Notice is given that an ordinary meeting of the Regional Pest Management Joint Committee will be held on:

Date:	**Tuesday 29 August 2017**
Time:	**11.30 am**
Meeting Room:	**Tasman Council Chamber**
Venue:	**189 Queen Street**
	Richmond

Regional Pest Management Joint Committee

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson	Cr S Bryant	
Deputy Chairperson	Cr B McGurk	
Members	Cr S Brown	Cr M Lawrey
	Cr D McNamara	Cr K Fulton

Quorum 3 members – (a member from each Council must be present)

Contact Telephone: 03 543 8444
Email: hannah.simpson@tasman.govt.nz
Website: www.tasman.govt.nz

Note: The reports contained within this agenda are for consideration and should not be construed as Council policy unless and until adopted.

AGENDA

1 OPENING, WELCOME

2 APOLOGIES AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Recommendation
That apologies be accepted.

3 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

4 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

That the minutes of the Regional Pest Management Joint Committee meeting held on Wednesday, 2 August 2017, be confirmed as a true and correct record of the meeting.

5 PRESENTATIONS

Nil

6 REPORTS

6 REPORTS

6.1 REPORT TO REGIONAL PEST MANAGEMENT JOINT COMMITTEE

Decision Required

Report To:	Regional Pest Management Joint Committee
Meeting Date:	29 August 2017
Report Author:	Paul Sheldon, Coordinator – Biosecurity and Biodiversity (Tasman District Council)
Report Number:	RPM17-08-02

1 Summary

1.1 Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council have operated a joint Regional Pest Management Strategy and an Operational Plan since the introduction of the 1993 Biosecurity Act.

1.2 As the current Strategy expires in November 2017 and the Biosecurity Act requirements have changed since it was prepared, both Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council resolved to prepare a new Regional Pest Management Plan and established a Regional Pest Management Joint Committee (the Joint Committee) to oversee this process.

1.3 Attached to this report is the draft Regional Pest Management Plan Proposal for the Joint Committee to consider and review.

1.4 Staff seek agreement from the Joint Committee to recommend public notification of the Regional Pest Management Plan Proposal to Tasman District and Nelson City Councils for public submissions.

1.5 Staff also seek agreement from the Joint Committee for the Chair and Deputy Chair to approve any final amendments prior to the Plan being recommended for notification to the two councils.

2 Draft Resolution

That the Regional Pest Management Joint Committee

1. **receives the Report to Regional Pest Management Joint Committee report RPM17-08-02; and**
2. **approves it for recommendation to Nelson City Council and Tasman District Council to publicly notify for submissions; and**
3. **authorises the Regional Pest Management Committee Chair and Deputy Chair to approve any final amendments prior to its recommendation for notification to the two councils.**

3 Attachments

Proposed Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan 2017 - 2027

As at 8 August 2017

Table of Contents

Part One – Plan Establishment

Part Two – Pest Management

Part Three – Procedures

List of Tables

Glossary

References

Appendices

Part One – Plan Establishment

1 Introduction

1.1 Proposer

Tasman District and Nelson City Councils have leadership roles under the Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) and intend to establish a regional pest management plan (RPMP) for the Tasman-Nelson region. The first formal step is the notification of the Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan for the period 2017- 2027. It builds on previous Tasman-Nelson regional Pest Management Strategies. Throughout this document, it will be referred to as the **Proposed Plan**.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Proposed Plan is to provide a framework for efficient and effective management or eradication of specified organisms in the Tasman-Nelson region to:

(a) minimise the actual or potential adverse or unintended effects associated with those organisms; and

(b) maximise the effectiveness of individual pest management action through a regionally co-ordinated approach.

There are many organisms in the Tasman-Nelson region that can be considered undesirable or a nuisance. However, it is only when individual action or inaction in managing pests imposes undue effects upon others that regional management is warranted. The Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) contains prerequisite criteria that must be met to justify such intervention. This Proposed Plan identifies the organisms to be classified as pests and managed on a regional basis.

Once operative, the Regional Pest Management Plan (Proposed Plan) will allow 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: Pest Management.

Written submissions from the public will be sought on its contents and decisions on those submissions will be made by the Councils. Those decisions can be appealed to the Environment Court. Once the Proposed Plan becomes operative as the Regional Pest Management Plan, it will empower the Councils to exercise the relevant advisory, service delivery, regulatory and funding provisions available under the Act to deliver the objectives in Part Two of the Plan.

1.3 Coverage

The Proposed 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.

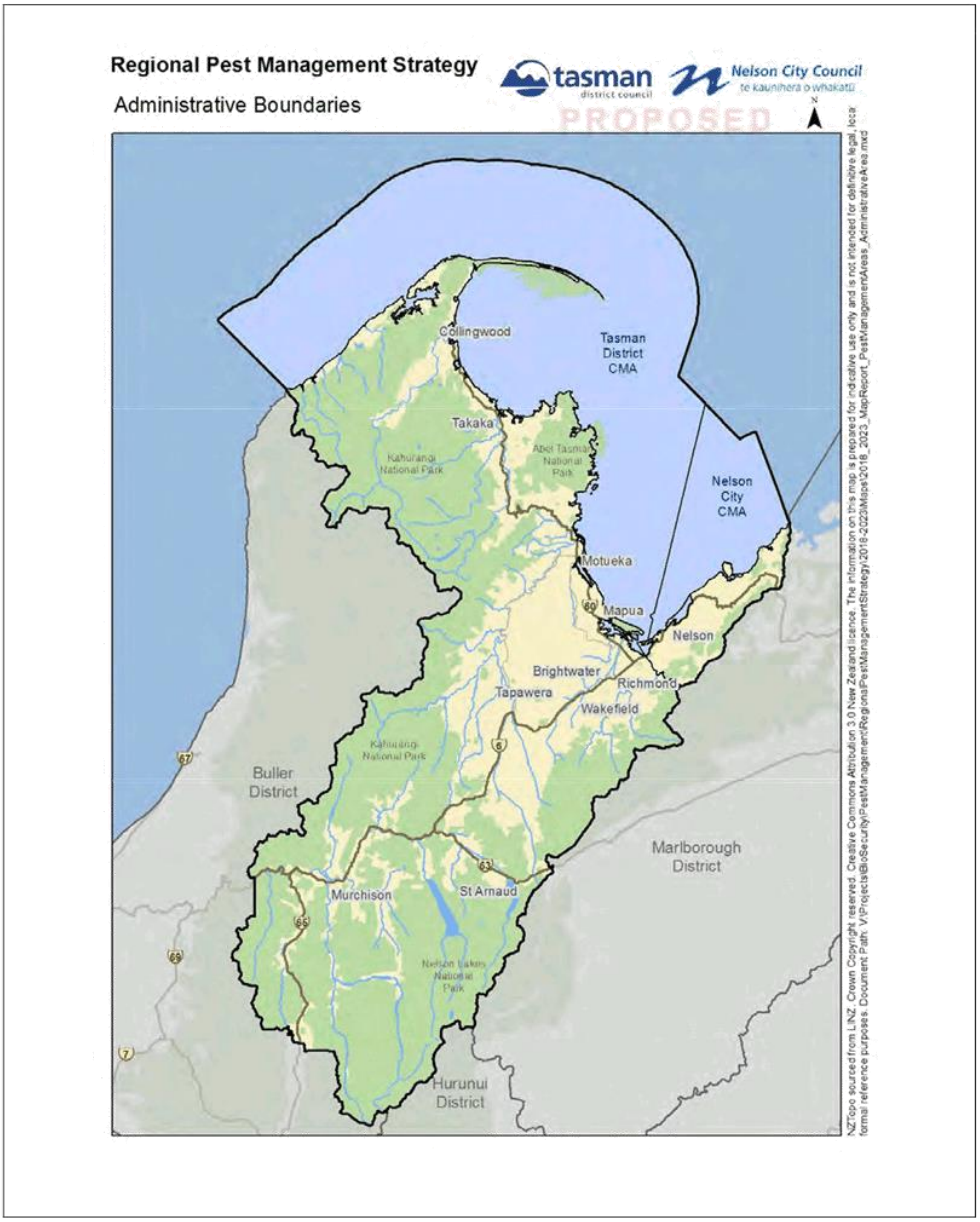


Figure 1. Administrative boundaries of the Tasman-Nelson Region

1.4 Duration

It is proposed that the Plan remains in force for a period of 10 years and this will take effect on the date that it is made operative in accordance with Section 77 of the Act. It may cease at an earlier date in the unlikely event that the Councils declare by public notice that the Proposed Plan has achieved its purpose or it is revoked following a review.

2 Background

2.1 Strategic Context

Pest management influences, and is influenced by, the way land and water is used and managed. Other planning or operational activities may have some capacity for regional pest management but the function of regional pest management plans and the underpinning legislation provide the most efficient means of reducing or preventing pest impacts on a region's economic, environmental, social and cultural values. All regional authorities operate regional pest management plans.

There are several planning and operational activities that contribute to reducing the impact from pests on the region's economic, environmental, social and cultural values and these activities occur within the Councils and externally.

2.1.1 Biosecurity framework for the Councils

Regional pest management sits within a biosecurity framework for the Tasman-Nelson region and is underpinned by a number of supporting actions. Land occupiers and the wider community, whether as beneficiaries, exacerbators, or both, are a fundamental part of the framework, as shown in Figure 2.

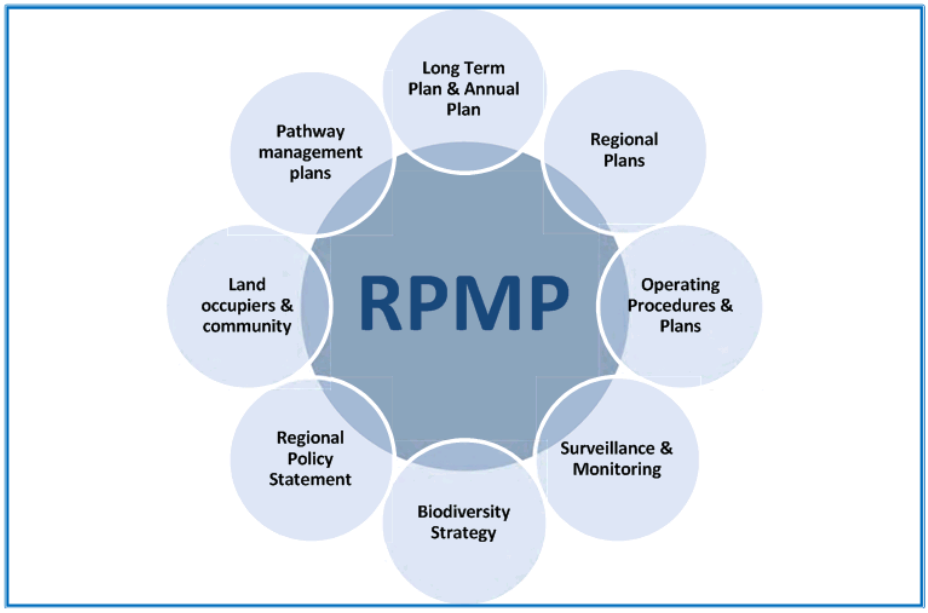


Figure 2: Strategic Relationships for Regional Pest Management

2.1.2 Biosecurity framework outside Council

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

Regional pest management sits within a biosecurity framework for the Tasman-Nelson region and is underpinned by a number of relevant legislation and supportive plans. Land occupiers and the wider community are a fundamental part of this framework, whether as beneficiaries or exacerbators or both, as shown in Figure 3.

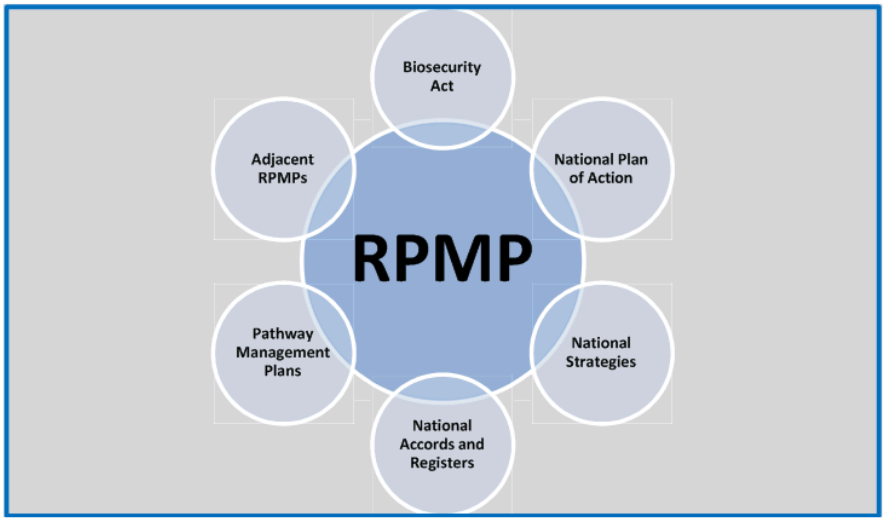


Figure 3: External Biosecurity Instruments

2.2 Legislative Framework

Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council are two of the 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 in New Zealand have favoured the Biosecurity Act 1993 for pest management by preparing and operating their RPMPs but this is linked to other legislation (see Figure 4).

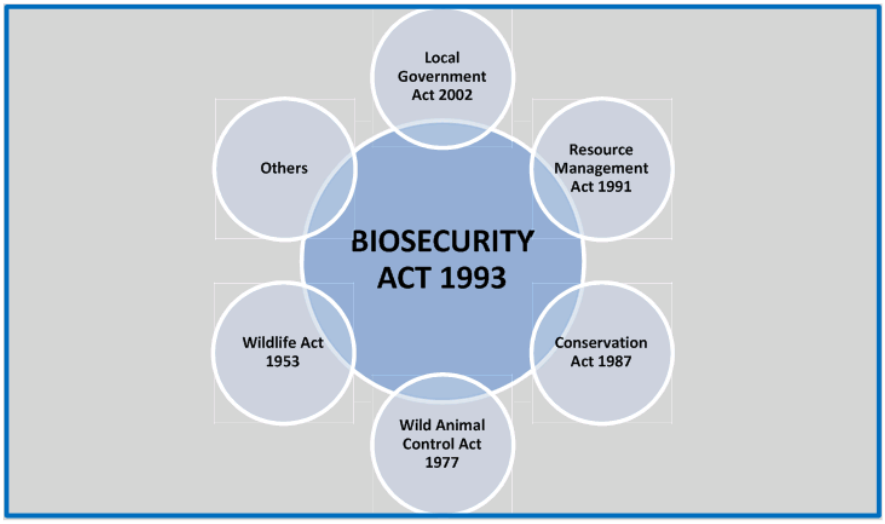


Figure 4: Biosecurity Legislation

2.2.1 Biosecurity Act 1993

The Councils can use the Biosecurity Act to exclude, eradicate or effectively manage pests in its region, including unwanted organisms. They are not legally obliged to manage a pest or other organism to be controlled, unless they choose to do so. As such, the Act's approach is enabling rather than prescriptive. It provides a framework to gather intervention methods into a coherent system of efficient and effective actions. However, the Act has criteria (see Section 1.1) that must be met to justify such intervention.

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(1) sets out how the Councils can provide leadership. It includes ways that leadership in pest management issues can help to prevent, reduce or eliminate adverse effects from harmful organisms. Some of these activities include helping to develop and align RPMPs and regional pathway management plans in the region, promoting public support for managing pests, and helping those involved in managing pests to communicate and co-operate so as to make programmes more effective, efficient, and equitable.

Section 13(1) sets out powers that support regional councils in this leadership role. These are:

(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. not allow 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 parts 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 the Management Agency for it), and must prepare an annual report on the operational plan.

Changes to the Act since 1993

The Act has undergone numerous amendments since 1993. The Biosecurity Law Reform Act 2012 introduced the most significant changes and these include:

(a) **legislative** - being able to bind the Crown to stated Good Neighbour Rules within a pest management plan, or to rules within a pathway management plan;

(b) **structural** - giving regional and unitary councils a regional leadership role in managing pests; adding pathway management to the suite of pest management programmes; linking programmes with stated intermediate outcomes and programme objectives; using consistent terms in pest management programmes;

(c) **compliance-related** - setting out the extra requirements under the National Policy Direction that must be complied with; introducing greater transparency of risk assessment in the analysis of benefits and costs;

(d) **procedural** - allowing funding, roles, and responsibilities related to small-scale management programmes to be delegated; allowing a partial review (including adding a pest or pathway management plan) to be done at any time;

(e) **consultative** - increasing the flexibility in public consultation.

2.2.2 Resource Management Act 1991

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

The RMA sets out the functions of regional and unitary councils in relation to the maintenance and enhancement of ecosystems in the CMA of the region (Section 30(1)(c)(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.

2.2.3 Local Government Act 2002

The purpose of the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) is to provide *"a framework and powers for local authorities to decide which activities they undertake and the manner in which they will undertake them"*. The LGA currently underpins biosecurity activities through the collection of both general and targeted rates. Although planning and delivering pest management objectives could fall within powers and duties under the LGA, it is more efficient and transparent to use the biosecurity legislation. The Councils are mandated under Section 11(b) of the LGA to perform the funding function, and Section 11(b) provides for Council to perform duties under Acts other than the LGA.

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

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

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

(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).

2.2.5 Other legislation

Other legislation (such as the Reserves Act 1977 and the Conservation Act 1987) contains provisions that support pest management within a specific context. The role of regional

councils under such legislation is limited to advocacy. As regional councils have clearly defined roles and powers under the Biosecurity Act, only taking on an advocacy role would be of little use.

2.3 Regional Leadership

The Councils will provide leadership within the region by:

(a) facilitating the development and implementation of the Tasman-Nelson regional Pest Management Plan;

(b) promoting alignment between pest management agencies 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.

2.4 Relationship with Other Pest Management Plans

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

(a) any national pest management plan 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 have worked 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 unwanted organisms (the Ministry for Primary Industries and the Department of Conservation) to ensure the Proposed Plan is not inconsistent with their objectives.

2.5 Relationship with the National Policy Direction

The National Policy Direction (NPD) became active on 17 September 2015. The stated purpose of the NPD is to ensure that activities under Part 5 of the Act (Pest Management) provide the best use of available resources for New Zealand's best interests and, when necessary, align with each other to contribute to the achievement of the purpose of Part 5.

The following table (Table 1) summarises the NPD requirements and the steps taken to comply with them.

Table 1: National Policy Direction Requirements

NPD Requirements	Steps Taken to Comply
Programme is described	Checked that the types of programmes in 5.2 of the Proposal comply with Clause 5 of the NPD.
Objectives are set	Checked that the contents of 5.1 of the Proposal comply with Clause 4 of the NPD.
Benefits and costs are analysed	Checked that the costs and benefits have been analysed in a manner that is consistent with the Directions in Clause 6 of the NPD. That analysis has been published as an attachment to this Proposed Plan.
Funding rationale is noted	Checked that the funding rationale described in Section 9 of the Proposal has been developed in line with Clause 7 of the NPD.
Good Neighbour Rules (GNRs) are described	Checked that the descriptions of GNRs are in line with Clause 8 of the NPD.

2.6 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. 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) and accept their own responsibility to foster participation by Māori in the Councils' decision-making processes.

The eight iwi in the Top of the South were invited to meet and discuss the adverse effects of pests during the preparation of this plan and a productive meeting was held with the representatives of two iwi. Further invitations were sent to the other six iwi offering to meet them but no formal response was received. Informal feedback indicated they would prefer to submit on the Proposed Plan at a later stage.

2.7 Consultation Overview

Consultation was undertaken with the 10 groups of key stakeholders during July and August 2016. These included groups with interests in conservation, farming, forestry, horticultural, freshwater and marine biosecurity. Informal consultation has also occurred with the adjoining councils.

Prior to the meetings, most stakeholders received a copy of briefing notes. At the meeting, they received a presentation that described the review process, the principal biosecurity agencies and their responsibilities, the changes in the Biosecurity legislation and its implications, Tasman District Council's consultation requirements, the Review timetable, and the names of the members of the Joint Council Committee. At these meetings, they provided feedback on the legislative changes, the Review process, on pests and rules in the existing Strategy, and on pests to be considered for the new Plan.

Over the following months, there has been ongoing liaison with key stakeholders to seek feedback on a wide range of matters including allocation of pests to programmes and framing of rules. Their feedback has been helpful in developing this Proposal.

3 Responsibilities and Obligations

3.1 The Management Agency

Tasman District Council is the Management Agency that will be responsible for implementing the RPMP. The Council is satisfied that it 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 proposed RPMP.

The manner in which the Management Agency will implement its management responsibilities is set out in Section 8 of the Proposed Plan.

The Management Agency will:

(a) prepare an Operational Plan for its implementation within 3 months of this Plan becoming operative;

(b) review the Operational Plan annually, and if necessary, amend it;

(c) prepare a report on the Operational Plan and its implementation not later than 5 months after the end of each financial year; and

(d) make copies of the Operational Plan and the report on its implementation available to the public.

3.2 Compensation and Disposal of Receipts

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

3.3 Affected Parties

3.3.1 Responsibilities of occupiers

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

(a) the person who physically occupies the place; and

(b) the owner of the place; and

(c) any agent, employee, or other person acting or apparently acting in the general management or control of the place.

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

Occupiers must manage pest populations at or below levels specified in the rules. If they fail to meet the requirements of the rules, they may face legal action. In some instances, owners and/or occupiers must report pests to the Management Agency. They must never 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 & New Organisms Act 1996).

This Proposal 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 help to 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 if the Proposal 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.

3.3.2 Crown agencies

It is proposed that all Crown agencies will be bound by the Good Neighbour Rules in this Proposed Plan. This will ensure that all land is treated equally and no occupier is inflicting

unfair or unreasonable costs on others. Outside of the Good Neighbour Rules, the Councils will work closely with Crown agencies to deliver the objectives of this Plan.

3.3.3 Territorial local authorities

As unitary authorities, Tasman District and Nelson City Councils combine the functions of regional councils and territorial local authorities. This avoids potential difficulties from having separate regional and territorial bodies. Both councils have provided input into the Proposed Plan and will participate in the adoption and implementation of the final Plan. This has been achieved through the establishment of a Joint Council Committee and the participation of staff from both councils in consultation with key stakeholders and the preparation of the Proposed Plan.

3.3.4 Occupies 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 (see Section 6(1) of the Act).

Accordingly, the two councils will continue to have the appropriate roading authority (New Zealand Transport Agency or the local council) responsible for pest management on road reserves. This will 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 pest control.

Part Two – Pest Management

4 Organism Declarations

4.1 Organisms declared as pests

The organisms listed in Table 2 are classified as pests. The table also indicates which management programme (or programmes) will apply to the pestand who is responsible for its management. All these pests are banned from sale, propagation or distribution under Sections 52 and 53 of the Biosecurity Act. Not complying with their requirements is an offence under the Act and may result in penalties (Section 157(1). The table would normally show the pests that are covered by a Good Neighbour Rule but this has been removed from the Table as no pests are currently covered. Further information on Good Neighbour Rules are contained in Section 5.4. Outside these programmes, the Department of Conservation undertakes control of animal pests (e.g. rats, weasels, stoats, possums) and plant pests (e.g. wilding conifers) which threaten conservation values on public conservation land. OSPRI (previously known as the Animal Health Board) plans and manages the TBfree programme to eliminate bovine tuberculosis from cattle, deer and wildlife. This is co-ordinated with the programmes on the conservation estate.

Central government agencies (usually the Ministry for Primary Industries, 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.

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.

Table 2: Organisms Classified as Pests

Common Name	Scientific Name	Programme		Responsible Party if not occupier
African feather grass	*Pennisetum macrourum*	Eradication		TDC
Banana passion vine (Golden Bay-Riwaka, Upper Buller)	*Passiflora tripartita var. mollissima, P. tarminiana*	Progressive containment		
Bathurst bur	*Xanthium spinosum*	Eradication		TDC
Blackberry	*Rubus fruticosus agg.*	Sustained control		
Black spot	*Venturia inaequalis*	Sustained control		
Bomarea	*Bomarea multiflora*	Progressive containment		
Boneseed (outside Port Hills)	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*	Eradication		TDC
Boxthorn	*Lycium ferocissimum*	Eradication		TDC
Broom (Howard – St Arnaud)	*Cytisus scoparius*	Sustained control		

Common Name	Scientific Name	Programme		Responsible Party if not occupier
Broom (outside Howard - St Arnaud)	*Cytisus scoparius*	Sustained control		
Brushtail possum (Waimea Estuary)	*Trichosurus vulpecula*	Site-led		
Cathedral bells	*Cobaea scandens*	Eradication		TDC
Chilean needle grass	*Nassella neesiana*	Exclusion		TDC
Chinese pennisetum	*Cenchrus purpurascens* (was *Pennisetum alopecuriodes)*	Progressive containment		
Chocolate vine	*Akebia quinata*	Progressive containment		
Climbing asparagus (E. Golden Bay)	*Asparagus scandens*	Progressive containment		
Climbing spindleberry	*Celastrus orbiculatus*	Eradication		TDC
Codling moth	*Cydia pomonella*	Sustained control		
Darwin's barberry (St Arnaud Village)	*Berberis darwinii*	Site-led		
Egeria	*Egeria densa*	Eradication		TDC
Entire Marshwort	*Nymphoides geminata*	Eradication		TDC
European Canker	*Neonectria ditissima*	Sustained control		
Feral cats (Waimea Estuary)	*Felis catus*	Site-led		
Feral rabbits (Golden Bay)	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	Eradication		
Ferrets (Waimea Estuary)	*Mustela putorius furo*	Site-led		
Fireblight	*Erwinia amylovora*	Sustained control		
Gambusia	*Gambusia affinis*	Eradication		DOC
Giant buttercup	*Ranunculus acris*	Sustained control		
Gorse (Howard – St Arnaud)	*Ulex europaeus*	Sustained control		
Gorse (outside Howard - St Arnaud)	*Ulex europaeus*	Sustained control		
Greater bindweed (St Arnaud Village)	*Calystetia sylvatica*	Site-led		
Gunnera	*Gunnera tinctoria, G manicata*	Progressive containment		
Himalayan balsalm	*Impatiens glandulifera*	Eradication		TDC
Holly (St Arnaud Village)	*Ilex aquifolium*	Site-led		
Hornwort	*Ceratophyllum demersum*	Exclusion		TDC
Indian myna	*Acridotheres tristis*	Exclusion		TDC
Indian ring-necked parakeet (feral)	*Psittacula krameri manillensis*	Eradication		TDC
Knotweeds (Asiatic, Giant and hybrids)	*Fallopia japonica, F. sachalinensis*	Progressive containment		

Common Name	Scientific Name	Programme		Responsible Party if not occupier
Koi carp	*Cyprinus carpio*	Exclusion		DOC
Lagarosiphon	*Lagarosiphon major*	Sustained control		
Madeira vine	*Anredera cordifolia*	Eradication		TDC
Mediterranean fanworm	*Sabella spallanzanii*	Sustained control		
Nassella tussock (outside the Cape Soucis area)	*Nassella trichotoma*	Progressive containment		
Nassella tussock (Cape Soucis area)	*Nassella trichotoma*	Sustained control		
Nodding thistle	*Carduus nutans*	Sustained control		
Old man's beard (Golden Bay-Riwaka, Upper Buller)	*Clematis vitalba*	Progressive containment		
Perch	*Perca fluvitalis*	Eradication		DOC
Phragmites	*Phragmites australis*	Exclusion		TDC
Powdery mildew	*Podosphaera leucotricha*	Sustained control		
Purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria*	Progressive containment		
Queensland poplar	*Homalanthus populifolius*	Progressive containment		
Ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris* (previously *Senecio jacobaea)*	Sustained control		
Red-eared slide turtles (feral)	*Trachemys scripta elegans*	Eradication		TDC
Reed sweet grass	*Glyceria maxima*	Progressive containment		
Rooks	*Corvus frugilegus*	Exclusion		TDC
Rowan (St Arnaud Village)	*Sorbus acuparia*	Site-led		
Rudd	*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*	Eradication		DOC
Russell lupin (St Arnaud Village)	*Lupinus polyphyllus*	Site-led		
Saffron thistle	*Carthamas lanatus*	Eradication		TDC
Senegal tea	*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*	Exclusion		TDC
Spartina	*Spartina spp.*	Eradication		DOC
Stoats (Waimea Estuary)	*Mustela ermine*	Site-led		
Sycamore (St Arnaud Village)	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Site-led		
Taiwan cherry and cultivars (NE Nelson City)	*Prunus campanulata*	Site-led		NCC
Tench	*Tinca tinca*	Eradication		DOC
Variegated thistle	*Silybum marianum*	Progressive containment		
Velvet leaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	Exclusion		TDC
Wallabies (Dama, Bennett's)	*Macropus eugenii, M. rufogriseus*	Exclusion		TDC

Common Name	Scientific Name	Programme		Responsible Party if not occupier
Weasels (Waimea Estuary)	*Mustela nivalis vulgaris*	Site-led		
White-edged nightshade	*Solanum marginatum*	Progressive containment		
Wild ginger (G Bay - Kaiteriteri)	*Hedychium gardnereianum, H. flavescens*	Progressive containment		
Wild kiwifruit (including unmanaged or abandoned)	*Actinidia spp.*	Eradication		
Wilding conifers *Note: Further work is required with stakeholders to seek consensus on species and locations of programmes*	*Pinus contorta, P. mugo, P. muricata, P. nigra, P. pinaster, P. ponderosa, P. radiata, P. sylvestris, P. uncinata, Pseudotsuga menziesii, Larix decidua*	Site-led		
Woolly nightshade (G Bay)	*Solanum mauritianum*	Progressive containment		
Yellow bristle grass (Golden Bay and Upper Buller)	*Setaria pumila*	Sustained control		
Yellow flag	*Iris pseudacorus*	Progressive containment		
Yellow jasmine	*Jasminum humile*	Progressive containment		

4.2 Other organisms that may be controlled

The organisms specified as pests in the Proposed Plan are those that are capable of causing adverse effects on economic wellbeing, 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.

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. These have been placed in a category titled Organisms of Interest in Appendix 5. They are not accorded pest status, but could be included as pests during a future review if there was sufficient information to support this. It also includes pests that were

4.3 Unwanted organisms

A number of species have been declared nationally as Unwanted Organisms. This 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 Proposed Plan. The MPI website contains a database that can be searched to determine if a species is an unwanted organism.

It includes a group of nine organisms that are included in a national programme, the National Interest Pest Response programme (NPIR), that has been led by MPI to eradicate these pests. Phragmites is the only one of these nine organisms that has been found in the Tasman-Nelson region. It has been eradicated and has been listed In the Exclusion Programme.

It also includes 133 plant species that are part of the National Plant Pest Accord, a cooperative agreement between regional councils, Ministry of Primary Industries, Department of Conservation, and the Nursery and Garden Association, 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 these plants. It is a non-statutory agreement between organisations with a common interest in managing risks associated with the sale, distribution and propagation of harmful pest plants. MPI maintain the current list of plants and this can be downloaded from their website.

5 Pest Management Framework

5.1 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;

(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).

Objectives are listed below for each of the five pest management programmes. For each objective, the adverse effects of pests may be on economic well-being, the natural or the productive environment, human health, recreational values, or the relationship between Māori, their culture, and their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

The Objective for pests listed in the Plan's **Exclusion Programme** is:
Over the duration of this Plan, exclude the pests listed in the Exclusion Programme from the Tasman-Nelson region to prevent their adverse effects.

The Objective for pests listed in the Plan's **Eradication Programme** is:
Over the duration of this Plan, eradicate the pests listed in the Eradication Programme to eliminate their adverse effects.

The Objective for pests listed in the Plan's **Progressive Containment Programme** is:
Over the duration of this Plan, reduce the geographic distribution of the pests listed in the Progressive Containment Programme to reduce their adverse effects.

The Objective for pests listed in the Plan's **Sustained Control Programme** is:
Over the duration of this Plan, control the pests listed in the Sustained Control Programme to reduce their adverse effects and spread to other properties.

The Objective for pests listed in the Plan's **Site-led Programme** is:
Over the duration of this Plan, eradicate, progressively or sustainably control the pests listed in the Site-led Programme to eliminate or reduce their adverse effects to an extent that protects the values of that place.

5.2 Pest Management Programmes

There are five pest management programmes that will be used to control pests and any other organisms covered by this Proposed 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 for the five programmes are described below.

1 **Exclusion Programme**: to prevent the establishment of the pest, or an organism being spread by the pest, that is present in New Zealand but not yet established in an area.

2 **Eradication Programme**: to reduce the infestation level of the pest, or an organism being spread by the pest, to zero levels in an area in the short to medium term.

3 **Progressive Containment Programme**: to reduce the geographic distribution of the pest, or an organism being spread by the pest, in an area in the short to medium term.

4 **Sustained Control Programme**: to provide for ongoing control of the pest, or an organism being spread by the pest, to reduce its impacts on values and its spread to other properties.

5 **Site-led Programme**: that the pest, or an organism being spread by the pest, that is capable of causing damage to a place, is excluded or eradicated from that place, or is contained, reduced, or controlled within the place to an extent that protects the values of that place.

5.3 Principal Measures to Manage Pests

The principal measures used in the Proposed 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);

(d) 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 **Council inspection**

Inspection by Council staff 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 may deliver the service:

(a) 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;

(b) encourage occupiers, agencies, organisations and community groups to control pests;

(c) assist other agencies with control, advocacy, and sharing or sourcing of funding;

(d) promote industry requirements and best practice to contractors and occupiers;

(e) encourage occupiers and other persons to report any pests they find or to control them; or

(f) facilitate or commission research.

5.4 Rules

Rules play an integral role in securing many of the pest management outcomes sought by the Proposed Plan. They 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 identified as **Good Neighbour Rules** in Plans to bind the Crown.

Section 73 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.

Rules can apply to occupiers or to a person's actions in general. The NPD and accompanying guidance notes provide extra requirements for a **Good Neighbour Rule**. It 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 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.

6 Programme Descriptions

6.1 Exclusion Pests Programme

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

Objective

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) Council inspection: The Management Agency will undertake surveillance in areas most likely to be infested.

(c) Advocacy and education: The Management Agency will provide information to all interested parties on Exclusion Pests, their potential impact, and their likely vectors.

(d) Service delivery: The Tasman District Council will undertake control work on these pests if found in the region or appoint another Agency to do so. The Department of Conservation will undertake control work on koi carp.

Table 3: Exclusion Pests for the Tasman-Nelson Region

Species	Description	Status
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
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
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
Koi carp *Cyprinus carpio*	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

Species	Description	Status
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
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
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
Velvet Leaf *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
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 though the Rotorua Lakes area.	Production pest Environmental pest Unwanted organisms (until 20 September 2021)

6.1.1 Rule

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

(a) must report the presence of any Exclusion Plant Pests on their land within 5 working days of being sighted and any Exclusion Animal Pests on their land within 1 working day of being sighted; and

(b) must not hold, display, sell, propagate or distribute any Exclusion 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 prevent the establishment of these pests in the region.

6.2 Eradication Pests Programme

Eradication Pests are pests with a very restricted distribution in the Tasman-Nelson region that are capable of causing adverse impacts on economic well-being, the natural or the productive environment, human health, recreational values, or cultural values.

The Objective

Over the duration of this Plan, eradicate 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. Occupiers with wild kiwifruit on their land are required to destroy them.

(b) Council 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 all interested parties on identification and control of Eradication Pests, their potential impact, and their likely vectors.

(d) Service delivery: Tasman District Council will undertake control work on the pests in Table 4 and 5 that have TDC listed in Column 3 on the occupier's behalf. The Department of Conservation will undertake work to destroy the pests listed in Table 4 that have DOC listed in Column 3 (Gambusia, Perch, Rudd, Tench and Spartina). Occupiers will be responsible for destroying wild kiwifruit (including abandoned and unmanaged kiwifruit) on their land. Occupiers in Golden Bay (excluding Awaroa) will be responsible for destroying feral rabbits on their land.

Table 4: Eradication Pests in the Tasman-Nelson Region

Species	Description	Status/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 **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**
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**

Species	Description	Status/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
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 can cope with and pose a major threat to aquatic organisms. Although a freshwater species, they can adapt to increases in salinity. An active campaign has been conducted against them and other pest fish by the Department of Conservation.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism **DOC**
Himalayan balsalm *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, space and pollinators (bees). It seeds heavily, allowing it to spread down waterways.	Environmental pest **TDC**
Indian ring-necked parakeet (feral) *Psittacula krameri*	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**
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**
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**

Species	Description	Status/Responsibility for eradication
Red-eared slider turtles (feral) *Chrysemys 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 is a stocky, deep-bodied, olive-backed fish, growing up to 25 cm long and weighing up to 500 g. An active campaign has been conducted against them, along with other pest fish, by the Department of Conservation. Their feeding habits endanger native plant species, destroy indigenous habitat, remove food sources for native fish and invertebrate species, and impact negatively on water quality by stirring up bottom sediments and muddying water. They are classified as a "noxious fish" under the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1982 outside the Auckland and Waikato region.	Environmental pest **DOC**
Saffron thistle *Carthamus lanatus*	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**
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**
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 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**

6.2.1 Rule for Eradication Pests in the Tasman-Nelson region excluding wild kiwifruit (including unmanaged and abandoned plants) and pest fish

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must report sightings of 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 pests from the region. Tasman District Council, as management agency, will take responsibility for controlling Eradication Pests other than pest fish, Spartina and wild kiwifruit.

6.2.2 Specific Rule for 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 pest fish to the Department of Conservation (Motueka Office) within 5 working days of their sighting; and

(b) allow access to Department of Conservation staff who have been authorised by Tasman District Council 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.

6.2.3 Specific Rule for Spartina in the Tasman-Nelson region

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

(a) report any sightings of Spartina to the Motueka Office of the Department of Conservation within 5 working days of their sighting; and

(b) allow access to Department of Conservation staff who have been authorised by Tasman District Council to destroy any Eradication Programme Pests on their land.

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

Explanation of the Rule

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

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

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

(a) report any sightings of wild, unmanaged or abandoned kiwifruit to Tasman District Council within 5 days of their sighting;

(b) allow access to Tasman District Council staff/contractors, or a Council authorised agent, to inspect any wild, unmanaged or abandoned kiwifruit vines on their property;

(c) destroy any wild, unmanaged or abandoned kiwifruit vines on their property.

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.

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

Species	Description	Status
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 excluding Awaroa) *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.	Production pest Environmental pest **Occupier**

6.2.5 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 this pest 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 Pests.

6.2.6 Specific Rule for Feral Rabbits in the Golden Bay area excluding Awaroa

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Golden Bay area excluding Awaroa, as shown on Map 2, must eradicate this pest 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 (excluding Awaroa).

6.3 Progressive Containment Pest Programme

Progressive Containment Pests are pests with a limited distribution in the Tasman-Nelson region that 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.

The Objective

Over the duration of this Plan, reduce the geographic distribution of the pests listed in the Progressive Containment Programme to decrease 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) Council inspection: The Management Agency may undertake surveillance in areas known or likely to be infested and monitor the effectiveness of control measures.

(c) Advocacy and education: The Management Agency will provide information to the public on identification and control of Progressive Containment Pests, their potential impact, and their likely vectors.

Table 6: Progressive Containment Pests in the Tasman-Nelson Region

Species	Description	Status
Bomarea *Bomarea multiflora*	Bomarea is a tuberous-rooted vines that produces clusters of brightly coloured trumpet-shaped flowers, orange on the outside, and yellow with red spots on the inside. It can invade remnant forest and shrubland, with the vines growing into the tree canopy and forming large masses, overtopping and smothering the supporting trees, and preventing the establishment of native species.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism

Species	Description	Status
Chinese pennisetum *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
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)*
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
Purple loosestrife *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
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
Reed sweet grass *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 **TDC**
Variegated thistle *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 with its seed being viable for more than 20 years.	Production pest
White-edged nightshade *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

Species	Description	Status
Yellow flag *Iris pseudacorus*	Yellow flag is a robust aquatic perennial that grows on swampy ground and the margins of water bodies, salt marsh, and wet sandy areas. It is an internationally renowned weed of wetlands, growing up to 2 m high, and forming mats of dense rhizomes that are toxic to stock and can overtop native species. These can cause flooding and change water levels in swamps. Its seed is poisonous to stock and birds.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism
Yellow jasmine *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

6.3.1 Rule for Progressive Containment Pests

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region must destroy any Progressive Containment Pests on their land prior to the completion of flowering or before the early stages of seed formation.

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 these pests in the region.

Table 7: Progressive Containment Pests in Parts of the Tasman-Nelson Region

Species	Description	Status
Banana passion vine (Golden Bay-Riwaka, Upper Buller) *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 the Upper Buller.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism
Climbing asparagus (Eastern Golden 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
Nassella tussock (outside the Cape Soucis 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
Old man's beard (Golden Bay to 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 a dense down in autumn containing the seeds (up to 10,000/m^2). It has the potential to invade most lowland areas of scrubland and forest up to 750 m above sea level and, with a lifespan that exceeds 30 years, presents an extraordinary threat to natural values.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism
Wild ginger (Golden Bay - Kaiteriteri) Kahili ginger *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

6.3.3 Specific Rule for Banana Passion Vine in the Golden Bay - Riwaka and Upper Buller areas

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers in the Golden Bay area, as shown on Map 3, must destroy any banana passion vine on their land 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 the distribution of this pest in Golden Bay.

6.3.4 Specific Rule for Climbing Asparagus in eastern Golden Bay

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers in the eastern Golden Bay area, as shown on Map 4, must destroy any climbing asparagus on their land 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 the distribution of this pest in eastern Golden Bay.

6.3.5 Specific Rule for Nassella Tussock excluding the Cape Soucis area

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers in the region excluding the Cape Soucis area, as shown on Map 5, must destroy any Nassella tussock on their land 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 the distribution of this pest in the region outside the Cape Soucis area.

6.3.6 Specific Rule for Old Man's Beard in the area from Golden Bay to Kaiteriteri and the Upper Buller area

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers in the Golden Bay to Riwaka area and the Upper Buller area, as shown on Map 6, must destroy any Old Man's Beard on their land 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 the distribution of this pest in the Golden Bay to Riwaka area.

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

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Golden Bay-Kaiteriteri area, as shown on Map 7, must destroy any wild ginger on their land and report sightings to Tasman District Council.

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 in the Golden Bay-Kaiteriteri area.

6.4 Sustained Control Pests Programme

Sustained Control Pests are pests that are abundant in 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.

The Objective

Over the duration of this Plan, control the pests listed in the Sustained Control programme to slow their spread and minimise their adverse effects.

Principal Measures

(a) Requirement to Act: Occupiers are required to control all Sustained Control Pests on their land.

(b) Council 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 8: Sustained Control Pests in the Tasman-Nelson Region

Species	Description	Status
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

6.4.1 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 immediately upon leaving infested waterways, and occupiers of waterbodies in Tasman District and Nelson City, on the direction of an authorised officer, 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 other values and its spread to other freshwater bodies.

Table 9 Sustained Control Pests in parts of the Tasman-Nelson Region

Species	Description	Status
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
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
Mediterranean fanworm (coastal marine area) *Sabella spallanzanii*	Mediterranean fanworms 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
Nassella tussock (Cape Soucis 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
Yellow bristle grass (Golden Bay and Upper Buller) *Setaria pumila*	Yellow bristle grass is an aggressive annual-seeding plant which spreads rapidly through pasture, reducing pasture quality and causing production losses. It has low palatability and this leads to rapid re-infestation and an opening for other weeds. The barbed seed is transported	Production pest

Species	Description	Status
	in dung, fur and feathers, as well as by water, in soil, and as contaminants of hay and maize.	

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

Over the duration of this Plan, on the direction of an authorised officer, occupiers in the Howard - St Arnaud area, as shown on Map 8, must destroy any broom on their land 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 other values and its spread to other properties in the Howard - St Arnaud area.

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

Over the duration of this Plan, on the direction of an authorised officer, occupiers in the Howard - St Arnaud area, as shown on Map 10, must destroy any gorse on their land 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 other values and its spread to other properties in the Howard - St Arnaud area.

6.4.4 Specific Rule for Mediterranean Fanworm in the coastal marine areas of Tasman and Nelson

Over the duration of this Plan, on the direction of an authorised officer, the owners of marine structures in coastal marine areas of Tasman District and Nelson City, as shown in Figure 1, must destroy any Mediterranean fanworm on their structures, and the owners of vessels in these ports must remove any Mediterranean fanworm on their vessel surfaces.

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 in the coastal marine area.

6.4.5 Specific Rule for Nassella Tussock in the Cape Soucis area

Over the duration of this Plan, on the direction of an authorised officer, occupiers in the area to the south-west of Cape Soucis, as shown on Map 11, must control any Nassella tussock 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 its impact on other values and its spread to other properties in the Cape Soucis area.

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

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers in the areas of Tasman-Nelson region in Golden Bay and the Upper Buller area, as shown on Map 12, must destroy Yellow Bristle Grass on their land prior to the completion of flowering. To prevent its spread, roading authorities responsible for controlling roadside vegetation must require contractors to clean machinery to remove Yellow Bristle Grass before mowing 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.

Table 10: Sustained Control Programme 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 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

Species	Description	Status
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
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

6.4.7 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, and where it can be shown that this would cause unreasonable cost to the adjoining occupier.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) 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, and where it can be shown that this would cause unreasonable cost to the adjoining occupier.

6.4.8 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. If the landowner is unwilling to provide the necessary access, direction from an authorised officer 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).

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

6.4.9 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. If the landowner is unwilling to provide the necessary access, direction from an authorised officer 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).

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

6.4.10 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. If the landowner is unwilling to provide the necessary access, direction from an authorised officer 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).

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

6.4.11 Boundary Rule for Fireblight

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 fireblight 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. If the landowner is unwilling to provide the necessary access, direction from an authorised officer 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).

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

6.4.12 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, and where it can be shown that this would cause unreasonable cost to the adjoining occupier.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) 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, and where it can be shown that this would cause unreasonable cost to the adjoining occupier.

6.4.13 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, and where it can be shown that this would cause unreasonable cost to the adjoining occupier.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) 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, and where it can be shown that this would cause unreasonable cost to the adjoining occupier.

6.4.14 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. If the landowner is unwilling to provide the necessary access, direction from an authorised officer 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).

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

6.4.15 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, and where it can be shown that this would cause unreasonable cost to the adjoining occupier.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) 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, and where it can be shown that this would cause unreasonable cost to the adjoining occupier.

Table 11: Sustained Control Pests in parts of the Tasman-Nelson Region subject to 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

Species	Description	Status
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

6.4.15 Boundary Rule for Broom in the Tasman-Nelson region outside the Howard - St Arnaud area

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region outside the Howard - St Arnaud area, as shown on Map 8, must destroy broom on their land located within 10 m of the boundary of land that is clear, or being cleared, of broom, and where it can be shown that this would cause unreasonable cost to the adjoining occupier.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) 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, and where it can be shown that this would cause unreasonable cost to the adjoining occupier.

6.4.16 Boundary Rule for Gorse in the Tasman-Nelson region outside the Howard – St Arnaud area

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the Tasman-Nelson region **outside** the Howard - St Arnaud area, as shown on Map 10, must destroy gorse on their land located within 10 m of the boundary of land that is clear, or being cleared, of gorse, and where it can be shown that this would cause unreasonable cost to the adjoining occupier.

A breach of this rule is an offence under Section 154N(19) 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, and where it can be shown that this would cause unreasonable cost to the adjoining occupier.

6.5 Site-led Pests Programme

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

The Objective

Over the duration of this Plan, eradicate or progressively control the pests listed in the Site-led Programme to eliminate or minimise their adverse effects on the values of that place (Section 5.1 p.18).

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) Council inspection: The Management Agency may undertake surveillance 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.

Table 12: Sites in the Site-led Programme

Sites	Description	Pests
Mt Richmond Forest Park (sites to be defined later)	Mt Richmond Forest Park stretches for 100 km along the Mt Richmond Range from St Arnaud to the coast, forming the eastern backdrop to Nelson city through to Wakefield. Most of the park is covered in beech forest with fire-induced vegetation (manuka, kanuka, bracken and gorse) around the margins, and alpine grasslands around some of the higher peaks. There are areas of high biodiversity value that include the mineral belt, where ultramafic rocks have produced soils with very high levels of magnesium, nickel and chromite, resulting in unique ecosystems and species. There is concern that some areas are at risk from wilding conifers.	Douglas fir Lodgepole pine Radiata pine Scots pine
Nelson City (north-eastern area)	Nelson City Council has developed a programme, Nelson Nature, in partnership with the Department of Conservation, private landowners and many individuals who are undertaking weed and pest control, to restore the region's natural environment. There is concern that the rapid spread of Taiwan cherry into the hills adjoining the eastern and northern areas of the City could impact on native bush remnants and regenerating shrubland. An intensive local campaign has been undertaken to destroy the Taiwan cherry wildings and to work with landowners in take-off sites to replace their mature Taiwan cherry trees.	Taiwan Cherry
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 that. Some of these weeds, if left to mature into sustaining populations, would destroy these natural values. There is strong community interest and pride in the natural environment of the village and close connections between residents/occupiers and the conservation lands adjacent.	Darwin's Barberry Greater bindweed Holly Rowan Russell lupin Sycamore
Waimea Estuary (Pearl Creek and Dominion Stream areas)	There is strong community and Department of Conservation support for intensive pest control in the relatively undeveloped areas along the southern side of Waimea Estuary to protect rare and threatened plants and animals and important populations of coastal wetland and migratory wading birds (banded rail, marsh crake, Australasian bittern). Community groups have taken responsibility for implementing intensive pest control at five separate sites.	Feral cats Brushtail possums Ferrets Stoats Weasels

Table 13: Pests in the Site-led programme

Site	Species	Description	Status
Mt Richmond Forest Park (sites to be defined later)	Douglas fir *Pseudotsuga menziesii* Lodgepole pine *Pinus.contorta* Radiata pine *P. radiata* Scots pine *P. sylvestris*	Eleven species of conifers were listed in Table 2 as being potential wilding conifers. Four of these species, listed in the left hand column, have the potential to be significant pests when growing on nearby take-off sites upwind from sites of high natural value in Mt Richmond Forest Park. Two species, Radiata pine and Douglas fir, are very valuable commercial species that have been planted extensively throughout the region. Most of these plantings are in commercial forests, located well away from high-value conservation areas. The wildings from these two species have largely arisen from plantings of shelter belts and stands on private land close to the conservation areas. Lodgepole pine was originally planted to stabilise an eroding hillside on steep mountainous terrain on the eastern side of Golden Downs Forest. Scots pine was included in some early experimental plantings in Golden Downs forest. Burning of hillsides left bare ground, suitable for conifer seed carried by gale-force winds from trees in exposed situations to establish and form new stands. Most pines are pioneering species and will only establish on disturbed sites, on bare land or in tussock grassland. However, 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. Lodgepole pine is the most invasive and is capable of establishing on alpine grasslands and scrublands above the existing bushline up to 2000 m, outgrowing most native species and becoming the dominant species.	Environmental pest Unwanted organism (*Pinus contorta*)
Nelson City (north-east area)	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 from Enner Glynn northwards. Nelson City Council has instituted a control programme as part of its Nature Nelson programme.	

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
	Holly *Ilex aquifolium*	A deciduous tree from Europe, tolerant of cold conditions, that produces masses of red berries during winter. These are eaten by birds, spreading the seeds. The young seedlings are shade-tolerant and can form dense stands within intact native beech forest, crowding out native plants. To prevent dispersal of seeds by birds into vulnerable natural areas, it is important that all plants of seeding age are destroyed.	Environmental pest
	Rowan *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
	Russell lupin *Lupinus polyphyllus*	A perennial herb from North America that produces colourful flower spikes up to 60 cm. It produces large quantities of long-lived seed that are distributed by water (and inadvertently by humans) that form dense self-replacing stands in river beds and wetlands. The banks of Black Valley Stream and shingle shores of Lake Rotoiti are vulnerable to invasion by this weed.	Environmental pest
	Sycamore *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

Site	Species	Description	Status
Waimea Estuary (Pearl Creek and Dominion Stream areas)	Feral cats	Feral cats predate on rodents, rabbits, birds and reptiles and, to a lesser extent, invertebrates. They are a major predator of native birds and animals and have had a significant impact on biodiversity values. They can carry bovine tuberculosis and spread Toxoplasmosis.	Environmental pest
	Brushtail possum	The possum was introduced in the late 1800s to establish a fur trade and is now widely distributed. They are a major vector of bovine tuberculosis, have damaged extensive areas of native and exotic forests through canopy browsing, and predate on nesting birds and their eggs.	Production pest Environmental pest
	Ferrets, stoats and weasels)	Mustelids were introduced to New Zealand in the 1870s and 1880s to control rabbits. They prey on reptiles and birds that evolved in the absence of mammalian predators. Stoats are the dominant predator, widely distributed through forest land, with the ability to climb and kill hole-nesting birds, chicks and eggs. Ferrets prefer open terrain and kill ground-nesting birds. Weasels are present in much lower numbers and will feed on lizards and insects as well as birds. Ferrets and stoats are potential vectors of bovine tuberculosis.	Production pest Environmental pest

6.5.1 Example of a Specific Rule for the four species of Wilding Conifer listed in Table 13 on land adjoining Mt Richmond Forest Park, Nelson Lakes and Abel Tasman National Parks

Over the duration of this plan, occupiers within the specified areas of land adjoining Mt Richmond Forest Park, Nelson Lakes and Abel Tasman National Parks, must destroy, prior to cone-bearing, any wildings of radiata pine, Douglas fir, lodgepole pine and Scots pine that are present on land that they occupy, to be shown on maps, unless:

(a) a property-specific Wilding Conifer Control Agreement that specifies a programme for the progressive removal of wilding conifers on the land over a prescribed time period has been signed and agreed between the occupier and the local Council; or

(b) the occupier has agreed in writing to participate in, or contribute to, a Council-managed or endorsed Local Wilding Conifer Management Plan, Strategy or Programme that specifies a programme or management approach for the progressive removal and/or management of wilding conifers over a prescribed time period and over a defined geographical area that includes the land where the wilding conifers are located.

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 these pests in parts of the region.

6.5.2 Specific Rule for Taiwan Cherry in north-east Nelson City

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the areas of northern and western Nelson City, as shown on Map 13, must destroy any Taiwan Cherry and its cultivars on their land, at the request of an authorised officer.

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 in the north-eastern areas adjoining Nelson City.

6.5.3 Rule for Site-led programme at St Arnaud Village

Over the duration of this Plan, occupiers within the St Arnaud Village area, as shown on Map 14, must destroy, prior to completion of flowering, any of the pests listed in Table 14 that are growing on their land.

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

6.5.4 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 15, 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) the Act.

Explanation of the Rule

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

7 Monitoring

7.1 Measuring What the Objectives Are Achieving

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

Table 14: Measuring Objectives

Programme	Anticipated result	Indicator	Monitoring method	Monitoring frequency	Reporting frequency
Exclusion programme pests	No incursions or establishment of listed pests.	Absence from region. Zero density at historic sites.	Surveillance of at-risk sites. Monitoring of known sites. Feedback from occupiers and other persons.	Annual	Annual
Eradication programme pests	Pest populations reducing to zero density within specified areas.	No active sites for these pests within specified areas.	Surveillance of at-risk sites. Monitoring of known sites. Feedback from occupiers and other persons.	Annual	Annual
Progressive Containment	Reductions in pest populations within specified areas.	Reduction in the number of active sites for these pests within specified areas.	Surveillance of at-risk sites. Monitoring of known sites.	Annual	Annual
Sustained Control	**Lagarosiphon** does not spread into new waterways	Number of infested waterways	Informal monitoring and public feedback	Ongoing	Annual
	Horticultural diseases (**Black spot, Codling moth, European canker, Fireblight, Powdery mildew**) are adequately controlled on land adjoining apple and pear orchards	Feedback from experienced orchardists	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 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 and inspection by experienced staff	As required	Annual
	Mediterranean fanworm does not spread to new locations	Presence in new locations	Feedback from mussel farmers and other persons and inspection by experienced staff	As required	Annual

Protecting Values in Place	Pest animal populations reducing to zero density within specified areas	Numbers of animal pests trapped/killed	Records of animal pests trapped/killed	Weekly / fortnightly / monthly	Annual
	Pest plant populations reducing to zero density within specified areas	No active sites of these pests within specified areas.	Surveillance and monitoring of known sites. Feedback from occupiers and other persons.	Annual	Annual

7.2 Monitoring the Management Agency's Performance

Tasman District Council is the Management Agency. As the Management Agency responsible for implementing the Plan, it 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.

7.3 Monitoring Plan Effectiveness

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

(a) legislation is changed, and a review is needed to ensure that the Plan is not inconsistent with the Act;

(b) other harmful organisms are creating, or have the potential to create, problems that can be resolved by including those organisms in the Plan;

(c) monitoring shows the problems arising from pests or other organisms to be controlled (as covered by the Plan) have changed significantly; or

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

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

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

(a) assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the principal measures (specified for each pest/ organism or group of pests/organisms) to be controlled to achieve the objectives of the Plan;

(b) assess the impact of the pest/organism (in the Plan) on the region and any other harmful organisms that should be considered for inclusion in the Plan; and

(c) liaise with key stakeholders and interest groups on the effectiveness of the Plan.

Part Three – Procedures

8 Powers Conferred

8.1 Powers under Part 6 of the Act

The Principal Officer (Chief Executive) of Tasman District Council may appoint authorised persons to exercise the functions, powers and duties under the Act in relation to a Regional Pest Management Plan.

Those statutory powers in Part 6 of the Act, as shown in Table 15, will be used as and when necessary to implement this Plan.

Table 15: Powers from Part 6 of the Biosecurity Act to be used

Administrative Provisions	Biosecurity Act Reference
The appointment of authorised and accredited persons	Section 103(3) & (7)
Delegation to authorised persons	Section 105
Power to require assistance	Section 106
Power of inspections and duties	Section 109, 110 & 112
Power to record information.	Section 113
General powers	Section 114 & 114A
Use of dogs and devices	Section 115
Power to intercept risk goods	Section 120
Power to examine organisms	Section 121
Power to give directions	Section 122
Power to act on default	Section 128
Liens	Section 129
Declaration of restricted areas	Section 130
Declaration of controlled areas	Section 131
Options for cost recovery	Section 135
Failure to pay	Section 136
Offences	Section 154N

Tasman District Council, as the Management Agency, will use the Biosecurity Act Enforcement Manual, which contains standard operating procedures and guidelines. It was prepared by P. Russell and K. de Silva for use by regional councils and unitary authorities throughout New Zealand.

8.2 Powers under Other Sections of the Act

An occupier or any person in breach of a plan rule creates an offence under Section 154N(19) of the Act where the rule provides for this. Tasman District Council 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 people to implement other biosecurity legislation that is considered necessary. One example is where restrictions on selling, propagating and distributing pests (under Sections 52 and 53 of the Act) must be enforced. Another example is where occupiers of land are asked for information (under Section 43 of the Act).

8.3 Power to Issue Exemptions to Plan Rules

Any occupier or other person may write to Tasman District Council 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 98 of the Act must be met for a person to be granted an exemption. Tasman District Council's operating procedures will note those requirements. Tasman District Council will keep and maintain a register that records the number and nature of exemptions granted. The public will be able to inspect this register during business hours.

9 Funding

9.1 Introduction

The Act requires that funding is thoroughly examined. For a Proposed 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;

(c) noting how any person's actions or inactions may contribute to creating, continuing or worsening the problems that the plan proposes to resolve;

(d) noting the reason for allocating costs; and

(e) noting whether any unusual administrative problems or costs are expected in recovering the costs from any person who is required to pay.

9.2 Analysis of Benefits and Costs

An analysis was undertaken (Appendix 3) 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)*. This is summarised in a table in Appendix 3. The conclusion was that a qualitative approach could be used. This is contained in a supporting document (CBA Qualitative Analysis Notes) and it is summarised in Appendix 4.

9.3 Beneficiaries and Exacerbators

The following table (Table 16) lists those who benefit from pests being controlled (beneficiaries) and those who contribute to the pest problem (exacerbators). A more detailed analysis is included in Appendix 2 for groups of pests.

Table 16: 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

9.4 Funding Sources and Reasons for Funding

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

(a) people who have an interest in the Plan;

(b) those who benefit from the Plan; and

(c) those who contribute to the pest problem.

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

9.5 Anticipated Costs of Implementing the Plan

The anticipated costs of implementing the Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan reflect current estimates of 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 Proposed 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.

Table 17: Proposed RPMP Expenditure for 2017-2018

Pest Programme	Annual Budget ($K)
Exclusion	$60.0
Eradication	$160.0
Progressive containment	$120.0
Sustained control	$140.0
Site-led	$50.0
Total	**$530.0**

Notes:

1. Additional funding has been set aside for the 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.

Glossary

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enforce means to compel observance with the law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kiwifruit Any plant of the genus *Actinidia*.

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

Mustelid 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RPMP means Regional Pest Management Plan.

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

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

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

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

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

Sustained control programme is the programme that is intended to provide for the sustained control of the specified pests in an area.

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

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

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

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

Wilding conifers* (wildings) 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.

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.

* Wilding conifers are introduced conifers that have mainly established naturally as a result of natural seed spread. This process has been exacerbated by occupiers failing to take action when wilding conifers first occur, and much of the ongoing wilding conifer spread in New Zealand is generated from existing areas of reproducing wilding conifers. Much of the initial wilding conifer spread originated from a range of sources, particularly historic or 'legacy' plantings, such as Crown plantings for erosion control and research; long-established shelterbelts and amenity plantings on private and pastoral lease land; and in some locations, from woodlots and forest plantations.

Wilding conifers are produced by many different introduced conifer species. Ten conifer species are recognised as currently contributing most to the wilding conifer problem in New Zealand. While some of these species have little or no commercial value and are no longer planted, or much less frequently planted than in the past, several of these species, particularly Radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), are valuable commercial species that contribute significantly to forestry exports.

References

Biosecurity Act 1993. NZ Government.

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

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

National Policy Direction for Pest Management (2015). NZ Government.
Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy 2012-2017. Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council (2012).

Appendices

Appendix 1. Maps

Regional Pest Management Strategy

Eradication Programme

Boneseed Eradication Area

Rule applies to: Tasman-Nelson excluding Port Hills

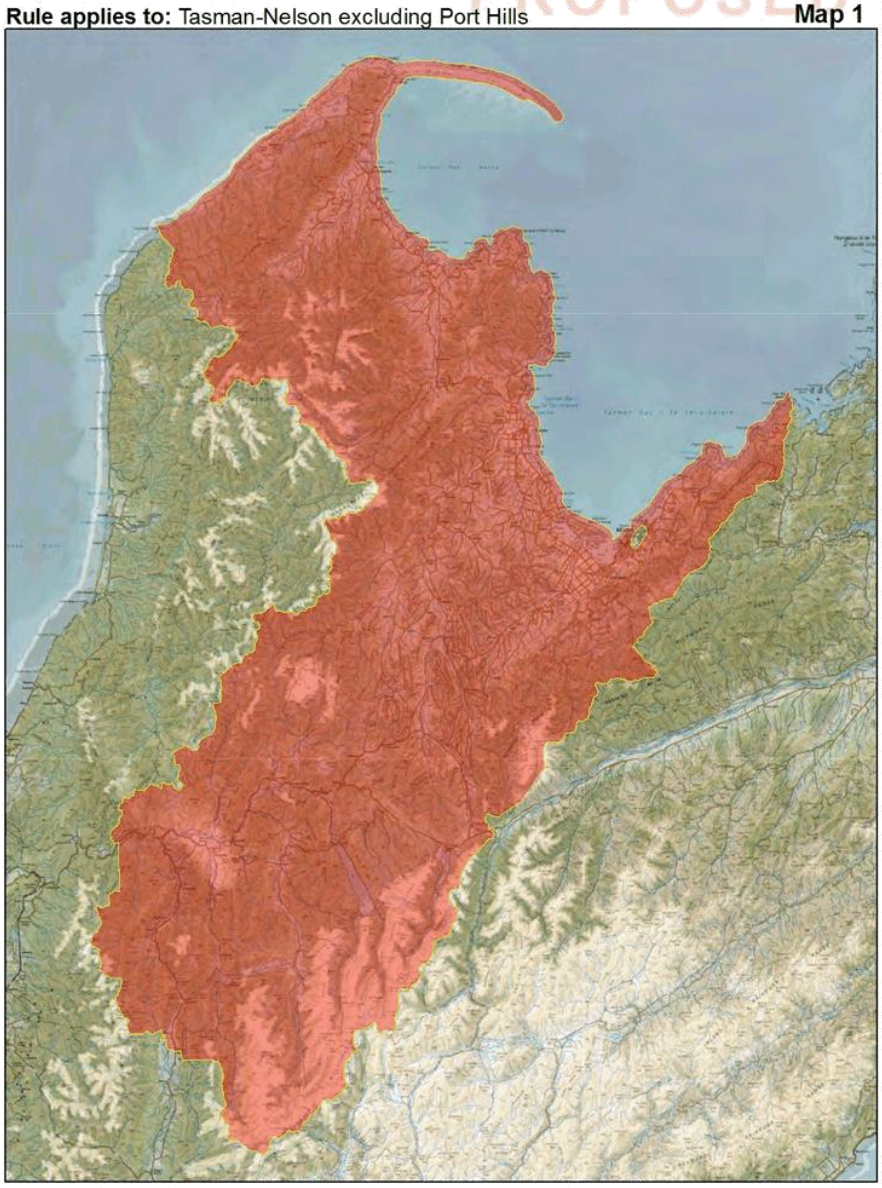
tasman district council

Nelson City Council te kaunihera o whakatū

PROPOSED

N

Map 1



NZTopo sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright reserved. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. The information on this map is prepared for indicative use only and is not intended for definitive legal, loca formal reference purposes. Document Path: V:\Projects\BioSecurity\PestManagement\Regional\PestManagementStrategy\2018-2023\Maps\2018_2023_MapReport_PestManagementAreas.mxd

Regional Pest Management Strategy

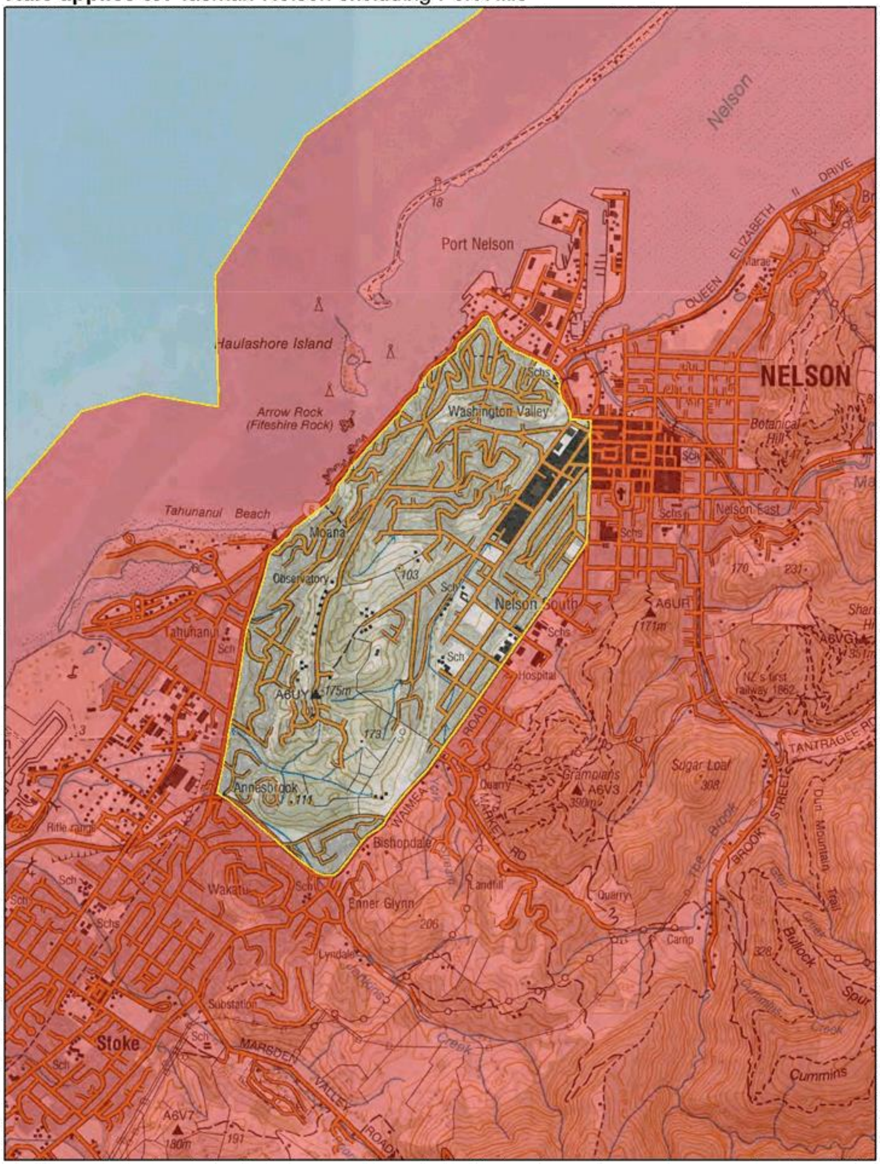
tasman district council | Nelson City Council te kaunihera o whakatū

Boneseed Eradication Area

PROPOSED

Inset Map 1.1

Rule applies to: Tasman-Nelson excluding Port Hills



NZTopo sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright reserved. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. The information on this map is prepared for indicative use only and is not intended for definitive legal, loca formal reference purposes. Document Path: V:\Projects\BioSecurity\PestManagement\RegionalPestManagementStrategy\2018-2023\Maps\2018_2023_MapReport_PestManagementAreas_InsetMaps.mxd

Regional Pest Management Strategy

Eradication Programme

Feral Rabbit Eradication Area

Rule applies to: Golden Bay excluding Awaroa

tasman district council

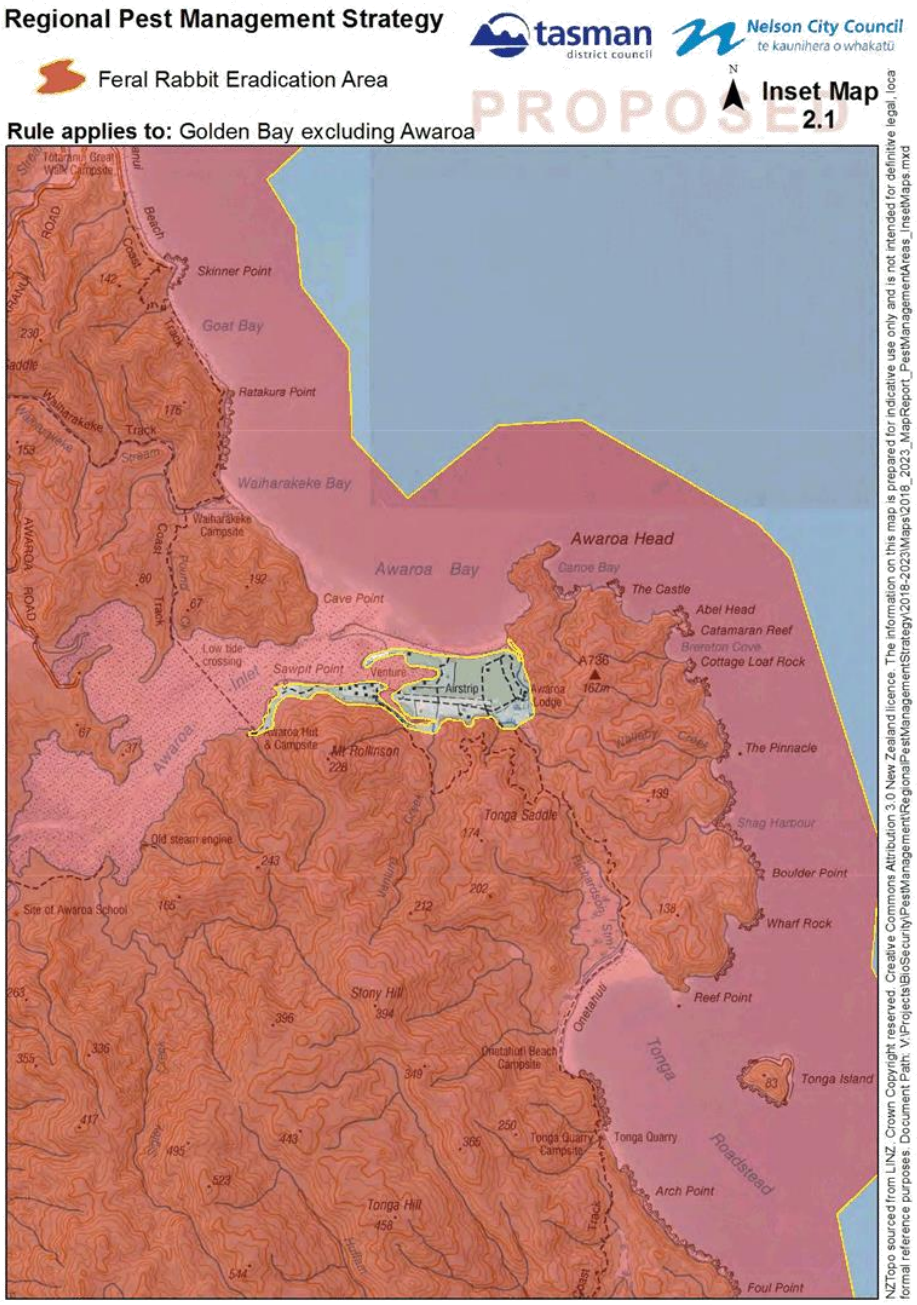
Nelson City Council te kaunihera o whakatū

PROPOSED

N

Map 2

NZTopo sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright reserved. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. The information on this map is prepared for indicative use only and is not intended for definitive legal, local formal reference purposes. Document Path: V:\Projects\BioSecurity\PestManagement\Regional\PestManagementStrategy\2018-2023\Maps\2018_2023_MapReport_PestManagementAreas.mxd


Regional Pest Management Strategy
tasman district council
Nelson City Council te kaunihera o whakatū
Feral Rabbit Eradication Area
PROPOSED
Inset Map 2.1
Rule applies to: Golden Bay excluding Awaroa
Skinner Point
Goat Bay
Ratakura Point
Waiharakeke Bay
Awaroa Head
Awaroa Bay
Canoe Bay
The Castle
Abel Head
Catamaran Reef
Cottage Loaf Rock
Cave Point
Sawpit Point
Airstrip
Awaroa Lodge
Awaroa Hut & Campsite
Mt Rollinson
The Pinnacle
Tonga Saddle
Shag Harbour
Boulder Point
Wharf Rock
Reef Point
Old steam engine
Site of Awaroa School
Stony Hill
Onetahuti Beach Campsite
Tonga Island
Tonga Quarry
Tonga Quarry Campsite
Arch Point
Tonga Hill
Foul Point
Roadstead
NZTopo sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright reserved. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. The information on this map is prepared for indicative use only and is not intended for definitive legal, loca formal reference purposes. Document Path: V:\Projects\BioSecurity\PestManagement\Regional\PestManagementStrategy\2018-2023\Maps\2018_2023_MapReport_PestManagementAreas_InsetMaps.mxd

Regional Pest Management Strategy

Progressive Containment Programme

tasman district council

Nelson City Council te kaunihera o whakatū

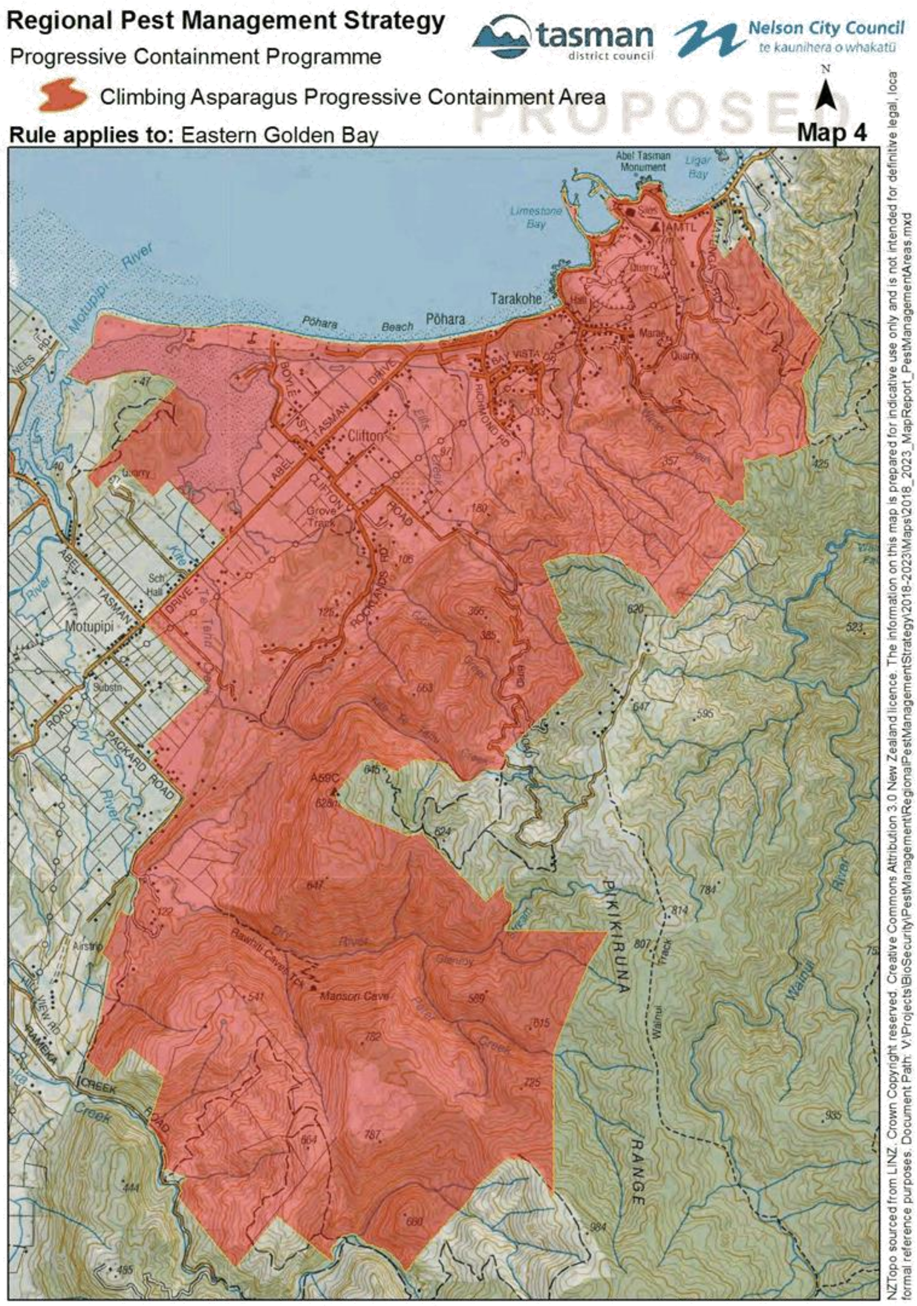
Banana Passion Vine Progressive Containment Area

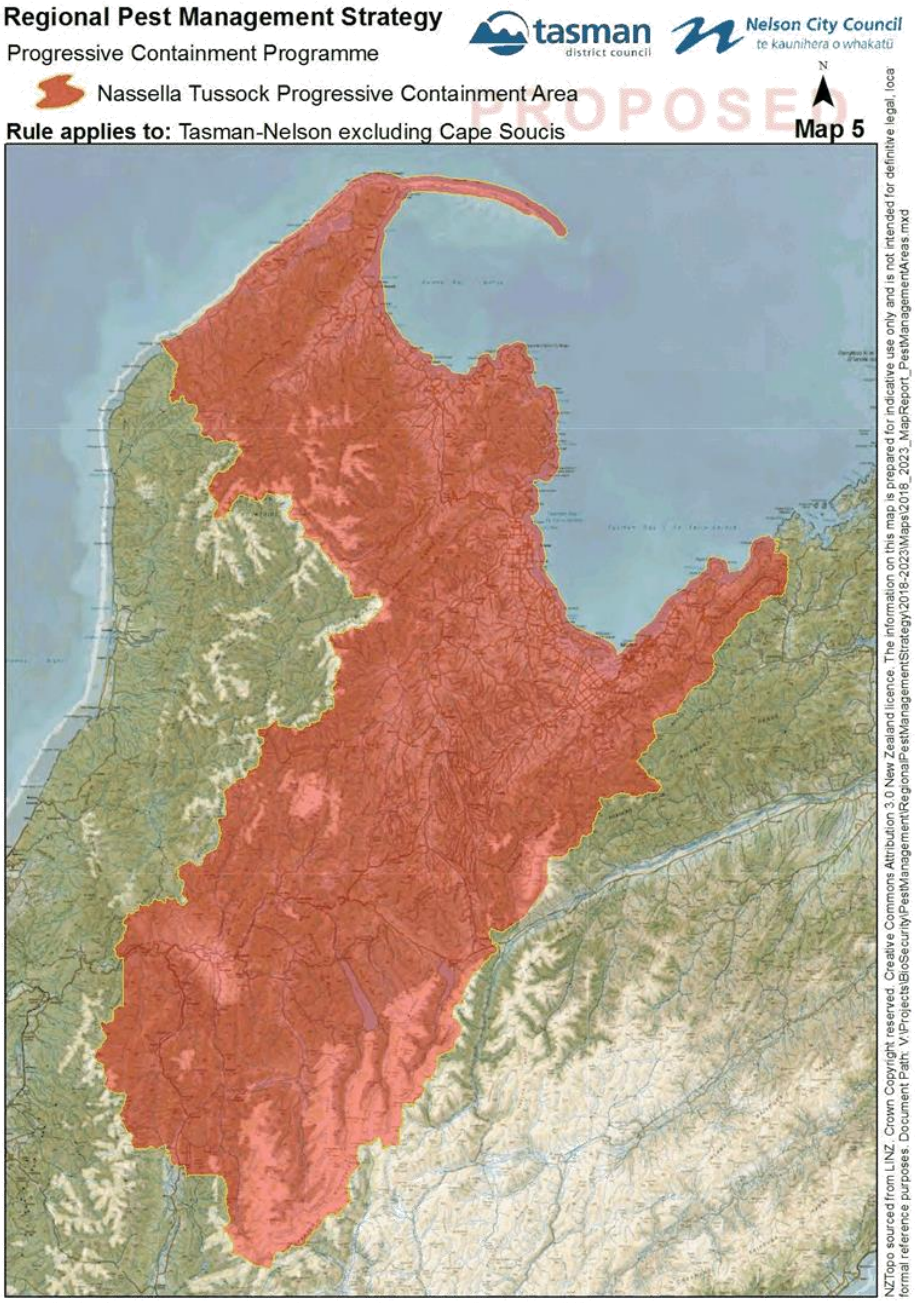
PROPOSED

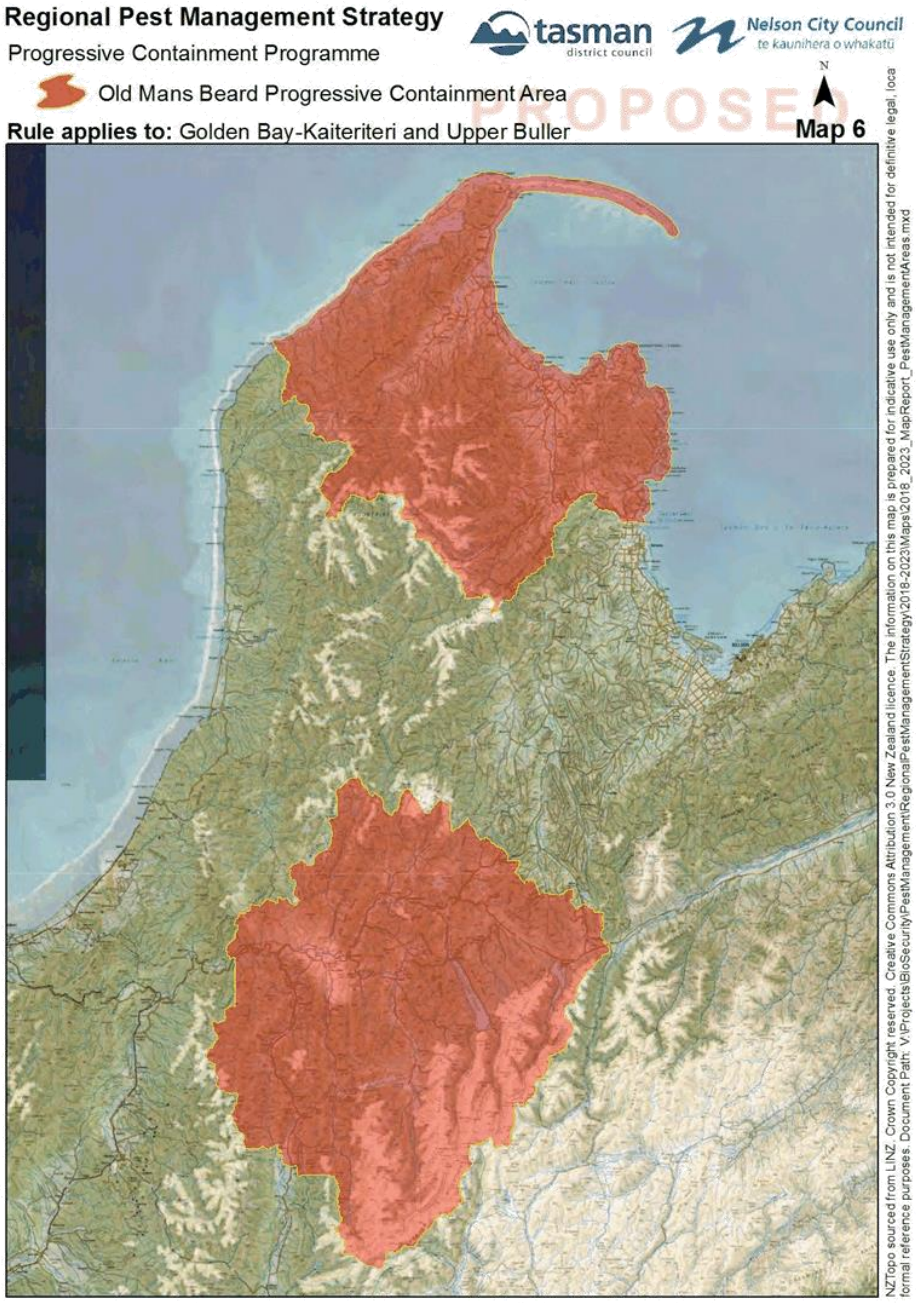
Rule applies to: Golden Bay

Map 3

NZTopo sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright reserved. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. The information on this map is prepared for indicative use only and is not intended for definitive legal, local formal reference purposes. Document Path: V:\Projects\BioSecurity\PestManagement\Regional\PestManagementStrategy\2018-2023\Maps\2018_2023_MapReport_PestManagementAreas.mxd


Regional Pest Management Strategy
Progressive Containment Programme
Climbing Asparagus Progressive Containment Area
Rule applies to: Eastern Golden Bay
tasman district council
Nelson City Council te kaunihera o whakatū
PROPOSED
Map 4
Abel Tasman Monument
Ligar Bay
Limestone Bay
Tarakohe
Pōhara Beach
Pōhara
Motupipi River
Clifton
Motupipi
Mansons Cave
PIKIKIRUNA RANGE
NZTopo sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright reserved. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. The information on this map is prepared for indicative use only and is not intended for definitive legal, loca formal reference purposes. Document Path: V:\Projects\BioSecurity\PestManagement\RegionalPestManagementStrategy\2018-2023\Maps\2018_2023_MapReport_PestManagementAreas.mxd


Regional Pest Management Strategy
Progressive Containment Programme
tasman district council
Nelson City Council te kaunihera o whakatū
Nassella Tussock Progressive Containment Area
PROPOSED
Rule applies to: Tasman-Nelson excluding Cape Soucis
Map 5
N
NZTopo sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright reserved. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. The information on this map is prepared for indicative use only and is not intended for definitive legal, local formal reference purposes. Document Path: V:\Projects\BioSecurity\PestManagement\Regional\PestManagementStrategy\2018-2023\Maps\2018_2023_MapReport_PestManagementAreas.mxd


Regional Pest Management Strategy
Progressive Containment Programme
tasman district council
Nelson City Council
te kaunihera o whakatū
Old Mans Beard Progressive Containment Area
PROPOSED
Rule applies to: Golden Bay-Kaiteriteri and Upper Buller
Map 6
N
NZTopo sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright reserved. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. The information on this map is prepared for indicative use only and is not intended for definitive legal, loca
formal reference purposes. Document Path: V:\Projects\BioSecurity\PestManagement\Regional\PestManagementStrategy\2018-2023\Maps\2018_2023_MapReport_PestManagementAreas.mxd

Regional Pest Management Strategy

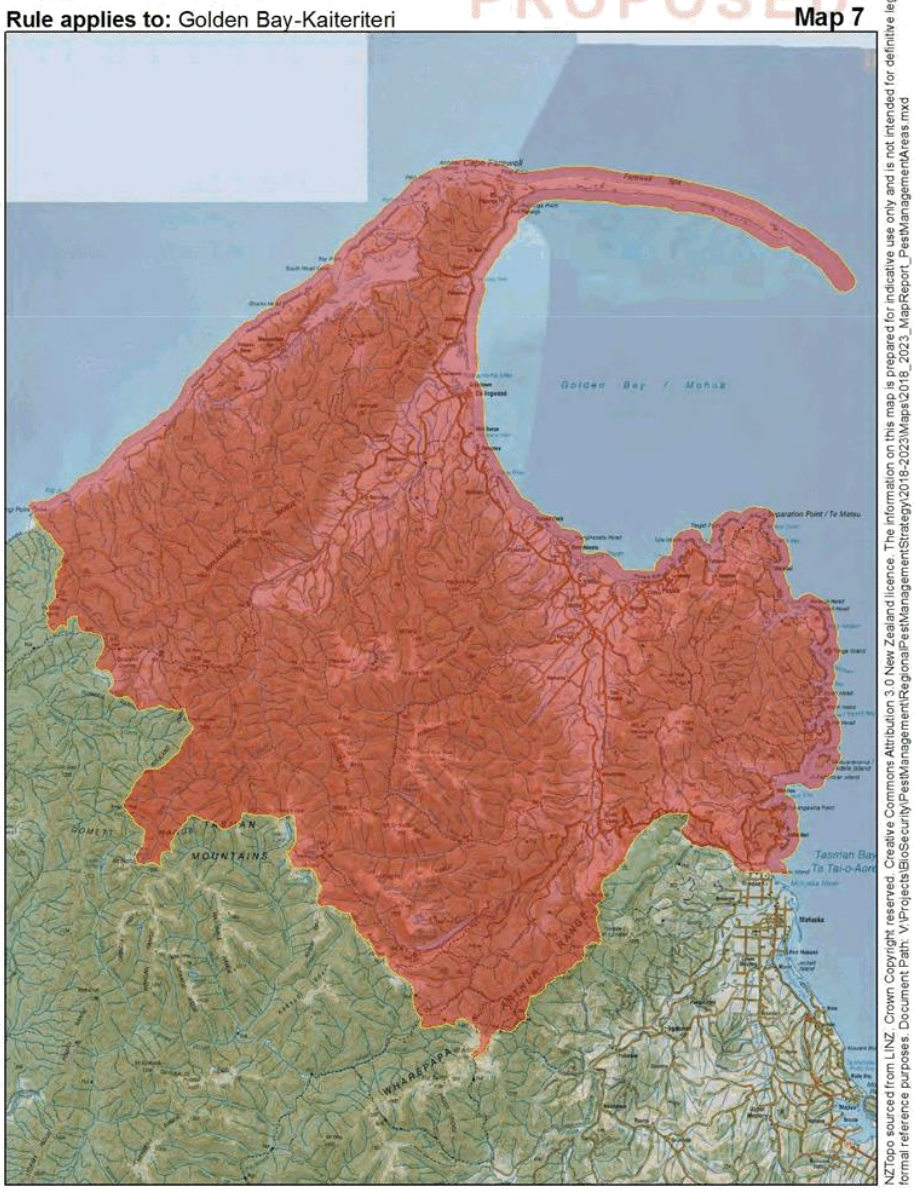
Progressive Containment Programme

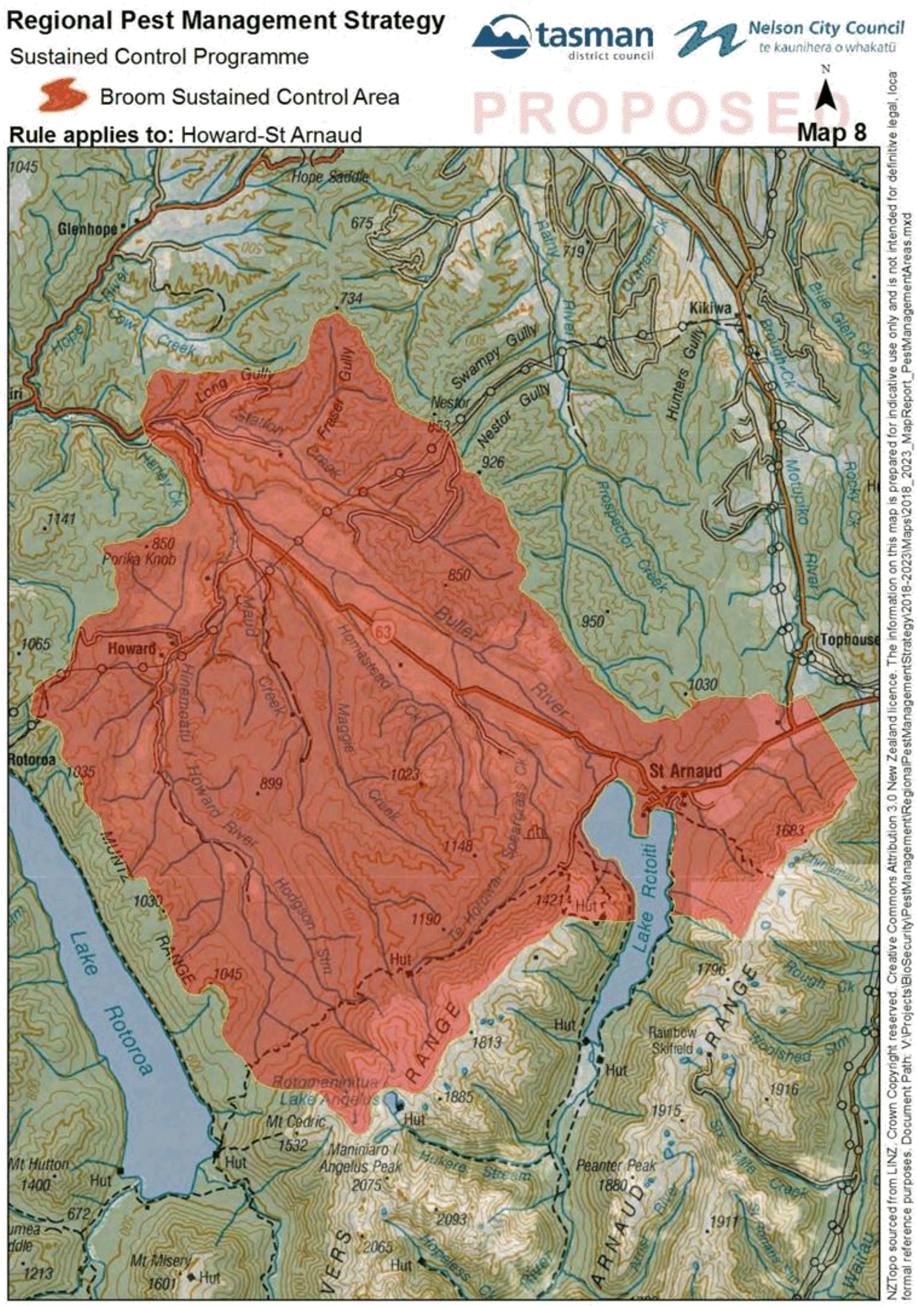
Wild Ginger Progressive Containment Area

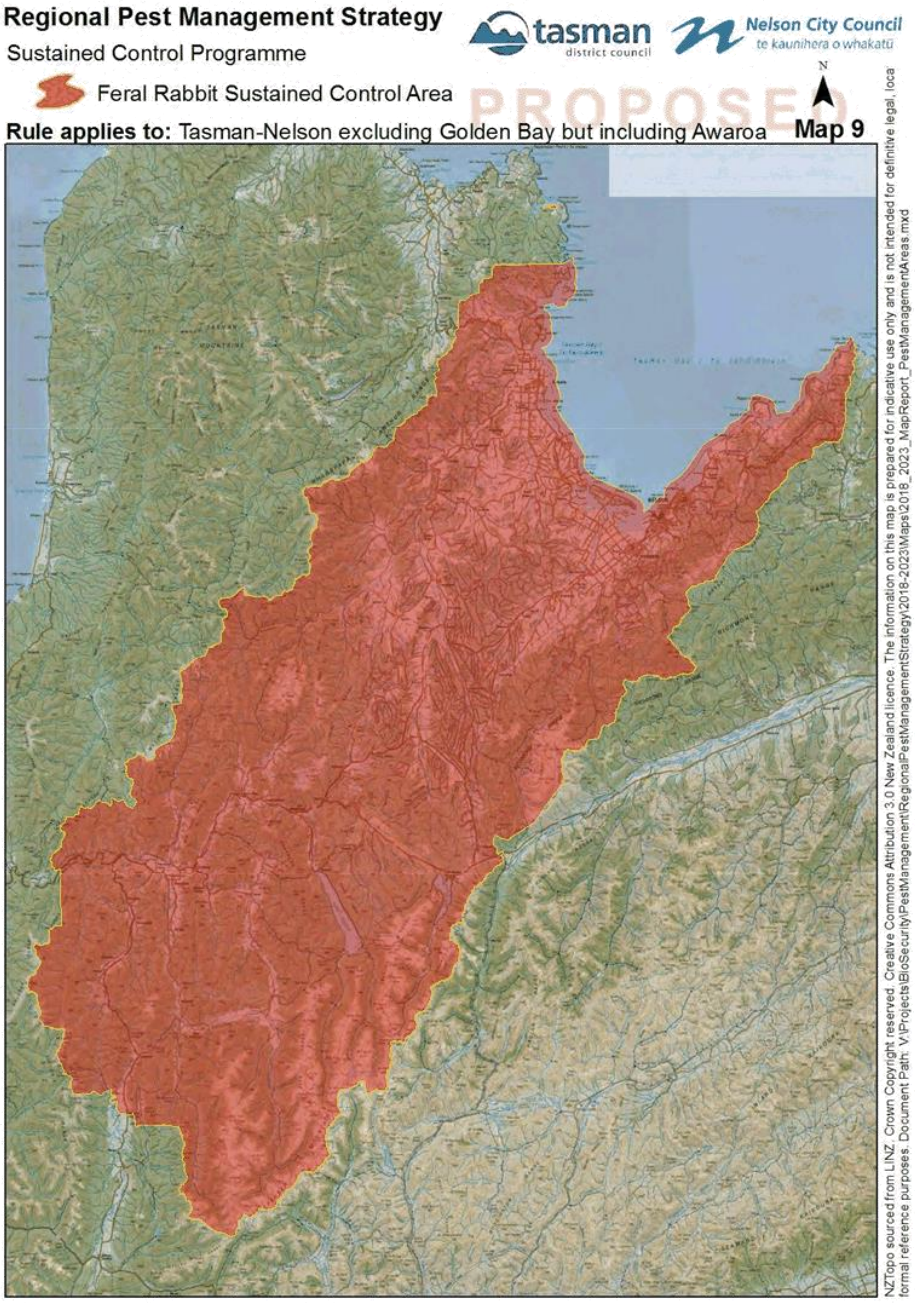
Rule applies to: Golden Bay-Kaiteriteri

PROPOSED

Map 7




Regional Pest Management Strategy
Sustained Control Programme
Broom Sustained Control Area
Rule applies to: Howard-St Arnaud
tasman district council
Nelson City Council te kaunihera o whakatū
N
PROPOSED
Map 8
NZTopo sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright reserved. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. The information on this map is prepared for indicative use only and is not intended for definitive legal, loca
formal reference purposes. Document Path: V:\Projects\BioSecurity\PestManagement\RegionalPestManagementStrategy\2018-2023\Maps\2018_2023_MapReport_PestManagementAreas.mxd
Glenhope
Hope Saddle
Kikiwa
Tophouse
Howard
Rotoroa
St Arnaud
Lake Rotoroa
Lake Rotoiti
Buller River
Porika Knob
Mt Hutton
Mt Misery
Mt Cedric
Angelus Peak
Peanter Peak
Rainbow Skifield
Lake Angelus
Hut


Regional Pest Management Strategy
Sustained Control Programme
tasman district council
Nelson City Council
te kaunihera o whakatū
Feral Rabbit Sustained Control Area
PROPOSED
Rule applies to: Tasman-Nelson excluding Golden Bay but including Awaroa
Map 9
N
NZTopo sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright reserved. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. The information on this map is prepared for indicative use only and is not intended for definitive legal, local formal reference purposes. Document Path: V:\Projects\BioSecurity\PestManagement\Regional\PestManagementStrategy\2018-2023\Maps\2018_2023_MapReport_PestManagementAreas.mxd

Regional Pest Management Strategy

tasman district council

Nelson City Council te kaunihera o whakatū

Feral Rabbit Sustained Control Area

PROPOSED

Inset Map 9.1

Rule applies to: Tasman-Nelson excluding Golden Bay but including Awaroa

Regional Pest Management Strategy

Sustained Control Programme

Gorse Sustained Control Area

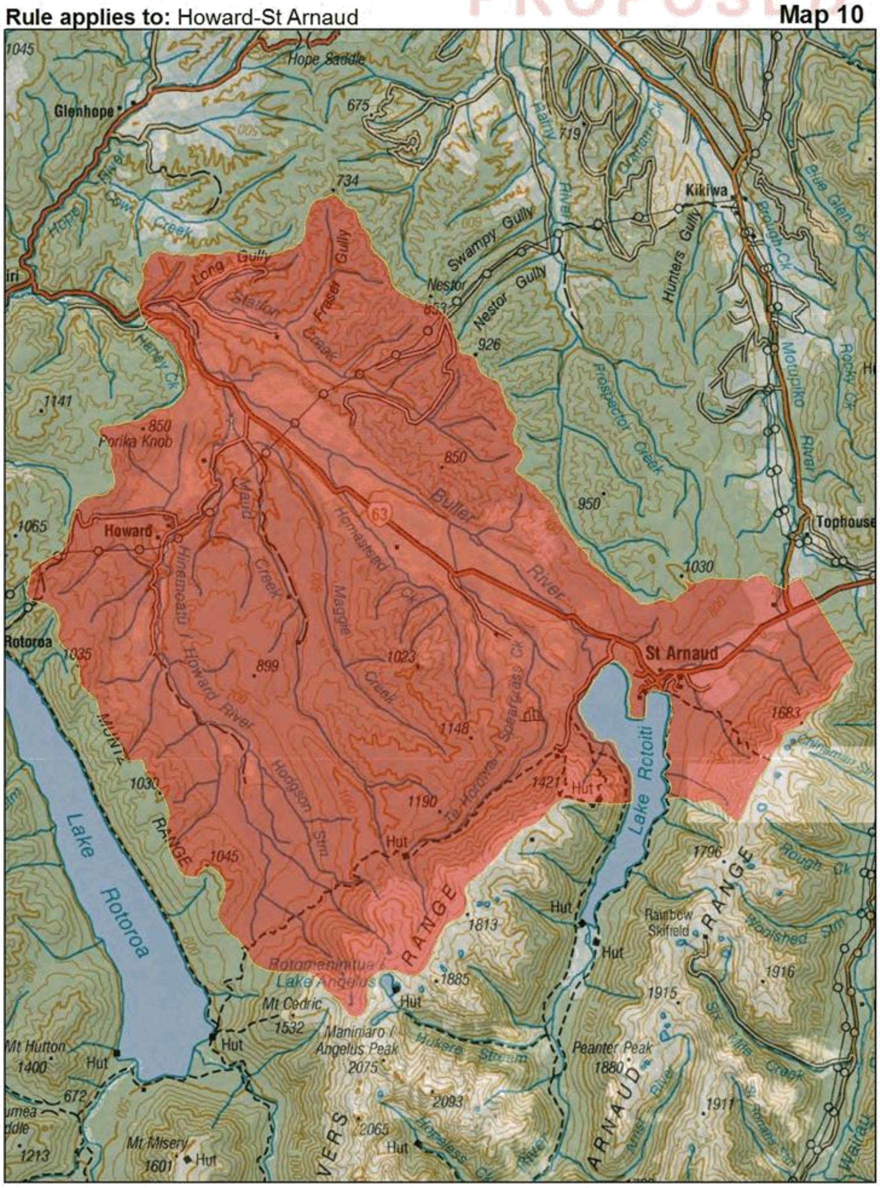
Rule applies to: Howard-St Arnaud

tasman district council

Nelson City Council te kaunihera o whakatū

PROPOSED

Map 10



Regional Pest Management Strategy

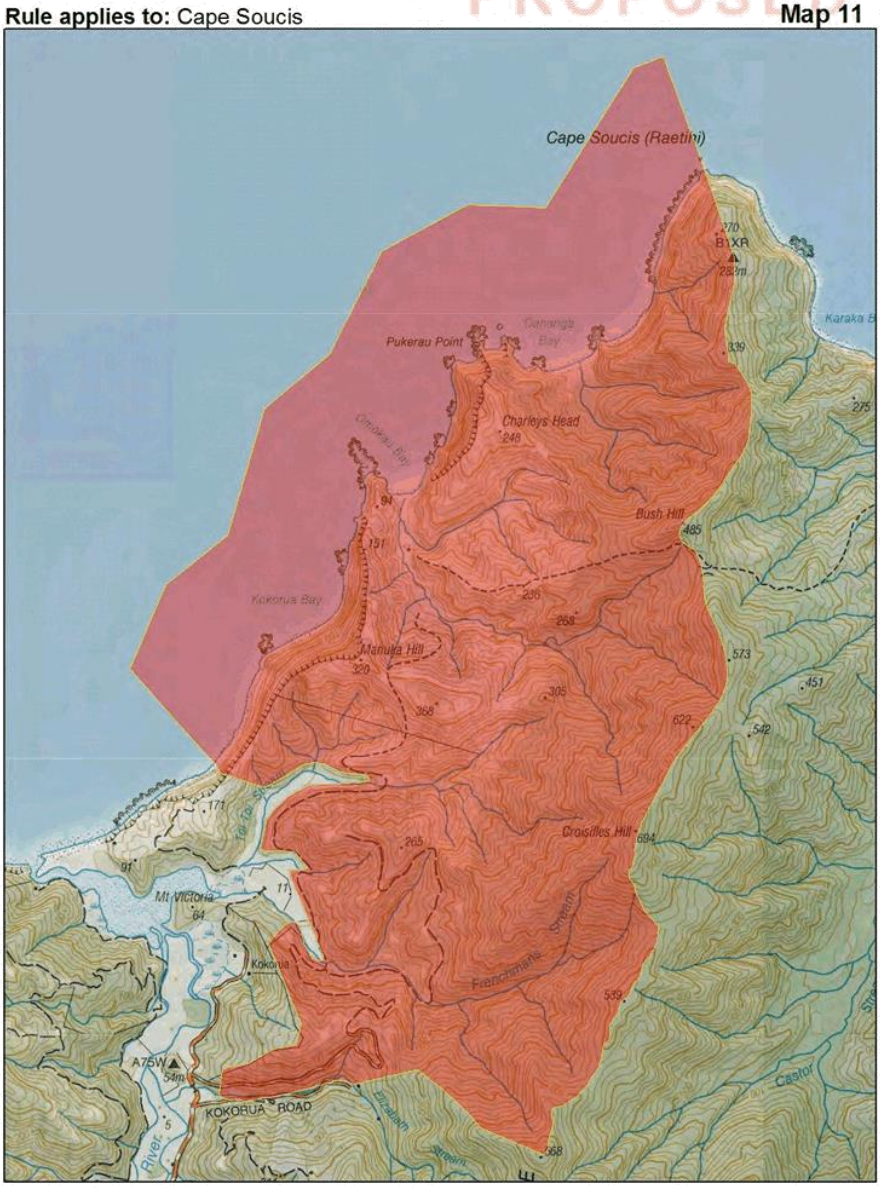
Sustained Control Programme

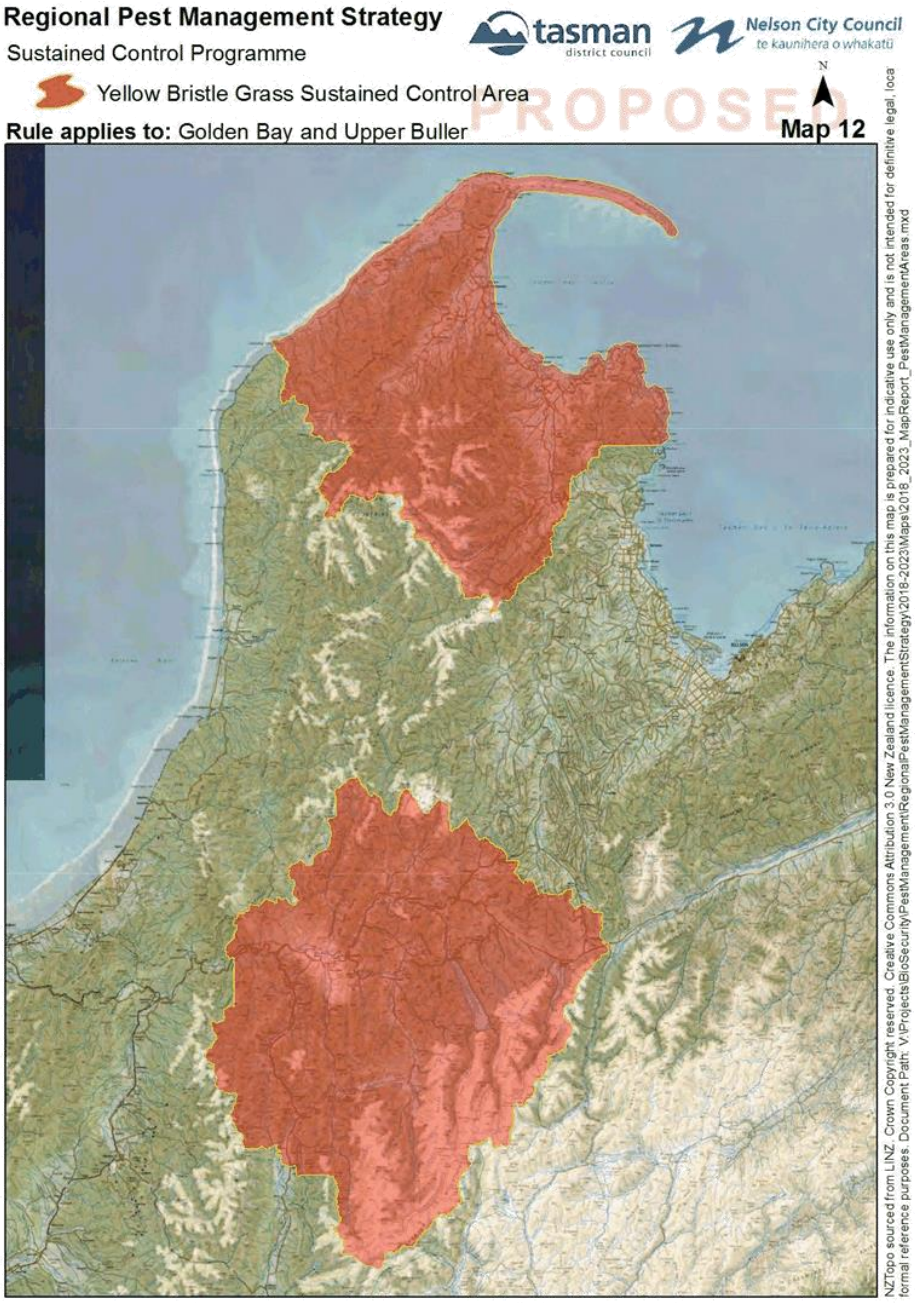
Nassella Tussock Sustained Control Area

Rule applies to: Cape Soucis

PROPOSED

Map 11




Regional Pest Management Strategy
Sustained Control Programme
tasman district council
Nelson City Council te kaunihera o whakatū
Yellow Bristle Grass Sustained Control Area
PROPOSED
Rule applies to: Golden Bay and Upper Buller
Map 12
N
NZTopo sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright reserved. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. The information on this map is prepared for indicative use only and is not intended for definitive legal, loca
formal reference purposes. Document Path: V:\Projects\BioSecurity\PestManagement\Regional\PestManagementStrategy\2018-2023\Maps\2018_2023_MapReport_PestManagementAreas.mxd

Regional Pest Management Strategy

Site-led Programme

Taiwan Cherry Site-led Area

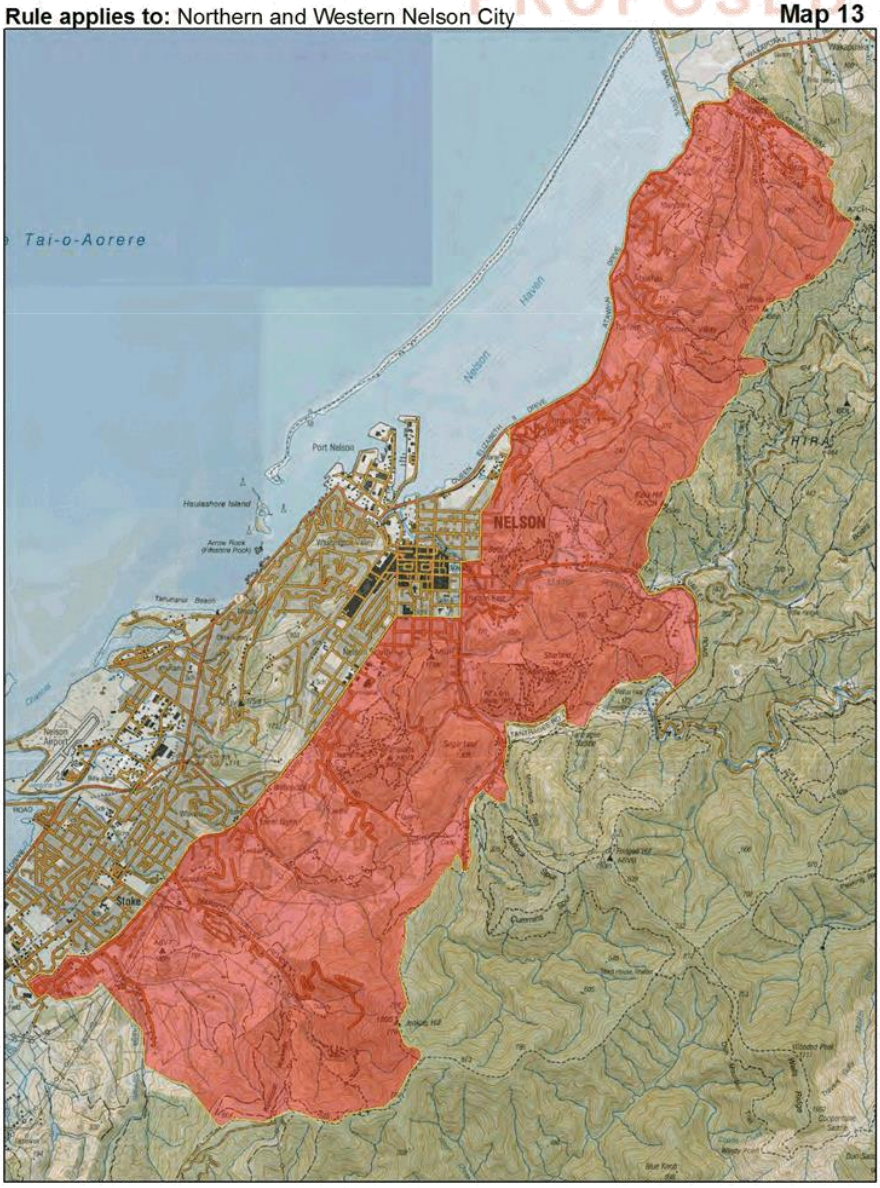
Rule applies to: Northern and Western Nelson City

tasman district council

Nelson City Council te kaunihera o whakatū

PROPOSED

Map 13



NZTopo sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright reserved. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. The information on this map is prepared for indicative use only and is not intended for definitive legal, local formal reference purposes. Document Path: V:\Projects\BioSecurity\PestManagement\Regional\PestManagementStrategy\2018-2023\Maps\2018_2023_MapReport_PestManagementAreas.mxd

Regional Pest Management Strategy

Site-led Programme

Various Pests Site-led Area

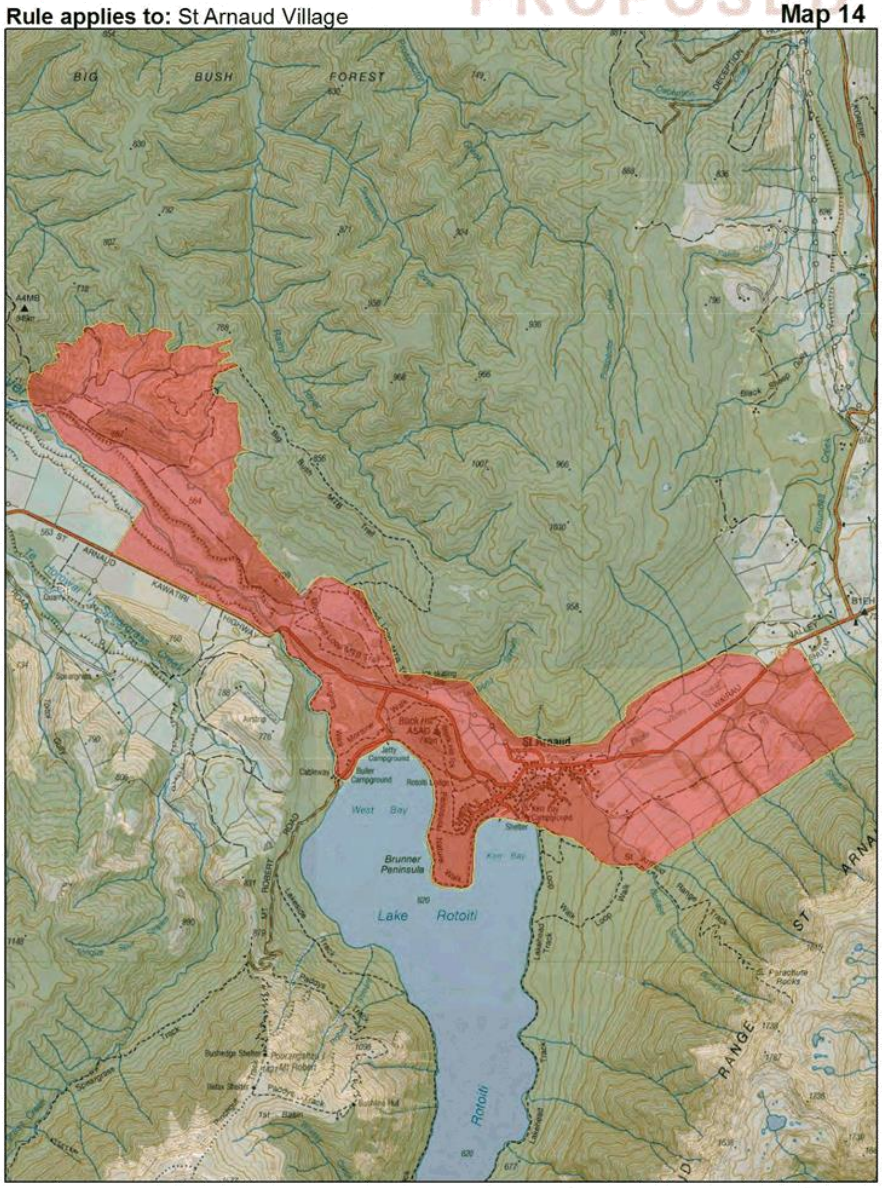
Rule applies to: St Arnaud Village

tasman district council

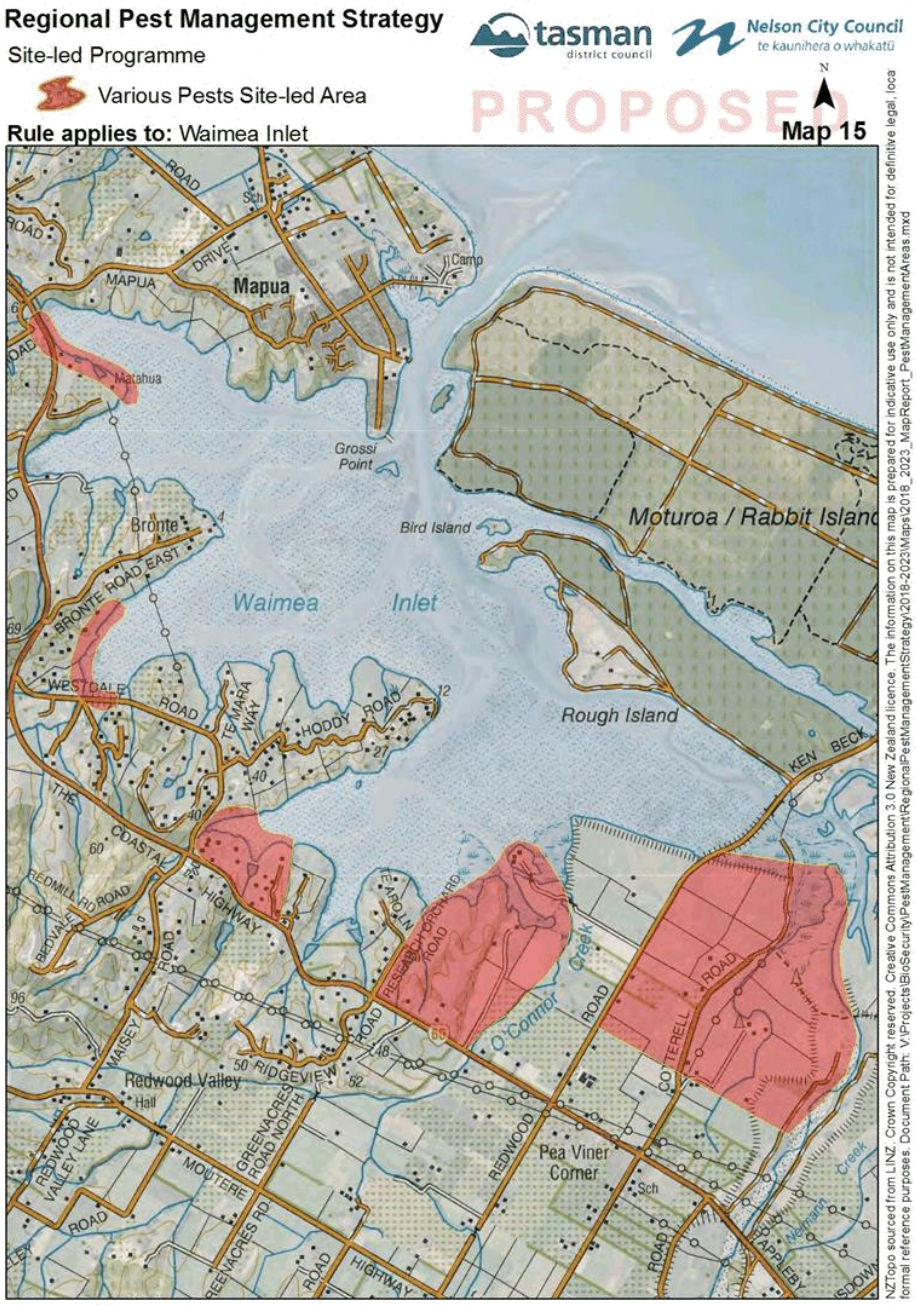
Nelson City Council te kaunihera o whakatū

PROPOSED

Map 14



NZTopo sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright reserved. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. The information on this map is prepared for indicative use only and is not intended for definitive legal, local formal reference purposes. Document Path: V:\Projects\BioSecurity\PestManagement\Regional\PestManagementStrategy\2018-2023\Maps\2018_2023_MapReport_PestManagementAreas.mxd


Regional Pest Management Strategy
Site-led Programme
Various Pests Site-led Area
Rule applies to: Waimea Inlet
tasman district council
Nelson City Council te kaunihera o whakatū
PROPOSED
Map 15
Mapua
Matahua
Grossi Point
Bird Island
Moturoa / Rabbit Island
Bronte
Waimea Inlet
Rough Island
Redwood Valley
Hall
Pea Viner Corner
O'Connor Creek
Waimea
Sch
Camp
NZTopo sourced from LINZ. Crown Copyright reserved. Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence. The information on this map is prepared for indicative use only and is not intended for definitive legal, loca formal reference purposes. Document Path: V:\Projects\BioSecurity\PestManagement\RegionalPestManagementStrategy\2018-2023\Maps\2018_2023_MapReport_PestManagementAreas.mxd

Appendix 2. Beneficiaries and Exacerbators

This is an expansion of Table 16 and lists groups of pests and those who benefit from controlling pests (beneficiaries) and those who contribute to the pest problem (exacerbators).

Pests to be Controlled	Beneficiaries	Exarcebators
African feather grass, Chilean Needlegrass, Chinese pennisetum, Giant buttercup, Nassella tussock, Nodding thistle, Ragwort, Russell thistle, Saffron thistle, Variegated thistle, Yellow bristle grass	• Primary producers for the protection of economic values	• Occupiers who are not controlling these pests on their properties • Persons who are knowingly distributing these pests
Indian ring-necked parakeet	• Regional community for the protection of economic and conservation values	• Persons who are knowingly distributing these pests • Occupiers who are not controlling these pests on their properties
Indian myna, Rooks	• Primary producers growing crops for the protection of economic values	• Occupiers who are not controlling these pests on their properties
Banana passion vine, Bomarea, Cathedral bells, Chocolate vine, Climbing asparagus, Old man's beard, Yellow jasmine	• Regional community for the protection of conservation values in areas where these pests are being controlled	• Persons who are knowingly distributing these pests • Occupiers who are not controlling these pests on their properties
Bathurst bur, Blackberry,	• Regional community for the protection of economic values	• Occupiers who are not controlling these pests on their properties
Black spot, Codling moth, European canker, Fireblight, Powdery mildew	• Primary producers growing apples and pears for the protection of economic values	• Occupiers who are not controlling these pests on adjoining properties

Pests to be Controlled	Beneficiaries	Exarcebators
Broom, gorse	• Primary producers for the protection of economic values	• Persons who knowingly distribute the seeds of these pests in roading metal and in mud on vehicles and heavy machinery • Occupiers who are not controlling these pests on their properties
Boneseed, Darwin's barberry, Gunnera, Himalayan balsalm, Holly, Knotweeds, Purple loosestrife, Queensland poplar, Wild ginger, Woolly nightshade,	• Regional community for the protection of conservation values • Neighbouring properties for some protection from pest invasion	• Persons who knowingly distribute these pests • Occupiers who are not controlling these pests on their properties
Feral cats, ferrets, stoats, weasels,	• Regional community for the protection of conservation values	• Persons who are knowingly releasing or distributing these pests • Occupiers who are not controlling these pests on their properties
Feral rabbits	• Regional community for the protection of economic values	• Persons who are knowingly releasing or distributing these pests • Occupiers who are not controlling these pests on their properties
Egeria, Entire marshwort, Hornwort, Lagarosiphon, Phragmites, Senegal tea	• Regional community for the protection of conservation values in waterways	• Persons who are knowingly releasing or distributing these pests into waterways
Gambusia, Koi carp, Perch, Red-eared slide turtles, Rudd, Tench	• Regional community for the protection of conservation values in waterways	• Persons who are knowingly releasing or distributing these pests
Reed sweet grass, Yellow flag	• Regional community for the protection of conservation values in waterways	• Occupiers who are not controlling these pests on adjoining properties

Pests to be Controlled	Beneficiaries	Exarcebators
Rowan, Taiwan cherry	• Local community for the protection of conservation values	• Occupiers in the area who are not controlling these pests on adjoining properties
Spartina	• Regional community for the protection of conservation values on coastal margins	• Occupiers who are not controlling these pests on adjoining properties
Wilding conifers	• Regional community for the protection of conservation values	• Occupiers who are not controlling these pests on adjoining properties

Appendix 3. Application of NPD criteria to PRPMP pests

Determining the level of analysis required

Section 6 of the *National Policy Direction for Pest Management (MPI, 2015)* records the criteria to be considered when determining the level of analysis to be used for the analysis of pests being considered for inclusion in regional pest management plans. The following criteria have been derived from this source and used in the following table.

Assessment criteria

1 **Significance of the pest or the proposed measures**

- **High** – High total costs **or** strongly opposed community views **or** significant community interest
- **Medium** – Moderate total costs **or** some opposed community views **or** moderate community interest
- **Low** – Low total costs **or** limited community interest

2 **Relationship between costs and benefits**

- **High** – costs are likely to be similar to the benefits
- **Medium** – costs are likely to be less than the benefits
- **Low** – costs are likely to be much lower than the benefits

3 **Uncertainty of the impact of the pest and the effectiveness of the methods of control**

- **High uncertainty** – Little known about its impacts **and** the effectiveness of control measures
- **Medium uncertainty** – Some information available on its impacts **and** on the effectiveness of control measures
- **Low uncertainty** – Plenty of information on its impacts **and** effectiveness of control measures

4 **Level and quality of available data**

- **High** – High quality data on distribution **and** well-established costs and impacts
- **Medium** – Limited information on distribution **and** on costs and impacts
- **Low** – Little information available on distribution **and** costs and impacts

Assessing the level of Cost Benefit Analysis

The level of Cost Benefit Analysis that is required to be undertaken is determined by the combination of ratings for these different categories *(Meeting the requirements of the National Policy Direction for Pest Management, MPI 2015).*

* A **High** level of CBA is needed when three of the four criteria listed above (Criteria 1-4) are assessed as high.
* A **Low** level of CBA can be undertaken when none of the first three criteria (Criteria 1-3) are ranked high and no more than two are ranked as medium.
* A **Medium** level of CBA is required for all other combinations.

Table 18: To determine the level of cost-benefit analysis for individual pests

Pest	Significance of pest or proposed measures	Cost in relation to benefits	Uncertainty of impact and effectiveness of control measures	Level and quality of data on distribution, costs and impacts	Overall level of CBA required
African feather grass	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Asiatic knotweed	Low	Low	Medium uncertainty	High	Low
Banana passion vine (GBay-Riwaka, U Buller)	Medium	Medium	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Bathurst Bur	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Blackberry	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	Medium	Low
Black Spot	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Blue passion vine	Low	Low	Medium uncertainty	Medium	Low
Bomarea	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	Medium	Low
Boneseed (outside Port Hills)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Boxthorn	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Broom (Howard-St Arnaud)	Low		Low uncertainty	High	Low
Broom (outside Howard-St Arnaud)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	Medium	Low
Brushtail possum (Waimea Estuary)	Medium	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Cathedral Bells	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Chilean Needle Grass	Low	Low	Medium uncertainty	High	Low
Chinese pennisetum	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Chocolate vine	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	Medium	Low
Climbing asparagus (E. Golden Bay)	Low	Low	Medium uncertainty	High	Low
Climbing Spindleberry	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Codling Moth	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Darwin's barberry	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	Medium	Low
Egeria	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Entire Marshwort	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
European Canker	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Feral cat (high-value sites)	Medium	Low	Low uncertainty	Medium	Low
0					
Feral cats (Waimea Estuary)_	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	Medium	Low
Feral rabbits	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	Medium	Low
Ferrets (Waimea Estuary)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	Medium	Low
Fireblight	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Gambusia	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Giant Buttercup	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Gorse (Howard-St Arnaud)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low

Pest	Significance of pest or proposed measures	Cost in relation to benefits	Uncertainty of impact and effectiveness of control measures	Level and quality of data on distribution, costs and impacts	Overall level of CBA required
Gorse (outside Howard-St. Arnaud)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	Medium	Low
Greater bindweed (St Arnaud Village)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Gunnera	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Himalayan balsalm	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	Medium	Low
Holly (St Arnaud Village)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Hornwort	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Indian ring-necked parakeet (feral)	Low	Low	Medium uncertainty	Low	Low
Koi carp	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Lagarosiphon	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Madeira vine	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Mediterranean fanworm	Medium	Low	Medium uncertainty	Medium	Low
Nassella Tussock (Richmond Hills)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Nassella Tussock (Cape Soucis area)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Old Man's Beard (G Bay & U. Buller)	Medium	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Perch	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Phragmites	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Powdery mildew	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Purple loosestrife	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Queensland poplar	Low	Low	Medium uncertainty	Medium	Low
Ragwort	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Red-eared slide turtles (feral)	Low	Low	Medium uncertainty	Medium	Low
Reed Sweet Grass	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Rooks	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	Medium	Low
Rowan (St Arnaud Village)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Rudd	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Russell's lupin	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Saffron Thistle	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Senegal Tea	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Spartina	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Stoats (Waimea Estuary)	Medium	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Sycamore St Arnaud Village)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Taiwan cherry (NE Nelson City)	Medium	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Tench	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Variegated thistle	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Velvet Leaf	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Wallabies (Dama, Bennett's)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Weasels (Waimea Estuary)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
White-edged Nightshade	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low

Pest	Significance of pest or proposed measures	Cost in relation to benefits	Uncertainty of impact and effectiveness of control measures	Level and quality of data on distribution, costs and impacts	Overall level of CBA required
Wild Ginger (GBay-Kaiteriteri)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Wild kiwifruit(unmanaged)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Wilding conifers (designated take-off sites)	Medium	Medium	Low uncertainty	Medium	Low
Woolly nightshade (GBay)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Yellow bristle grass (outside the Waimea Plains)	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	Low	Low
Yellow flag	Low	Low	Low uncertainty	High	Low
Yellow Jasmine	Low	Low	Medium uncertainty	Medium	Low

Based on the NPD assessment criteria, the information in this table, as shown in Column 6, indicates that a low level of CBA analysis will be adequate. This is shown in the sixth column. Accordingly, a qualitative analysis has been used, although it is intended to do some quantitative work on selected pests.

Appendix 4. Summary of Benefits and Costs

This is taken from a supporting document (CBA Qualitative Analysis Notes for the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Plan). For each pest, it summarises the benefits and the costs of the programme options that were considered and lists the conclusion for the programme that was selected.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
African feather grass			
Eradication	A limited amount of time is required to continue the eradication of plants on one active site and to continue monitoring four other sites.	Eradication will prevent it spreading into natural areas, roadsides, wasteland and urban areas.	The benefits of eradication exceed the costs because of very low incidence, its highly invasive nature and extensive areas of suitable habitat.
Progressive containment	Progressive containment will require a similar commitment.	Progressive containment will achieve a similar outcome.	This option is not appropriate with only one active site remaining.
Banana passion vine (Golden Bay - Riwaka, U. Buller)			
Progressive containment	This successful community programme requires a very limited amount of staff time to provide support.	This will prevent substantial areas of scattered indigenous forest and scrubland from being smothered.	This is a cost-efficient way of improving the sustainability of forest and scrubland ecosystems and maintaining their conservation values.
Sustained control	A reduction in staff time could result in a reduction in the extent and/or the effectiveness of this community programme.	A smaller area may be treated and/or the regrowth may respond more quickly with less intensive treatment.	This could result in a much less effective control programme.
Bathurst bur			
Eradication	A limited amount of time is required to complete eradication. The seedlings are toxic to cattle, sheep, goats, horses, pigs and poultry, and the burs can damage the feet of livestock.	Eradication will allow stock to move freely and encourage the growth of preferred pasture species. It will also allow summer crops to be grown.	There are few known sites of Bathurst bur on which live plants are present and it is important that eradication of this pest is completed as quickly as possible.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Progressive containment	Less intensive management will require less time but prolong the impact of this agricultural pest.	Less intensive management will reduce the returns from grazing and from summer crops.	
Blackberry			
Sustained control	A limited amount of staff time is required to deal with occupiers who are not keeping blackberry back from boundaries with clean neighbouring properties.	This will protect occupiers whose properties are free from blackberry from invasion at the boundary fences.	This is the most effective programme to allow control of boundary weeds.
Progressive containment	As above.	As above.	This is not an appropriate programme as there will be no reduction in spatial distribution.
Black spot			
Sustained control	This programme makes use of a boundary rules to allow access by orchardists to control Black spot on infested trees on adjoining land. Very little staff time is required to deal with occupiers who are not prepared to allow access.	This will allow orchardists to control Black spot and produce high quality fruit.	This is the most appropriate programme for an ongoing programme designed to control an important horticultural pest on a sustainable basis.
Progressive containment	As above	As above	This is not an appropriate programme as there will be no reduction in spatial distribution.
Bomarea			
Progressive containment	Bomarea is a difficult plant to kill but use of the recommended technique will provide very good results without affecting its host plants.	This programme will prevent Bomarea from spreading quickly through extensive areas of scrubland and into forest margins.	This pest has a very limited distribution and it and progressive containment will quickly reduce its ability to rapidly spread.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Sustained control	It would be very difficult to stop the rapid spread of this plant without an intensive control programme.	This programme is unlikely to be able to slow the rapid spread of this pest.	
Boneseed (outside Port Hills)			
Eradication	This pest has a limited distribution outside the Port Hills area. A small amount of staff time is needed to continue with the eradication programme to prevent it spreading and to destroy seedlings that are a result of its long seed life.	This programme will allow the regrowth of native plants in coastal areas.	With its limited distribution, this is the most appropriate programme to allow this pest to be eradicated as quickly as possible.
Progressive containment	Less intensive management will unnecessarily prolong its eradication.	There will be a slight reduction in staff time in the short term, but substantially greater in the long term.	
Boxthorn			
Eradication	This pest has a limited distribution and a small amount of staff time is needed to continue with the eradication programme.	This programme will allow the regrowth of native plants in coastal areas and reduce the risk to humans or sheep that come into contact with its poisonous spines and toxic berries, stems, leaves and roots.	With its limited distribution, this is the most appropriate programme to allow this pest to be eradicated as quickly as possible.
Progressive containment	Less intensive management will unnecessarily prolong its eradication.	There will be a slight reduction in staff time in the short term, but substantially greater in the long term.	

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Broom (Howard - St Arnaud)			
Sustained control	A limited amount of staff time is involved in controlling broom in this area. Its long seed life extends the time required for control.	This programme will control broom at a level that allows pastures to maintain productivity and native plants to remain as the dominant vegetation in shrubland.	This costs of this programme are matched by the benefits.
Progressive containment	The long seed life of broom makes it very difficult and costly to reduce its spatial distribution.	This will programme will provide a minor increase in pasture productivity and slight increase in the dominance of native plants in shrubland.	The additional costs would greatly exceed the extra benefits.
Broom (outside Howard – St Arnaud area)			
Sustained control	A limited amount of staff time is required to deal with occupiers who are not keeping broom back from boundaries with clean neighbouring properties.	This will protect occupiers whose properties are free from broom from invasion at the boundary fences.	This is the most effective programme to allow control of boundary weeds.
Progressive containment	As above.	As above.	This is not an appropriate programme as there will be no reduction in spatial distribution.
Brushtail possum (Waimea Estuary)			
Site-led	This intensively managed programme is intended to achieve zero density of these pests in this area. There is very limited staff time involved in supporting this successful community-driven programme.	There are high biodiversity values in this area arising from the presence of rare coastal birds e.g. banded rail, marsh crake.	This is the most appropriate programme for small sites with very high natural values.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Not in RPMP	The potential loss of some very rare coastal birds.	A small saving off staff time.	
Cathedral bells			
Eradication	There are a limited number of active sites of this pest, as a result of an effective control programme. A limited amount of staff time is required to continue with this programme and follow up on the remaining active sites to achieve eradication.	This will allow regeneration of native species in low forest and shrubland and in forest margins.	This will allow the removal of a pest plant that poses a significant threat to regenerating forest and shrubland.
Progressive containment	Less intensive management will unnecessarily prolong its eradication and increase the risk of further spread.	There will be a slight reduction in staff time in the short term, but substantially greater in the long term.	
Chinese pennisetum			
Progressive containment	There is limited staff time involved in monitoring the effectiveness of control undertaken by occupiers of this pest with a restricted distribution.	Reducing its density and spatial distribution will improve pasture productivity.	Occupiers undertake programmes that balance the costs and benefits.
Eradication	This programme would require all occupiers to become involved. There are no significant benefits for plantation forest owners.	There would be a slight increase in pasture productivity.	This is not an appropriate programme. There would be a limited increase in benefits from significantly higher costs.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Chocolate vine			
Progressive containment	This is a new pest that has a number of known active sites. It is expected that a modest amount of staff time will be needed for surveillance and to educate occupiers.	Progressive containment will ensure that plants and shrubs in regenerating shrublands will be protected over time from this aggressive fast-growing vine	This is the most appropriate programme for a new pest with a number of active sites that can be readily controlled and reduce its spatial distribution.
Eradication	A substantial amount of time will be required to attempt eradication on a new pest that is known to have a number of active sites.	This would allow earlier protection of regenerating shrubland and forest.	The additional costs associated with eradication is considered to greatly exceed the additional biodiversity benefits.
Climbing asparagus (E. Golden Bay)			
Progressive containment	This vine poses a risk to regenerating shrubland and forest. The work is being undertaken by Project Devine in Golden Bay. A very limited amount of staff time is required for surveillance and to educate occupiers.	Progressive containment will ensure that plants and shrubs in regenerating shrublands will achieve a reasonable degree of protection from this aggressive fast-growing vine	This is the most appropriate programme for this pest with a number of active sites.
Eradication	Eradication will require a much more intensive approach to deal with regrowth from tubers and from bird-distributed seed.	This would allow earlier protection of regenerating shrubland and forest.	The additional costs associated with eradication is considered to greatly exceed the additional biodiversity benefits.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Climbing spindleberry			
Eradication	This pest has a limited number of known active sites. It is expected that a modest amount of staff time will be needed to follow up on earlier work to achieve eradication.	Eradication will ensure that native forest and shrublands will be protected from this pest within the short to medium term.	This is the most appropriate programme for this pest with a limited number of active sites where eradication can be achieved within a reasonable time frame and at a reasonable cost.
Progressive containment	The amount of time required for this programme is not much less than that required for eradication.	Progressive containment will provide a degree of protection to native forest and shrublands.	The costs associated with this programme are considered to be only slightly less than that required to achieve eradication but with significantly lower biodiversity benefits.
Codling moth			
Sustained control	This programme makes use of a boundary rules to allow access by orchardists to control Black spot on infested trees on adjoining land. Very little staff time is required to deal with occupiers who are not prepared to allow access.	This will allow orchardists to control Codling moth and produce high quality fruit.	This is the most appropriate programme for an ongoing programme designed to control an important horticultural pest on a sustainable basis.
Progressive containment	As above	As above	This is not an appropriate programme as there will be no reduction in spatial distribution.
Darwin's barberry (St Arnaud Village)			
Site-led	There would be very limited staff time required to support the local community in eradicating this pest in and around the village.	Eradication could ensure farmland and regenerating shrubland remains free from this pest.	There are significant benefits that arise from staff support for community action to eradicate this pest.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Not in RPMP	Eradication in and around the Village would not be possible if one or two landowners are reluctant to allow control on their property.	This pest will invade tussock grassland, herbfield, shrubland and regenerating forest, smothering native species.	
Egeria			
Eradication	There are a limited number of ponds where this pest, a vigorous submerged aquatic, has been treated over a number of years and is no longer active. It will be monitored for another couple of years before eradication can be confirmed. There is little staff time involved.	This will prevent dense stands of this aquatic pest forming, suppressing other aquatic plants, degrading the natural character of ponds, restricting their recreational use and impeding irrigation operations.	Maintaining monitoring and undertaking any further treatment that may be required provides the best return on the time involved.
Progressive containment	Progressive containment involves less intensive monitoring but may delay the response to undertake further treatment if required.	This may make some minor savings in staff time for monitoring but this could more than offset by the additional costs of treatment from delayed treatment.	
Entire Marshwort			
Eradication	There are only two ponds where this aquatic pest remains and it can be eradicated with minimal input of time.	This aquatic perennial can reduce water flow, suppress other aquatic plants, degrade the natural character of waterbodies, restrict recreational activities and impede irrigation	Maintaining monitoring and undertaking any further treatment that may be required provides the best return on the time involved.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Progressive containment	Progressive containment involves less intensive monitoring but may delay the response to undertake further treatment if required.	This may make some minor savings in staff time for monitoring but this could more than offset by the additional costs of treatment from delayed treatment.	
European Canker			
Sustained control	This programme makes use of a boundary rule to allow access by orchardists to control European canker on infested trees on adjoining land. Very little staff time is required to deal with occupiers who are not prepared to allow access.	This will control this slow acting fungal disease that can girdle infected branches, cause shoot dieback and eventually trunk dieback, reducing apple production	Orchardists are best placed to make economic decisions on disease control.
Progressive containment	This programme would require orchardists to undertake a much more comprehensive treatment on infested trees on adjoining land.	This would reduce the level of infection of this pest but at a very substantial costs.	
Feral cats (Waimea Estuary)			
Site-led	There is limited staff time required to support this well-organised initiative involving community volunteers to undertake intensive trapping in this area.	This will increase the level of protection for rare ground-nesting species such as banded rail and Australian bitterns as well as a range of other native species.	The benefits arising from this community initiative more than justifies the limited staff time involved.
Not in RPMP	A wide range of native species will be at greater risk.	There will be a small saving in staff time	
Feral rabbits (Golden Bay)			

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Eradication	Feral rabbits are not known to have been established in Golden Bay outside Awaroa. Eradication would prevent their spread through Golden Bay.	This would prevent competition for forage grown for cows and sheep, damage to vegetable crops, damage to young trees and shrubs, and providing an additional food supply to stoats.	Early eradication of any newly-established feral rabbits will provide major economic and biodiversity benefits if this can be achieved at an early stage of establishment.
Progressive containment	This programme is less likely to achieve early eradication and increase economic and biodiversity loss.	This may provide some initial cost savings	
Fireblight			
Sustained control	This programme makes use of a boundary rule to allow access by orchardists to control Fireblight on infested trees on adjoining land. Very little staff time is required to deal with occupiers who are not prepared to allow access.	This programme will provide adequate control of this bacterial disease that blackens leaves, twigs and flowers. Fruit from orchards containing this pest cannot be exported to Australia, Japan and South Korea.	Orchardists are best placed to make economic decisions on the appropriate level of control.
Progressive containment	This programme would require orchardists to undertake comprehensive treatment on much wider range of infested trees on adjoining land.	This would reduce the level of infection of this pest but at a very substantial cost.	
Gambusia			

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Eradication	There is little staff time involved in supporting DOC staff with their programme to eradicate this small aggressive fish which has a limited distribution on the south side of the Waimea Estuary.	Eradication of this pest will protect a variety of native fish and a range of aquatic organisms	Reason for its adoption
Progressive containment	This programme is less likely to achieve early eradication and increase the potential biodiversity loss.	This may provide some initial cost savings.	
Giant buttercup			
Sustained control	There is little staff time involved in supporting dairy farmers to control this fast-growing plant pest.	This programme will provide adequate control of this fast-growing plant pest that can outgrow most pasture grasses and is unpalatable to cows.	Dairy farmers are best placed to make economic decisions on the appropriate level of control.
Progressive containment	This programme would require dairy farmers to undertake comprehensive treatment of this pest along their boundaries.	This would reduce the level of competition from this pest but at a very substantial cost as herbicide-resistant strains have developed.	

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Gorse (Howard-St Arnaud)			
Sustained control	A limited amount of staff time is involved in controlling gorse in this area. Its long seed life extends the time required for control.	This programme will control gorse at a level that allows pastures to maintain productivity and native plants to remain as the dominant vegetation in shrubland.	This costs of this programme are matched by the benefits.
Progressive containment	The long seed life of gorse makes it very difficult and costly to reduce its spatial distribution.	This will programme will provide a minor increase in pasture productivity and slight increase in the dominance of native plants in shrubland.	The additional costs would greatly exceed the extra benefits.
Gorse (outside Howard-St Arnaud)			
Sustained control	A limited amount of staff time is required to deal with occupiers who are not keeping gorse back from boundaries with clean neighbouring properties.	This will protect occupiers whose properties are free from gorse from invasion at the boundary fences.	This is the most effective programme to allow control of boundary weeds.
Progressive containment	As above.	As above.	This is not an appropriate programme as there will be no reduction in spatial distribution.
Greater bindweed (St Arnaud Village)			
Site-led	There would be very limited staff time required to support the local community in eradicating this pest in and around the village.	This programme will prevent this vigorous sprawling perennial from invading bush margins, roadsides, swamps and waste areas, smothering small plants and shrubs in this area.	There are significant biodiversity benefits from staff support for community action to eradicate this pest.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Not in RPMP	Eradication in and around the Village would not be possible if one or two landowners are reluctant to allow control on their property.	This will save a very small amount of staff time.	
Gunnera			
Progressive containment	This tall herbaceous plant is a challenging pest to control because of its rapid growth and prolific seed production. The limited information on its distribution makes it difficult to determine a time frame for eradication. Its presence in wetlands restricts the herbicides that can be used for treatment.	This will reduce the geographical distribution of this pest which is invading wetlands and riparian areas, forming dense stands and smothering shorter vegetation.	Progressive containment is the most appropriate programme for a pest where there is limited information on its distribution.
Eradication	Eradication would require a major increase in costs associated with surveillance, treatment and ongoing monitoring,	An eradication campaign would provide benefits arising from its early removal from high value sites such as wetlands and riparian areas. .	
Himalayan balsalm			
Eradication	As it has a limited distribution, there are limited costs involved in the treatment and monitoring of this aggressive fast-growing coloniser of wetlands and riparian margins.	Early treatment will limit its downstream spread from water-distributed seeds and protect indigenous biodiversity in riparian margins and wetlands.	Its limited distribution and its susceptibility to common herbicides suggest an eradication programme would provide the greatest benefits for the costs involved.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Progressive containment	This would achieve similar results to the eradication programme but over a longer time-frame, resulting in increased longer-term costs.	This programme would provide some short-term savings, but increased long-term costs.	
Holly (St Arnaud Village)			
Site-led	There would be very limited staff time required to support the local community in eradicating this pest in and around the village.	Eradication could ensure the adjoining areas of tussock grassland, regenerating shrubland and forest remain free from this pest.	There are significant benefits that arise from staff support for community action to eradicate this pest.
Not in RPMP	Eradication in and around the Village would not be possible if one or two landowners are reluctant to allow control on their property.	This pest will invade tussock grassland, herbfield, shrubland and regenerating forest, smothering native species.	
Indian ring-necked parakeet (feral)			
Eradication	This is a pest that is not currently known to be present in the wild. It is available as a pet and in other regions, has escaped and established. A small amount of time will be allocated to surveillance; funds will be made available to assist with its capture if necessary.	Eradication of this threat will ensure this pest does not become established where it could compete with native birds for food and nesting sites in native forest and shrubland, introducing exotic diseases to native birds, or feed on fruit and cereal crops in primary production areas.	This pest is included to ensure that funding is available to assist with its capture, if that is necessary.
Exclusion			Council has no powers to exclude this bird, an established pet, from the region.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Knotweeds (Giant, Asiatic and cultivars)			
Progressive containment	This is a new pest and considered likely to have a limited distribution. It can establish from seed, stem fragments and roots, and is considered difficult to kill. It may require a modest level of funding to control.	This programme will reduce the risk of this pest becoming established along waterways, wasteland, and roadsides.	Progressive containment is the most appropriate programme for this pest, given the lack of information on its distribution and its reputation of being difficult to kill.
Eradication	As this pest is considered very difficult to kill, and there is very limited information on its distribution, eradication could be very difficult to achieve within the Plan's time frame with a very substantial input of resources into surveillance, treatment, education, and monitoring.	Eradication would allow an earlier reduction of the risks that it poses.	
Lagarosiphon			
Sustained control	This aquatic pest is found in a number of significant waterways. It has an amazing ability to regenerate from vegetative fragments.	In the absence of low-cost effective methods of control, water flows will be impeded, dense stands of this pests will reduce oxygen levels, shade native aquatic plants and invertebrates, and impede migrating fish.	Sustained control is the most appropriate programme for an aquatic pest that is readily distributed but costly to treat. A pathway management programme could be considered at a later date.
Progressive containment	Major costs would be incurred to reduce its distribution by treating with herbicides. Multiple treatments would be needed.		

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Madeira vine			
Eradication	This pest vine arises from rhizomes that are very difficult to kill. It has a very restricted distribution as a result of intensive treatment. Limited costs will be incurred by completing eradication on the small number of remaining sites.	Eradication will ensure that native species in forest margins, shrublands and gullies are protected from smothering or toppling.	Eradication is considered achievable within the term of the Plan, given the very few sites involved and is considered to provide the best use of scarce resources.
Progressive containment	A less intensive approach will unnecessarily extend treatment time.	This will produce some short-term savings but be more costly in the medium term.	
Mediterranean fanworm (Sabella)			
Progressive containment	Progressive containment of this marine pest is feasible with current techniques but could prove costly in the longer term. The extended coastline and extended movement of marine vessels make it difficult to be certain about its current distribution outside the main ports.	Progressive containment can provide a reasonable level of control and minimise the risk of damage to marine engines, commercial shellfish and native marine species.	There is much greater certainty about being able to achieve Progressive Control rather than Eradication with the existing methods of control and limited knowledge of its distribution outside the main ports.
Eradication	Eradication would involve very high initial costs and it is currently not possible to prevent re-infestation from visiting vessels.	Eradication would provide the greatest level of protection for marine engines, commercial shellfish and native marine species.	

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Nassella tussock (outside Cape Soucis area)			
Progressive containment	This programme is an efficient way of dealing with very low numbers of Nassella tussock scatted through grassland at a single site in the Richmond Hills	This programme will provide a level of control that will prevent this pest from spreading into adjoining grassland, reducing its productivity.	It provides an effective way of controlling this pest and continuing to reduce the number of plants on this site.
Eradication	Eradication would be a very costly programme as it is very difficult to identify individual Nassella plants scattered through grassland.	Eradication would provide the best long-term solution but the cost would be prohibitive as seed can remain viable for several years.	
Nassella tussock (Cape Souci area)			
Sustained control	This programme is best suited to the management of this pest at the single site on very steep coastal terrain. The costs are high because of health and safety requirements.	This programme will provide a level of control that will minimise the risk of this pest spreading into adjoining native coastal areas or into nearby grassland.	This will provide the most cost-effective outcome for this difficult site.
Progressive containment	Progressive containment would be very costly to achieve on steep coastal terrain.	Progressive containment would further reduce the risk of spread but the cost would be prohibitive.	
Nodding thistle			
Sustained control	This programme, implemented through a boundary control rule, provides a very effective low-cost method of controlling movement of its seeds onto land that is clear of this pest.	The Sustained control programme, using a boundary control rule, is well suited to restrict this pest's spread. Biocontrol agents are steadily reducing thistle density.	This programme is considered to provide the most cost-effective option.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Progressive containment	It would be very costly to implement an effective Progressive Containment programme for a pest that produces heavy seeds with an extended period of viability.	This programme would result in a more rapid decrease in thistle density but it would be costly.	
Old man's beard (Golden Bay - Riwaka, Upper Buller)			
Progressive containment	There is little staff time required to support the Project Devine team who are employing contractors and working with community groups in Golden Bay to undertake intensive management of natural areas with follow-up visits to deal with this and other persistent vines.	This programme could provide substantial benefits by removing OMB from infested native forests and shrublands and preventing its spread into areas that are clear of this pest.	This programme will provide the greatest benefits for the limited staff time involved.
Sustained control	This less intensive programme would also require little staff time, but require a lot more follow up to provide ongoing control.	This less intensive programme would provide fewer benefits	This programme will provide the greatest benefits for the limited staff time involved.
Perch			
Eradication	There is little staff time involved in supporting the Eradication programme undertaken by DOC.	Eradication of Perch will protect a wide range of native fish and aquatic organisms such as koura.	Reason for its adoption
Progressive containment	This less intensive programme would also require very little staff time, but it will require a lot more follow up to provide ongoing control.	This less intensive programme would provide fewer benefits.	

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Powdery mildew			
Sustained control	This programme makes use of a boundary rules to allow access by orchardists to control powdery mildew on infested trees on adjoining land. Very little staff time is required to deal with occupiers who are not prepared to allow access.	This will allow orchardists to control powdery mildew and produce high quality fruit.	This is the most appropriate programme for an ongoing programme designed to control an important horticultural pest on a sustainable basis.
Progressive containment	As above	As above	This is not an appropriate programme as there will be no reduction in spatial distribution.
Purple loosestrife			
Progressive containment	This programme will deal efficiently with a difficult pest that is a prolific producer of seed with a long seed life but a very restricted distribution. It will require a small amount of staff time for a number of years.	This programme will provide a steady reduction in the density and geographical distribution of this pest, protecting native species in wetlands and on the margins of wetlands.	This programme is the most appropriate one to deal with a pest with a very limited distribution that is a prolific producer of seed that has a long seed life.
Eradication	As above.	As above but this may not be achieved within the time frame of this Plan.	
Queensland poplar			
Progressive containment	This is a new pest and this programme will require a limited amount of staff time to undertake surveillance, and develop and implement a management plan and work with agencies and landowners on its control.	Controlling this pest will minimise the risks posed by its ability as a shade-tolerant tree to invade open spaces, roadsides, regenerating shrubland and forest margins.	This programme is considered to provide the most effective way of dealing with this difficult pest.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Eradication	As above.	As above. However, there is uncertainty about its present distribution and the likelihood of reinvasion from seed in fruit carried by birds from trees in domestic gardens. This makes eradication unlikely.	
Ragwort			
Sustained control	This programme, implemented through a boundary control rule, provides a very effective low-cost method of preventing movement of its seeds onto neighbouring land that is clear of this pest and requires very little staff time to manage.	Restrict this pest's spread onto adjoining land that is clear of this pest will prevent it from displacing pasture grasses, impeding stock access, providing habitat for pests, and invading native shrubland.	This programme is considered to provide the most cost-effective option.
Progressive containment	It would be very costly to implement an effective Progressive Containment programme for a pest that produces seeds with a very long period of viability.	This programme may result in a more rapid decrease in ragwort density but it would be costly. Investment in biocontrol have produced a number of effective agents that have dramatically reduced the density and distribution of ragwort.	

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Red-eared slide turtles (feral)			
Eradication	This programme is intended to support an early response to a reported sighting of this pest and to work with other agencies to achieve early capture. Juvenile turtles can be kept as household pets and some have been released into waterways, usually after outgrowing their aquarium.	Early capture of a released turtle would prevent their feeding on a range of native fish, plants and insects, significantly reducing aquatic biodiversity. Fortunately, the water temperature is too low to allow breeding.	This is considered to be the most appropriate programme for this pest.
Progressive containment	This would not be an appropriate programme for a single turtle.	This would not be an appropriate programme for a single turtle	
Reed sweet grass			
Progressive containment	This programme is intended to bring this pest to zero density and then manage the seedling regrowth that will continue to occur over an extended period of time.	This programme will prevent this pest from forming dense impenetrable stands that can impede access and drainage, and cause silting and flooding. It will quickly minimise the risk of cyanide poisoning of stock and the threat to wetlands.	The very limited number of sites and recent history of treatment provide confidence that management of this pest can be reduced to treatment of seedlings from buried seed and provide the most cost-effective solution.
Eradication	The prolific seeding and long seed life of this pest make it unlikely that this can be achieved with the time frame of this Plan, despite the limited number of sites and the recent history of treatment.	As above.	

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Rowan (St Arnaud Village)			
Site-led	There would be very little staff time required to support the local community in removing this pest in and around the village.	This programme will prevent this shade-tolerant deciduous European hardwood from invading intact and regenerating forest, shrubland and wetlands, smothering small plants and shrubs in the area.	There are significant biodiversity benefits from supporting community action to remove this pest.
Not in RPMP	Eradication in and around the Village would not be possible if one or two landowners are reluctant to allow anyone on to their property.	This would save a very small amount of staff time.	
Rudd			
Eradication	There is little staff time involved in supporting the ongoing Eradication programme being undertaken by DOC.	Eradication of Rudd will protect a wide range of aquatic organisms.	This programme is designed to support DOC's decision to undertake eradication of this pest.
Progressive containment	This less intensive programme would require less staff time initially, but more follow up time to provide ongoing control.	This less intensive programme would provide fewer benefits.	
Russell lupin (St Arnaud Village)			
Site-led	There would be very little staff time required to support the local community in removing this pest in and around the village, but some follow up time will be required to control seed with an extended seed life.	This programme will prevent this perennial North American herb from invading riverbeds, wetlands, tussock land and sub-alpine shrublands, shading out native plant species, and reducing habitat for nesting birds.	There are significant biodiversity benefits from supporting community action to remove this pest.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Not in RPMP	Eradication in and around the Village would not be possible if one or two landowners are reluctant to allow anyone on to their property.	This will save a very small amount of staff time in the short term but this will be offset by the need for ongoing control.	
Saffron thistle			
Eradication	This pest is restricted to a limited number of sites that will require ongoing management to remove any plants that emerge from buried seed.	Removal of young thistles before they seed will protect sheep, prevent wool being downgraded, and prevent further seed being produced.	This is considered to be the most appropriate programme for this pest.
Progressive containment	This less intensive programme would require less staff time initially, but more follow up time to provide ongoing control.	This less intensive programme would provide fewer benefits.	
Spartina			
Eradication	This is a demanding long-term programme that is being undertaken by DOC with support from TDC staff. The affected area has continued to shrink and the major challenge is finding and removing the remaining plants amongst other coastal plants in and adjoining the inter-tidal zone.	Effective control of Spartina has significantly reduced the risk of sediment build up and of flooding, and increased the areas available for fish and bird habitat and for fish spawning.	This ongoing programme has made excellent progress and it is important to protect these gains and complete its eradication.
Progressive containment	This would result in a much slower period of recovery.	The end result would be the same as above but the time frame would take longer to achieve.	

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Stoats (Waimea Estuary)			
Site-led	There is very little staff time required to support this well-organised initiative involving community volunteers to undertake intensive trapping in this limited areas.	This will increase the level of protection for rare ground-nesting species such as banded rail and Australian bitterns as well as a range of other native species.	The benefits arising from this community initiative more than justifies the limited staff time involved.
Not in RPMP	A wide range of native species will be at greater risk.	There will be a small saving in staff time.	
Sycamore (St Arnaud Village)			
Site-led	There is little staff time involved in supporting this community-led programme to remove all sycamore from a restricted area in and around the village.	This programme will prevent this cold-tolerant deciduous tree from spreading over riverbeds, tussock land and shrublands, shading out native plant species.	There are significant biodiversity benefits from supporting community action to remove this pest.
Not in RPMP	Eradication of all sycamore in and around the Village would not be possible if one or two landowners are reluctant to allow anyone on to their property.	This will save a very small amount of staff time in the short term but this will be offset by the need for ongoing control.	
Taiwan cherry and cultivars (NE Nelson City)			
Site-led	There is little staff time involved in supporting the work programme funded by Nelson City Council to control the rapid spread of Taiwan Cherry onto public land adjoining the city's eastern boundary from Enner Glynn northwards.	This work will reduce the geographical distribution of these trees but it will require ongoing work to control wildings arising from the small succulent fruit transported by birds from cherry trees in nearby domestic gardens.	There are significant biodiversity benefits from supporting the Council's action to control this pest.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Not in RPMP	The establishment of dense stands of Taiwan cherry will limit public access and could invade existing areas of shrubland and forest.	This could save a very small amount of staff time.	
Tench			
Eradication	There is little staff time involved in supporting the ongoing Eradication programme being undertaken by DOC.	Eradication of Tench will protect a wide range of aquatic organisms.	This programme is designed to support DOC's decision to undertake eradication of this pest.
Progressive containment	This less intensive programme would require less staff time initially, but more follow up time to provide ongoing control.	This less intensive programme would provide fewer benefits.	
Variegated thistle			
Progressive containment	This programme will require some staff time to continue with surveillance and to educate occupiers and monitor their performance in controlling this plant.	Effective control of this pest will prevent the establishment of dense stands on pastoral and cropping areas, allowing them to increase their productivity, and reduce its geographical distribution.	This programme seems likely to provide more cost-effective use of scarce resources.
Sustained control	A smaller amount of staff time and occupiers' resources would be needed to implement this programme.	A lower level of control will take a much longer time to produce productivity gains.	

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Weasels (Waimea Estuary)			
Site-led	There is very little staff time required to support this well-organised initiative involving community volunteers to undertake intensive trapping in these limited areas.	This will increase the level of protection for lizards, small birds, birds' eggs and insects like weta. They are likely to be present in very low numbers in neighbourhood gardens, fernland and scrub.	The benefits arising from this community initiative more than justifies the limited staff time involved.
Not in RPMP	A wide range of native species will be at greater risk.	There will be a small saving in staff time.	
White-edged nightshade			
Progressive containment	This thorny multi-branched perennial shrub has a limited distribution and this programme will require a limited amount of staff time to educate and monitor the work of occupiers.	An effective Progressive containment programme will prevent this pest from invading regenerating shrubland, bush margins and pastureland, forming dense impenetrable thickets, and producing berries that are poisonous to humans and stock.	There are tools available to reduce its density and distribution and this programme is expected to provide a better return on the resources invested in controlling it.
Sustained control	This less intensive programme will require less staff time and less landowner resources.	This programme would be unlikely to achieve a reduction in its geographical distribution.	

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Wild ginger (Golden Bay-Kaiteriteri)			
Progressive containment	This non-woody perennial has a limited distribution in this area and has undergone intensive management, using a moderate amount of staff time. The successful results indicate that a reduction in its geographic distribution is feasible.	An effective programme will reduce its geographical distribution and prevent this pest from invading coastal forests and shrublands, suppressing natural regeneration, blocking streams and drains, and restricting recreational access.	This programme can achieve a reduction in the geographical distribution of this pest, producing significant benefits.
Sustained control	This programme would utilise a lesser amount of staff time.	This programme could prevent further invasion but would not achieve a reduction in its geographical distribution.	
Wild kiwifruit (including unmanaged and abandoned)			
Eradication	This programme would require a limited amount of staff time to undertake surveillance, respond to reports, educate occupiers, deal with isolated wildings, and liaise with the industry organisation.	An effective programme would minimise the biosecurity risk to the kiwifruit industry from Psa and other pests and pathogens. It would also reduce the impact of wildings on native trees in forests, shrublands and gullies.	This programme would provide the best use of scarce resources to minimise the risk to an important horticultural crop and reduce the impact of wildings on biodiversity.
Progressive containment	This programme would require a smaller commitment of staff time for implementation.	It would also provide a lower level of response and potentially a small increase in risk to the industry.	

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Wilding conifers			
Site-led	This programme would support a co-ordinated response to the management of wilding conifers that pose a significant threat to biodiversity values. This threat will increase with time. It would require a significant input of staff time and of resources to achieve meaningful gains.	The programme would provide substantial biodiversity benefits to a wide range of sites on public and private land.	This programme is an important one where the use of resources at this point in time will produce substantial future savings in the protection of high value sites and landscapes.
Not in RPMP	Wilding conifers are expanding into areas with high biodiversity values, and the costs of management will increase rapidly if no further action is taken.	There would be short-term savings in staff time and other resources.	
Woolly nightshade (Golden Bay)			
Progressive containment	This programme is intended to reduce the distribution of this aggressive fast-growing shrub. A moderate amount of staff time will be required for surveillance, mapping, education, and management.	This programme is intended to reduce the distribution of this pest that has adverse effects on the productive, biodiversity or recreational values of sites. Dust from its leaves irritates human eyes and throats; it seeds prolifically and they are poisonous to humans, stock and pigs; it restricts regeneration of native plants; and it can invade pasture land, reducing its productive capacity.	This programme will provide better long-term benefits by reducing its geographic distribution.

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Sustained control	This programme would involve a reduction in the input of staff time and occupier resources.	This programme would be unlikely to achieve a reduction in its geographical distribution.	
Yellow bristle grass0 (Golden Bay and Upper Buller)			
Sustained control	This programme is intended to reduce the risk of spreading this pest by roadside mowers in Golden Bay and will require little staff time to implement and monitor.	This will prevent the spread of a pest that can invade pastures and cause substantial production loss.	This programme will provide most effective use of resources.
Progressive containment	This programme would require more staff time and substantially more resources to achieve a reduction in its geographical distribution.	A reduction in its geographical distribution would provide economic benefits but at a very substantial cost with current techniques.	
Yellow flag			
Progressive containment	This programme is designed to reduce the distribution of this pest and will require a limited amount of staff resources for its implementation and follow-up.	This will prevent its spread onto the margins of saltmarsh, wetlands and other waterbodies. Its rhizomes are poisonous to animals and its seeds are poisonous to birds.	This programme will make efficient use of the resources required for its management and achieve its objective within the Plan's time frame.
Eradication	This programme is considered unlikely to achieve its goal of eradication within the time frame of this Plan. This pest produces massive rhizomes and regrows from them.	This programme would require a substantial increase in staff resources for its implementation.	

Pest and Programme Options	Costs	Benefits	Conclusion
Yellow jasmine			
Progressive containment	This programme is intended to reduce the density and distribution of this pest and will require a limited amount of staff resources for its implementation and follow-up.	This programme will protect native species on coastal cliffs and forest margins.	This programme will make efficient use of the resources required for its management and achieve its objective within the Plan's time frame.
Eradication	This programme is considered unlikely to achieve its goal of eradication within the time frame of this Plan. As a new pest, surveillance is required to map its distribution. It is likely to be found in sites that are difficult to access and it has a reputation as being a difficult plant to kill.	This programme would require a substantial increase in staff resources for its implementation.	

Appendix 5. Organisms of Interest

These are pests that were considered for inclusion in the Proposed RPMP, but did not meet the criteria outlined in the National Policy Direction for Pest Management.

Common name	Scientific name
Akebia	*Akebia quinata*
Argentine ants*	*Linepithema humile*
Australian magpie*	*Gymnorhina tibicen tibicen, G.t. hypoleuca*
Australian sedge*	*Carex longibrachiata*
Bomarea	*Bomarea multiflora*
Brushtail possum* (outside Waimea Estuary)	*Trichosurus vulpecula*
Californian thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
Canadian geese	*Branta canadensis*
Chilean needlegrass	*Nassella neesiana*
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster glaucophyllus*
Feral cats (outside Waimea Inlet)	*Felis catus*
Feral rabbits* (outside Golden Bay)	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*
Ferrets* (outside Waimea Estuary)	*Mustela furo*
Hares*	*Lepus europaeus*
Parrots feather*	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
Purple nut sedge	*Cyperus rotundus*
Purple pampas*	*Cortaderia jubata*
Reed Canary Grass*	*Phalaris arundinacea*
Rats (Norwegian, Ship rat, Kiore)	*Rattus norvegicus, R. rattus, R. exulans*
Sabella	*Sabella spallanzanii*
Stoats* (outside Waimea Estuary)	*Mustela erminea*
Undaria*	*Undaria pinnatifida*
Wasps (German, Common)	*Vespula germanica, V. vulgaris*
Weasels* (outside Waimea Estuary)	*Mustela nivalis vulgaris*
Wild hops	*Humulus lupulus*

* Pests that were included in the Tasman-Nelson Regional Pest Management Strategy 2012-2017

Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan timeframe– August 2017

29 August 2017 Joint Council Workshop Nelson City Council Chambers morning
Joint Council Workshop to provide non regional Pest Management Joint Committee Councillors with overview of:

- Biosecurity – regional responsibilities
- The Biosecurity Act – the changes in the legislation
- The requirements of the National Policy Direction for Pest Management
- The review of the 2012-2017 Regional Pest Management Strategy
- Drafting instructions to staff
- The documents to be considered for approval for notification at the next Council meeting
- The major pest management programmes within the draft RPMP

7 September 2017
Tasman District Council meeting: Plan Proposal

- Seek resolution from council to notify the Plan Proposal
- Approve the Plan proposal preparation process
- Approve the process for public submissions on the Plan Proposal

21 September 2017
Nelson City Council meeting:

- Seek resolution from council to notify the Plan Proposal
- Approve the Plan proposal preparation process
- Approve the process for public submissions on the Plan Proposal

Late September 2017

- Set Plan Proposal notification date
- Prepare distribution lists
- Print Plan Proposal and distribute to libraries and stakeholders
- Public notification of the Plan Proposal

Early October 2017

- Public notification of Plan Proposal
- Public meetings within Nelson and Tasman to discuss its provisions and seek feedback

October – November 2017

- Receive submissions on the Plan Proposal
- Submissions close at end of October

November 2017- Feb 2018

- Assess submissions
- Prepare Hearing Reports
- Prepare recommended amendments (where required) to the Plan Proposal
- Prepare recommended decisions to submitters

March 2018
Hearing by the joint Regional Pest Management Committee of submitters (if requested) to:

- Hear submitters
- Consider staff recommendations
- Decide on submissions

- Issue decisions on submissions

April – May 2018

- Notify decisions to submitters and receive appeals
- Amend Plan Proposal to reflect Joint Committee decisions. If appeals are lodged on decisions, the Plan can proceed without those provisions under appeal

June - July 2018

Recommendations to both Councils by Joint Committee members to:

- Approve the Plan preparation process (including consultation)
- Approve the Plan in whole or in part.

August 2018 onwards

Resolution of appeals and changes to the plan to provide for Environment Court Decisions

Critical dates in timeline

- 7 November 2017 - Must have the Plan Proposal publically notified by this date or will not be able to grandfather the existing RPMS provisions and we will lose use of the Biosecurity Act powers until the new RPMP is operative
- March 2018 Joint Committee hearing of submitters – Need to book
- June-July 2018 Council meeting to make Plan – Need to add to agenda items