



Submission on a Change to the Tasman Resource Management Plan

Return your submission by the advertised closing date to:

Manager, Policy
Tasman District Council
Private Bag 4, Richmond 7050 OR
189 Queen Street, Richmond OR
Fax 03 543 9524 OR Email steve.markham@tasman.govt.nz

Cover Sheet

OFFICE USE

Date received stamp:

22.4.16

Initials:

Submitter No.

327

Note:

This form is only for the purpose of making a submission on the Plan. It is NOT for making a further submission (i.e. in support or opposition to an original submission) or for making a submission on a resource consent or on Council's Annual Plan.

Submitter Name: Golden Bay Marine Farmers Consortium Ltd.
(organisation/individual)

Representative/Contact: Bill Wallace
(if different from above)

Postal Address:
815 Collingwood Puponga Main Road
Collingwood 7073

Home Phone: _____
Bus. Phone: 027 23 11 066

Fax: _____
Email: bill.wol@farmside.co.nz

Postal address for service of person making submission:
(if different from above)

Date: 22-Apr-2016

Signature: _____
NOTE: A signature is not required if you make your submission by electronic means.

Total number of pages submitted *(including this page)*: _____

IMPORTANT – Please state:

This submission relates to Change No.: _____

Change Title/Subject:
Plan change 61
Wainui Bay Spat Group

- I/we wish to be heard in support of my/our submission.
 I/we would be prepared to consider presenting my/our submission in a joint case with others making a similar submission at any hearings.

Please attach this cover sheet to your supplementary sheet(s) outlining your submission request(s).

Supplementary Sheet

OFFICE USE Submitter Number: 327

<p>(1) My submission relates to: Provision No or Planning Map No. <i>(Please specify, e.g. 34.2.20(a)(iii) or Zone Map 25)</i></p>	<p>(2) My submission is that: <i>(State concisely the nature of your submission and clearly indicate whether you: • support or oppose the specific provisions, or • wish to have amendments made, giving reasons)</i></p>	<p>(3) I seek the following decisions from the Tasman District Council: <i>(Give precise details of the nature of the decision you seek in relation to the variation number and provision/map number given in column (1), e.g. addition, deletion or alteration. The more specific you can be the easier it will be for Council to understand your concerns.)</i></p>	<p align="center">OFFICE USE Submission No.</p>
<p>Plan change 61 Wainui Bay Spat Group</p>	<p>Golden Bay Marine Farmers Consortium Ltd (currently spat catching on 52 hectares in AMA1) fully support the plan change application, for the same reasons stated by the applicant, namely certainty of supply from this consistently reliable and high quality spat settlement site. When all the new space for mussel farming is resolved in the High Court in May 2016, and MPI's Final Aquaculture Decision is implemented, every available source of spat catching and holding will be vital and required to allow the industry to reach the potential envisaged by the Environment Court when the other 3 AMA's were created.</p>	<p>We seek that the TDC rename Wainui Bay as AMA 4 Wainui, with mussel spat catching and holding becoming controlled activities.</p>	

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Feel free to contact us:



Tasman District Council
Email info@tasman.govt.nz
Website www.tasman.govt.nz
24 hour assistance

Richmond
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Murchison 7007
New Zealand
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Motueka
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Motueka 7143
New Zealand
Phone 03 528 2022
Fax 03 528 9751

Takaka
14 Junction Street
PO Box 74
Takaka 7142
New Zealand
Phone 03 525 0020
Fax 03 525 9972

Submission on a Private Request to Change the Tasman Resource Management Plan

Return your submission by the advertised closing date to:

Manager, Policy
Tasman District Council
Private Bag 4, Richmond, Nelson 7050 OR
189 Queen Street, Richmond, Nelson OR
Fax 543-9524 OR Email steve.markham@tasman.govt.nz

OFFICE USE

Date received stamp:

12.4.16

Initials: _____

Submitter No. 840

Note:

This form is only for the purpose of making a submission on the Plan. It is NOT for making a further submission (i.e. in support or opposition to an original submission) or for making a submission on a resource consent or on Council's Annual Plan.

Submitter Name: James A Beard
(organization/individual)

Representative/Contact: -
(if different from above)

Postal Address:
PO Box 5070
Wellington 6011

Home Phone: 04 472 7685

Bus. Phone: ''

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Date: 10 April 2016

Signature: J A Beard
(Signature of person making the submission or person authorised to sign on behalf of person making the submission)

Total number of pages submitted: Twelve

Postal address for service of person making the submission:
(if different from above)

I/we wish to be heard in support of my/our submission.

I/we would be prepared to consider presenting my/our submission in a joint case with others making a similar submission at any hearings.

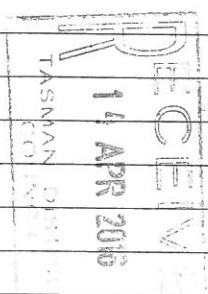
IMPORTANT – Please state:

This submission relates to Private Plan Change Request of:
(state name of requester)

Six Factories at Abel Tasman
Point. - Spat catching Group

(1) My submission relates to: Provision No or Planning Map No. <small>(Please specify, e.g. 34.2.20(a)(iii) or Zone Map 25)</small>	(2) My submission is that: <small>(State concisely the nature of your submission and clearly indicate whether you: • support or oppose the specific provisions, or • wish to have amendments made, giving reasons)</small>	(3) I seek the following decisions from the Tasman District Council: <small>(Give precise details of the nature of the decision you seek in relation to the variation number and provision/map number given in column (1), e.g. addition, deletion or alteration. The more specific you can be the easier it will be for Council to understand your concerns.)</small>	OFFICE USE Submission No.

(1) My submission relates to: Provision No or Planning Map No. (Please specify, e.g. 34.2.20(a)(iii) or Zone Map 25)	(2) My submission is that: (State concisely the nature of your submission and clearly indicate whether you: • support or oppose the specific provisions, or • wish to have amendments made, giving reasons) which opposes the plan changes.	(3) I seek the following decisions from the Tasman District Council: (Give precise details of the nature of the decision you seek in relation to the variation number and provision/map number given in column (1), e.g. addition, deletion or alteration. The more specific you can be the easier it will be for Council to understand your concerns.)	OFFICE USE Submission No.
Unable to sight planning maps.	I seek the relocation of the six Factories elsewhere.	145	
Submission relates to the six	National Park Act 1980 says that parks be maintained in natural state, preserved for intrinsic worth, distinctive		
factories in	quality, ecological systems, natural features, scientific importance		
Wainui estuary.	Doing no harm is the moral purpose of national parks being		
	conservation of nature's interactions, energy transfer, air,		
	water, land, flora, fauna. The destruction of ecosystems by		
	the six factories contradicts the moral purpose of ATNP.		
	ATNP is not maintained in its natural state where ecosystems		
	which have no boundaries, are ignored, disrespected, destroyed.		
	Salt scented indigenous coastlines are the right of all		
	flora and fauna. Burning diesel, fossil fuel engines intrude		
	in the Salty ATNP coastline. Nature, as a "resource"		
	is insensible gobblegook, suggesting no value in biological		
	process. The Marine Farming Act 1971 says that farming		
	fish or marine vegetation is the breeding, cultivating,		
	rearing fish and vegetation. Extracting mussel from		
	ropes is not farming. Entrapped mussels on ropes consume		
	500% more zooplankton, phytoplankton than natural		
	intertidal mussels. The six hyper-active factories		
	intrude in the Wainui estuary, considered by TDC		
	as of distinctive quality, a place of outstanding beauty.		
	Please see OSMOSIS 91 "National Parks Purpose",		
	a copy held by TDC, submitted Dec. 2015.		
	JA Beard		
	PO Box 5070		
	Wellington 6011		



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Tasman District Council
 Email info@tasman.govt.nz
 Website www.tasman.govt.nz
 24 hour assistance

Richmond 189 Queen Street Private Bag 4 Richmond, Nelson 7050, New Zealand Phone 03 543 8400 Fax 03 543 9524	Murchison 92 Fairfax Street Murchison 7007 New Zealand Phone 03 523 1013 Fax 03 523 1012	Motueka 7 Hickmott Place PO Box 123 Motueka 7143 New Zealand Phone 03 528 2022 Fax 03 528 9751	Takaka 78 Commercial Street PO Box 74 Takaka 7142 New Zealand Phone 03 525 0020 Fax 03 525 9972
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(1) My submission relates to: Provision No or Planning Map No. (Please specify, e.g. 34.2.20(a)(iii) or Zone Map 25)	(2) My submission is that: (State concisely the nature of your submission and clearly indicate whether you: • support or oppose the specific provisions, or • wish to have amendments made, giving reasons)	(3) I seek the following decisions from the Tasman District Council: (Give precise details of the nature of the decision you seek in relation to the variation number and provision/map number given in column (1), e.g. addition, deletion or alteration. The more specific you can be the easier it will be for Council to understand your concerns.)	OFFICE USE Submission No.
Planning maps not sighted.			
submission relates to Wairua estuary Abel Tasman Point	Interpretation of the Fisheries Act 1996 and amendments claims that extraction of roped mussels is a commercial fishing operation. Mussel extraction, or catching, is not a farming operation. Commercial fishing requires quota allocation. No quota is held, i.e. no allowable commercial catch. The mercantile Abel Tasman Point operation is illegal, unlawful, illicit, along with their interpretations.		
	② The decision of TDC is to consider the operation illegal.		
	③ I oppose the continued extraction of mussel spat at Abel Tasman Point		
	J A Beard P O Box 5070 Wellington 6011		

Feel free to contact us:



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Submission on a Private Request to Change
the Tasman Resource Management Plan

Reference : Six Factories at Abel Tasman Point -
Spot Catching Group.

Submitters Name : James A Beard

12 April 2016

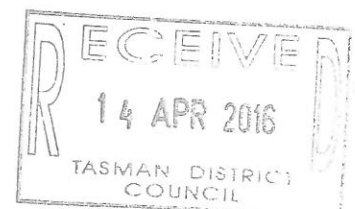
Signature : J.A. Beard

The Environmental Court and many territorial
authorities require applicants to supply
background of submitters.

Attached is my background:

James Beard was educated at Victoria University College, Auckland University College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Harvard University. Practised as a consultant building planner, city planner, and land planner. Appreciates the wonderful science of ecology, which opens up new worlds for humans to respect. Advocates human population reduction, waste elimination, planet process restoration, energy use reduction, consumption reduction, vegetation urban corridors, toxin-free air, water, land, restoration of the commons. Editor of OSSMOSIS, organ of the New Zealand Heritage and Conservation Trust, which promotes cultural-social insight, rights for all biota, abiota, including earthworms. Author of "Aunt M'tildé's Commons", based on ecology and entropy, a critique of elite power controllers' despoliation of the planet. Devoted to re-establishing the bio-physical regeneration process of a denuded 50 hectare pasture headland, its ecosystem rehabilitation, involving conflict with imported alien organisms, and advancing flora to climax. Believes simplifying, managing, ecosystems is the greatest human crime.

J.A. Beard
Po Box 5070
Wellington 6011



TDC

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Please regard this as a
Submission on the notified
Private plan change instig-
ated by mussel extractors
in Wainui Inlet.

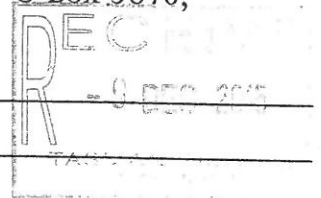
J.A. Beard
5 Dec. 2015.

OSSMOSIS

Open Space Society Monthly Opinions Suppositions Issues Statements
December 2015

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NATIONAL PARKS PURPOSE

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Abstract: Discussion of moral purpose of flora, fauna, humans; National Park Act 1980 requiring parks to be maintained in their natural state; the qualities of sensory perceptions; the attribute of Wainui estuary in Abel Tasman National Park; the distinction between marine farming and fish extraction; fisheries management and New Zealand's quota system; six mussel extraction factories in Wainui; the characteristic of the current anthropocene.

"There is in true beauty, as in courage, somewhat which narrow souls cannot dare to admire."

William Congreve

"Nature covers all her works with a varnish of beauty."

Arthur Schopenhauer

"The sort of beauty which is called natural, as of vines, trees, etc., consists of a very complicated harmony; and all the natural motions, and tendencies, and figures of bodies in the universe are done according to proportion, and therein is their beauty."

Jonathan Edwards

NATIONAL PARKS MORAL PURPOSE

Moral progress occurs upon application of science and reason. Moral purpose has a basic tenet: "do no harm". This applies to flora and fauna as well as humans. A connection between science and morality. Classical liberal attitudes of helping others is a component of intelligent moral purpose. Scientific hypotheses requires thinking that sets aside emotional, subjective, instinctual, faculties, to understand physical, biological, social, political, economic information. Scientists armed with extensive information uncover new facts, a breakthrough. Passionate emotions may drive the uncovering.

Conflict has no moral purpose. Conflict results from limited human mentality. Humans are not the only sentient beings. Flora and fauna are sentient, having feelings, cognitive ability to feel pain, suffering, emotions. Humans are increasingly blessed with moral purpose. (See "The Moral Arc", Michael Shermer.) They acquire great moral understanding leading to respect for distinctive, significant qualities of nature.

Abel Tasman National Park is enjoyed yearly by visitor thousands. Impact on park ecosystems is evident, but restrictions on recreational park use are few. Conflicts arise from illegal Abel Tasman National Park use by companies. Irrespective of non-compliance with laws and regulations, mussel extraction factories in Abel Tasman National Park have impact on park ecosystems. Factories detract from human enjoyment of the park. Their absence from Wainui estuary becomes rewarding.

The National Park Act 1980 provides benefit, use, enjoyment of the parks natural state by the public. The moral purpose of national parks is the conservation of nature comprising interactions of energy transfer, air, water, land, flora, fauna, sentience. The benefit, use, enjoyment of these interactions by the public enables the maintenance of the natural state.

Humans, the public, treat the Abel Tasman National Park as a playground, a playing field, the site of extractions, the destruction of ecosystems, the manipulation of nature's interactions. This contradicts the park's moral purpose. Nature allows for limited extraction, limited predation within a sustained cycle of replacement. This involves no crime of mutilation. It is a process of integrity.

Human myth – water cycle beginning and end. In Abel Tasman National Park, at low water, the sea shore, embayments, estuaries have areas of dry land through which streams, rivers, flow – part of the public park. In catchments of Abel Tasman National Park, private lands have watercourses, which are not in park public ownership. The human irrationality of where the

total water courses, from mountains to sea level, become, or are not part of ocean, revolves around random, arbitrary surveyors' boundary lines, which have little relationship with nature's process. This lack of logic is consistent. Human property lines have no connections with, or respect for, ecosystem interactions.

NATIONAL PARK ACT 1980

The National Park Act 1980 states that parks be maintained in natural state, to be preserved in perpetuity for their intrinsic worth, distinctive quality, ecological systems, natural features, scientific importance. The term "preserved in perpetuity" indicates complete misunderstanding of ecological systems, concerned with energy transfer, birth, growth, change, decay, conversion, rebirth. The perpetrators of "preserved in perpetuity" have yet to acquire conservation knowledge. The Act provides for the benefit, use, and enjoyment of the public. The public, single or plural, is ordinary people in general. (See Oxford English Dictionary.) The actual implementation, interpretation, function of Abel Tasman National Park is weird, alarming.

Abel Tasman National Park embraces many private holdings and many power and authority involvements, all of which are not maintained in natural state, have no intrinsic worth, distinctive quality, where ecological systems are ignored, disrespected, destroyed. No information or research is available on this ignorance, disrespect, destruction. All these exosomatic technological activities do not maintain the natural state.

It is astounding to uncover the extent of private holdings, namely: hotels, houses, stone extraction factories, pasture farms, eateries, gardens, personal fishing, commercial fishing, private roadings, plantations, aircraft landing sites, vessels, water taxis, shops, electricity supply, water supply, joy ride vessels, telephone land lines, sewage plants.

Power and authority also provide roadings, stone extractions, sand extractions, bridgings, servicing, shelters, sewage plants, shops, water supply, encampments. These private power and authority activities do not maintain the park in natural state.

SENSORY ATTRIBUTES

Sensory perceptions are concerned with qualities of pleasantness, coherence, amenity, commodity, utility. Aesthetics, art forms, components of beauty, patterns, harmony, visual perceptions, are among the qualities of sensory attributes. Symmetry, harmony, balance, proportion, economy of means, are characteristics of nature.

Sentience is to do with knowledge, perception, sensitivity, responsiveness, consciousness. Neuroscientists state that there is in sentience, continuity between fauna and humans. This brings fauna and humans into moral purpose. The perception of individual human property ownership blinds human understanding of ecosystem interaction and respect for nature. Ecosystems have no boundaries. Rather than cooperation, companionship with nature, humans are antagonistic, hostile, contesting, in conflict. Human visual perception is to do with spatial imagery. The human brain processes a range of colours, the coordinates of forms in space in a given time and co-relates a large number of observations.

Quantum theory hypothesis examines particulates, atomic nuclei, electrons, discloses energy momentum, electromagnetic charge, strong charges, weak charges. This implies that all ecosystems are in a state of flux, not seen by naked eye, but nevertheless have reality.

Respect for natural processes, harmony, patterns of the place, indicates understanding of the integrity of nature's economy of means. This involves physical aspects, presence of energy transfer, climatic conditions, water movement, soil quality, land formation, vegetation, fauna. Ignorance, greed, physical impacts, human interventions, impose ecosystem dysfunction and are the salient matters of natural process disrespect. To introduce exotic vegetation, exosomatic technologies, exotic fauna, into a place, ignorant of their needs, is to impose an imprint that requires constant human input. Not a process of sustained natural regeneration. Native flora flourishes in accustomed habitats. Exotics are alien to the physical conditions and local interactions of the commons, energy, air, water, land, flora, fauna, sentience.

The movement of clouds, water, birds, wind in trees, have a kinaesthetic response, which contributes to the sensory experience.

An ecologist says that salt scented native vegetation coastal areas are significant rather than the dry dust of sheep manure and the tang of resinous pine. (See "The Coastal Garden", Isobel Gabites.) Salt scented indigenous coastlines are the right of all fauna, including humans. Human coastal constructions deny this. The smell of burning diesel and other fossil fuel internal combustion engines is markedly intrusive in the salt scented coastline of Abel Tasman National Park, often resented by humans.

Queen Elizabeth II National Trust promotes conservation covenants on lands that have significant geology, geography, botany, topography, floras, watercourses, wetlands. No covenants exist on foreshore and ocean waters of visual significance. There is little political advocacy for the conservation of visually significant marine embayments, inlets, estuaries, islands. Power and authority are hesitant, often negligent in conserving nature's process and

its remarkable beauty. Waters and land are intermixed. Human shore line boundaries have no meaning in nature.

The use of the term 'resource' in reference to nature trumpets that intrinsic characteristics of biological process have no value, except for human use. This presumes that humans are not part of nature. This is riotous gobbledegook. Few human decisions are based on scientific investigation hypothesis. Some are made by intuition, instinct, genius, some made with moral purpose, some for altruistic reasons. Most are made from motivated vested interest, benefit, advantage, profit. Nothing to do with nature's interactions.

Estuaries and watercourses to the sea provide impetus for zooplankton, phytoplankton emerging in patterns. Currents also create patterns. Beauty in nature arises from ecosystem interactions; artificiality is opposed to ecosystems.

"Form, colour, odour, tactile sensations, emotions, appetites, feelings, images, dreams, words, symbolic abstractions, cannot be resolved in any mathematical equation or converted into a geometric metaphor without eliminating a large part of the relevant experience." (See Lewis Mumford.)

Humans call flora "plants". Plants are not part of nature's process. Plants are human manipulated, often genetically engineered, cultivars, hybrids. Plants are planted by humans while birds, winds, winged seeds distribute the next generations. Humans, having dominion over nature, ascribe anthropomorphic characteristics to planet process language. Climax native forests have no plants.

WAINUI ESTUARY

Power and authority claim that Abel Tasman National Park's Wainui Inlet is an outstanding natural landscape. Other judgements indicate that all Able Tasman National Park coastal areas are visually, sensory, significant as natural landscape, excluding those with extensive human intervention. The vast gap between human activity, practice, decision-making, and the estuarial ecology is also significant.

Boundaries of the Park include tidal estuaries, tidal shore, inlets, embayments, embracing Separation Point, Abel Tasman Point to the north, Tata Islands, Motu and Ngawhiti, to the west, Marahau and Otuwhero River to the south, Tonga, Pit Head, Adele and Fisherman Islands to the east. These salient features encompass the framework of the park that protects

ecosystems and public access ways. Human artificial boundaries have no relevance to ecosystem interactions.

The focus of nature in the Wainui basin has a symmetry, harmony, balance, proportion, economy of means, that has coherent significance, particularly now that valley faces are restored in native bush.

Wainui estuary is the 1642 C.E. logged anchorage of Abel Tasman's two ships. Tasman and fellow Caucasians referred to Wainui as murderers bay recorded in the limited cartography of Tasman's visit, claimed to be the first Caucasian sighting or recording of Aotearoa.

The estuary catchment is predominantly natural with headlands, offshore islands, stacks, rising land forms, steep faces, cliffs, lowland pastures, regenerating native flora, climax native forest, unspoilt shore lines, exposed and covered sand flats, barrier beaches, wetlands, and expanse of water. The whole is a significant landscape, seascape. Winds, cloud formations, air free of toxins, ever changing sky patterns, add to the significance.

The spatial quality of Wainui estuary has a sense of containment with Taupo Point headland and Abel Tasman Point headland defining the northernmost limits with steeply rising landforms to the east, south, west.

The high tidal range in the Wainui estuary has widely variable visual foci. At high water the sea floor is covered. At low water much of the sea floor is uncovered. The changing current patterns of differing colours at high water stand in contrast to the sparkling sands of low water.

Low water in Wainui estuary displays curvaceous patterns of sands, silts, water pools, each different from previous lows. Rising water exhibits ever changing colour patterns as fresh water mixes with saline. Throughout the year patterns of waxing and waning moonlit waters demonstrate poetic peace.

MARINE FARMING

Marine Farming Act 1971 and amendments says that "farming fish or marine vegetation is the breeding, cultivating, rearing of fish and vegetation". To breed means to mate and produce fauna offspring or produce floras. Farming is the growing of crops and rearing animals. (See Oxford English Dictionary.) The extraction of mussels from ropes requires no mating, breeding, cultivating, rearing, fish. Supplying fodder, distributing fertiliser, caring for fauna is not involved. Entrapping, extracting mussels from suspended ropes is not marine farming. To

licence extractors in accordance with the Marine Farming Act 1971 is short-sighted imbecility, as well as being an oxymoron. Applying the term "aqua farming" to roped mussel extraction is also an oxymoron.

Intellectual property law, copyright law, control copying, controlling knowledge, stifling plagiarism, ensure return and profit. Electronic gadgets disentangle constraints, resulting in litigation. Copying laws declaim that knowledge freedom is not for all humans. This is highly questionable. Copying nature has little law constraint. Knowledge is the uncovering of nature. To invoke constraints is profoundly contradictory.

Mussel factories attempt to copy nature. No lawful copying constraints stop operators from doing so. Copying human property and copying nature's property have differing legal constraints. However "aqua farming" monoculture involves excessive 'resource' use. This monoculture is impelled by human over-population, accelerating exosomatic technology, ecosystem destruction, nature's forced dysfunction, waste creation, high entropy.

Introducing bull to cow, ram to ewe, is not human copulation, but breeding pastoral stock, introducing stock to grass, providing fodder, obtaining milk, meat, wool, is farming. Extractive fishing involves no birthing, no breeding, no feeding.

Marine fishing is the extraction of fish from the sea. Farming requires human assistance in cropping, cultivation. Some fish are confined in pens and provided with food, termed fish farming.

Plankton are important as the initial link in the marine food chain, directly and indirectly feeding marine fauna. Greenhouse gas emissions in New Zealand have increased by 40% in the past 20 years resulting in climate change with oceans becoming more acidic. The greater acidity in seas is detrimental to plankton well-being.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Overseas fisheries management is based on ocean ecosystem research. In New Zealand the fishery industry and the Ministry of Primary Industry conduct a management system based on quota extracted. Fishing companies hold fishery quotas based on historical extractions. The impact on ecosystems remains unresearched since there is negligible observation, research. Little is known about fish communities, habitats, migration. The important invertebrate populations are neglected. Little is known about sustainable yields. This lack of ecosystem information collection and collation is repeated in plankton habitats, notably in the waters of

mussel factories. The impact of mussel factories based on rope systems is considerable compared to nature's inter-tidal mussel cycle. Impact on New Zealand ocean's food chain is not recorded. Entrapped mussels, spawned on suspended ropes consume 500% more zooplankton and phytoplankton than intertidal rock based mussels.

Not unlike the repeated collapse of banking systems, world fisheries are collapsing as various species are reduced or eliminated. But fishery collapse will not be rescued by borrowing money, or taxpayers. Financial systems and fish extraction both need extensive structural change and completely different cultural interaction.

Fishermen and fishing corporations are tireless in obtaining a return on their efforts. Investment of labour, long hours, capital, demands return. Extractions may have deleterious effects on habitations, on water ecosystems, on sensitive locations. Extractors see this as secondary to seeking returns. Mussel extraction requires return. However humans cannot reduce everything to returns or economic rationales. (See "What money can't buy", Michael Sandel.) Corporations having complete dependence upon money return are without moral purpose. Corporation malfeasance involves disrespect for ecosystems, nature exploitation, inequality in distribution. Profit is that made by the poor to benefit the wealthy. Workers low wage structure provides corporation profit.

Nature is the epitome of beauty. Human artifice, artefacts, artificialities, have yet to achieve similar quality. Further evidence of nature's beauty remains to be uncovered. The awesomeness of the ineffable. Expressive literature, language, poetry, singing, may have elegance, but awe is not an attribute. Conservation, unlike preservation, is to do with change, energy transfer, growth, sustenance, endurance, renewal. Nature's process is concerned with conservation, and requires no human management.

The complete lack of ecological study of Tasman Bay and Golden Bay waters surrounding Abel Tasman National Park is scandalous, immoral. The dearth of knowledge of marine ecosystems has led to sea floor devastations, species extinctions and near extinctions. There is no recognition of the interactions of the abiotic substances, the producers or phytoplankton, macroconsumers or zooplankton, detritus feeding consumers or bottom invertebrates, decomposers or bacteria, fungi of decay. Extraction of sea fauna from the bays is not based on independent scientific research. Exploitation of the waters without data is bizarre. Extraction information is anecdotal weighted in favour of major extraction industrialists.

Extraction of mussel spat is not included in the quota system of fishery management in New Zealand. As part of the fish extraction industry, mussel take is without legal right.

WAINUI'S SIX FACTORIES

Abel Tasman Point is the chosen site for six mussel extraction factories. As a headland it has a rip, accelerated incoming and outgoing waters. The acceleration increases the flow of zooplankton and phytoplankton, mussels, being planktivorous, feed on diatomic plankton.

The six extraction factories operate daily prior to 8 am, and beyond 5 pm, generating disturbances, which interfere with the weekly, daily, nightly, calmness of Wainui Bay including visitors and tourists to Abel Tasman National Park. Intrusion of the visual, aural, kinesthetic, odour, senses, are considerable. The rectangular pattern of the six extraction factories contrasts with the curvaceous, curvilinear, nature of Wainui estuary. The noise of ship motors, mechanical gear clanking, shouting human voices, dogs barking, radio music and blaring communications have great impact on nature's aural qualities. The odours of diesel engines is intrusive. The movement of vessels and gear is inconsistent with nature's kinethetics. The glare of lamps at night from the factories destroys the magic of the rippling waters.

The intrusions on conservation areas of recognised significance is considerable. The 1642 C.E. Abel Tasman visit anchorage, the Maori habitations, pah, kiangas, middens, tapu land, tracks, are rejected of their significance. The impact of the extraction factories upon the estuarial ecosystem is a contaminant given no attention by power and authority.

In the natural Wainui basin splendour the artificial factories bring noise, beacons, buoys, ship movements, exhausts, rectangular patterns, colour contrasts, brightness contrasts, wave movements. Extreme sensory disturbance.

The Abel Tasman Point headland is the James Beard Environmental Trust private conservation reserve, covenanted by the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust and managed by custodian-trustee David Kaye.

The factory companies do not give birth or breed plankton, hence make no contribution to the normal predation process of nature. Companies are not innocent of their ecosystem intervention while ruthlessly disregarding their impact on biological husbandry, economy of means. Monotheism has embedded this dominating disregard for nature's process. Nature is resource for humans.

The six factories employ numbers of servicing vessels constantly moving to and from, or moored at, the various factories. Maintenance of the factories, or removal of spat, occur daily.

The operators of the factories have no concern for the quality of the locality except entrapment and extraction of mussel spat. Extracting nature's resources demands management, seeks alleviation of constraints on resource acquisition and extractors return. Extractors seek employment for sailors and fishing personnel, seek exportation of mature mussels, seek money to add to gross domestic product, all of which is supported in political circles.

Factory operators in Wainui estuary are well meaning, motivated citizens. Their perceptions exclude respect for nature's process. This is consistent with those who work in natural beauty. In all monocultures there is scant regard for the conservation of nature. The activities of the six mussel extraction factories in Wainui estuary are in conflict with the water's nurture, the water's nature, the water's ecosystems, the water's beauty, the water's anchorage of the first Europeans, the water's Maori habitat. The factories artifice has no congruence with the surrounding land formations, the cradle of Wainui Estuary. The artificial structure of the factories clash with the coherence and integrity of nature's commons: energy transfer, air movement, water cycling, land formation, floras growth, fauna flight, sensory qualities. The factories are a landmark human made feature, a conspicuous object. The concentrated activity of the factories is seen as a node, a knot, a complication, in the complex natural landscape.

Excessive factory noise drowns out birdsong, affects the natural tranquillity of Wainui estuary. The busy movements involved in operating the factories contrasts with the natural kinesthetics of species.

The presence of hyper-active factories in this place of birdsong, burgeoning indigenous vegetation, indicates sensory deprivation or extraneous sensory overload, not unusual in single-minded endeavour. Deprivations and overloaded perceptions are characteristic of immature awareness. Understandably the joys, delights, of the patterns, harmony, coherence, of Wainui are no part of the intense business of the extractors.

At night the bright lamps, din, clanking, of the six pulsating factories overwhelms the darkened quietude of Wainui.

There are continuous human actions, attempts to suppress, modify nature's recycling, nature's resolute low entropy, nature's no waste function, nature's ecosystem interactions, nature's process of forestalling specious overpopulation. These human interventions cause nature's dysfunction. Excessive mussel-take add to nature's dysfunction.

Beauty and most popular art forms are polar, not dissimilar to Wainui conservation and factory operators' motivations. There is no reward in comparing nature's beauty with popular post-

modernism, the off-shoot of neo-liberalism. It is not possible to resolve, or compromise, this conflict since invested interests are not compatible with nature's process.

THE ANTHROPOCENE

Some thousands of years B.C.E. Middle East tribesmen adopted monotheism granting dominion over all living things. This domination of nature became entrenched in human culture. Geologically the anthropocene epoch arose. Nature's process is resource for humans, managed by humans.

The prime characteristic of the anthropocene is the acquisition of money without respect for ecosystems. Nature's process is ignored, nature's process is manipulated, nature's process is exploited.

A classic botanical example of anthropocentric practice is the reference to flora as plants in a plant kingdom. Plants are that which are planted by humans. Floras function cyclicly without human intervention. To label vegetation as plants results from human unconscious sense of superiority, control. The burgeoning of Wainui estuary vegetation is not planted. It blossoms from nature's wonder, where there are no kingdoms, no boundaries. The planting of extraction factories at Abel Tasman Point is a more appropriate semantic use.

No national park is a wilderness, humans penetrate all parts of the earth. But the least human penetrated areas are the free, vibrating homes of flora and fauna. They are not wild places, but abodes of intensely interacting, energy transfer activity of a natural culture. The participants business is cooperative, caring, sharing, consorting, conduct, with economy of means. In marked contrast to the wilderness, wildness, of human cities.

Music in throbbing poetry of rippling hills, sparkling shining estuary, birds stirring, singing, profound awe of rustling trees, deep colour of emergents, the sea in change, passing clouds, all coherent, rhythmic, beautiful.