Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan

2019 – 2029

(as amended 2024)

Nelson City Council | Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council | Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

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.

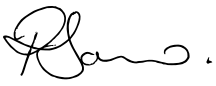
During 2023/2024 a Partial Review of the Plan was carried out. As a result the following pests were added to the list of organisms managed: blue passion flower; moth plant, pampas (Golden Bay sites); pest and wilding conifers; Vietnamese parsley and water celery. Other changes were made to existing named pests: boneseed; feral and stray cats (additional Site-led Programmes) and sabella.

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

Stuart Bryant, Chair
Regional Pest Management
Joint Council Committee 2019

Brian McGurk, Deputy Chair
Regional Pest Management
Joint Council Committee 2019

Celia Butler, Chair
Regional Pest Management
Joint Council Committee 2024



Rachel Sanson, Deputy Chair
Regional Pest Management
Joint Council Committee 2024

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 a Partial Review of the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan 2019 – 2029 at their Ordinary Meetings, on 12 September 2024 and 10 October 2024 (respectively). Additions and amendments from these two processes have been incorporated into an updated Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan and it became operative on 12 December 2024.

The common seal of Tasman District Council was affixed in the presence of:

Tim King

Mayor

Leonie Rae

Chief Executive

The common seal of Nelson City Council was affixed in the presence of:

Hon Dr Nick Smith

Mayor

Rohan O'Neill-Stevens

Deputy Mayor

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 28 March 2019 and 21 March 2019 (respectively) and it became operative on 1 July 2019.

The common seal of Tasman District Council was affixed in the presence of:

Richard Kempthorne

Mayor

Janine Dowding

Chief Executive

The common seal of Nelson City Council was affixed in the presence of:

Rachel Reese

Mayor

Paul Matheson

Deputy Mayor

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PLAN ESTABLISHMENT

INTRODUCTION

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 coordinated 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).

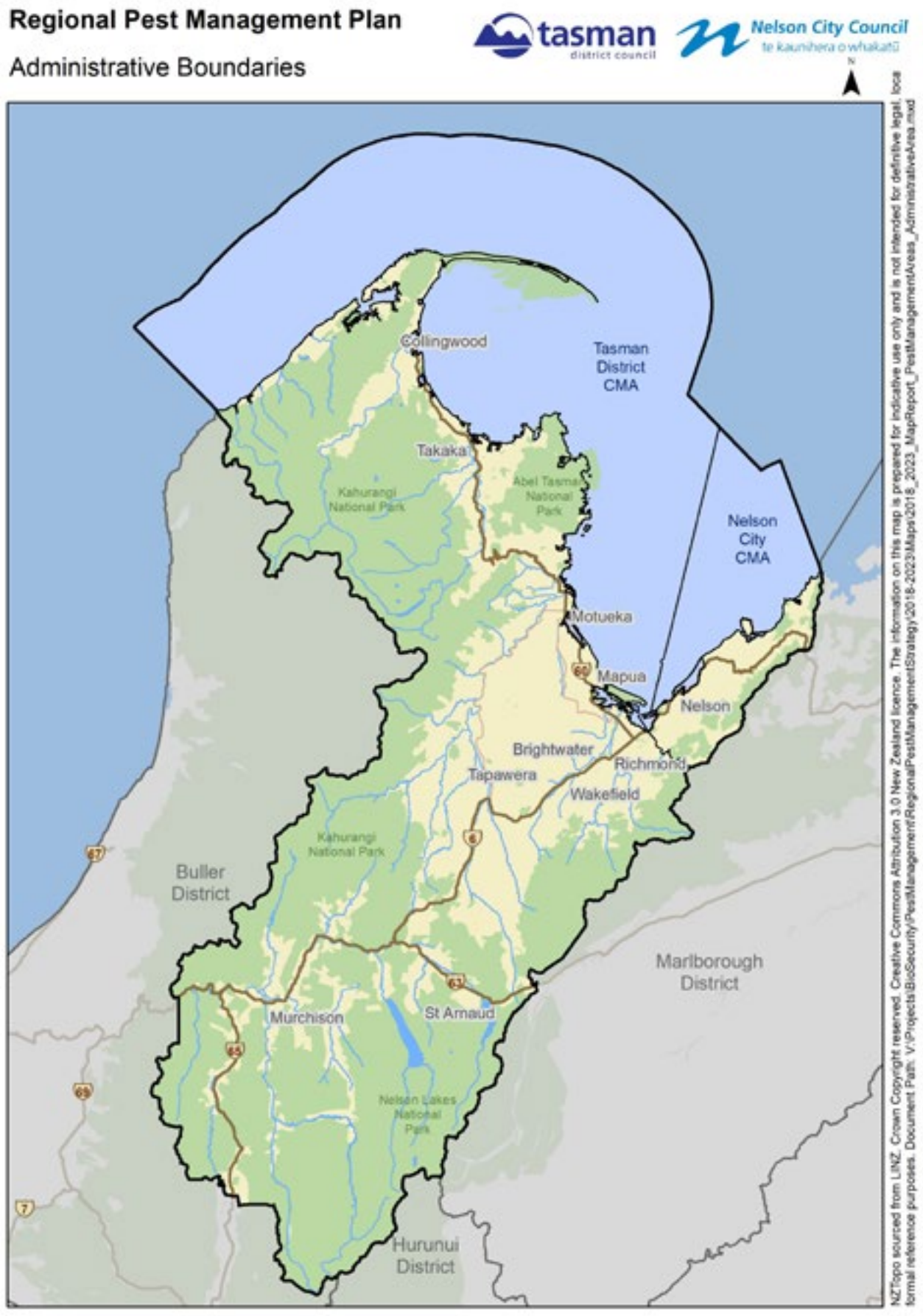
COVERAGE

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.

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 1 July 2019 to 30 April 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.

Figure 1: Administrative Boundaries of the Tasman-Nelson Regions



BACKGROUND

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.

BIOSECURITY FRAMEWORK FOR THE COUNCILS

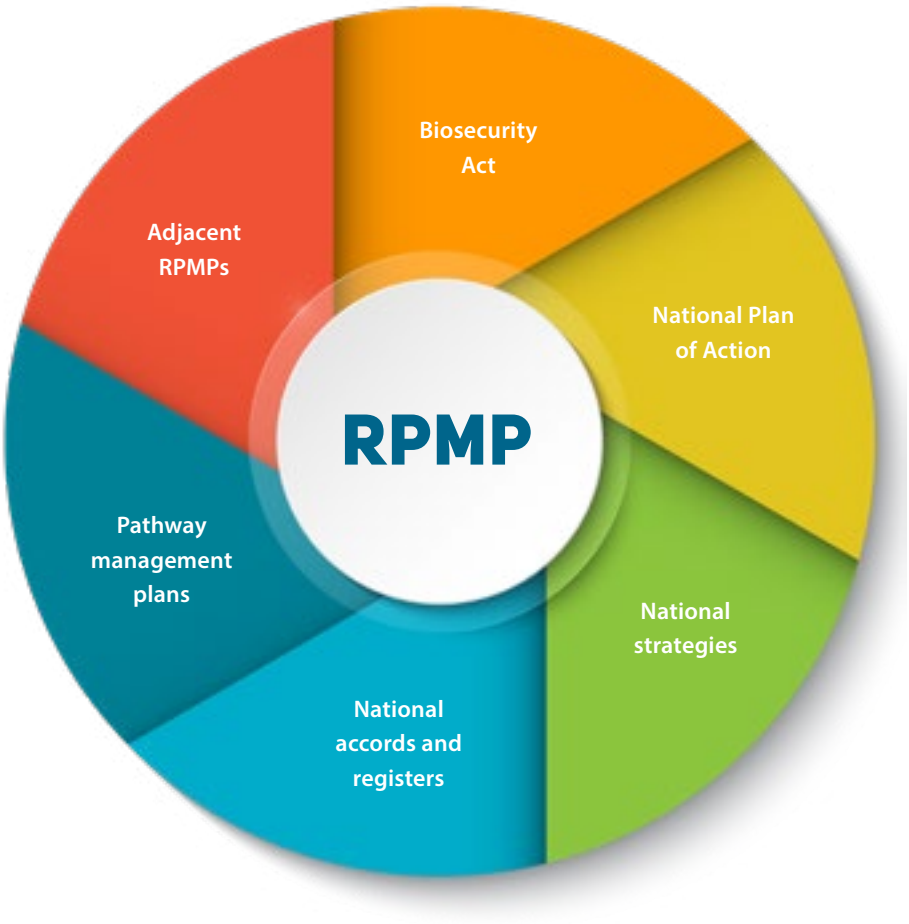
Regional pest management sits within a biosecurity framework for the Tasman-Nelson region and is underpinned by a number of supporting actions, plans and strategies. These either provide inputs into regional pest management or result from the activities carried out. Land occupiers and the wider community,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

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 2: Strategic Relationships for Regional Pest Management

Figure 3: External Biosecurity Instruments



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.

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. 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.

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 values, and for each subject:

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

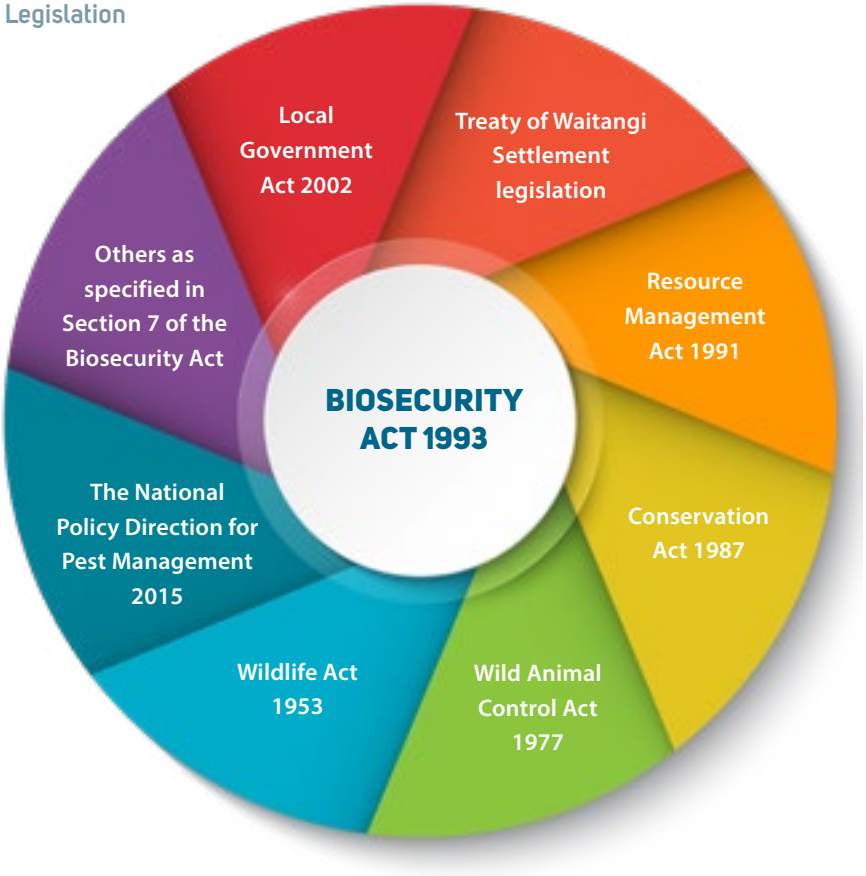
Part 2: Functions, powers and duties in a leadership role

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:

a. facilitating the development and implementation of the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan;

Figure 4: Biosecurity Legislation



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.

b. promoting alignment between organisations with pest management responsibilities within the region;

c. co-ordinating pest management programmes with adjoining regions;

d. promoting public support for pest management;

e. enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of pest management programmes;

f. working with occupiers to identify and control pests on their land;

g. providing information on identification and control of pests.

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

a. powers to establish (e.g. appoint a Management Agency for a plan; implement a small-scale management programme);

b. powers to research and prepare (e.g. gather information; keep records; prepare a proposal to activate the RPMP);

c. 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.

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)(iiia)), 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.

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.

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—

i. a pest; or

ii. 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."

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.

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) 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.

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 kaitiakitanga 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):

- Ngāti Rārua Iwi Trust and Ngāti Rārua Settlement Trust
- Te Ātiawa Manawhenua Ki Te Tau Ihu Trust and Te Ātiawa o Te Waka-a-Māui Trust
- Ngāti Tama ki Te Waipounamu Trust
- Ngāti Kōata Trust and Te Pātaka a Ngāti Koata Trust
- Ngāti Kuia Trust
- Ngāti Apa ki te Rā Tō Trust
- Te Rūnanga 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.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS

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 Part 3 of this Plan, including, that other agencies' employees may be authorised under the Biosecurity 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.

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.

AFFECTED PARTIES

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.

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 to Part 3 of this Plan). The Councils will continue to work closely with Crown agencies to deliver the objectives of this Plan.

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.

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 2
PEST MANAGEMENT

ORGANISM DECLARATIONS

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 the following section – Pest Management Framework.

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.

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

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	UNWANTED ORGANISM (YES/NO)	PROGRAMME	GNR (YES /NO)	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTROL
African feather grass	*Pennisetum macrourum*	Yes	Eradication		TDC
Banana passion vine	*Passiflora tripartita var. mollissima, P. tarminiana*	Yes	Sustained Control – Golden Bay and Upper Riuwaka/ Riwaka (different rules apply between areas)		Occupier
Bathurst bur	*Xanthium spinosum*	No	Eradication		TDC
Blackberry	*Rubus fruticosus agg.*	No	Sustained Control		Occupier
Black spot	*Venturia inaequalis*	No	Sustained Control		Occupier
Blue passion flower	*Passiflora caerulea*	Yes	Eradication		Occupier and TDC/NCC
Bomarea	*Bomarea multiflora*	Yes	Progressive Containment		Occupier
Boneseed	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*	Yes	Eradication – outside Nelson's Port Hills		TDC
Boneseed	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*	Yes	Sustained Control – Nelson Port Hills only		Occupier
Boxthorn	*Lycium ferocissimum*	No	Eradication		TDC
Broom	*Cytisus scoparius*	No	Sustained Control – Howard – St Arnaud		Occupier
Broom	*Cytisus scoparius*	No	Sustained Control – outside Howard – St Arnaud	Yes	Crown and private occupiers
Brushtail possum	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	No	Site-led – Waimea Estuary		TDC/groups and Occupier
Cape tulip	*Moraea flaccida*	Yes	Exclusion		MPI
Cathedral bells	*Cobaea scandens*	Yes	Eradication		TDC
Chilean needle grass	*Nassella neesiana*	Yes	Exclusion		TDC
Chinese pennisetum	*Cenchrus purpurascens (was Pennisetum alopecuriodes)*	Yes	Progressive Containment		Occupier
Chocolate vine	*Akebia quinata*	Yes	Sustained Control		Occupier
Climbing asparagus	*Asparagus scandens*	Yes	Sustained Control – Eastern Golden Bay		Occupier

Table 1: Organisms Classified as Pests (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	UNWANTED ORGANISM (YES/NO)	PROGRAMME	GNR (YES /NO)	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTROL
Climbing spindleberry	*Celastrus orbiculatus*	Yes	Eradication		TDC
Codling moth	*Cydia pomonella*	No	Sustained Control		Occupier
Cotoneaster spp.	*Cotoneaster glaucophyllus and others*	No	Site-led – Abel Tasman NP		Occupier
Darwin's barberry	*Berberis darwinii*	Yes	Site-led – St Arnaud village		Occupier
Douglas fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	No	Site-led – wildings only, in Abel Tasman NP *(Refer also to 'Wilding Conifers')*		Occupier
Egeria	*Egeria densa*	Yes	Eradication		TDC
Entire marshwort	*Nymphoides geminata*	Yes	Eradication		TDC
European canker	*Neonectria ditissima*	No	Sustained Control		Occupier
European holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	No	Site-led – Abel Tasman NP and St Arnaud village		Occupier
Feral / stray cats	*Felis catus*	No	Site-led – Waimea Estuary, Abel Tasman NP, St Arnaud and various mapped places in Nelson City		TDC in Tasman and NCC in Nelson; and community groups
Feral rabbits	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	No	Eradication – Golden Bay		Occupier
Ferrets	*Mustela putorius furo*	Yes	Site-led – Waimea Estuary		TDC/groups
Fireblight	*Erwinia amylovora*	No	Sustained Control		Occupier
Gambusia	*Gambusia affinis*	Yes	Eradication		DOC
Giant buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*	No	Sustained Control		Occupier
Gorse	*Ulex europaeus*	No	Sustained Control – Howard – St Arnaud		Occupier
Gorse	*Ulex europaeus*	No	Sustained Control – outside Howard – St Arnaud	Yes	Crown and private occupiers
Greater bindweed	*Calystegia sylvatica*	No	Site-led – St Arnaud village		Occupier

Table 1: Organisms Classified as Pests (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	UNWANTED ORGANISM (YES/NO)	PROGRAMME	GNR (YES /NO)	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTROL
Gunnera	*Gunnera tinctoria, G manicata*	Yes	Sustained Control		Occupier
Himalayan balsam	*Impatiens glandulifera*	No	Eradication		TDC
Hornwort	*Ceratophyllum demersum*	Yes	Exclusion		TDC
Indian myna	*Acridotheres tristis*	No	Exclusion		TDC
Indian ring-necked parakeet (wild/feral)	*Psittacula krameri manillensis*	Yes	Eradication		TDC
Johnson grass	*Sorghum halepense*	Yes	Exclusion		MPI
Knotweeds (Asiatic, giant and hybrids)	*Fallopia japonica, F. sachalinensis*	Yes	Eradication		Occupiers (TDC assist)
Koi carp (or European carp)	*Cyprinus rubrofuscus*	Yes	Exclusion		DOC
Kūmarahou (gumdigger's soap)	Pomaderris kumeraho	No	Site-led – Abel Tasman NP		Occupier
Lagarosiphon	*Lagarosiphon major*	Yes	Sustained Control		Occupier
Madeira vine	*Anredera cordifolia*	Yes	Eradication		TDC
Magpies	*Gymnorhina species*	No	Eradication – Golden Bay		TDC
Moth plant	*Araujia hortorum*	No	Eradication		TDC/NCC
Nassella tussock	*Nassella trichotoma*	Yes	Progressive Containment		Occupier
Nodding thistle	*Carduus nutans*	No	Sustained Control		Occupier
Old man's beard	*Clematis vitalba*	Yes	Sustained Control – Golden Bay – Upper Riuwaka/Riwaka, Upper Buller		Occupier
Pampas	*Common pampas (Cortaderia selloana) and purple pampas (C. jubata)*	No	Sustained Control – two Golden Bay sites		Occupier
Perch	*Perca fluviatilis*	No	Eradication		DOC

Table 1: Organisms Classified as Pests (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	UNWANTED ORGANISM (YES/NO)	PROGRAMME	GNR (YES /NO)	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTROL
Pest conifers – individual species			Progressive Containment	Yes	Occupier
• Contorta pine	• *Pinus contorta*	Yes	*(Refer also to 'wilding conifers')*		
• Scotts pine	• *Pinus sylvestris*	No			
• Mountain pine	• *Pinus mugo (& P. uncinata)*	No			
• Bishop pine	• *Pinus muricata*	No			
• Maritime pine	• *Pinus pinaster*	No			
• Mexican weeping pine	• *Pinus patula*	No			
• Ponderosa pine	• *Pinus ponderosa*	No			
• Corsican pine	• *Pinus nigra*	No			
• European larch	• *Larix decidua and cultivars*	No			
• Western white pine	• *Pinus monticola*	No			
Phragmites	*Phragmites australis*	Yes	Exclusion		MPI
Powdery mildew	*Podosphaera leucotricha*	No	Sustained Control		Occupier
Purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*	Yes	Progressive Containment		Occupier
Queensland poplar	*Homalanthus populifolius*	Yes	Sustained Control		Occupier
Ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris (previously Senecio jacobaea)*	No	Sustained Control		Occupier
Rat species	*Rattus rattus; Rattus norvegicus*	No	Site-led – Waimea Estuary		TDC/groups
Red-eared slider turtles (wild/feral)	*Trachemys scripta elegans*	No	Eradication		TDC
Reed sweet grass	*Glyceria maxima*	No	Progressive Containment		Occupier
Rooks	*Corvus frugilegus*	Yes	Exclusion		TDC
Rosemary grevillea	*Grevillea rosmarinifolia*	No	Site-led – Abel Tasman NP		Occupier
Rowan	*Sorbus acuparia*	No	Site-led – St Arnaud village		Occupier
Rudd	*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*	No	Eradication		DOC
Russell lupin	*Lupinus polyphyllus*	No	Site-led – St Arnaud village		Occupier

Table 1: Organisms Classified as Pests (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	UNWANTED ORGANISM (YES/NO)	PROGRAMME	GNR (YES /NO)	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTROL
Sabella	*Sabella spallanzanii*	Yes	Eradication		TDC
Saffron thistle	*Carthamus creticus*	No	Eradication		TDC
Senegal tea	*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*	Yes	Exclusion		TDC
Spartina	*Spartina spp.*	No	Eradication		DOC
Stoats	*Mustela ermine*	Yes	Site-led – Waimea Estuary		TDC/groups
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	No	Site-led – St Arnaud village and Abel Tasman NP		Occupier
Taiwan cherry and cultivars	*Prunus campanulata*	No	Eradication		TDC/NCC
Tench	*Tinca tinca*	No	Eradication		DOC
Variegated thistle	*Silybum marianum*	No	Progressive Containment		Occupier
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	Yes	Exclusion		TDC
Vietnamese parsley	*Oenanthe javanica*	No	Sustained Control		Occupier
Wallabies (dama and Bennett's)	*Macropus eugenii, M. rufogriseus*	Yes	Exclusion		TDC
Water celery	*Heloscidium nodiflorum*	No	Sustained Control		Occupier
Water hyacinth	*Pontederia crassipes*	Yes	Exclusion		MPI
Weasels	*Mustela nivalis vulgaris*	Yes	Site-led – Waimea Estuary		TDC/groups
White-edged nightshade	*Solanum marginatum*	Yes	Progressive Containment		Occupier
Wild ginger	*Hedychium gardnerianum, H. flavescens*	Yes	Sustained Control – Golden Bay – Kaiteriteri – Upper Riuwaka/Riwaka		Occupier
Wild kiwifruit (including unmanaged or abandoned)	*Actinidia spp.*	No	Eradication		Occupier

Table 1: Organisms Classified as Pests (continued)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	UNWANTED ORGANISM (YES/NO)	PROGRAMME	GNR (YES /NO)	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTROL
Wilding conifers (naturally occurring, not planted, wildings of the species): • Douglas fir • Radiata pine *(Refer also to 'pest conifers')*	• *Pseudotsuga menziesii* • *Pinus radiata*	No	Progressive Containment – various locations (Douglas fir is also the subject of a Site-led Programme within the existing Abel Tasman National Park Site-led Programme)*	Yes	Occupier, or occupier of the land where seed spread is originating from
Woolly nightshade	*Solanum mauritianum*	Yes	Sustained Control – Golden Bay		Occupier
Yellow bristle grass	*Setaria pumila*	No	Sustained Control – Golden Bay and Upper Buller		Occupier
Yellow flag iris	*Iris pseudacorus*	Yes	Sustained Control		Occupier
Yellow jasmine	*Jasminum humile*	Yes	Sustained Control		Occupier

Note:

For each listed species, the programme type and rules apply across both the Tasman and Nelson regions, unless stated otherwise.

* The inclusion of Douglas fir in the ATNP Site-led Programme was confirmed in 2018/19 in the original RPMP. Pests and wilding conifers were added through the Partial Review carried out during 2023/24.

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 like *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 like *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.

NIPR information, and other unwanted organisms information, can be found on the MPI website.

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.

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

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 coordinated 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.

PEST MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

OBJECTIVES

Objectives have been set 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).

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 density 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 density 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 density 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.

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.

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 Part 3 of this 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).

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTIONS

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 *Moraea flaccida* 	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** **MPI** **The MPI Hotline to report biosecurity incursions is 0800 809966.**
Chilean needle grass *Nassella neesiana* 	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 *Ceratophyllum demersum* 	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**

Table 2: Exclusion Pests for the Tasman-Nelson Region (continued)

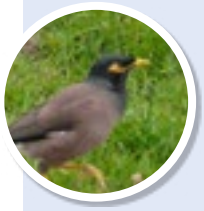
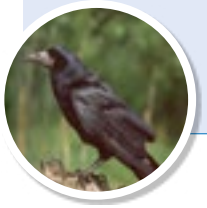
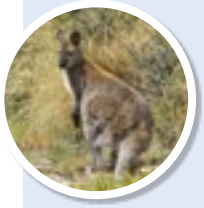
SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS AND LEAD ORGANISATION FOR CONTROL
Indian myna *Acridotheres tristis* 	An aggressive bird that feeds on insects, fruit and berries and can cause considerable economic loss. They are strongly territorial when nesting and are reputed to destroy the eggs and nestlings of other birds in their feeding area.	**Production pest** **Environmental pest** **TDC**
Johnson grass *Sorghum halepense* 	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 (or European carp) *Cyprinus rubrofuscus* 	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 *Phragmites australis* 	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 *Corvus frugilegus* 	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**

Table 2: Exclusion Pests for the Tasman-Nelson Region (continued)

SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS AND LEAD ORGANISATION FOR CONTROL
Senegal tea *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides* 	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**
Velvetleaf *Abutilon theophrasti* 	It is an annual broadleaf weed that can group 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) *Macropus rufogriseus, Macropus eugenii* 	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** **TDC**
Water hyacinth *Pontederia crassipes* 	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**

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.

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 behalf. 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.

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. 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.

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

SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERADICATION
African feather grass *Cenchrus macrourus (also called Pennisetum macrourum)* 	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 *Xanthium spinosum* 	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**
Blue passion flower *Passiflora caerulea* 	A vigorous evergreen climbing vine with hanging white-purple flowers. It can be distinguished from all other passionfruit by at least some of the leaves having five lobes. This species inhabits light gaps and forest edges, scrub, roadside margins, wastelands, hedges, and domestic gardens. It will readily spread into natural areas, smothering native plants and preventing establishment of native plant seedlings. It is spread by birds and possums.	**Environmental pest** **Occupiers (TDC/NCC assistance on annual basis)**
Boxthorn *Lycium ferocissimum* 	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 *Cobaea scandens* 	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**

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

SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERADICATION
Climbing spindleberry *Celastrus orbiculatus* 	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 *Egeria densa* 	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 *Nymphoides geminata* 	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 *Gambusia affinis* 	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 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 *Impatiens glandulifera* 	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 and space. It seeds heavily, allowing it to spread down waterways.	**Environmental pest** **TDC**

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

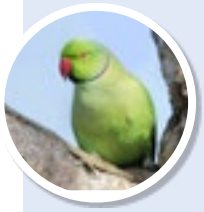
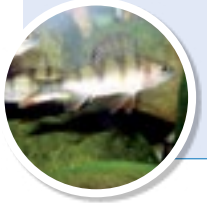
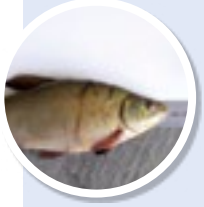
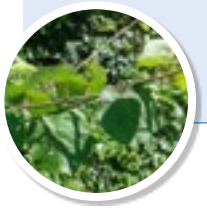
SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERADICATION
Indian ring-necked parakeet (feral) *Psittacula krameri manillensis* 	An introduced pet that has escaped and could threaten native birds and bats by competing for food, taking nesting places and introducing diseases. They are well-known agricultural pests of some cereal and fruit crops.	**Production pest** **Environmental pest** **Unwanted organism** **TDC**
Knotweeds (Asiatic, Giant and hybrids) *Fallopia japonica, F. sachalinensis* 	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)**
Madeira vine *Anredera cordifolia* 	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**
Moth plant *Araujia hortorum* 	A vigorous evergreen climbing vine with clusters of bell-shaped white flowers followed by a leathery pear-shaped pod that is readily mistaken for a choko fruit. Has a toxic milky sap that can cause skin irritation and dermatitis. This species inhabits light gaps and forest edges, scrub, roadside margins, wastelands, hedges, and domestic gardens. It will readily spread into natural areas, smothering native plants and preventing establishment of native plant seedlings.	**Environmental pest** **TDC/NCC**
Perch *Perca fluviatilis* 	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**

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

SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERADICATION
Red-eared slider turtles (feral) *Trachemys scripta elegans* 	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 *Scardinius erythrophthalmus* 	Rudd are stocky, deep-bodied, olive-backed fish, growing up to 25 cm long and weighing up to 500g. 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) *Sabella spallanzanii* 	Sabella (also known as 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** **Occupiers and TDC/NCC/MPI**
Saffron thistle *Carthamus creticus* 	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**

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

SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERADICATION
Spartina *Spartina anglica* *S. alterniflora* 	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 *Prunus campanulata* 	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 are working together to eradicate it.	**Environmental pest** **TDC/NCC**
Tench *Tinca tinca* 	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 against them by the Department of Conservation in recent times.	**Environmental pest** **DOC**
Wild kiwifruit (including unmanaged or abandoned) *Actinidia spp.* 	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**

SPECIFIC RULE FOR 14 ERADICATION PESTS IN THE TASMAN-NELSON REGION, EXCLUDING BLUE PASSION FLOWER, 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 14 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

SPECIFIC RULE FOR BLUE PASSION FLOWER IN THE TASMAN-NELSON REGION

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

a. Report sightings of blue passion flower on their land to either the Tasman District Council or the Nelson City Council within five working days of their sighting.

b. Destroy any blue passion flower on their property, on an annual basis, on the direction of an Authorised Person.

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 blue passion flower from the region. Blue passion flower 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/NCC may assist occupiers, as determined through the RPMP Operational Plan.

SPECIFIC RULE FOR SABELLA IN THE TASMAN-NELSON REGION

Over the duration of this Plan:

a. The owner or person in charge of any craft entering the Tasman-Nelson region must ensure that the fouling on the hull and niche areas of the craft does not exceed level 2 on the Cawthron level of fouling (LoF) scale, unless:

   i. The craft is entering Tasman-Nelson for the purpose of hauling out. The haul out must be undertaken within 24 hours of arriving. Proof via receipt from a haul out facility must be provided to an Authorised Person if requested, or

   ii. The craft is entering Tasman-Nelson for an emergency relating to the safety of the craft and/or the health and safety of any person on the craft, or

   iii. The craft is required to enter Tasman-Nelson in response to a declaration of a state of emergency, as determined by the Ministry of Civil Defence & Emergency Management.

   Notes:

   Rule a. does not apply to craft that have entered New Zealand waters in compliance with the Craft Risk Management Standard (CRMS) for Biofouling in the period two months prior to either directly or subsequently entering Tasman-Nelson waters.

   Rule a. is also not intended to apply to craft that are usually moored in the Tasman-Nelson region and leave the region for no more than three calendar days before returning.

   Level 2 macrofouling (e.g. having goose barnacles) is defined by the Cawthron Institute as: macrofouling is present in small patches, or a few isolated individuals or small colonies, and covers between 1 – 5% of the visible surface.

b. The occupier or person in charge of any place (e.g. craft or structure) shall destroy Sabella that has been found on that place, on written direction from an Authorised Person, unless there is an approved agreement in place between the Management Agency and occupier as an alternative way to achieve this requirement.

c. In undertaking steps to destroy Sabella (under rule b.), the place shall first be slipped or contained within an encapsulation system and treated with biocide. If that is not practicable, Sabella may be removed in the water by divers who are appropriately trained and all Sabella must be contained and returned to the surface for disposal to a suitably authorised facility.

   Note:

   Craft that have been hand cleared of sabella by divers under rule c. (i.e. where treated in-situ within TDC's jurisdiction) are permitted to stay at the site of treatment for a maximum of one month following treatment. After this period, craft are required to be slipped and fully cleaned, to the satisfaction of an Authorised Person. There is a boat haul out facility in Port Nelson.

d. Any person who suspects they have observed Sabella in Tasman-Nelson shall notify the Management Agency within 24 hours of making the observation, detailing the location and situation of the suspected pest.

   Note:

   Rule d. applies as Sabella is also a notifiable organism through the Biosecurity (Notifiable Organisms) Order 2016. The suspected presence of sabella must also be reported to the Ministry for Primary Industries in accordance with Section 46 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.

A breach of any part of these rules is an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act.

Explanation of the Rules

The purpose of these rules is to facilitate the eradication of Sabella from the region. Sabella has a limited distribution in the Tasman-Nelson region and these rules are intended to ensure prompt removal of infestations when discovered (through either council or occupier control), 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 (places) who may also have control obligations placed upon them. A key consideration on what action is required will be the extent of biofouling on the place in question – hence the application of rule a.

The extent of TDC/NCC's service delivery funding obligations will be detailed in annual RPMP Operational Plans.

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

SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR ERADICATION
Boneseed (outside Port Hills) *Chrysanthemoides monilifera* 	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) *Oryctolagus cuniculus* 	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 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.	**Production pest** **Environmental pest** **Occupier**
Magpies (Golden Bay only) *Gymnorhina 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 highly 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. 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**

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, 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.

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.

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.

PROGRESSIVE CONTAINMENT PESTS 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.

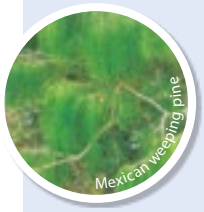
d. Tasman-Nelson pest and wilding conifer management programme: Both councils have a leadership role in facilitating collaborative on-the-ground management of pest and wilding conifers. Major components of this approach will include providing support as a partner (e.g. this may include co-funding, technical support, assistance with developing long-term control plans, ensuring occupiers have access to the tools and equipment required and using its regulatory powers) and actively supporting a variety of community-led initiatives. The outcomes of the programme will be heavily reliant on the sustained implementation of current and future operations through equitable regional and national funding. While some local/regional funding for control operations is likely to continue, the programme is increasingly dependent on the National Wilding Conifer Control Programme (NWCCP). This is a collaborative nation-wide control approach and funding model for wilding conifer management. Significant joint Crown funding for control work, from the Ministry for Primary Industries, Department of Conservation and Land Information New Zealand, came into effect in 2016 but the programme requires ongoing Crown funding and occupier support to continue (including on Crown occupied land). Work to control pest and wilding conifers may also occur outside current operational areas should it be prioritised and resourced through agreements between the various parties involved.

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

SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Bomarea (Richmond containment area) *Bomarea multiflora* 	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 forests 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) *Cenchrus purpurascens* (was *Pennisetum alopecuriodes*) 	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) *Nassella trichotoma* 	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**

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

SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Pest conifers	Pest conifers cause significant impacts on native ecosystems in the Tasman-Nelson region, such as invading iconic tussock grasslands, alpine herblands and (in particular) the ultramafic areas of Dun Mountain and the Red Hills. National analysis of trends indicates that wilding conifers can outcompete native species in regenerating scrub for space, water and nutrients, adversely affect recreational and visual/landscape values, alter soil and soil fauna, reduce pastoral farming availability, reduce water availability (for irrigation and hydro power generation) and may help create or contribute to wildfire risks. All these impacts are also likely to adversely affect tangata whenua values across Te Tau Ihu. Some adverse effects may be exacerbated by the potential impacts of climate change (e.g. more frequent or intense drought/ dry conditions which could make some catchments more prone to flow sensitivity). Having increasing infestations of wilding conifers may lead to increased uptake of available water in vulnerable catchments.	**Environmental pest** **Production pest**



Subjects covered and definitions

There are 12 conifer species declared pest conifers in the RPMP, as listed below. Ten individual species are designated pests in any regional situation while the wilding conifer sub-class of subjects covers two species and their pest designations apply only when they occur in wilding states.

Individual subjects

- Bishop pine (*Pinus muricata*)
- Maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*)
- Contorta pine (*Pinus contorta*)
- Mexican weeping pine (*Pinus patula*)
- Corsican pine (*Pinus nigra*)
- Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*)
- Mountain pine (*Pinus mugo*) including sub-species and botanical variants
- Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)
- European larch (*Larix decidua*) and botanical variants
- Western white pine (*Pinus monticola*)

Definition

'Pest conifers' – refers to organisms included in the Progressive Containment Programme in the RPMP that are declared pests and for which there are legal implications for occupiers[1].

Class of subjects

Wilding conifers

Definition

'Wilding conifers' – means any introduced conifer tree, including (but not limited to) any of the species listed in the above table, established by self-seeded 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 it is a part of. For the purposes of this definition, a forest plantation is an area of 1 hectare or more of predominantly planted conifer trees.

Species for the purposes of the wilding conifers class description include (but are not limited to):

- Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)
- Radiata pine (Pinus radiata)

Two conifer species listed above (Radiata pine and Douglas fir) are commercially grown in the region. The RPMP is not concerned with preventing production or permanent forestry operating within an occupier's private property. However, plantations of these species may result in self-seeded and unintentional spread, hence self-seeded trees of these two species, outside of existing forest plantations, are deemed to be 'wilding conifers'[2].

1. The single term 'pest conifer' is predominantly used (rather than pest/wilding conifer) when referring to any of the named subjects in the table, but still enables use of the sub-category term 'wilding conifers' when this is relevant or is all that is intended to be captured by a rule.

2. Douglas fir seed spreads long distances and creates a greater seed spread risk than *P. radiata*.

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

SPECIES	DESCRIPTION
Pest conifers (continued)      	This Plan also refers to pest agent conifers. 'Pest agent' has the same meaning as in the Biosecurity Act 1993: in relation to any pest, means any organism capable of helping the pest replicate, spread or survive. ***Definition*** *'Pest agent conifer' – means any introduced conifer (that is not otherwise specified as a pest within the RPMP) that is capable of helping the spread of wilding conifers and is not located within a forest plantation (e.g. a shelter belt of Douglas fir under 1 ha. in an area that is clearly exacerbating seed spread issues for a neighbouring property).* **Rationale for inclusion** Pest conifers impact on numerous regional values. Contorta pine is the most invasive of this group and is deemed an Unwanted Organism nationally. Some species have commercial worth where they have been planted prior and progressively harvested. However, most have little or no economic worth, in contrast to the significant environmental cost of their spread. Pest (and sub-class wilding) conifers are included for the first time in the RPMP to help manage their spread more effectively[3]. A key objective is operationally focused – to maintain the gains of prior and current control efforts in four designated operational areas: • Mt Richmond Wilding Conifer Management Unit[4]; • Tākaka Hill – Tākaka Hill Biodiversity Group Trust; • Abel Tasman National Park (ATNP) – Project Janszoon; and • Golden Bay (including the ATNP Halo) – Project De-Vine Environmental Trust. The general approach (including regulation) aligns with Marlborough District Council and Environment Canterbury pest conifer policies and is practical and adaptable while advocating for negotiated agreements between parties as an alternative to enforcing rules (where the result may achieve the same or similar outcomes as rules). Equally, there are two strategic objectives to support their inclusion: • Firstly, to help stop further spread and protect land in Tasman-Nelson that has not been impacted by pest conifers to date (or to control infestations that are just becoming noticeable). History has shown that an important contributor to pest conifer spread problems is a lack of early action, and that the cost of control increases significantly the longer spread is left uncontrolled. • Secondly, the inclusion of wilding radiata pine and wilding Douglas fir is intended to address the negative effects of wild dispersal of these species from planted situations such as plantation forests, hedgerows, and specimen trees. The intention is to enhance the existing obligation on the forestry industry to manage seed dispersal effects as part of that sectors' social licence to operate in Tasman-Nelson. The development of appropriate rules to support these objectives is important – (1) to help prevent new areas of pest conifers becoming established due to a lack of proactive action; and (2) land occupiers neighbouring onto forest plantations should not be liable for, or have to undertake pest control on their land through the spread of self-seeded conifers from forest plantations. One pest conifer programme will be implemented, which includes two sub-programmes – one that applies to the entire Tasman-Nelson region and another covering the four specific operational areas.

3. Their inclusion now also provides a lead in for a full review in 2028/29 when the whole operative RPMP requires reviewing.

4. The Mt Richmond MU (through prior administrations) has a long history of locally funded wilding conifer control operations occurring. Operations in the MU now involve a consortium of national, regional and local stakeholders (including MDC) and are funded locally/regionally as well as through the National Programme. At least $5 million has been spent on control to date.

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

SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Purple loosestrife (Pōhara and Richmond containment areas) *Lythrum salicaria* 	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) *Glyceria maxima* 	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) *Silybum marianum* 	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 as its seed are viable for more than 20 years.	**Production pest**
White-edged nightshade (Nelson – Brook, Dodson Valley containment areas) *Solanum marginatum* 	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**

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 within 30 working 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.

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 within 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.

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 6) 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 6, 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.

SPECIFIC RULES FOR PEST CONIFERS APPLICABLE ACROSS THE WHOLE REGION

There are three rules:

- A 'clear land rule' – that focuses on the eradication of pest conifer seedlings before they can proliferate and spread.
- A 'planted forest (wilding conifer spread) rule' – to manage self-seeded spread from forest plantations onto neighbouring land.
- A 'pest agent conifer rule' – to manage potential seed sources that may impact neighbouring properties and halt the spread of wilding conifers in general.

Over the duration of this Plan, within the Tasman-Nelson region, and prior to cone bearing:

a. Occupiers must destroy all pest conifers present on land they occupy, unless the land they occupy falls within a named pest conifer operational area (as shown in Maps 7.1; 7.2; 7.3 and inset maps 7.3.1 and 7.3.2), urban areas or areas of high intensity land use (as determined by an Authorised Person), unless there is a negotiated agreement in place between the Management Agency and occupier as an alternative way to achieve this requirement.

b. From 1 July 2024, occupiers of forest plantations (greater than 1 hectare), outside of named pest conifer operational areas, are liable for the costs of removal of any new wilding conifers present (i.e. subsequently occurring) on adjoining land (where that land is clear of any infestation of wilding conifers as of 30th June 2024). This requirement is limited to adjoining land within 200 m of the forest plantation property's boundary and the adjoining occupier must be taking reasonable steps to control wilding conifers elsewhere on the property. This obligation will be on written direction from an Authorised Person, following a complaint from an adjoining affected neighbour, and where there is evidence that wilding spread has occurred from the planted forest to an adjoining property. A negotiated agreement between the Management Agency and the two occupier parties is an alternative way to achieve this agreement.

   » *Reasonable steps: means an occupier is proactively managing wilding conifers and using approaches, methods and tools advocated in the National Programme's Best Practice Guidelines for managing wilding conifers.*

   » *Evidence of spread may include (but is not limited to):*

      - *That the wilding conifers are the same species as those in the forest plantation.*
      - *That the source forest plantation trees were of cone-bearing age on 1 July 2024.*

c. Occupiers must destroy any pest agent conifer on their land, on direction of an Authorised Person, where an adjoining occupier is taking reasonable steps to control wilding conifers on their land and that evidence of wilding spread is clearly attributable to the pest agent conifer(s), unless there is a negotiated agreement in place between the Management Agency and occupier as an alternative way to achieve this requirement.

Explanation of the Rules

- Rule (a) places a general obligation on relevant occupiers to remove any pest conifer to prevent new infestations occurring. The principal objective is to provide the Management Agency with powers allowing it to focus on land which is ostensibly clear of wilding conifers to remain clear. Although the majority of wilding conifer spread is predictable, a characteristic of spread (particularly in highly susceptible areas) is also the occurrence of random, irregular, long distance spread into areas previously unaffected. This rule provides an early intervention trigger for vulnerable or susceptible areas. Exemptions may be sought under s. 78(2) of the Act (e.g. for protected 'specimen' conifer trees named in District Plans made under the Resource Management Act).
- Rule (b) aims to ensure that forestry occupiers (of both plantation and permanent forests) are liable for (to pay and/or control) any new wilding spread of conifer seedlings from their forests onto immediately neighbouring land, from 1 July 2024 onwards, with the proviso that the land adjoining the planted forest was free of wilding conifers at this date. It is unreasonable for affected occupiers adjoining planted forests to have to clear wildings and/or pay for this control work (i.e. the 'exacerbator pays' principle). Implementation of this rule is based on the opinion of an appropriate council officer and must be backed with proof of spread occurring. The rule only applies where the adjoining occupier (making the complaint) is making reasonable attempts to keep their land clear of wilding conifers.

  A four-step process is followed to enact the rule:

  » Step 1: Complaint received by council.

  » Step 2: Complaint investigated by an appropriate Authorised Person (with powers of entry) to validate complaint.

  » Step 3: Meeting held between the parties to engage with them and to reach a negotiated agreement.

  » Step 4: If no agreement can be reached, RPMP enforcement provisions may be enacted.

A negotiated agreement between the forest occupier and adjoining occupier (and validated by the Management Agency) will be a binding way to meet this rule requirement, e.g. that the agreement documents which party will undertake and/or fund the required control, over what time period and what the access agreements are to carry out control work.

- Rule (c) is a 'pest agent conifer rule' which aims to prevent wilding conifer establishment across property boundaries principally through the control of conifer woodlots and shelterbelts (under 1 hectare in size) or individual trees that are determined, in the opinion of an Authorised Person, to be genuine sources of seed spread. The same 'evidence' criteria from rule b applies. This rule is triggered by a complaint made by a neighbour to the Management Agency, and that person must be taking reasonable steps to control pest/wilding conifers on their property. 'Reasonable steps' definition from rule b also applies.

A breach of any of the above rules is an offence under Section 154(N)19 of the Act.

SPECIFIC RULES FOR PEST CONIFERS APPLICABLE ACROSS PARTS OF THE REGION, FOR:

- MT RICHMOND WILDING CONIFER MANAGEMENT UNIT;
- TĀKAKA HILL COMMUNITY PROJECT;
- ABEL TASMAN NATIONAL PARK (ATNP) – PROJECT JANSZOON; AND
- GOLDEN BAY (INCLUDING ATNP HALO) – PROJECT DE-VINE

An assumption is made that current priority control areas and programmes (included in the National Wilding Conifer Control Programme) will continue to be funded until the 'back of each problem' is broken (i.e. no coning trees remain on target properties) and responsibility for ongoing control can be transitioned (i.e. transferred) back to individual land occupiers to manage into the future. 'Transitional criteria' nationally at the time of writing were not fully agreed, however the following rules would not be implemented until an operational area had received:

- Initial control, and up to
- 2 – 3 rounds of maintenance control (with varying years, i.e. typically 3 – 5 years, between control cycles, dependant on the species)[5].

There are four pest conifer control operational areas in Tasman-Nelson (as noted above) which are the subject of this sub-programme. There are two rules:

- A 'maintain the gains rule' – to safeguard prior control and investment.
- A 'Good Neighbour Rule' (GNR) – for boundary management of pest conifers that prevents an occupier's inaction on control work impacting their neighbour.

Over the duration of this Plan, within the above operational areas under current management, in the Tasman-Nelson region (as shown in Maps 7.1; 7.2; 7.3 and inset maps 7.3.1 and 7.3.2) and prior to cone bearing:

d. Occupiers must destroy any pest conifers on their land where the property is located within one of the four named operational areas that has received prior control, or there is a negotiated agreement in place between the Management Agency and occupier as an alternative way to achieve this requirement. This rule does not imply any obligations on occupiers of planted forests of species not listed as pest conifers and does not apply until a property has received initial and maintenance control, as described above.

e. Occupiers within any of the four named operational areas must destroy any pest conifers on their land within 200 m of an adjoining property boundary, where the adjoining property has previously been cleared of pest conifers through prior control and the adjoining occupier is also taking reasonable steps to control pest conifers within 200 m of their property boundary. This is a Good Neighbour Rule (GNR) and will apply unless there is a negotiated agreement in place between the Management Agency and occupier as an alternative way to achieve this requirement.

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

5. The level of control received will be proportionate to the infestation size and density and other factors such as seed banks.

Explanation of the Rules

- Rule (d) is about 'maintaining the gains' of prior control work to ensure that the benefits of this control are not lost through inaction (or for any other reason) by any occupier. 'Prior' means any work underway from 1 January 2016 (when the national programme commenced) to the present day. 'Control' means any work funded all or in part through formalised or planned programmes (e.g. national, regional or local operations including environmental trust led initiatives, and as deemed valid by the Management Agency). This definition extends to include individual private property control programmes, on a case by case basis. 'On their land' refers to any property located within one of the mapped operational areas, provided there has been control undertaken on that property. The obligation applies anywhere on that property (hence a property wide obligation).
- Rule (e) is a 'Good Neighbour Rule' designed to protect an occupier who has been taking reasonable steps (e.g. control work using best practice) on their property and is being impacted by pest conifer infestations on a neighbouring property (e.g. through inaction or unsatisfactory/ incomplete control). The 200 m distance is based on science that notes the majority of conifer seeds fall within this space from source trees. In practicable terms this is the only way to bind the Crown to meet its RPMP obligations, however the GNR is not limited in only applying to Crown land. A GNR generally 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.

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 Pōhara locality, as shown on Map 8.1 or 8.2) must report sightings of purple loosestrife on their land to Tasman District Council within five working days of sighting and destroy all plants within 30 working days of sighting.

a. Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Borck Stream (Richmond) area and Pōhara 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 Pōhara areas.

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

b. Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Gowanbridge/Owen Junction/Murchison area, as shown on Map 9, 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.

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 10) must report sightings of variegated thistle on their land to Tasman District Council within five working days of sighting and destroy all plants within 30 working days of sighting.

a. Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Delaware Bay to Upper Moutere/Wakefield/Tapawera (Central Tasman) area, as shown on Map 10, 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.

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 11) must report sightings of white-edged nightshade on their land to Tasman District Council within five working days of sighting and destroy all plants within 30 working days of sighting.

a. Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Brook and Dodson Valley (Nelson) areas, as shown on Map 11, must destroy any white-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.

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 required 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 *Akebia quinata* 	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 *Gunnera tinctoria* *Gunnera manicata* 	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** (***Gunnera tinctoria***)
Lagarosiphon *Lagarosiphon major* 	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 *Homalanthus populifolius* 	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**

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

SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Vietnamese parsley *Oenanthe javanica* 	Vietnamese parsley is an aquatic herb cultivated as an ornamental and culinary herb species. It was first recorded as successfully establishing in the wild in 2014. It impacts on river recreational (fishing and swimming), infrastructural (drainage), and environmental (aquatic biodiversity) values by clogging small streams and waterways.	**Environmental pest** **Occupier**
Water celery *Heloscidium nodiflorum* 	Water celery is an aquatic herb that is dispersed by fragments and seed. While not cultivated as a culinary herb it can be mistaken for watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*). It is widespread in the North Island, though rare in the South Island. It can have negative impacts on river recreational (fishing and swimming), infrastructural (drainage), and environmental (aquatic biodiversity) values by clogging small streams and waterways.	**Environmental pest** **Occupier**
Yellow flag iris *Iris pseudacorus* 	Yellow flag iris 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 *Jasminum humile* 	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**

SPECIFIC RULE FOR SUSTAINED CONTROL PESTS (OTHER THAN LAGAROSIPHON, VIETNAMESE PARSLEY AND WATER CELERY))

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, Vietnamese parsley and water celery) 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.

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.

SPECIFIC RULE FOR WATER CELERY AND VIETNAMESE PARSLEY IN THE TASMAN-NELSON REGION

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

a. Destroy any water celery and Vietnamese parsley on their land, on the written direction of an Authorised Person, on an annual basis, prior to the onset of flowering.

b. Remove all fragments of water celery and Vietnamese parsley from their places (i.e. machinery, equipment and craft that have been in contact with waterway vegetation) when leaving infested waterways, and dispose of all fragments to landfill.

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 water celery and Vietnamese parsley on regional values and slow their spread to other waterways in the region. TDC/NCC may assist occupiers depending on locations and densities of infestations, as determined through the RPMP Operational Plan. (e.g. these plants may require herbicide being applied into or over water for their control which requires resource consent and Environmental Protection Authority approval). In many situations, the land where the infestations occur is occupied by TDC or NCC. Disposal to landfill is the best method for dealing with fragments and isolated plants of both species.

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

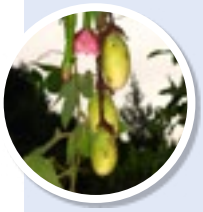
SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Banana passion vine (Golden Bay and Upper Riuwaka/Riwaka) *Passiflora tripartita var. mollissima, P. tarminiana* 	Banana passion vine is a large, vigorous, scrambling evergreen climbing vine with clinging tendrils, capable of climbing to 10 m or higher. It can smother native 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 Riuwaka/Riwaka.	**Environmental pest** **Unwanted organism**
Boneseed (Nelson Port Hills only) *Chrysanthemoides monilifera* 	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** **Occupier**
Broom (Howard – St Arnaud) *Cytisus scoparius* 	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) *Asparagus scandens* 	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**

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

SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Gorse (Howard – St Arnaud) *Ulex europaeus* 	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 Upper Riuwaka/Riwaka, Upper Buller) *Clematis vitalba* 	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 dense fluffy balls in autumn that contain the seeds. 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**
Common pampas *(Cortaderia selloana)*  Purple pampas *(Cortaderia jubata)* 	Pampas is a large clump forming grass that can grow up to 3 – 4 m tall. Pampas can be distinguished from the native toetoe (*Austroderia* species) by its more erect and fuller flower head that is white to pinkish (*C. selloana*) or has a purple tinge (*C. jubata*) rather than cream coloured. Pampas species are hardy and tolerant plants, making them highly adaptable to a range of habitats including forest light gaps, slips and other disturbed sites (including sprayed or burned sites), river and forest margins, cliffs, shrublands, tussockland, fernland, herbfields, salt marshes, and wetlands. They colonise quickly and can become very dense, effectively out-competing indigenous species to replace ground cover species and shrubs. Pampas tends not to invade grazed pastures, but can quickly invade retired pasture and over-run restoration planting sites. Seeds are spread very long distances by wind (up to 25km) and occasionally by water, soil movement, contaminated machinery, clothing and on animal pelts.	**Environmental pest** **Production pest** **Occupier**

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

SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Wild ginger (Golden Bay – Kaiteriteri – Upper Riuwaka/Riwaka) Kahili ginger *Hedychium gardnerianum* Yellow ginger *H. flavescens* 	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 indigenous regeneration, blocking streams and drains, and restricting access for recreation.	**Environmental pest** **Unwanted organisms**
Woolly nightshade (Golden Bay) *Solanum mauritianum* 	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) *Setaria pumila* 	Yellow bristle grass is an aggressive annually 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**

SPECIFIC RULE FOR BANANA PASSION VINE IN THE GOLDEN BAY AND UPPER RIUWAKA/ 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 Riuwaka/ Riwaka area, as shown on Map 3.2, must destroy any banana passion vine 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 within Golden Bay and Upper Riuwaka/Riwaka and limit its potential to spread to other properties in the Golden Bay and Upper Riuwaka/Riwaka areas.

SPECIFIC RULE FOR BONESEED IN THE PORT HILLS AREA

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers in the Port Hills area of Nelson, as shown on Map 12, must destroy any boneseed on their land, on an annual basis, prior to the completion of flowering, unless there is a negotiated agreement in place between the Management Agency and occupier as an alternative way to achieve this rule.

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 require occupiers to undertake boneseed control on their property, to reduce its impacts on biodiversity and social/amenity values and limit opportunity for spread to other properties in the Nelson City area.

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 13, 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.

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 14, 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.

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.

SPECIFIC RULE FOR OLD MAN'S BEARD IN THE GOLDEN BAY – UPPER RIUWAKA/RIWAKA AND UPPER BULLER AREAS

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers in the Golden Bay to Upper Riuwaka/Riwaka area and the Upper Buller area, as shown on Map 16, 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 Upper Riuwaka/Riwaka and Upper Buller areas.

SPECIFIC RULE FOR COMMON AND PURPLE PAMPAS IN THE GOLDEN BAY AREA

Over the duration of this Plan:

- Occupiers in Golden Bay (within the Sustained Control areas – Aorere Valley and Whanganui Inlet to Puponga) as shown on Map 17 must destroy any common and purple pampas on their land, on an annual basis, prior to the completion of flowering.
- Occupiers in Golden Bay (adjoining the Sustained Control areas – Aorere Valley and Whanganui Inlet to Puponga) as shown on Map 17 must destroy any pampas within 200 m of their property boundary (before completion of flowering) where the adjoining occupier (within the Sustained Control area) is taking reasonable steps to destroy pampas on the adjoining land. This is a Good Neighbour Rule.

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

Explanation of the Rule

The purpose of the rule is to control impacts on production and environmental values in these areas by reducing pampas infestations in the two mapped Sustained Control areas in Golden Bay and to prevent inaction by occupiers adjoining the Sustained Control areas impacting on the outcomes and values within the Sustained Control areas.

SPECIFIC RULE FOR WILD GINGER IN THE GOLDEN BAY – KAITERITERI – UPPER RIUWAKA/RIWAKA AREA

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers in the Golden Bay to Kaiteriteri and Upper Riuwaka/Riwaka area, as shown on Map 18, 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 and Upper Riuwaka/Riwaka area.

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 19, 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.

SPECIFIC RULE FOR YELLOW BRISTLE GRASS IN THE GOLDEN BAY AND UPPER BULLER AREAS

Over the duration of this Plan:

a. occupiers in the Golden Bay and the Upper Buller areas, as shown on Map 20, 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 20, 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 Pests in the Tasman-Nelson Region Subject to Boundary Rules

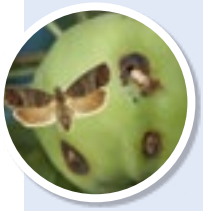
SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Blackberry *Rubus fruticosus agg.* 	Blackberry is a prickly scrambling perennial that can form impenetrable thickets, preventing access. Seed is produced in berries that are spread by birds and other animals. They can invade lightly-grazed pastoral land and recently disturbed sites. The thickets can harbour animal pests, trap sheep, and suppress the growth of desirable plants.	**Production pest** **Environmental pest**
Black spot *Venturia inaequalis* 	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 *Cydia pomonella* 	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 *Neonectria ditissima* 	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 *Erwinia amylovora* 	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**

Table 8: Sustained Control Pests in the Tasman-Nelson Region Subject to Boundary Rules (continued)

SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Giant buttercup *Ranunculus acris* 	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 *Carduus nutans* 	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 *Podosphaera leucotricha* 	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 *Jacobaea vulgaris (previously known as Senecio jacobaea)* 	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**

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.

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).

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).

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).

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).

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.

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.

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).

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) *Cytisus scoparius* 	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) *Ulex europaeus* 	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**

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 13), 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.

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 within 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.

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.

d. Service delivery: the Councils, their agents, or other parties authorised by the Councils may undertake direct control of named pests in the Site-led category at their discretion (e.g. as part of an integrated predator animal control at named high value sites), as outlined in the RPMP Operational Plan.

Table 10: Sites in the Site-led Programme

SITES	DESCRIPTION	PESTS
Abel Tasman National Park and environs	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. Site-led Programmes are appropriate for private land enclaves within the Park (in and around Awaroa, Torrent Bay and Mārahau). 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.	Rosemary grevillea Cotoneaster spp. European holly Sycamore Kūmarahou (or gumdigger's soap) Douglas fir (wildings only) Feral/stray cats
St Arnaud village	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. 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.	Darwin's barberry Greater bindweed Holly Rowan Russell lupin Sycamore Feral/stray cats
Waimea Estuary (Pearl Creek and Dominion Stream areas)	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 peppercress and grey salt bush. 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 and Bell Island 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.	Feral/stray cats Brushtail possums Ferrets Stoats Weasels Rats (ship and Norway)

Table 10: Sites in the Site-led Programme (continued)

<table>
<tr><th>SITES</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th><th>PESTS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Nelson City – named sites for feral and stray cat management</td><td>This Site-led Programme concerns the management of feral and stray cats at 28 high-value, publicly owned or managed sites in the Nelson City Council (NCC) area, totaling 11,620 hectares.

NCC wishes to step up feral and stray cat management at sites with important biodiversity values in the City and further promote responsible companion cat ownership overall. The ability to distinguish companion cats from feral and stray cats may rely over time on bylaws or national cat regulations (around compulsory microchipping) being implemented to support RPMP provisions (and vice versa). Desexing of cats will also assist with their long-term management.

The following cat definitions apply for this Plan.

<table>
<tr><th>TYPE</th><th>RELATIONSHIPS WITH HUMANS</th><th>CONSIDERATIONS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Companion cat</td><td>Directly dependent</td><td>Has owner/guardian</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stray cat</td><td>Directly or indirectly dependent</td><td>Community cat(s), semi-owned, unowned, managed or unmanaged as a single cat or colony</td></tr>
<tr><td>Feral cat</td><td>Independent and unsocial</td><td>Wild animal, considered a pest in many regions in NZ</td></tr>
</table>
Source: SPCA and NZ Cat Management Strategy

Any cat can also be deemed a ‘pest agent cat’ under the RPMP rules. Pest agent cat definition under this Plan is: any cat that in any way leads to the replication or survival of feral or stray cat populations.

Cats in general contribute to negative impacts on indigenous biodiversity (e.g. direct predation on native birds, reptiles and insects, freshwater fish and invertebrates across the region, or indirectly through nest or colony desertions).</td><td>Feral and stray cats</td></tr>
</table>

Table 10: Sites in the Site-led Programme (continued)

<table>
<tr><th>SITES</th><th>DESCRIPTION</th><th>PESTS</th></tr>
<tr><td>Nelson City – named sites for feral and stray cat management (continued)</td><td>The following table names the sites covered by this Site-led Programme and shows their size. The sites are shown on Map 25. General management rules and a pest agent cat rule apply at these sites.
<table><tr><th>SITE NAME</th><th>AREA (HA.)</th></tr><tr><td>Airport Peninsula Esplanade</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>Andrews Farm Reserve</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Atmore Reserve</td><td>63</td></tr><tr><td>Botanical Hill</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>Boulder Bank Reserve (DOC)</td><td>112</td></tr><tr><td>Brook Conservation Reserve</td><td>1,106</td></tr><tr><td>Brook Reservoir Motorcamp</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Eureka Park</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Grampians Reserve</td><td>190</td></tr><tr><td>Haulashore Island</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Lighthouse (PNL)</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>Maitai River Esplanade</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>Maitai Valley Motor Camp</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>Maitai Water Reserve</td><td>4,192</td></tr><tr><td>Marsden Valley Reserve</td><td>359</td></tr><tr><td>Oyster Island</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Paremata Flats Foreshore</td><td>29</td></tr><tr><td>Raupō Swamp (DOC)</td><td>455</td></tr><tr><td>Roding Water Reserve</td><td>4,573</td></tr><tr><td>Tāhunanui Beach Foreshore</td><td>45</td></tr><tr><td>Tantragee Reserve</td><td>104</td></tr><tr><td>Titoki Reserve</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>Venner Reserve</td><td>33</td></tr><tr><td>Waahi Taakaro Golf Course</td><td>31</td></tr><tr><td>Wakapuaka Sandflats Esplanade</td><td>51</td></tr><tr><td>Wakapuaka Treatment Plant</td><td>62</td></tr><tr><td>York Valley Detention Reserve</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>York Valley Landfill</td><td>106</td></tr><tr><td>Total area</td><td>11,620</td></tr></table></td><td>Feral and stray cats</td></tr>
</table>

Table 11: Pests in the Site-led Programme

SITE	SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Abel Tasman National Park and environs	Rosemary grevillea *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* 	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. *Cotoneaster glaucophyllus and others* 	A spreading evergreen shrub growing up to 5 m tall. The oblong leaves are 1.5 – 4 cm wide by 3 – 8 cm 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 *Ilex aquifolium* 	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 *Acer pseudoplatanus* 	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**

Table 11: Pests in the Site-led Programme (continued)

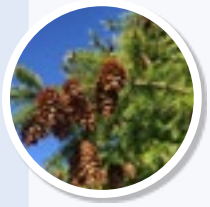
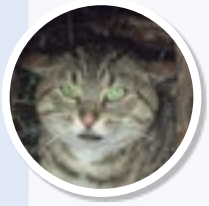
SITE	SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Abel Tasman National Park and environs	Kūmarahou (gumdigger's soap) *Pomaderris kumeraho* 	Endemic to the North Island (i.e. not naturally found in the South Island), this tree grows up to 4 m in height, and flowers in September, with yellow blossoms. The name "gumdigger's 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**
	Douglas fir (wilding only) *Pseudotsuga menziesii* 	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**
	Feral and stray cats *Felis catus* 	Feral and stray cats originate from the reproduction of feral or stray cats or illegally released/dumped companion cats. They are usually short-haired and can be heavily built, with large heads and 'sharp' features. Coat colours revert to black, tabby or tortoiseshell, with varying extents of white. Adult male cats are generally larger than females and can weigh up to 5 kg. Females can produce two or three litters per year with an average of four young in each. New Zealand's unique native wildlife is particularly vulnerable to predation by all cats. Feral and stray cats in particular kill young and adult birds and occasionally take eggs and prey on native lizards, fish, frogs and large invertebrates. Cats in general are highly efficient predators, and have been known to cause local extinctions of seabird species on islands around the world. Birds that nest or feed on or near to the ground are particularly at risk. Feral and stray cats are aggressive towards companion cats and also carry parasites and toxoplasmosis, which can cause serious illness in people, abortions in sheep and may adversely affect native birds in the region.	**Environmental pest** **Production pest** **Human health pest**

Table 11: Pests in the Site-led Programme (continued)

SITE	SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
St Arnaud village	Darwin's barberry *Berberis darwinii* 	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 *Calystegia sylvatica* 	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 *Ilex aquifolium* 	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**
	Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia* 	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**

Table 11: Pests in the Site-led Programme (continued)

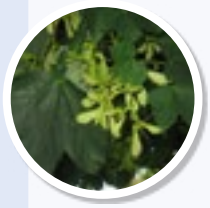
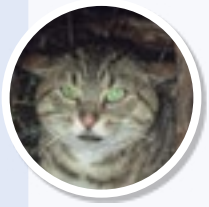
SITE	SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
St Arnaud village	Russell lupin *Lupinus polyphyllus* 	A perennial legume from North America that produces colourful flower spikes up to 60 cm. It produces large quantities of long-lived seed that are distributed by water (and inadvertently by humans) that form dense self-replacing 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 *Acer pseudoplatanus* 	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**
St Arnaud village and environs* **Note: the area of the Site-led Programme for feral and stray cats differs from the pest plant Site-led area.*	Feral and stray cats *Felis catus* 	Feral and stray cats originate from the reproduction of feral or stray cats or illegally released/dumped companion cats. They are usually short-haired and can be heavily built, with large heads and 'sharp' features. Coat colours revert to black, tabby or tortoiseshell, with varying extents of white. Adult male cats are generally larger than females and can weigh up to 5 kg. Females can produce two or three litters per year with an average of four young in each. New Zealand's unique native wildlife is particularly vulnerable to predation by all cats. Feral and stray cats in particular kill young and adult birds and occasionally take eggs and prey on native lizards, fish, frogs and large invertebrates. Cats in general are highly efficient predators, and have been known to cause local extinctions of seabird species on islands around the world. Birds that nest or feed on or near to the ground are particularly at risk. Feral and stray cats are aggressive towards companion cats and also carry parasites and toxoplasmosis, which can cause serious illness in people, abortions in sheep and may adversely affect native birds in the region.	**Environmental pest** **Production pest** **Human health pest**

Table 11: Pests in the Site-led Programme (continued)

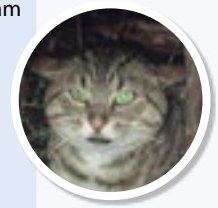
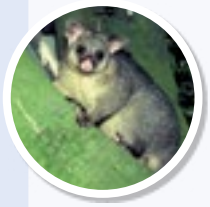
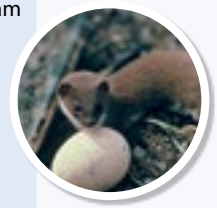
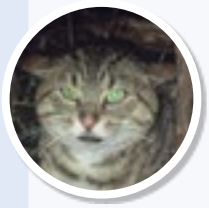
SITE	SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Waimea Estuary (Pearl Creek, Dominion Stream areas and Bell Island)	Feral and stray cats *Felis catus* 	Feral and stray cats originate from the reproduction of feral or stray cats or illegally released/dumped companion cats. They are usually short-haired and can be heavily built, with large heads and 'sharp' features. Coat colours revert to black, tabby or tortoiseshell, with varying extents of white. Adult male cats are generally larger than females and can weigh up to 5 kg. Females can produce two or three litters per year with an average of four young in each. New Zealand's unique native wildlife is particularly vulnerable to predation by all cats. Feral and stray cats in particular kill young and adult birds and occasionally take eggs and prey on native lizards, fish, frogs and large invertebrates. Cats in general are highly efficient predators, and have been known to cause local extinctions of seabird species on islands around the world. Birds that nest or feed on or near to the ground are particularly at risk. Feral and stray cats are aggressive towards companion cats and also carry parasites and toxoplasmosis, which can cause serious illness in people, abortions in sheep and may adversely affect native birds in the region.	**Environmental pest** **Production pest** **Human health 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 (Rattus norvegicus) and the ship rat (Rattus rattus). 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**

Table 11: Pests in the Site-led Programme (continued)

SITE	SPECIES	DESCRIPTION	STATUS
Waimea Estuary (Pearl Creek, Dominion Stream areas and Bell Island)	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**
Nelson City – named sites for feral and stray cat management	Feral and stray cats *Felis catus* 	Feral and stray cats originate from the reproduction of feral or stray cats or illegally released/dumped companion cats. They are usually short-haired and can be heavily built, with large heads and 'sharp' features. Coat colours revert to black, tabby or tortoiseshell, with varying extents of white. Adult male cats are generally larger than females and can weigh up to 5 kg. Females can produce two or three litters per year with an average of four young in each. New Zealand's unique native wildlife is particularly vulnerable to predation by all cats. Feral and stray cats in particular kill young and adult birds and occasionally take eggs and prey on native lizards, fish, frogs and large invertebrates. Cats in general are highly efficient predators, and have been known to cause local extinctions of seabird species on islands around the world. Birds that nest or feed on or near to the ground are particularly at risk. Feral and stray cats are aggressive towards companion cats and also carry parasites and toxoplasmosis, which can cause serious illness in people, abortions in sheep and may adversely affect native birds in the region.	**Environmental pest** **Production pest** **Human health pest**

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 Mārahau, (as identified in Maps 21.1, 21.2 and 21.3) must:

a. report any sightings, on the land that they occupy, of rosemary grevillea, cotoneaster species, holly, sycamore, kūmarahou and wilding Douglas fir (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.

Additional sub-rules regarding feral and stray cats within ATNPSP areas:

c. any person who suspects the presence of any feral or stray cat within the ATNPSLP shall report its presence and location to Tasman District Council within 48 hours of their sighting.

d. no person shall deliberately release into the wild (into the Abel Tasman National Park and private enclaves) any cat, including a companion cat. This is a specific pest agent cat rule for the Abel Tasman National Park and enclaves Site-led Programme.

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 the named pest plants and pest animals when discovered, leading to their reduction in spread. TDC will undertake monitoring and inspections and may assist occupiers with control depending on locations of named pest plants and pest animals, 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.

SPECIFIC RULE FOR SITE-LED PROGRAMME AT ST ARNAUD VILLAGE (PEST PLANTS)

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the St Arnaud village area, as shown on Map 22, 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.

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.

SPECIFIC RULE FOR FERAL AND STRAY CATS IN THE ST ARNAUD ENVIRONS SITE-LED PROGRAMME

Over the duration of this Plan, and with regard to the St Arnaud Site-led Programme (as shown on Map 23 of this Proposal), any person who suspects the presence of any feral or stray cat observed within the mapped area shall report its presence and location to Tasman District Council within 48 hours of their sighting.

Explanation of the Rule

This rule will assist TDC and DOC in detecting the presence of feral or stray cats for the purposes of biodiversity protection and wildlife management. Reporting of feral and stray cats in this area by the public is encouraged. Reports will be recorded in an appropriate council database and the information considered when assessing the need for any management at the site.

SPECIFIC PEST AGENT CAT RULES FOR THE ST ARNAUD ENVIRONS SITE-LED PROGRAMME

Over the duration of this Plan, and with regard to the St Arnaud Site-led Programme (as shown on Map 23 of this Proposal):

a. No person shall keep, hold or harbour any companion cat within the mapped area unless it is desexed and its identity is microchipped and the chip is registered on the New Zealand Companion Animal Register.

b. No person shall deliberately release into the wild (into the Nelson Lakes National Park and environs) any cat, including a companion cat.

Explanation of the Rule

Pest agent rules aim to support existing St Arnaud community work to protect wildlife and biodiversity values, by restricting the presence of companion cats living in the St Arnaud area and potentially breeding with feral or stray cats. It also assists with reducing the likelihood of companion cats being purposely released into the wild around St Arnaud and causing long term impacts.

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 24, 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.

SPECIFIC RULE FOR FERAL AND STRAY CATS IN THE NELSON CITY SITE-LED PROGRAMMES

Over the duration of this Plan, and with regard to high value sites within Nelson City (as shown on Map 25 in this Proposal):

a. Any person who suspects the presence of any feral or stray cat in any named high value site shall report its presence and location to Nelson City Council within 48 hours of their sighting.

b. No person shall feed or shelter any feral or stray cat in any named high value site.

Explanation of the Rule

Rule a. will assist NCC in detecting the presence of feral or stray cats for the purposes of biodiversity protection and wildlife management. Reporting of feral and stray cats in these areas by the public is encouraged. Reports will be recorded in an appropriate council database and the information considered when assessing the need for any management at the site(s).

Rule b. will discourage people supporting cat colonies on public land with recognised high biodiversity values.

SPECIFIC PEST AGENT CAT RULE FOR THE NELSON CITY SITE-LED PROGRAMME

No person shall deliberately release into the wild (in any named high value site in Nelson as shown on Map 25 in this Proposal) any cat, including a companion cat.

Explanation of the Rule

This pest agent rule aims to support council and community efforts in Nelson to protect wildlife and biodiversity values, by restricting the ability for companion cats potentially breeding with feral or stray cats. It also assists with reducing the likelihood of companion cats being released into the wild, at named sites, and causing long term effects.

MONITORING

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.

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.

Table 12: Measuring Objectives

PROGRAMME	ANTICIPATED RESULT (OUTCOMES)	INDICATOR	MONITORING METHOD	MONITORING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY
Exclusion	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	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

Table 12: Measuring Objectives (continued)

PROGRAMME	ANTICIPATED RESULT (OUTCOMES)	INDICATOR	MONITORING METHOD	MONITORING FREQUENCY	REPORTING FREQUENCY
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: • 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, such as: • residual trap catch index – RTCI (for possums); • rat tracking index – RTI (for rats); • vegetation plots; • census (count) data; • presence /absence mapping; and • feral/stray cat sightings recorded	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.

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).

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.

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.

PLAN REVIEW

Tasman District Council, in conjunction with Nelson City Council, may review the Plan or any part of it, if they believes 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 3
PROCEDURES

POWERS CONFERRED

POWERS UNDER PART 4 AND 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, e.g. Department of Conservation. Those statutory powers and duties in Part 4 and 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 and 6 of the Biosecurity Act

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS	BIOSECURITY ACT REFERENCE
Power to require any person to provide information concerning pests and pest agents	Section 43
The appointment of authorised and accredited persons	Section 103(3) and (7)
Delegation to Authorised Persons	Section 105
Power to require assistance	Section 106
Power of inspections and entry under warrant	Section 109 and 110
Entry in respect of offences	Section 111
Duty on exercising power of entry	Section 112
Power to record information	Section 113
General powers	Section 114 and 114A
Use of dogs and devices	Section 115
Power to seize evidence	Section 118
Power to seize abandoned goods	Section 119
Power to intercept risk goods	Section 120
Power to examine organisms	Section 121
Power to apply articles or substances to places	Section 121A
Power to give directions	Section 122
Power to vaccinate	Section 123
Power to act on default	Section 128
Liens	Section 129
Declaration of restricted areas	Section 130 (and Section 133)
Declaration of controlled areas	Section 131 (and Section 133)
Options for cost recovery	Section 135
Failure to pay	Section 136
Offences	Section 154N

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.

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).

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.

FUNDING

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.

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).

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	EXACERBATORS
• 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 levels of pest pressure • Regional community who will benefit from having recreational and conservation values protected.	• Occupiers who do not report or control pests • Occupiers/contractors who dump material containing pests • People whose actions bring new pests into the region • People who allow established pests to spread to new locations within the region.

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.

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)
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

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

Act means the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Adjacent

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

Animal

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

Appropriate

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

Authorised Person

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

Beneficiary

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

Biocontrol

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

Biodiversity

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

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

Control

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

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

Crown

Crown means his Majesty the King in right of New Zealand, Ministers of the Crown and all departments; but does not include an Office of Parliament, a Crown entity or a State-owned enterprise named in the First Schedule to the State-Owned Enterprises Act 1986.

Crown agencies

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

Crown land

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.

GLOSSARY

Destroy

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

Direction

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

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

Enforce

Enforce means to compel observance with the law.

Environment

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

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

Eradication Pest Programme

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

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

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

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

Feral

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

Feral cats

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

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

Good Neighbour Rule

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

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

Introduced

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

Iwi

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

Kiwifruit

Kiwifruit means any plant of the genus Actinidia.

Management agency

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

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

Mustelid

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

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

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

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

Pest agent:

Has the same meaning as in the Biosecurity Act 1993:

"in relation to any pest, means any organism capable of:

a. Helping the pest replicate, spread, or survive; or

a. Interfering with the management of the pest.

Pest conifers

Refers to organisms included in the Progressive Containment Programme in the RPMP that are declared pests and for which there are legal implications for occupiers; and

- 'Wilding conifer' – means any introduced conifer tree, including Douglas fir and radiata pine, established by self-seeded 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 it is a part of. For the purposes of this definition, a forest plantation is an area of 1 hectare or more of predominantly planted conifer trees.
- 'Pest agent conifer' – means any introduced conifer (that is not otherwise specified as a pest within the RPMP) that is capable of helping the spread of wilding conifers and is not located within a forest plantation (e.g. a shelter belt of Douglas fir under 1 ha. in an area that is clearly exacerbating seed spread issues for a neighbouring property).

Pest fish

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

Pipfruit orchard

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

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.

GLOSSARY

Principal Officer

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

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

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

Road

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 reserve

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

RPMP means Regional Pest Management Plan.

Rule

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

Sell

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

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

Site-led

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

Stakeholders

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

Surveillance

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

Sustained Control Programme

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

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

Unwanted organism

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

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

Wild kiwifruit

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

Wilding conifers

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

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.

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PHOTO CREDITS

Indian myna bird *by Alan Tennyson*

Johnson grass *by Harry Rose*

Wallaby – Bennetts *by Jason Hawker*

Indian ringneck parakeet *by Peter Shearer*

Sabella – Mediterranean fanworm *by C. Siro*

Egeria *by R. Wells*

Gambusia fish *by Department of Conservation*

Perch fish *by S Moore*

Rudd fish *by S Cranwell, Department of Conservation*

Purple loosestrife *by Trevor James*

Feral cat *by G. Harper, by Department of Conservation*

Weasel *by Department of Conservation*

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Map 21.1: Abel Tasman National Park and Environs Site-led Programme Awaroa

Map 21.2: Abel Tasman National Park and Environs Site-led Programme Torrent Bay

Map 21.3: Abel Tasman National Park and Environs Site-led Programme Mārahau North

Map 22: St Arnaud village Site-led Programme (Pest Plants)

Map 23: St Arnaud Environs Site-led Programme (Feral and Stray Cats)

Map 24: Areas adjoining Waimea Inlet (south side) Site-led Programme

Map 25: Nelson City High Value Areas Site-led Programme (Feral and Stray Cats)

Regional Pest Management Plan

Eradication Programme

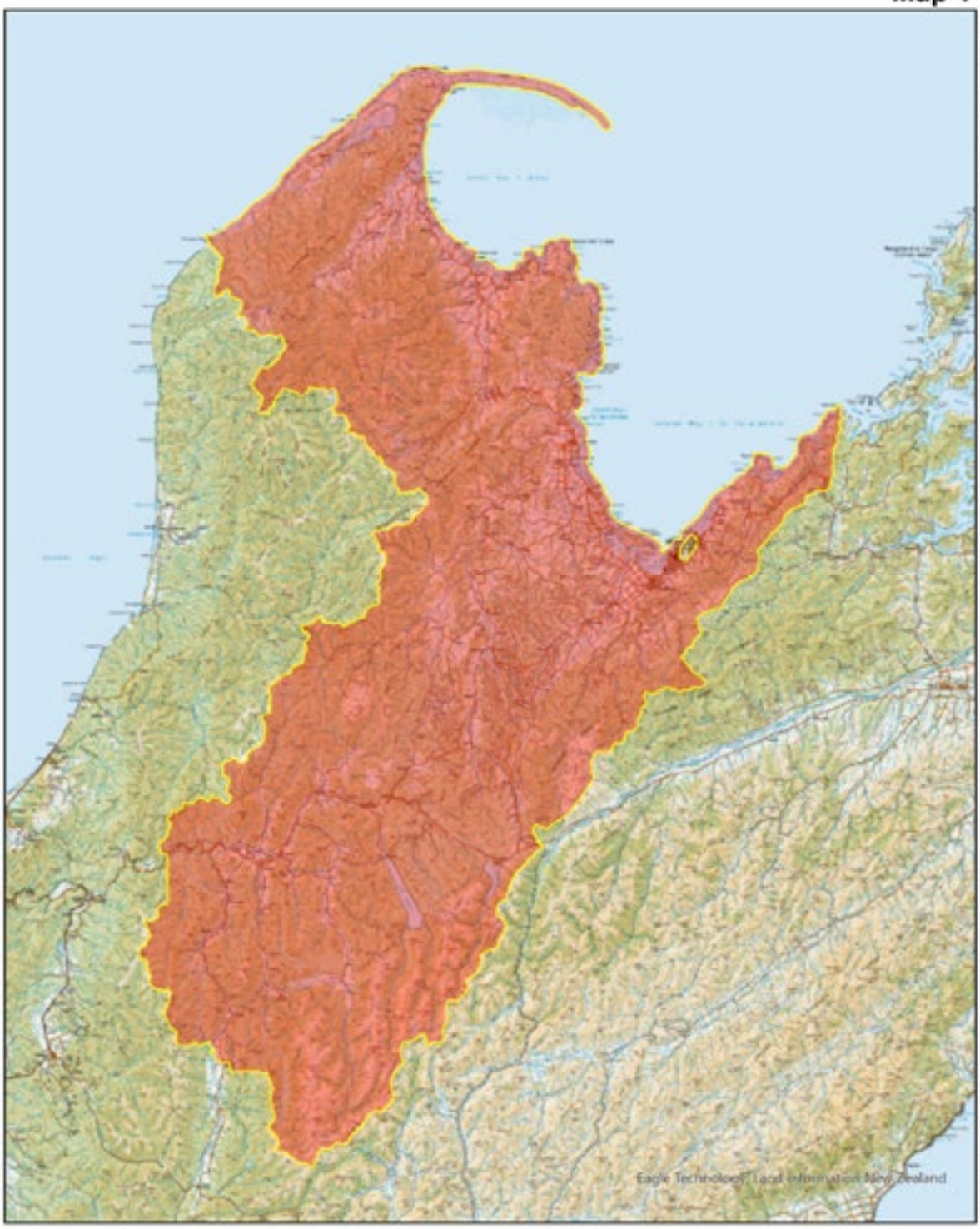
Boneseed Eradication Area

Mapped Area: Tasman-Nelson excluding Port Hills

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 1



Regional Pest Management Plan

Eradication Programme

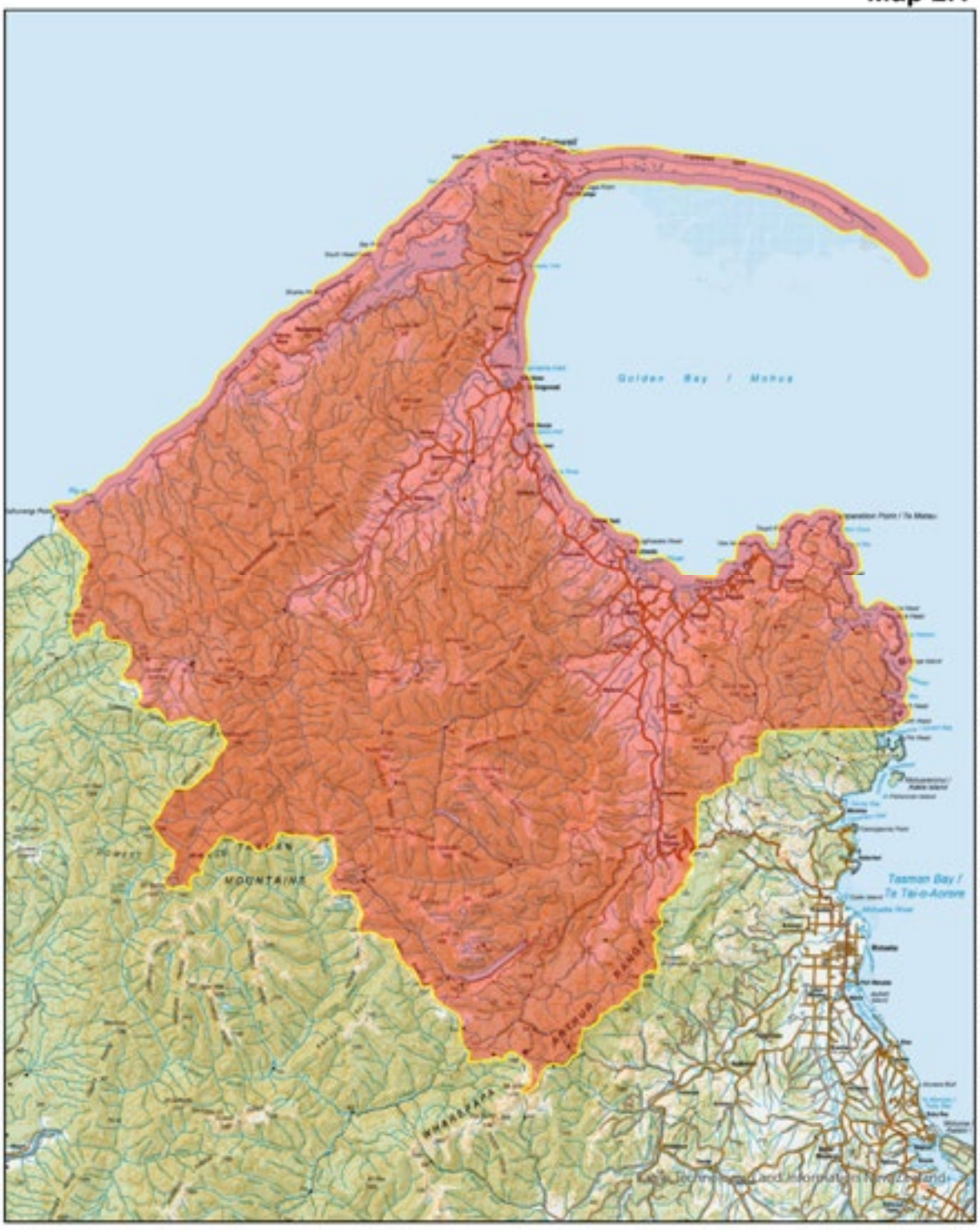
Feral Rabbit Eradication Area

Mapped Area: Golden Bay

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 2.1



Regional Pest Management Plan

Eradication Programme

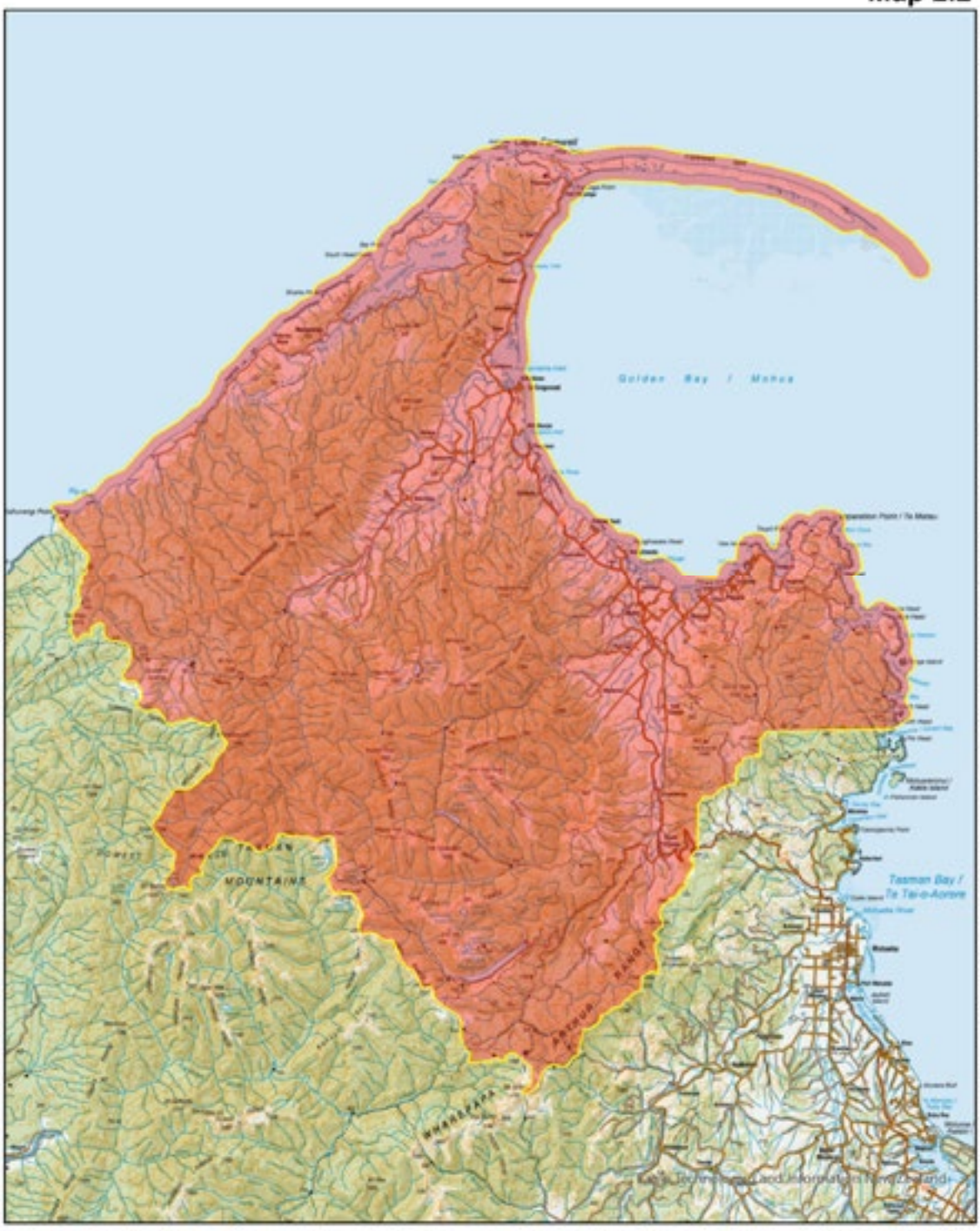
Magpie Eradication Area

Mapped Area: Golden Bay

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 2.2



Regional Pest Management Plan

Sustained Control Programme

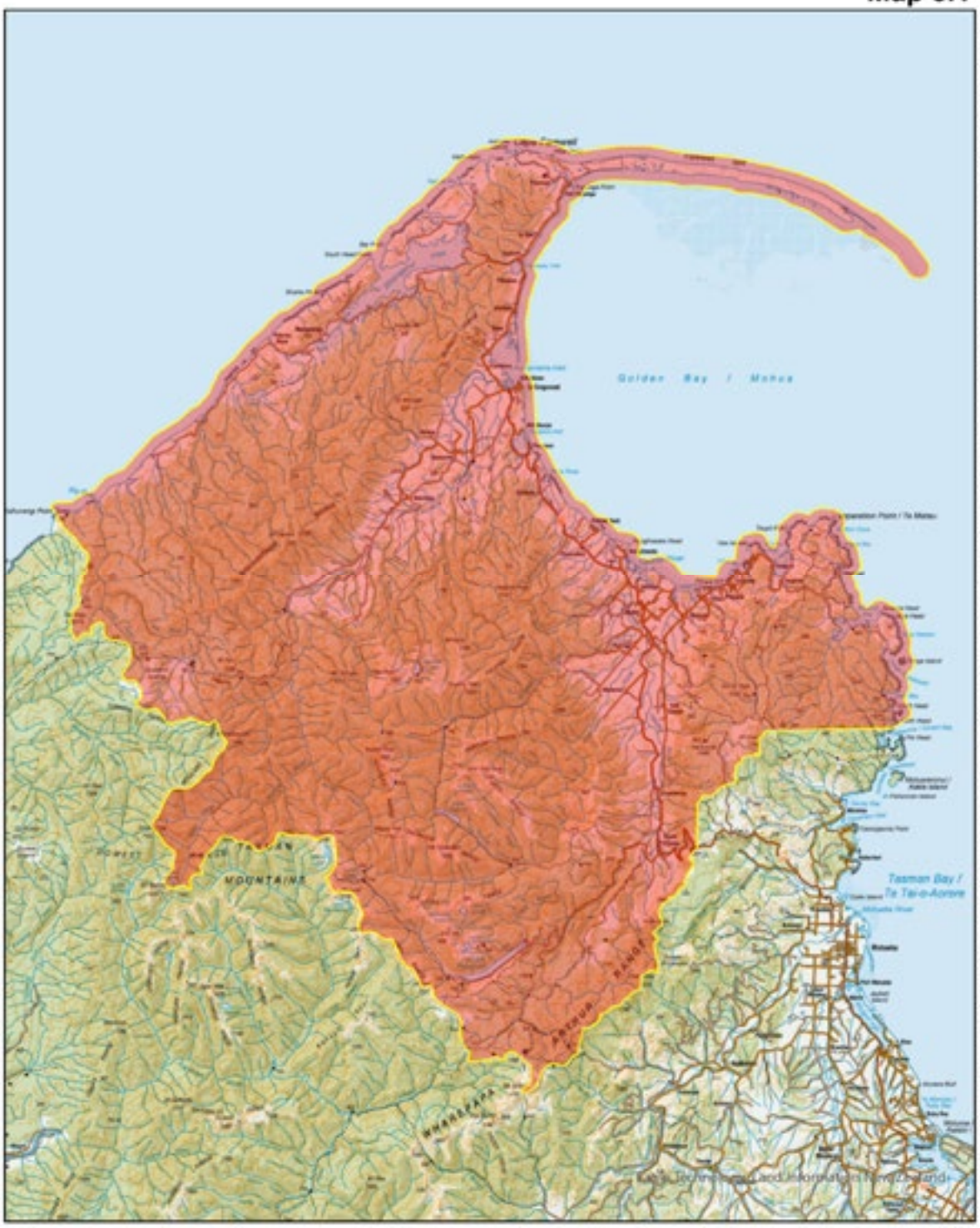
Banana Passion Vine Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Golden Bay

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 3.1



Regional Pest Management Plan

Sustained Control Programme

Banana Passion Vine Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Upper Riuwaka / Riwaka

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 3.2

Regional Pest Management Plan

Progressive Containment Programme

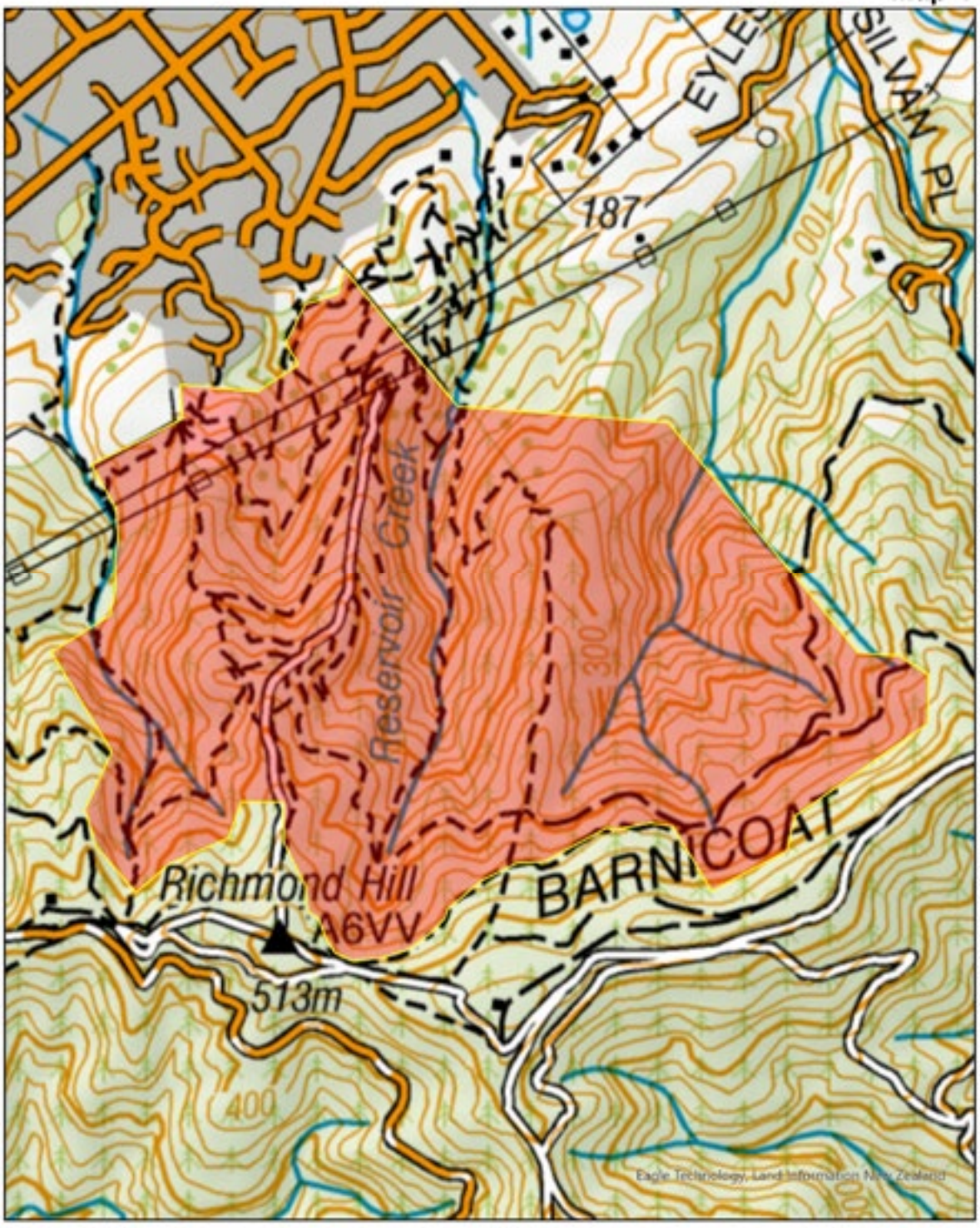
Bomarea Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Richmond

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 4



Regional Pest Management Plan

Progressive Containment Programme

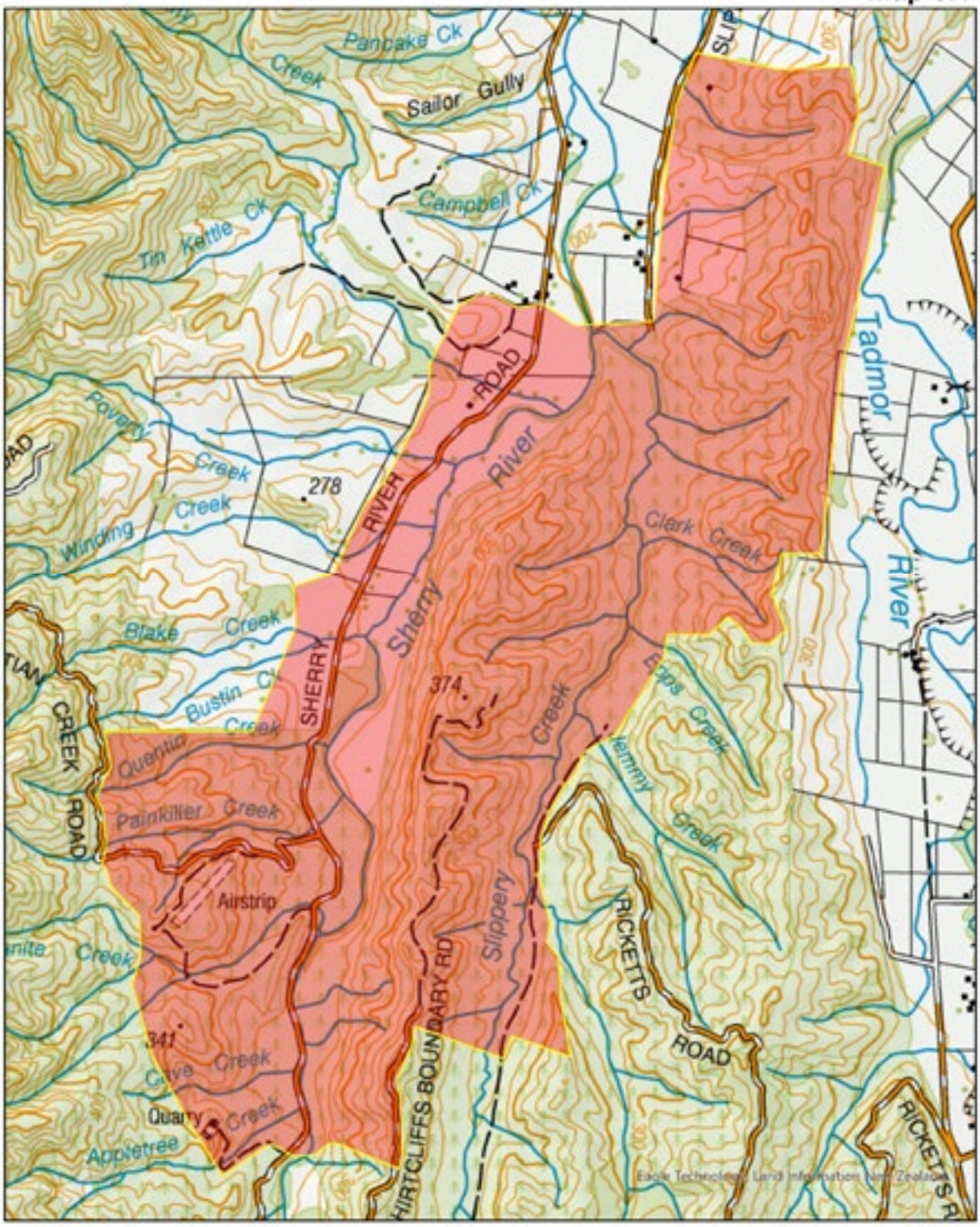
Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Chinese Pennisetum Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Tadmor

Map 5.1



Regional Pest Management Plan

Progressive Containment Programme

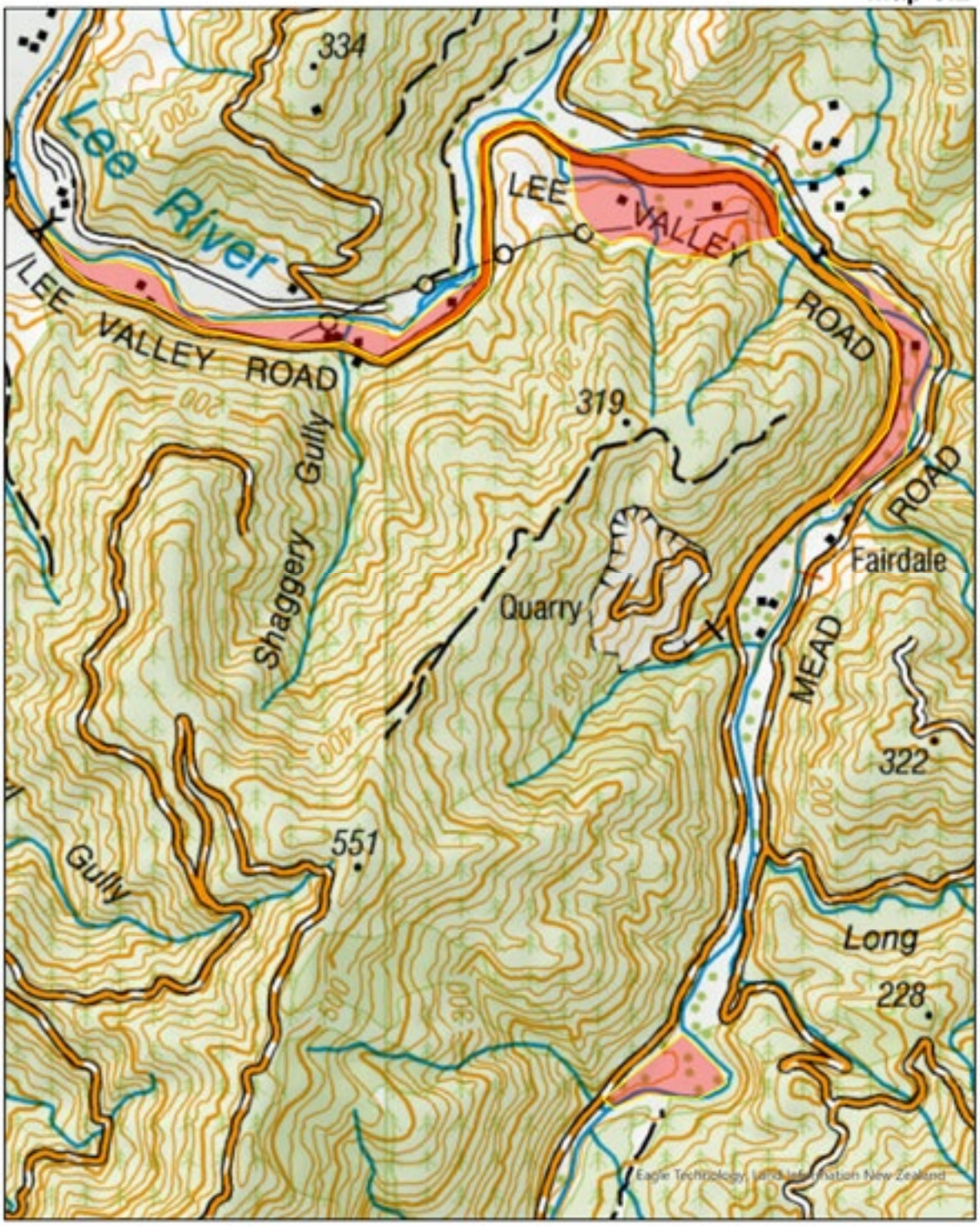
Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Chinese Pennisetum Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Lee Valley

Map 5.2



Regional Pest Management Plan

Progressive Containment Programme

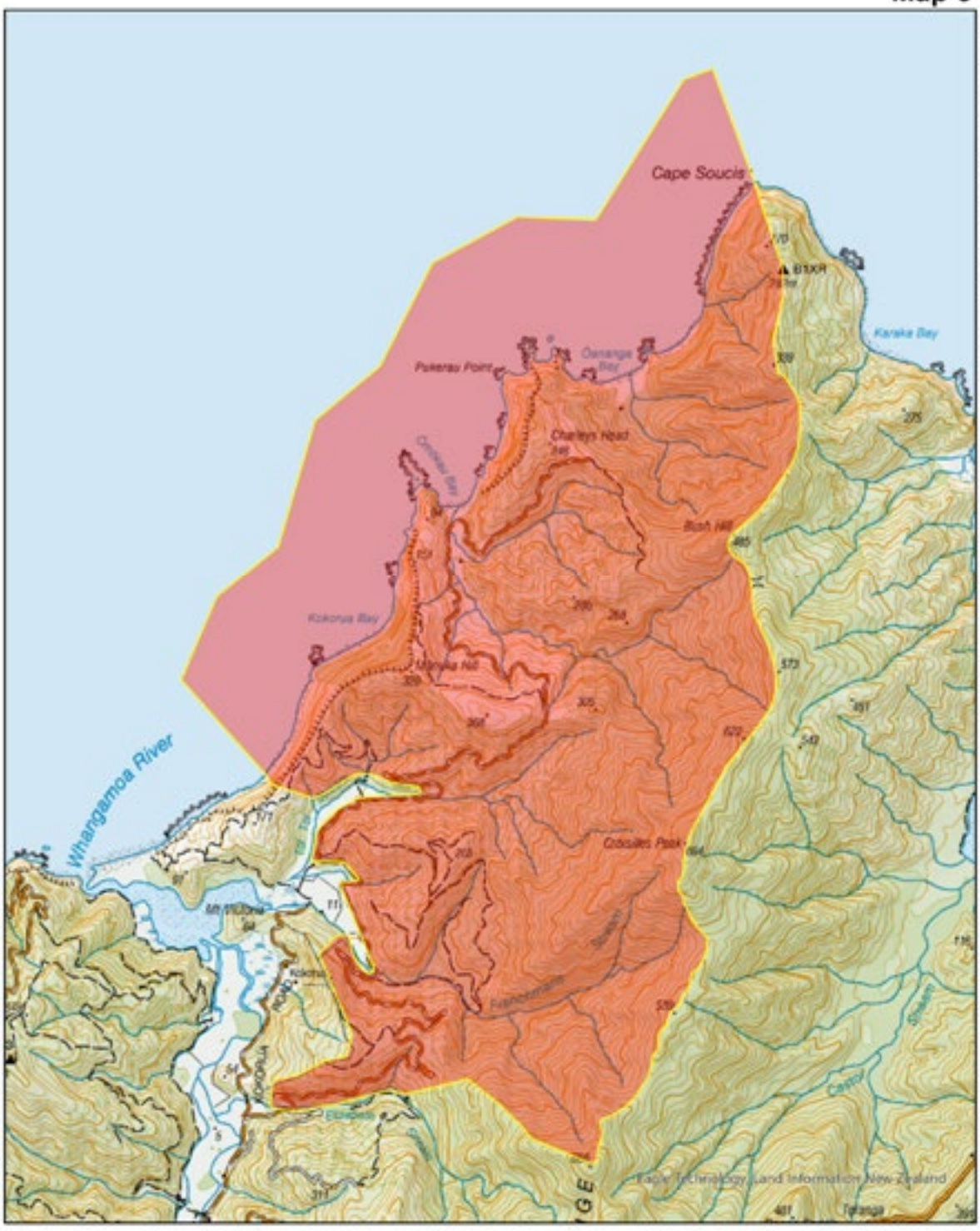
Nassella Tussock Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Cape Soucis

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o
te tai o Aorere

Map 6



Regional Pest Management Plan

Progressive Containment Programme

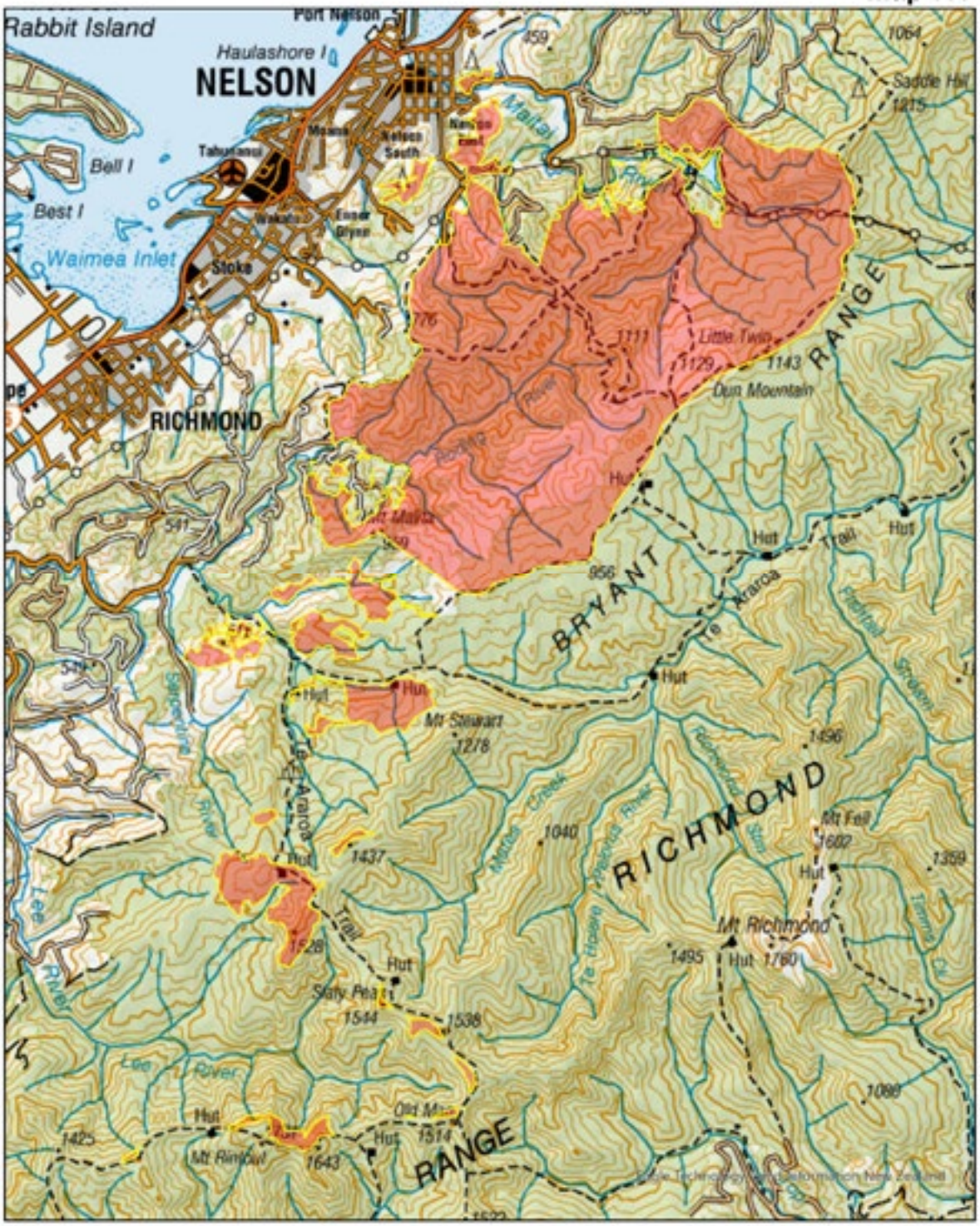
Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Pest and Wilding Conifers Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Mt Richmond Pest and Wilding Conifer Management Unit- Roding and Nelson

Map 7.1



Regional Pest Management Plan

Progressive Containment Programme

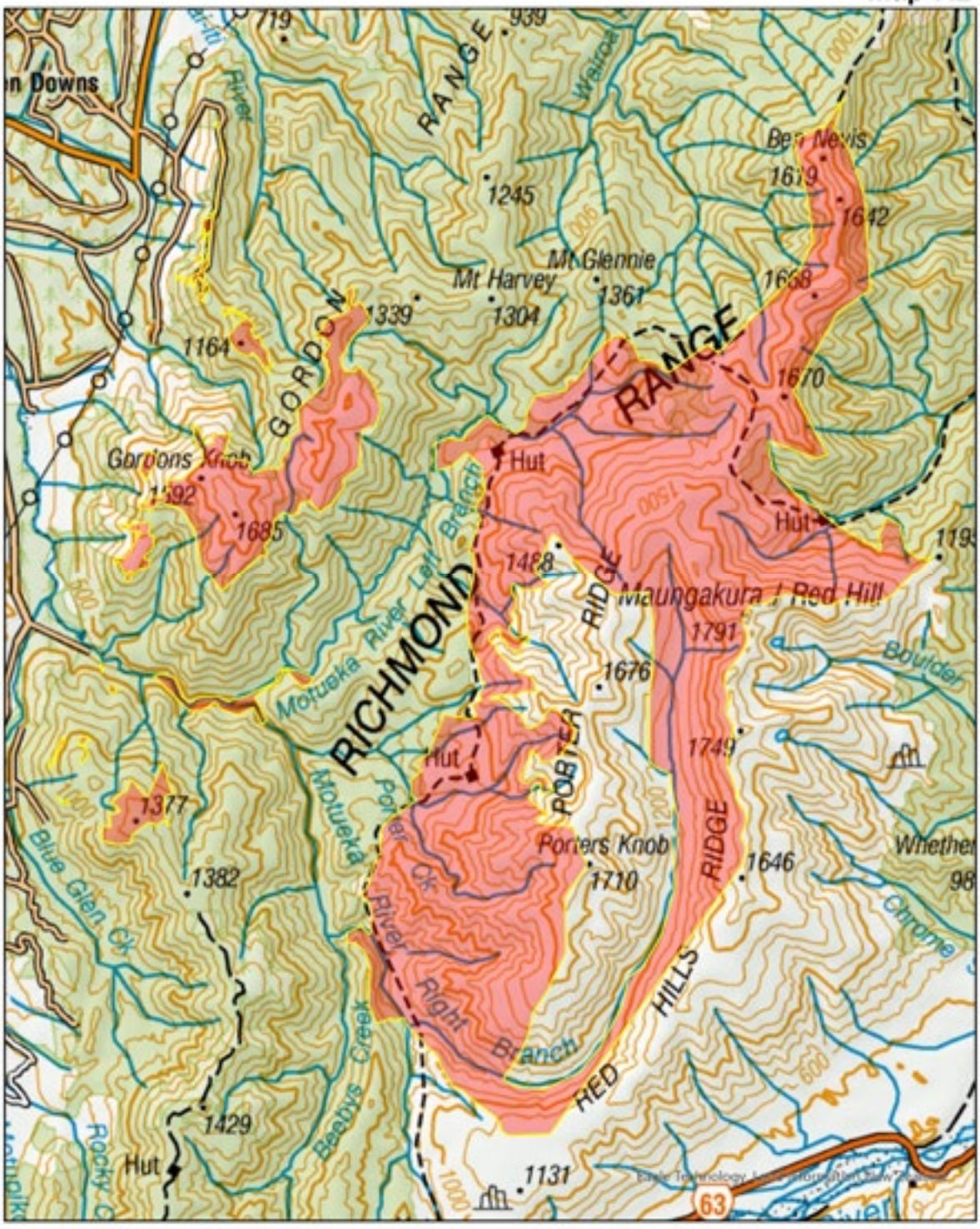
Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Pest and Wilding Conifers Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Mt Richmond Pest and Wilding Conifer Management Unit - Redhills

Map 7.2



Regional Pest Management Plan

Progressive Containment Programme

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o
te tai o Aorere

Pest and Wilding Conifers Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Tākaka Hill Community Project, Abel Tasman National Park (ATNP) site-led programme and Project Devine Environmental Trust (ATNP Halo) Pest and Wilding Conifer areas

Map 7.3

Regional Pest Management Plan

Progressive Containment Programme

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Pest and Wilding Conifers Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Project De-Vine Environmental Trust Pest and Wilding Conifer Operational Area

Map 7.3.1

Regional Pest Management Plan

Progressive Containment Programme

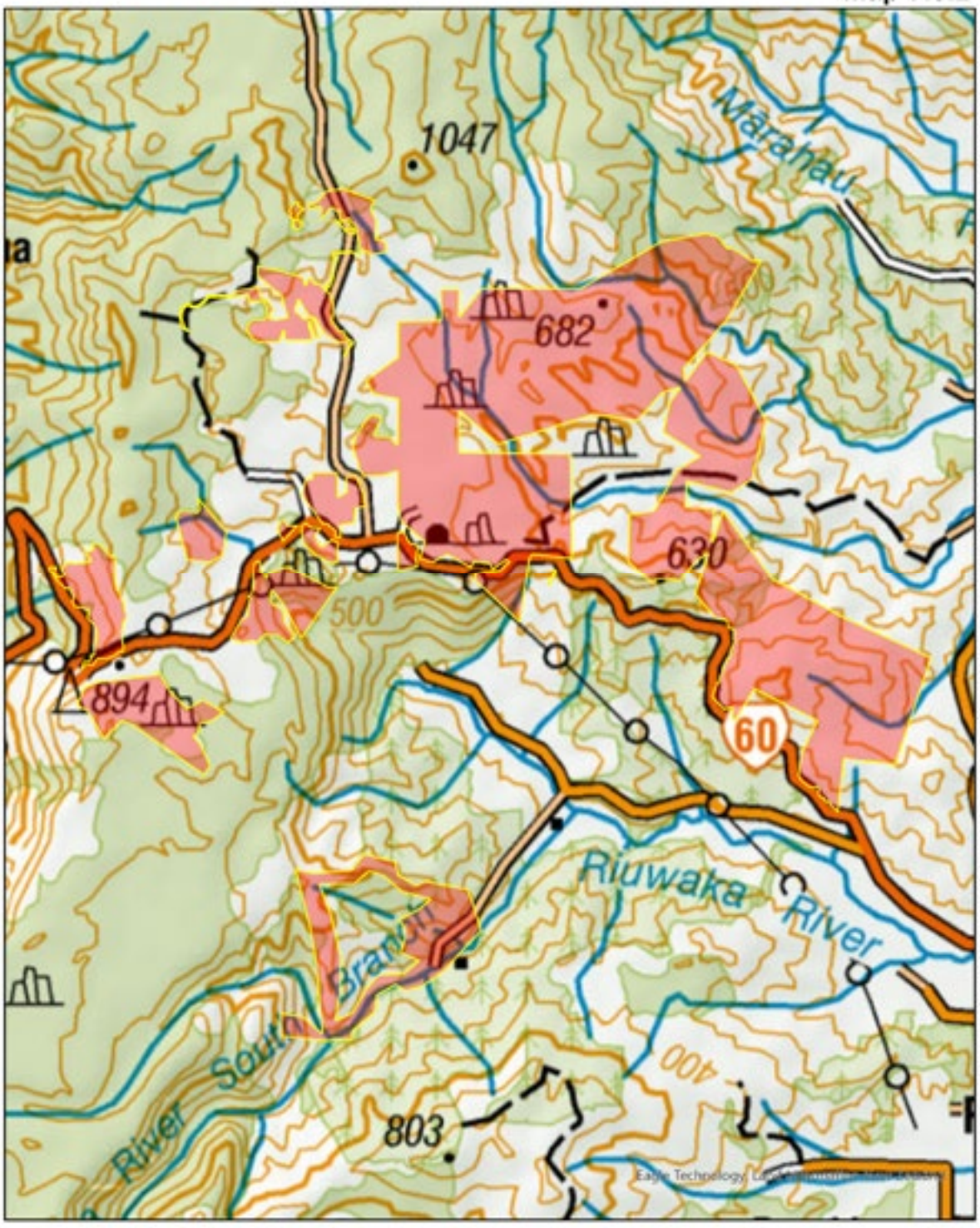
Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Pest and Wilding Conifers Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Tākaka Hill Community Project Pest and Wilding Conifer Operational Area

Map 7.3.2



Regional Pest Management Plan

Progressive Containment Programme

Purple Loosestrife Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Pōhara

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 8.1

Regional Pest Management Plan

Progressive Containment Programme

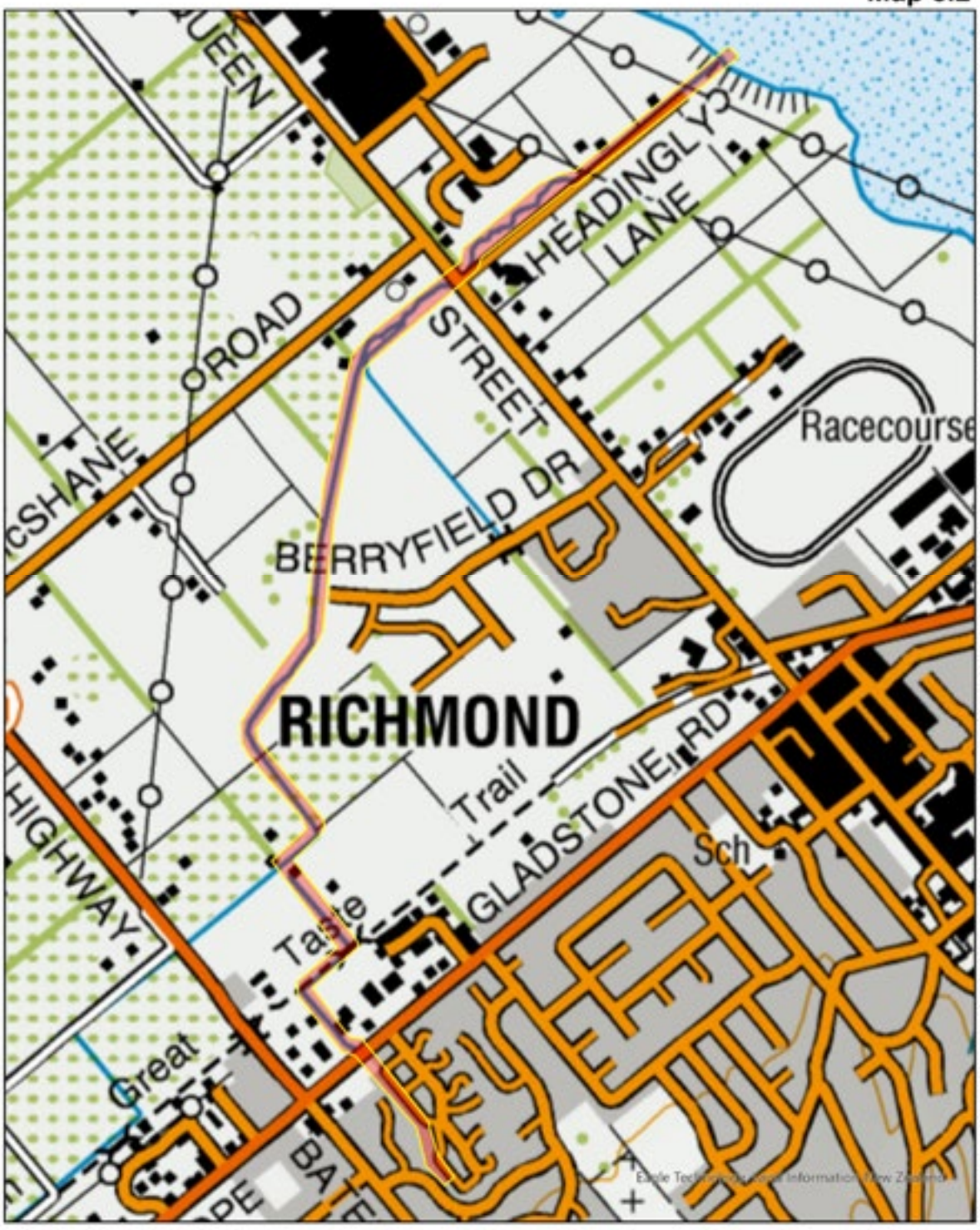
Purple Loosestrife Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Richmond

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o
te tai o Aorere

Map 8.2



Regional Pest Management Plan

Progressive Containment Programme

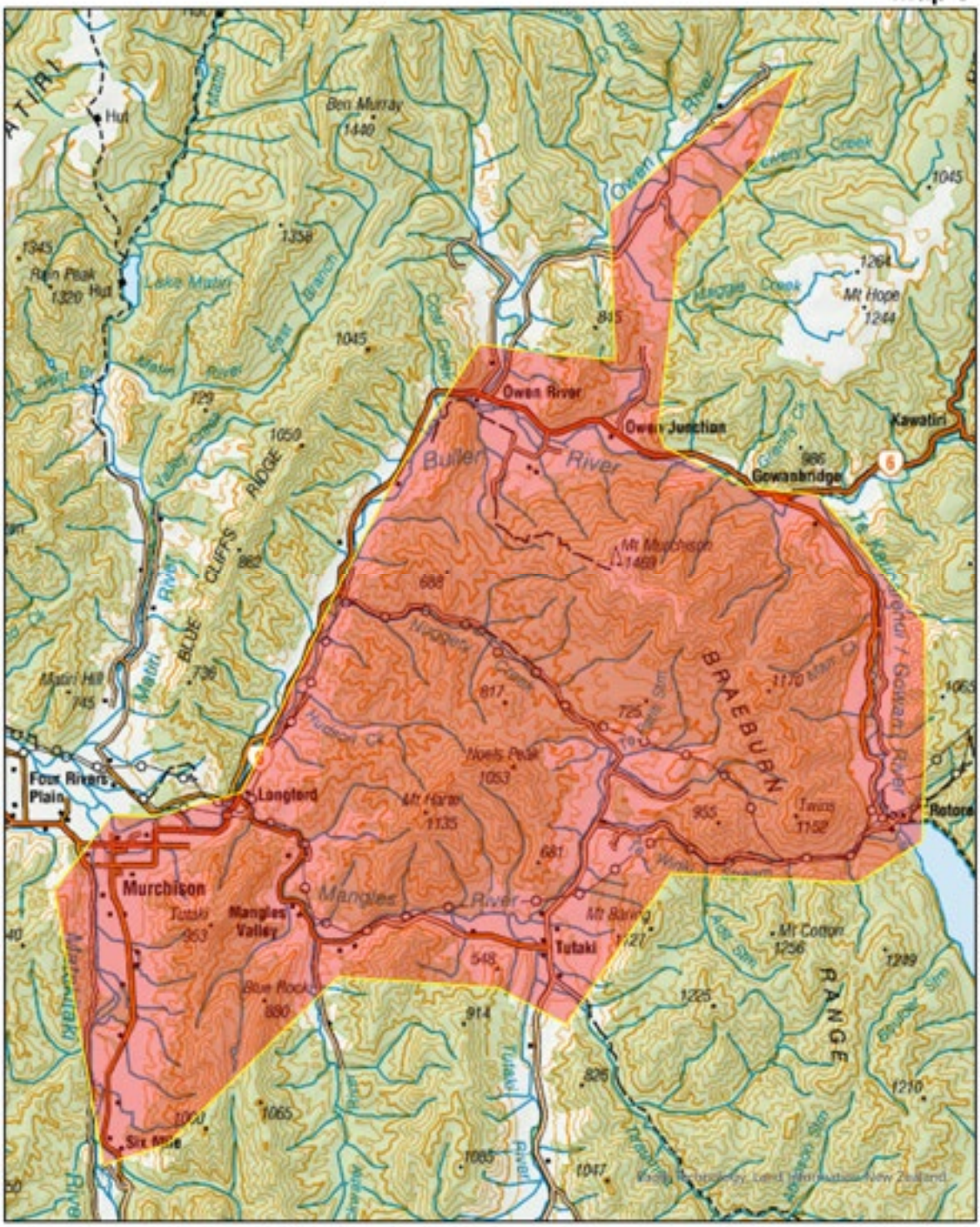
Reed Sweet Grass Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: north-west Lake Rotoroa

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 9



Regional Pest Management Plan

Progressive Containment Programme

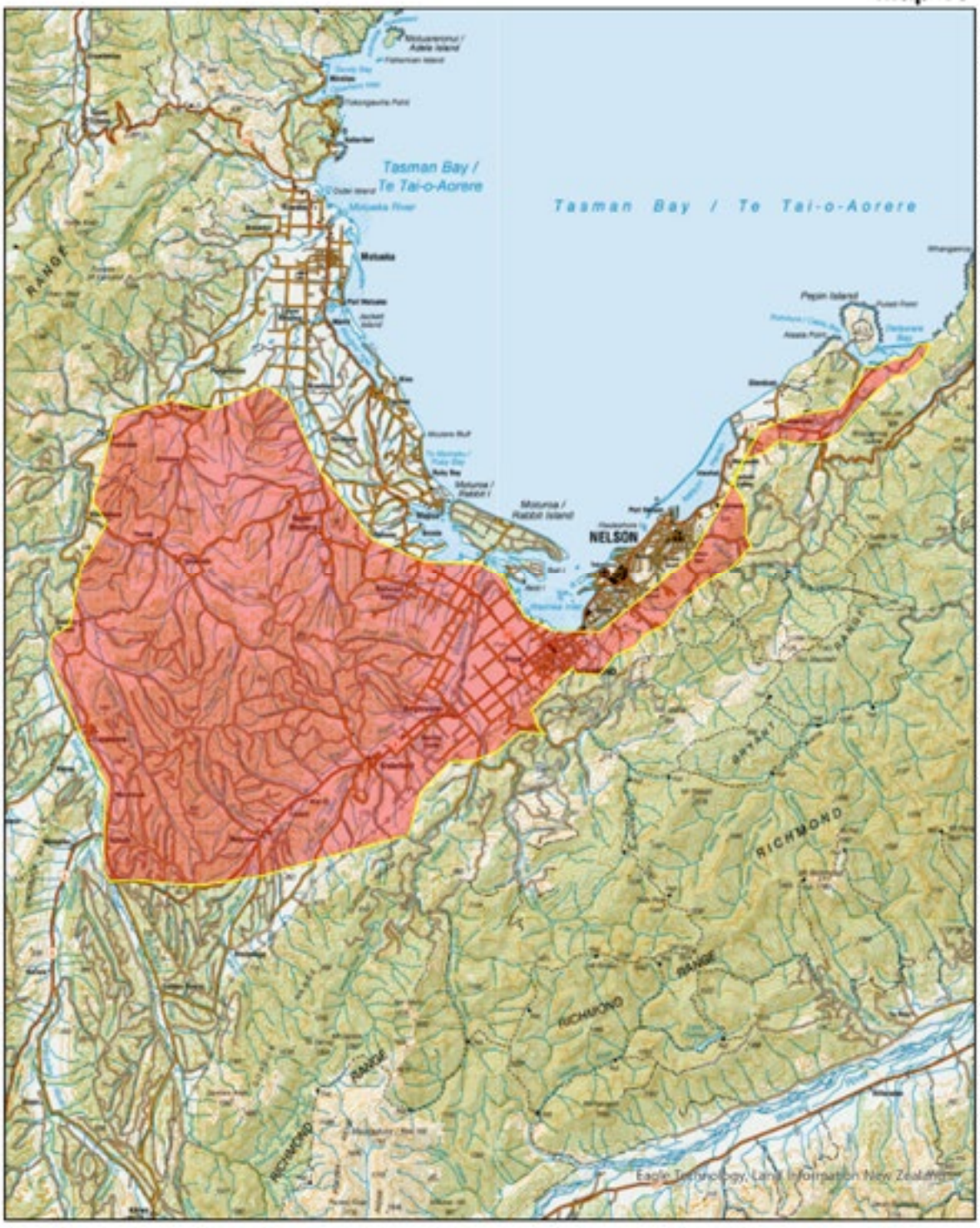
Variegated Thistle Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: central Tasman District

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o
te tai o Aorere

Map 10



Regional Pest Management Plan

Progressive Containment Programme

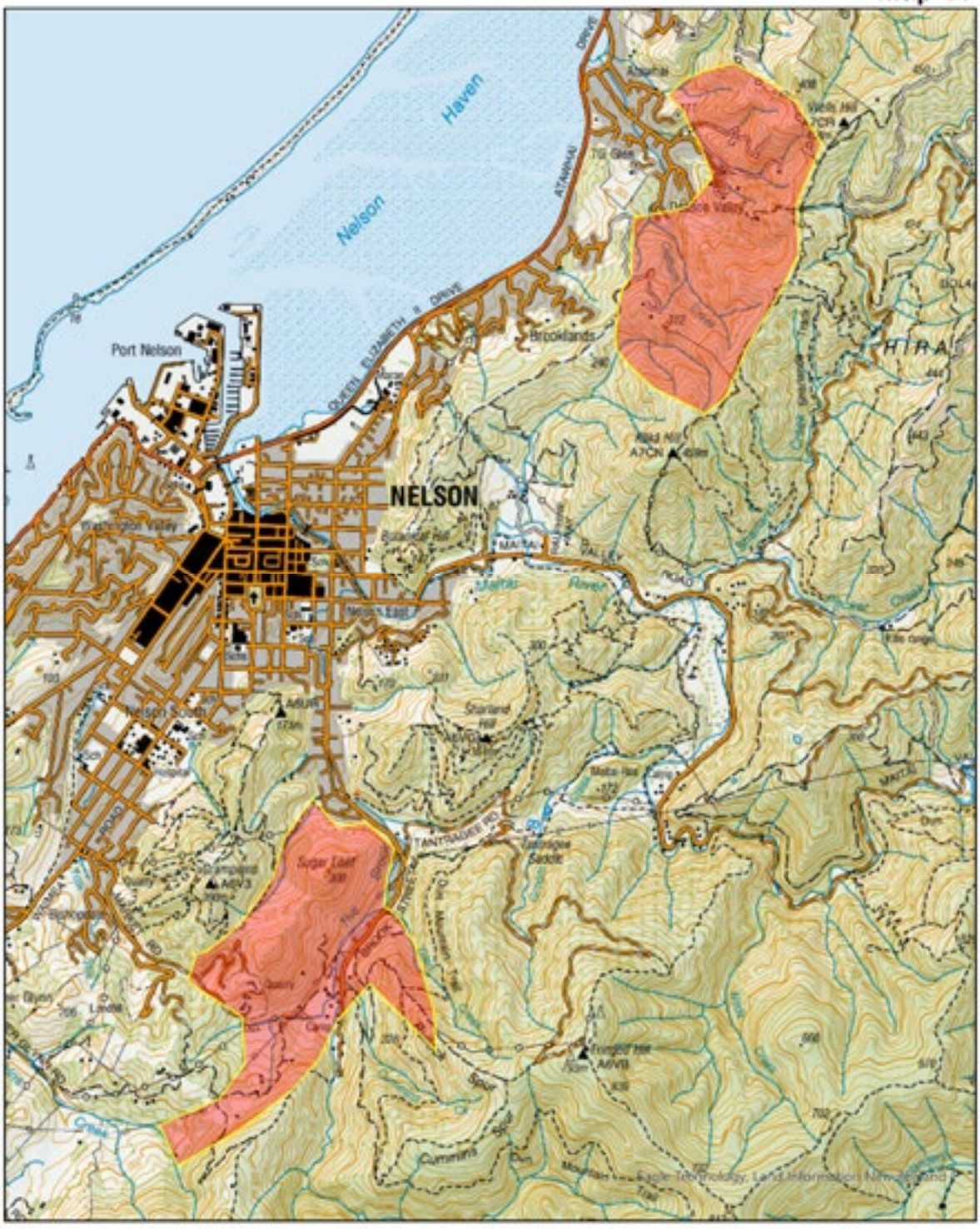
Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

White-edged Nightshade Progressive Containment Area

Mapped Area: Nelson (Dodson and Brook Valleys)

Map 11



Regional Pest Management Plan

Sustained Control Programme

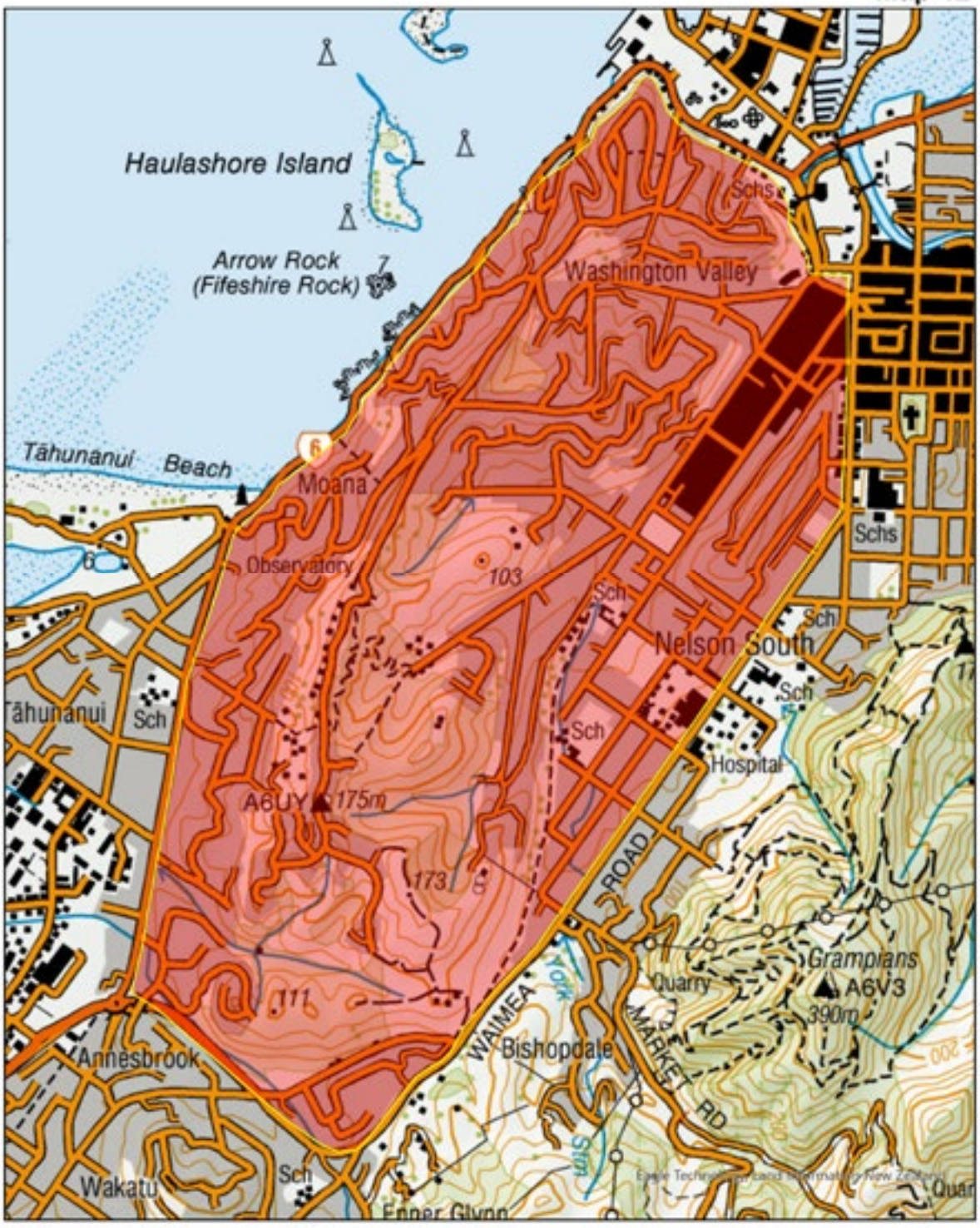
Boneseed Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Boneseed Nelson Port Hills

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 12



Regional Pest Management Plan

Sustained Control Programme

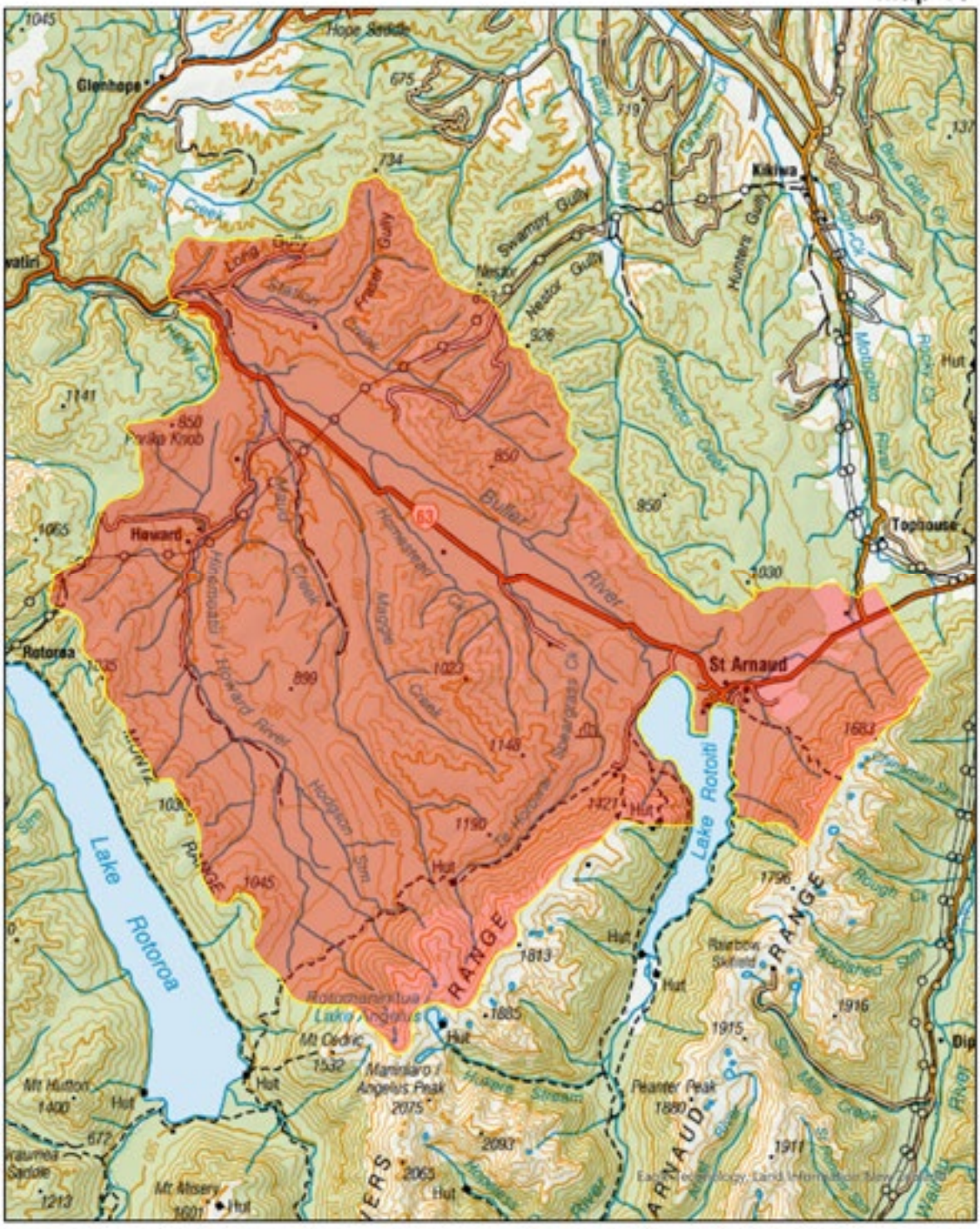
Broom Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Howard-St Arnaud

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 13



Regional Pest Management Plan

Sustained Control Programme

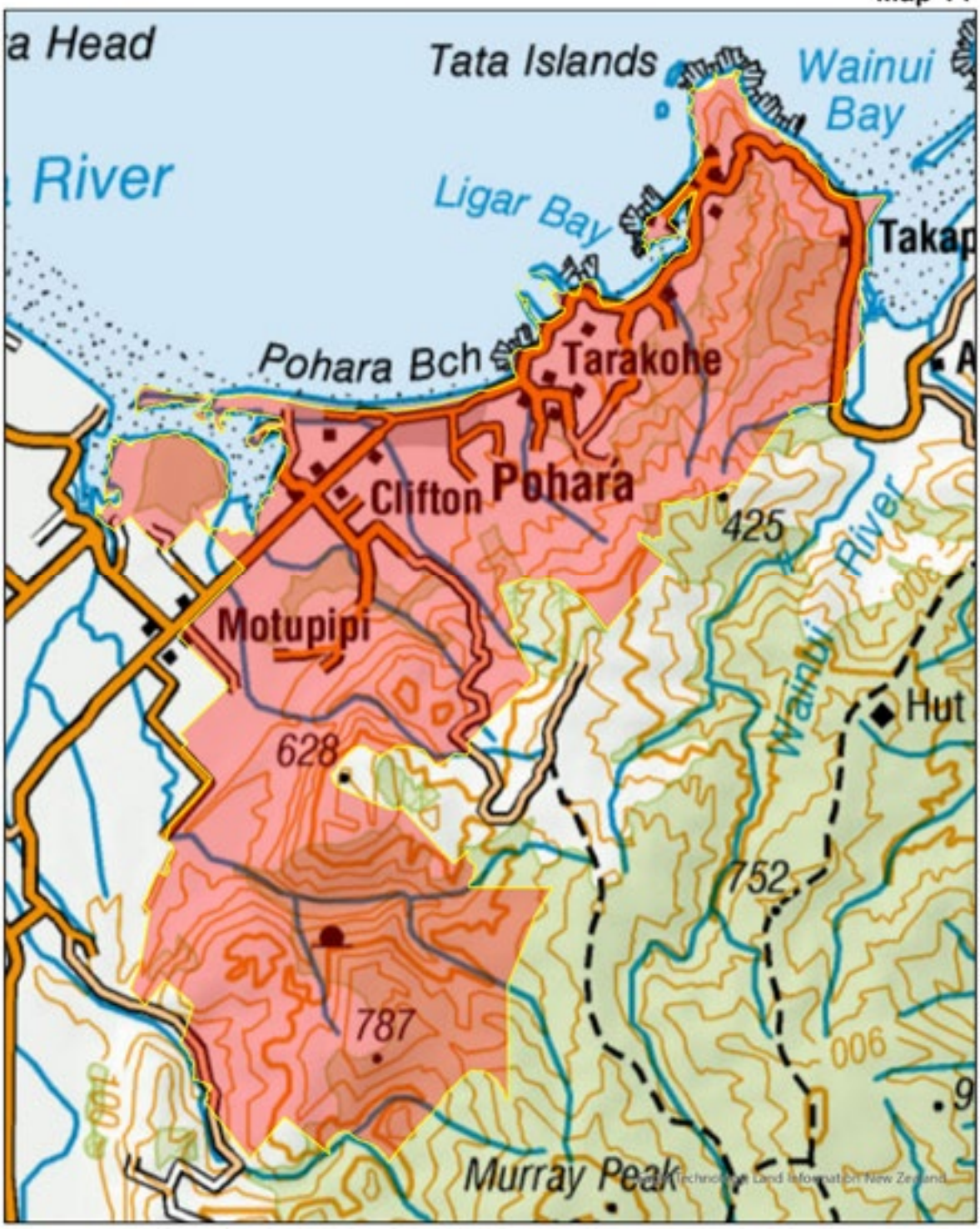
Climbing Asparagus Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Eastern Golden Bay (including Wainui Bay)

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 14



Regional Pest Management Plan

Progressive Containment Programme

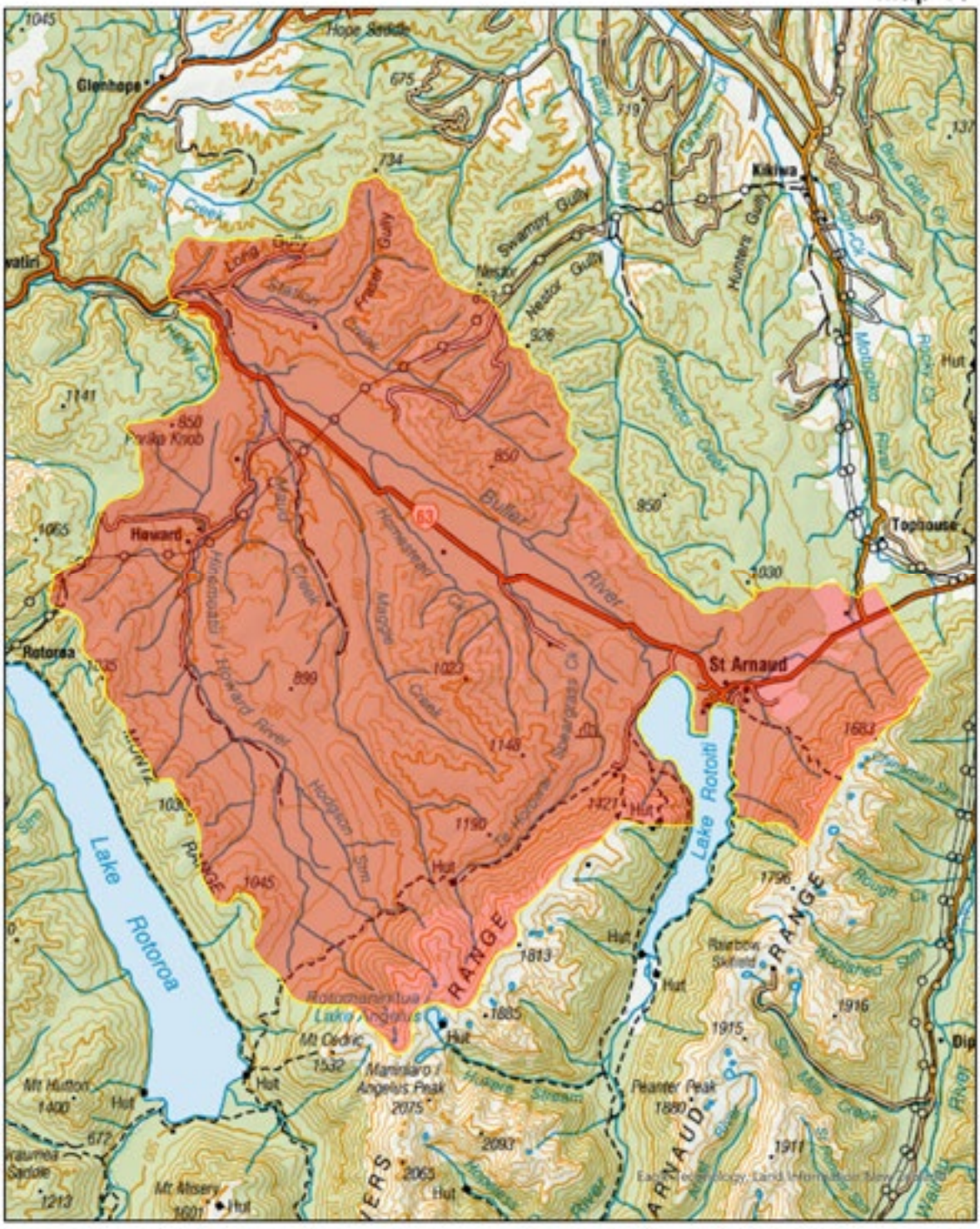
Gorse Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Howard-St Arnaud

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 15



Regional Pest Management Plan

Sustained Control Programme

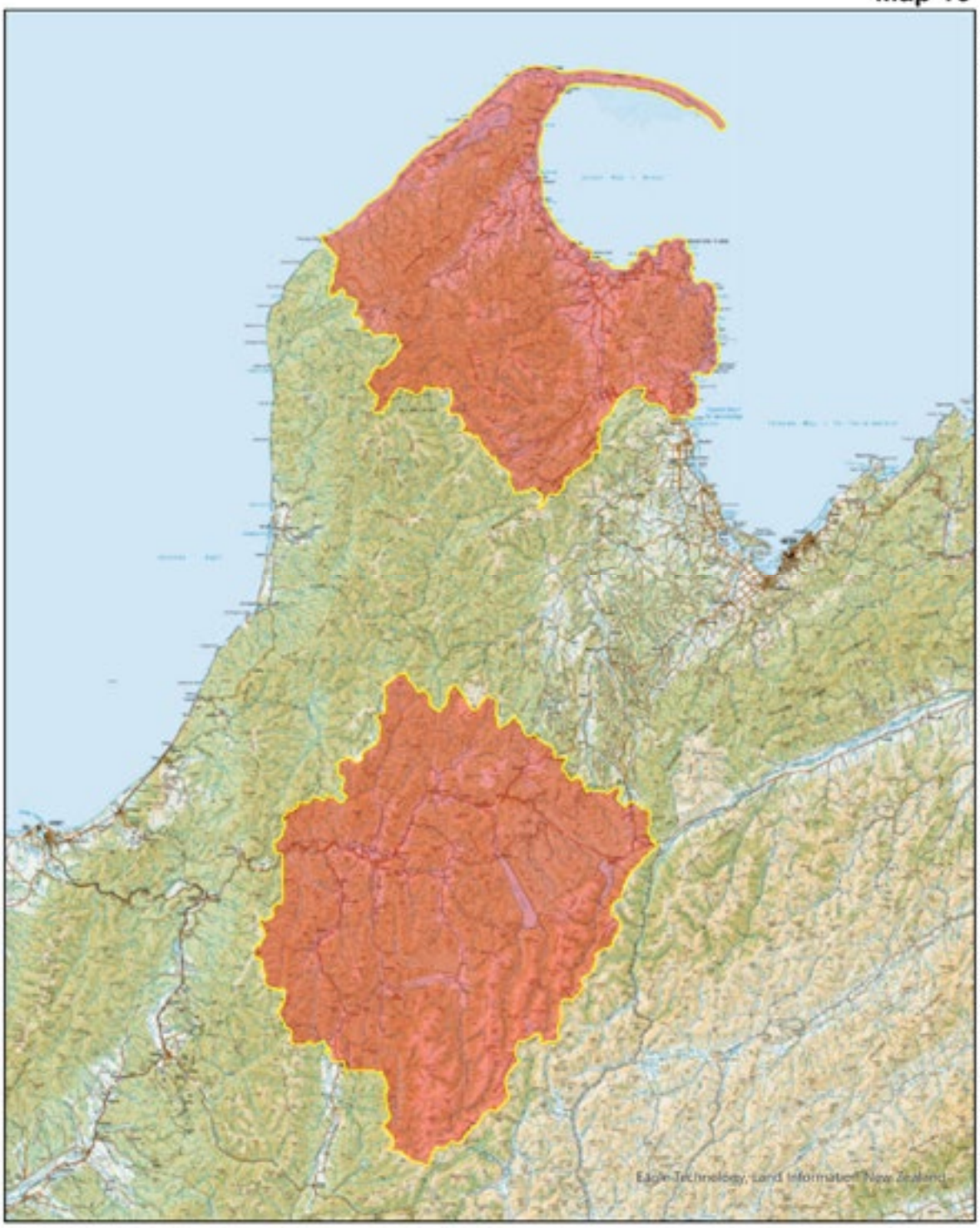
Old Mans Beard Sustained Control Area

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

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 16



Regional Pest Management Plan

Sustained Control Programme

Pampas Sustained Control Area

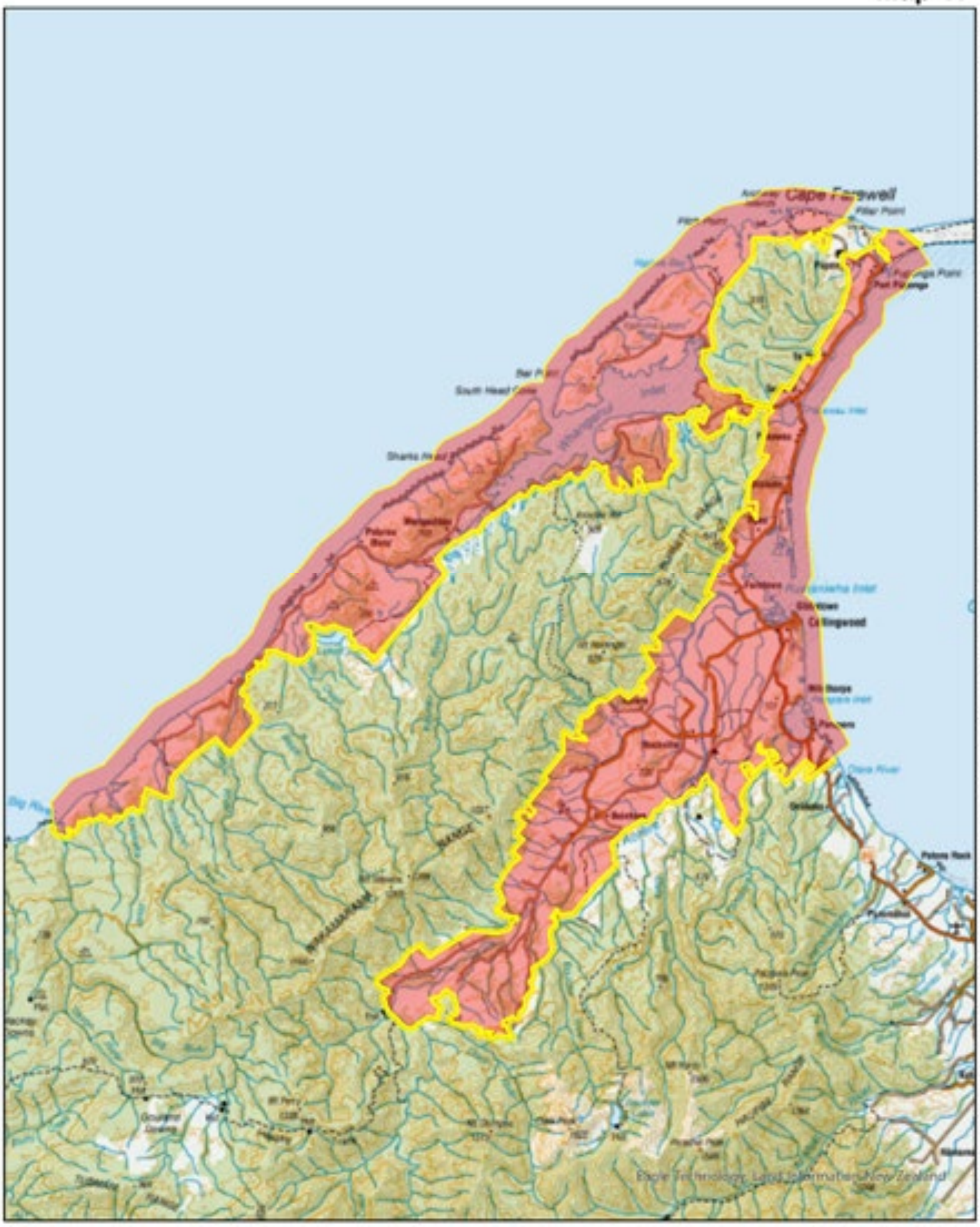
Mapped Area: Golden Bay (200m buffer)

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman
district council
Te Kaunihera o
te tai o Aorere

N

Map 17



Regional Pest Management Plan

Sustained Control Programme

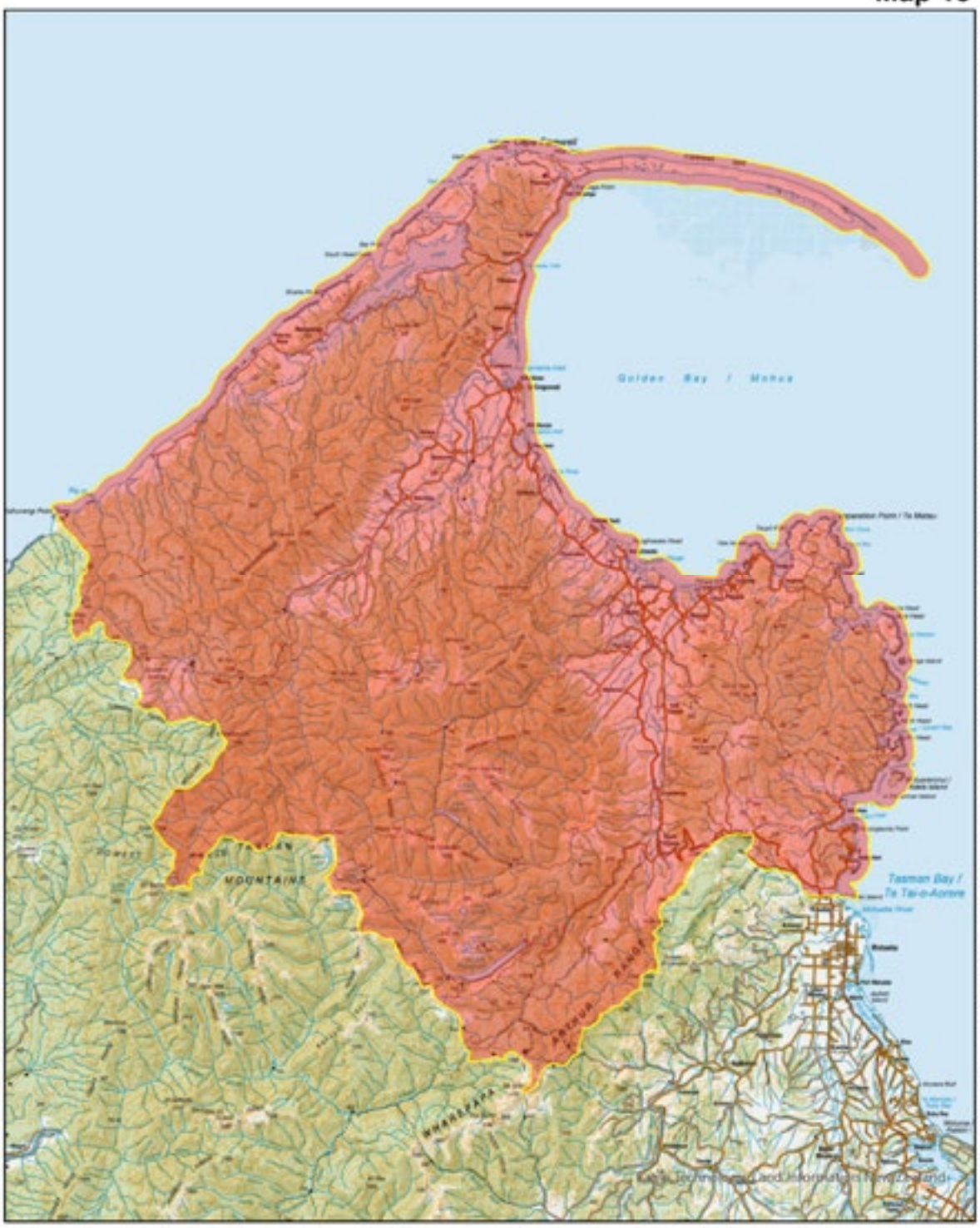
Wild Ginger Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Golden Bay-Kaiteriteri-Upper Riuwaka / Riwaka

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 18



Regional Pest Management Plan

Sustained Control Programme

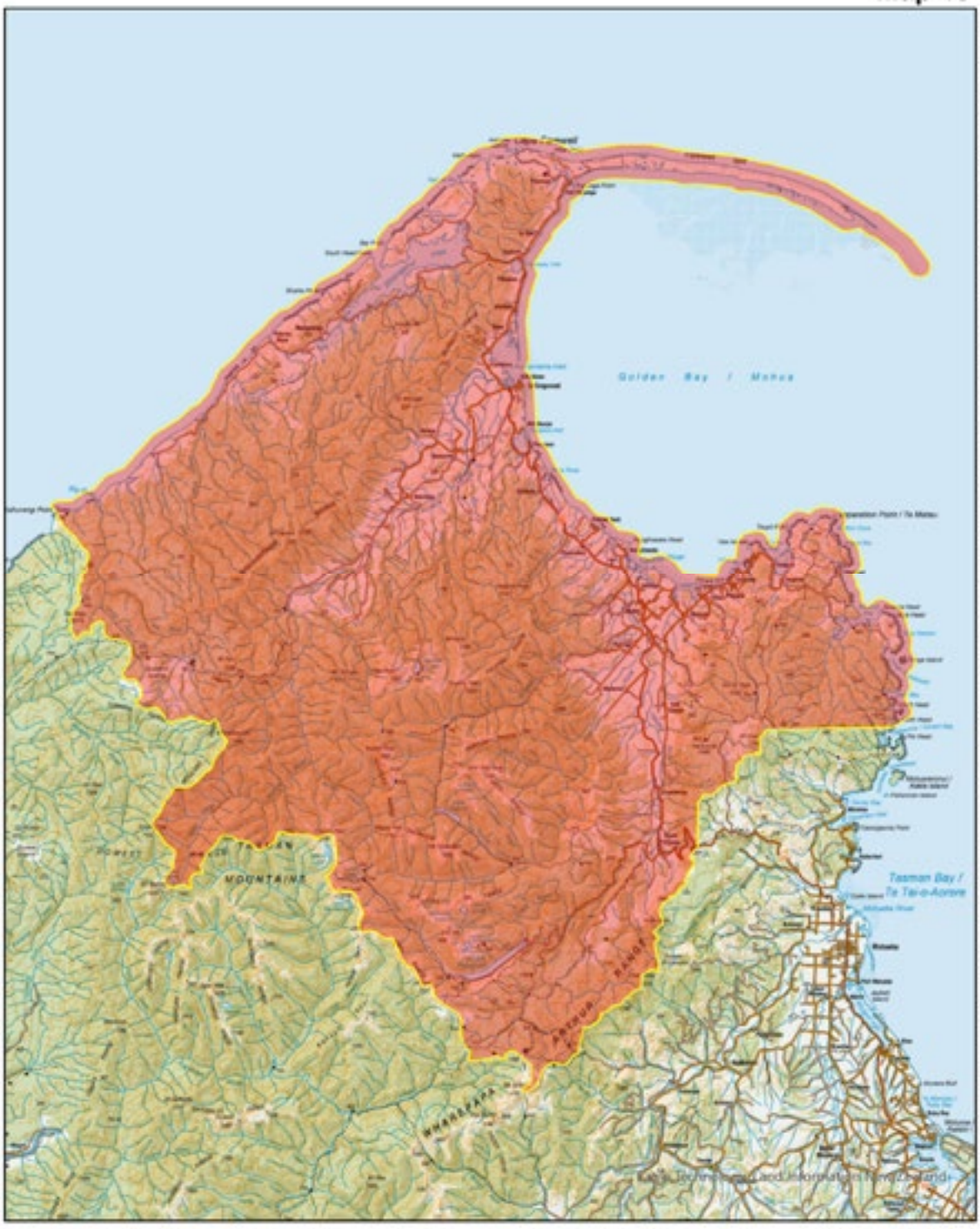
Woolly Nightshade Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Golden Bay

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 19



Regional Pest Management Plan

Sustained Control Programme

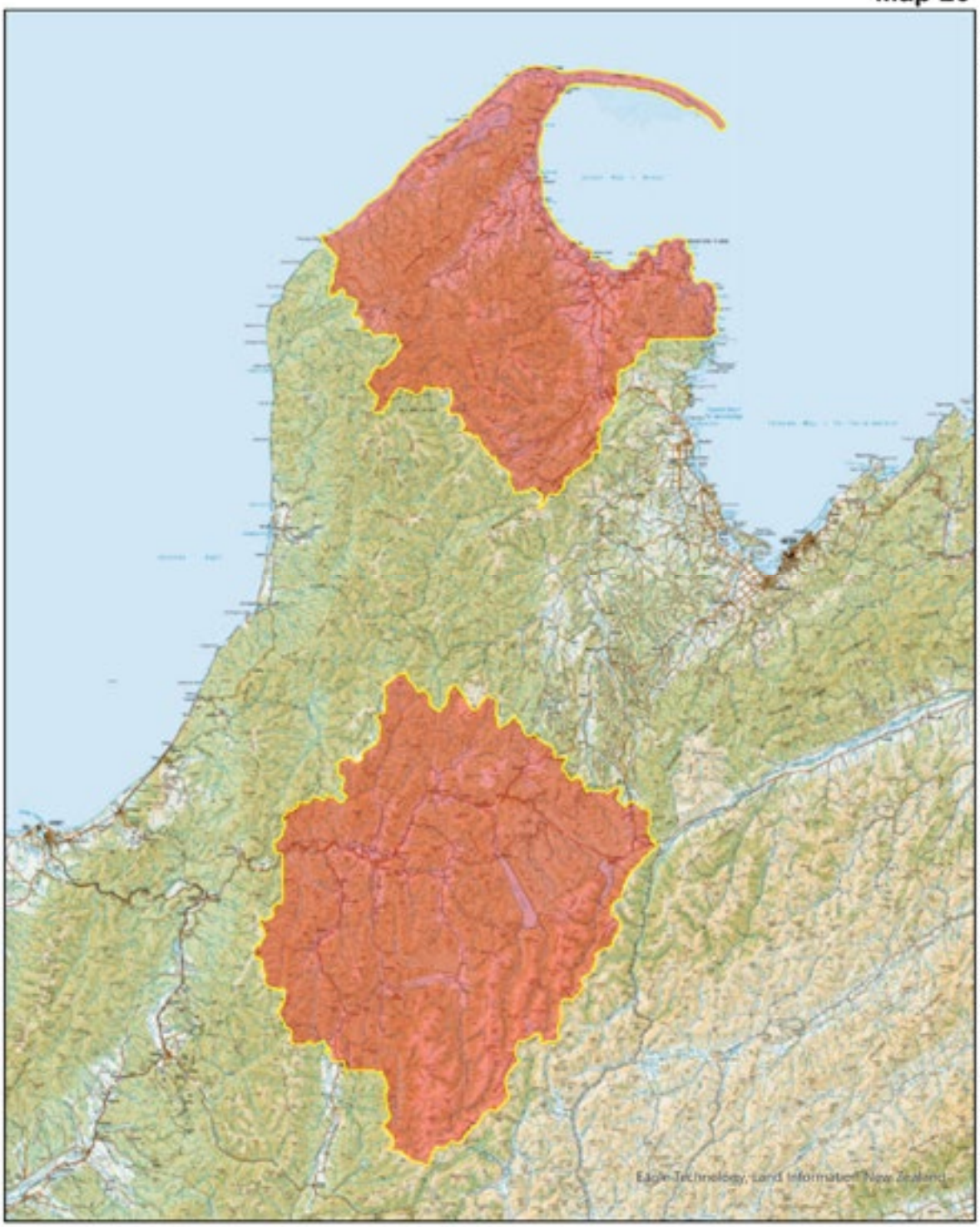
Yellow Bristle Grass Sustained Control Area

Mapped Area: Golden Bay and Upper Buller

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 20



Regional Pest Management Plan

Site-led Programme

Various Pests Site-led Area

Mapped Area: Abel Tasman-Awaroa

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 21.1

Regional Pest Management Plan

Site-led Programme

Various Pests Site-led Area

Mapped Area: Abel Tasman-Torrent Bay

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 21.2

Regional Pest Management Plan

Site-led Programme

Various Pests Site-led Area

Mapped Area: Abel Tasman-Mārahau North

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o
te tai o Aorere

Map 21.3

Regional Pest Management Plan

Site-led Programme

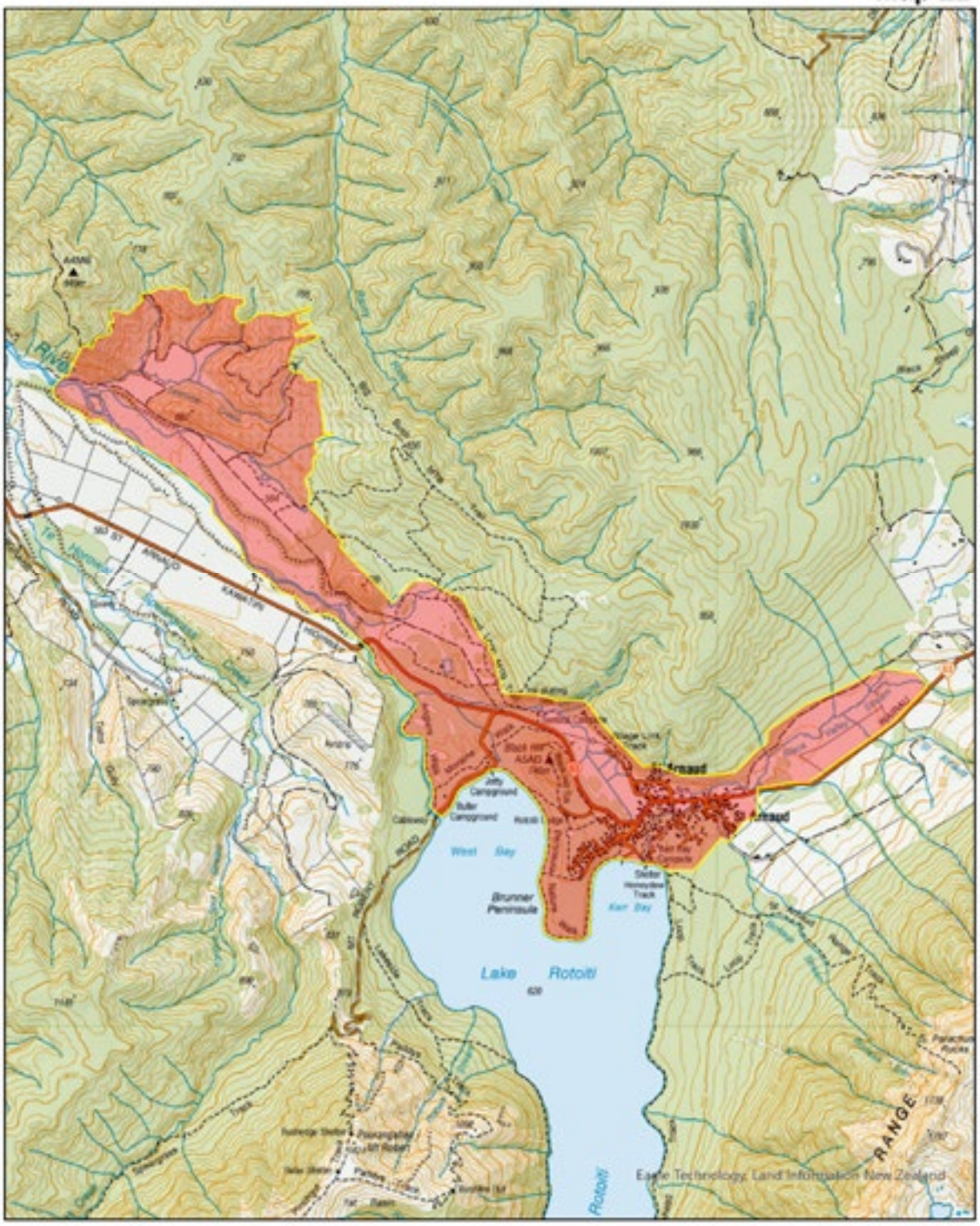
Various Pests Site-led Area

Mapped Area: St Arnaud Village (Pest Plants)

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 22



Regional Pest Management Plan

Site-led Programme

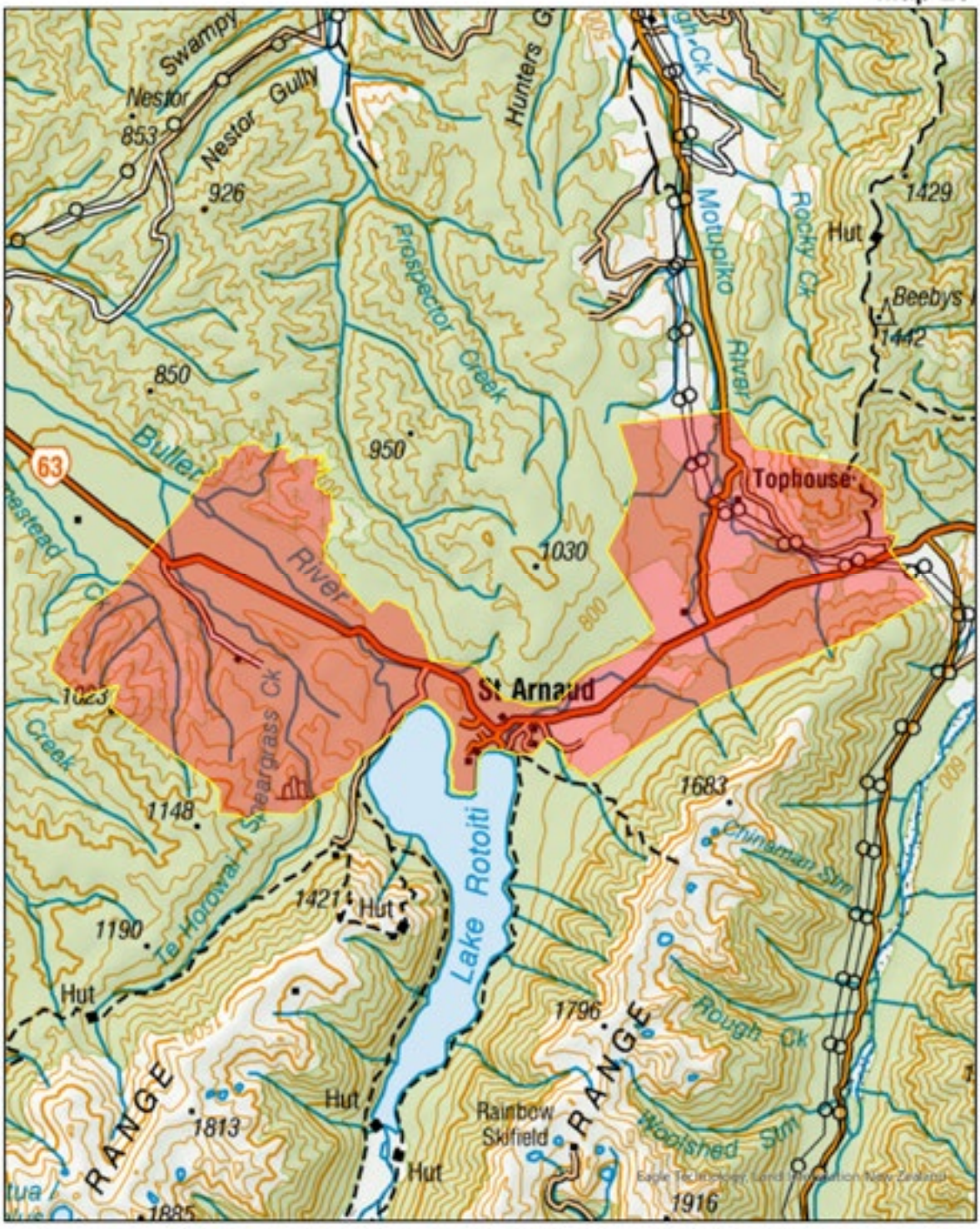
Feral and Stray Cats Site-led Area

Mapped Area: St Arnaud Environs

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 23



Regional Pest Management Plan

Site-led Programme

Various Pests Site-led Area

Mapped Area: Waimea Inlet

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 24

Regional Pest Management Plan

Site-led Programme

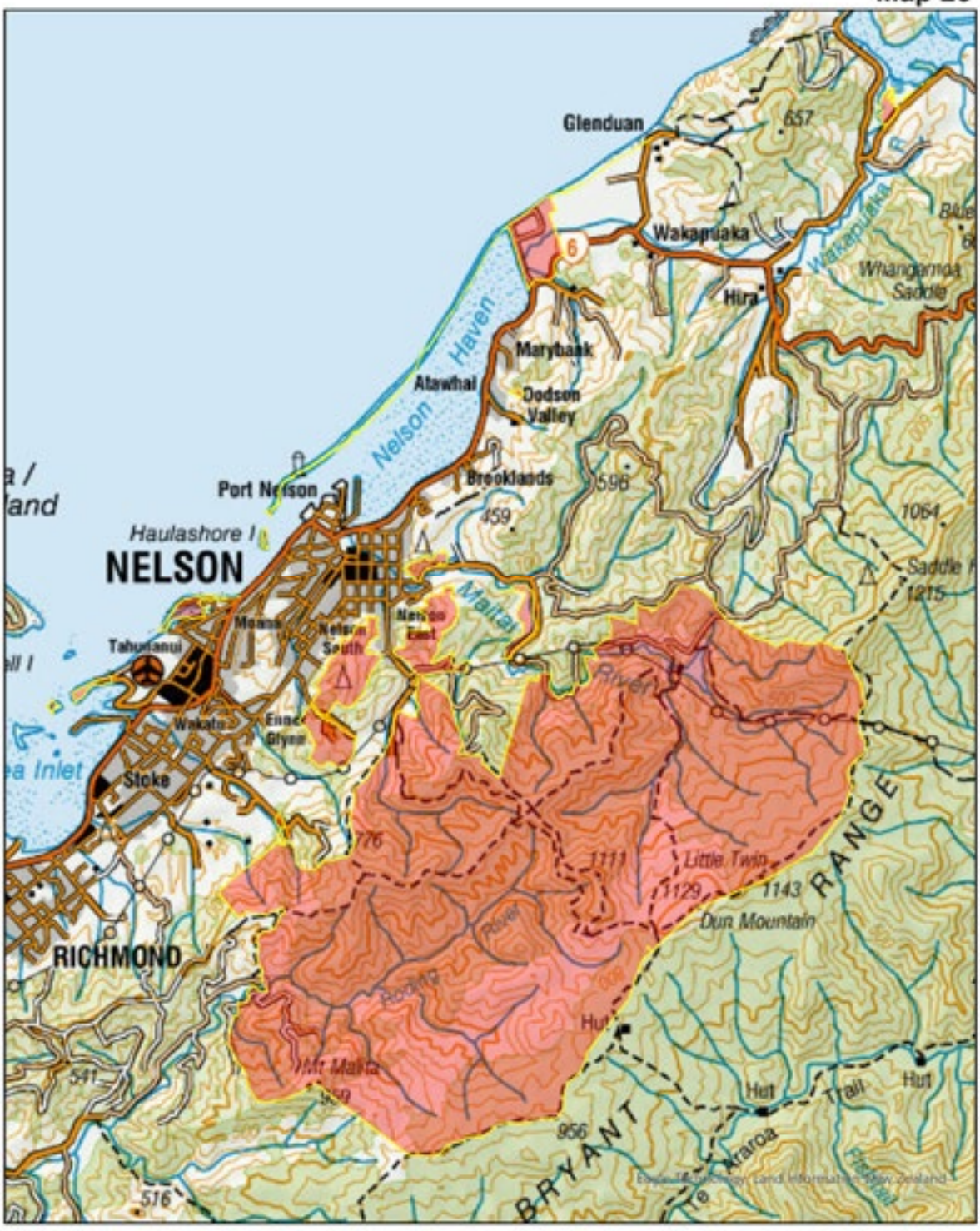
Feral and Stray Cats Site-led Area

Mapped Area: Nelson City Specific High Value Sites

Nelson City Council
Te Kaunihera o Whakatū

tasman district council
Te Kaunihera o te tai o Aorere

Map 25



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	UNWANTED ORGANISM (YES/NO)	FURTHER COMMENTS
Argentine and Darwin's ants	*Linepithema humile, Doleromyrmra darwiniana*	No	Widespread pest in larger urban areas. Lack tools to control on a landscape scale (e.g. biocontrol agents). Can continue to monitor spread and provide information on control at local level.
Australian magpie (outside Golden Bay area)	*Gymnorhina species*	No	Present in parts of the region. Lack tools to control on a landscape scale. Can provide information and traps to control at local level.
Australian sedge	*Carex longibrachiata*	No	Localised production pest with limited impact. There is little risk of spread.
Banana passion vine (outside Golden Bay – Upper Riuwaka/Riwaka)	*Passiflora tripartita var. mollissima, P. tarminiana*	Yes	Widespread pest in regenerating areas and on forest margins. Lack of tools to control on a landscape scale. Ongoing search for effective biocontrol agents.
Brushtail possum (outside Waimea Estuary)	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	No	Widespread pest. Can continue to provide information to community groups and supply traps to control at local level.
Californian thistle	*Cirsium arvense*	No	Widespread production pest. New biocontrol agents may provide acceptable level of control.
Canada geese	*Branta canadensis*	No	Present in parts of the region. Can monitor distribution and provide information on control at local level. Difficult to control and very wary birds. Problematic for airport operators.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	UNWANTED ORGANISM (YES/NO)	FURTHER COMMENTS
Cherry laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	No	Large tree species which creates dense, long-lived thickets. It seeds freely and is poisonous. Forms dense stands in open and disturbed habitats (e.g. Pelorus Bridge area) preventing the regeneration of native species.
Climbing asparagus (outside E. Golden Bay)	*Asparagus scandens*	Yes	Pest present in parts of the region. Once a popular garden plant, it is likely to be found in regenerating shrubland. Very difficult to control. Can provide information on control. Community initiative groups establishing in and around the Golden Bay area could see RPMP programmes expanded.
Cotoneaster (outside Abel Tasman enclaves)	*Cotoneaster glaucophyllus*	No	Widespread pest. Lack tools to control on a landscape scale. Can provide information on control at local level.
Creeping fig	*Ficus pumila*	No	Is an Asian native, and although not listed as a nuisance plant, it can be very aggressive. Once it has attached itself to a surface it is very difficult to remove.
Cretan brake	*Pteris cretica*	No	A species of evergreen fern native to Europe, Asia and Africa. It is a cultivated plant that has spread by spores and has now become established in open and shaded places on roadsides cuttings, forest clearings, along streams and is very common in wasteland areas within urban areas. It is found throughout the region.
Darwin's barberry (outside St Arnaud village)	*Berberis darwinii*	Yes	Pest present in parts of the region. Can provide information on control at local level.
Fan palm (also known as Chinese windmill palm)	*Trachycarpus fortunei*	No	Palm tree with a single straight trunk without branches (4-12 m tall). It is hardy, fast-growing and produces prolific seed. It tolerates hot to cool climates, moderate shade and poor soils. It can form tall stands along bush margins or in disturbed forest, competing with native plants for space, light, water and nutrients.
Feral and stray cats (outside Waimea Inlet, and named and mapped Nelson City sites, Abel Tasman National Park sites and St Arnaud village (and environs) sites	*Felis catus*	No	Lacking in tools to control cats on a landscape scale. Councils can provide information and traps to control cats at a local level. Both councils have initiated projects investigating bylaws (e.g. consideration of cat identification and desexing) for better management of companion cats (pet cats). While not directly related to feral/stray cat management there are synergies in streamlining all cat management opportunities.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	UNWANTED ORGANISM (YES/NO)	FURTHER COMMENTS
Feral deer (ungulates) (also covering Himalayan tahr and chamois)	Deer = *Cervus, Axis, Dama, Odocileus or Elaphurus species* Tahr = *Hemitragus jemlahicus* Chamois = *Rupicapra rupicapra*	No	Deer are a resource for some (a popular and valuable game animal and food source) and harmful for others (causing damage by browsing vegetation). Deer should be able to be managed by hunting pressure and by DOC on public conservation land. Arguably all deer management lies solely with DOC, under Wild Animal Control Act 1977 (WACA) powers on Crown and private land. Tahr are large goat-like animals, native to the central Himalayan ranges of India and Nepal. In New Zealand tahr are found in the central Southern Alps, well south of Tasman District. Chamois is a species of goat-antelope native to mountains in Europe. Moderate to light numbers of chamois can be found, mainly around Nelson Lakes National Park. They are still colonising North West Nelson and sightings have been reported as far north as the head of the Cobb Valley. Both species are hunted, and management lies with DOC under the WACA.
Feral goats	*Capra hircus*	No	Goats are highly mobile and found throughout the district across land of all tenures. In many places they are controlled to acceptable levels. Equally though, in many places they are not controlled at all. Being highly mobile and agile, goats roam over large areas. Impacts/control of feral goats should be managed under the Wild Animal Control Act 1977 (WACA), and arguably by DOC as the agency responsible. They are widespread, and any control work carried out is pragmatically limited to those areas where some protection to biodiversity values is needed (such as Abel Tasman National Park and the Dun Mountain area). Could be considered for a programme during a Plan change, following further dialogue with interest groups.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	UNWANTED ORGANISM (YES/NO)	FURTHER COMMENTS
Feral pigs	*Sus scrofa*	No	Wild pigs are named as a wild animal under the Wild Animal Control Act (WACA) 1977. They are highly mobile and widespread throughout the district across land of all tenures. As with many animals in the WACA, pigs can be a valuable resource (popular and valuable game animal and food source) or harmful (causing damage through rooting of the ground and vegetation or preying on new born lambs and eating indigenous invertebrates). Feral pig numbers are generally controlled by hunting pressure (although this is highly variable).
Feral rabbits (outside Golden Bay)	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	No	Present throughout the region. Lack of tools to control on a landscape scale. Can provide information and traps to control at local level.
Ferrets (outside Waimea Estuary)	*Mustela furo*	Yes	Present throughout the region. Lack of tools to control on a landscape scale. Can provide information and traps to control at local level.
Greater bindweed (outside St Arnaud village)	*Calystegia sylvatica*	No	Present in wasteland, regenerating shrubland and forest margins throughout the region. Can provide information on control.
Large white butterfly	*Pieris brassicae*	Yes	From 2012 DOC led a multi-agency programme to eradicate the pest butterfly from Nelson Tasman where it was only known to be found. In November 2016, the great white butterfly was determined to be successfully eradicated and is no longer in New Zealand. However, a watch is still needed for this pest in case it turns up again in New Zealand; and immediate action will be required to respond to any detections and prevent its re-establishment. Further information on this pest is available at **www.doc.govt.nz/great-white-butterfly**
Hakea species	*Hakea sericea* *Hakea salicifolia*	No	Relatively common in NW Tasman but not significant pest. Can provide information to control at local level.
Hares	*Lepus europaeus*	No	Lack tools to control on a landscape scale. Can provide information and traps to control at local level.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	UNWANTED ORGANISM (YES/NO)	FURTHER COMMENTS
Hedgehogs	*Erinaceus europaeus*	No	Hedgehogs were first brought to New Zealand by acclimatisation societies to remind settlers of their homeland, but were later introduced in greater numbers to control garden pests such as slugs, snails and grass grubs. They can be serious predators and pose a threat to native weta, skinks, and the eggs and chicks of ground-nesting birds.
Himalayan lily	*Cardiocrinum giganteum*	No	Spread is slow and is not considered a prominent pest.
Holly (outside St Arnaud village and Abel Tasman enclaves)	*Ilex aquifolium*	No	Pest present in parts of the region. Limited potential to spread. Can provide information on control to local community groups.
Male fern	*Dryopteris filix-mas*	No	Erect fern with fronds 150 cm in length. Terrestrial – streamsides, open scrub, damp forest. It appears to be spreading in the region and could occupy native fern habitat.
Marine pests (various) not found in the Tasman-Nelson region	*Eudistoma elongatum, Pyura dopplelgangera, Charybdis japonica, Styela clava*	No	Marine organisms present throughout some areas of New Zealand and often spread via the movements of vessels and equipment. This is a Central Government responsibility and better dealt with via a national, domestic pathway management plan.
Old man's beard (outside Golden Bay – Upper Riuwaka/Riwaka and the Upper Buller area)	*Clematis vitalba*	Yes	Widespread pest in regenerating shrubland and wasteland and on forest margins. Difficult to control on a landscape scale. Can provide information on control to aspiring community groups. Ongoing search for effective biocontrol agents. With more community groups undertaking work, TDC may consider expanding control areas into the Motueka Valley.
Parrot's feather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*	Yes	Widespread aquatic pest. Lack tools to control on a landscape scale. Limited tools for control at a local level.
Privet species	*Ligustrum sinense* (Chinese privet) *Ligustrum lucidum* (tree privet)	Yes	Chinese privet – shrub or small tree to 5 m+, evergreen or semi-deciduous in cold districts. Dense stands prevent the establishment of native plant seedlings and displace vulnerable native shrub species. Tree privet – small-to-large evergreen, hairless tree to 15 m+. Forms dense carpet of seedlings on forest floor, and grows through understorey to dominate and replace canopy trees.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	UNWANTED ORGANISM (YES/NO)	FURTHER COMMENTS
Purple nutsedge	*Cyperus rotundus*	No	Lack tools to control on a landscape scale and limited tools available at a local level.
Purple and common pampas (outside of two named sites in Golden Bay)	*Cortaderia jubata and C. selloana*	Yes	Widespread pest, self-fertilising, light wind-distributed seed. Lack tools to control on a landscape scale. Can provide information on control at local level. Community groups will be encouraged to submit to TDC for Site-led Pest Control Programmes which might warrant inclusion in a RPMP programme or be part of a wider Biosecurity Strategy.
Reed canary grass	*Phalaris arundinacea*	No	Common but not significant pest. Can provide information to control at local level.
Rats (Norwegian, ship rat, kiore) (outside Waimea Estuary)	*Rattus norvegicus, R. rattus, R. exulans*	No	Widespread pest. Lack tools to control on a landscape scale. Can provide information on control through website and via community groups.
Rowan (outside St Arnaud village)	*Sorbus acuparia*	No	Limited distribution and limited potential to spread. Can provide information on control.
Russell lupin (St Arnaud village)	*Lupinus polyphyllus*	No	Limited distribution but potential to spread rapidly in wasteland and low quality pasture. Can provide information on control through website and via community groups.
Sycamore (outside Abel Tasman National Park and environs and St Arnaud Village)	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	No	A deciduous tree from central Europe and south-west Asia, tolerant of cold conditions, that produces large quantities of winged seeds. Colonises forest edges and bare ground, but can also invade intact forests, outcompeting native shrubs and trees for light and space.
Spanish heath	*Erica lusitanica*	No	Erect, evergreen shrub to 1 – 2 m+ with stems that are woody, brittle, and densely hairy when young. Forms dense stands, especially on disturbed and bare sites, and prevents establishment of native plant seedlings. Usually succeeded by native plants in tall-growing plant communities, but is long-lived in shorter vegetation. Could be considered as part of a Plan change in the future in relation to site-led control in the Dun Mountain area (possibly with wilding conifer management).
Stoats (outside Waimea Estuary)	*Mustela erminea*	Yes	Widespread pest. Lack tools to control on a landscape scale. Can provide information to control at a local level.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	UNWANTED ORGANISM (YES/NO)	FURTHER COMMENTS
Undaria	*Undaria pinnatifida*	Yes	Widely distributed marine seaweed with limited impact. Lack suitable tools for widespread control. Is harvested for fertiliser and food source.
Veldt grass	*Ehrharta erecta*	No	Slender, tufted perennial grass to 60 cm tall. Leaves pale green, soft, broad, hairy, often dying back in summer. Seed is produced in large quantities all year round and dispersal is by wind, water and bird. The plant is drought and shade tolerant.
Wasps (German, common)	*Vespula germanica, V. vulgaris*	No	Widespread pest. Lack tools to control on a landscape scale. Can provide information on control at a local level. Biocontrol agents under development.
Weasels (outside Waimea Estuary)	*Mustela nivalis vulgaris*	Yes	Widespread pest. Lack tools to control on a landscape scale. Can provide information on control at a local level.
Wild ginger (outside the Golden Bay –Kaiteriteri and Upper Riuwaka/Riwaka area)	*Hedychium gardnerianum, H. flavescens*	Yes	Present throughout region. Can provide information on control through website and via community groups.
Wild hops	*Humulus lupulus*	No	Limited distribution. Not considered to be a significant nuisance.
Woolly nightshade (outside Golden Bay)	*Solanum mauritianum*	Yes	This pest is widespread through the region. Can provide information on control through website and via community groups.
Yellow bristle grass (outside Golden Bay and the Upper Buller)	*Setaria pumila*	No	This is an aggressive pasture pest with limited distribution. It can be controlled with selective herbicides and careful pasture management. Can provide more information on recommended methods of control through website and via farmer groups.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