastically. The once clean water now had a milky hue to it.



In the end all there was left was thousands of kina. All other sea life had left as their food sources had been taken away.

Cause and effect statement

Overall, the effect of over fishing causes kina barren. Because, there are no predators, (crayfish, snapper) that feed of kina.

For example, snapper and crayfish are just a few of the kina predators. Overfishing causes the kina to eat all the kelp and seaweed.

Marine Environments Planning

Marine reserves help protect our unique biodiversity—the variety of plants, fish, birds and other animals in NZ.

Marine reserves are safe environments where our native animals can live, breed and grow—increasing their numbers for future generations.

Marine reserves allow scientists to study untouched marine environments.

Marine reserves are good for tourism and recreational activities—like swimming, snorkelling, boating.