

Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2029

February 2019



Foreword

Introduced pest animals and pest plants pose major challenges for land occupiers who are producing crops or managing farms and forests. These pests also impact on our natural ecosystems, destroying the habitat of native birds, animals and insects. We are fortunate in this region to have many committed groups involved in managing environmental pests. These range from the smaller community groups working along waterways and estuary margins to those involved with innovative projects such as the Brook Sanctuary, Project De Vine and the Tasman Environmental Trust, as well as the work undertaken by the Department of Conservation staff and their contractors on public land, and groups such as Friends of Flora, Friends of Rotoiti and Friends of Cobb. It has been inspiring to see the involvement of philanthropists in funding pest control on high value sites within national parks. This Plan is designed to support the work of these individuals, organisations, groups and agencies.

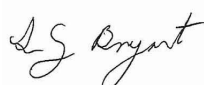
This is the first Pest Management Plan for the Tasman-Nelson Region prepared under the revised Biosecurity Act 2012. It builds on the good progress made under previous Pest Management Strategies in controlling a wide range of pests to support productive land uses and provide environmental benefits from healthy native ecosystems. It is also unique in that it is the only Regional Pest Management Plan that involves two councils working together to provide common and better outcomes.

It has been challenging to determine the pests to be included in this Plan. The main focus has been on the highest-risk pests that are in the early stages of infestation as these make best use of the Councils' limited resources. Focus on widespread pests such as gorse and broom is in areas where there are few plants and there is a strong community commitment to keep on top of them, such as in the St Arnaud - Howard area.

In most situations, the occupier is responsible for managing pests on their property. One of the changes in this Plan is that Council staff (sometimes assisted by other organisations) will formally take responsibility for controlling two categories of pests (Exclusion Pests and Eradication Pests) as this is the most efficient way to deal with them.

Some prioritising has necessarily been required to identify those pests that are of most concern, and which meet the 'tests' required under section 71 of the Act. The results of those tests are set out in the supporting cost benefit analysis document entitled *Revised Tasman-Nelson Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan – Supporting Document - Cost Benefit Analysis*.

On behalf of Tasman District and Nelson City I would like to thank all those who participated in the preparation of the *Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan*. I look forward to working with you to achieve effective pest management across our two councils.



Stuart Bryant
Chair
Regional Pest Management
Joint Council Committee



Brian McGurk
Deputy Chair
Regional Pest Management
Joint Council Committee

Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2029

The Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council under Part V of the Biosecurity Act 1993 approved this document entitled *Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2029* at their Ordinary Meetings, on xyz 2019 and xyz 2019 (respectively) and it became operative on [xyz date 2019].

[This space to be used to affix the common seal of both councils, dated and signed by both mayors and CEOs]

Table of Contents

	Page No.
Part One – Plan Establishment	1
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Purpose	1
1.2 Coverage	1
1.3 Duration	1
2 Background	3
2.1 Strategic context	3
2.1.1 Biosecurity framework for the Councils	3
2.1.2 Biosecurity framework outside Council	4
2.2 Legislative framework	4
2.2.1 Biosecurity Act (1993)	5
2.2.2 Resource Management Act (1991)	7
2.2.3 Local Government Act (2002)	7
2.2.4 Wild Animal Control Act (1977) and Wildlife Act (1953)	8
2.2.5 Other legislation	9
2.3 Relationship with other pest management plans	9
2.4 Relationship with Maori	9
3 Responsibilities and obligations	10
3.1 The Management Agency	10
3.2 Compensation and disposal of receipts	11
3.3 Affected parties	11
3.3.1 Responsibilities of occupiers	11
3.3.2 Crown agencies	12
3.3.3 Territorial local authorities	12
3.3.4 Occupiers of road reserves	12
Part Two – Pest Management	15
4 Organism Declarations	15
4.1 Organism declared as pests	15
4.2 Other organisms that may be controlled	15
4.3 Unwanted organisms and national programmes	19
4.4 Other agency-led pest control	20
5 Pest management framework	21
5.1 Objectives	21
5.2 Pest management programmes	21
5.3 Principal measures to manage pests	22
5.4 Rules	23
6 Programme descriptions	25
6.1 Exclusion pests programme	25
6.2 Eradication pests programme	27

6.3	Progressive Containment pests programme	36
6.4	Sustained Control pests programme	41
6.5	Site-led pests programme	53
7	Monitoring	61
7.1	Measuring what the objectives are achieving	61
7.2	Monitoring the Management Agency's performance	63
7.3	Monitoring plan effectiveness	63
7.4	Monitoring other effects of this plan	64
7.5	Plan review	64

Part Three – Procedures 65

8	Powers conferred	65
8.1	Powers under Part 6 of the Act	65
8.2	Powers under other sections of the Act	66
8.3	Power to issue exemptions to Plan Rules	66
9	Funding	68
9.1	Introduction	68
9.2	Analysis of benefits and costs	68
9.3	Beneficiaries and exacerbators	68
9.4	Funding sources and reasons for funding	69
9.5	Anticipated costs of implementing the Plan	69

List of Figures

Figure 1	Administrative Boundaries of the Tasman-Nelson Region	2
Figure 2	Strategic Relationships for the Regional Pest Management Plan	3
Figure 3	External Biosecurity Instruments	4
Figure 4	Biosecurity Legislation	5

List of Tables

Table 1:	Organisms classified as pests	16
Table 2:	Exclusion pests for the Tasman-Nelson region	25
Table 3:	Eradication pests in the whole Tasman-Nelson region	28
Table 4:	Eradication pests in parts of the Tasman-Nelson region	33
Table 5:	Progressive Containment pests in the Tasman-Nelson region	36
Table 6:	Sustained Control pests in the whole Tasman-Nelson region	41
Table 7:	Sustained Control pests in parts of the Tasman-Nelson region	43
Table 8:	Sustained Control pests in the Tasman-Nelson region subject to Boundary Rules	47

Table 9:	Sustained Control pests in parts of the Tasman-Nelson region subject to Good Neighbour Boundary Rules	52
Table 10:	Sites in the Site-led programme	54
Table 11:	Pests in the Site-led programme	55
Table 12:	Measuring objectives	61
Table 13:	Powers (and duties) from Parts 4 & 6 of the Biosecurity Act	65
Table 14:	Beneficiaries and exacerbators	69
Table 15:	Anticipated RPMP expenditure for 2019/2020	70

Glossary	71
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References	76
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Appendices	77
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Appendix 1. Maps	77
Appendix 2. Organisms of Interest	107

Part One – Plan Establishment

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the *Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2029* (the Plan, or RPMP) is to provide a framework for efficient and effective management or eradication of specified organisms in the Tasman-Nelson region to:

- (a) minimise the actual or potential adverse or unintended effects associated with those organisms; and
- (b) maximise the effectiveness of individual pest management action through a regionally co-ordinated approach.

There are many organisms currently in the Tasman-Nelson region, or which could potentially establish in the region, that are considered undesirable or a nuisance. However, it is only where a subject is capable of causing an adverse effect in the region, where a coordinated approach would be more effective than voluntary and unplanned management, and where the benefits of a regional plan approach outweigh the costs of that plan, that regional intervention is warranted.

The Councils consider that, for some of these organisms, a pest management plan will add significant value to the region, by providing for the exclusion, eradication, and containment of pests, and other effective management of named organisms, such as reducing their effects and protecting special places from pests. The Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) contains prerequisite criteria that needed to be met to justify such intervention. This Plan is the end stage of that process and identifies the organisms to be classified as pests and managed on a regional basis.

The Regional Pest Management Plan (the Plan) allows the two Councils to exercise the relevant advisory, service delivery, regulatory and funding provisions available under the Act to deliver the specific objectives identified in Part Two of the Plan: Pest Management (the framework, pest programmes and monitoring).

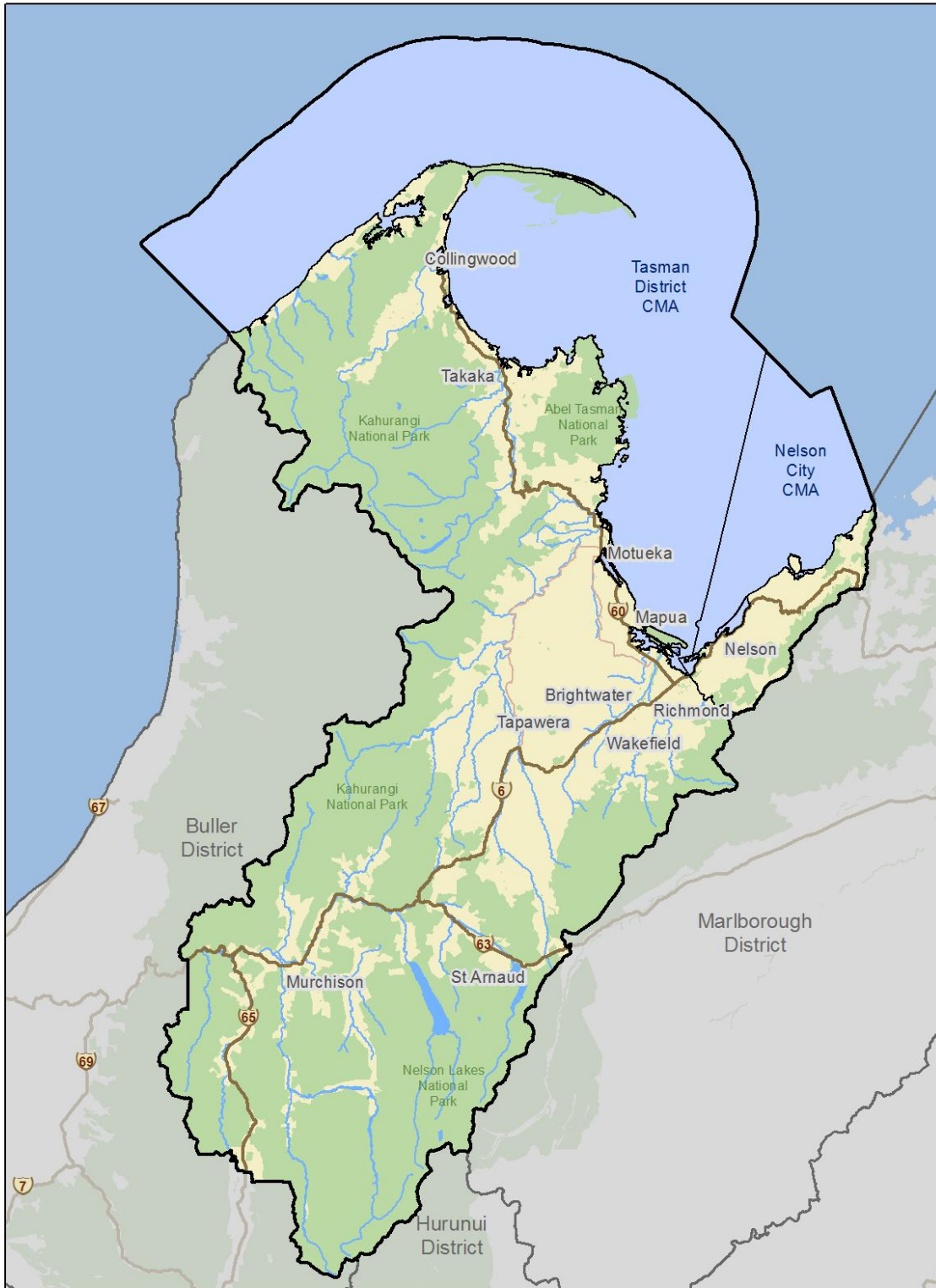
1.2 Coverage

The Plan will operate within the administrative boundaries of the Tasman-Nelson region and covers an area of 15,222 sq. km (land) and 5513 sq. km (sea) within Tasman District (14,800 sq. km of land and 5165 sq. km of sea) and Nelson City (422 sq. km of land and 348 sq. km of sea). These boundaries are shown in Figure 1.

1.3 Duration

The Plan takes effect on the date it becomes operative, under section 77(5) of the Act, and remains in force for a period of 10 years from that date (xyz date 2019 to xyz date 2029). It may cease at an earlier date in the unlikely event that the Councils declare by public notice that the Plan has achieved its purpose or it is revoked following a review.

Administrative Boundaries



NZTopo sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright reserved. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. The information on this map is prepared for indicative use only and is not intended for definitive legal, loca formal reference purposes. Document Path: V:\Projects\BioSecurity\PestManagement\RegionalPestManagement\Strategy\2018-2023\Maps\2018_2023_Map\Report_PestManagement\Areas_AdministrativeArea.mxd

Figure 1. Administrative Boundaries of the Tasman-Nelson Region

2 Background

2.1 Strategic Context

Pest management influences, and is influenced by, the way land and water is used and managed. Other planning or operational activities may have some capacity for regional pest management or contribute to reducing pest impacts. However, the function of developing and implementing regional pest management plans, with robust, underpinning legislation under the Biosecurity Act 1993, provides the most efficient means of reducing or preventing pest impacts on a region's economic, environmental, social and cultural values. All regional authorities implement regional pest management plans.

2.1.1 Biosecurity framework for the Councils

Regional pest management sits within a biosecurity framework for the Tasman-Nelson region and is underpinned by a number of supporting actions, plans and strategies. These either provide inputs into regional pest management or result from the activities carried out. Land occupiers and the wider community, whether as beneficiaries, exacerbators, or both, are a fundamental part of the framework, as shown in Figure 2.

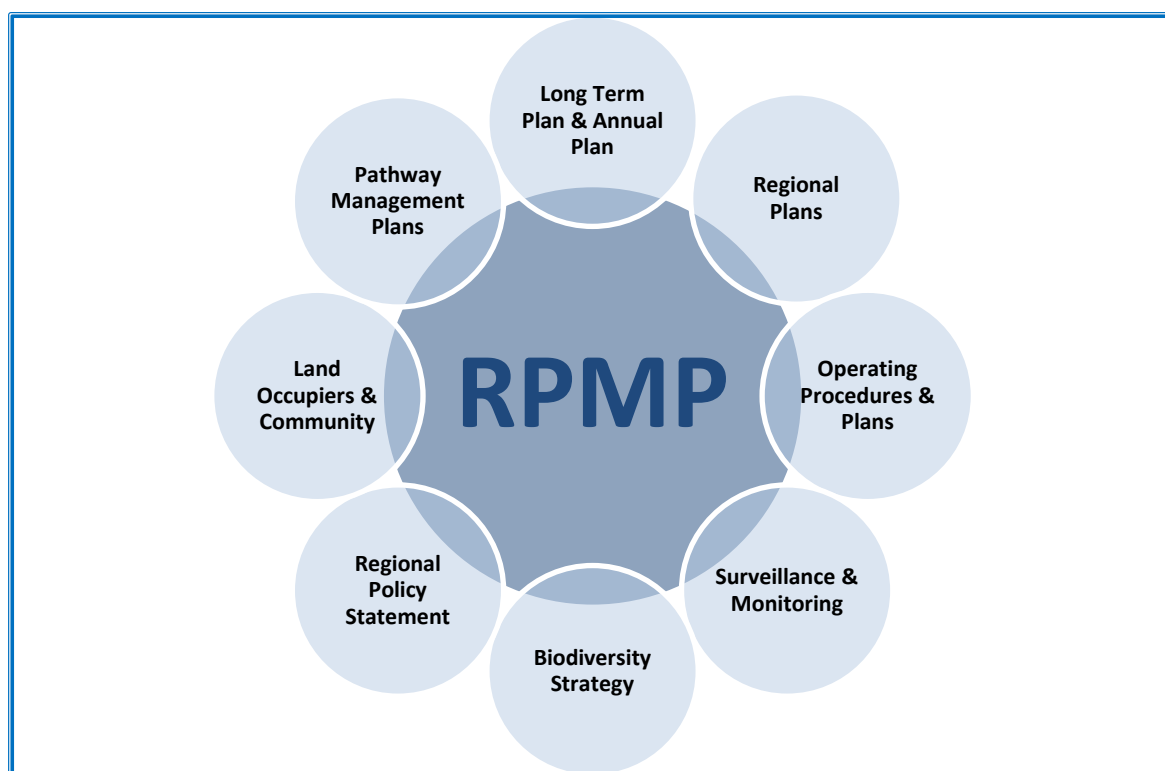


Figure 2: Strategic Relationships for Regional Pest Management

2.1.2 Biosecurity framework outside Council

An effective biosecurity framework must work within the region and at the national level. Neighbouring regional pest plans and pathway management plans and national legislation, policies and initiatives, will all influence the Plan. Consequently, the Plan is an integral part of a secure biosecurity framework to protect New Zealand’s environmental, economic, social and cultural values from pest threats. Figure 3 shows the key inter-connections between the various mechanisms.

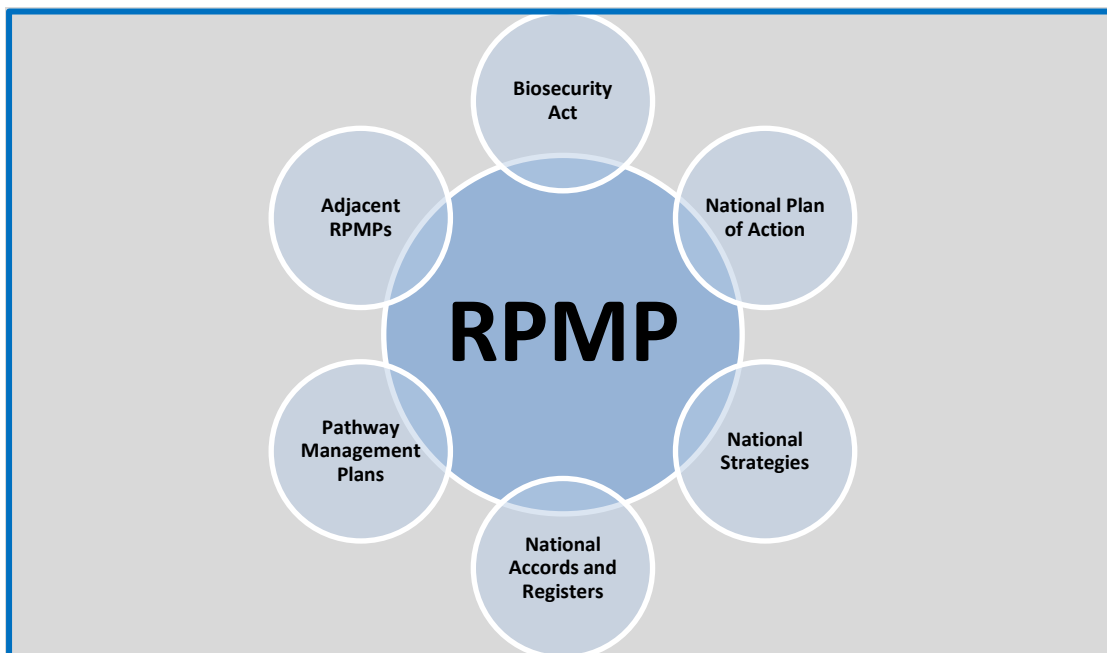


Figure 3: External Biosecurity Instruments

2.2 Legislative Framework

Tasman District Council (TDC) and Nelson City Council (NCC) are two of six unitary authorities in New Zealand that have both regional and district council responsibilities. They manage air, soil, water and the coastal environment as well as rural and urban land use.

Regional councils undertake local government activities and actions under several legislative mandates. All regional councils in New Zealand have favoured the Biosecurity Act 1993 for preparing and operating regional pest management plans. The successful implementation of the rules (and other management actions) specified in this Plan is dependent on Tasman District and Nelson City Councils powers under the Biosecurity Act.

Figure 4 shows the main legislative instruments that must be accounted for when implementing the Plan.

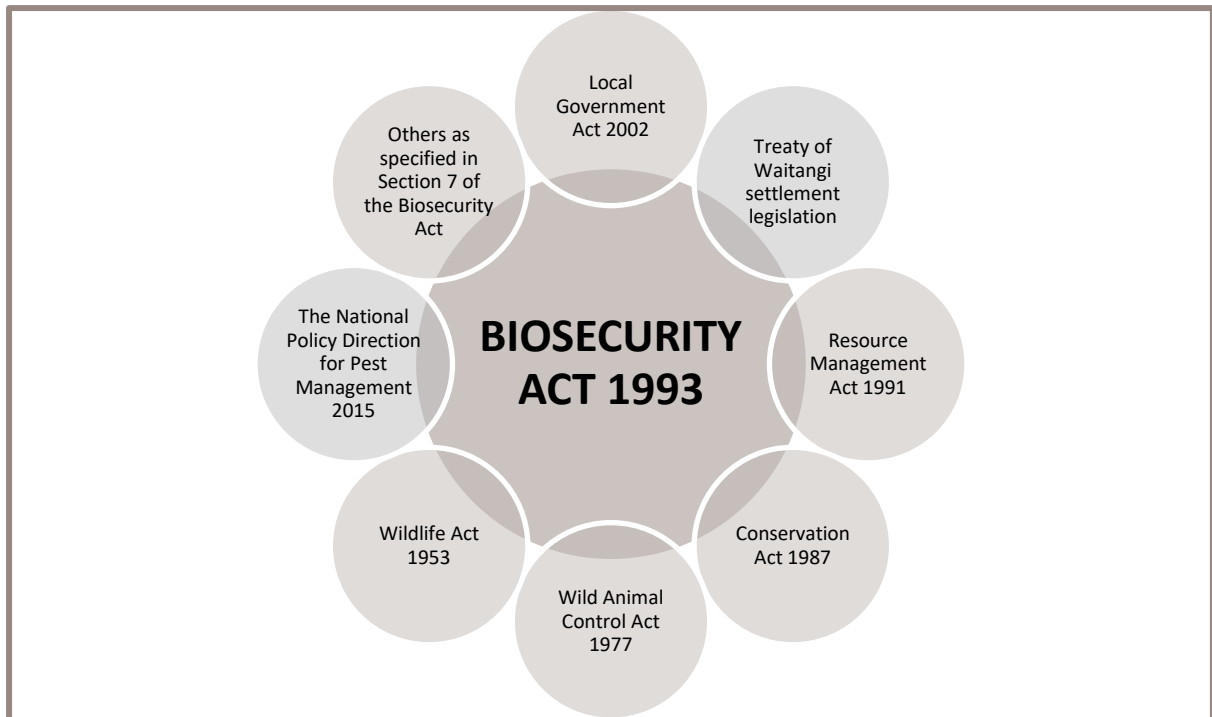


Figure 4: Biosecurity Legislation

In preparing this joint Plan, Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council have considered the Biosecurity Act and subsequent legislative amendments to it, including the National Policy Direction (NPD). This Plan has been considered, planned and funded pursuant to Part 5 of the Act. While the Act is the cornerstone of the Plan, nothing in the Plan is to affect or derogate from other legislation or national directions relating to pest management (refer also section 2.2.4 of this Plan). This Plan is also consistent with the requirements of Section 7 of the Act to ensure the management activities are in accordance with relevant New Zealand legislation.

2.2.1 Biosecurity Act 1993

The Councils can use the Biosecurity Act to exclude, eradicate or effectively manage pests in its region, including unwanted organisms. They are not legally obliged to manage a pest or other organism to be controlled, unless they choose to do so. As such, the Act's approach is enabling rather than prescriptive. It provides a framework to gather intervention methods into a coherent system of efficient and effective actions. Section 71 of the Act contains several criteria that have been met to justify regional intervention. These criteria include that each subject is capable of causing at some time an adverse effect on certain values¹, and for each subject:

- the benefits of the Plan must outweigh the costs, or the consequences of inaction, or other courses of action;

¹ That is, on one or more of the following: economic wellbeing; the viability of threatened species; the survival and distribution of indigenous plants and animals; the sustainability of natural and developed ecological systems and processes and biological diversity; soil resources; water quality; human health; social and cultural wellbeing; recreational enjoyment of the natural environment; the relationship between Māori, their culture and traditions and their ancestral lands, waters and other taonga; and animal welfare.

- persons who are required to pay some or all of the costs of implementation must either be beneficiaries of the Plan or exacerbators of the problems proposed to be resolved by the Plan;
- there is likely to be adequate funding for the Plan's implementation;
- that each rule helps to achieve the Plan's objectives and does not trespass unduly on individual rights;
- that the Plan is not frivolous or vexatious, is clear enough to be easily understood, and
- that if the council has rejected a similar proposal within the last 3 years, new material information answers the previous objections.

Part 2: Functions, powers and duties in a leadership role

The Councils are mandated under Part 2 (functions, powers and duties) of the Act to provide regional leadership for biosecurity activities, primarily within their jurisdictional areas.

Section 12B sets out how the Councils can provide leadership in ways that can help to prevent, reduce or eliminate adverse effects from harmful organisms. The Councils will provide leadership within the region by:

- facilitating the development and implementation of the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan;
- promoting alignment between organisations with pest management responsibilities within the region;
- co-ordinating pest management programmes with adjoining regions;
- promoting public support for pest management;
- enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of pest management programmes;
- working with occupiers to identify and control pests on their land;
- providing information on identification and control of pests.

Section 13(1) sets out powers that support regional councils in these leadership roles:

- powers to establish (e.g. appoint a Management Agency for a plan; implement a small-scale management programme);
- powers to research and prepare (e.g. gather information; keep records; prepare a proposal to activate the RPMP);
- powers to enable (e.g. giving councils the power to monitor pests to be assessed, managed or eradicated); and

- (d) powers to review (e.g. disallow an operational plan; review, amend, revoke or replace a plan).

Part 5: Managing pests and harmful organisms

Part 5 of the Act specifically covers pest management. Its primary purpose is to provide for harmful organisms to be managed effectively or eradicated. A harmful organism is assigned pest status if included in a pest management plan (also see the prerequisites in Sections 69-78 of the Act). Part 5 includes the need for ongoing monitoring to determine whether pests and unwanted organisms are present and keeping them under surveillance. Part of this process is to develop effective and efficient measures (such as policies and plans) that prevent, reduce, or eliminate the adverse effects of pests and unwanted organisms on land and people (including Māori, their kaitiakitanga and taonga). Part 5 also addresses the issue of who should pay for the cost of pest management.

Part 6: Administering an RPMP

Once operative, an RPMP is supported by portions of Part 6 (as nominated in the plan) that focus on the voluntary and mandatory actions of a regional council. For example, a regional council must assess any other proposal for an RPMP, must prepare an operational plan for any RPMP (if they are the Management Agency for it), and must prepare an annual report on the operational plan.

2.2.2 Resource Management Act 1991

The Councils also have responsibilities under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) to sustainably manage the natural and physical resources of the region, including the Coastal Marine Area (CMA). These responsibilities include sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources, safeguarding life-supporting capacity and protecting environmentally significant areas and habitats (Section 5(2) and 6(c)).

The RMA sets out the functions of regional and unitary councils in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of ecosystems in the CMA of the region (Section 30(1)(c)(iii)), the control of actual or potential effects of use, development or protection of land (Section 30(1)(d)(v)), and the establishment, implementation and review of objectives, policies and methods for maintaining indigenous biological diversity (Section 30(1)(ga)).

The focus of the RMA is on managing adverse effects on the environment through regional policy statements, regional and district plans, and resource consents. The RMA, along with regional policies and plans can be used to manage activities so that they do not create a biosecurity risk or those risks are minimised. While the Biosecurity Act is the main regulatory tool for managing pests, there are complementary powers within the RMA that can be used to ensure the problem is not exacerbated by activities regulated under the RMA.

The Biosecurity Act cannot override any controls imposed under the RMA, e.g. bypassing resource consent requirements, except for as provided for in Section 7A of the Biosecurity Act.

2.2.3 Local Government Act 2002

The purpose of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) is to provide “a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they will undertake them”. The LGA currently underpins biosecurity activities through

the collection of both general and targeted rates. Although planning and delivering pest management objectives could fall within powers and duties under the LGA, it is more efficient and transparent to use the biosecurity legislation. The Councils are mandated under Section 11(b) of the LGA to perform the funding function, and Section 11(b) provides for Council to perform duties under Acts other than the LGA.

2.2.4 Wild Animal Control Act 1977 (and Wild Animal Control Amendment Act 1997) and the Wildlife Act 1953

Activities in implementing this Plan must comply with other legislation. Two such Acts are the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 (and Wild Animal Control Amendment Act 1997) and the Wildlife Act 1953. The most relevant requirements are:

- (a) The Wild Animal Control Act 1977 declares wild goats, wild deer, wild pigs, chamois and tahr as being wild animals. This Act controls the hunting and release of wild animals and regulates deer farming and the operation of safari parks. It also gives local authorities the power to destroy wild animals under operational plans that have the Minister of Conservation's consent.

Section 7 of the Biosecurity Act moderates the relationship between these Acts – s7(5). *The provisions of the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 and the Game Animal Council Act 2013 do not apply to prevent or inhibit the exercise of any powers under the Biosecurity Act 1993 on any land (other than land administered under the Acts listed in Schedule 1 of the Conservation Act 1987) when those powers are used in respect of—*

(a) a pest; or

(b) an unwanted organism—

that may be transmitted by any animal to which the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 or Game Animal Council Act 2013 applies.

- (b) The Wildlife Act 1953 controls and protects wildlife not subject to the Wild Animal Control Act 1977. It defines wildlife which are not protected (e.g. feral cattle, feral cats, feral dogs), which are game (e.g. mallard ducks, black swan), which are partially protected and which are injurious. It authorises the keeping and breeding of some species of unprotected wildlife that may be kept and bred in captivity, even if they are declared pests under a pest management plan (e.g. ferret, stoat, weasel, polecat). The Director-General of Conservation must approve any plans to control injurious birds (e.g. rooks).

Section 7 of the Biosecurity Act moderates the relationship between these Acts – s7(6). *The provisions of the Wildlife Act 1953 (including any regulations made under that Act)—*

(a) do not apply to prevent or inhibit the exercise or performance of any powers, functions, or duties under this Act when those powers, functions, or duties are exercised or performed in respect of an unwanted organism; and

(b) do not allow or authorise the contravention of any provision of this Act in respect of wildlife that is also an unwanted organism.”

2.2.5 Other legislation

Other legislation (such as the Reserves Act 1977 and the Conservation Act 1987) contains provisions that support pest management within a specific context. The role of regional councils under such legislation is limited to advocacy. As regional councils have clearly defined roles and powers under the Biosecurity Act, only taking on an advocacy role would be of little use.

2.3 Relationship with Other Pest Management Plans

The Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) must not be inconsistent with:

- (a) any national pest management plan (NPMP) or RPMP that is focused on the same organism; or
- (b) any regulation.

Efficient and effective pest management requires neighbouring councils to have pest management objectives that are not inconsistent with each other. Tasman District Council staff work with staff from Marlborough District Council, the West Coast Regional Council and Environment Canterbury to develop common approaches for the management of selected pests where this is appropriate and will continue to do so. They also work with the agencies responsible for the management of pests and unwanted organisms (the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)² and the Department of Conservation (DOC)) through a process based on consultation, collaboration and communication to ensure the Plan is not inconsistent with their objectives. As far as is known this Plan is not inconsistent with any operative NPMP.

2.4 Relationship with Māori

One specific purpose of the RPMP under the Act is to provide for the protection of the relationship between Māori and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga, and to protect those aspects from the adverse effects of pests. Māori involvement in biosecurity is an important part of exercising kaitiakitanga³ over their mana whenua. Māori also carry out significant pest management through their primary sector economic interests and as occupiers.

The Councils recognise and respect the Crown's responsibilities under the Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty of Waitangi), which require the Councils to maintain and improve opportunities to foster participation by Māori in the Councils' decision-making processes. The RPMP will be an important tool to deliver on any partnership arrangements that may come about as a result of treaty settlement legislation or other processes.

There are eight iwi authorities with interests and statutory acknowledgements in Te Tau Ihu (that is, the 'Top of the South', from the collective Tasman, Nelson and Marlborough areas):

- Ngati Rarua Iwi Trust and Ngati Rarua Settlement Trust
- Te Atiawa Manawhenua Ki Te Tau Ihu Trust and Te Atiawa o Te Waka-a-Maui Trust

² As at July 2018, biosecurity functions of MPI were managed through Biosecurity New Zealand (BNZ), a Business Unit within MPI. Throughout the Plan reference is made to MPI responsibilities for certain tasks or organisms. In these contexts MPI refers to either or both MPI and BNZ.

³ Kaitiakitanga means more than guardianship and/or stewardship. It is an inherited and intergenerational responsibility to care for the environment for future generations. Kaitiakitanga is not only about protecting the life supporting capacity of resources, but of fulfilling spiritual and inherited responsibilities to the environment, of maintaining mana over those resources, and of ensuring the welfare of the people those resources support. Kaitiakitanga is the key cultural means by which sustainability is achieved.

- Ngati Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust
- Ngāti Kōata Trust and Te Pātaka-a-Ngāti Koata Trust
- Ngati Kuia Trust
- Ngāti Apā ki te Rā To Trust
- Te Runanga a Rangitāne o Wairau
- Toa Rangatira Trust

Both councils have a special relationship with these iwi, who accordingly were invited to meet and discuss the adverse effects of pests during the preparation of this Plan. Some responsibilities and requirements were discussed and the process and hui will continue long after the Plan takes effect. For example the concept of Te Mana o Te Wai (i.e. that freshwater - the integrity of water, its mana, is maintained) requires further dialogue to recognise a common set of values for fresh water. In the context of pest management, the relevant values are mauri; wairua; natural character; mana; life supporting; ecology; biodiversity and native fish.

Iwi have expressed concerns about the application of toxins to land and water and the potential effects on native species. In addressing these concerns, for example, there are stringent controls applied by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) regarding using herbicides over water, including the obligation on operators (including the Councils) to engage with iwi to mitigate any risks. Overall, the Plan's implementation is anticipated to have many positive effects on Māori culture and traditions, for example reducing aquatic species such as egeria and spartina, which displace native and desirable species and inhibit access to waterways.

Through this Plan, and subsequent operational plans which will be developed, there will be many opportunities for engagement with Māori stakeholders, at both strategic and operational levels of Plan implementation, including involving iwi in monitoring regimes and future Plan reviews.

3 Responsibilities and Obligations

3.1 The Management Agency

Tasman District Council is the overall Management Agency under sections 70(2)(k) and 100 of the Act that will be responsible for implementing the RPMP across Tasman District and Nelson City. The Councils are satisfied that TDC meets the requirements of Section 100 of the Act in that it:

- (a) is accountable to the Plan funders, including Crown agencies, through the requirements of the LGA 2002;
- (b) is acceptable to the funders and those persons subject to the RPMP's management provision because it implemented previous Regional Pest Management Strategies; and
- (c) has the capacity, competency and expertise to implement the RPMP.

However, pest management is a significant undertaking and requires coordination of effort and sharing of resources. Other agencies (e.g. DOC and Nelson City Council) have agreed to take the lead responsibility for managing specific pests (refer to Table 1). The manner in

which TDC as overall Management Agency will implement its management responsibilities is set out in Section 8 of the Plan, including, that other agencies' employees may be authorised under the Biosecurity to act. NCC has several roles in this regulatory space also.

The Management Agency will:

- (a) prepare an Operational Plan for its implementation within 3 months of this Plan becoming operative;
- (b) review the Operational Plan annually, and if necessary, amend it;
- (c) prepare a report on the Operational Plan and its implementation not later than 5 months after the end of each financial year; and
- (d) make copies of the Operational Plan and the report on its implementation available to the public.

3.2 Compensation and Disposal of Receipts

The Plan does not provide for compensation to be paid to any persons meeting their obligations under its implementation. However, should the disposal of a pest or associated organism provide any net proceeds, a person will be paid disbursement in the manner noted under Section 100I of the Act.

3.3 Affected Parties

3.3.1 Responsibilities of occupiers

Pest management is an individual's responsibility in the first instance as occupiers generally contribute to the pest problem and in turn benefit from the control of pests. The term "occupier" has a wide definition under the Act and includes:

- (a) the person who physically occupies the place; and
- (b) the owner of the place; and
- (c) any agent, employee, or other person acting or apparently acting in the general management or control of the place.

Under the Act, the term "place" includes any building, conveyance, craft, land or structure and the bed and waters of the sea and any canal, lake, pond, river or stream.

Occupiers must manage pest populations at or below levels specified in the rules. If they fail to meet the requirements of the rules, they may face legal action. In some instances, owners and/or occupiers must report pests to the Management Agency. It is illegal to sell, propagate, distribute or keep pests.

An occupier cannot stop an authorised person from entering a place, at any reasonable time, to:

- (a) find out whether pests are on the property;
- (b) manage pests; or
- (c) ensure the owner and/or occupier is complying with biosecurity law.

While the occupier may choose the method(s) to control pests, they must also comply with the requirements under other legislation (e.g. Resource Management Act and/or the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996).

The RPMP treats all private land equitably and emphasises the responsibilities and obligations of all land occupiers, including Māori. Council acknowledges the complex and variable relationships of Māori land ownership and occupation, which includes multiple ownership, including lessees, and a range of corporate management systems under the Companies Act or Te Ture Whenua Act. Where owners and/or occupiers are unknown, the Māori Land Court or the Registrar of Companies may be approached to help identify and communicate with them.

Within the Tasman-Nelson region, there are an estimated 54,300 hectares of land under multiple ownership, mostly (95%) plantation forest. This is a substantial area that could provide significant benefits to the region when the Plan is implemented. Conversely, it could present risks if there are barriers to effective communication about the obligations and responsibilities of occupiers. Tasman District Council, as the Management Agent, is committed to working with local iwi (refer also to section 2.4).

3.3.2 Crown agencies

Under section 69(5) of the Act, all land occupiers, including the Crown (for this Plan 'the Crown' refers to Department of Conservation, Land Information New Zealand and New Zealand Transport Authority, or their successors), must meet 'good neighbour rules' within regional pest management plans, as well as general rules. A good neighbour rule responds to the issues caused when a land occupier imposes unreasonable costs on an adjacent land occupier who is actively managing a certain pest, by not undertaking management, or sufficient management, of that pest. This approach ensures that all land is treated equally and no occupier is inflicting unfair or unreasonable costs on others.

This is an opportunity for the Council to promote better integrated and effective pest management, regardless of land tenure, and develop equity across occupiers. In common with other land occupiers, however, the Council may exempt the Crown from any requirement in a plan rule upon written request (refer section 8.3 of this Plan). The Councils will continue to work closely with Crown agencies to deliver the objectives of this Plan.

3.3.3 Territorial local authorities

As unitary authorities, Tasman District and Nelson City councils combine the functions of regional councils and territorial local authorities. This avoids potential difficulties from having separate regional and territorial bodies. Both councils are occupiers of land (such as parks and reserves) and are road controlling authorities in their council areas. Each council is responsible for meeting its own costs of complying with this Plan.

In a strategic sense both councils provide leadership in biosecurity matters and led and participated fully in the adoption of the Plan. This was achieved through a Joint Council Committee and the participation of staff from both councils in consultation with key stakeholders and many others.

3.3.4 Occupiers of road reserves

Road reserves include the land on which the formed road lies and the verge area that extends to adjacent property boundaries. The Act allows the option of making either roading authorities (New Zealand Transport Agency and district/city councils) or adjoining land occupiers responsible for pest management on road reserves (section 6(1) of the Act).

Accordingly, for the purposes of this Plan, roadside responsibilities for pest plant and pest animal management lie with the roading authority where they apply to formed roads. For State highways, New Zealand Transport Agency is deemed to be the occupier. For all other local roads the occupier is TDC and NCC, respectively. Areas of responsibility include: rest areas, weigh pits, stockpile sites, legal road reserves adjacent to land free of pest plants or where the occupier is controlling pests in line with a Good Neighbour or Boundary Rule. Where these reserves are occupied by another party (e.g. as paper roads or for grazing purposes), the occupier will be responsible for all pest control under this Plan.

Part Two – Pest Management

4 Organism Declarations

4.1 Organisms Declared as Pests

The organisms listed in Table 1 are 'named pests' in the Plan that are capable of causing adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, human health, enjoyment of the natural environment, and the relationship between Maori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu and taonga. All pests, except for those in the Site-led programmes, have met the criteria outlined in the National Policy Direction for Pest Management. Similarly, all the pests in this table, except for those in the Site-led programmes, are banned from sale, propagation or distribution under Sections 52 and 53 of the Biosecurity Act.

This table indicates the management programme that applies to the pest, and who is responsible for its management. A mix of agency and occupier responsibilities is appropriate, depending on the type of programme. Good Neighbour Rules (GNR) apply for two pests, as indicated. Further information on GNR is contained in Section 5.4.

There are statutory obligations that apply to any person under Sections 52 and 53 of the Biosecurity Act that prevent any person from selling, propagating, or distributing the pest or part of a pest that is covered by the Plan. Non-compliance, in whole or in part, with those sections is an offence under Section 154 O(1) of the Act and may result in penalties described in Section 157(1) of the Act.

4.2 Other Organisms That May be Controlled

The organisms specified as pests in the Plan are those that are capable of causing adverse effects, as outlined above.

Section 70(2)(d) of the Act also provides for the specification of any other organisms intended to be controlled but not accorded pest status. There are many organisms that are capable of causing some adverse effects, particularly to biodiversity values, and a number are considered to pose a future risk that is sufficient to include their listing for ongoing surveillance or future control opportunities or considerations. These have been placed in a category titled Organisms of Interest in Appendix 2. They are not accorded pest status as they failed to meet the criteria outlined in the National Policy Direction for Pest Management. However, some are likely to be controlled on high-value sites where occupiers or community groups wish to do so.

Table 1: Organisms Classified as Pests

*Note: lead responsibility for control in the sixth column does not infer 'management agency' responsibilities.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Unwanted organism (Yes/no)	Programme	GNR (Yes/No)	Lead responsibility for control*
African feather grass	<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	Yes	Eradication		TDC
Banana passion vine (Golden Bay and Upper Riwaka – different rules apply)	<i>Passiflora tripartita</i> var. <i>mollissima</i> , <i>P. tarminiana</i>	Yes	Sustained control		Occupier
Bathurst bur	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	No	Eradication		TDC
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	No	Sustained control		Occupier
Black spot	<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>	No	Sustained control		Occupier
Bomarea	<i>Bomarea multiflora</i>	Yes	Progressive containment		Occupier
Boneseed (outside Port Hills)	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Yes	Eradication		TDC
Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	No	Eradication		TDC
Broom (Howard – St Arnaud)	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	No	Sustained control		Occupier
Broom (outside Howard - St Arnaud)	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	No	Sustained control	Yes	Crown and private occupiers
Brush-tail possum (Waimea Estuary)	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	No	Site-led		TDC/groups Occupier
Cape tulip	<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	Yes	Exclusion		MPI
Cathedral bells	<i>Cobaea scandens</i>	Yes	Eradication		TDC
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Yes	Exclusion		TDC
Chinese pennisetum	<i>Cenchrus purpurascens</i> (was <i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>)	Yes	Progressive containment		Occupier
Chocolate vine	<i>Akebia quinata</i>	Yes	Sustained control		Occupier
Climbing asparagus (E. Golden Bay)	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Yes	Sustained control		Occupier
Climbing spindleberry	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Yes	Eradication		TDC
Codling moth	<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	No	Sustained control		Occupier
Cotoneaster spp. (Abel Tasman)	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i> and others	No	Site-led		Occupier
Darwin's barberry (St Arnaud Village)	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Yes	Site-led		Occupier

Common Name	Scientific Name	Unwanted organism (Yes/no)	Programme	GNR (Yes/No)	Lead responsibility for control*
Douglas fir (wildings only) (Abel Tasman)	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	No	Site-led		Occupier
Egeria	<i>Egeria densa</i>	Yes	Eradication		TDC
Entire marshwort	<i>Nymphoides geminata</i>	Yes	Eradication		TDC
European canker	<i>Neonectria ditissima</i>	No	Sustained control		Occupier
European holly (Abel Tasman and St Arnaud Village)	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	No	Site-led		Occupier
Feral cats (Waimea Estuary)	<i>Felis catus</i>	No	Site-led		TDC/groups
Feral rabbits (Golden Bay)	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	No	Eradication		Occupier
Ferrets (Waimea Estuary)	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	Yes	Site-led		TDC/groups
Fireblight	<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	No	Sustained control		Occupier
Gambusia	<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	Yes	Eradication		DOC
Giant buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	No	Sustained control		Occupier
Gorse (Howard – St Arnaud)	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	No	Sustained control		Occupier
Gorse (outside Howard - St Arnaud)	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	No	Sustained control	Yes	Crown and private occupiers
Greater bindweed (St Arnaud Village)	<i>Calystetia sylvatica</i>	No	Site-led		Occupier
Gunnera	<i>Gunnera tinctoria, G manicata</i>	Yes	Sustained control		Occupier
Himalayan balsam	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	No	Eradication		TDC
Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Yes	Exclusion		TDC
Indian myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	No	Exclusion		TDC
Indian ring-necked parakeet (feral)	<i>Psittacula krameri manillensis</i>	Yes	Eradication		TDC
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Yes	Exclusion		MPI
Knotweeds (Asiatic, giant and hybrids)	<i>Fallopia japonica, F. sachalinensis</i>	Yes	Eradication		Occupiers (TDC assist)
Koi carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Yes	Exclusion		DOC
Kūmarahou (gumdigger's soap – Abel Tasman)	<i>Pomaderris kumeraho</i>	No	Site-led		Occupier
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Yes	Sustained control		Occupier

Common Name	Scientific Name	Unwanted organism (Yes/no)	Programme	GNR (Yes/No)	Lead responsibility for control*
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Yes	Eradication		TDC
Magpie (Golden Bay)	<i>Gymnorhina</i> species	No	Eradication		TDC
Nassella tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Yes	Progressive containment		Occupier
Nodding thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	No	Sustained control		Occupier
Old man's beard (Golden Bay-Riwaka, Upper Buller)	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Yes	Sustained control		Occupier
Perch	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	No	Eradication		DOC
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Yes	Exclusion		MPI
Powdery mildew	<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i>	No	Sustained control		Occupier
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Yes	Progressive containment		Occupier
Queensland poplar	<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Yes	Sustained control		Occupier
Ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> (previously <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)	No	Sustained control		Occupier
Rat species (Waimea Estuary)	<i>Rattus rattus</i> ; <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	No	Site-led		TDC/groups
Red-eared slider turtles (feral)	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	No	Eradication		TDC
Reed sweet grass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	No	Progressive containment		Occupier
Rooks	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Yes	Exclusion		TDC
Rosemary grevillea (Abel Tasman)	<i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i>	No	Site-led		Occupier
Rowan (St Arnaud Village)	<i>Sorbus acuparia</i>	No	Site-led		Occupier
Rudd	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>	No	Eradication		DOC
Russell lupin (St Arnaud Village)	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	No	Site-led		Occupier
Sabella	<i>Sabella spallanzanii</i>	Yes	Eradication		TDC
Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	No	Eradication		TDC
Senegal tea	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Yes	Exclusion		TDC
Spartina	<i>Spartina</i> spp.	No	Eradication		DOC
Stoats (Waimea Estuary)	<i>Mustela ermine</i>	Yes	Site-led		TDC/groups

Common Name	Scientific Name	Unwanted organism (Yes/no)	Programme	GNR (Yes/No)	Lead responsibility for control*
Sycamore (St Arnaud Village and Abel Tasman)	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	No	Site-led		Occupier
Taiwan cherry and cultivars	<i>Prunus campanulata</i>	No	Eradication		TDC/NCC
Tench	<i>Tinca tinca</i>	No	Eradication		DOC
Variegated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	No	Progressive containment		Occupier
Velvet leaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	Yes	Exclusion		TDC
Wallabies (dama, Bennett's)	<i>Macropus eugenii</i> , <i>M. rufogriseus</i>	Yes	Exclusion		TDC
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Yes	Exclusion		MPI
Weasels (Waimea Estuary)	<i>Mustela nivalis vulgaris</i>	Yes	Site-led		TDC/groups
White-edged nightshade	<i>Solanum marginatum</i>	Yes	Progressive containment		Occupier
Wild ginger (G Bay - Kaiteriteri)	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> , <i>H. flavescens</i>	Yes	Sustained control		Occupier
Wild kiwifruit (including unmanaged or abandoned)	<i>Actinidia spp.</i>	No	Eradication		Occupier
Woolly nightshade (G Bay)	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Yes	Sustained control		Occupier
Yellow bristle grass (Golden Bay and Upper Buller)	<i>Setaria pumila</i>	No	Sustained control		Occupier
Yellow flag	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yes	Sustained control		Occupier
Yellow jasmine	<i>Jasminum humile</i>	Yes	Sustained control		Occupier

4.3 Unwanted Organisms and National Programmes

Not all organisms that are harmful in the Tasman-Nelson region are addressed in this Plan. There are several other mechanisms which support and complement the RPMP provisions. A number of species have been declared unwanted organisms nationally under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and are managed through several different programmes. They include:

- National Interest Pest Responses (NIPR) programme species;
- National Pest Plant Accord (NPPA) species – some of these ‘banned plants’ are also named pests in the RPMP;
- National Pest Pet Biosecurity Accord (NPPBA) species;

- Other organisms declared unwanted organisms and are included in the RPMP (e.g. marine organisms *Sabella spallanzanii*); and
- Other organisms that are declared unwanted organisms but are not covered above and are not included in the RPMP (e.g. marine organisms *Styela clava* and *Undaria pinnatifida*).

For those species declared nationally as Unwanted Organisms, it means they are prohibited from sale, propagation and distribution in accordance with Sections 52 and 53 of the Biosecurity Act. Where this is considered sufficient for their management, they are not designated as pests in this Plan. The MPI website contains a database that can be searched to determine if a species is an unwanted organism (refer also to Table 1).

www1.maf.govt.nz/uor/searchframe.htm

The list of unwanted organisms includes a group of nine organisms that are included in a national programme, the National Interest Pest Response programme (NIPR), that has been led by MPI to eradicate these pests. Phragmites, Cape tulip, water hyacinth and Johnson grass are four of these organisms that have been known historically in the Tasman-Nelson region. All were once present but are currently considered eradicated. However, there are no absolute guarantees over their status, therefore all four species are listed in the Exclusion Programme contained in section 6.1. NIPR information, and other unwanted organisms information, can be found on the MPI website.

<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/protection-and-response/long-term-pest-management/partnerships-programmes-and-accords>

Unwanted organisms also include 133 plant species, currently at the time of printing this Plan, that are part of the National Plant Pest Accord, a co-operative agreement between regional/unitary councils, Ministry for Primary Industries, Department of Conservation, and the New Zealand Plant Producers Incorporated (NZPPI), to prevent the sale and/or distribution of these plants where formal or casual horticultural trade is considered to be the most significant way of spreading them. It is a non-statutory agreement between the key organisations with a common interest in managing risks associated with the sale, distribution and propagation of harmful pest plants. MPI maintains the current list of plants and this can be downloaded from their website.

<http://www.mpi.govt.nz/protection-and-response/long-term-pest-management/national-pest-plant-accord>

4.4 Other Agency Led Pest Control

Outside these programmes, the Department of Conservation undertakes control of pest animals (e.g. rats, weasels, stoats, possums) and pest plants (e.g. wilding conifers) which threaten conservation values on public conservation land. Operational Solutions for Primary Industries (or OSPRI - previously known as the Animal Health Board) plans and manages the TBfree programme to eliminate bovine tuberculosis from cattle, deer and wildlife, such as possums and ferrets. This is co-ordinated with the programmes on the conservation estate.

Central government agencies (usually Biosecurity New Zealand but sometimes the Department of Conservation) are responsible for the management of unwanted organisms or pests that are new to New Zealand that could pose a major threat to national economic or conservation values. The Councils also have the authority to initiate action against a pest that is considered to warrant regional intervention under Sections 100D or 100G of the Act.

5 Pest Management Framework

5.1 Objectives

Objectives have been set in section 6 of the Plan for each pest or class of pests. As required by the National Policy Direction, the objectives include:

- (a) the particular adverse effect/s (Section 54(a) of the Act) to be addressed;
- (b) the intermediate outcomes of managing the pest or class of pests;
- (c) the geographic area to which the objective applies;
- (d) the level of outcome, if applicable;
- (e) the period for achieving the outcome; and
- (f) the intended outcome in the first 10 years of the Plan (if the period is greater than 10 years).

5.2 Pest Management Programmes

There are five pest management programmes that will be used to control pests and any other organisms covered by this Plan. The types of programme are defined by the NPD and reflect outcomes in keeping with:

- (a) the extent of the invasion; and
- (b) whether it is possible to achieve the desired control levels for the pests.

The intermediate outcomes sought for the five programmes are described below:

- **Exclusion Programme**

The intermediate outcome is to search for subject pests and prevent the establishment of the pest which is present in New Zealand but not yet established in the Tasman-Nelson region, and which has the potential to become a serious pest in the future. Section 100V of the Act may also be used to instigate emergency control of new incursions of pests that are not otherwise listed in this Plan.

- **Eradication Programme**

The intermediate outcome is to eradicate the pest from an area. In the short to medium term, eradication involves reducing the infestation density of the subject to zero levels. This category includes potentially invasive pests where their rate of increase or geographic extent is not well known but is assumed to be at low densities or low geographic spread.

- **Progressive Containment Programme**

The intermediate outcome is to contain and reduce the geographic distribution of the pest to an area over time. Containment usually arises in situations where the subject is at high densities in part(s) of the Tasman-Nelson region, but of low extent or limited range in other parts. Eradication is not feasible, but it is realistic to prevent the

pest from spreading to other parts of the region or to eradicate the pest from other parts of these areas.

- **Sustained Control Programme**

The intermediate outcome is to provide for the ongoing control of pests so as to reduce their impacts and spread to other properties. The focus is on the densities of a subject and ensuring they do not reach a level where they are causing significant externality impacts. Sustained control is a strategy for pests of low to moderate densities but of such wide geographical spread that they cannot feasibly be eradicated.

- **Site-led Programme**

The intermediate outcome is to exclude, or eradicate, from that place; or to contain, reduce or control within that place; the pests that are capable of causing damage to a place (site) and its values.

5.3 Principal Measures to Manage Pests

The principal measures used in the Plan to achieve the objectives are in four main categories. Each category contains tools to be applied in appropriate circumstances.

1 Requirement to act

Occupiers or other persons need to act when Plan rules require:

- (a) the presence of pests to be reported;
- (b) pests to be controlled or destroyed;
- (c) pests not to be spread (propagated, sold, distributed) under sections 52 and 53 of the Act;
- (d) pest pathways to be managed (e.g. machinery, gravel, animals);
- (e) management plans to be prepared and submitted; and
- (f) programme actions to be reported (type, quantity, frequency, location, programme completion).

2 Inspections

Inspections by Council staff, or authorised persons appointed from other agencies, may include:

- (a) visiting properties or undertaking surveys to:
 - (i) determine whether pests are present;
 - (ii) determine compliance with rules and management programmes;
 - (iii) identify areas where control programmes will apply (places of value, exclusion zones, movement control areas);
- (b) managing compliance with regulations (rule enforcement, action on default, prosecution, exemptions);
- (c) undertaking control action where doing so is effective and cost-effective;

- (d) monitoring effectiveness of control.

3 **Service delivery**

Council, or other agencies with pest management responsibilities under this Plan, may deliver the service:

- (a) by undertaking direct control to facilitate the eradication or management of several pests, where it is funded to do so within a rating district;
- (b) on a user-pays basis;
- (c) by providing control tools, including sourcing and distributing biological agents, or provisions (e.g. traps, chemicals).

4 **Advocacy and education**

Council may:

- (a) provide general purpose education, advice, awareness and publicity activities to occupiers and the public about pests and their control and the management of pathways of pest spread;
- (b) encourage occupiers, agencies, organisations and community groups to control pests;
- (c) assist other agencies with control, advocacy, and sharing or sourcing of funding;
- (d) promote industry requirements and best practice to contractors and occupiers;
- (e) encourage occupiers and other persons to report any pests they find or to control them; or
- (f) facilitate or commission research.

5.4 Rules

Rules play an integral role in securing many of the pest management outcomes sought by the Plan. They place legal obligations on occupiers to comply where the RPMP states that breaching a rule is an offence under the Act. They also create a safety net to protect occupiers from the effects of the actions or inactions of others where non-regulatory means are inappropriate or do not succeed. The amendments to the Act from the Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 allow those rules (other than specific occupier rules) identified as Good Neighbour Rules in Plans to bind the Crown.

Section 73(5) of the Act prescribes the matters that may be addressed by rules, and the need to:

- (a) specify if the rule is to be designated as a 'Good Neighbour Rule';
- (b) specify if breaching the rule is an offence under the Act;
- (c) specify if an exemption to the rule, or any part of it, is allowable or not; and
- (d) explain the purpose of the rule.

With regard to any rule in this Plan, exemptions may apply, as outlined in section 8.3 of the Plan.

Rules can apply to occupiers or to a person's actions in general. The NPD notes provide extra requirements for a Good Neighbour Rule. Of note is that a GNR must:

- (a) identify who the rule applies to - either all occupiers, or a specified class of occupier;
- (b) identify the pest to be managed;
- (c) state that the pest must already be present on the occupier's land;
- (d) state that the occupier of the adjacent or nearby land must, in the view of the (overall) Management Agency, be taking reasonable measures to manage the pest or its impacts on their land; and
- (e) (if relevant) state the particular values or uses of the neighbouring land that the pest's spread affects, and that the rule is intended to address.

The Plan includes two Good Neighbour Rules, for gorse and broom across most of the Tasman-Nelson region (refer to sustained control pest programmes in section 6.4).

6 Programme Descriptions

6.1 Exclusion Pests Programme

Exclusion pests are pests that are not known to be present in the Tasman-Nelson region (however some have been historically present) that are capable of causing adverse impacts on economic well-being, the natural environment, human health, recreational values, or cultural values.

Objective and Intermediate Outcome

Over the duration of this Plan, prevent the establishment of the pests listed in the Exclusion Programme from the Tasman-Nelson region to avoid adverse effects on economic well-being, the natural environment, human health, recreational values, or cultural values.

Principal Measures

- (a) Requirement to Act: Occupiers are required to report sightings of any suspected Exclusion Pests to Tasman District Council.
- (b) Inspections: The overall Management Agency will undertake surveillance in areas most likely to be infested.
- (c) Advocacy and education: The overall Management Agency will provide information to all interested parties on Exclusion Pests, their potential impact, and their likely vectors.
- (d) Service delivery: The lead Management Agency (as noted in Table 2 below) will undertake direct control work on these pests if found in the region and will work with others as appropriate.

Table 2: Exclusion Pests for the Tasman-Nelson Region

Species	Description	Status and lead organisation for control
Cape tulip <i>Moraea flaccida</i>	Cape tulip is in the iris family and produces new shoots in winter, dying back to an underground corm in summer. This makes control extremely difficult. Plants grow to 90 cm, consisting of a single strap-like leaf and a branched flower stalk. All parts of the plant are poisonous to humans and livestock. The plant has the potential to establish dense colonies in pasture which would have serious economic impacts. It is predominately found in gardens and known sites can be traced to deliberate plantings that have escaped into surrounding pasture. Cape tulip is present in the Marlborough, Gisborne, Northland, Bay of Plenty, Wellington and Canterbury regions and has been previously recorded in the Nelson area.	Production pest Unwanted organism MPI⁴

⁴ The MPI Hotline to report biosecurity incursions is 0800 809966.

Species	Description	Status and lead organisation for control
Chilean needle grass <i>Nassella neesiana</i>	An erect, tufted perennial tussock that can grow up to 1 m in height. It can replace productive pasture grasses in dry areas and is unpalatable to stock when panicle seed is present. The seed attaches to sheep's wool and can move through the pelt and muscle, downgrading wool and meat. It can also cause blindness in lambs. It is present in Hawkes Bay, Marlborough and Canterbury.	Production pest TDC
Hornwort <i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	A vigorous invasive submerged aquatic perennial with stems up to 7 m long and considered to be one of worst water weeds introduced into New Zealand. It has been eradicated from the Moutere Stream and a number of freshwater ponds.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism TDC
Indian myna <i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	An aggressive bird that feeds on insects, fruit and berries and can cause considerable economic loss. They are strongly territorial when nesting and are reputed to destroy the eggs and nestlings of other birds in their feeding area.	Production pest Environmental pest TDC
Johnson grass <i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson grass is a robust, aggressive, perennial, summer grass capable of forming dense thickets that exclude most other plants. Seedlings are similar to young maize plants. Mature plants vary in height from 50 cm to 3 m. Seed is the main dispersal mechanism. Additionally, rhizomes are readily distributed by cultivation and harvesting equipment can transport it to new sites. Johnson grass is one of the world's 10 worst weeds and one of the five worst weeds in New Zealand. It could have a major economic impact on New Zealand agriculture should it establish. However, active management at all known sites has prevented potential impacts. It has previously been managed at seven sites, from Northland to Canterbury, including historically in the Nelson area.	Production pest Unwanted organism MPI
Koi carp <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	An ornamental strain of carp that can grow to 75 cm in length and weigh up to 10 kg. They destroy aquatic habitat and muddy waterways. It has been eradicated from the pond in the Queen's Gardens and from a number of ponds in the Lower Moutere area.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism DOC
Phragmites <i>Phragmites australis</i>	A tall perennial grass producing annual cane-like stems up to 6 m tall. It has thick underground roots (rhizomes) that form dense mats capable of blocking waterways. It has been eradicated from a site near Murchison.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism MPI
Rooks <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	A large black bird with a violet-blue glossy sheen. Large flocks cause serious damage to horticultural crops. It is an intermittent visitor from rookeries in the lower North Island and reported sightings in the past have generated a rapid response. Effective control in adjoining regions has prevented further arrivals in recent years.	Production pest Unwanted organism TDC
Senegal tea <i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	A semi-aquatic perennial herb that can reach 1.5 m high when flowering. It can rapidly spread in freshwater and form dense floating mats, smothering other aquatic species and reducing oxygen availability. It has been eradicated from three ponds in Upper Moutere and Motueka.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism TDC

Species	Description	Status and lead organisation for control
Velvet Leaf <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	It is an annual broadleaf weed that can grow to 1 - 2.5 m tall and competing for nutrients, space, and water with other arable crops. It was imported as a contaminant in imported fodder beet seed.	Production pest Unwanted organism TDC
Wallabies (Bennett's, Dama) <i>Macropus rufogriseus</i> , <i>Macropus eugenii</i>	These marsupials browse on pasture and arable crops, reducing farm productivity. They also browse on a range of native species, depleting forest and scrub understorey and affecting regeneration. The Bennett's wallaby is spreading through South Canterbury and North Otago while the Dama wallaby is spreading through the Rotorua Lakes area.	Production pest Environmental pest Unwanted organisms (until 20 September 2021) TDC
Water hyacinth <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water hyacinth is a freshwater plant that consists of a free-floating rosette of shiny rounded leaves with thick masses of feathery roots which hang in the water. The roots are dark in colour and can reach 2.5 metres in length. Plants produce floating horizontal stems from which new plants arise. Mature mats of this plant are held together by these stems. It is one of the world's most damaging aquatic weeds, forming dense mats that can completely smother large waterways and badly affect water quality. It out-competes native plants, provides breeding sites for mosquitoes, while also blocking dams and irrigation systems. Water hyacinth has been recorded in about 100 sites in New Zealand, predominately in the North Island, but was historically recorded in the Nelson area.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism MPI

6.1.1 Rule

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must report the presence of any Exclusion Plant Pests on their land within five working days of being sighted and any Exclusion Animal Pests on their land within one working day of being sighted (to the appropriate lead organisation for control identified in Table 2).

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to prevent the establishment of these pests in the region.

6.2 Eradication Pests Programme

Eradication Pests are pests with a very restricted distribution in the Tasman-Nelson region, that are capable of causing adverse impacts on economic well-being, the natural or the productive environment, human health, recreational values, or cultural values. Table 3 lists those pests where eradication programmes apply across the whole region. Table 4 outlines the pests where eradication of pests in parts of the region is sought.

The Objective and Intermediate Outcome

Over the duration of this Plan, eradicate from the whole Tasman-Nelson Region, or in areas as specified for the relevant pest map in Appendix 1, (by achieving pest reductions to zero levels in the short to medium term) the pests listed in the Eradication Programme to eliminate their adverse effects on economic well-being, the natural environment, human health, recreational values, or cultural values.

Principal Measures

- (a) Requirement to Act: Occupiers are required to report sightings of any pest fish and spartina to the Department of Conservation and to report any other Eradication Programme pests to Tasman District Council.
- (b) Requirement to Act: Occupiers in the region with wild kiwifruit and knotweed on their land are required to destroy them. Occupiers in Golden Bay are required to destroy all feral rabbits on their land.
- (c) Inspection: The appropriate organisation will undertake surveillance in areas known or likely to be infested and monitor the effectiveness of control measures.
- (d) Advocacy and education: The appropriate organisation will provide information to all interested parties on identification and control of Eradication Pests, their potential impact, and their likely vectors.
- (e) Service delivery: Tasman District Council (and NCC with regard to Taiwan cherry and sabella) will undertake control work on the pests in Table 3 and 4 that have TDC (or NCC) listed in Column 3 on the occupier's behalf⁵. The Department of Conservation will undertake work to destroy the pests listed in Table 3 that have DOC listed in Column 3 (gambusia, perch, rudd, tench and spartina). TDC, NCC and MPI will work collaboratively on the eradication of sabella from regional sites.

Table 3: Eradication Pests in the Whole Tasman-Nelson Region

Species	Description	Status/Responsibility for Eradication
African feather grass <i>Cenchrus macrourus</i> (also called <i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>)	An aggressive perennial grass that forms dense tussocks up to 2 m high. It is a prolific seeder and can also spread through its rhizomes. It has low palatability and can rapidly become a major pest of sand dunes, roadsides, and wasteland.	Production pest Environmental pest Unwanted organism TDC
Bathurst bur <i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Bathurst bur is a shrubby annual herb up to 1 m high. It has well-branched, upright stems with triple spines. The seedlings are toxic to farm animals and poultry and compete with arable crops and pasture. Seeds can remain dormant in the soil for 15 years and germinate after disturbance.	Production pest TDC

⁵ The RPMP itself does not specify how a pest is to be controlled, only that it must be. Which control techniques are to be used are defined during each programme's planning stage and may be detailed further in the RPMP Operational Plan (refer to section 7.2 of this Plan). The Councils will adopt 'good practice' for all control techniques and will adhere to all legal requirements around using herbicides and pesticides and any other agrichemical.

Species	Description	Status/Responsibility for Eradication
Boxthorn <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	A densely-branched erect woody evergreen shrub with spines on branch tips. It invades production land and indigenous shrublands, forming dense impenetrable stands.	Production pest Environmental pest TDC
Cathedral bells <i>Cobaea scandens</i>	A vigorous perennial vine that can suppress native plant regeneration in disturbed or low forest, forest margins and open coastal forest. It has the potential to become a major problem in these areas.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism TDC
Climbing spindleberry <i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	A vigorous perennial vine that can grow up to 12 m high. It can kill trees by smothering them due to its shade tolerance and rampant growth. It is one of the few climbers with the potential to invade cooler areas.	Production pest Environmental pest Unwanted organism TDC
Egeria <i>Egeria densa</i>	A vigorous, submerged, aquatic perennial that can grow to 5 m tall in still water, forming dense stands that reduce water flow, suppress other aquatic species, degrade the natural character of rivers and lakes, restrict water traffic, interfere with recreational activities and impede irrigation, water supplies and hydroelectricity operations.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism TDC
Entire marshwort <i>Nymphoides geminata</i>	It is a bottom-rooted, aquatic perennial with floating leaves growing on sediments in water up to 2.5 m deep. It can spread rapidly, out-compete water lilies and native species, obstruct water bodies, and alter the natural character of streams and lakes.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism TDC
Gambusia <i>Gambusia affinis</i>	Gambusia are small, silvery-green fish (3.5 - 6 cm) that can rapidly reproduce. They are very aggressive and attack fish much larger than themselves. Whitebait and mudfish species are especially vulnerable. They can tolerate poor water quality, a wide range of water temperatures, and can cope with and pose a major threat to aquatic organisms. Although a freshwater species, they can adapt to increases in salinity. An active campaign has been conducted against them and other pest fish by the Department of Conservation.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism DOC
Himalayan balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	A tall annual plant growing rapidly up to 2.5 m tall. It thrives in damp conditions and is moderately shade-tolerant. It grows wild along streams and in wetland areas, and competes with native plants for light, space and pollinators (bees). It seeds heavily, allowing it to spread down waterways.	Environmental pest TDC
Indian ring-necked parakeet (feral) <i>Psittacula krameri</i>	An introduced pet that has escaped and could threaten native birds and bats by competing for food, taking nesting places and introducing diseases. They are well-known agricultural pests of some cereal and fruit crops.	Production pest Environmental pest Unwanted organism TDC
Knotweeds (Asiatic, Giant and hybrids) <i>Fallopia japonica, F. sachalinensis</i>	A multi-stemmed perennial shrub up to 4 m high that can form dense long-lived thickets, smothering or preventing the establishment of other desirable species. It can rapidly become a major pest of riparian margins, roadsides and wasteland.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism Occupiers (TDC assistance on annual basis)

Species	Description	Status/Responsibility for Eradication
Madeira vine <i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira vine is a perennial climber that can climb to 7 m high. It reproduces through the shedding and spread of stem tubers. It can displace native species in riparian and forest margins, especially in coastal areas, and kill small trees.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism TDC
Perch <i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	Perch are an olive-green fish with prominent stripes, growing to 60 cm in length and 2 kg in weight. They are part of a group described as coarse fish and feed on insects, small fish and their larvae. They pose a significant threat to native aquatic fauna in the Tasman-Nelson region and to recreational trout fisheries. An active campaign has been conducted against them and other pest fish by the Department of Conservation.	Environmental pest DOC
Red-eared slider turtles (feral) <i>Chrysemys scripta elegans</i>	They are a medium-sized freshwater turtle that are native to the southern United States and considered to be one of the world's 100 worst invasive species. Their impact in the wild in New Zealand is largely unknown, but given their omnivorous diet, they could adversely impact aquatic plants, insects, eels, small fish and ground-nesting birds. They have been illegally released into Lake Killarney and the Motueka River.	Environmental pest TDC
Rudd <i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>	Rudd is a stocky, deep-bodied, olive-backed fish, growing up to 25 cm long and weighing up to 500 g. An active campaign has been conducted against them, along with other pest fish, by the Department of Conservation. Their feeding habits endanger native plant species, destroy indigenous habitat, remove food sources for native fish and invertebrate species, and impact negatively on water quality by stirring up bottom sediments and muddying water. They are classified as a "noxious fish" under the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1982 outside the Auckland and Waikato region.	Environmental pest DOC
Sabella (coastal marine area) <i>Sabella spallanzanii</i>	Sabella (Mediterranean fanworm) are marine worms in harbours and estuaries that live inside tough flexible tubes up to 40 cm long. The tubes are attached to hard surfaces on vessels and structures and have a single spiral fan extending out the top. They can form dense colonies and compete for nutrients with commercial crops (e.g. mussels) and native marine organisms.	Production pest Environmental pest Unwanted organism TDC/NCC/MPI
Saffron thistle <i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron thistle is a prickly annual to biennial herb with woody stems, prominent spines and small yellow flower heads. Seeds remain viable for more than 20 years. It can form impenetrable, dense stands and can potentially devalue wool, injure stock and interfere with cereal harvesting. It is unpalatable and a threat to pastoral and arable production.	Production pest TDC

Species	Description	Status/Responsibility for Eradication
Spartina <i>Spartina anglica</i> <i>S. alterniflora</i>	Spartina is an aquatic, perennial grass, growing up to 80 cm high in estuaries and other coastal areas. It was originally planted to assist reclamation of tidal flats through its ability to trap sediment. Sediment trapped by Spartina can lead to flooding and restrict bird and flatfish habitat, alter drainage on adjacent flats and lead to deterioration of native plant cover.	Environmental pest DOC
Taiwan cherry and cultivars <i>Prunus campanulata</i>	Taiwan cherry is a deciduous tree that flowers prolifically, producing small succulent fruit that is attractive to many birds. Birds have transported the seed and it has become established in shrublands, forest margins and road sides. It has also established in forests in very low light conditions. It has spread quickly into selected areas adjoining Nelson City's eastern boundary. Nelson City Council has instituted a control programme as part of its Nelson Nature programme. TDC and NCC will work together to eradicate it.	Environmental pest TDC/NCC
Tench <i>Tinca tinca</i>	Tench are olive-green fish with bright orange eyes that can grow up to 4 kg and form part of a group described as coarse fish. They generally live in still or slow-flowing waters and are carnivorous, feeding on insect larvae, crustaceans and molluscs. They are considered to pose a significant threat to native aquatic fauna. An active campaign has been conducted by the Department of Conservation in recent times.	Environmental pest DOC
Wild kiwifruit (including unmanaged or abandoned) <i>Actinidia spp.</i>	Kiwifruit can spread into forests by birds carrying seed from unmanaged or abandoned orchards, or from wild (self-propagated) plants. Vines can smother native trees or shrubs and degrade plantation forests. In some North Island regions, vines have become a reservoir of kiwifruit threat organisms such as Psa, a disease of kiwifruit that has resulted in devastating losses for growers.	Production pest Environmental pest Occupier

6.2.1 Specific Rule for 13 Eradication Pests in the Tasman-Nelson region, excluding wild kiwifruit, knotweed, spartina, sabella and pest fish

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must report sightings of the named Eradication Pests on their land to Tasman District Council within five working days of their sighting.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to eradicate these 13 pests from the region. Tasman District Council, as the management agency, will take responsibility for controlling these Eradication Pests. For Taiwan cherry Nelson City Council will undertake responsibility for control within Nelson City.

6.2.2 Specific Rule for four Pest Fish in the Tasman-Nelson region

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must:

- (a) report any sightings of the named pest fish to the Department of Conservation (Motueka Office) within five working days of their sighting; and
- (b) allow access to Department of Conservation staff (accompanied by an Authorised Person if required by the occupier) to monitor waterways and waterbodies and destroy any Eradication Programme Pests in water bodies on their land.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to eradicate pest fish from the region's waterways.

6.2.3 Specific Rule for Spartina in the Tasman-Nelson region

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must:

- (a) report any sightings of spartina to the Motueka Office of the Department of Conservation within five working days of their sighting; and
- (b) allow access to Department of Conservation staff (accompanied by an Authorised Person if required by the occupier) to monitor waterways and waterbodies and destroy any Eradication Programme Pests in water bodies on their land.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to eradicate spartina from the region.

6.2.4 Specific Rule for Wild Kiwifruit, including unmanaged or abandoned plants, in the Tasman-Nelson region

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must:

- (a) report any sightings of wild, unmanaged or abandoned kiwifruit to Tasman District Council within five days of their sighting;
- (b) destroy any wild, unmanaged or abandoned kiwifruit vines on their property prior to setting seed.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to facilitate the eradication of wild kiwifruit (including abandoned or unmanaged) vines from the region. Wild kiwifruit has a limited distribution in the Tasman-Nelson region and this rule is intended to ensure prompt removal of vines, leading to its eradication.

6.2.5 Specific Rule for Knotweed in the Tasman-Nelson region

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must:

- (a) report any sightings of knotweed to Tasman District Council within five days of their sighting, (or follow an inspection and reporting timetable as negotiated with an Authorised Person).
- (b) destroy any knotweed on their property prior to setting seed,

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to facilitate the eradication of knotweed from the region. Knotweed has a limited distribution in the Tasman-Nelson region and this rule is intended to ensure prompt removal of plants when discovered, leading to its eradication. TDC may assist occupiers depending on locations of plants, on an annual basis, as determined through the Operational Plan.

6.2.6 Specific Rule for Sabella in the Tasman-Nelson region

Over the duration of this Plan, marine based occupiers and operators within the Tasman-Nelson region must:

- (a) report any sightings of sabella to Tasman District Council and/or MPI (note: sabella is a nationally notifiable organism);
- (b) allow access to TDC/MPI staff (or their designated agents, for example contractors) to monitor any vessels, marine structures (fixed and moveable) and associated equipment in coastal marine areas and to destroy any sabella (applying good practice) located in or on these places and risk goods.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to facilitate the eradication of sabella from the region. Sabella has a limited distribution in the Tasman-Nelson region and this rule is intended to ensure prompt removal of infestations when discovered, leading to its eradication. TDC/NCC and MPI will work collaboratively on sabella management in the Top of the South marine biosecurity partnership in conjunction with the owners of vessels and marine structures.

Table 4: Eradication Pests in Parts of the Tasman-Nelson Region

Species	Description	Status
Boneseed (outside Port Hills) <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	A multi-branched bushy shrub, up to 3 m high. It is an aggressive coloniser in coastal sites (dunes, cliffs, salt marshes) and can displace desirable native species. Its seed can remain dormant when deeply buried for more than 10 years.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism TDC
Feral rabbits (Golden Bay) <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Feral rabbits were introduced by settlers for food and quickly became pests in rural areas, browsing on crops, pasture and tussock grasslands, creating erosion in lower	Production pest Environmental pest

	rainfall areas with their burrows. They have also provided a food-source for predators of native birds and animals. Rabbits compete directly with stock for grazing and reduce the amount of palatable pasture. Their overgrazing increases the amount of bare ground and causes soil erosion. They can also damage young plantation trees, horticultural crops and residential gardens.	Occupier
Magpies (Golden Bay only) <i>Gymnorhina</i> species	Two sub-species were introduced from Australia in the 1860s to control insect pests, Both sub-species are black and white in colour. The magpie's most distinctive characteristic is its call (quardle, oodle, ardle, wardle, doodle), best heard soon after daybreak or in the evening. Magpies are extremely territorial birds and show aggression to anything that may pose a threat to their territory. They can be a considerable nuisance during the breeding season, swooping on and occasionally attacking humans during the nesting season. Magpies can also affect native birds by excluding them from breeding territories. They may also prey on chicks and eggs to feed to their own young.	Environmental pest TDC

6.2.7 Specific Rule for Boneseed in the Tasman-Nelson region excluding the Port Hills

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region outside the Port Hills, as shown on Map 1 (and Map 1.1), must report sightings of boneseed on their land to Tasman District Council within five working days of their sighting.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to facilitate the eradication of boneseed in the region outside the Port Hills. Tasman District Council, as management agency, will take responsibility for controlling this pest.

6.2.8 Specific Rule for Feral Rabbits in the Golden Bay area only

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Golden Bay area, as shown on Map 2.1, must destroy feral rabbits on their land within five working days of their sighting.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to facilitate the eradication of feral rabbits in Golden Bay.

6.2.9 Specific Rule for Magpies in the Golden Bay area only

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Golden Bay area, as shown on Map 2.2, must report sightings of magpies on their land to Tasman District Council within five working days of their sighting. A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to facilitate the eradication of any magpies that venture into Golden Bay. Tasman District Council, as management agency, will take responsibility for controlling this pest and will work in conjunction with occupiers where practicable.

6.3 Progressive Containment Pest Programme

Progressive Containment Pests include seven pest plants with a limited distribution in the Tasman-Nelson region (but are unlikely to be eradicated because of their biological characteristics), and are capable of causing adverse impacts on economic well-being, the natural or the productive environment, human health, recreational values, or cultural values. Table 5 lists the progressive containment pests and the parts of the region to which rules apply (different for each pest depending on its growth habit and geographic location).

The Objective and Intermediate Outcome

Over the duration of this Plan, contain and reduce the geographic distribution of named pests to specific areas (as specified for the relevant pest mapped in Appendix 1) listed in the Progressive Containment Programme, to lessen their adverse effects on economic well-being, the natural environment, human health, recreation values, or cultural values.

Principal Measures

- (a) Requirement to Act: Occupiers are required to control all Progressive Containment Pests on their land.
- (b) Inspection: The Management Agency may undertake surveillance in areas known or likely to be infested and monitor the effectiveness of control measures.
- (c) Advocacy and education: The Management Agency will provide information to the public on identification and control of Progressive Containment Pests, their potential impact, and their likely vectors.

Table 5: Progressive Containment Pests in Parts of the Tasman-Nelson Region

Species	Description	Status
Bomarea (Richmond containment area) <i>Bomarea multiflora</i>	Bomarea is a tuberous-rooted vine that produces clusters of brightly coloured trumpet-shaped flowers, orange on the outside, and yellow with red spots on the inside. It can invade remnant forest and shrubland, with the vines growing into the tree canopy and forming large masses, overtopping and smothering the supporting trees, and preventing the establishment of native species.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism
Chinese pennisetum (Tadmor and Brightwater containment areas) <i>Cenchrus purpurascens</i> (was <i>Pennisetum alopecuriodes</i>)	It is a tufted, perennial grass that forms large tussocks around 1 m high. It is generally unpalatable to stock and can invade productive farmland and reduce pasture productivity.	Production pest Unwanted organism
Nassella tussock (Cape Soucis containment area) <i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Nassella is a perennial tussock that can invade and smother desirable grassland species on lower fertility sites. It is generally unpalatable to stock. It produces large quantities of seed with a long seed life that can be carried up to a kilometre by wind. Seed dispersal also occurs by water, animals, vehicles and agricultural produce.	Production pest Unwanted organism

Species	Description	Status
Purple loosestrife (Pohara and Richmond containment areas) <i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife is an erect perennial herb, growing up to 3 m high. It reproduces prolifically by both seed dispersal and vegetative propagation, and can invade wetlands. The seed can remain viable for many years. If left untreated, it can almost entirely eliminate open water habitat and diminish the recreational and aesthetic values of wetlands and waterways.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism
Reed sweet grass (north-west of Lake Rotoroa containment area) <i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed sweet grass grows up to 1.8 m high on the edge of water bodies. It can form dense impenetrable mats that impede access and drainage, causing silt accumulation and flooding, replacing other aquatic margin vegetation and degrading habitat for aquatic fauna. It has been implicated in cyanide poisoning of livestock. It represents a significant threat to wetlands and stock.	Environmental pest
Variegated thistle (Central Tasman District containment area) <i>Silybum marianum</i>	Variegated thistle is a conspicuous, robust, spiny annual or biennial plant, growing up to 2.5 m high, and forming dense stands in pasture and wasteland. It will suppress desirable pasture and its spines can be toxic and cause injury to animals. It has the potential to have a significant impact on pastoral and crop production and is difficult to eradicate with its seed being viable for more than 20 years.	Production pest
White-edged Nightshade (Nelson – Brook, Dodson Valley containment areas) <i>Solanum marginatum</i>	White-edged nightshade is a thorny, multi-branched perennial shrub found on disturbed land, waste areas and scrubland. It can invade regenerating shrubland, bush margins and pastureland, forming dense impenetrable thickets and producing berries that are poisonous to humans and stock.	Production pest Environmental pest Unwanted organism

6.3.1 Specific Rule for Bomarea

- a) Over the duration of this plan occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region (except occupiers in the Richmond progressive containment area, as shown on Map 4) must report sightings of bomarea on their land to Tasman District Council within five working days of sighting and destroy all plants with working 30 days of sighting.
- b) Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Richmond containment area, as shown on Map 4, must destroy any bomarea on their land on an annual basis prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to contain and reduce the distribution of this pest to the Richmond Hills area over time.

6.3.2 Specific Rule for Chinese Pennisetum

- a) Over the duration of this plan occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region (except occupiers in the Sherry River (Tadmor) area and the Lee Valley (Brightwater) area, as shown on Map 5.1 or 5.2) must report sightings of Chinese pennisetum on their land to Tasman District Council within five working days of sighting and destroy all plants with 30 working days of sighting.

- b) Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Sherry River (Tadmor) area and the Lee Valley (Brightwater) area, as shown on Map 5.1 or 5.2, must destroy any Chinese pennisetum on their land on an annual basis prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to contain and reduce the distribution of this pest to the Tadmor and Brightwater areas over time.

6.3.3 Specific Rule for Nassella Tussock

- a) Over the duration of this plan occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region (except occupiers in the Cape Soucis area, as shown on Map 7) must destroy any nassella tussock on their land on an annual basis prior to the completion of flowering.
- b) Over the duration of this plan, on the direction of an authorised person, occupiers within the Cape Soucis containment area, as shown on Map 7, must destroy any nassella tussock on their land on an annual basis prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to contain and reduce the distribution of this pest in the region to the Cape Soucis area.

6.3.4 Specific Rule for Purple Loosestrife

- a) Over the duration of this plan occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region (except occupiers in the Borck Stream (Richmond) area and Pohara locality, as shown on Map 9.1 or 9.2) must report sightings of purple loosestrife on their land to Tasman District Council within five working days of sighting and destroy all plants with 30 working days of sighting.
- b) Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Borck Stream (Richmond) area and Pohara locality, as shown on Map 9.1 or 9.2, must destroy any purple loosestrife on their land on an annual basis prior to the completion of flowering

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to contain and reduce the distribution of this pest to the mapped Richmond and Pohara areas.

6.3.5 Specific Rule for Reed Sweet Grass

- a) Over the duration of this plan occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region (except occupiers in the Gowanbridge/Owen Junction/Murchison area, as shown on Map 10)

must report sightings of reed sweet grass on their land to Tasman District Council within five working days of sighting and destroy all plants with 30 working days of sighting.

- b) Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Gowanbridge/Owen Junction/Murchison area, as shown on Map 10, must destroy any reed sweet grass on their land on an annual basis prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to contain and reduce the distribution of this pest to the area north-west of Lake Rotoroa.

6.3.6 Specific Rule for Variegated Thistle

- a) Over the duration of this plan occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region (except occupiers in the Delaware Bay to Upper Moutere/Wakefield/Tapawera (Central Tasman) area, as shown on Map 11) must report sightings of variegated thistle on their land to Tasman District Council within five working days of sighting and destroy all plants with 30 working days of sighting.
- b) Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Delaware Bay to Upper Moutere/Wakefield/Tapawera (Central Tasman) area, as shown on Map 11, must destroy any variegated thistle on their land on an annual basis prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to contain and reduce the distribution of this pest to the Central Tasman District.

6.3.7 Specific Rule for White-edged Nightshade

- a) Over the duration of this plan occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region (except occupiers in the Brook and Dodson Valley (Nelson) areas, as shown on Map 12) must report sightings of wide-edged nightshade on their land to Tasman District Council within five working days of sighting and destroy all plants with 30 working days of sighting.

- b) Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Brook and Dodson Valley (Nelson) areas, as shown on Map 12, must destroy any wide-edged nightshade on their land on an annual basis prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to contain and reduce the distribution of this pest to two localities near Nelson.

6.4 Sustained Control Pests Programme

Sustained Control Pests are pests that are abundant in many parts of the Tasman-Nelson region and are capable of causing adverse impacts on economic well-being, the natural environment, human health, recreational values, or cultural values. Table 6 lists those pests where sustained control programmes apply to all properties across the whole region. Table 7 outlines the pests where sustained control in parts of the region is sought. Tables 8 and 9 list pests to which boundary control rules apply under sustained control programmes (Table 8 - boundary control required whole region and Table 9 - boundary control only in parts of the region through Good Neighbour Rules).

The Objective and Intermediate Outcome

Over the duration of this Plan, control the pests listed in the Sustained Control programme across the whole Tasman-Nelson Region, or as specified for the relevant pest map in Appendix 1, to reduce their impacts and slow their spread to other properties.

Principal Measures

- (a) Requirement to Act: Occupiers are required to control all Sustained Control Pests on their land, in accordance with the designations set out in Tables 6-9.
- (b) Inspection: The Management Agency will undertake surveillance in areas known or likely to be infested and monitor the effectiveness of control measures.
- (c) Advocacy and education: The Management Agency will provide information to the public on identification and control of Sustained Control Pests, their potential impact, and their likely vectors.

Table 6: Sustained Control Pests in the Whole Tasman-Nelson Region

Species	Description	Status
Chocolate vine <i>Akebia quinata</i>	Akebia is a vine with purple flowers with an odour similar to chocolate or vanilla. It can form dense mats that overrun ground cover as well as climbing and smothering shrubs/young trees.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism
Gunnera <i>Gunnera tinctoria</i> <i>Gunnera manicata</i>	Gunnera is an invasive, large clump-forming herbaceous plant with large, fleshy rhizomes and massive umbrella-sized leaves that can form dense stands along waterways, crowding out more desirable species. It is a prolific seeder and the seeds can be carried down waterways.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism (<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>)
Lagarosiphon <i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Lagarosiphon is an aggressive freshwater weed that grows in water down to 6 m and forms large dense mats of interwoven stems. It will shade out desirable plants, impede water flow and restrict recreational activities. It is spread by vegetative fragments moving down waterways, in fishing nets or on boats and trailers.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism
Queensland poplar <i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Queensland poplar is a small tree up to 5 m tall that seeds prolifically. The seeds are spread by birds and carried by water. It is shade-tolerant and invades roadsides and reverting scrubland and forest margins, displacing native species.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism

Species	Description	Status
Yellow flag iris <i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag is a robust aquatic perennial that grows on swampy ground and the margins of water bodies, salt marsh, and wet sandy areas. It is an internationally renowned weed of wetlands, growing up to 2 m high, and forming mats of dense rhizomes that are toxic to stock and can overtop native species. These can cause flooding and change water levels in swamps. Its seed is poisonous to stock and birds.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism
Yellow jasmine <i>Jasminum humile</i>	Yellow jasmine is a shade-tolerant scrambling shrub up to 2.5 m tall with clusters of yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. It can form large patches in forest gaps and on coastal cliffs, smothering and excluding native species.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism

6.4.1 Specific Rule for Sustained Control Pests (other than lagarosiphon)

Over the duration of this Plan, on the direction of an authorised person, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must destroy any Sustained Control Pest listed in Table 6 (other than lagarosiphon) on their land on an annual basis prior to the onset of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce the impacts of chocolate vine; gunnera; Queensland poplar; yellow flag iris and yellow jasmine on regional values and slow their spread to other properties in the region.

6.4.2 Specific Rule for Lagarosiphon in freshwater bodies of Tasman and Nelson


Over the duration of this Plan, boat owners and other water users must remove all fragments of lagarosiphon from boats and equipment when leaving infested waterways. Infested waterways include the Motueka River between Tadmor Valley Road and the Motueka River Mouth or any other known area of infestation. Occupiers of water bodies in Tasman District and Nelson City, on the direction of an authorised person, must control any lagarosiphon on the bed of waterbodies that they occupy.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce its impact on regional values and slow its spread to other freshwater bodies.

Table 7: Sustained Control Pests in Parts of the Tasman-Nelson Region

Species	Description	Status
Banana passion vine (Golden Bay and Upper Riwaka) <i>Passiflora tripartita</i> var. <i>mollissima</i> , <i>P. tarminiana</i>	Banana passion vine is a large, vigorous, scrambling evergreen climbing vine with clinging tendrils, capable of climbing to 10 m or higher. It can smother native trees and shrubs on forest margins and adjoining light wells, topple shallow-rooted trees and prevent natural regeneration. It has the potential to invade much of the regenerating lowland and represents a significant threat to indigenous biodiversity in Golden Bay and Upper Riwaka.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism
Broom (Howard-St Arnaud) <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom is a fast-growing invasive perennial shrub that grows to 3 m with conspicuous yellow flowers, producing pods containing black seeds that are viable for many years. These seeds have been distributed along waterways, in gravel and in dirt on machinery. It can invade pasture and reduce its productivity, and invade river beds and regenerating scrubland.	Production pest Environmental pest
Climbing asparagus (eastern Golden Bay, including Wainui Bay) <i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Climbing asparagus is a vine with thin wiry branching stems that wrap around small trees and saplings, and fine, feathery foliage with small leaves. The flowers produce small orange berries containing 1-2 seeds that are widely spread by birds. It is shade-tolerant and can establish in forest and scrubland understorey, carpeting the forest floor and preventing native seedling regrowth, as well as ring-barking trees and saplings.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism
Gorse (Howard - St Arnaud) <i>Ulex europaeus</i> 	Gorse is a fast-growing invasive woody perennial shrub that grows to 3 m and forms dense spiny thickets that can regrow if cut or burnt. It has conspicuous yellow flowers, producing pods containing black seeds that are viable for many years. These seeds have been distributed along waterways, in gravel and in dirt on machinery. It competes aggressively with other species for light, nutrients and moisture, provides habitat for animal pests and reduces recreational and amenity values.	Production pest Environmental pest
Old man's beard (Golden Bay to Riwaka, Upper Buller) <i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Old man's beard is a deciduous woody climber that can reach up to 25 m high. It produces conspicuous white flowers in late summer that turn into a dense down in autumn containing the seeds (up to 10,000/m ²). It has the potential to invade most lowland areas of scrubland and forest up to 750 m above sea level and, with a lifespan that exceeds 30 years, presents an extraordinary threat to natural values.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism
Wild ginger (Golden Bay - Kaiteriteri) Kahili ginger <i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> Yellow ginger <i>H. flavescens</i>	Wild ginger (both species) grows up to 2 m high, producing massive branching rhizomes that can form a dense layer up to 1 m thick, preventing any regeneration. Although frost sensitive, their shade-tolerance allows them to grow under an overhead canopy. These plants have invaded indigenous forest and regenerating shrublands in coastal areas at the top of the South Island, suppressing	Environmental pest Unwanted organisms

Species	Description	Status
	indigenous regeneration, blocking streams and drains, and restricting access for recreation.	
Woolly nightshade (Golden Bay) <i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Woolly nightshade is an invasive, aggressive and fast-growing shrub that can grow up to 10 m high and live for over 20 years. It forms dense colonies that prevent native plant regeneration. The dust from the leaves and stems can irritate the skin, eyes, nose and throat. It seeds prolifically and the berries are poisonous to humans, cattle and pigs.	Production pest Environmental pest Unwanted organism
Yellow bristle grass (Golden Bay and Upper Buller) <i>Setaria pumila</i>	Yellow bristle grass is an aggressive annual-seeding plant which spreads rapidly through pasture, reducing pasture quality and causing production losses. It has low palatability and this leads to rapid re-infestation and an opening for other weeds. The barbed seed is transported in dung, fur and feathers, as well as by water, in soil, and as contaminants of hay and maize.	Production pest

6.4.3 Specific Rule for Banana Passion Vine in the Golden Bay and Upper Riwaka areas

- a) Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers in the Golden Bay area, as shown on Map 3.1, must destroy any banana passion vine on their land on an annual basis prior to the completion of flowering.
- b) Over the duration of this Plan, on the direction of an authorised person, occupiers in the Upper Riwaka area, as shown on Map 3.2, must destroy any banana passion vine on their land on an annual basis prior to the setting of seed.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce its impact on values within Golden Bay and Riwaka and limit its potential to spread to other properties in the Golden Bay and Upper Riwaka areas.

6.4.4 Specific Rule for Broom in the Howard - St Arnaud area

Over the duration of this Plan, on the direction of an authorised person, occupiers in the Howard - St Arnaud area, as shown on Map 14, must destroy any broom on their land on an annual basis prior to the setting of seed.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce its impact on other values and its spread to other properties in the Howard - St Arnaud area.

6.4.5 Specific Rule for Climbing Asparagus in the eastern Golden Bay area

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers in the eastern Golden Bay area (including Wainui Bay), as shown on Map 6, must destroy any climbing asparagus on their land on an annual basis prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce its impact on values and its spread to other properties in the eastern Golden Bay area.

6.4.6 Specific Rule for Gorse in the Howard - St Arnaud area

Over the duration of this Plan, on the direction of an authorised person, occupiers in the Howard - St Arnaud area, as shown on Map 15, must destroy any gorse on their land on an annual basis prior to the setting of seed.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce its impact on other values and its spread to other properties in the Howard - St Arnaud area.

6.4.7 Specific Rule for Old Man's Beard in the Golden Bay-Riwaka and Upper Buller areas

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers in the Golden Bay to Riwaka area and the Upper Buller area, as shown on Map 8, must destroy any old man's beard on their land on an annual basis prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce its impact on values and its spread to other properties in the Golden Bay to Riwaka and Upper Buller areas.

6.4.8 Specific Rule for Wild Ginger in the Golden Bay-Kaiteriteri area

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers in the Golden Bay to Kaiteriteri area, as shown on Map 13, must destroy any wild ginger on their land on an annual basis prior to the completion of flowering.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N (19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce its impact on values and its spread to other properties in the Golden Bay to Kaiteriteri area.

6.4.9 Specific Rule for Woolly Nightshade in the Golden Bay area

Over the duration of this Plan, on the direction of an authorised person, occupiers in the Golden Bay area, as shown on Map 2.3, must destroy any woolly nightshade on their land on an annual basis prior to the setting of seed.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N (19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce its impact on other values and its spread to other areas in the Golden Bay area.

6.4.10 Specific Rule for Yellow Bristle Grass in Golden Bay and the Upper Buller areas

Over the duration of this Plan:

- (a) occupiers in the areas of Tasman-Nelson region in Golden Bay and the Upper Buller area, as shown on Map 16, must destroy yellow bristle grass (YBG) on their land prior to the completion of flowering; and
- (b) roading authorities responsible for controlling roadside vegetation in Golden Bay and the Upper Buller area, as shown on Map 16, must require contractors to clean machinery (to remove yellow bristle grass from machinery) after mowing in known YBG areas and before mowing in the two above named areas that are free from this pest.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce the distribution of this pest, to protect the dairy industry, in these parts of the region and slow its spread to other areas.

**Table 8: Sustained Control Programme in the Tasman-Nelson Region
Subject to Boundary Rules**

Species	Description	Status
Blackberry <i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Blackberry is a prickly scrambling perennial that can form impenetrable thickets, preventing access. Seed is produced in berries that are spread by birds and can invade lightly-grazed pastoral land and recently disturbed sites. The thickets can harbour animal pests, trap sheep, and suppress the growth of desirable plants.	Production pest Environmental pest
Black spot <i>Venturia inaequalis</i>	Black spot is a fungus that grows on the leaves and fruit of apple trees. It spreads from spores in leaf material on the ground and causes premature leaf fall, degradation and rejection of fruit.	Production pest
Codling moth <i>Cydia pomonella</i>	Codling moth is a small grey moth that is hosted by apple, pear and walnut trees. It lays eggs that hatch into caterpillars that bore small holes in the fruit, causing degradation and rejection.	Production pest
European canker <i>Neonectria ditissima</i>	European canker is a fungal disease that can devastate apple orchards in locations with high autumn and winter rainfall. The fungal spores are carried by wind and in water droplets and these enter the tree through pruning wounds or scars from bud break, petal fall, harvesting and leaf fall. This causes shoot dieback and stem girdling.	Production pest
Fireblight <i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	Fireblight is a bacteria that infects apple and pear trees causing blackening of the leaves, twigs and flowers. It is transmitted by insects, birds and contaminated orchard equipment. Fruit imported into major overseas markets must come from fireblight-free orchards.	Production pest
Giant buttercup <i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Giant buttercup is a hairy perennial growing up to 1 m high that is a pest in dairy pastures in higher rainfall areas. The seeds may be viable for up to 20 years and can be spread by machinery and animals and in water.	Production pest
Nodding thistle <i>Carduus nutans</i>	Nodding thistle is an annual or biennial plant up to 1.5 m tall with large purple flowers. It produces heavy seeds that are viable for 10 years. It is a very aggressive thistle and can spread quickly through pasture, reducing grazing productivity. It can restrict stock movement and provide habitat for rabbits and vermin. Its spines stick to wool, lowering its value. The seeds are spread by animals, machinery, hay and water.	Production pest
Powdery mildew <i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i>	Powdery mildew is a fungus that affects the tips of growing shoots on apple trees, slowing growth and reducing fruit quality and production.	Production pest
Ragwort <i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> (previously known as <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)	Ragwort is a biennial or perennial herb growing up to 60 cm that can reproduce from crowns, roots and seeds. The seed can be distributed by wind, water, farm animals, hay and farm machinery. The plants are toxic to cattle and can rapidly displace more desirable grassland species, lowering pasture quality and productivity.	Production pest

6.4.11 Boundary Rule for Blackberry

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must destroy blackberry on their land located within 10 m of the boundary of land that is clear, or being cleared, of blackberry.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto adjoining land that is clear, or being cleared, of this pest.

6.4.12 Boundary Rule for Black Spot

Over the duration of this Plan:

- (a) occupiers on a pipfruit orchard within the Tasman-Nelson region within 500 m of another pipfruit orchard must control black spot to the recognised industry standard;
- (b) occupiers on land adjoining a pipfruit orchard that contains trees that host this pest shall allow the adjoining orchardist, or an agreed third party, access to control these pests to industry standards.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto pipfruit orchards where this pest is being controlled to the recognised industry standard. If the landowner is unwilling to provide the necessary access, direction from an authorised person will be required.

The control work will be done at the orchardist's expense. The occupier can require the orchardist to use control measures recognised by certifying organic agencies. In order to apply this rule, the orchardist must:

- give notice to landowner that control is required, and that they intend to enter their land with the intention of carrying out control operations, listing the control methods and the proposed chemicals to be used; and
- comply with Worksafe health and safety standards and provide the adjoining occupier (where control is to occur) with copies of documents confirming these standards have been met (Growsafe/Approved Handler, First Aid Certificate).

6.4.13 Boundary Rule for Codling Moth

Over the duration of this Plan:

- (a) occupiers on a pipfruit orchard within the Tasman-Nelson region within 500 m of another pipfruit orchard must control codling moth to the recognised industry standard;
- (b) occupiers on land adjoining a pipfruit orchard that contains trees that host this pest

shall allow the adjoining orchardist, or an agreed third party, access to control these pests to industry standards.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto pipfruit orchards where this pest is being controlled to the recognised industry standard. If the landowner is unwilling to provide the necessary access, direction from an authorised person will be required.

The control work will be done at the orchardist's expense. The occupier can require the orchardist to use control measures recognised by certifying organic agencies. In order to apply this rule, the orchardist must:

- give notice to landowner that control is required, and that they intend to enter their land with the intention of carrying out control operations, listing the control methods and the proposed chemicals to be used; and
- comply with Worksafe health and safety standards and provide the adjoining occupier (where control is to occur) with copies of documents confirming these standards have been met (Growsafe/Approved Handler, First Aid Certificate).

6.4.14 Boundary Rule for European Canker

Over the duration of this Plan:

- (a) occupiers on a pipfruit orchard within the Tasman-Nelson region within 500 m of another pipfruit orchard must control European canker to the recognised industry standard;
- (b) occupiers on land adjoining a pipfruit orchard that contains trees that host this pest shall allow the adjoining orchardist, or an agreed third party, access to control these pests to industry standards.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto pipfruit orchards where this pest is being controlled to the recognised industry standard. If the landowner is unwilling to provide the necessary access, direction from an authorised person will be required.

The control work will be done at the orchardist's expense. The occupier can require the orchardist to use control measures recognised by certifying organic agencies. In order to apply this rule, the orchardist must:

- give notice to landowner that control is required, and that they intend to enter their land with the intention of carrying out control operations, listing the control methods and the proposed chemicals to be used; and

- comply with Worksafe health and safety standards and provide the adjoining occupier (where control is to occur) with copies of documents confirming these standards have been met (Growsafe/Approved Handler, First Aid Certificate).

6.4.15 Boundary Rule for Fireblight

Over the duration of this Plan:

- (a) occupiers on a pipfruit orchard or a commercial nursery growing pipfruit seedlings within the Tasman-Nelson region within 500 m of another pipfruit orchard must control fireblight to the recognised industry standard;
- (b) occupiers on land adjoining a pipfruit orchard or a commercial nursery growing pipfruit seedlings that contains trees that host this pest shall allow the adjoining orchardist, or an agreed third party, access to control these pests to industry standards.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto pipfruit orchards and nurseries where pipfruit seedlings are being grown where this pest is being controlled to the recognised industry standard. If the landowner is unwilling to provide the necessary access, direction from an authorised person will be required.

The control work will be done at the orchardist's expense. The occupier can require the orchardist to use control measures recognised by certifying organic agencies. In order to apply this rule, the orchardist must:

- give notice to landowner that control is required, and that they intend to enter their land with the intention of carrying out control operations, listing the control methods and the proposed chemicals to be used; and
- comply with Worksafe health and safety standards and provide the adjoining occupier (where control is to occur) with copies of documents confirming these standards have been met (Growsafe/Approved Handler, First Aid Certificate).

6.4.16 Boundary Rule for Giant Buttercup

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must destroy giant buttercup on their land located within 5 m of the boundary of land that is clear, or being cleared, of giant buttercup.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto adjoining land that is clear, or being cleared, of this pest.

6.4.17 Boundary Rule for Nodding Thistle

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must destroy nodding thistle on their land located within 20 m of the boundary of land that is clear, or being cleared, of Nodding Thistle.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto adjoining land that is clear, or being cleared, of this pest.

6.4.18 Boundary Rule for Powdery Mildew

Over the duration of this Plan:

- (a) occupiers on a pipfruit orchard within the Tasman-Nelson region within 500 m of another pipfruit orchard must control powdery mildew to the recognised industry standard;
- (b) occupiers on land adjoining a pipfruit orchard that contains trees that host this pest shall allow the adjoining orchardist, or an agreed third party, access to control these pests to industry standards.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto pipfruit orchards where this pest is being controlled to the recognised industry standard. If the landowner is unwilling to provide the necessary access, direction from an authorised person will be required.

The control work will be done at the orchardist's expense. The occupier can require the orchardist to use control measures recognised by certifying organic agencies. In order to apply this rule, the orchardist must:

- give notice to landowner that control is required, and that they intend to enter their land with the intention of carrying out control operations, listing the control methods and the proposed chemicals to be used; and
- comply with Worksafe health and safety standards and provide the adjoining occupier (where control is to occur) with copies of documents confirming these standards have been met (Growsafe/Approved Handler, First Aid Certificate).

6.4.19 Boundary Rule for Ragwort

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must destroy ragwort on their land located within 20 m of the boundary of land that is clear, or being cleared, of ragwort.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto adjoining land that is clear, or being cleared, of this pest.

Table 9: Sustained Control Pests in parts of the Tasman-Nelson Region subject to Good Neighbour (boundary) Rules

Species	Description	Status
Broom (outside the Howard - St Arnaud area) <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom is a fast-growing invasive perennial shrub that grows to 3 m with conspicuous yellow flowers, producing pods containing black seeds that are viable for many years. These seeds have been distributed along waterways, in gravel and in dirt on machinery.	Production pest Environmental pest
Gorse (outside the Howard - St Arnaud area) <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse is a fast-growing invasive woody perennial shrub that grows to 3 m and forms dense spiny thickets that can regrow if cut or burnt. It has conspicuous yellow flowers, producing pods containing black seeds that are viable for many years. These seeds have been distributed along waterways, in gravel and in dirt on machinery. It competes aggressively with other species for light, nutrients and moisture, provides habitat for animal pests and reduces recreational and amenity values.	Production pest Environmental pest

6.4.20 Good Neighbour Rule for Broom in the Tasman-Nelson region outside the Howard - St Arnaud area

Over the duration of this Plan, Crown and private land occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region **outside** the Howard - St Arnaud area, (i.e. all land with the region except the area shown in Map 14), must destroy broom on their land located within 10 m of the boundary of land that is clear, or being cleared, of broom.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto adjoining land that is clear, or being cleared, of this pest. Note: The rule similarly applies to the whole of the Tasman-Marlborough boundary line, where Marlborough District Council (MDC) is actively managing broom on the Marlborough side of the two districts common boundary.

6.4.21 Good Neighbour Rule for Gorse in the Tasman-Nelson region outside the Howard – St Arnaud area

Over the duration of this Plan, Crown and private land occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region **outside** the Howard - St Arnaud area, (i.e. all land with the region except the area shown in Map 15), must destroy gorse on their land located within 10 m of the boundary of land that is clear, or being cleared, of gorse.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to control the spread of this pest onto adjoining land that is clear, or being cleared, of this pest. Note: The rule similarly applies to the whole of the Tasman-Marlborough boundary line, where Marlborough District Council (MDC) is actively managing gorse on the Marlborough side of the two districts boundary.

6.5 Site-led Pests Programme

Site-led Pests are pests, or organisms spread by the pest, in the Tasman-Nelson region that are capable of causing adverse impacts in sites with high natural values.

The Objective and Intermediate Outcome

Over the duration of this Plan, exclude, eradicate or progressively control, contain or reduce the pests listed in the Site-led Programmes to eliminate or minimise the causing of damage to those places or sites and their values, as listed in Table 10.

Principal Measures

- (a) Requirement to Act: Occupiers are required to control all pests within the places that have been identified to the extent that the values of that place are protected.
- (b) Inspection: The Management Agency may undertake surveillance, and control in some circumstances, in the places that have been identified to monitor the effectiveness of control measures.
- (c) Advocacy and education: The Management Agency will provide information to the public on identification and control of Site-led Pests, their potential impact, and their likely vectors. More detailed information regarding the sites managed and the pests managed at the sites will be contained in the RPMP Operational Plan and reported on every year in the annual biosecurity report on the Operational Plan.

Table 10: Sites in the Site-led Programme

Sites	Description	Pests
Abel Tasman National Park and environs	<p>Abel Tasman National Park (ATNP) is New Zealand's smallest national park. The Park is a national icon and features golden sandy beaches, rocky outcrops and several large and unmodified estuaries. The vegetation cover varies and reflects a history of fires and land clearance, but the forests and native wildlife are regenerating well. The Department of Conservation works in partnership with Project Janszoon and others to help the ecological restoration of the Park. The Project is focused on halting the current ecological decline resulting from weed and animal pest incursions.</p> <p>Site-led programmes are appropriate for private land enclaves within the Park (in and around Awaroa, Torrent Bay and Marahau). The focus is on protecting the Park's ecological integrity and includes private land along the coastal margin adjoining ATNP. The programme's purpose is to prevent pest plants from invading the Park, where they are either absent (and of concern if they established) or are being currently controlled. This work is supported by many private occupiers who have allowed seed sources to be removed. A Site-Led Programme allows these gains to be formalised and maintained by preventing pest spread and re-invasion of the Park by these pests.</p>	Rosemary grevillea Cotoneaster spp. European holly Sycamore Kūmarahou (or gumdigger's soap) Douglas fir (wildings only)
St Arnaud Village	<p>St Arnaud is an alpine village close to Lake Rotoiti. It is positioned between Nelson Lakes National Park and other public conservation land containing natural forests, wetlands and frost-flat shrublands vulnerable to invasion by a suite of plant pests that. Some of these weeds, if left to mature into sustaining populations, would destroy these natural values. There is strong community interest and pride in the natural environment of the village and close connections between residents/occupiers and the conservation lands adjacent.</p>	Darwin's Barberry Greater bindweed Holly Rowan Russell lupin Sycamore
Waimea Estuary (Pearl Creek and Dominion Stream areas)	<p>The Waimea Inlet at 3,455 ha is the largest enclosed estuary in the South Island and has an internal coastline of 65 km. Heavy sedimentation occurred in the 1960s and 70s affecting the estuary and 170 ha. of intertidal habitat were lost to reclamation. During periods of high rainfall, elevated levels of disease-causing organisms can be flushed into the estuary. The inlet is of international significance for migratory bird species and is of national significance for other endangered or threatened species. These include birds such as bar-tailed godwit, white heron, royal spoonbill, little egret, Australasian bittern, and banded rail, and plants such as coastal peppergrass and grey salt bush.</p> <p>There is strong community and Department of Conservation support for intensive pest control in the relatively undeveloped areas along the southern side of Waimea Estuary to protect rare and threatened plants and animals and important populations of coastal wetland and migratory wading birds. Community groups have taken responsibility for implementing intensive pest control at five separate sites.</p>	Feral cats Brush-tail possums Ferrets Stoats Weasels Rats (ship and Norway)

Table 11: Pests in the Site-led Programme

Site	Species	Description	Status
Abel Tasman National Park and environs	Rosemary grevillea <i>Grevillea rosmarinifolia</i>	A small to medium sized shrub 0.3–2 m high. The leaves are narrow and stiff with sharp points and curled-under margins (0.8-3.8 cm long and 0.7–3 mm wide-resembling rosemary). Clusters of red or pink flowers produced from winter to spring. Competes with native shrubs for space and light.	Environmental pest
	Cotoneaster spp. <i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i> and others	A spreading evergreen shrub growing up to 5 metres tall. The oblong leaves are 1.5–4 centimetres wide by 3–8 centimetres long, with hairy undersides when young. Clumps of red berries are produced after flowering. Competes with native shrubs for space and light.	Environmental pest
	European holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	An evergreen tree from Europe, tolerant of cold conditions, that produces masses of red berries during winter. These are eaten by birds, spreading the seeds. The young seedlings are shade-tolerant and can form dense stands within intact native beech forest, crowding out native plants. To prevent dispersal of seeds by birds into vulnerable natural areas, it is important that all plants of seeding age are destroyed. Colonises forest edges and bare ground, but can also invade intact forests, outcompeting native shrubs and trees for light and space.	Environmental pest
	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	A deciduous tree from central Europe and south-west Asia, tolerant of cold conditions, that produces large quantities of winged seeds. These are spread by wind over moderate distances and can establish on tussock grasslands, shrublands and forest land, preventing the recruitment of native species. Colonises forest edges and bare ground, but can also invade intact forests, outcompeting native shrubs and trees for light and space.	Environmental pest
	Kūmarahou (gumdigger's soap) <i>Pomaderris kumeraho</i>	Endemic to the North Island (i.e. not naturally found in the South Island), this tree grows up to four meters in height, and flowers in September, with yellow blossoms. The name "Gumdigger's soap" was given owing to the lather created when the flowers were rubbed with water. Colonises forest edges and bare ground, but can also invade intact forests, outcompeting other native shrubs and trees for light and space.	Environmental pest

Site	Species	Description	Status
	Douglas fir (wilding Douglas fir only) <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	A tall evergreen fir of commercial value, planted extensively throughout the region. Douglas fir seedlings have proved to be moderately shade-tolerant and able to establish in scrubland, on the margins of native forest, and occasionally in light wells within the forest. Wilding trees colonise forest edges and bare ground, but can also invade intact forests, outcompeting other native shrubs and trees for light and space.	Environmental pest Production pest
St Arnaud Village	Darwin's Barberry <i>Berberis darwinii</i>	An evergreen spiny long-lived shrub from Chile and Argentina, tolerant of cold conditions, with orange flowers that produce black berries during summer and autumn. These are eaten by birds, spreading the seeds. The young seedlings can establish and become the dominant vegetation in frost-flat shrublands, regenerating forest and mature beech forest edges. To prevent dispersal of seeds by birds into vulnerable natural areas, it is important that all plants of seeding age are destroyed.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism (NPPA)
	Greater bindweed <i>Calystegia sylvatica</i>	A perennial climbing vine from southern Europe with attractive funnel shaped pale pink flowers with an extensive rhizome network and nodes with fibrous roots, capable of smothering low-growing vegetation. It is difficult to destroy once established and easily moved with transfer of soil on machines, therefore prevention of spread is important.	Environmental pest
	European holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	An evergreen tree from Europe, tolerant of cold conditions, that produces masses of red berries during winter. These are eaten by birds, spreading the seeds. The young seedlings are shade-tolerant and can form dense stands within intact native beech forest, crowding out native plants. To prevent dispersal of seeds by birds into vulnerable natural areas, it is important that all plants of seeding age are destroyed.	Environmental pest
	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	A deciduous tree from Europe, tolerant of cold conditions, that produces moderate quantities of red berries during winter that are widely dispersed by birds. The young seedlings are shade-tolerant and can form dense stands within intact beech forest, but also in wetlands, forest edges, and regenerating forest. To prevent dispersal of seeds by birds into vulnerable natural areas around the village it is important that all plants of seeding age are destroyed.	Environmental pest

Site	Species	Description	Status
	Russell lupin <i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	A perennial herb from North America that produces colourful flower spikes up to 60 cm. It produces large quantities of long-lived seed that are distributed by water (and inadvertently by humans) that form dense self-replacing stands in river beds and wetlands. The banks of Black Valley Stream and shingle shores of Lake Rotoiti are vulnerable to invasion by this weed.	Environmental pest
	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	A deciduous tree from central Europe and south-west Asia, tolerant of cold conditions, that produces large quantities of winged seeds. These are spread by wind over moderate distances and can establish on tussock grasslands, shrublands and forest land, preventing the recruitment of native species.	Environmental pest
Waimea Estuary (Pearl Creek and Dominion Stream areas)	Feral cats	Feral cats predate on rodents, rabbits, birds and reptiles and, to a lesser extent, invertebrates. They are a major predator of native birds and animals and have had a significant impact on biodiversity values. They can carry bovine tuberculosis and spread Toxoplasmosis.	Environmental pest
	Brushtail possum	The possum was introduced in the late 1800s to establish a fur trade and is now widely distributed. They are a major vector of bovine tuberculosis, have damaged extensive areas of native and exotic forests through canopy browsing, and predate on nesting birds and their eggs.	Production pest Environmental pest
	Rats (ship and Norway)	There are two introduced European rat species in New Zealand, the Norwegian rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>) and the ship rat (<i>Rattus rattus</i>). Rats are a threat to breeding birds as they prey on eggs and chicks. Ship rats are a particular problem as they are exceptional tree climbers. Many native bird species also breed very slowly and cannot keep up with the present rate of predation. The aim of this control is to keep rat numbers low enough to allow eggs to hatch and young birds to fledge. In areas where rat control has taken place, there have been observations of great recovery of seedlings, indicating rats also have an impact on vegetation. Rats are widespread throughout the Tasman District.	Environmental pest

Site	Species	Description	Status
	Ferrets, stoats and weasels)	Mustelids were introduced to New Zealand in the 1870s and 1880s to control rabbits. They prey on reptiles and birds that evolved in the absence of mammalian predators. Stoats are the dominant predator, widely distributed through forest land, with the ability to climb and kill hole-nesting birds, chicks and eggs. Ferrets prefer open terrain and kill ground-nesting birds. Weasels are present in much lower numbers and will feed on lizards and insects as well as birds. Ferrets and stoats are potential vectors of bovine tuberculosis.	Production pest Environmental pest

6.5.1 Specific Rule for the Abel Tasman National Park and Environs Site-led Programme (ATNPSP)

From 31 December 2019, then for the duration of this Plan, occupiers of private land within the ATNPSP areas in and around Awaroa, Torrent Bay and Marahau, as identified in Maps 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3) must:

- (a) report any sightings, on the land that they occupy, of rosemary grevillea, cotoneaster species, holly, sycamore, kūmarahou and wilding Douglas fir⁶ (i.e. those pests listed in Table 11) within the ATNPSP area to Tasman District Council within five days of their sighting (or follow an inspection and reporting timetable as negotiated with an Authorised Person);
- (b) destroy any rosemary grevillea, cotoneaster, holly, sycamore, kūmarahou and wilding Douglas fir on the land that they occupy prior to setting seed.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Biosecurity Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to facilitate the reduction of the spread of these pests from private land into the Abel Tasman National Park. These pests have a limited distribution in the Park and this rule is intended to ensure prompt removal of plants when discovered, leading to their reduction in spread. TDC will undertake monitoring and inspections and may assist occupiers with control depending on locations of plants, on an annual basis, as determined through the RPMP Operational Plan. This rule complements the contributions of voluntary groups to the management of pests in the Park and relies on the diligence of all occupiers within the site to report and control these pests, as appropriate.

6.5.2 Specific Rule for Site-led programme at St Arnaud Village

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the St Arnaud Village area, as shown on Map 18, must destroy, prior to completion of flowering, any of the appropriate named pests listed in Table 11 that are growing on their land.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

⁶ Refer to glossary for the definition of wilding conifers

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce the density of these pests to zero in the sites that have been identified.

6.5.3 Specific Rule for Site-led programme on the south side of Waimea Inlet

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within areas of the Waimea Inlet, as shown on Map 19, and for appropriate named pests listed in Table 11, must report the presence of any of these pests on their land to Tasman District Council, and allow access to an authorised person to control the pest.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of this rule is to reduce the density of these pests to zero in the sites that have been identified.

7 Monitoring

7.1 Measuring What the Objectives Are Achieving

The following table briefly describes the monitoring that will be undertaken to assess the extent to which the Plan objectives set out in Part Two are being met.

Table 12: Measuring Objectives

Programme	Anticipated result (outcomes)	Indicator	Monitoring method	Monitoring frequency	Reporting frequency
Exclusion programme pests	No incursions or establishment of listed pests.	Absence from region. Zero density at historic sites.	Surveillance of at-risk sites. Monitoring of known sites. Feedback from occupiers and other persons.	Annual	Annual
Eradication programme pests	Pest populations reducing to zero density within specified areas.	No active sites for these pests within specified areas.	Surveillance of at-risk sites. Monitoring of known sites. Feedback from occupiers and other persons.	Annual	Annual
Progressive Containment	(1) Prevent the spread of pest populations outside of 2018 mapped areas. (2) Where practicable reduce pest populations within the mapped areas.	(1) Absence of named pests outside mapped areas. (2) Reduction in the number of active sites for these pests within specified areas.	Surveillance of at-risk sites. Monitoring of known sites.	Annual	Annual
Sustained Control	Lagarosiphon does not spread into new waterways	Number of infested waterways	Informal monitoring and public feedback	Ongoing	Annual
	Horticultural diseases (Black spot, Codling moth, European canker, Fireblight, Powdery mildew) are adequately controlled on land adjoining apple and pear orchards	Speed at which complaints are responded to and resolved.	Inspection by experienced staff and the use of independent experts when necessary	As required	Annual

	Nassella tussock in the Cape Soucis area, and Broom and Gorse at St Arnaud-Howard, are restricted to their current spatial distribution	Property monitoring	Feedback from occupiers and other persons (including complaints received) and inspection by experienced staff	As required	Annual
	Agricultural pests (Blackberry, Giant buttercup, Nodding thistle, Ragwort) are restricted to their current spatial distribution	Absent immediately adjacent to boundary fences	Feedback from occupiers and other persons (including complaints received) and inspection by experienced staff	As required	Annual
Site-led	Biodiversity values are enhanced to maintain overall ecological integrity	Indicators will vary from site to site and could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percentage increase in forest/vegetation cover; percentage increase in desirable (named species) identified; increases in range and density of named species. 	Using good practice, nationally used techniques ⁷ , such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residual Trap Catch Index – RTCI (for possums); Rat tracking index – RTI (for rats); vegetation plots; census (count) data; and presence /absence mapping. 	Weekly / fortnightly / monthly	Annual

Over the duration of this Plan appropriate cultural indicators will be developed, as appropriate, and incorporated to make the monitoring regime more complete and better reflect the intent of the partnerships sought between iwi/Māori and local authorities. At the time of writing this Plan the Ministry for the Environment had established a cultural health index for ensuring the mauri of waterways is not diminished. Several principles from this work could be adapted in relation to biosecurity related indicators for the following traditional concepts:

- Kaitiakitanga—ancestral rights and natural resources
- Manaakitanga—an abundance of food
- Cultural heritage—archaeological sites, landforms, buildings, and place names
- Wai—rainwater, rivers, streams, and the ocean
- Land, marae and papakainga.

⁷ The RPMP cannot predict in advance which new technologies will improve the ability to control which pests, other than to state that technologies and methods are constantly evolving. Over the lifetime of this Plan, significant advances are likely to be made in controlling pest plants and pest animals. The councils will aim to stay at the forefront of any advances made through robust scientific research (e.g Predator Free 2050 initiatives) and support and apply these new technologies where appropriate.

7.2 Monitoring the Management Agency's Performance

As the overall Management Agency responsible for implementing the Plan, Tasman District Council will:

- (a) prepare an annual operational plan within 3 months of the Plan being approved;
- (b) review the annual operational plan, and amend it when necessary;
- (c) report on the annual operational plan each year, within 5 months of the end of each financial year;
- (d) record complaints and actions taken in the Service Request Database; and
- (e) maintain a pest database to record the location of pests and relevant information on their density, distribution, treatment and interactions with occupiers.

The Operational Plan will set out the management aims and objectives that will enable a stepped progression (through annual work programmes) of the Plan's implementation (including measurements or estimates of progress) towards achieving 2028 goals as far as is practical. Specifically, the Operational Plan (and subsequent annual reports on operational achievements) will outline:

- compliance and enforcement activities (whether occupiers are complying with Plan rules);
- service delivery activities (what direct control action is taking place for each pest or group of pests, e.g. such as eradication and exclusion pests, in any given year, in relation to where, when (time of year), by who, how (method) and how often (frequency). When undertaking these activities the councils will adhere to good practice methods for the subject species or groups of pests and adhere to all legal requirements regarding the application and use of biocontrol agents, pesticides and agrichemicals;
- monitoring and surveillance activities (how each pest or group of pests will be monitored, e.g. where (in region), when (time of year), by who (which agency), how (method) and how often (frequency)).

7.3 Monitoring Plan Effectiveness

Monitoring the effectiveness of the Plan will ensure that it continues to achieve its purpose. It will also indicate whether circumstances have changed to such an extent that part or all of the Plan should be reviewed. A review may be needed if:

- (a) legislation is changed, and a review is needed to ensure that the Plan is not inconsistent with the Act;
- (b) other harmful organisms are creating, or have the potential to create, problems that can be resolved by including those organisms in the Plan;
- (c) monitoring shows the problems arising from pests or other organisms to be controlled (as covered by the Plan) have changed significantly; or

- (d) circumstances change so significantly that the Councils believe a review is appropriate.

If the Plan does not need to be reviewed under such circumstances, it can be reviewed in line with Section 100D of the Act. Such a review may extend, amend or revoke the Plan, or leave it unchanged.

The procedures to review the Plan will be prepared by Tasman District Council staff, in consultation with Nelson City Council staff, to:

- (a) assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the principal measures (specified for each pest/ organism or group of pests/organisms) to be controlled to achieve the objectives of the Plan;
- (b) assess the impact of the pest/organism (in the Plan) on the region and any other harmful organisms that should be considered for inclusion in the Plan; and
- (c) liaise with key stakeholders and interest groups on the effectiveness of the Plan.

7.4 Monitoring Other Effects of this Plan

The provisions of this Plan do not replace other legislation or regulations relating to the use of toxins, impacts on Maori culture and traditions, and public health and safety. Where appropriate, Tasman District Council will monitor and report on any impacts arising through the use of toxins through systems and processes established under the Resource Management Act. The councils will also record and report any adverse effects arising from its service delivery (direct control) operations, including non-target kills.

Agencies other than Tasman District Council are more likely to undertake monitoring and respond to any problems under the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992, the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act, and the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.

7.5 Plan Review

Tasman District Council, in conjunction with Nelson City Council, may review the Plan or any part of it, if they believe circumstances or management objectives have changed sufficiently. However, where the Plan has been in force for ten years or more and the Plan has not been reviewed within the last ten years, then the councils must review the Plan. A review may also become necessary if the councils or the Environment Court considers the Plan is inconsistent with any requirements of an operative NPD.

A Council can make minor amendments to the Plan without needing a review. Any minor amendment:

- (a) Must not significantly affect any person's rights and obligations; and
- (b) Must not be inconsistent with the NPD.

A review may result in no change to the Plan, or may extend its duration.

Part Three – Procedures

8 Powers Conferred

8.1 Powers under Part 4 & 6 of the Act

The Principal Officers (Chief Executive) of Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council may appoint authorised persons to exercise the functions, powers and duties under the Act in relation to a Regional Pest Management Plan. These may include persons from other agencies (refer to section 3.1).

Those statutory powers and duties in Part 4 & 6 of the Act, as shown in Table 13, will be used or followed by the councils as and when necessary to implement this Plan. When carrying out his or her duties, an Authorised Person will be limited to using those powers specified in his or her instruments of appointment and within the constraints imposed by Section 7 of the Act with regard to provisions of certain other Acts. The powers specified within any instrument of appointment are based upon the powers identified in Table 13 and reflect the officer's experience, technical competence and qualifications relevant to his or her responsibilities.

Table 13: Powers (and duties) from Part 4 & 6 of the Biosecurity Act

Administrative Provisions
Power to require any person to provide information concerning pests and pest agents
The appointment of authorised and accredited persons
Delegation to authorised persons
Power to require assistance
Power of inspections and entry under warrant
Entry in respect of offences
Duty on exercising power of entry
Power to record information.
General powers
Use of dogs and devices
Power to seize evidence
Power to seize abandoned goods
Power to intercept risk goods
Power to examine organisms
Power to apply articles or substances to places
Power to give directions
Power to vaccinate
Power to act on default
Liens

Declaration of restricted areas
Declaration of controlled areas
Options for cost recovery
Failure to pay
Offences

Note: The councils will use the 'Biosecurity Act Enforcement Manual' (June 2016), which contains standard operating procedures and guidelines. It was prepared by Better Biosecurity Solutions Ltd (principal author - Peter Russell) and Karenza de Silva, Environmental Lawyer for use by regional councils and unitary authorities throughout NZ.

8.2 Powers under Other Sections of the Act

An occupier or any person in breach of a plan rule creates an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act where the rule provides for this. TDC (and NCC) can seek prosecution under Section 157(5) of the Act for those offences.

A Chief Technical Officer (employed under the State Sector Act 1988) may appoint authorised persons to implement other biosecurity legislation that is considered necessary. One example is where restrictions on selling, propagating and distributing pests (under Sections 52 and 53 of the Act) must be enforced. Another example is where occupiers of land are asked for information (under Section 43 of the Act).

8.3 Power to Issue Exemptions to Plan Rules

Any occupier or other person may write to Tasman District Council as Management Agency to seek an exemption from any provision of a plan rule set out in Part Two of the Regional Pest Management Plan. However, a rule may state that no exemptions will be considered, or it may limit the circumstances to which exemptions apply (e.g. scientific purposes).

The requirements in Section 78 of the Act must be met for a person to be granted an exemption. Liaison between TDC and NCC (with regard to possible exemptions within Nelson City) for any exemption under the Plan will be essential, and is pragmatic, for ensuring a decision that is in the best interests of both councils. The requirements of section 78(2) are:

- (a) The council is satisfied that granting the exemption will not significantly prejudice the attainment of the plan's objectives; and
- (b) The council is satisfied that 1 or more of the following applies:
- (c) The requirement has been substantially complied with and further compliance is unnecessary;
- (d) The action taken on, or provision made for, the matter to which the requirement relates is as effective as, or more effective than, compliance with the requirement;
- (e) The requirement is clearly unreasonable or inappropriate in the particular case;
- (f) Events have occurred that make the requirement unnecessary or inappropriate in the particular case.

The councils will keep and maintain a register that records the number and nature of exemptions granted. The public will be able to inspect this register during business hours.

9 Funding

9.1 Introduction

The Act requires that funding is thoroughly examined. For a Plan, this includes:

- (a) analysing the costs and benefits of the plan and any reasonable alternative measures;
- (b) noting how much any person will likely benefit from the plan (called beneficiaries);
- (c) noting how any person's actions or inactions may contribute to creating, continuing or worsening the problems that the plan proposes to resolve (called exacerbators);
- (d) noting the reason for allocating costs; and
- (e) noting whether any unusual administrative problems or costs are expected in recovering the costs from any person who is required to pay.

9.2 Analysis of Benefits and Costs

An analysis was undertaken to determine the level of qualitative analysis required for the analysis of pests to be considered for inclusion in regional pest management plans, using criteria listed in the *National Policy Direction for Pest Management (MPI, 2015)*. The conclusion was that a qualitative approach could be used. This analysis is contained in a supporting document titled *Revised Tasman-Nelson Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan - Supporting Document - Cost Benefit Analysis* (and other supporting documents subsequent to the hearings and deliberations process).

9.3 Beneficiaries and Exacerbators

The following table (Table 14) summarises those who benefit from pests being controlled (beneficiaries) and those who contribute to the pest problem (exacerbators). A more detailed analysis is included in the supporting Cost Benefit Analysis document noted above for groups of pests.

Table 14: A Summary of the Beneficiaries and Exacerbators

Beneficiaries	
•	Regional producers who will benefit from the protection of economic value
•	Neighbours who will benefit from being pest-free or having reduced levels of pest pressure
•	Regional community including Crown agencies who will benefit from being pest-free or having reduced pest pressure
•	Regional community who will benefit from having recreational and conservation values protected.

9.4 Funding Sources and Reasons for Funding

The Biosecurity Act 1993 and the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 require that funding is sought from:

- (a) people who have an interest in the Plan;
- (b) those who benefit from the Plan; and
- (c) those who contribute to the pest problem.

Funding must be sought in a way that reflects economic efficiency and equity. As occupiers are both exacerbators and beneficiaries to varying degrees, implementation of this Plan will be funded principally from the general rate levied on individual rateable properties in the Tasman-Nelson region by the two councils. It is considered that this is the most appropriate method of charging ratepayers for the services provided by the Regional Pest Management Plan.

9.5 Anticipated Costs of Implementing the Plan

The anticipated costs of implementing the Regional Pest Management Plan are based on prior pest management expenditure, under previous pest management strategies. However, through the consultation process undertaken further pest management programmes have been put in place in this Plan, which has increased the required expenditure. Plan funding for each council will continue to be examined and set during their Long Term Plan and Annual Plan processes.

The funding of the implementation of the Plan is from a general rate, set and assessed under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002 by each of the councils. In determining this, the councils have had regard to those matters outlined in Section 100T of the Biosecurity Act. There are no specific limitations on how the funds may be used under the Plan. Table 15 outlines anticipated expenditure across the five programmes, based on the budget for the first full year of the Plan's implementation (2019/2020).

Table 15: Anticipated RPMP Expenditure for 2019/2020

Pest Programme	Annual Budget (\$K)
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Exclusion	\$60.0
Eradication	\$225.0
Progressive containment	\$130.0
Sustained control	\$145.0
Site-led	\$60.0
Total	\$620.0

Notes:

- 1 Additional funding has been set aside for the application of biocontrol agents (\$30K) and for the TOS Marine Biosecurity Partnership (\$40K).
- 2 Funding for work on pest fish and on spartina is provided by the Department of Conservation.
- 3 External funding from philanthropic sources and voluntary efforts are both making a substantial contribution to programmes involving biodiversity pests.
- 4 Additional funding is probably required for eradication efforts towards Taiwan cherry, knotweed and magpies in the Golden Bay area (in the long term). More detailed information will be available in the RPMP Operational Plan.

Glossary

This section provides the meaning of words used in this Plan and in the amended Biosecurity Act 1993. Users of this Plan are advised that they should refer to the Act (or other relevant legislation) to ensure that the definition included in this Plan is the current statutory definition. In the case of any inconsistency or amendment of the definition, the statutory definition prevails.

Abandoned means, in relation to any kiwifruit orchard or former orchard vines, fruit has not been picked or removed from vines by 1 July yearly; vines have not been pruned and tied down by 1 October yearly; and a crop protection product, approved by Kiwifruit Vine Health, has not been applied to vines within 12 months.

Act means the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Adjacent means, for the purpose of this Plan, a property that is next to, or adjoining, another property.

Animal is any mammal, insect, bird or fish, including invertebrates, and any living organism except a plant or human.

Appropriate means as determined to be appropriate by the Tasman District Council or its officers acting under delegated authority.

Authorised person is a person who is appointed an authorised person under Section 103 of the Biosecurity Act.

Beneficiary is the receiver of benefits accruing from the implementation of a pest management measure or strategy.

Biocontrol (Biological control) is the use of an organism's natural enemies that will attack pests without harming other species.

Biodiversity (Biological Diversity) is the variability among living organisms from all sources including inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.

Chief Technical Officer is a person who has been appointed a chief technical officer under Section 101 of the Biosecurity Act.

Control means to limit or decrease the extent or density of a plant or animal population by an approved method, or to stop the growth and/or spread of a plant or animal by an approved physical, mechanical, chemical or biological method.

Costs and benefits includes costs and benefits of any kind, whether monetary or nonmonetary.

Crown agencies includes any government organisation e.g. the Ministry for Primary Industries, Department of Conservation, Land Information New Zealand.

Crown land is land vested in the Crown and administered by a Minister, and includes all land forming part of any national park, any reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977, and all unoccupied lands of the Crown.

Destroy means to immediately kill an animal or extinguish all growth of a plant.

Direction means a notice issued in accordance with Section 122 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 requesting a person, owner or occupier to carry out certain work or measures.

Distribute means to propagate, offer for sale or sell, barter, transport, or in any way aid in the spread of a pest.

Enforce means to compel observance with the law.

Environment includes ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and their communities, all natural and physical resources, amenity values, and the aesthetic, cultural, economic and social conditions affected by any of the above.

Eradicate means, in relation to an organism, to completely remove it from part or all of the region.

Eradication pest programme is the programme intended to eradicate specified pests from part or all of the region. These are pest plants of limited distribution or density in the region or part of the region.

Exacerbator is a person, who by their activities or inaction, contributes to the creation, continuance or aggravation of a pest plant management problem.

Exclusion pest programme is the programme that is intended to prevent the establishment of specified pests that are present in New Zealand but not yet established in the region.

Externality impacts, in relation to pest management, are adverse and unintended effects imposed on others.

Feral is a term applied to animals (excluding cats) that have reverted to a wild state from domestication and are free-ranging.

Feral cats are cats that are born to feral or stray cats and live without direct or indirect assistance from humans and avoid human contact.

Forest plantation is an area of 1 hectare or more of planted trees

Good Neighbour Rule means a rule that seeks to manage the externality impacts arising from pests spilling over from one property to a neighbouring property that is free of, or being cleared, of that pest.

Indigenous is a term applied to organisms that are within their natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential.

Introduced is a terms applied to organisms brought from their natural range to New Zealand by a human agency.

Iwi is defined for this Plan as a recognised iwi authority with interests in Te Tau Ihu (Nelson-Marlborough).

Kiwifruit means any plant of the genus *Actinidia*.

Management agency means a management agency responsible for implementing a regional pest management plan. In terms of this Plan, Tasman District Council is the overall Management Agency, while other agencies have responsibilities for managing specific named pests.

Monitoring means to observe, measure and record the population levels and trends of a particular pest population.

Mustelid means any member of the genus *Mustela* – specifically stoats, ferrets, and weasels.

Occupier:

- (a) In relation to any place physically occupied by any person, means that person; and
- (b) In relation to any other place, means the owner of the place; and
- (c) In relation to any place, includes any agent, employee, or other person, acting or apparently acting in the general management or control of the place.

Operational Plan means a plan prepared by the management agency under section 100B of the Act. Sets out how objectives in the RPMP will be achieved in any given financial year.

Organism –

(a) does not include a human being or a genetic structure derived from a human being:

(b) includes a micro-organism:

(c) subject to paragraph (a), includes a genetic structure that is capable of replicating itself (whether that structure comprises all or only part of an entity, and whether it comprises all or only part of the total genetic structure of an entity):

(d) includes an entity (other than a human being) declared by the Governor-General by Order in Council to be an organism for the purposes of the Act:

(e) includes a reproductive cell or developmental stage of an organism:

(f) includes any particle that is a prion.

Organism of interest means organisms that have not been declared ‘pests’ for the purposes of this Plan because, although they may have significant adverse effects, regulatory responses are not considered appropriate or necessary.

Pest is an organism specified as a pest in a pest management plan but excludes dead plants or animals.

Pest fish - Freshwater pest fish listed in the plan (i.e. Gambusia, koi carp, perch, rudd, tench).

Pipfruit orchard is an area of land used for the production of apples and pears that contains a minimum of 50 apple or pear trees.

Plant is any plant, tree, shrub, herb, flower, nursery stock, culture, vegetable, or other vegetation. It includes any fruit, seed, spore and portion or product of any plant and all aquatic plants.

Principal Officer means, in relation to a regional council, its chief executive, and in relation to a region, the chief executive of the region’s regional council.

Progressive containment programme is the pest management programme intended to contain and reduce the geographic distribution of the specified pests to an area over time.

Propagate means to multiply or produce by sowing, grafting, breeding or any other way.

Road is defined in Section 315 of the Local Government Act 1974 and includes the land contained within the legal boundaries. A formed road is one that has a formed carriageway and is under the control of and maintained by a road controlling authority. An unformed road is one that is not under the control of, or maintained by, a road controlling authority, whether or not it has a formed carriageway.

Road reserves means all formed roads (including road verges) from the centre of the road to an abutting property boundary and includes all bridges, culverts and fords forming part of any road, but does not include unformed (paper) roads.

RPMP means Regional Pest Management Plan.

Rule is a rule included in a pest management plan in accordance with Section 73(5) of the Act.

Sell includes barter; and also includes offering, exposing, or attempting to sell, or having in possession for sale, or sending or delivery for sale, causing or allowing to be sold, offered, or exposed for sale.

Service delivery means pest animal or plant control undertaken by or funded by the Tasman District Council.

Site-led programme is a programme that focuses on protecting certain values at certain sites by controlling specified pests.

Stakeholders are the beneficiaries and exacerbators identified in this Plan who are bound by, and contribute to, the Plan.

Surveillance is surveying areas to establish the absence, presence or extent of pests.

Sustained control programme is the programme that is intended to provide for the sustained control of the specified pests in an area to reduce their impacts on values being protected.

Unmanaged kiwifruit are kiwifruit plants or plant material not managed to Kiwifruit Vine Health's National Psa-V Pest Management Plan requirements.

Unwanted Organism - organisms that have been declared as unwanted by Chief Technical Officers of government departments with biosecurity interests. These are listed in a Register on the MPI website that also contains organisms whose importation has been declined by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA), and organisms listed in the second schedule of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. Unwanted organisms are prohibited from sale, propagation and distribution, in accordance with Sections 52 and 53 of the Biosecurity Act.

Vector is any organism or thing which carries another organism into an area, or onto or into another host.

Wild kiwifruit means any unmanaged plant material, self-propagated or abandoned plant of the *Actinidia* genus on private or public land.

Wilding conifers are any introduced conifer tree established by natural means, unless it is located within a forest plantation and does not create any greater risk of wilding conifer spread to adjacent or nearby land than the forest plantation that surrounds it.

Working day means any day except:

(a) a Saturday, a Sunday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, Labour Day, the Sovereign's birthday and Waitangi Day; and

(b) the day observed in the region of a regional council as the anniversary day of the province of which the region forms part; and

(c) a day in the period commencing on the 20th day of December in any year and ending with the 15th day of January in the following year.

Zero density is a term used when there are no known live animals or plants remaining of the pest species of concern at the end of annual pest control operations in the area of concern. It is used when there is a risk of re-infestation e.g. from viable dormant seed. It has a status slightly lower than eradication and recognises potential imperfections in surveillance, monitoring and detection.

References

Biosecurity Act 1993. NZ Government.

Biosecurity Act Enforcement - Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines Manual (2016). Biosecurity Working Group

Ministry of Primary Industries (2014). The right tree in the right place: New Zealand Wilding Conifer Management Strategy 2015- 2030.

Ministry of Primary Industries (2015). Meeting the requirements of the National Policy Direction for Pest Management 2015.

National Policy Direction for Pest Management (2015). NZ Government.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Maps

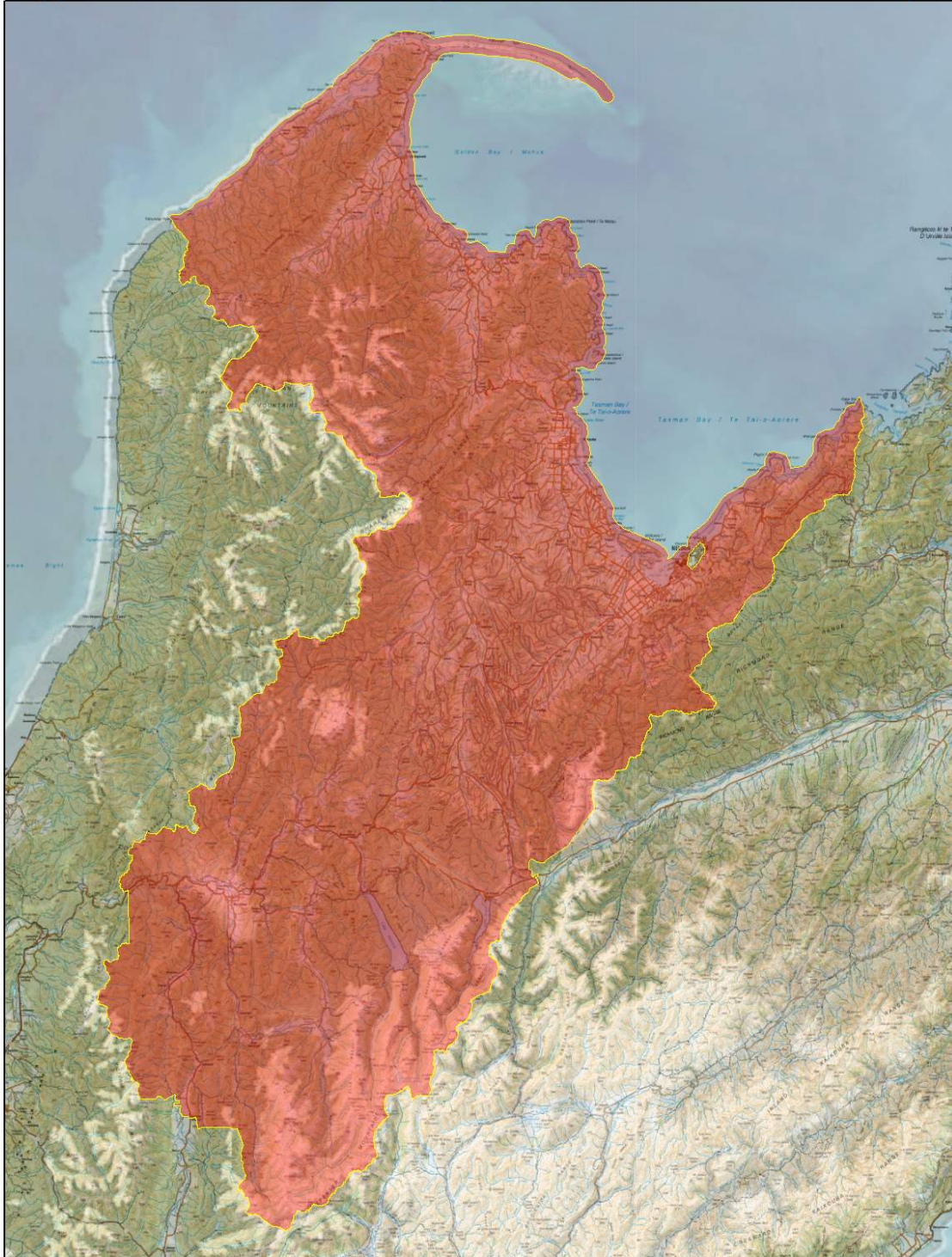
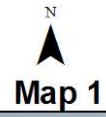
- Map 1 Boneseed Eradication area Tasman-Nelson excluding the Port Hills (includes inset map 1.1 Port Hills exclusion area)
- Map 2.1 Feral Rabbit Eradication area Golden Bay
- Map 2.2 Magpie Eradication area Golden Bay
- Map 2.3 Woolly Nightshade Sustained control area Golden Bay
- Map 3.1 Banana Passion Vine Sustained control area Golden Bay
- Map 3.2 Banana Passion Vine Sustained control area Riwaka.
- Map 4 Bomarea Progressive containment area Richmond
- Map 5.1 Chinese Pennisetum Progressive containment area Tadmor
- Map 5.2 Chinese Pennisetum Progressive containment area Lee Valley.
- Map 6 Climbing Asparagus Sustained control area - eastern Golden Bay (including Wainui Bay)
- Map 7 Nassella Tussock Progressive containment area Cape Soucis
- Map 8 Old Man's Beard Sustained control area Golden Bay-Riwaka and Upper Buller
- Map 9.1 Purple Loosestrife Progressive containment area Pohara
- Map 9.2 Purple Loosestrife Progressive containment area Richmond
- Map 10 Reed Sweet Grass Progressive containment area north-west of Lake Rotoroa
- Map 11 Variegated Thistle Progressive containment area Central Tasman District
- Map 12 White-edged Nightshade Progressive containment area Nelson (Dodson and Brook valleys)
- Map 13 Wild Ginger Sustained control area Golden Bay-Kaiteriteri, Riwaka
- Map 14 Broom Sustained controlled area Howard-St Arnaud (also relevant for GNR rule)
- Map 15 Gorse Sustained control area Howard-St Arnaud area (also relevant for GNR rule)
- Map 16 Yellow Bristle Grass sustained control area Golden Bay and the Upper Buller
- Map 17 Abel Tasman National Park and environs Site-led programme (inset maps 17.1, 17.2 and 17.3)
- Map 18 St-Arnaud Village Site-led programme
- Map 19 Areas adjoining Waimea Inlet (south side) Site-led programme

Regional Pest Management Strategy
Eradication Programme



 **Boneseed Eradication Area**

Mapped Area: Tasman-Nelson excluding Port Hills

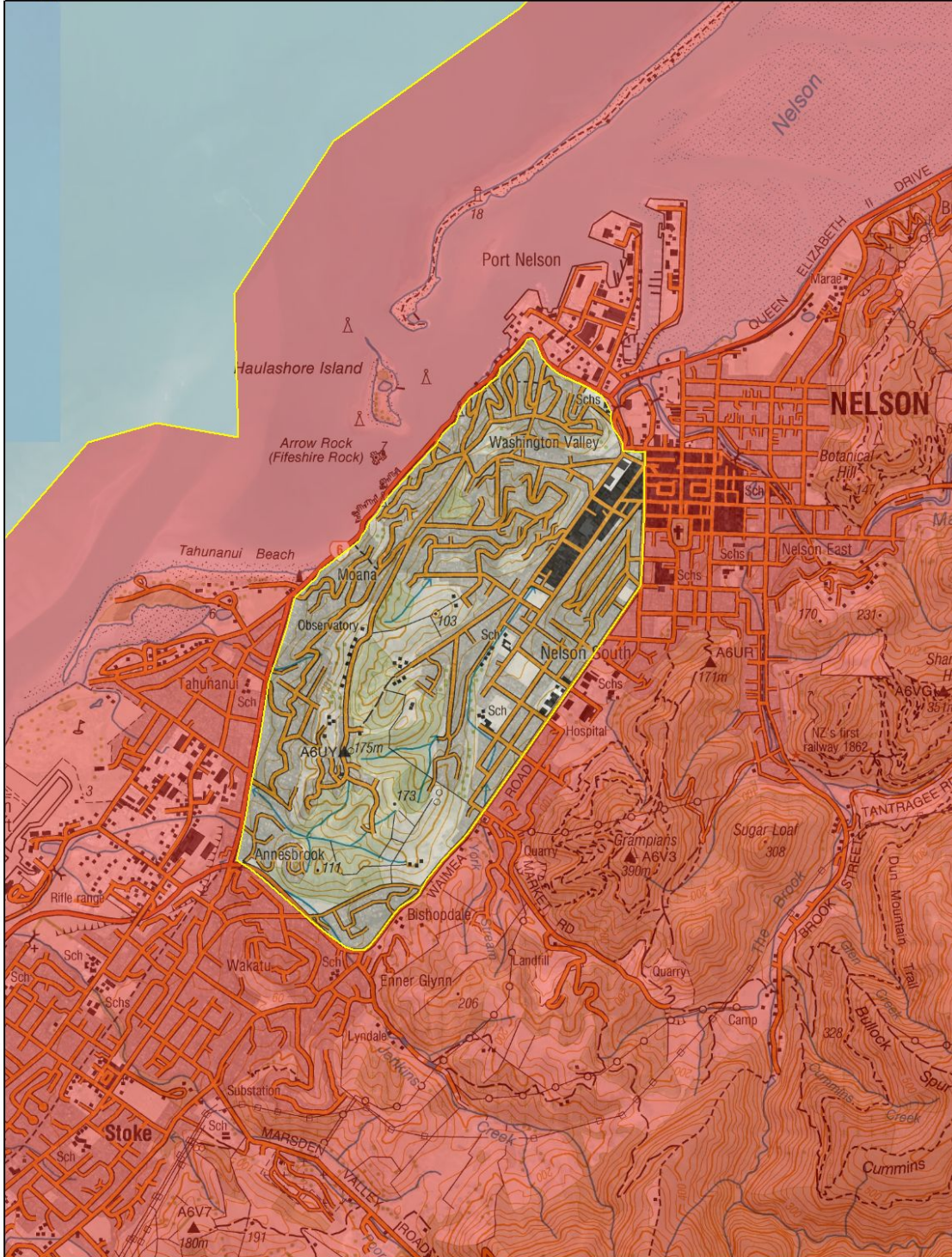


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Boneseed Eradication Area

N
▲ Inset Map
1.1


Mapped Area: Tasman-Nelson excluding Port Hills



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Regional Pest Management Strategy
Eradication Programme

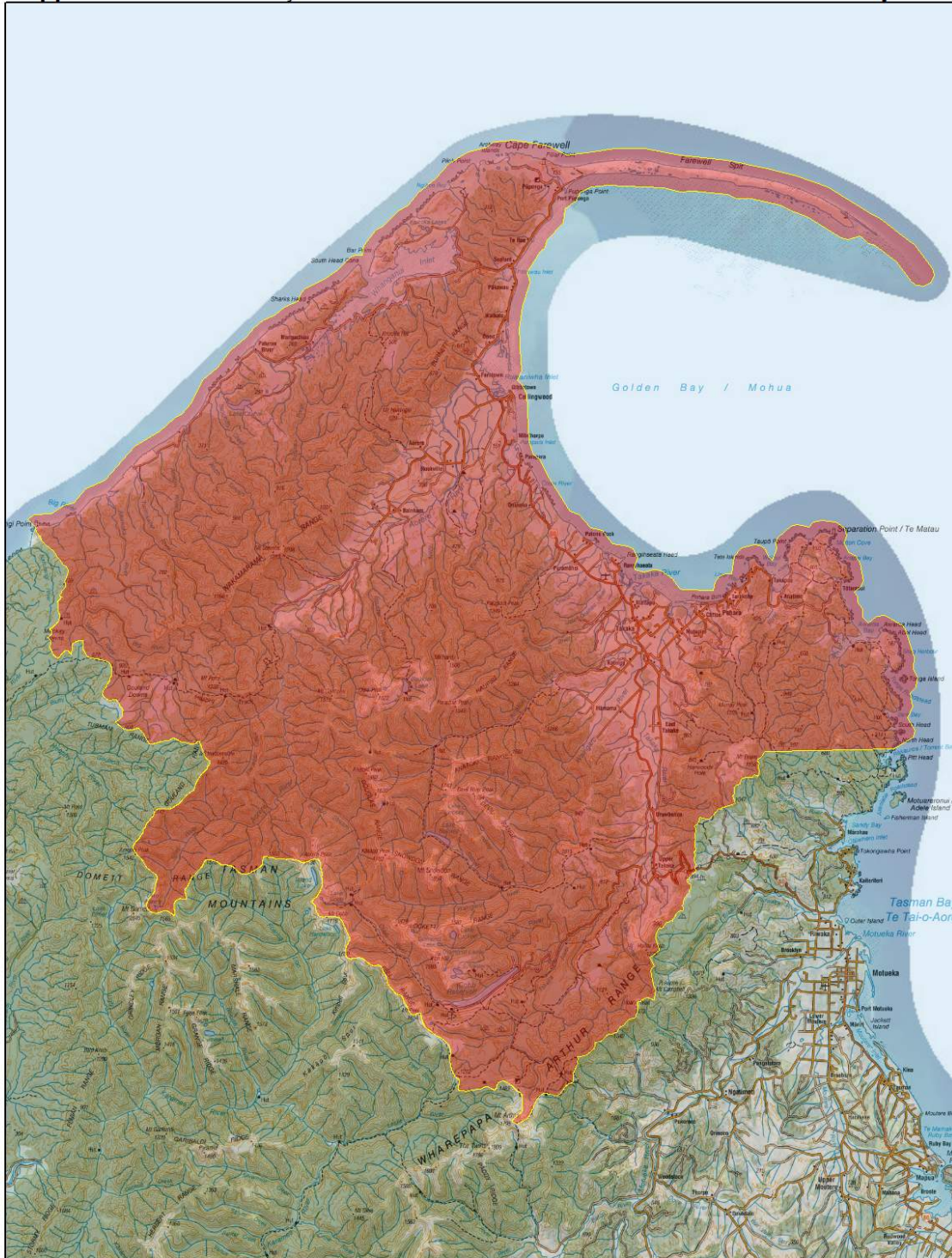


 Feral Rabbit Eradication Area

Mapped Area: Golden Bay

N

Map 2.1



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Regional Pest Management Strategy

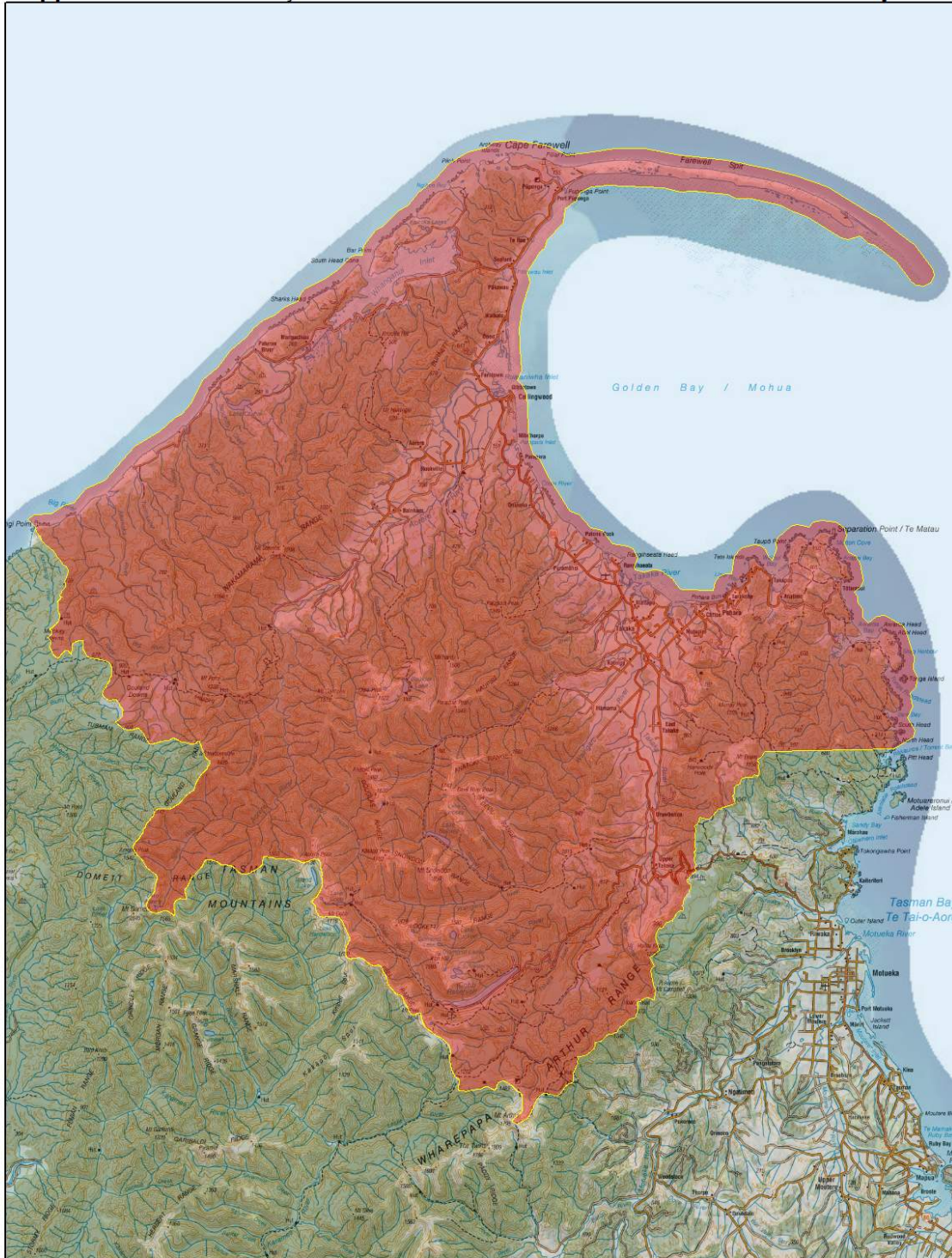
Eradication Programme



 Magpie Eradication Area

Mapped Area: Golden Bay

N
Map 2.2



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Regional Pest Management Strategy

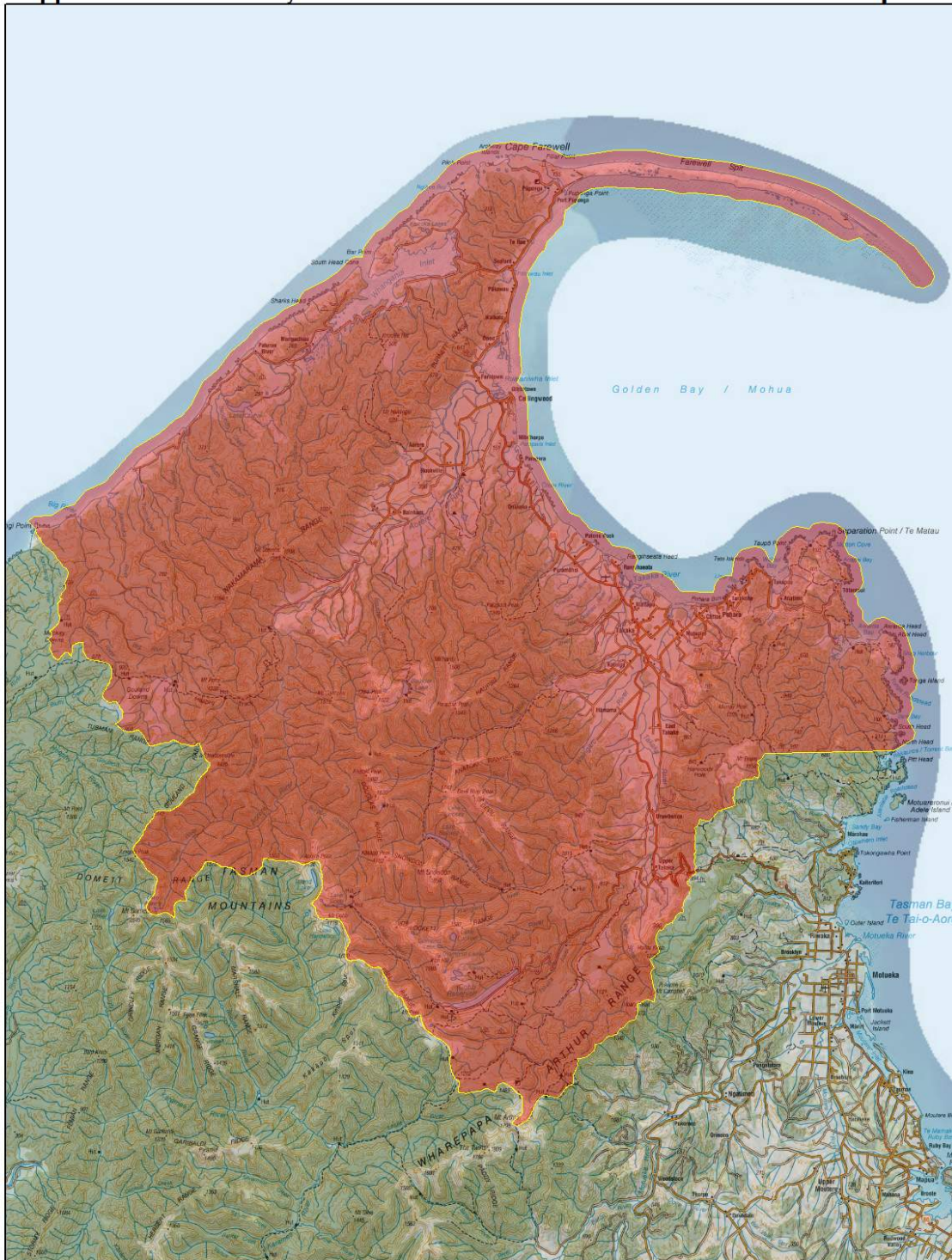
Sustained Control Programme



Woolly Nightshade Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Golden Bay

N
Map 2.3




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Regional Pest Management Strategy

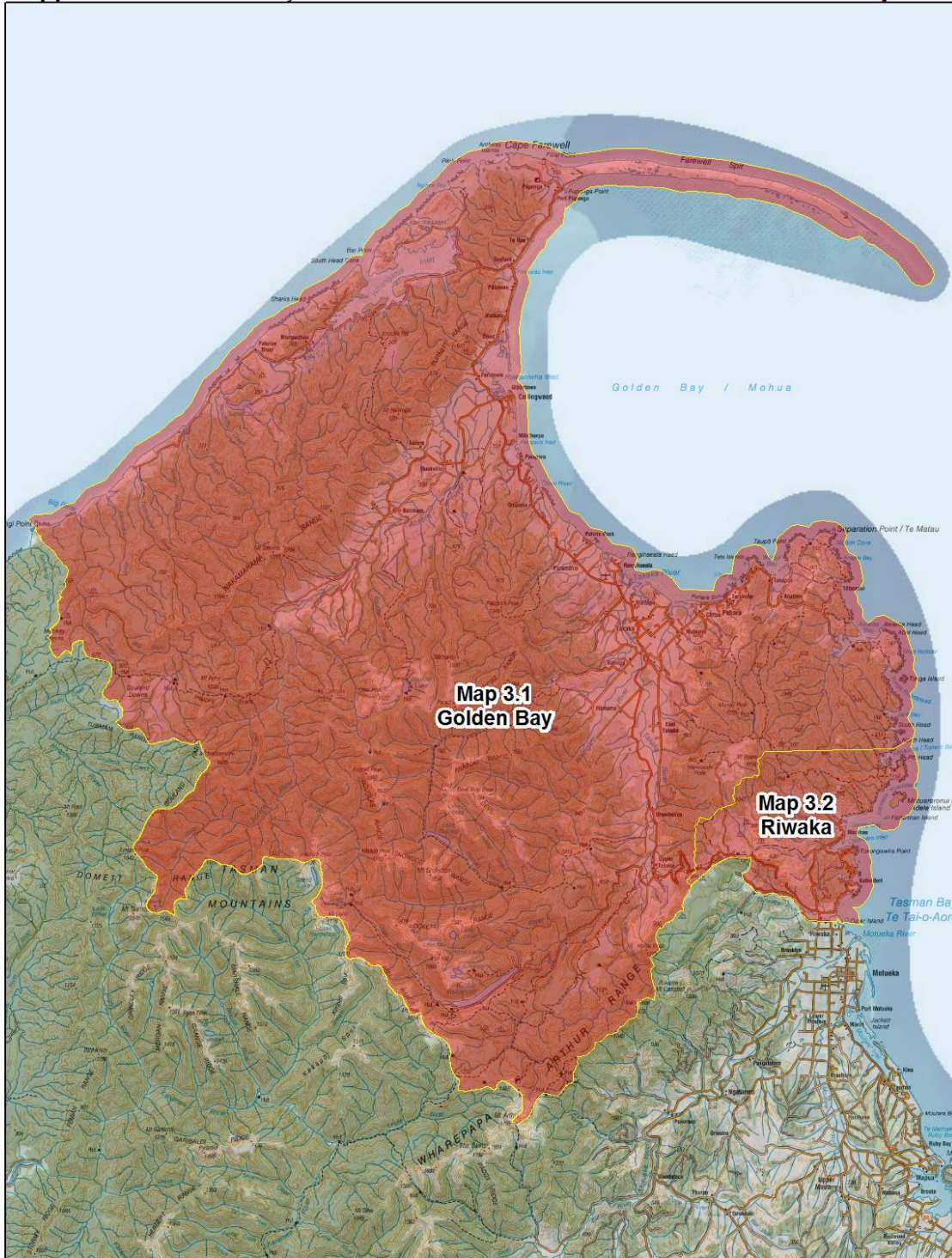
Sustained Control Programme




 Banana Passion Vine Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Golden Bay

Map 3.1



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 Banana Passion Vine Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Riwaka

Map 3.2



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Regional Pest Management Strategy

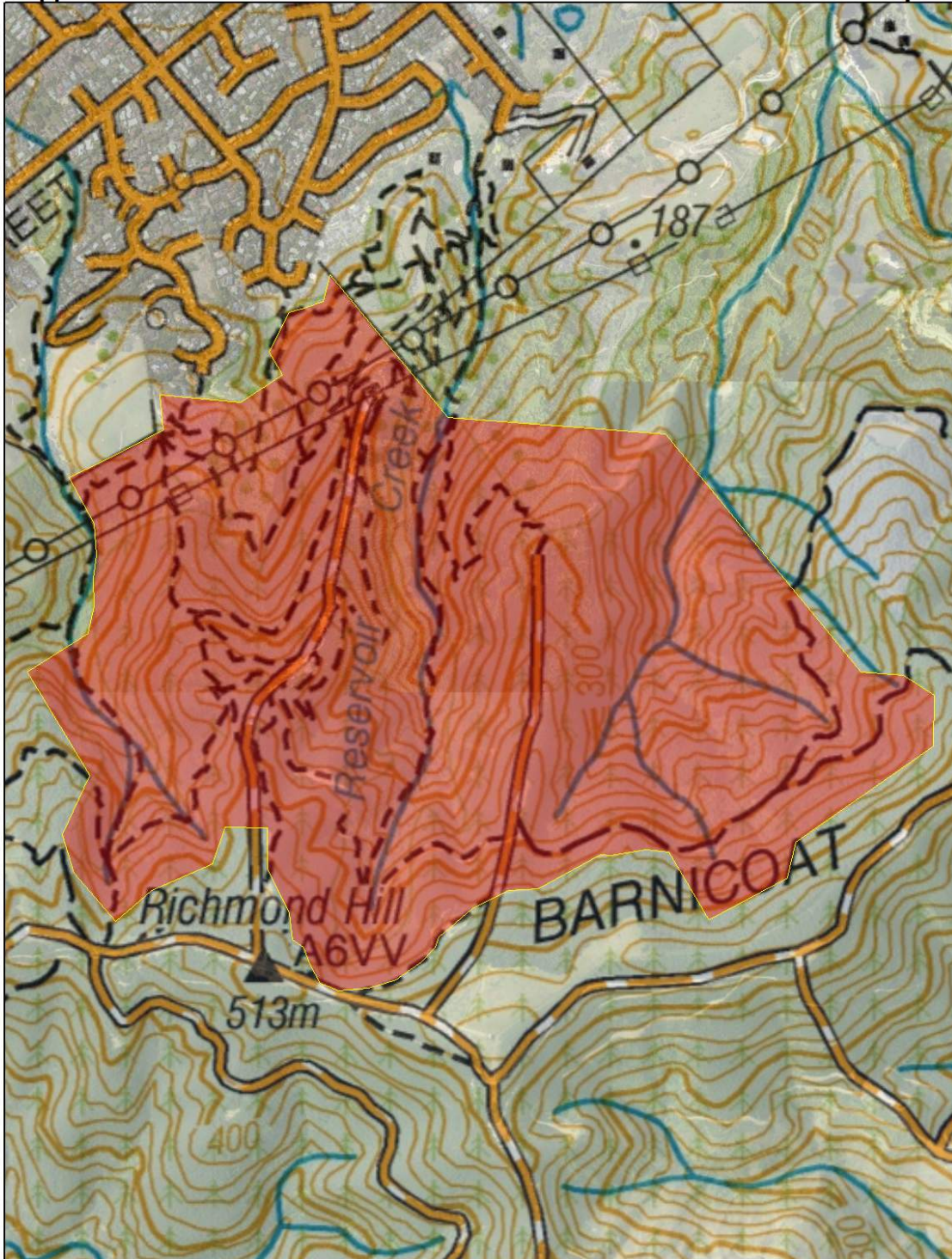
Progressive Containment Programme



Bomarea Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Richmond

Map 4

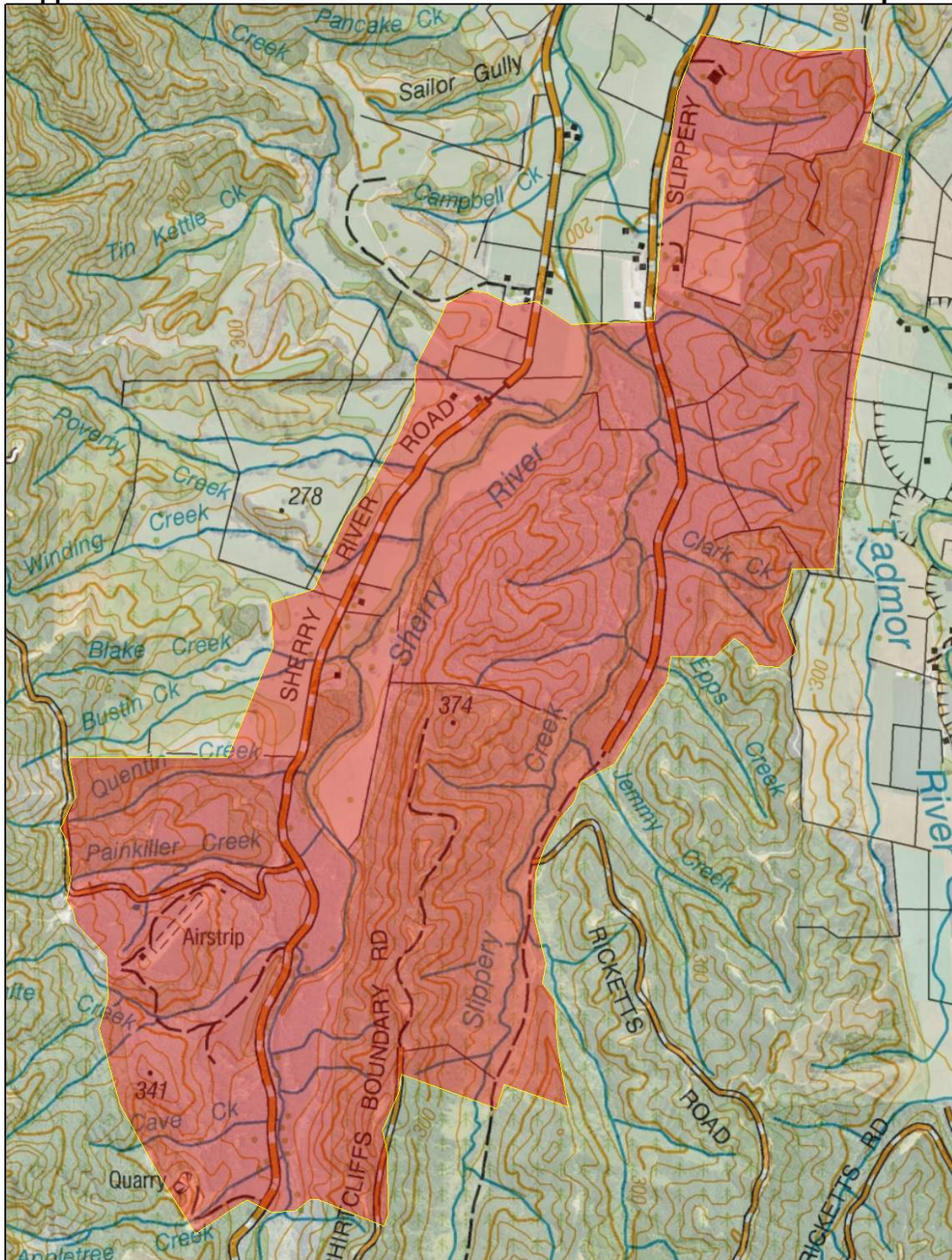


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 Chinese Pennisetum Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Tadmor

Map 5.1



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 Chinese Pennisetum Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Lee Valley

Map 5.2




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Regional Pest Management Strategy

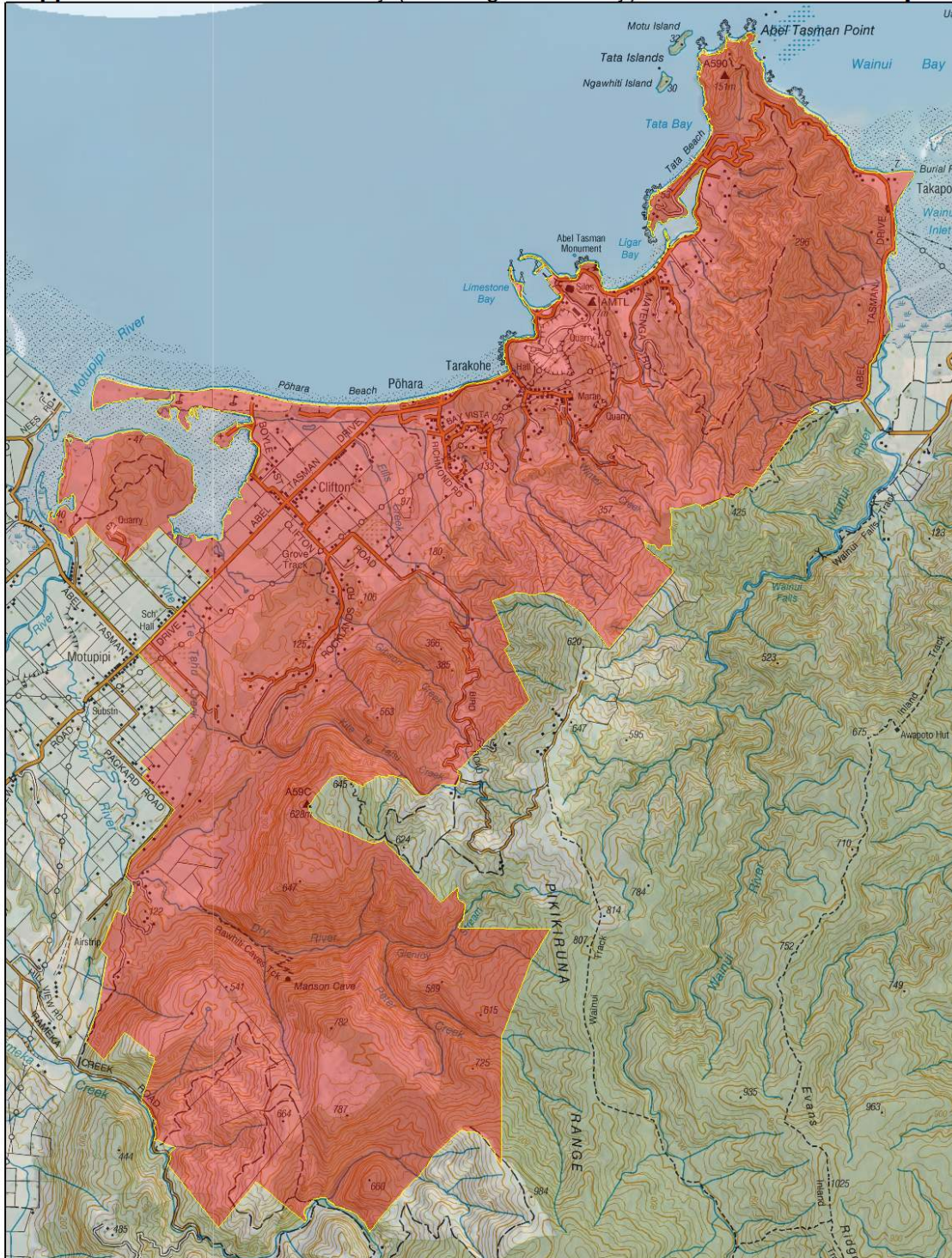
Sustained Control Programme



 Climbing Asparagus Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Eastern Golden Bay (including Wainui Bay)

Map 6



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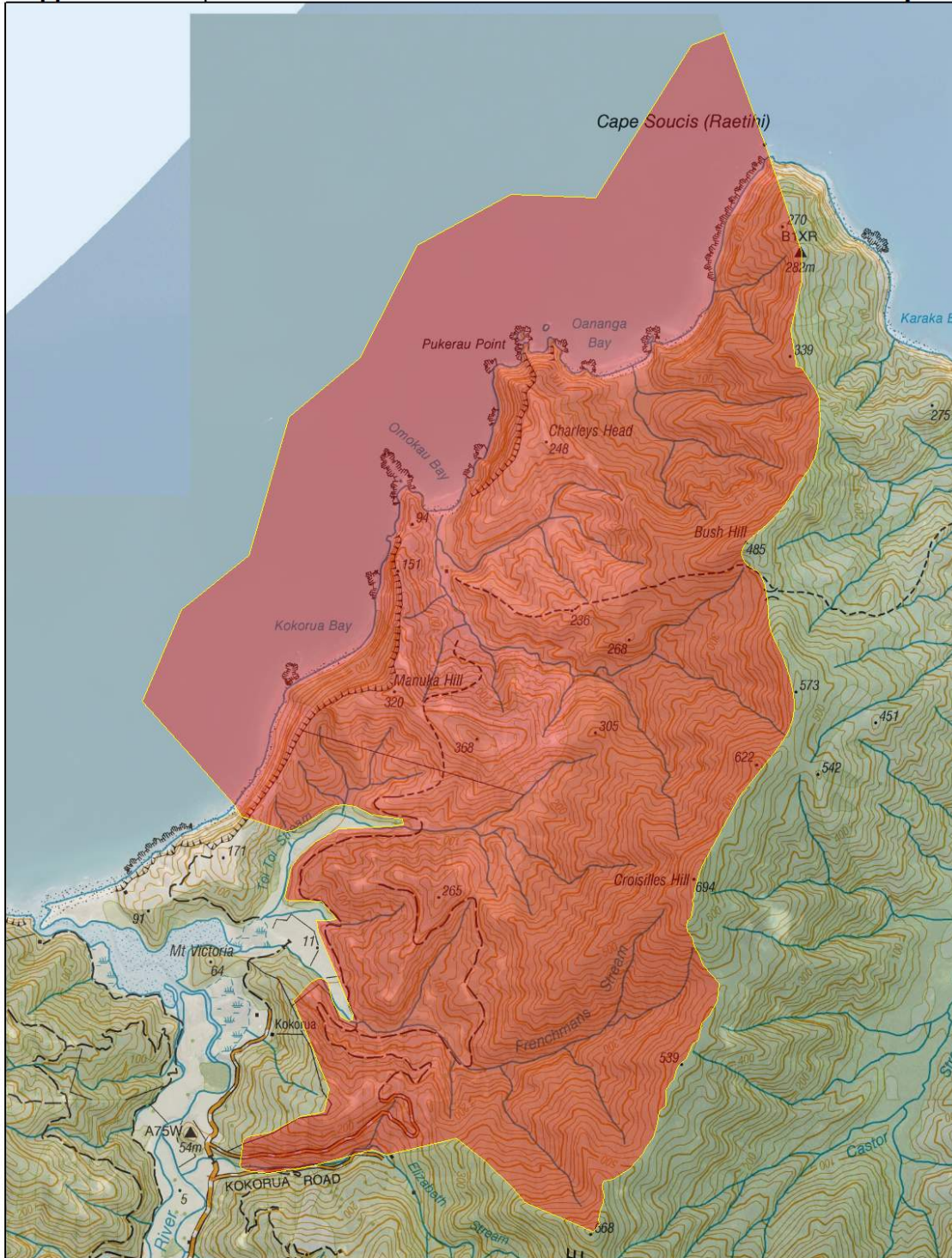
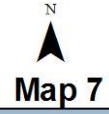
Regional Pest Management Strategy

Progressive Containment Programme



Nassella Tussock Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Cape Soucis



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Regional Pest Management Strategy

Sustained Control Programme

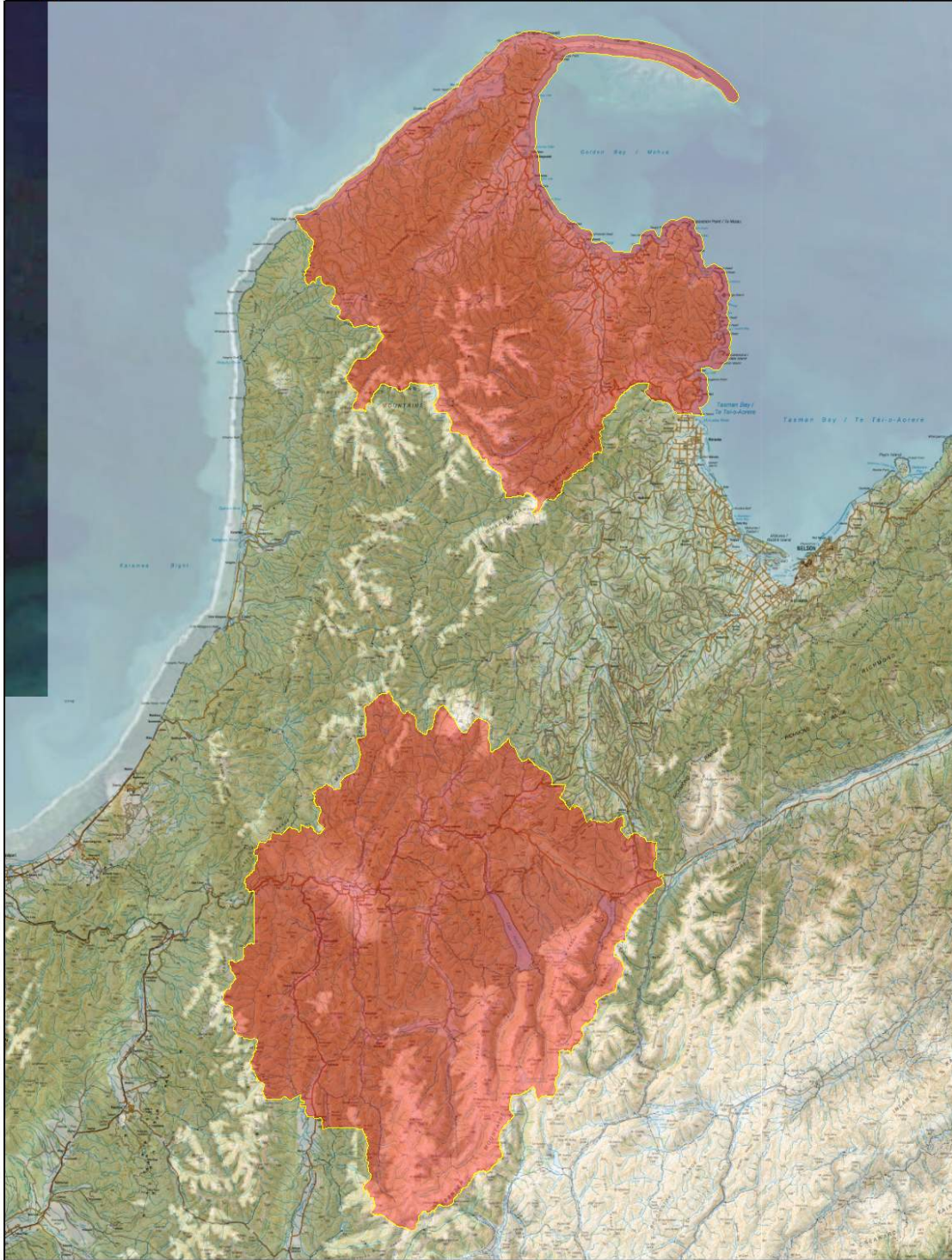


Old Mans Beard Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Golden Bay-Kaiteriteri-Riwaka and Upper Buller



Map 8



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Regional Pest Management Strategy

Progressive Containment Programme



Purple Loosestrife Progressive Containment Area



Mapped Area: Pohara

Map 9.1



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Regional Pest Management Strategy

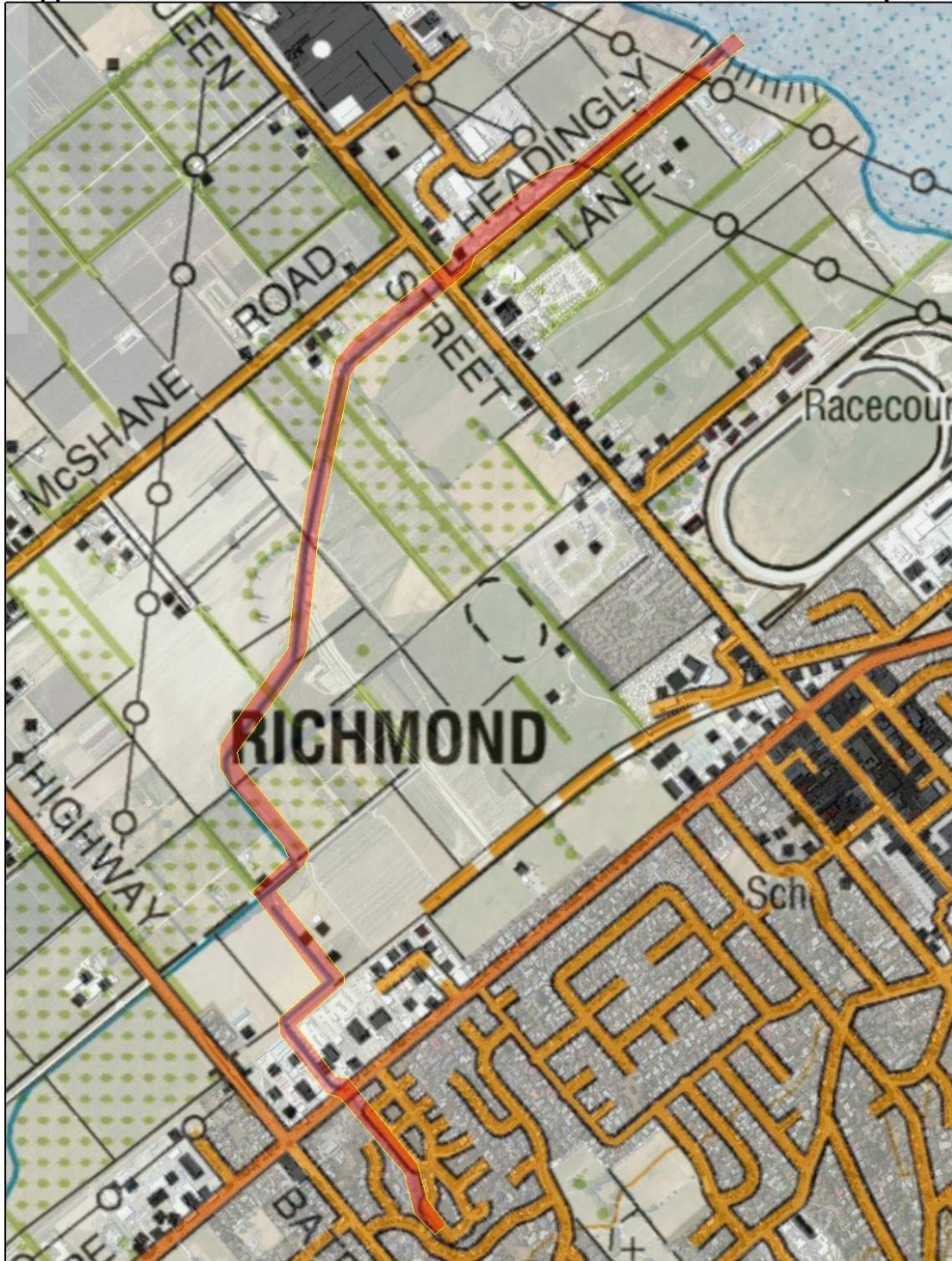
Progressive Containment Programme



Purple Loosestrife Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Richmond

Map 9.2

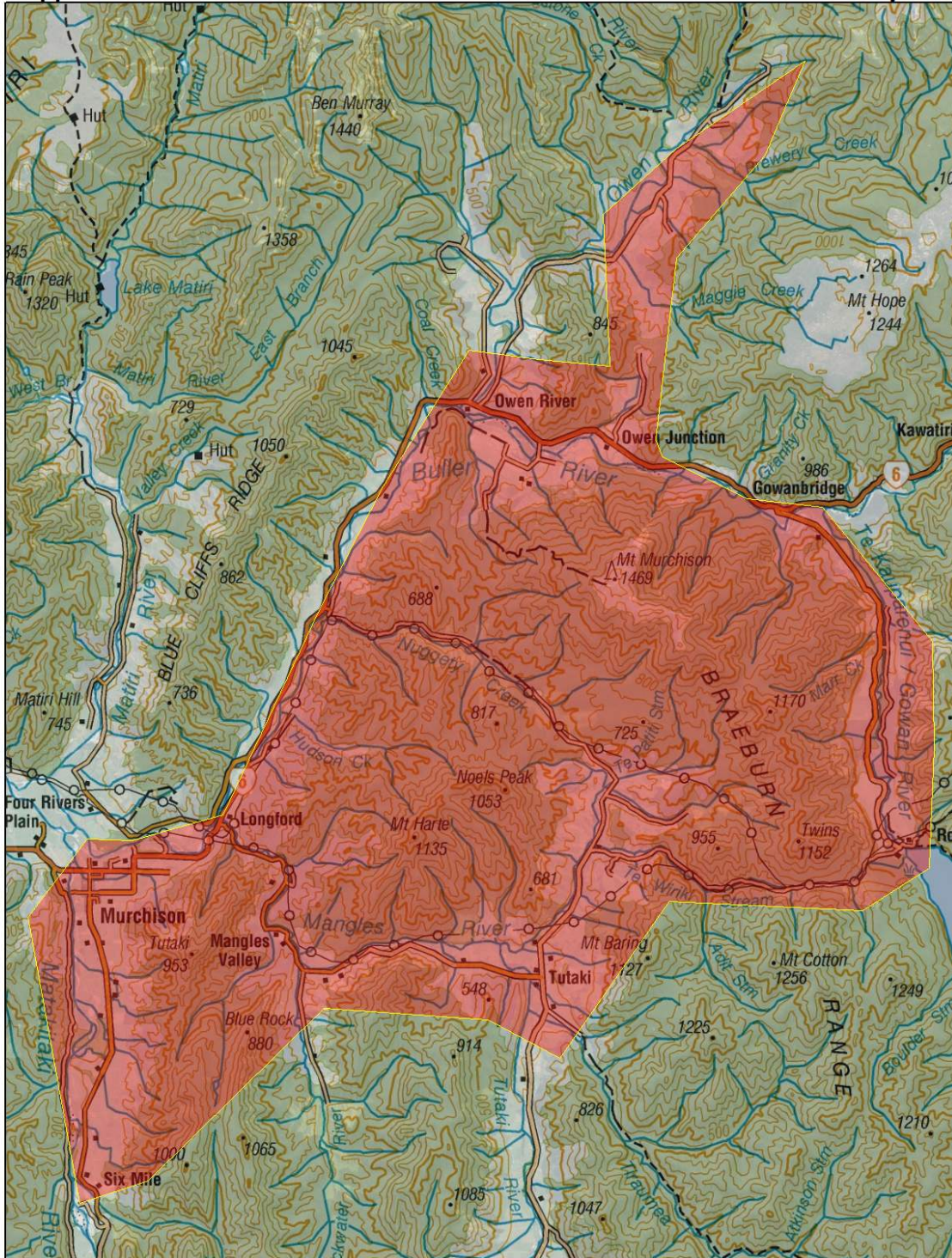


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 Reed Sweet Grass Progressive Containment Area

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Map 10

Mapped Area: north-west Lake Rotoroa



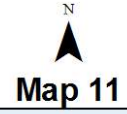
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Regional Pest Management Strategy

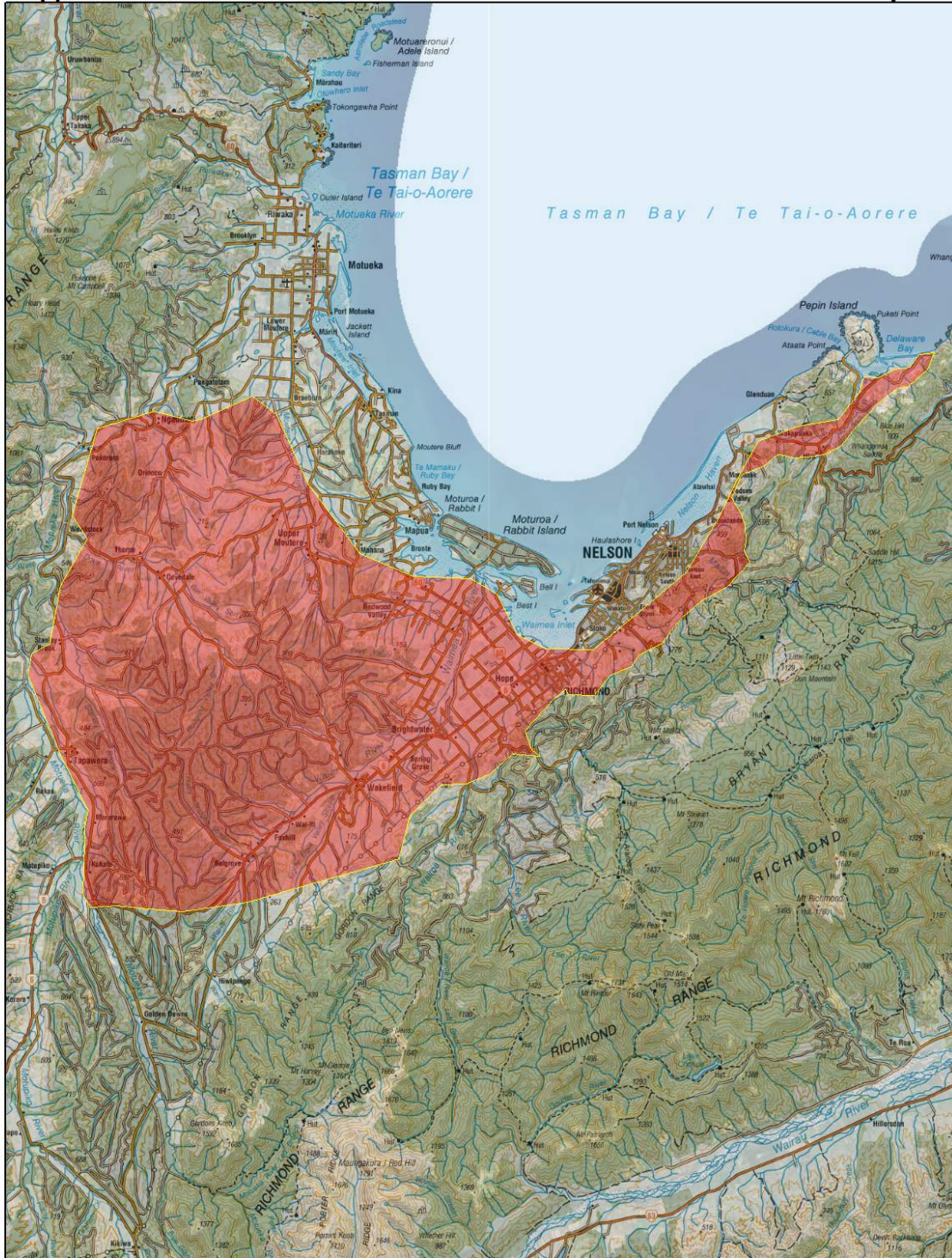
Progressive Containment Programme



Variegated Thistle Progressive Containment Area



Mapped Area: central Tasman District



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Regional Pest Management Strategy

Progressive Containment Programme

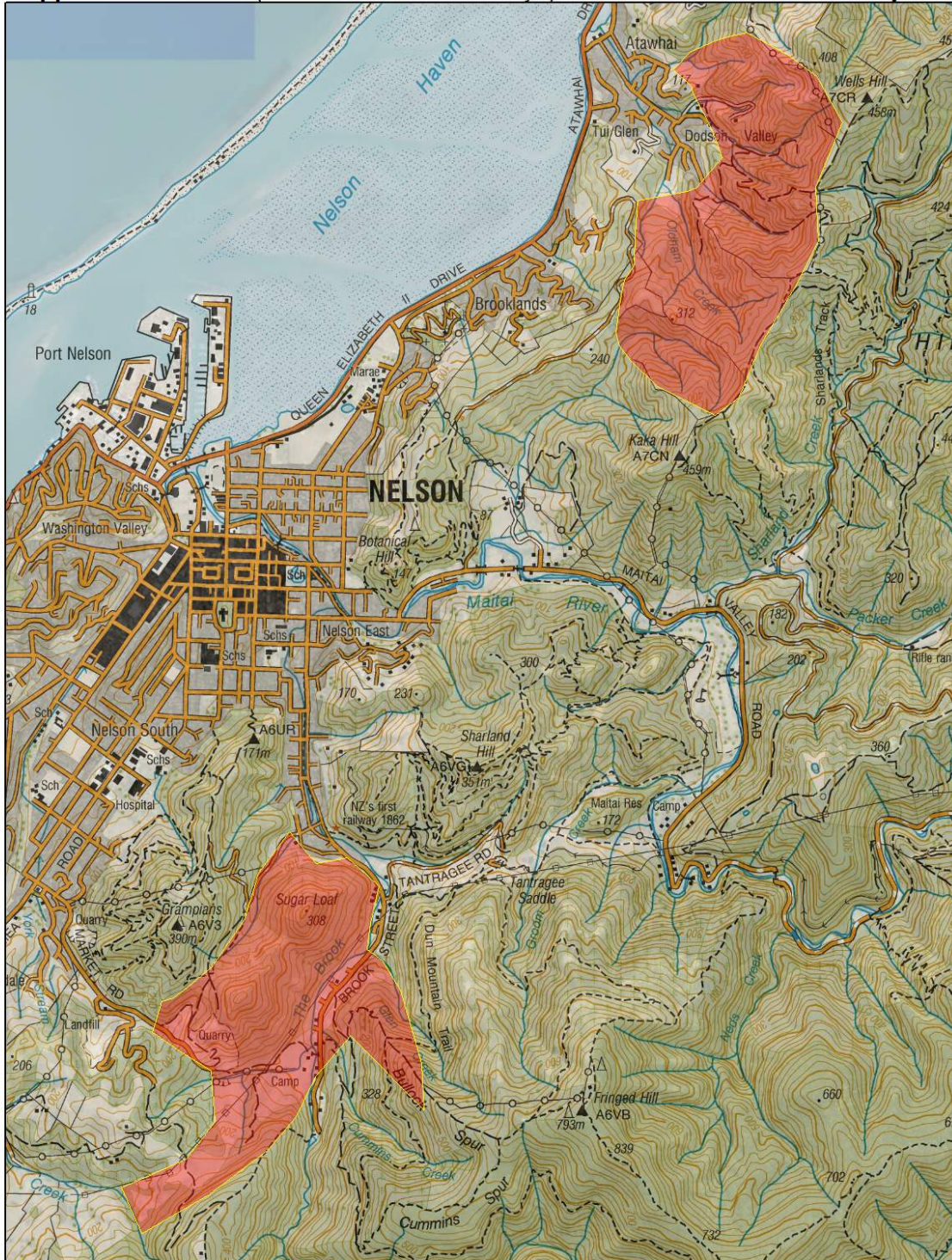


White-edged Nightshade Progressive Containment Area



Mapped Area: Nelson (Dodson and Brook Valleys)


Map 12




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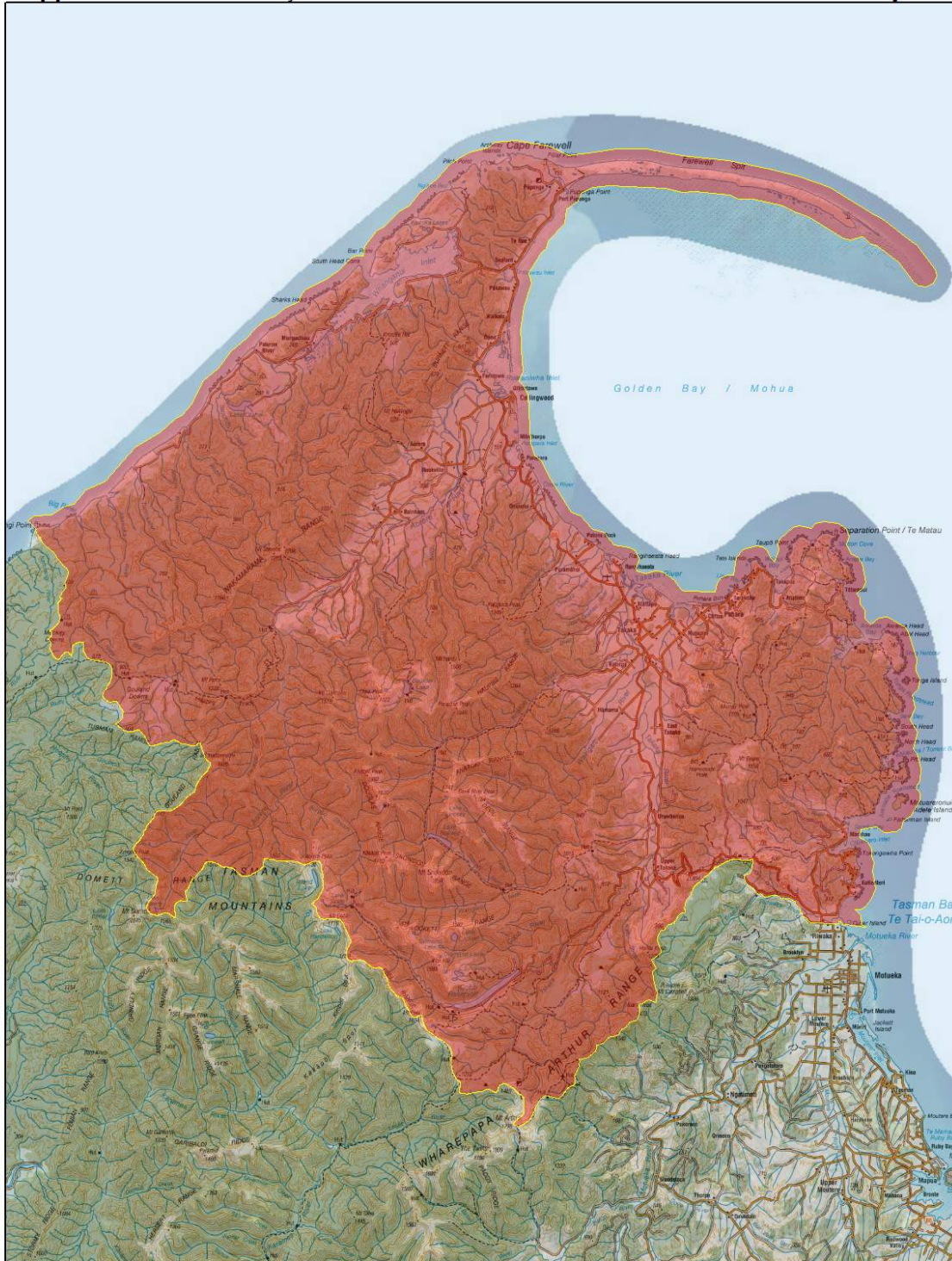
Regional Pest Management Strategy
Sustained Control Programme




 Wild Ginger Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Golden Bay-Kaiteriteri-Riwaka

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Map 13

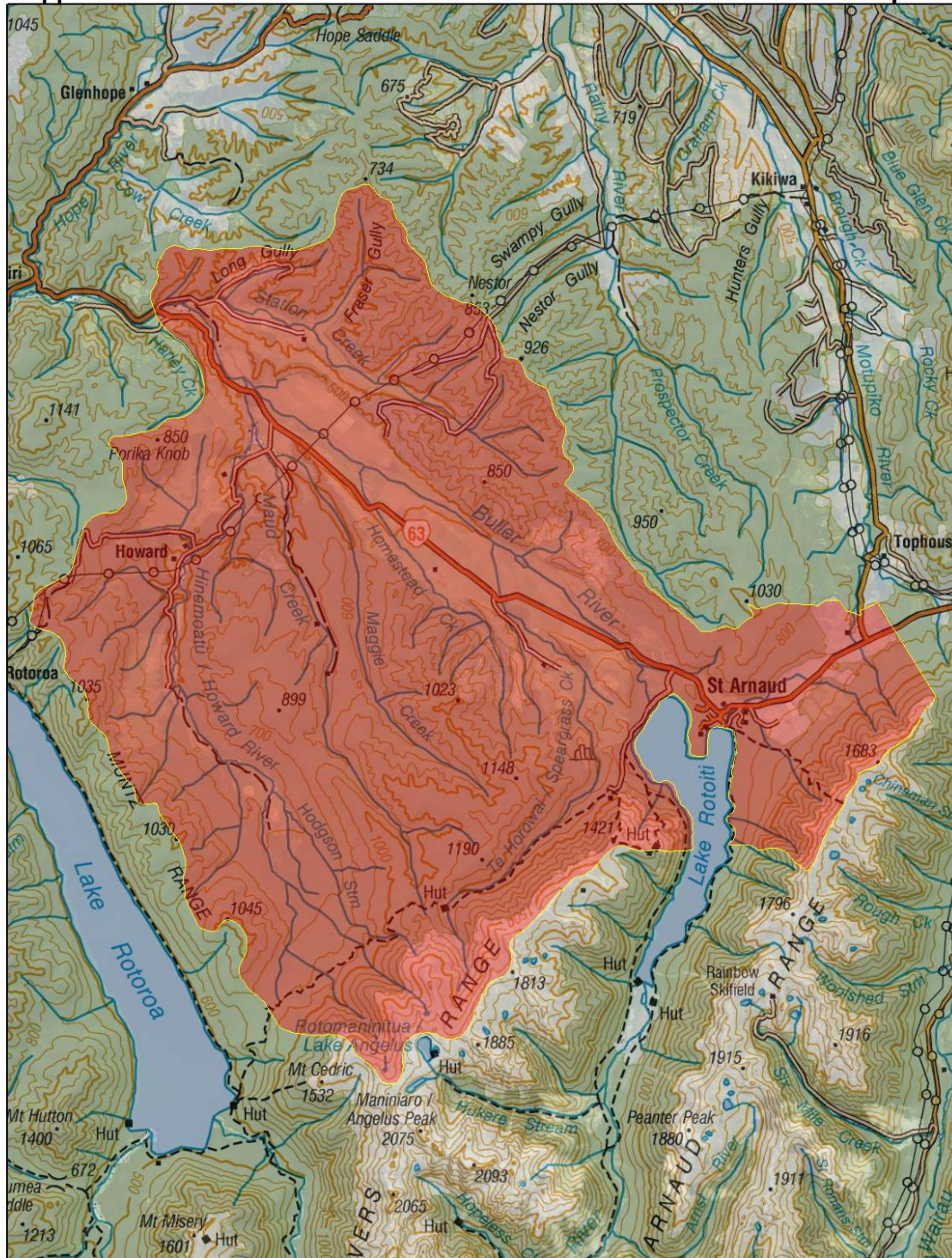


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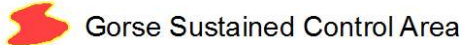
 Broom Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Howard-St Arnaud

Map 14



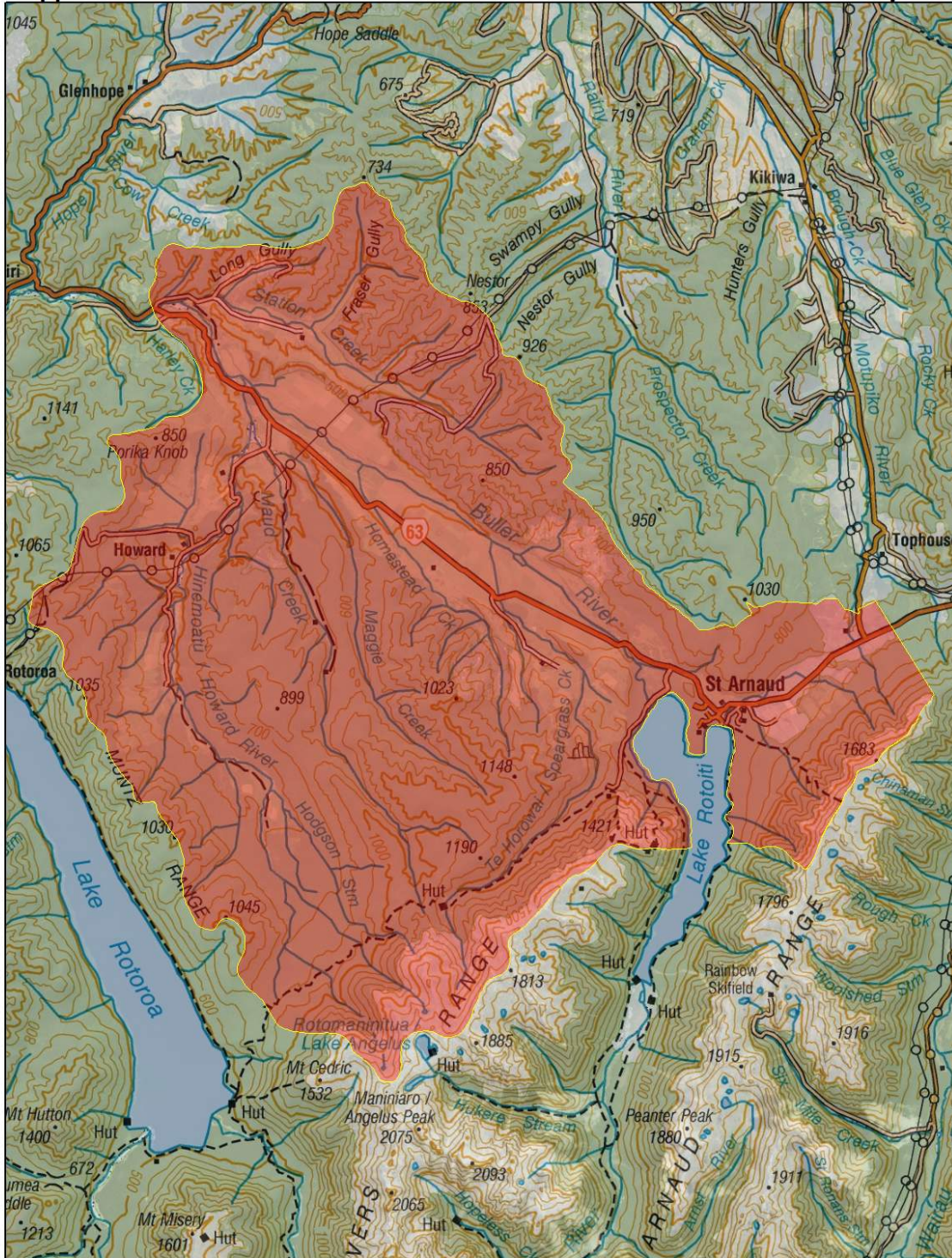
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Gorse Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Howard-St Arnaud


Map 15




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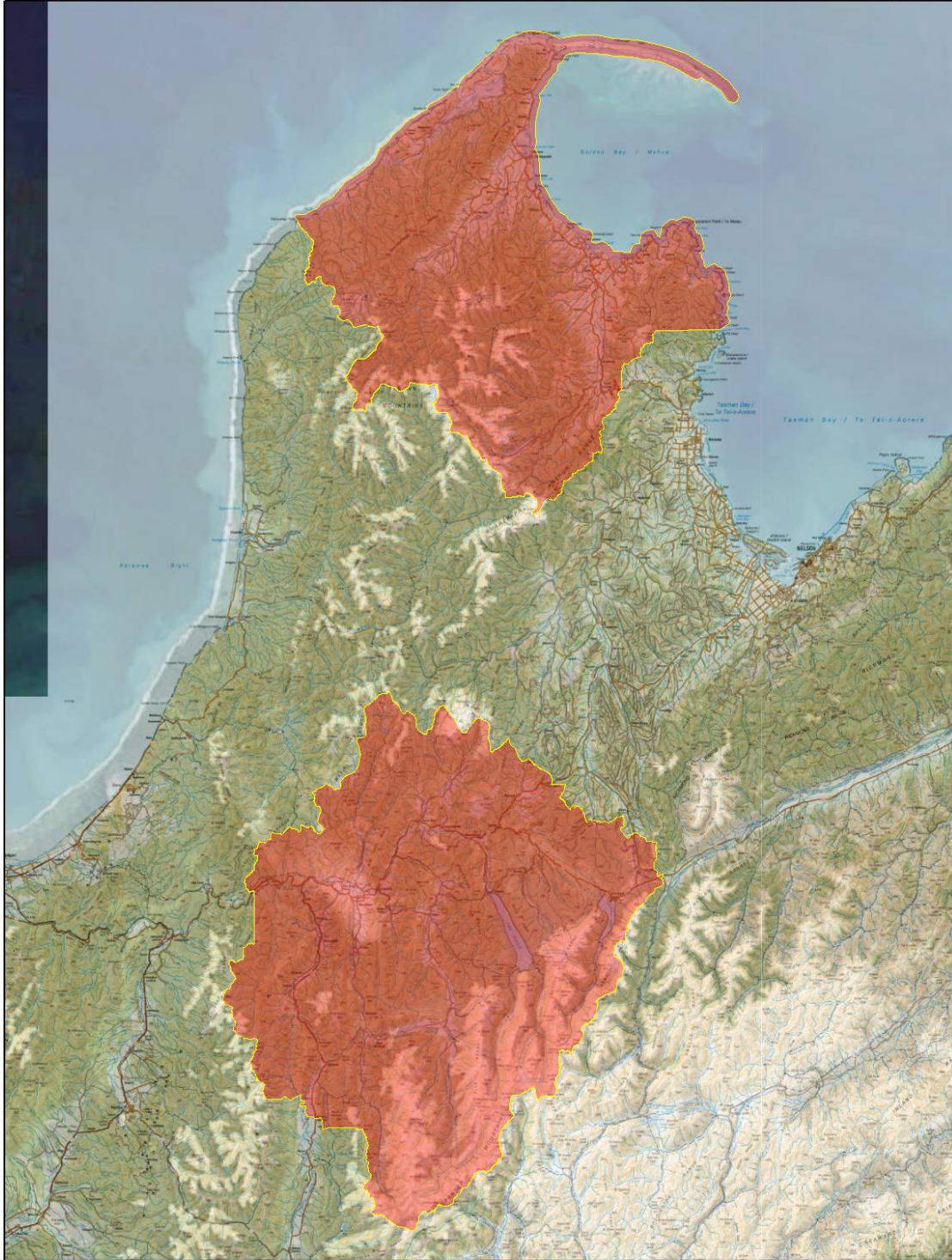
Regional Pest Management Strategy
Sustained Control Programme



 Yellow Bristle Grass Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Golden Bay and Upper Buller

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Map 16

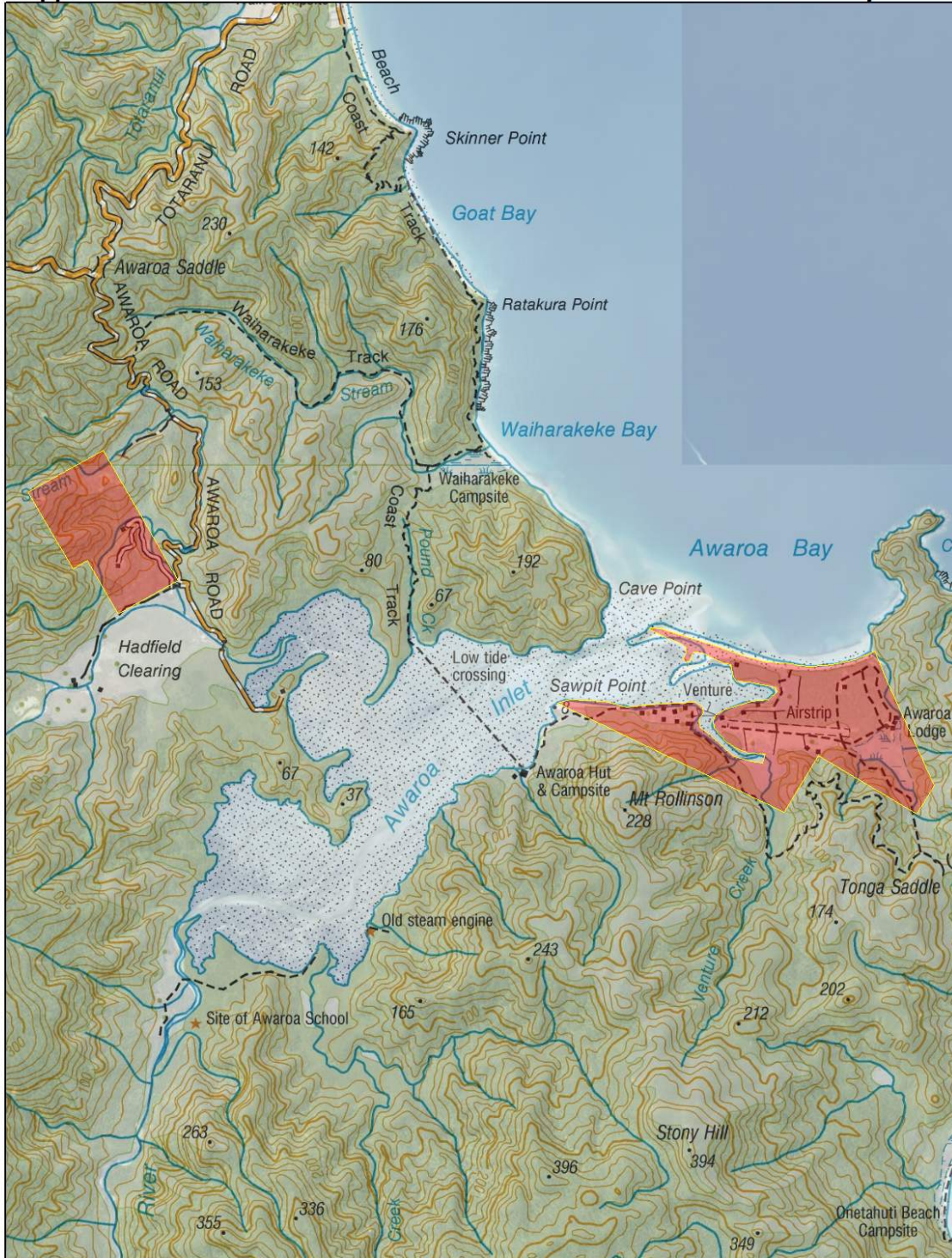


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Various Pests Site-led Area

Mapped Area: Abel Tasman-Awaroa

Map 17.1



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Regional Pest Management Strategy

Site-led Programme



 Various Pests Site-led Area

Mapped Area: Abel Tasman-Torrent Bay

Map 17.2



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Regional Pest Management Strategy

Site-led Programme



 Various Pests Site-led Area

Mapped Area: Abel Tasman-Marahau North

Map 17.3



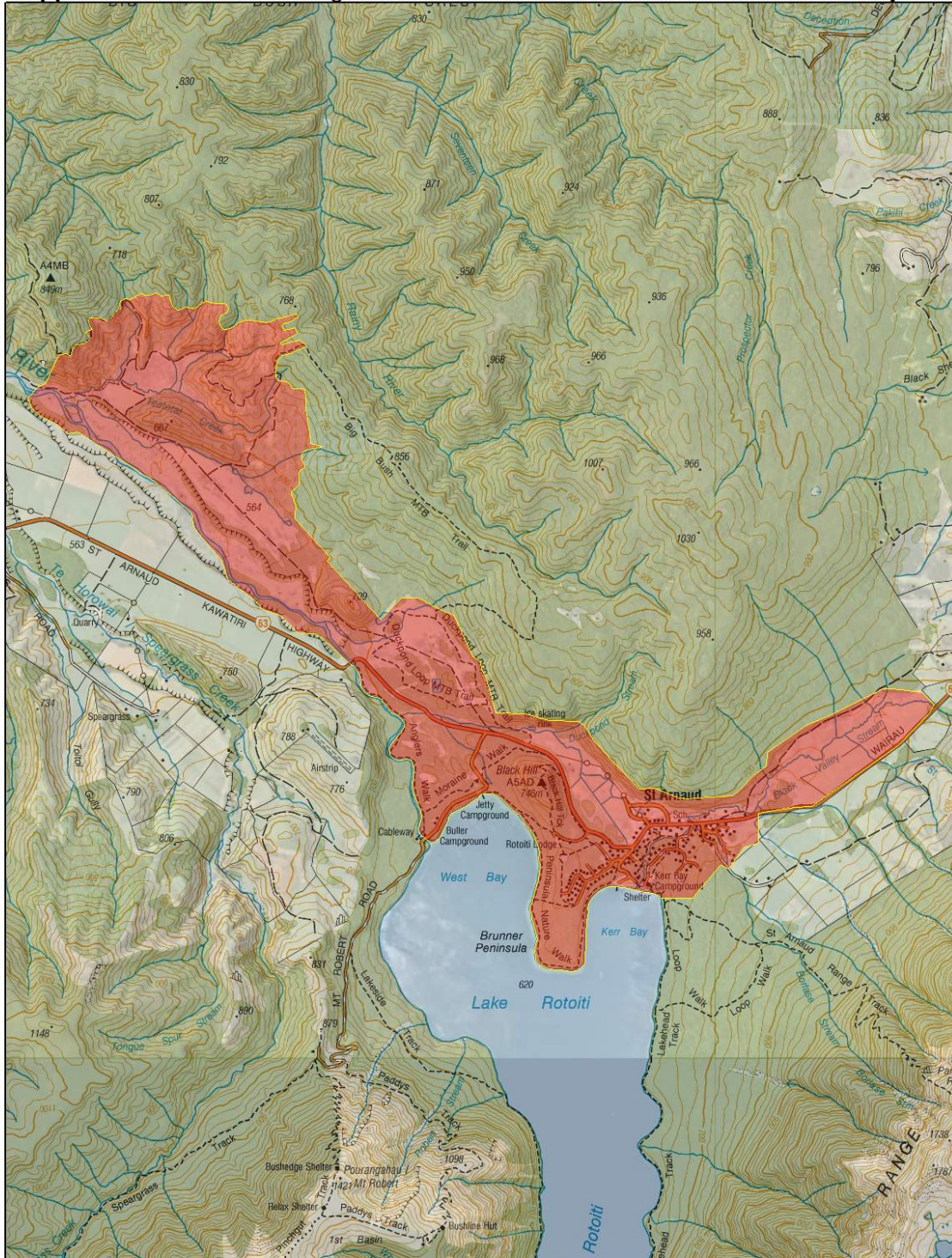
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Various Pests Site-led Area

Mapped Area: St Arnaud Village

N

Map 18



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Regional Pest Management Strategy

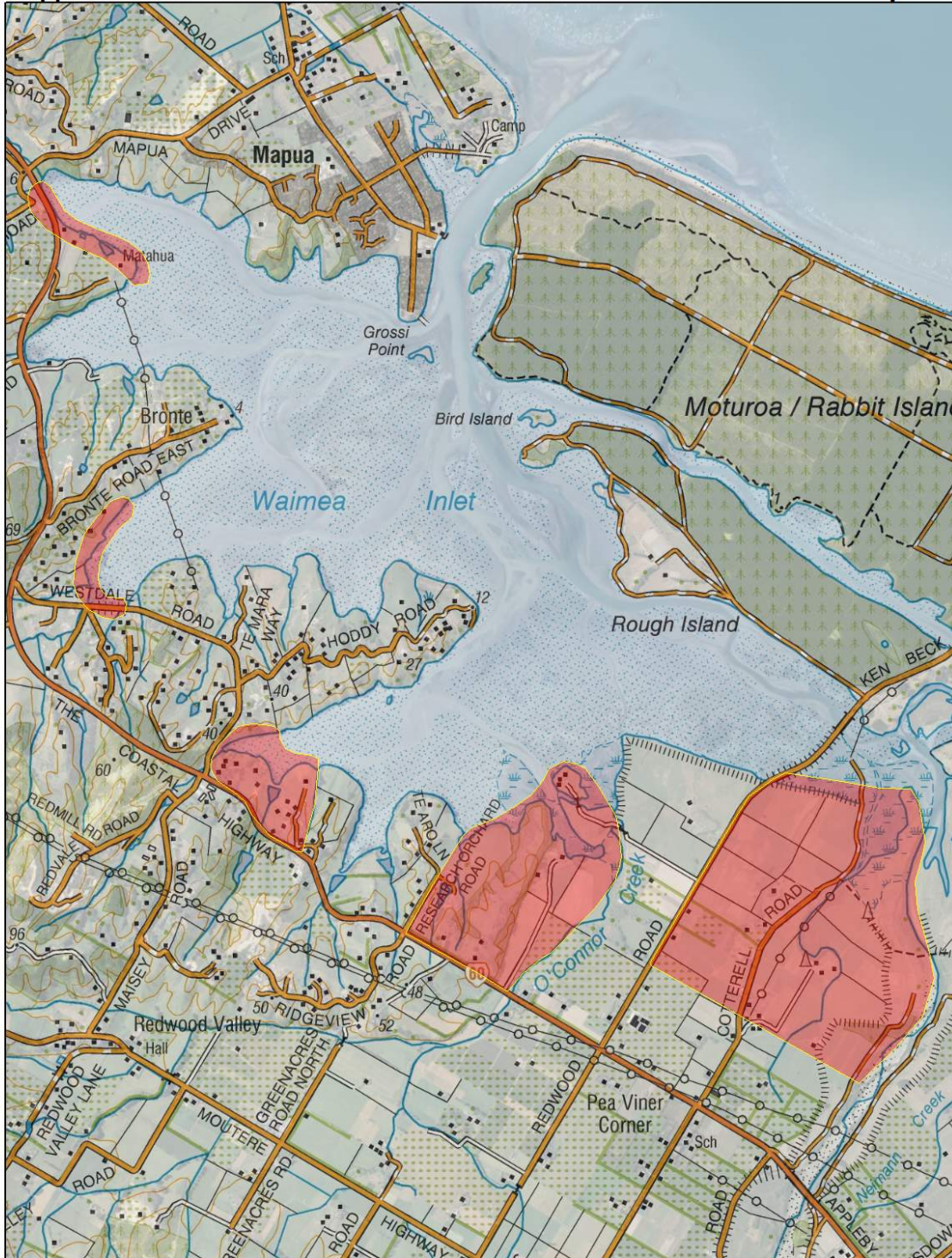
Site-led Programme



 Various Pests Site-led Area

Mapped Area: Waimea Inlet

Map 19



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Appendix 2: Organisms of Interest

This Appendix includes pests that were considered for inclusion in the RPMP, but did not meet the criteria outlined in the National Policy Direction for Pest Management 2015. Some pests would be too difficult, impracticable or too costly for TDC to undertake service delivery. For others that have been established for a considerable period (and are widely distributed) it would be too onerous to place obligations on occupiers to control them, for limited benefit.

The following list of organisms includes some pests from Table 1 that are not controlled in parts of the Tasman-Nelson region. However, some are site-led pests that are not considered regionally significant pests in other parts of the region. None of these pests are accorded pest status in this Plan (except in those parts of the Plan where they are named as pests). Their status as 'organisms of interest' indicates that they can have unwanted effects that occupiers and the general public should be aware of. A number of the plant species are deemed to be unwanted organisms under the National Pest Plant Accord (NPPA) and are banned from sale, propagation and distribution under sections 52 and 53 of the Act. Other species that are not listed in the NPPA should be considered for inclusion when reassessments are being made. Some animal species are also unwanted organisms and the national status of each species is included.

Many other plants and animals could potentially be added to the list as undesirable in some circumstances. However, this list is limited to those that the councils consider to be most relevant to the Tasman-Nelson region. Community groups are encouraged to submit to council on any plant or animal which may warrant inclusion in the Plan or complementary Biodiversity/Biosecurity Strategy.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Argentine and Darwin's ants	<i>Linepithema humile</i> , <i>Dolero</i>
Australian magpie (outside Golden bay area)	<i>Cracticus tibicen</i>
Australian sedge	<i>Carex longibrachiata</i>
Banana passion vine (outside Golden Bay-Riwaka)	<i>Passiflora tripartita</i> var. <i>mol</i>
Boneseed (within the Port Hills area)	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>
Brushtail possum (outside Waimea Estuary)	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>
Californian thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Canada geese	<i>Branta canadensis</i>
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Climbing asparagus (outside E. Golden Bay)	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>

Cotoneaster (outside Abel Tasman enclaves)	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i>
Creeping fig	<i>Ficus pumila</i>
Cretan brake	<i>Pteris cretica</i>
Darwin's barberry (outside St Arnaud Village)	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>
Fan palm (also known as Chinese windmill palm)	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>
Feral cats (outside Waimea Inlet)	<i>Felis catus</i>
Feral deer (ungulates) (also covering Himalayan tahr and chamois)	Deer = <i>Cervus</i> , <i>Axis</i> , <i>Dama</i> Tahr = <i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i> Chamois = <i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i>
Feral goats	<i>Capra hircus</i>
Feral pigs	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Feral rabbits (outside Golden Bay)	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>
Ferrets (outside Waimea Estuary)	<i>Mustela furo</i>

Great bindweed (outside St Arnaud Village)	<i>Calystetia sylvatica</i>
Great white butterfly	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>
Hakea species	<i>Hakea sericea</i> <i>Hakea salicifolia</i>
Hares	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
Hedgehogs	<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>
Himalayan lily	<i>Cardiocrinum giganteum</i>
Holly (outside St Arnaud Village and Abel Tasman enclaves)	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Magpie (outside Golden Bay)	<i>Gymnorhina</i> species
Male fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>
Marine pests (various) not found in the Tasman-Nelson region	<i>Eudistoma elongatum</i> , <i>Pyura</i>
Old man's beard (outside Golden Bay-Riwaka and the Upper Buller area)	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Parrot's feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Privet species	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> (Chinese) <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> (tree privet)
Purple nut sedge	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Purple and common pampas	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> and <i>C. selloana</i>
Reed canary grass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Rats (Norwegian, ship rat, kiore) outside of Waimea Estuary	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> , <i>R. rattus</i>

Rowan (outside St Arnaud Village)	<i>Sorbus acuparia</i>
Russell lupin (St Arnaud Village)	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>
Sycamore (outside Abel Tasman National Park and environs)	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Spanish heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>
Stoats (outside Waimea Estuary)	<i>Mustela erminea</i>
Sycamore (outside St Arnaud Village and Abel Tasman enclaves)	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Undaria	<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>
Veldt grass	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>
Wasps (German, Common)	<i>Vespula germanica, V. vulg</i>
Weasels (outside Waimea Estuary)	<i>Mustela nivalis vulgaris</i>
Wild ginger (outside the Golden Bay –Kaiteriteri area)	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum,</i>
Wild hops	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Wilding conifers (areas to be identified)	<i>Pinus contorta, P. mugo, P. sylvestris, P. uncinata, P.</i>
Woolly nightshade (outside Golden Bay)	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>
Yellow bristle grass (outside Golden Bay and the Upper Buller)	<i>Setaria pumila</i>