

# **Canterbury Regional Pest Management Strategy (2005-2015)**

## **Operational Plan for 2007-08**

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**PREPARED UNDER THE BIOSECURITY ACT 1993**

I hereby certify that this is a correct copy of the Operational Plan for the implementation of the Canterbury Regional Pest Management Strategy (2005-2015).

This Plan has been prepared and adopted by the Canterbury Regional Council in accordance with the requirements of the Biosecurity Act 1993, on 27th September 2007.



**Dr Bryan Jenkins  
Chief Executive  
Canterbury Regional Council  
2 October 2007**



## FROM THE CHAIR

This year began on a high note, with the official launch of the Banks Peninsula Community Initiative Programme (CIP) for possum control. The CIP builds on the gains made by the bovine Tb vector control programme, in keeping possum numbers low in the larger forested areas of the peninsula. The Banks Peninsula community is now rated for possum as well as rabbit control, with a contribution from ECan in recognition of its high biodiversity values.

With the decreasing effectiveness of rabbit haemorrhagic disease as a bio-control agent for rabbits, there is an increasing need for coordinated rabbit control. This year, in response to submissions to the Annual Plan, the Council is assessing how best to support farmers in providing coordination and obtaining resource consents for large scale rabbit control.

This year also saw the signing of a Heads of Agreement between the Department of Conservation, Land Information New Zealand, Federated Farmers and ECan, who will now work more closely together to undertake wilding conifer control in the South Island High Country.

Pest Management Liaison Committees meet regularly in each of 11 pest districts, and continue to be ECan's main link to the community for pest matters. Members are elected every 3 years to coincide with local body elections.

The Canterbury Regional Pest Management Strategy (2005-2015) and Operational Plans focus on the region, but operate in a national context. ECan will continue to promote regional priorities to Biosecurity New Zealand, and where funded, will continue to support national initiatives. This year, ECan was pleased to host the formation of a regional forum to promote the "Check, Clean, Dry" message that will slow the spread of freshwater pests.

As I am not standing for the local body elections this year, I will be passing the Pests Portfolio Chair to an as yet unelected Council member. I wish my successor all the best for the future.



Robert Johnston  
**Pests Portfolio Chairperson**

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## PART I: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 THE CANTERBURY REGIONAL PEST MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2005-2015

The Canterbury Regional Pest Management Strategy is reviewed every five years and provides the democratic process that determines what pests should be controlled to benefit the region as a whole. Pests are introduced plants and animals that threaten our health, economy, Maori heritage, recreation, native plants, animals and habitats (biodiversity). Thirty eight plants and nine animals are declared pests in the Strategy.

#### **Total control**

Total control pests are in low incidence or have a restricted range across the entire region, and have a high potential for spread and impact. The Strategy objective is to eradicate all total control pests over the next decade.

#### **Progressive control**

Progressive control pests are in low incidence or restricted range within parts of the region, with a high potential for spread and impact. The Strategy objective is to reduce the population of progressive control pests.

#### **Containment control**

Containment pests are widespread pests, with a high impact on production in parts of the region. The Strategy objective, in general, is to maintain target densities of the pest, and to prevent pests establishing on land currently free of the pest.

Landowners are generally responsible for control, and ECan enforces rules relating to specific pests. In the Banks Peninsula Pest District, rabbit and possum control is carried out through targeted rates. ECan supports communities in implementing the Strategy through Pest Management Liaison committees and Community Initiative Programmes.

#### **Biodiversity pests and other organisms to be controlled**

Biodiversity pests and other organisms to be controlled are widespread in the region, and in some areas, are having a high impact on biodiversity values. Other organisms to be controlled are not declared pests, but are recognised as threats to biodiversity. The Strategy objective, in general, is to protect High Value Environmental Areas (HVEA). A process for identifying HVEA is outlined in the Strategy.

#### **To find out more**

For further information contact Customer Services and ask for a copy of our free pamphlets – Plant and Animal Pests of the Canterbury region; Wage War on Pests in Canterbury – or the latest free Pest News. Copies of the Pest management Strategy, Operational Plans and Reports can be viewed on our website.

## 1.2 THE OPERATIONAL PLAN

The Operational Plan implements the Canterbury Regional Pest Management Strategy (2005-2015).

This Operational Plan reviews the Operational Plan (2006-2007), and provides a framework and context for the Operational Report (2007/08). Other supporting internal documents include the Operational Field Procedures and Monitoring protocol.

### **The Operational Plan identifies:**

- Who is responsible for pest control
- The activities or principal measures used to implement the Strategy
- Whether or not the Strategy objectives are being met
- The levels of service provided
- The pest operational budget for 2007/08

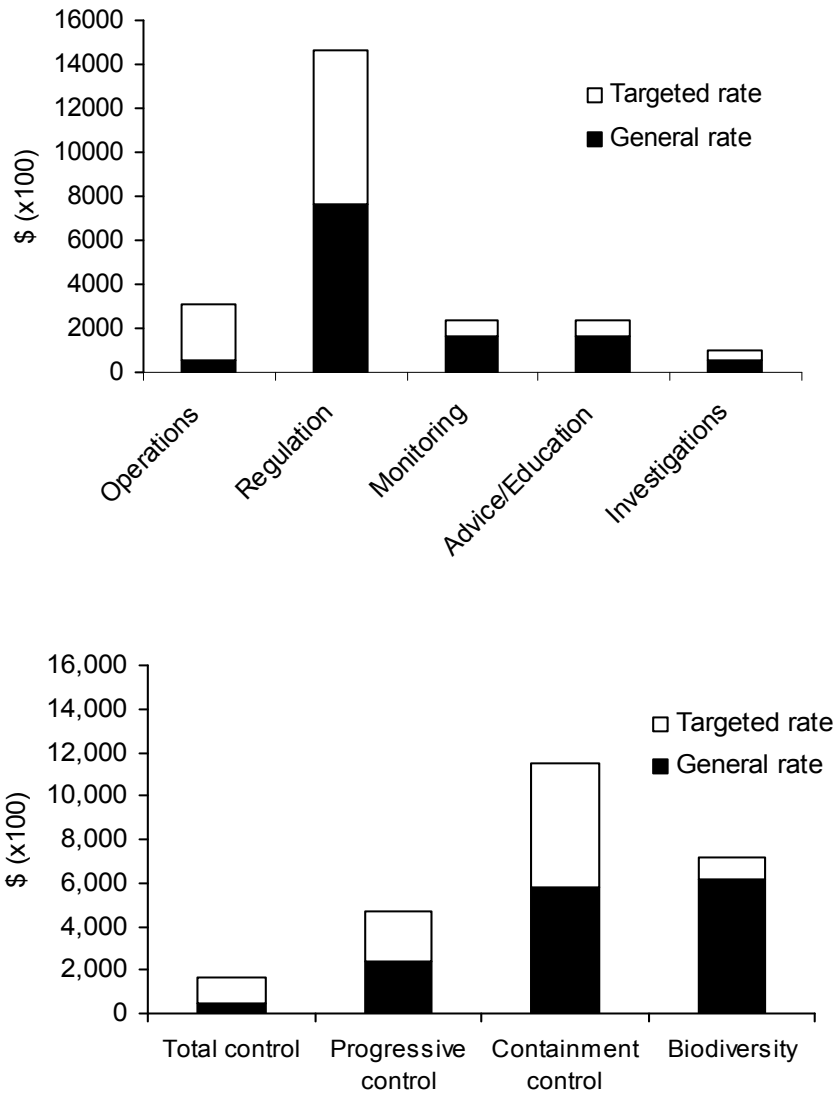
Landowners are responsible for the control of most pests on their property. ECan controls pests when they are new to the region, when control methods require technical expertise (e.g. biological control), and when coordinated control gives benefits to the region as a whole.

ECan regulates when pest control is mandatory, and monitors both the efficiency and effectiveness of control programmes. ECan also encourages community partnerships through Pest Management Liaison committees and Community Initiative Programmes.

The graphs on the next page summarise expenditure for 2005-2007 by principal measure and pest programmes. Pest programmes integrate several pests and principal measures. (Table 2.1 and Fig 1), and by targeted and general rate for 2006/07 (Fig. 2).

Other pest services undertaken by ECan, such as Tb contracts management and Biosecurity response, are outside the scope of the RPMS. Reference to these services are included in the Operational Plan as they provide an important context for its implementation.

**Figure 1.1: RPMS budget for 2007-2008 (see Table 2.1)**



## PART II: PEST OPERATIONAL BUDGET

Regional Pest Management Strategy budget for 2007/08 is summarised by activity (as outlined in the Long Term Community Plan) and by pest (total control, progressive control, containment control, biodiversity) in Table 2.1 below. **Pest budgets are summarised from 2007-2008 (Figure 1).** ECan funds these activities through Regional rates and Targeted rates through Rating Districts. If ECan undertakes control on behalf of the landowner, then costs are recovered through User Pays and Self Help programmes.

Table 2.1 RPMS budget for 2007/08 by pest and by activity

Activity/Programme	Total Control \$	Progressive Control (\$)	Containment Control (\$)	Biodiversity (\$)	TOTAL
<b>Operations</b>					
Pest animals	12,691		40,712	239,001	292,404
Pest plants	75,686			328,224	403,910
BioControl					35,808
Community initiative programme	128,859				128,859
Biosecurity Act S100	19,155				19,115
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>107,492</b>		<b>40,712</b>	<b>696,084</b>	<b>880,096</b>
<b>Regulation</b>					
Inspections – pest animals	3,468	441,738	424,960	254,313	428,428
Inspections – pest plants	49,832		356,231		1,102,114
Enforcement					105,008
Pest sales					16,402
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53,300</b>	<b>441,738</b>	<b>136,334</b>	<b>254,313</b>	<b>1,651,952</b>
<b>Monitoring</b>					
Pest animals	5,255	42,832	104,892		110,147
Pest plants	880		31,442		75,154
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,135</b>	<b>42,832</b>	<b>136,334</b>	<b>38,316</b>	<b>223,617</b>
<b>Advice/Education</b>					
Pest animals					
Pest plants					25,498
Pest Liaison committees					49,422
Social marketing					93,119
<b>TOTAL</b>					28,194
Investigations					196,233
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>101,842</b>
					<b>3,053,740</b>

**Table 2.2 Summary of activity by pest**

	Operations	Regulating and enforcing	Monitoring	Advice/ education	Investigations
<b>Total control</b>					
Rook	√		√		
African feather grass	√		√	√	
African love grass	√		√	√	
Baccharis	√		√	√	
Bur daisy	√		√	√	
Coltsfoot	√		√	√	
Entire marshwort	√		√	√	
Saffron Thistle	√		√	√	
White-edged nightshade	√		√	√	
<b>Progressive control</b>					
Nassella tussock		√		√	√
<b>Containment control</b>				√	
Rabbit		√	√	√	√
Possum	√		√	√	
Bennett's wallaby	√	√	√	√	√
Gorse	Bio-control	√		√	√
Ragwort	Bio-control	√		√	
Broom		√		√	
Variegated thistle	Bio-control	√	√	√	
Nodding thistle	Bio-control	√	√	√	√
<b>Biodiversity</b>					
Feral cat					
Feral goat	√				
Ferret	√				
Weasel	√				
Stoat	√				
German wasp					
European wasp					
Possum	CIP				
Banana passionfruit	√			√	√
Bell heather	√	√		√	
Boneseed	√	√		√	√
Darwin's barberry	√			√	
Egeria	√	√		√	
Hieracium	Bio-control				√
Lagarosiphon	√	√		√	
Old Man's Beard	√		√	√	√
Phragmites	√	√		√	
Lodgepole pine	√	√			
Wild thyme	√	√		√	

## PART III: PRINCIPAL MEASURES

Principal measures are the means by which the objectives of the Strategy are met. These are:

- Operations (pest control and operational monitoring)
- Regulating and enforcing (inspection, enforcement, compliance monitoring, searching)
- Monitoring (trend monitoring and outcome monitoring)
- Education and advice
- Investigations

Pest control and regulation are the main methods for meeting Strategy objectives. Operational monitoring and compliance monitoring measure how well these objectives are met in the short term. Education and advice inform both landowners and occupiers. Investigations improve pest management operational and monitoring methods. Monitoring measures how well the Strategy objectives are being met, as part of longer-term outcomes.

### 3.1 OPERATIONS

ECan undertakes pest control operations and operational monitoring for total control pests, and may undertake control on behalf of landowners e.g. through Community Initiative Programmes, or as part of regulation and enforcement. Standard pest animal monitoring protocol for rabbits, wallabies, rooks, mustelids (stoats, weasels, ferrets) and possums are used to indicate relative densities (high, medium, low).

Landowners and occupiers are responsible for the control of some of the pests on the land that they occupy, except for the Crown (e.g. Department of Conservation, Land Information New Zealand).

Transit New Zealand is responsible for pest control on State Highways. Landowners and occupiers are responsible for pest control on adjoining roadsides and roadside reserves containing unformed roads. Local authorities are responsible for pest control on roadsides and roadside reserves containing formed roads as outlined in Table 3.1 below.

**Table 3.1 Responsibilities for formed roads**

<b>Territorial Authority Area</b>	<b>Responsibility for pest control on roadsides and roadside reserves</b>
Hurunui District Council	Responsible
Christchurch City Council	Responsible
Waitaki District Council	Responsible
Timaru District Council	Responsible
Waimakariri District Council	No responsibility
Kaikoura District Council	No responsibility
Mackenzie District Council	No responsibility
Banks Peninsula District Council	No responsibility
Selwyn District Council	No responsibility
Waimate District Council	No responsibility
Ashburton District Council	No responsibility
State Highways	Responsible

### 3.2 REGULATION

<b>Objectives</b>	Regulate to ensure that the objectives and rules of the strategy are met
<b>Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enforcement notices are issued to 80% of non compliers within 6 months of a written request</li> <li>2. Action on default is undertaken to all non compliers within 6 months for pest plants and within 12 months for pest animals of expiry of a notice of direction</li> </ol>
<b>Outputs</b>	A compliance monitoring data base is up to date by June each year

<b>Code</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
0403	Enforcement	\$101,533	\$105,006

#### Inspections

ECan carries out inspections to assess the effectiveness of landowner pest control in meeting the objectives and rules of the Strategy as part of the enforcement process, following an inspection programme and in response to complaints. Inspections include compliance monitoring and searching, and may include enforcement and control where it is cost effective to do so.

The number of inspections depends upon the pest and its impact. If the pest is highly mobile and impact is high, inspections may be more frequent. Records are kept of the number of inspections, notices of direction served, and number of complaints received.

Searching is undertaken for pests with restricted distributions (total control, progressive control) on land at risk from the pest. The spatial extent of the pest is recorded, along with the number of males and females, adults and juveniles. Spatial extent is used for weed pests that can be identified remotely. The information is stored on electronic databases.

ECan also carries out nursery inspections to prevent the sale, propagation and distribution of or Unwanted Organisms (see other pest services) under the National Pest Plant Accord (NPPA), plant pests subject to strategy rules prohibited from sale and restricted pest plants.

### **Plant pests prohibited from sale**

The plant pests subject to a strategy rule that states "Land occupiers and other persons shall not sell, propagate or distribute any pest plant or parts thereof" are summarised by rule number below.

5.3.5 African feather grass*	7.7.5 Nodding thistle
5.4.5 African love grass*	7.8.5 Ragwort
5.5.5 Baccharis	7.9.5 Variegated thistle
5.6.5 Bur daisy	8.4.5 Banana passionfruit*
5.7.5 Coltsfoot*	8.5.5 Bell Heather
5.8.5 Entire marshwort	8.7.5 Darwin's barberry*
5.9.5 Saffron thistle	8.8.5 Egeria* (oxygen weed)
5.10.5 White-edged nightshade*	8.9.5 Lagarosiphon* (oxygen weed)
7.5.5 Broom	8.10.5 Old Man's beard*
7.6.5 Gorse	8.12.5 Phragmites*

\* = Unwanted organism

### **Enforcement**

At the completion of an inspection, an Inspection Advice Form is given or sent to the land occupier detailing the information recorded, and any control undertaken.

If rules in the Strategy are not met, then

1. An initial inspection advice is issued
2. ECan re-inspects to ensure that pest control has been undertaken, and rules are met
3. If rules in the Strategy are not met, then a Notice of Direction is issued
4. ECan re-inspects to ensure that pest control has been undertaken, and rules are met
5. If rules in the Strategy are not met, then ECan will undertake Action on Default

All costs after the second re-inspection are recoverable from the Land Occupier. If the Landowner disagrees on the basis upon which the notice of direction is issued, then guidance, mediation, or arbitration may be requested or legal advice sought. ECan may seek compliance through the Courts.

### **3.3 MONITORING**

Monitoring measures the RPMS outcomes (e.g. long term trends in pest populations, benefits are gained, objectives are met) rather than outputs (e.g. number of Notices of Direction served, reports written).

#### **Trend monitoring**

Trend monitoring measures long term trends in the pest population through time. For containment control pests, trends in population structure (number of males and females, adults and juveniles) and density (operations monitoring) are recorded. Long term operational monitoring provides trend monitoring.

#### **Outcome monitoring**

Outcome monitoring measures long term changes in the state of the environment through time. It provides an indication of whether or not a regional benefit has been gained. As other external factors such as climate change and land management practices all influence the state of the environment, any direct change due to pest control is difficult to prove.

Searching, operational and trend monitoring, as well as investigations, provide a context for interpreting the results of outcome monitoring. For biodiversity pests, the state of High Value Environmental Areas (HVEA) is recorded in areas where pest control does and does not occur.

### 3.4 INVESTIGATIONS

<b>Objectives</b>	To carry out or support investigations that improve the control and monitoring of pests.
<b>Targets</b>	Support at least one investigation annually
<b>Outputs</b>	A report on the biocontrol programme for pest plants is completed annually by June

<b>Code</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
0400	Investigations	\$97,979	\$101,842

ECan supports the development and application of new control and monitoring tools including biological control, and supports investigations into the pest itself, to provide information on probable areas of high risk, and factors influencing control effectiveness.

Current investigations are the ecology of Nassella tussock and the effectiveness of Rabbit Haemorrhagic Disease (RHD). Current support is given to Landcare Research's biological control for pest plants programme.

### 3.5 EDUCATION AND ADVICE

<b>Objective</b>	To provide advice and education to the regional community that increases awareness of the nature and threats posed by pest animal and pest plants
<b>Target</b>	ECan's role in pests and biodiversity is consistently recognised by the regional community
<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A register of public education activities is maintained</li> <li>2. Four pest displays per annum at corporate A&amp;P shows</li> <li>3. Four pest newsletters per annum</li> <li>4. One pest article in each issue of Living Here (6 per annum)</li> </ol>

<b>Code</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
0417	Public information – plant pests	\$46,300	\$49,442
0418	Public information – animal pests	\$25,525	\$25,498
0419	Public information - pests	\$27,010	\$28,194

ECan provides general pest information, education and advice, and encourages community involvement.

Up to four public meetings and/or field days are provided on request, and displays staffed at least two pest Agricultural and Pastoral shows. Regular articles are written for issues of "Living Here" distributed to all ratepayers. Issues of "Pest News" and different pest fact sheets are made available by request. Biosecurity staff give presentations to various groups, and are interviewed on radio. Regular press articles are written and released. Other Council activities include Resource Care volunteer events advocating and providing information for wilding pine control, and a recent ECan survey of public awareness.

## PART IV: PESTS

Pests are managed in four programmes: total control, progressive control, containment control, and biodiversity. The regional benefit of pest control, yearly objectives for the period 2005-2010, principal measures, annual targets and outputs, as well as the Projects listed in the Long Term Community Plan are summarised for each pest management programme and pest. Relevant RPMS rules are included.

### 4.1 TOTAL CONTROL ANIMALS

#### Rook *Corvus frugilegus*

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve regional production values
<b>Objective</b>	Over the duration of the strategy, destroy all rooks within the Canterbury Region
<b>Principal measures</b>	ECan will undertake control, searching and regulation. Landowners and occupiers are bound by the Strategy NOT to undertake control unless authorised. Action is initiated in response to confirmed sightings.
<b>Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The number of adult pairs in 2008-2011 is less than in 2000-2003 (progress towards eradication)</li> <li>2. No juvenile rooks for 3 successive years (eradication)</li> </ol>
<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All properties are inspected for rooks in accordance with the inspection programme</li> <li>2. Rook control occurs in all existing populations by 31 Oct</li> <li>3. Rook control occurs for all new populations within 6 weeks of confirmed reports</li> <li>4. A register of rook sightings is maintained all year</li> <li>5. A report on the trend and status of rooks is completed by February each year</li> </ol>
<b>Rules 5.2.5</b>	<p>Other than under the instructions or supervision of an authorised person, land occupiers and other persons shall not at any time:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) poison, capture or trap any rook; or</li> <li>(b) discharge any firearm at any rook; or</li> <li>(c) discharge any firearm at or within 500 m of any tree known to contain a rookery; or</li> <li>(d) damage, disturb or interfere in any other way with a rookery.</li> </ol> <p>These rules shall not apply to the activities of an authorised person in exercising or performing a function power or duty under this Strategy.</p>

<b>Code</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
0416	Compliance inspections	\$3,379	\$3,468
0722	Control – rating districts	\$12,683	\$12,691
0376	Trend monitoring	\$5,105	\$5,255

## 4.2 TOTAL CONTROL PLANTS

**African feather grass** *Pennisetum macrourum*

**African Love Grass** *Eragrostis curvula*

**Baccharis** *Baccharis halimifolia*

**Bur Daisy** *Calotis lappulacea*

**Coltsfoot** *Tussilago farfara*

**Entire Marshwort** *Nymphoides geminata*

**Saffron Thistle** *Carthamus lanatus*

**White-Edged Nightshade** *Solanum marginatum*

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve regional production values
<b>Objectives</b>	(a) Over the duration of the Strategy, destroy all pest plants prior to viable seed set within the Canterbury region. (b) Over the duration of the Strategy, destroy all entire marshwort plants within the Canterbury region (note: does not set seed)
<b>Principal measures</b>	ECan places an emphasis on enforcement and regulation, control and searching. Landowner and occupiers are not bound by the Strategy to undertake control.
<b>Targets</b>	1. No seeding plants are found in known areas 2. No new sites are found
<b>Outputs</b>	1. All properties are inspected for total control plants in accordance with the inspection programme 2. Plants are eradicated at known sites prior to seeding at least once annually 3. All land at high risk is searched annually 4. An annual report on trends in the status of Total Control pests is completed by 30 June each year
<b>Rules</b> 5.3.5, 5.4.5, 5.5.5, 5.6.5, 5.7.5, 5.8.5, 5.9.5, 5.10.5:	No person shall sell, propagate or distribute any total control pest plants or part thereof.

<b>Code</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
0406	Compliance inspections	\$49,371	\$49,832
0740	Operations	\$76,498	\$75,686
0370	Trend monitoring	\$793	\$880

### 4.3 PROGRESSIVE CONTROL

#### Nassella tussock *Nassella trichotoma*

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve regional production values
<b>Objectives</b>	Over the duration of the Strategy, progressively reduce Nassella tussock within the Canterbury region.
<b>Principal measures</b>	Rules place responsibilities on landowners and occupiers to undertake control. ECan has mapped land susceptible to Nassella tussock, and places an emphasis on regulation and searching.
<b>Targets</b>	The density of Nassella tussock plants is decreasing on a rolling average, calculated over a 5 year period.
<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 40% of the properties in the Hurunui District with known infestations of Nassella tussock are inspected by 31 Dec.</li> <li>2. 20% of land that is highly susceptible to infestation by Nassella tussock is identified and searched by 30 June.</li> <li>3. A report on trends in incidence of Nassella tussock is completed annually by 30 June.</li> </ol>
<b>Rule 6.2.5</b>	<p>Land occupiers and other persons shall not sell, propagate or distribute any Nassella tussock plant or part thereof.</p> <p>An exemption to any of the rules may be sought by any person in accordance with the procedures set out in Chapter 12 of the Strategy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. No person shall sell, propagate or distribute any total control pest plants or par thereof.</li> <li>b. Land occupiers shall, on all the land they occupy, complete a control programme to prevent Nassella tussock plants from seeding by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 31 October every year within the area delineated on Map 1 contained in Appendix 3; or</li> <li>(ii) 30 September each year in all other parts of the Canterbury region.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

<b>Code</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
O401	Compliance inspections	\$429,385	\$441,737
0371	Population trend monitoring	\$44,769	\$42,831

## 4.4 CONTAINMENT CONTROL ANIMALS

### Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve regional production and reduce the risk of soil erosion.
<b>Objectives</b>	Annual control programmes are put in place within 6 months when rabbit densities exceed 3 on the modified McLean's scale.
<b>Targets</b>	Maintain targeted densities of the pest
<b>Principal measures</b>	ECan places an emphasis on regulation and monitoring. Landowners and occupiers are required to undertake control, except on Banks Peninsula, where control is carried out under a rating pool system.
<b>Outputs</b>	Properties are inspected in accordance with an inspection programme. A report on RHD impact is completed annually by 30 June. A report on spring rabbit population trends is completed by February each year
<b>RPMS rules 7.4.5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Land occupiers shall keep rabbit densities on the land that they occupy at or below Level 3 on the Modified McLean Scale.</li> <li>b) No person shall discharge a firearm at or on a property for which a shooting prohibition has been set and publicly notified for the property.</li> <li>c) Land occupiers shall not use or allow the use of aerially applied sodium monofluoroacetate (1080 poison) on the land that they occupy where aerially-applied sodium monofluoroacetate (1080 poison) has been used on that land within the previous three years.</li> <li>d) Land occupiers shall keep, and make available to Environment Canterbury upon request, records in writing of the use of ground-applied 1080 for rabbit control on the land that they occupy, recording: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the location of the land on which 1080 was applied</li> <li>(ii) the date 1080 was applied</li> <li>(iii) the quantity of 1080 that was used</li> <li>(iv) the type of bait that was used.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Code</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
410	Compliance inspections	\$313,244	\$364,455
0374/0414	Trend monitoring/population structure	\$86,411	\$90,625
0720	Pest control – rating districts	\$45,568	\$40,712

**Bennett's wallaby** *Macropus rufogriseus*

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain and improve High Value Environmental Areas and regional production values
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevent the establishment of Bennett's wallaby populations outside of the Bennett's wallaby Containment Area.</li> <li>2. Ensure Bennetts wallaby densities do not exceed Level 3 on the Guilford Scale on land within the Bennetts wallaby Containment Area (Map 2 Appendix 4)</li> </ol>
<b>Principal measures</b>	ECan places emphasis on searching outside the containment area and regulation inside the feral range. Landowners and occupiers are required to undertake control inside the feral range.
<b>Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bennett's wallaby densities are maintained at target levels</li> <li>2. Bennett's wallabies outside the feral range are reported and destroyed</li> </ol>
<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A report on Bennett's wallaby population trends is completed by 30 June annually</li> <li>2. A report on searching outside the containment area is completed by 30 June annually</li> <li>3. All properties are inspected in accordance with an inspection programme</li> <li>4. Bennett's wallabies reported outside the containment area are destroyed where technically feasible</li> </ol>
<b>RPMS rules 7.2.5</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Within the Bennett's wallaby Containment Area shown on Map 2, land occupiers shall keep Bennett's wallaby densities at or below Level 3 on the Guilford Scale on the land that they occupy.</li> <li>2. Land occupiers shall notify Environment Canterbury in writing of the presence of Bennett's wallabies on the land that they occupy where that land is outside the Containment Areas shown in Maps 2. The notification shall be made to Environment Canterbury within 10 working days of the land occupier becoming aware of, or being advised of, the presence of Bennett's wallabies on the land that they occupy.</li> </ol>

<b>Code</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
0413	Compliance inspections	\$69,431	\$60,505
0375	Trend monitoring	\$13,941	\$14,267

## 4.5 CONTAINMENT CONTROL PLANTS

**Broom** *Cytisus scoparius*, *C. multiflorus*, *Teline monspessulana*

**Gorse** *Ulex europaeus*

**Nodding Thistle** *Carduus nutans*

**Ragwort** *Senecio jacobaea*

**Variegated thistle** *Silybum marianum*

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve regional production values
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contain the spread of gorse, and broom, so that by 2008, the extent of the pest is similar to that in 1990.</li> <li>2. Contain the spread of variegated thistle, nodding thistle and ragwort to prevent it from infesting adjacent land presently clear of the pests.</li> </ol>
<b>Principal measures</b>	<p>ECan places emphasis on regulation, partnerships and monitoring, and will undertake investigations into the development and application of new control tools.</p> <p>For nodding thistle, ragwort and variegated thistle, in all districts except Ashley, ECan will act on complaints, follow up on reports and release bio-control agents. In the Ashley District, the emphasis will be on regulation.</p> <p>Landowners and occupiers are required to undertake control.</p>
<b>Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land free from gorse and broom as at 1 July 2005, remains free of gorse and broom by 2008.</li> <li>2. 20% of irrigation races, stockwater races and boundaries are clear of nodding thistle, variegated thistle and ragwort</li> </ol>
<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 20% of affected properties are inspected per annum (80% over 5 years)</li> </ol>
<b>RPMS rules</b> <b>7.5.5</b>  <b>7.7.5, 7.8.5, 7.9.5</b>  <b>7.6.5, 7.7.5, 7.8.5, 7.9.5</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land occupiers shall eliminate gorse and broom infestations on land that they occupy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) where the gorse and/or broom covers up to 50 square m in area and is greater than 5 m from other gorse infestations exceeding 50 square m in area on the land that they occupy.</li> <li>(b) within 10 m of any adjoining property occupied by another land occupier where that adjoining property is clear of, or being cleared of, gorse and/or broom infestations within 10 m of the boundary between the properties.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Land occupiers shall eliminate nodding thistle, variegated thistle and ragwort infestations <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) on land that they occupy within 40m of any irrigation race or stockwater race; and</li> <li>ii) on the land that they occupy within 40m of any adjoining property occupied by another land occupier where that adjoining property is clear of or being cleared of the pest within 40m of the boundary between the properties</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Land occupiers and other persons shall not sell, propagate or distribute any pest or part thereof.</li> </ol>

<b>Code</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
0405	Compliance inspections	\$347,653	\$356,231
0741	Biological control – rating districts	\$32,146	\$35,808
0750	User pays	\$7,565	\$7304
0372	Trend monitoring	\$30,718	\$31,442

## PART V: BIODIVERSITY PESTS

Biodiversity pests and other organisms to be controlled are widespread in the region, and in some areas, have a high impact on biodiversity values. Other organisms to be controlled are not declared pests, but are recognised as threats to biodiversity. The Strategy objective, in general, is to protect High Value Environmental Areas (HVEA). A process for identifying HVEA is outlined in the Strategy.

ECan recognises that the biodiversity pest programmes provides opportunities to integrate pest control with the control of other organisms (other organisms to be controlled) and to undertake pest control in partnership with landowners or other agencies.

ECan supports communities in controlling biodiversity pests through Pest Management Liaison committees and Community Initiative Programmes. ECan also supports voluntary control of these organisms in High Value Environmental Areas through a variety of programmes, some of which (e.g. Living Streams, Environment Enhancement Awards) are outside the scope of the Strategy.

A 10 year programme to control wilding conifers including lodgepole pine has been developed to protect HVEA by controlling outlier lodgepole pines (a biodiversity pest) and other wilding conifers (other organisms to be controlled). Opportunities to expand this programme in partnership with landowners and other agencies are being explored over the next year.

Table 5.1 Biodiversity pest animals and pest plants

Pest animals		Pest plants	
<b>Possum</b>	<i>Trichosurus vulpecula</i>	<b>Old Man's beard</b>	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
<b>Feral cat</b>	<i>Felis catus</i>	<b>Phragmites</b>	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
<b>Stoat, ferret, weasel</b>	<i>Mustela furo, Mustela erminea, Mustela nivalis</i>	<b>Wild thyme</b>	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>
<b>Feral goat</b>	<i>Capra hircus</i>	<b>Bell heather</b>	<i>Erica cinerea</i>
<b>Wasp</b>	<i>Vespula spp.</i>	<b>Darwin's barberry</b>	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>
		<b>Banana passionfruit</b>	<i>Passiflora spp.</i>
		<b>Hieracium</b>	<i>Hieracium spp.</i>
		<b>Boneseed</b>	<i>Chrysantemoides monilifera</i>
		<b>Lodgepole pine</b>	<i>Pinus contorta</i>
		<b>Oxygen weed</b>	<i>Egeria densa</i>
		<b>Oxygen weed</b>	<i>Lagarosipon major</i>

<b>Animals</b>		<b>Plants</b>	
<b>Feral pig</b>	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	<b>Ash</b>	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
<b>Red deer</b>	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	<b>Holly</b>	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
<b>Fallow deer</b>	<i>Dama dama</i>	<b>Red-flowering currant</b>	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>
<b>Magpie</b>	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>	<b>Sycamore</b>	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
		<b>Hieracium</b>	<i>Hieracium spp.</i>
		<b>Boneseed</b>	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>
		<b>Lodgepole pine</b>	<i>Pinus contorta</i>
		<b>Corsican pine</b>	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
		<b>Scots pine</b>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
		<b>Mountain pine</b>	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
		<b>Douglas fir/Oregon</b>	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
		<b>Larch</b>	<i>Larix deciduas</i>

<b>Code</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
0430	Operations – animal pests	\$209,645	\$239,000
0431	Operations – plant pests	\$156,126	\$152,740
0433	Monitoring	\$37,522	\$38,316

## 5.1 BIODIVERSITY PEST ANIMALS

**Possum** *Trichosurus vulpecula*

**Feral cat** *Felis catus*

**Mustelid** *Mustela furo, Mustela erminea, Mustela nivalis*

**Feral goat** *Capra hircus*

**Wasp** *Vespula spp.*

**Feral pig** *Sus scrofa*

**Feral deer** *Cervus elaphus, Dama dama*

**Magpie** *Gymnorhina tibicen*

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve biodiversity values in High Value Environmental Areas
<b>Objectives</b>	Over the duration of the Strategy, reduce possums, mustelids, feral cats and goats and maintain at levels sufficient to ensure that biodiversity values are protected in targeted areas of the Canterbury region
<b>Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Biodiversity values are improved or maintained in high value environmental areas where possum, mustelid and feral cat control is undertaken (refer to monitoring).</li> <li>2. Feral goats are eradicated from the Port Hills</li> </ol>
<b>Principal measures</b>	ECan places emphasis on identifying high value environmental areas, facilitating partnerships, and undertaking control at targeted sites.
<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Control of possums, mustelids, and feral cats is maintained in five HVEA</li> <li>2. Control of feral goats on Banks Peninsula is maintained</li> <li>3. A biodiversity monitoring programme is initiated</li> </ol>
<b>0430</b>	Operations
<b>0433</b>	Monitoring
<b>RPMS rules</b>	N/A

## 5.2 BIODIVERSITY PEST PLANTS

### Phragmites *Phragmites australis*

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve regional biodiversity values
<b>Objectives</b>	Over the duration of the Strategy, protect biodiversity values in the Canterbury Region by eradicating all phragmites in the Canterbury Region.
<b>Principal measures</b>	ECan will undertake control, searching and enforcement and regulation. Action is initiated in response to confirmed sightings.
<b>Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Phragmites is eradicated from Canterbury by 2015</li> <li>2. All premises used for propagation, sale or distribution of plants are inspected and none sell Phragmites</li> </ol>
<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All land infested with Phragmites is inspected</li> <li>2. Control programmes are facilitated or undertaken</li> <li>3. 60% of premises used for propagation, sale or distribution of plants are inspected, including all premises that did not comply in the previous year</li> </ol>
<b>0439</b>	Operations
<b>0407</b>	Inspections – plant sales and propagation
<b>0433</b>	Monitoring
<b>RPMS rules 8.12.5</b>	Land occupiers and other persons shall not sell, propagate or distribute any pest plants or parts thereof.

### Wild thyme *Thymus vulgaris*

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve regional biodiversity values
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Over the duration of the strategy, protect the biodiversity values of the Canterbury Region by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) eradicating all wild thyme plants, prior to seed set each year, within the zones identified on Map 3 in Appendix 8, and</li> <li>(ii) Preventing the establishment of wild thyme outside of the zones identified on Map 3 in Appendix 8</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<b>Principal measures</b>	ECan will undertake control, searching, enforcement and regulation. Action is initiated in response to confirmed sightings.
<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 40% of land infested as well as all previously controlled sites of wild thyme, is inspected</li> <li>2. All wild thyme plants, prior to seed set each year, are eradicated within the zones identified on Map 3 in Appendix 8</li> <li>3. Wild thyme is absent outside the zones identified in the Strategy Appendix 8.</li> </ol>
<b>0439</b>	Operations
<b>0407</b>	Inspections – plant sales and propagation
<b>0433</b>	Monitoring
<b>RPMS rules 8.12.5</b>	Land occupiers and other persons shall not sell, propagate or distribute any <i>Phragmites australis</i> plants or parts thereof.

Bell heather *Erica cinerea*

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve regional biodiversity values
<b>Objectives</b>	Over the duration of the Strategy, reduce the extent of bell heather by 75% to ensure that biodiversity values in HVEA are protected in the Canterbury region
<b>Targets</b>	Progressively control bell heather to reduce its extent as at 1 July 2005 to 75% by 1 July 2010
<b>Principle measure:</b>	ECan places emphasis on control in targeted HVEA
<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 40% of all land infested with Bell heather as well as all previously controlled sites is inspected</li> <li>2. Eradication programmes are initiated</li> <li>3. 60% of premises used for propagation, sale or distribution of plants are inspected, including all premises that did not comply in the previous year</li> </ol>
<b>0439</b>	Operations
<b>0407</b>	Inspections – plant sales and propagation
<b>0433</b>	Monitoring
<b>RPMS rules</b> <b>8.5.5</b>	Land occupiers and other persons shall not sell, propagate or distribute any pest plants or parts thereof.

Boneseed *Chrysanthemoides monilifera*

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve biodiversity values
<b>Objectives</b>	Over the duration of the strategy, protect the biodiversity values in the Canterbury Region by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Eradicating all boneseed plants, prior to seed set each year, from land outside of the Port Hills Zone, and</li> <li>(ii) Reducing by 20% the area of land infested with boneseed within the Port Hills Zone identified on Map 4 in Appendix 8.</li> </ol>
<b>Principle measure:</b>	ECan places emphasis on total control outside the Port Hills and control, including biological control on the Port Hills.
<b>Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Boneseed is reduced by 20% of land infested as at 2002, within the Port Hills zone by 2015</li> <li>2. Boneseed is absent from all land outside the Port Hills zone as at a baseline of 2002</li> </ol>
<b>0439</b>	Operations
<b>0407</b>	Inspections – plant sales and propagation
<b>0433</b>	Monitoring
<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 40% of all land infested with boneseed, as well as all previously controlled sites is inspected per annum</li> <li>2. Eradication programmes are initiated outside the Port Hills zone</li> </ol>
<b>RPMS rules</b>	N/A

**Egeria Lagarosiphon**

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve biodiversity, water quality and recreation values
<b>Objectives</b>	Contain the spread of Egeria and Lagarosiphon
<b>Principle measures</b>	ECan places emphasis on inspection of known sites, and searching in areas free of the pest. Control will be undertaken in areas outside the known zones.
<b>Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Egeria</i> and <i>Lagarosiphon</i> are absent from waterways free from infestations as at 1 July 2003</li> <li>2. All premises used for propagation, sale or distribution of plants are inspected over a 5 year period</li> </ol>
<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Known sites are searched for the presence of aquatic pests</li> <li>2. Control operations are facilitated or initiated as required</li> <li>3. 60% of premises used for propagation, sale or distribution of plants are inspected annually, including all premises that did not comply in the previous year</li> <li>4. A searching strategy for Egeria is implemented</li> </ol>
<b>0439</b>	Operations
<b>0407</b>	Inspections – plant sales and propagation
<b>0433</b>	Monitoring
<b>RPMS rules 8.10</b>	Land occupiers and other persons shall not sell, propagate or distribute any pest plants or parts thereof.

**Hieracium Hieracium sp.**

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve biodiversity values of grasslands
<b>Objectives</b>	Over the duration of the Strategy, protect biodiversity values in targeted areas of the Canterbury Region by reducing the area infested with Hieracium by 20% at 10 sites.
<b>Principle measures</b>	The emphasis is on supporting the development of biocontrol agents.
<b>Targets</b>	1. Hieracium is reduced in extent by 20% within 10 HVEA
<b>Outputs</b>	1. A control programme is initiated
<b>0439</b>	Operations
<b>0407</b>	Inspections – plant sales and propagation
<b>0433</b>	Monitoring
<b>RPMS rules</b>	N/A

**Old Man's Beard *Clematis vitalba***

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve regional biodiversity values
<b>Objectives</b>	Over the duration of the Strategy, reduce Old Man's beard (OMB) populations to ensure that biodiversity values in HVEA are protected in the Canterbury region.
<b>Targets</b>	1. All land of high biodiversity value threatened by Old Man's beard is inspected over a 5 year period 2. The biodiversity value of HVEA within which pests control is undertaken is maintained or improved (see monitoring)
<b>Principle measure:</b>	ECan places emphasis on searching, regulation and control in HVEA adversely affected by Old Man's beard. In other areas ECan will act in response to complaints. Landowners are required to undertake control.
<b>Outputs</b>	1. 40% of land infested with OMB that is a threat to biodiversity is inspected annually 2. Areas of OMB are mapped 3. OMB is eradicated within at least one HVEA by 2010
<b>0439</b>	Operations
<b>0407</b>	Inspections – plant sales and propagation
<b>0433</b>	Monitoring
<b>RPMS rules 8.11.5</b>	a) Land occupiers shall eliminate (prevent seeding of) Old Man's beard infestations that cover up to 100 square metres in area and are greater than 20 metres from other [pest] infestations exceeding 100 square metres in area on the land that they occupy. b) Land occupiers shall eliminate Old Man's beard infestations on the land that they occupy within 20 metres of any adjoining property occupied by another land occupier where that adjoining property is clear of, or being cleared of, [pest] infestations within 10 metres of the boundary between the properties. c) Land occupiers and other persons shall not sell, propagate or distribute any Old Man's beard plants or parts thereof.

<b>Code</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
0408	Compliance inspections	\$238,447	\$254,313

**Banana passionfruit** *Passiflora spp.*  
**Darwin's barberry** *Berberis darwinii*

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve biodiversity values
<b>Objectives</b>	Reduce the pest to levels sufficient to ensure that biodiversity values are protected in targeted areas of the Canterbury region
<b>Principle measures</b>	ECan places emphasis on mapping the extent of infested HVEA and facilitating partnerships to undertake control.
<b>Targets</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The biodiversity value of HVEA within which pest control is undertaken is maintained or improved (see monitoring)</li> <li>2. All premises used for propagation, sale or distribution of plants are inspected</li> <li>3. No pest plants are sold in premises inspected</li> </ol>
<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A mapping programme is initiated, starting with all known areas of banana passionfruit and Darwin's Barberry.</li> <li>2. 60% of premises used for propagation, sale or distribution of plants are inspected, including all premises that did not comply in the previous year</li> </ol>
<b>0439</b>	Operations
<b>0407</b>	Inspections – plant sales and propagation
<b>0433</b>	Monitoring
<b>RPMS rules 8.4.5, 8.7.5</b>	Land occupiers and other persons shall not sell, propagate or distribute any Banana passionfruit or Darwin's barberry plants or parts thereof.

**Lodgepole pine and wilding conifers** *Pinus contorta*

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve regional biodiversity values
<b>Objectives</b>	Over the duration of the strategy, protect biodiversity values by eradicating all self-sown wilding conifers, prior to seed dispersal, in targeted HVEA
<b>Principle measures</b>	The emphasis is on control and partnerships
<b>Targets</b>	The biodiversity value of HVEA within which pest control is undertaken is maintained or improved
<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Control in the Clarence, Opuha, and Rangitata catchments</li> <li>2. Produce a wilding conifer management plan</li> </ol>
<b>0439</b>	Operations
<b>0407</b>	Inspections – plant sales and propagation
<b>0433</b>	Monitoring
<b>RPMS rules</b>	N/A

Code	Project	2006/07	2007/08
0432	Wilding conifer control	\$176,754	\$175,484

## PART VI: COMMUNITY INITIATIVES PROGRAMMES

Community Initiative Programmes (CIPs) focus on the control of widespread pests and other organisms to be controlled. These plants and animals have a high potential for spread or impact on values of importance to the region as a whole. Control is the responsibility of landowners. ECan supports CIPs on land that is privately owned.

A Community Initiative Programme (CIP) is by definition, driven by the community. The type and duration of support given by ECan is considered on a case-by case basis following criteria laid out in the Strategy (pg 19). ECan may provide financial support to Council adopted CIP's, and requires development of a work programme. A work programme includes a description of the pest species, landowner obligations, timing of control, method of control, costs and monitoring.

Advice is given on control methods, the negative/positive impacts of control, mapping and global positioning system, programme supervision and equipment needed.

ECan supports landowners in obtaining skills in pest control through self help/user pays and through education and advice.

The Banks Peninsula Pest Liaison Committee has initiated a community initiative programme for possums over the entire Banks Peninsula. This programme was adopted by Council and is supported in part through general rates.

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve biodiversity and production values on Banks Peninsula
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the AHB surveillance programme for Tb control</li> <li>2. Maintain possums at &lt;10% residual trap catch within areas of High Conservation value</li> </ol>
<b>Targets</b>	Possum control occurs over 25% of Banks Peninsula every year for 4 years
<b>Principal measures</b>	Possum control in partnership with the Banks Peninsular Management Pest Liaison Committee
<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A report on the possum control programme is made annually to the Banks Peninsula CIP steering group</li> </ol>
<b>RPMS Rule</b>	N/A

<b>Code</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
04340	CIP	\$90,713	\$128,859

## PART VII: RESTRICTED PEST PROGRAMME

Table 7.1 Restricted pests

Common name	Scientific name
All Stipa (except natives)*	<i>Stipa</i> spp.
Artillery plant*	<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>
Australian sedge	<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>
Barberry*	<i>Berberis glaucocarpa</i>
Bathurst bur*	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>
Blackberry (wild aggregates)*	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.
Blue passion flower*	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>
Boxthorn*	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>
Broomsedge	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>
Buddleja*	<i>Buddleja davidii</i> (excluding hybrids)
Burdock*	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Cape honey flower*	<i>Melianthus major</i>
Cape ivy*	<i>Senecio angulatus</i>
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>
German ivy*	<i>Senecio mikanioides</i>
Goats rue*	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
Hawthorn*	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hemlock*	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Himalayan honeysuckle*	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>
Japanese spindle tree*	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Mistflower*	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>
Nardoo*	<i>Marsilea mutica</i>
Noogoora bur	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>
Nutgrass (Purple nutsedge)	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Oxylobium	<i>Oxylobium lanceolatum</i>
Palm grass	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>
Perennial nettle*	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Plectranthus*	<i>Plectranthus ecklonii</i> <i>Plectranthus grandis</i>
Plumeless thistle*	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Port Jackson fig	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>
Privet – Chinese*	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
Sheeps bur*	<i>Acaena agnipila</i>
Skeleton weed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Spanish heath*	<i>Erica lusitanica</i> (excluding double flowered cultivars)
Spartina*	<i>Spartina</i> spp.
Spiny broom	<i>Calicotome spinosa</i>
St Johns wort*	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Sweet briar*	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
Sweet pea shrub*	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> (excluding cultivar "Grandiflora")
Tuber ladder fern*	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>
Tutsan*	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>
Velvet groundsel*	<i>Senecio petasitis</i>
Wild cotoneaster*	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i> , <i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>
Wild elaeagnus*	<i>Elaeagnus x reflexa</i>
Woolly nightshade	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>

\* = Unwanted Organism

<b>Benefit</b>	Maintain or improve regional values
<b>Objectives</b>	Over the duration of the Strategy: (i) ensure Restricted Pests known to be present in the Canterbury region are not knowingly spread by sale, propagation or distribution, and (ii) prevent the establishment of Restricted Pests known not to be present in the Canterbury region.
<b>Targets</b>	All premises used for propagation, sale or distribution of plants are inspected by 2015
<b>Principle measure:</b>	Ban on the sale, propagation and distribution of restricted pests.
<b>Outputs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A report on the surveillance programme is completed by 30 June each year</li> <li>2. 60% of premises used for propagation, sale or distribution of plants are inspected, including all premises that did not comply in the previous year</li> </ol>
<b>0416</b> <b>0407</b>	Compliance inspections Inspections
<b>RPMS Rule</b> <b>9.3.3</b>	Land occupiers and other persons shall not sell, propagate or distribute any Restricted Pest or part thereof

## PART VIII: OTHER PEST SERVICES

ECan undertakes a number of other pest services outside the RPMS to ensure that locally, regionally, and nationally, control is integrated at a regional scale for greatest cost benefit. These include democratic processes such as consultation and partnerships with non-governmental and governmental organisations at national and inter-regional levels.

### Biosecurity

Biosecurity New Zealand (the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, MAF) coordinates surveillance and incursion response for pests currently not present in New Zealand (e.g. asian fan worm), for pests new to New Zealand (e.g. sea squirt), and leads some pest eradication programmes (Table 8.1). All of these species are designated 'unwanted organisms' in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 1993 and it is accordingly an offence under the Act to sell, propagate, distribute or spread these organisms (sections 52 and 53 of the Act). The first four species are notifiable pests and must be reported if found.

ECan also receives funding from Biosecurity New Zealand to undertake surveillance of unwanted organisms such as Didymo.

**Table 8.1 National pest programme priorities**

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	salvinia
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	water hyacinth
<i>Sorghum halapense</i>	Johnson grass
<i>Moraea flacida</i> (syn. <i>Homeria collina</i> )	Cape tulip
<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	pyp grass
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	phragmites
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	hydrilla
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	hornwort
<i>Bryonia cretica</i> subsp. <i>dioica</i>	white bryony
<i>Tricoglossus haematodus</i>	rainbow lorikeet
<i>Zizania latifolia</i>	Manchurian wild rice

### National Pest Management Strategies

ECan manages the vector control component of the National Pest Management Strategy for Tb in partnership with the Animal Health Board.

Code	Project	2006/07	2007/08
0382/0380	Tb operations	\$6,436,320	\$6,896,332

### Surveillance

S13 of the Biosecurity Act gives powers to regional councils to gather information, keep records and undertake research on pests. ECan may also contribute information on pests to data bases maintained by other agencies.

### National Pest Plant Accord

The National Plant Pest Accord is a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between Biosecurity New Zealand (formerly part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, MAF)

Department of Conservation and regional councils. Under the MoU, all signatory regional councils will inspect nurseries and other outlets to prevent the sale, propagation and distribution of an agreed list of pest plants, which are given a legal status as Unwanted Organisms. The list is periodically updated via consultation with a Technical Advisory Group and posted on <http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/nppa>.

### Potential pests

Potential pests are plants and animals of known threat or impact that may be established in parts of the region, and/or for which little is known about control methods, rate of spread or distribution. ECan undertakes surveillance for potential pests in partnership with Weedbusters and the Department of Conservation, and services a Potential Pest phone line to deal directly with enquiries. ECan may also undertake section 100 control or investigations.

Current potential pests are listed below:

- Mat grass Madeira vine
- Moth plant Horsetails
- Sea lavender Hornwort
- Puna grass Beggar's ticks
- Sulphur crested cockatoo

Code	Project	2006/07	2007/08
0404	Surveillance	\$35,963	\$37,788
0407	Inspections – pest sales	\$15,126	\$16,402

### Section 100

Under Section 100 of the Biosecurity Act, ECan undertakes surveillance and can eradicate Unwanted Organisms, or plants and animals in low incidence (e.g. potential pests) without the pest being listed in the Strategy.

Code	Project	2006/07	2007/08
0751	Section 100	\$5,346	\$19,115

### Pest Management Liaison committees

Pest Management Liaison committees are divided into 11 pest districts. Nine of these districts, (Kaikoura, Amuri (and the Hurunui Nassella tussock district), Waikari, Ashley, Selwyn, Banks Peninsula, Ashburton, South Canterbury and Kurow) have Pest Management Liaison Committees that provide the main link to the community for RPMS pest activities.

The committees provide a forum for discussion on a wide range of pest management issues and processes, and provide advice on to the ECan Council on the effectiveness and efficiency of pest activities in their district. Federated Farmers and other stakeholder groups are contacted directly in the MacKenzie and Omarama Districts.

Code	Project	2006/07	2007/08
0205	PMLC meetings	\$91,353	\$93,119

### **Policy and planning**

The RPMS (2005-2015) is reviewed every 5 years, as notified in the public notices section of the Press. During the review period, we will be asking for your views by making a submission, and/or attending public information days and hearings. Every year, the Operational Plan is reviewed, and an Operational Report prepared to keep track of progress in implementing the Strategy.

<b>Code</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>2006/07</b>	<b>2007/08</b>
0614	Policy and planning	\$151,477	\$176,569