12 POWER CONFERRED FOR PURPOSES OF IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY

To achieve the purpose of the Strategy and to give effect to its objectives and means of achievement, the Management Agency will use the statutory powers listed in Table 2.

Authorised persons will exercise many of these powers on behalf of each Council. The Chief Executive as the Principal Officer of the Tasman District Council (the Management Agency) will appoint authorised persons and may delegate to any authorised person powers, subject to Sections 103 and 105 of the Act.

Authorised persons will have the power to request information from occupiers under Section 43 of the Biosecurity Act.

Table 2: Administrative Powers under the Act

Administrative Power	Reference in the Biosecurity Act	Level of Delegation
Liens	Section 129	Environment & Planning Subcommittee of Tasman District Council
Options for cost recovery	Section 135	
Failure to pay	Section 136	
Option to undertake a prosecution action	Section 154	
The appointment of authorised and accredited persons	Section 103(3) to (7)	The Chief Executive of the Tasman District Council
Delegation to accredited persons	Section 105	
Duty to provide information	Section 43	Authorised Person
Power to require assistance	Section 106	
Power of inspection	Sections 109 and 112	
Power to record information	Section 113	
General powers	Section 114	
Use of dogs and devices	Section 115	
Power to seize abandoned goods	Section 119	
Power to intercept baggage etc	Section 120	
Power to examine organisms	Section 121	
Other powers in respect of risk goods	Section 122	
Power to act on default	Section 128	
Declaration of restricted place	Section 130	
Declaration of controlled area	Section 131	

The Act describes offences in Section 154 and the corresponding penalties in Section 157. The offences that are most relevant to regional pest management strategies and the corresponding penalties that can be imposed by the Court are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Offences and Penalties that Relate to Regional Pest Management Strategies

Offences under Section 154	Penalties under Section 157	
Every person commits an offence against this Act who:	An Individual	A Corporation
(a) Threatens, assaults, or intentionally obstructs or hinders: (i) an inspector, authorised person, or accredited person; or (ii) an assistant of an inspector, authorised person, or accredited person; in the exercise or performance of a function, power or duty under this Act, the regulations, a pest management strategy, or a declaration of emergency under Section 144 of this Act.	Either a term of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months, or a fine not exceeding $50,000, or both.	A fine not exceeding $100,000.
(d) Without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a reasonable direction given to that person in accordance with and for the purposes of this Act by an inspector or authorised person, or the assistant of an inspector or authorised person.	Either a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months, a fine not exceeding $50,000, or both.	A fine not exceeding $100,000.
(e) Without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a reasonable requirement made of that person in accordance with and for the purposes of this Act by an inspector or authorised person, or the assistant of an inspector or authorised person.	Either a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months, or a fine not exceeding $50,000, or both.	A fine not exceeding $100,000.

12.1 Provision of Advice and Education

The Management Agency will provide advice and information to land occupiers and the wider community for the purposes of:

(a) Enabling the public to recognise those organisms included in the Strategy or that may constitute a risk to the Tasman-Nelson region in the future.

(b) Making people aware of the potential or actual adverse effects associated with pests.

(c) Motivating people to take appropriate action. This may include destruction of the pest, or bringing it to the attention of Management Agency staff.

(d) Making people aware of how their actions or inactions may increase the potential of a pest being introduced or spread throughout the Tasman-Nelson region.

(e) Encouraging community-managed pest control initiatives.

Information will be disseminated using a range of available methods, including:

(a) Responding to public inquiries, including the identification of pest plants, and requests for technical information on control of pests.

(b) Personal visits associated with inspections, monitoring and general surveillance.

(c) Presentations to stakeholder or interest groups.

(d) Programmes designed to increase the awareness of occupiers with respect to their individual responsibilities under the Strategy.

(e) Using displays at field days and shows such as Ecofest.

(f) The publication and distribution of pamphlets and fact sheets on pest identification and control.

(g) Public awareness campaigns.

(h) Preparing features for, and placing advertisements in, the popular media.

(i) Conducting practical on-location demonstrations of pest control techniques.

(j) Encouragement for Landcare groups and community-managed pest control initiatives.

(k) Compiling and providing land occupiers and interested groups with lists of people available to assist with pest control.

12.2 Monitoring and Inspections

The Management Agency will carry out surveillance to monitor the location, nature and extent of pest infestations to:

(a) Establish whether, and to what degree, land occupiers are complying with the Strategy rules in Part II of the Strategy.

(b) Establish the extent to which the objectives set out in Part II of the Strategy are being achieved.

12.2.1 Inspections

The Management Agency will inspect properties known or suspected to have pests, or after complaints are received, to assess land occupier compliance with the Strategy rules, or to ensure adequate control programmes are being undertaken.

The Management Agency will inspect plant nurseries and pet shops to ensure that pest plants or animals are not being offered for sale, propagated or bred.

Where an inspection reveals a small infestation and it can be destroyed at negligible cost, an authorised person will destroy the pests at no cost to the occupier. In the case of larger infestations, the occupier will be informed of their obligations to control the pest at their own cost. Advice on control methods will be provided at no cost.

12.2.2 Monitoring the Achievement of Strategy Objectives

The Management Agency will monitor the extent to which the objectives set out in Part II of the Strategy are being achieved by:

(a) Annually mapping the location and where possible, the distribution and density of Total Control, Progressive Control, Containment and Regional Surveillance Pests.

(b) Recording the number of public complaints pertaining to individual pests and instances of non-compliance with the Strategy rules.

(c) Recording the number of public inquiries in relation to individual pests, including requests for information.

(d) Annually surveying and mapping the release and distribution of biological control (biocontrol) agents.

(e) Peer review the treatment and status of sites of high public value targeted for pest control on an annual basis.

12.3 Regulatory Management

12.3.1 Policy for Enforcement

In the event that a land occupier fails to comply with any requirement in any Strategy rule prescribed in Part II of the Strategy, an authorised person of the Management Agency will:

(a) advise the land occupier of their non-compliance and direct them to take remedial action; and

(b) follow up the initial inspection of the site to confirm that remedial action has been taken and/or identify any outstanding requirements.

In circumstances of continued non-compliance, the authorised person and/or the Management Agency may then utilise the enforcement provisions of the Biosecurity Act. The procedures to be followed are contained in the Biosecurity Field Procedures Manual.

12.3.2 Failure to Comply

Where a Notice of Direction has been given to an occupier under Section 122 of the Act, and the occupier has not complied, the Management Agency will consider enforcement action. Depending on the individual circumstances of the case, the Management Agency may undertake one or both enforcement options:

(a) prosecute under Section 154 of the Act;

(b) undertake default action under Section 128 of the Act. Default action involves the Management Agency undertaking the works or measures specified in a Notice of Direction and recovering the costs and expenses of that work from the occupier to whom the Notice was given.

12.3.3 Exemption Provisions

The Management Agency may, upon the written request of a land occupier, exempt any person from any requirement in any Strategy rule included in Part II of the Strategy.

Before granting an exemption under Section 80D of the Act, the Management Agency shall be satisfied that:

(a) the requirements have been substantially complied with and that further compliance is unnecessary; or

(b) the action taken or provision made in respect of the matter to which the requirement relates is as effective or more effective than actual compliance with the requirement; or

(c) the prescribed requirements are clearly unreasonable or inappropriate in their particular case; or

(d) events have occurred that make the prescribed requirements unreasonable or inappropriate in their particular case; and that the granting of the exemption will not significantly prejudice the attainment of the objectives of this Strategy.

On receipt of any request, the Management Agency will advise that person within 12 working days of its decision whether or not to exempt them from any requirement in any Strategy rule included in Part II of the Strategy.

Any exemption may be subject to conditions ensuring:

(a) measures are taken to minimise any adverse and unintended effects of the pest; or

(b) any beneficial effects associated with the pest are safeguarded or enhanced.

12.4 Integrated Management and Cross-Boundary Issues

The aim of integrated management is to promote the purpose of the Strategy (see Section 1.1 of the Strategy) by minimising the effects of cross-boundary issues and promoting complementary, efficient and effective pest management across the Tasman-Nelson region, and neighbouring regions.

Cross-boundary issues may exist in relation to pests in adjacent regions and other regions of New Zealand, in that the distribution of pests is rarely constrained by administrative boundaries. The following procedures will be used in relation to cross-boundary and integrated management issues:

(a) Pursuant to Section 76(4) of the Act, to have regard to any national or regional pest management strategy concerning the same organism, any regulation, or any regional policy statement or regional plan prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991.

(b) Liaise as appropriate with the Ministry for Primary Industries over pest management issues that are best dealt with, or co-ordinated at, the national level.

(c) Liaise with the Department of Conservation and other agencies over the implementation of pest management programmes to protect indigenous biodiversity.

(d) Liaise with Marlborough District Council, West Coast Regional Council and Canterbury Regional Council on cross-boundary issues relating to pest management.

(e) Liaise as appropriate with other regional councils on matters of pest management that are relevant to more than one region.

(f) Advocate and encourage other authorities to adopt policies, practices or measures that will avoid, remedy or mitigate adverse effects associated with harmful organisms.

(g) Make submissions in respect of documents prepared by other authorities.

Co-ordination with other pest management strategies will be achieved through a process based on consultation and communication between each council and other persons or organisations proposing strategies.

Any other strategy proposed by either Council will not be inconsistent with this Strategy.

12.5 Funding

12.5.1 Funding Rationale

The rationale underlying regional intervention in pest management is to facilitate effective and efficient control of pests that impose external and uncompensated costs on others.

The main funding principle underpinning the Strategy is that those who benefit from control, or those who contribute to the continuing or worsening of a pest problem, should be required to pay for control of those pests. In most cases, the primary exacerbator and beneficiary will be the occupier of affected land. Consequently, land occupiers will, in the first instance, fund the control of pests on their property. Appendix 1 identifies the main beneficiaries and exacerbators for each pest.

The Councils will use the general rate to fund a limited pest control programme at sites deemed to have high public value, and to fund biological control (biocontrol) methods. The general rate will also be used to fund the wider costs of administering and implementing the Strategy. This recognises that the benefits from this work accrue to unidentified land occupiers, and that the general community benefits from the natural and amenity values protected by pest control under the Strategy.

In addition to the above, the Councils will, as appropriate, recover direct costs from recalcitrant contributors to pest problems pursuant to Sections 128 or 135 of the Act.

12.5.2 Alternative to Funding

The alternative to funding regional intervention is to "do nothing". The Councils are satisfied that regional intervention is necessary to protect individual and regional assets from external and uncompensated impacts and costs.

12.5.3 Strategy Costs

In the first year of the Strategy, the total cost to administer and implement the Strategy is $425,000. The cost of the Strategy reflects a small increase in pest management funding over previous years. The Councils expect that the annual costs of pest management will be similar for the duration of the Strategy.

The cost of administering and implementing the Strategy principally relate to:

(a) the provision of advice, education, and assistance;

(b) surveillance and monitoring;

(c) enforcement of the Strategy's rules;

(d) undertaking biological control (biocontrol);

(e) undertaking control work;

(f) general administrative functions.

12.5.4 Funding Sources

The Councils have determined that administering and implementing the Strategy benefits land occupiers collectively and is a "public good" (that is, the Tasman-Nelson community generally benefits from the implementation of the Strategy). Therefore, to ensure equity and minimise transactional costs associated with collecting Strategy funds, the cost of implementing the Strategy will be recovered from land occupiers by the means and extent identified below.

General Rate

A proportion of the general rate levied on every separately rateable property in the Tasman-Nelson region under Section 33 of the Rating Powers Act 1988. The contribution of the Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council is determined by the estimated level of activity to be carried out in the administrative area of each Council. The general rate is levied on the basis of equalised capital values in Tasman District, and equalised land values in Nelson City.

Crown Contributions (awaiting confirmation)

The Crown is not automatically required by the Act to provide funds for regional pest management. However, Crown agencies that occupy Crown land such as the Department of Conservation and Land Information New Zealand have indicated they will continue to voluntarily comply with the Strategy. The Department of Conservation and Transit New Zealand have agreed in principle to contribute towards the cost of administering the Strategy.

Recovery of Direct Costs

The Management Agency will recover costs for a particular function or service under Section 135 of the Act. In the event that the Council incurs costs arising from a land occupier's failure to comply with a notice of direction, the Council will recover such costs under Section 128 of the Act. The amount of money recovered from direct charges is expected to be small.

Table 4: Indicative Costs and Sources of Funds

	2012/2013 $
Total Expenditure – Pest management	525,600
Less Revenue – Crown Agency Contributions	6,000
Net Cost of Service	**519,600**
Funded by: Tasman District general rate Nelson City general rate	 394,900 124,700
Total Funding	**519,600**
NB: Expenditure is estimated to increase by 3% annually for the duration of the Strategy.	

Note that revenue from Crown Agency contributions have not been advised for the term of this Strategy, as at June 2012.

12.5.5 Rating Provisions

Compensation

No compensation will be payable by the Councils for any claims brought, for any matters, as a result of the implementation of the Strategy.

In terms of Section 76(1)(n) of the Act, no compensation will be payable by the Councils in respect of losses incurred as a direct result of this Strategy's implementation. Notwithstanding this, in incidents where losses have been incurred by any person as a result of an Authorised Person's negligence or unreasonable action, the Councils will consider all means for resolving any disagreement, including the payment of compensation.

Administrative Problems or Costs

No unusual administrative problems or costs are expected in recovering the costs from any of the persons who are required to pay.

12.6 Review of the Management Agency and the Strategy

12.6.1 Operational Plan

Under Section 85(1)(a) of the Act, the Management Agency must prepare an Operational Plan (to be reviewed annually) within three months of the Strategy being approved.

As required under Section 85(1)(b) and (c) of the Act, the Operational Plan must be reviewed annually and a report prepared for the Councils on its implementation. Assessment of the performance of the Management Agency will be reported each year in the Annual Report for Pest Management. These reports are available to any member of the public, on request.

12.6.2 Review of the Strategy

A review of the Strategy will be carried out:

(a) If and when new issues arise with respect to other harmful organisms, or if regional monitoring shows a significant change in an existing issue or shows that a review would otherwise be appropriate.

(b) As required by the Act (Section 88), the Strategy will be reviewed no later than five years from the commencement of the Strategy. That review will include a review of the Strategy, as well as any minor changes made to the Strategy under Section 88A of the Act, and will involve renotifying a proposal in accordance with Section 78 of the Act for a Regional Pest Management Strategy.

13 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

This section provides the meaning of various technical expressions and planning terms used in the Strategy. When an expression is followed by an asterisk (*), the meaning that follows is the meaning provided in Section 2 (the interpretation section) of the Biosecurity Act, or the Resource Management Act. The definition of terms in the Act is included for convenience, but the Acts should be consulted to ensure the definition is up-to-date.

Amenity Values – those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes.

Animal – any mammal, insect, bird, including invertebrates, eggs, pupa, larvae, or any other living organism excluding a plant or human being.

Authorised Person* – a person for the time being appointed an authorised person under Section 103 of the Act.

Beneficiary – the receiver of benefits accruing from the implementation of a pest management measure, or the Strategy.

Biological Control (Biocontrol) – the introduction and establishment of living organisms that will prey on, or adversely affect a pest.

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

Boundary Control Pests – pests of generally widespread distribution, where the goal is to control their spread onto land that is clear, or being cleared of the pest.

Containment Pests – pests that are abundant in a region, where the long-term goal is to prevent them from spreading to new areas or neighbouring properties.

Effect* – unless the context otherwise requires, the term "effect" includes:

(a) any positive or adverse effect; and
(b) any temporary or permanent effect; and
(c) any past, present or future effect; and
(d) any cumulative effect that arises over time or in combination with other effects; regardless of the scale, intensity, duration or frequency of the effect, and also includes:
(e) any potential effects of high probability; and
(f) any potential effect of low probability that has a high potential impact.

Environment* – includes:

(a) ecosystems and their constituent parts, including people and communities; and
(b) all natural and physical resources; and
(c) amenity values; and
(d) the social, economic, aesthetic, and cultural conditions that affect the matters stated in paragraphs (a) to (c) of this definition, or that are affected by those matters.

Eradicate – to totally eliminate a pest from New Zealand, or any region or part of that region.

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

Exotic Plant – a plant that is not native to New Zealand. These may include introduced plants, which are species not native to New Zealand, but have been brought in by accident or design.

Feral Animal – a free-ranging animal living in a natural state.

Habitat – the place or type of site where an organism or population normally occurs.

Indigenous – a native plant or animal of New Zealand.

Infestation Curve – a curve that describes the way pests, in the absence of control, will increase in number and occupy available habitat over time.

Lake* – a body of fresh water that is entirely or nearly surrounded by land.

Land – includes land covered by water.

Management Agency – the department, authority, or body corporate specified in a pest management strategy as the agency given the task of implementing the strategy.

Means of Achievement – refers to the general management options or tactics by which the Councils will achieve an objective(s).

Monitor – to observe the occurrence or non-occurrence of a pest.

National Pest Plant Accord – a voluntary agreement between regional councils and Government departments with biosecurity responsibilities, in consultation with the Nursery & Garden Industry Association. Pest plants listed under the Accord have been declared unwanted organisms and this prevents their sale, propagation or distribution across the country.

Occupier* –:

(a) in relation to any place physically occupied by any person, means that person; and

(b) in relation to any other place, means the owner of the place; and

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

Operational Plan – plan prepared by the Management Agency under Section 85 of the Act.

Organism* –:

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

(b) includes a micro-organism;

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

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

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

Person* – includes the Crown, a corporation sole, and a body of persons (whether corporate or unincorporated).

Pest* – an organism specified as a pest in a pest management strategy.

Pest Agent – any organism capable of:

(a) helping the pest replicate, spread, or survive; or

(b) interfering with the management of the pest.

Pest Management Strategy – a strategy approved under Part V of the Act for the management or eradication of a particular pest or pests.

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

Principal Officer* – the principal administrative officer of a regional council and:

(a) in relation to a regional council, means the principal officer of that council; and

(b) in relation to a region, means the principal officer of the region's regional council; and includes an acting principal officer.

Progressive Control Pests – pests of limited distribution, where eradication is unlikely because of the biological characteristic of the pest plant, such as long seed viability, but it is still feasible to reduce the distribution and density of the pest.

Regional Surveillance Pests – pests with limited distribution, which have been designated as pests because they represent an actual or potential threat to the region. There is no Strategy rule requiring the land occupier to undertake control, but their distribution and impact will be monitored and voluntary control will be promoted.

River* – a continually or intermittently flowing body of fresh water, and includes a stream and modified watercourse, but does not include any artificial watercourse (including an irrigation canal, water supply race, canal for the supply of water for electricity power generation and farm drainage canal).

Taonga – treasure, property; taonga are prized and protected as sacred possessions of the tribe. The term carries a deep spiritual meaning and taonga may be things that cannot be seen or touched.

Taonga Raranga* – plants that produce material highly prized for use in weaving (such as pingao or flax).

Total Control Pests – pests of limited distribution in part or all of a region, where eradication is considered possible if a suitable and sustained management programme is implemented.

Unitary Authority* – a territorial authority that, by virtue of Section 37N(1) of the Local Government Act 1974, has the functions, duties and powers of a regional council in respect of a region under its control.

Unwanted Organism* – any organism that a chief technical officer believes is capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm to any natural and physical resources or human health.

Waahi Tapu – sacred site. These are defined locally by the hapu and iwi, which are the kaitiaki for the waahi tapu.

Water* –:

(a) Means water in all its physical forms whether flowing or not and whether over or under ground;
(b) Includes fresh water, coastal water and geothermal water;
(c) Does not include water in any form while in any pipe, tank or cistern.

Water Body* – fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area.

Wetland* – includes permanently or intermittently wet areas, shallow water, and land water margins that support a natural ecosystem of plants and animals that are adapted to wet conditions.

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APPENDIX 1: PROBLEMS CAUSED AND PARTIES AFFECTED BY PESTS

Pest	Potential and Actual Adverse Effects	Beneficiary of Control Action/ Exacerbator of Pest Problem	Beneficiary		Exacerbator	
			Minor	Major	Minor	Major
Total Control Pests						
African Feather Grass	Diminished pasture and livestock production.	Occupier		#		#
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors	#			
		Recreationalists	#			
		Conservation	#			
Bathurst Bur	Diminished pasture and livestock production.	Occupier		#		#
		Meat and wool sectors	#		#	
Boxthorn	Displaces pasture and native species in coastal areas, and impedes access.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier		#		#
		Meat and wool sectors	#			
Cathedral Bells	Suppresses native regeneration.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Climbing Spindleberry	Smothers native vegetation.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Egeria	Suppresses other aquatic species. Impedes recreation activities, and water supplies.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists		#		#
		Occupier	#			#
		Infrastructure users/providers		#		
Entire Marshwort	Suppresses other aquatic species.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists		#		#
		Occupier	#			#
Hornwort	Suppresses other aquatic species. Impedes recreation activities, and water supplies.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists		#		#
		Occupier	#			#
		Infrastructure users/providers		#		
Madeira Vine	Suppresses native vegetation.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Phragmites	Blocks waterways, causing drainage problems	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors		#		
		Occupier	#			#

Pest	Potential and Actual Adverse Effects	Beneficiary of Control Action/ Exacerbator of Pest Problem	Beneficiary		Exacerbator	
			Minor	Major	Minor	Major
Saffron Thistle	Diminished pasture and livestock production.	Dairy, meat and wool sectors		#		
		Regional community	#			
		Occupier		#		#
Senegal Tea	Smothers other aquatic plants.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			#
		Occupier	#			#
Spartina	Restricts bird and flatfish habitat.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Progressive Control Pests						
Banana Passion Vine	Smothers native and exotic trees and shrubs	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Boneseed	Smothering of native plants in coastal areas.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Chinese Pennisetum	Diminished pasture and livestock production.	Occupier		#		#
		Regional community	#			
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors		#		
Climbing Asparagus	Prevents native seedling regeneration and ring-barks saplings and young trees	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreation	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Gambusia	Loss of native fish and other aquatic organisms.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community	#			
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier	#		#	
Koi Carp	Loss of native biodiversity, destruction of aquatic habitat.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community	#			
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier	#		#	
Nassella Tussock	Diminished pasture production and livestock performance.	Occupier		#		#
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors		#		
		Regional community	#			
Old Man's Beard	Smothers native vegetation.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
Perch	Threat to native aquatic fauna and to trout fisheries	Conservation		#		
		Regional community	#			
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier	#		#	

APPENDIX 1: PROBLEMS CAUSED AND PARTIES AFFECTED BY PESTS – cont.

Pest	Potential and Actual Adverse Effects	Beneficiary of Control Action/ Exacerbator of Pest Problem	Beneficiary		Exacerbator	
			Minor	Major	Minor	Major
Purple Loosestrife	Invades wetlands and adjoining riparian area.	Conservation		#		
		Occupier	#			#
		Regional community		#		
Reed Canary Grass	Smothers other riparian vegetation, impedes access, causes silt accumulation and flooding, degrades aquatic habitat.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists		#		#
		Occupier	#			#
		Infra-structure user/provider		#		#
Reed Sweet Grass	Smothers other riparian vegetation, impedes access, causes silt accumulation and flooding, degrades aquatic habitat; livestock poisoning.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists		#		#
		Occupier	#			#
		Infra-structure user/provider		#		#
Rooks	Damage agricultural crops.	Occupier		#	#	
		Regional community	#			
		Pastoral sector	#			
Rudd	Loss of native fish; competition for food.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community	#			
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier	#		#	
Tench	Threat to native aquatic fauna and to water clarity.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community	#			
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier	#		#	
Variegated Thistle	Diminished pasture and livestock production.	Occupier		#		#
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors		#		
		Regional community	#			
White-edged Nightshade	Displaces pasture and native vegetation. Impedes access.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community	#			
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors		#		
Wild Ginger	Smothers other ground cover plants and prevents regeneration.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#

Pest	Potential and Actual Adverse Effects	Beneficiary of Control Action/ Exacerbator of Pest Problem	Beneficiary		Exacerbator	
			Minor	Major	Minor	Major
Containment Pests						
Argentine Ants	Invade houses, gardens, crops, buildings and shrublands. Protect aphids and scale insects in crops. Forage for food.	Conservation		#		
		Horticultural sector		#		
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier		#		#
Australian Magpie	Displace other birds.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Occupier	#		#	
Broom	Diminished pasture and livestock production, and smothers low shrublands.	Neighbouring occupier		#		
		Conservation		#		
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors	#			
		Occupier		#		#
Brushtail Possum	Cause canopy defoliation, damage pine trees, and spread bovine tuberculosis.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Occupier		#	#	
		Forestry sector		#		
		Pastoral sector		#		
Darwin's Ants	Invade houses, gardens, crops, buildings and shrublands. Protect aphids and scale insects in crops. Forage for food.	Conservation		#		
		Horticultural sector		#		
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier		#		#
Feral Cats	A major predator of native birds and animals. Spread bovine tuberculosis and other diseases.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Occupier	#		#	
		Pastoral sector	#			
Feral Rabbits and Hares	Damage crops, pasture and pine trees.	Occupier		#		#
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors	#			
		Forestry and horticultural sectors	#			
Gorse	Diminished pasture and livestock production, smothers low shrublands, and impedes access.	Conservation	#			
		Neighbouring occupier		#		
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors	#			
		Occupier		#		#
Mustelids (Stoats, Weasels and Ferrets)	A major predator of native fauna. Spread bovine tuberculosis.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Occupier		#		#
		Pastoral sector		#		
Purple Pampas	Smothers young pine trees and native vegetation.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Occupier	#			#
		Forestry sector		#		

Pest	Potential and Actual Adverse Effects	Beneficiary of Control Action/ Exacerbator of Pest Problem	Beneficiary		Exacerbator	
			Minor	Major	Minor	Major
Boundary Control Pests						
Blackberry	Diminished pasture and livestock production.	Occupier		#		#
		Neighbouring occupier		#		
		Recreationalists		#		
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors	#			
Buddleia	Suppresses young pines and native vegetation.	Occupier		#		#
		Forestry sector		#		
		Conservation		#		
Codling Moth, Black Spot, and Powdery Mildew	Diminishes pipfruit production.	Occupier				#
		Neighbouring occupier (pipfruit grower)		#		
		Pipfruit industry	#			
European Canker	Diminishes pipfruit production	Occupier				#
		Neighbouring occupier		#		
		Pipfruit industry	#			
Fireblight	Diminishes pipfruit production and restricts market access.	Occupier			#	
		Neighbouring occupier (pipfruit grower)		#		
		Pipfruit industry	#			
Nodding Thistle	Diminishes pasture and livestock production.	Occupier		#		#
		Neighbouring occupier		#		
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors	#			
Ragwort	Diminishes pasture and livestock production.	Occupier		#		#
		Neighbouring occupier		#		
		Dairy, meat and wool sectors	#			
Regional Surveillance Pests						
Parrot's Feather	Forms mats that impede water movement.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists		#		
		Occupier		#		#
Lodgepole Pine	Invades tussock grasslands and shrublands and smothers native vegetation.	Conservation		#		
		Occupier				#
		Neighbouring occupier		#		
		Recreationalists		#		
		Regional community	#			
Undaria	Smothers rocky coastal habitat.	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists	#			
		Vessel owners				#
Yellow Flag	Smothers riparian vegetation, impedes access, degrades aquatic habitat	Conservation		#		
		Regional community		#		
		Recreationalists		#		#
		Occupier	#			#

APPENDIX 2: PESTS DECLARED TO BE UNWANTED ORGANISMS

An "unwanted organism" is defined in the Biosecurity Act 1993 as any organism that a Chief Technical Officer within the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) believes is capable of causing unwanted harm to any natural and physical resources or human health. It also includes any new organism the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has declined approval to import, or any organism specified in the Second Schedule of the Hazardous Substances & New Organisms Act 1996.

While MPI has no obligation to act against an unwanted organism simply because it has that status, it must be satisfied that goods or organisms given biosecurity clearance show no signs of harbouring unwanted organisms.

MPI keeps a register of all unwanted organisms and a copy is available on the MPI website at the following address:

www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/registers/uor

The website includes a facility for searching the register, but requires some prior understanding.

APPENDIX 3: PEST PLANTS LISTED IN THE NATIONAL PEST PLANT ACCORD

The National Pest Plant Accord (the Accord) is a co-operative agreement between regional councils and Government departments with biosecurity responsibilities (primarily the Ministry for Primary Industries and the Department of Conservation), in consultation with the Nursery & Garden Industry Association. All pest plants listed under the Accord have been declared unwanted organisms under the Biosecurity Act 1993 (see Appendix 2). This prevents their sale, propagation or distribution across the country. Regional councils undertake surveillance and enforcement to prevent the commercial sale and/or distribution of these plants. Members of the Nursery & Garden Industry Association undertake not to knowingly sell, propagate or distribute these plants. The present Accord list was published in 2012. Further information can be found on the MPI website at:

Overview of the National Plant Pest Accord at www.biosecurity.govt.nz/nppa

An illustrated Plant Pest Accord manual can be found at www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/pests/plants/nppa/nppa-accord-manual.pdf

The current Accord list can be found at www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/suv-mgmt/mgmt/prog/nppa/list

2012 National Pest Plant Accord List

Scientific Name	Common Name/s
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of heaven
Akebia quinata	Akebia, chocolate vine, five-leaved akebia
Alternanthera philoxeroides	Alligator weed, pigweed
Anredera cordifolia	Madeira vine, mignonette vine
Araujia hortorum	Moth plant, cruel plant, white bladder flower
Aristea ecklonii	Aristea, blue iris
Arundo donax	Giant reed, arundo grass
Asparagus aethiopicus	Bushy asparagus
Asparagus asparagoides	Smilax, bridal creeper
Asparagus scandens	Climbing asparagus
Berberis darwinii	Darwin's barberry
Bomarea multiflora	Bomarea, climbing alstromeria
Bryonia cretica	White bryony
Calluna vulgaris (excluding double-flowered cultivars)	Heather, ling
Cardiospermum grandiflorum	Balloon vine
Cardiospermum halicacabum	Small balloon vine
Carpobrotus edulis	Ice plant
Celastrus orbiculatus	Climbing spindle berry, Oriental bittersweet
Cenchrus (all species, excluding C. clandestinus and C. americanus)	Cenchrus species
Ceratophyllum demersum	Hornwort, coontail
Cestrum elegans	Red cestrum
Cestrum fasciculatum	Red cestrum, early jessamine
Cestrum nocturnum	Queen of the night
Cestrum parqui	Green cestrum

Scientific Name	Common Name/s
Chrysanthemoides monilifera	Boneseed
Clematis flammula	Clematis, fragrant virgin's bower, plume clematis
Clematis vitalba	Old man's beard
Clerodendrum trichototum	Clerodendrum
Cobaea scandens	Cathedral bells, cups and saucer vine
Cortaderia jubata	Purple pampas
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas
Cotoneaster simonsii	Khasia berry
Cotyledon orbiculata (and cultivars)	Pig's ear
Crassula multicava	Pitted crassula, fairy crassula
Cyathea cooperi	Australian tree fern, lacy tree fern
Dipogon lignosus	Mile-a-minute, Dolicos pea
Drosera capensis	Cape sundew
Eccremocarpus scaber	Chilean glory creeper, Chilean glory vine, glory vine, Chilean glory flower
Egeria densa	Egeria, oxygen weed, Brazilian elodea
Ehrharta villosa	Pyp grass
Eichhornia crassipes	Water hyacinth
Eomecon chionantha	Snow poppy, poppy of the dawn, Chinese bloodroot
Equisetum (all species)	Horsetail
Eragrostis curvula	African love grass
Erigeron karvinskianus	Mexican daisy
Euonymus japonicus (excluding small-leaved cultivars such as 'Microphylla' and 'Emerald Gem')	Japanese spindle tree
Fallopia japonica (and hybrids)	Asiatic knotweed, Japanese knotweed, Mexican bamboo
Fallopia sachalinensis (and hybrids)	Giant knotweed
Ficus rubiginosa	Port Jackson fig
Fuchsia boliviana	Bolivian fuchsia
Gunnera tinctoria	Chilean rhubarb
Gymnocoronis spilanthoides	Senegal tea, temple plant, costata
Hedychium flavescens	Yellow ginger
Hedychium gardnerianum	Kahili ginger
Heracleum mantegazzianum	Giant hogweed, cartwheel flower, wild parsnip, wild rhubarb
Hieracium ledidulum	Tussock hawkweed
Homalanthus populifolius	Queensland poplar, bleeding heart tree, poplar leaved omalanthus
Houttuynia cordata	Chameleon plant
Hydrilla verticillata	Hydrilla
Hydrocleys nymphoides	Water poppy
Hypericum androsaemum	Tutsan, sweet amber
Ipomoea indica	Blue morning glory
Iris pseudacorus	Yellow flag iris
Jasminum humile	Italian jasmine
Juglans allantifolia	Japanese walnut
Kennedia rubicunda	dusky coral pea, coral pea, running postman
Lagarosiphon major	Lagarosiphon, oxygen weed
Lamium galeobdolon	Aluminium plant, artillery plant
Lantana camara	Lantana
Ligustrum lucidum	Tree privet
Lilium formosanum	Formosa lily, trumpet lily, St. Joseph's lily, Taiwan lily
Lonicera japonica	Japanese honeysuckle
Ludwigia peploides subsp. montevidensis	Primrose willow, floating primrose willow, water primrose

Scientific Name	Common Name/s
Lythrum salicaria	Purple loosestrife
Macfadyena unguis-cati	Cat's claw creeper, cat's claw vine, cat's claw ivy, yellow trumpet vine
Maytenus boaria	Chilean mayten, mayten, maiten
Megathyrsus maximus var. pubiglumis	Guinea grass, green panic, buffalo grass
Menyanthes trifoliata	Bogbean
Moraea flaccida	Cape tulip
Myoporum insulare and hybrids	Tasmanian ngaio, boobialla
Myrica faya	Fire tree, candle berry myrtle
Myricaria germanica	False tamarisk
Myriophyllum aquaticum	Parrot's feather, thread of life, Brazilian water milfoil
Nassella (all species)	Nassella
Nephrolepis cordifolia	Tuber ladder fern
Nuphar lutea	Yellow water lily, spatterdock, cow lily, brandybottle
Nymphaea mexicana	Mexican water lily, banana waterlily
Nymphoides geminata	Marshwort, entire marshwort
Nymphoides peltata	Fringed water lily
Ochna serrulata	Mickey Mouse plant, bird-eye bush
Osmunda regalis	Royal fern
Passiflora apetala	Bat-wing passion flower
Passiflora caerulea	Blue passion flower
Passiflora tarminiana	Northern banana passionfruit
Passiflora tripartita (all varieties)	Banana passionfruit

Scientific Name	Common Name/s
Phragmites australis	Phragmites, common reed
Pilosella (all species)	Hawkweed
Pinus contorta	Lodgepole pine, contorta pine
Pistia stratiotes	water lettuce
Pithecoctenium crucigerum	Monkey's comb, monkey's hairbrush
Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet pittosporum, Victorian box, Australian cheesewood
Plectranthus ciliates	Plectranthus, blue spur flower
Polygala myrtifolia (excluding cultivar 'Grandiflora')	Sweet pea shrub, sweet pea bush, myrtle leaf milkwort
Polypodium vulgare	Polypody, common polypody
Potamogeton perfoliatus	Clasped pondweed
Prunus serotina	Rum cherry
Pyracantha angustifolia	Firethorn, orange firethorn, yellow firethorn
Rhamnus alaternus	Rhamnus, evergreen buckthorn
Rhododendron ponticum	Wild rhododendron, pontic rhododendron, pontian rhododendron
Sagittaria montevidensis	Arrowhead, Sagittaria, Californian arrowhead
Sagittaria platyphylla	Sagittaria, delta arrowhead
Sagittaria sagittifolia	Arrowhead, Hawaiian arrowhead
Salix cinerea	Grey willow, pussy willow, grey sallow
Salix x fragilis	Crack willow
Salvinia molesta	Salvinia, Kariba weed

Scientific Name	Common Name/s
Schinus terebinthifolius	Christmas berry, Brazilian pepper tree
Schoenoplectus californicus	Californian bullrush
Selaginella kraussiana	African club moss, selaginella
Solanum marginatum	White-edged nightshade
Solanum mauritianum	Woolly nightshade, tobacco weed, wild tobacco tree
Syzygium smithii	Monkey apple, lily pilly
Tradescantia fluminensis	Wandering Jew
Tropaeolum speciosum	Chilean flame creeper
Tussilago farfara	Coltsfoot
Typha latifolia	Great reedmace, cumbungi, common cattail
Utricularia arenaria	Bladderwort
Utricularia gibba	Bladderwort, humped bladderwort
Utricularia livida	Bladderwort
Utricularia sandersonii	Bladderwort
Vallisneria australis	Eelgrass, ribbonweed
Vallisneria gigantea	Eelgrass
Vallisneria spiralis	Eelgrass
Zantedeschia aethiopica 'Green Goddess'	Green arum lily
Zizania latifolia	Manchurian wild rice, Manchurian rice grass

APPENDIX 4: LIST OF NOTIFIABLE ORGANISMS (PLANTS) AND PESTS TO BE MANAGED UNDER MPI-LED PROGRAMMES

Notifiable organisms are those that people are required to report to the Ministry for Primary Industries, or the Management Agency. There are currently 30 invasive plants on the Notifiable Organisms list, along with lists of other organisms that cause serious harm to natural or physical resources or human health. They are also classified as unwanted organisms, allowing them to be controlled under the provisions of the Biosecurity Act.

Further information can be found on the the Ministry for Primary Industries website:

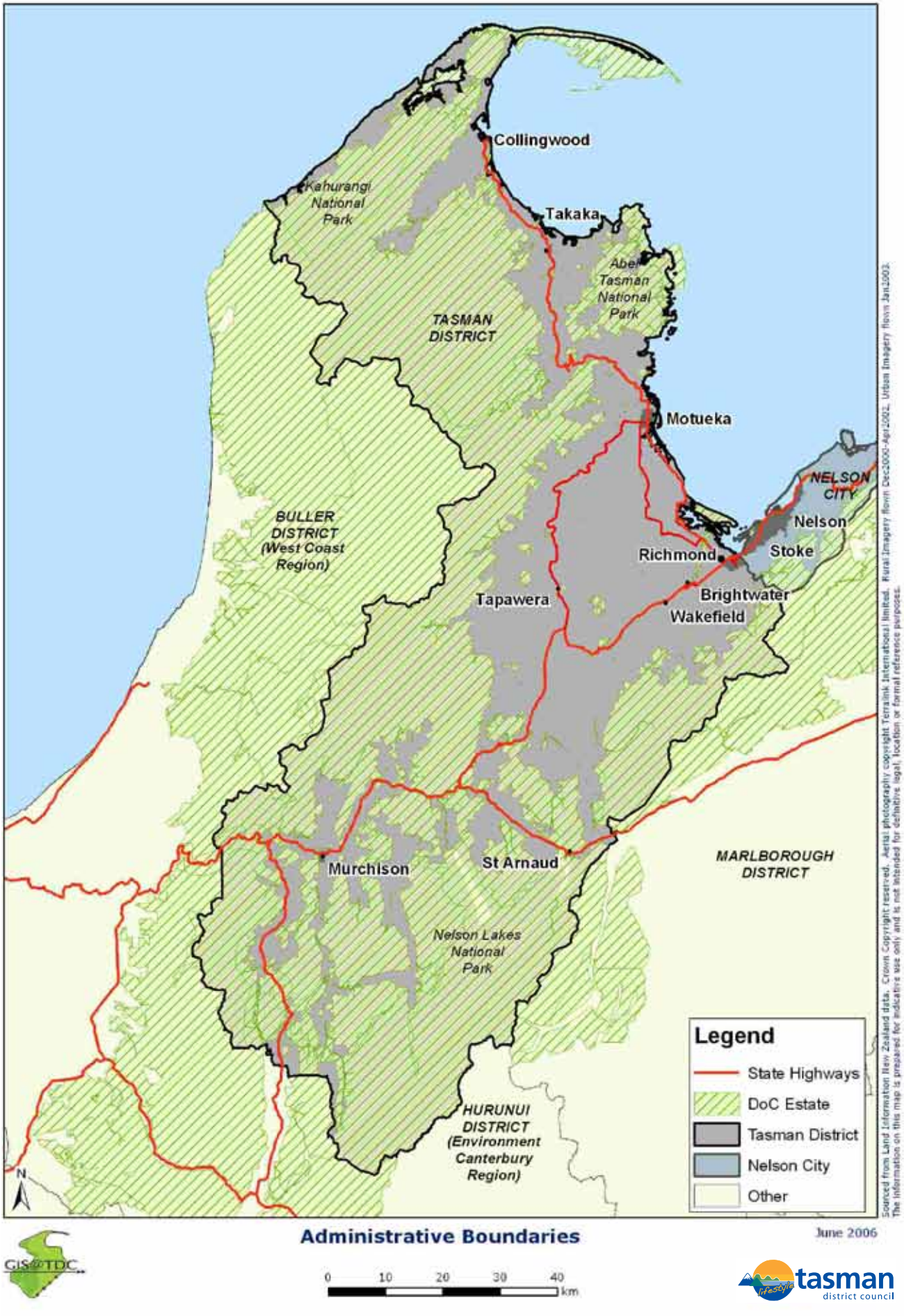
www.biosecurity.govt.nz/pests/registers/no

National pest management programmes led by the Ministry for Primary Industries

Species		Management Goal
Salvinia	Salvina molesta	Eradication
Water Hyacinth	Eichhornia crassipes	Eradication
Johnson grass	Sorghum halapense	Eradication
Cape Tulip	Moraea flacida (syn. Homeria collina)	Eradication
Pyp grass	Ehrharta villosa	Eradication
Phragmites	Phragmites australis	Eradication
Hydrilla	Hydrilla verticillata	Eradication
Hornwort	Ceratophyllum demersum	Eradication and exclusion from S.I.
White Bryony	Bryonia cretica subsp dioica	Eradication
Rainbow lorikeet	Tricoglossus haematodus	Control to zero density
Manchurian wild rice	Zizania latifolia	Eradication of outlier populations and containment of large populations.

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Administrative Boundaries of Tasman District Council and Nelson City Council



Total Control Pests

Map 2: African Feather Grass – Known Sites

Total Control Pests

Map 3: Bathurst Bur – Known Sites

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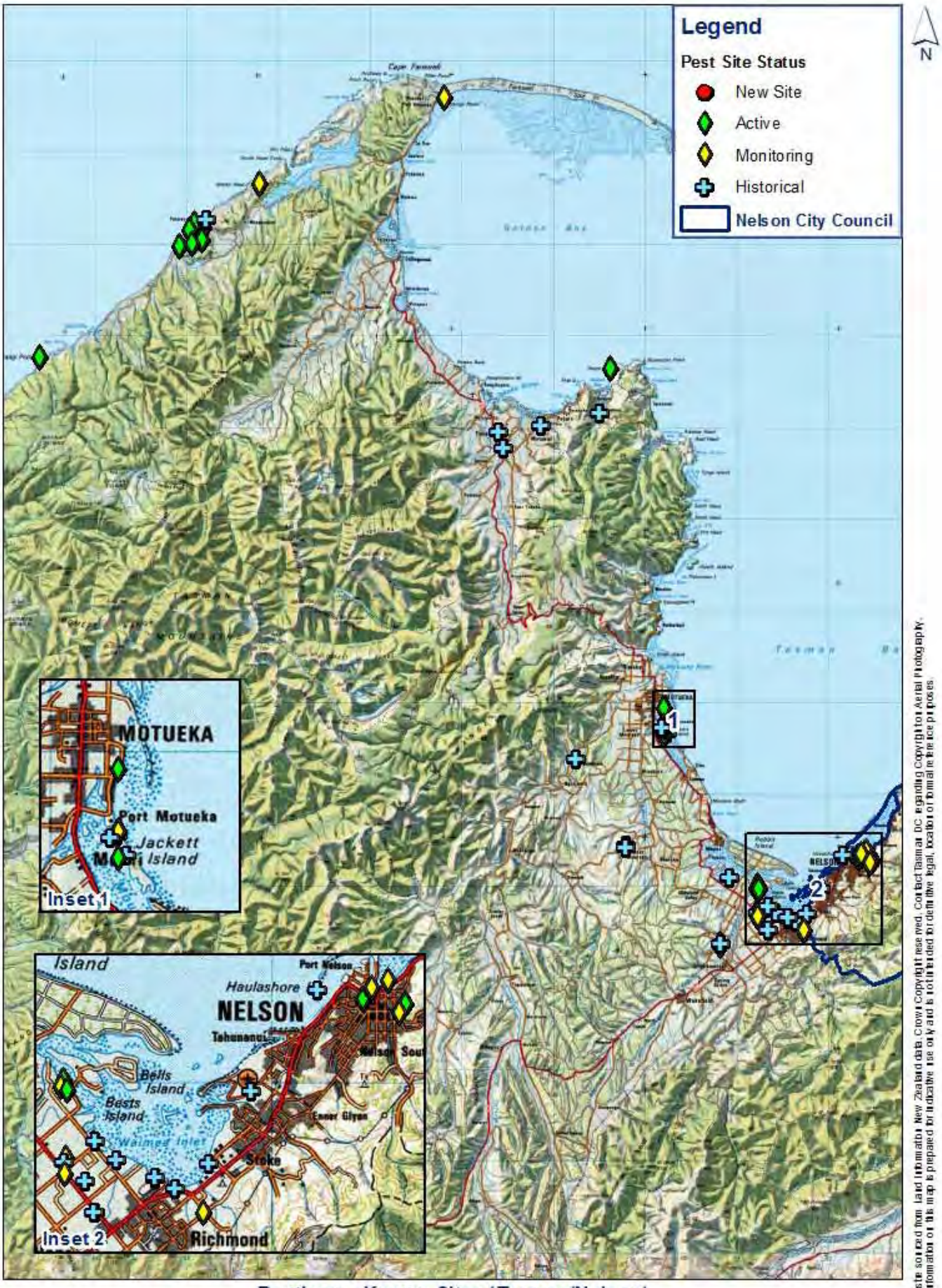
Bathurst Bur - Known Sites (Tasman/Nelson)

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km

April 2012

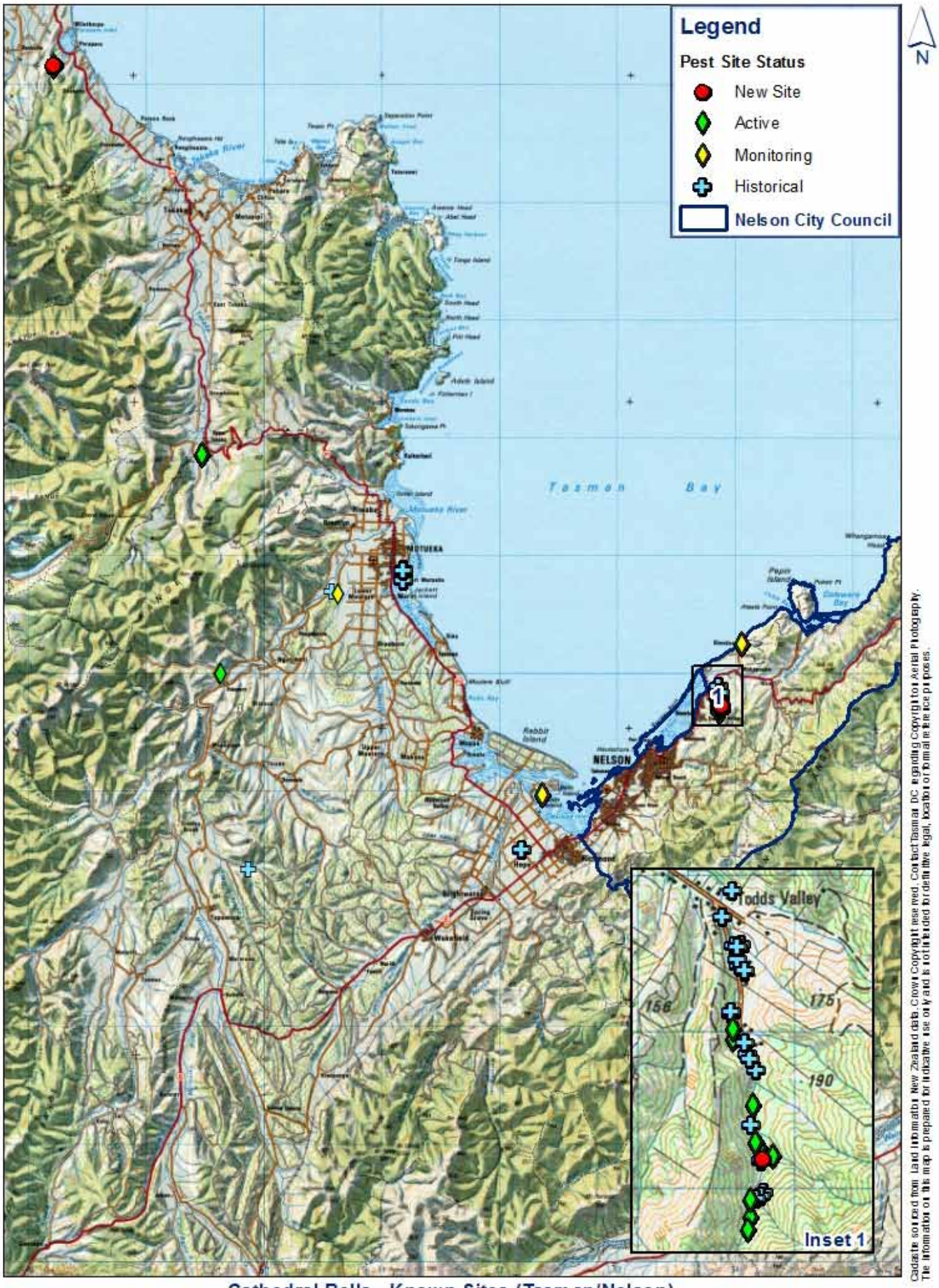
Total Control Pests

Map 4: Boxthorn – Known Sites



Total Control Pests

Map 5: Cathedral Bells – Known Sites



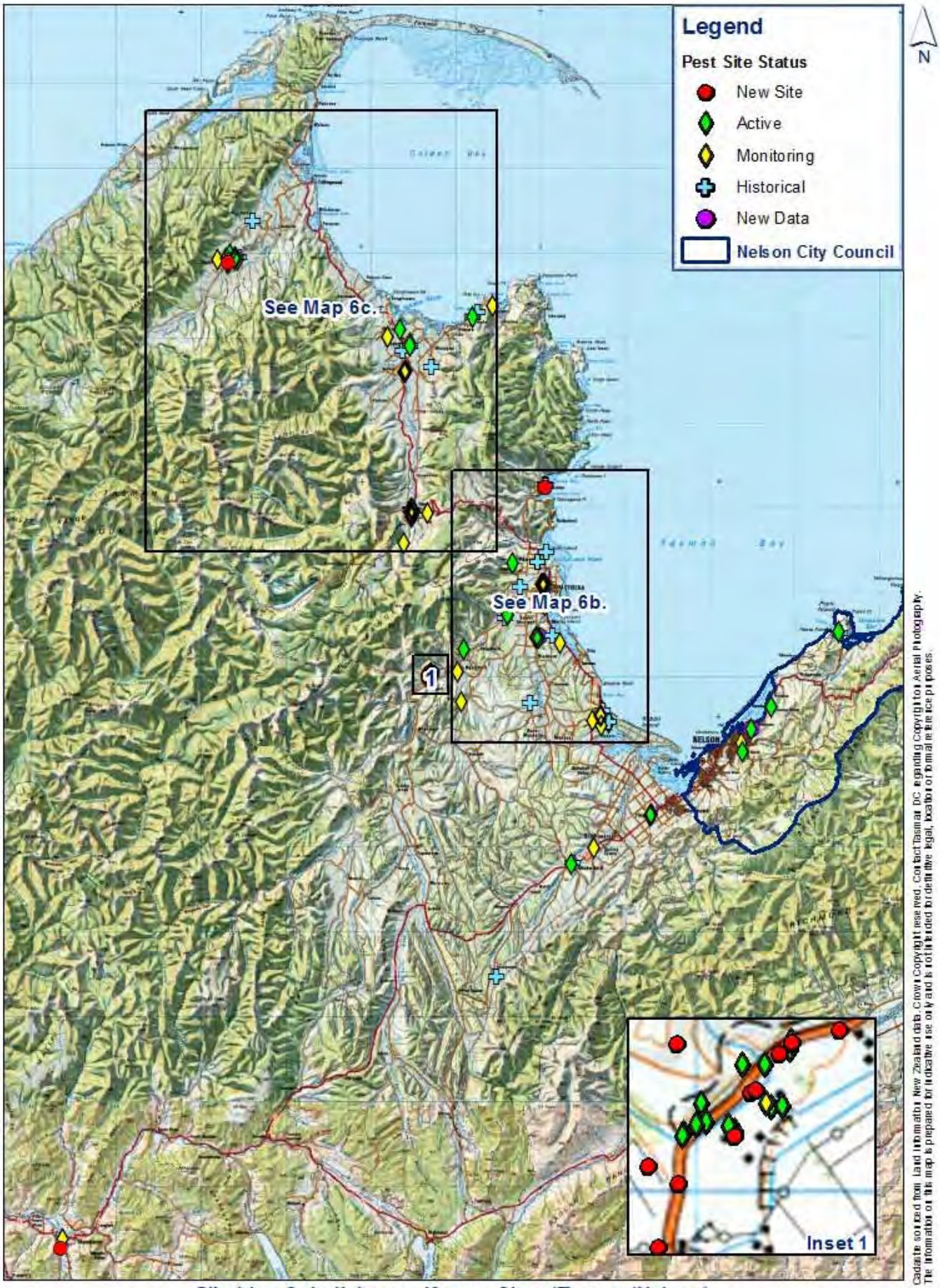
Cathedral Bells - Known Sites (Tasman/Nelson)

0 10 20 30 40 km

April 2012

Total Control Pests

Map 6: Climbing Spindleberry – Known Sites



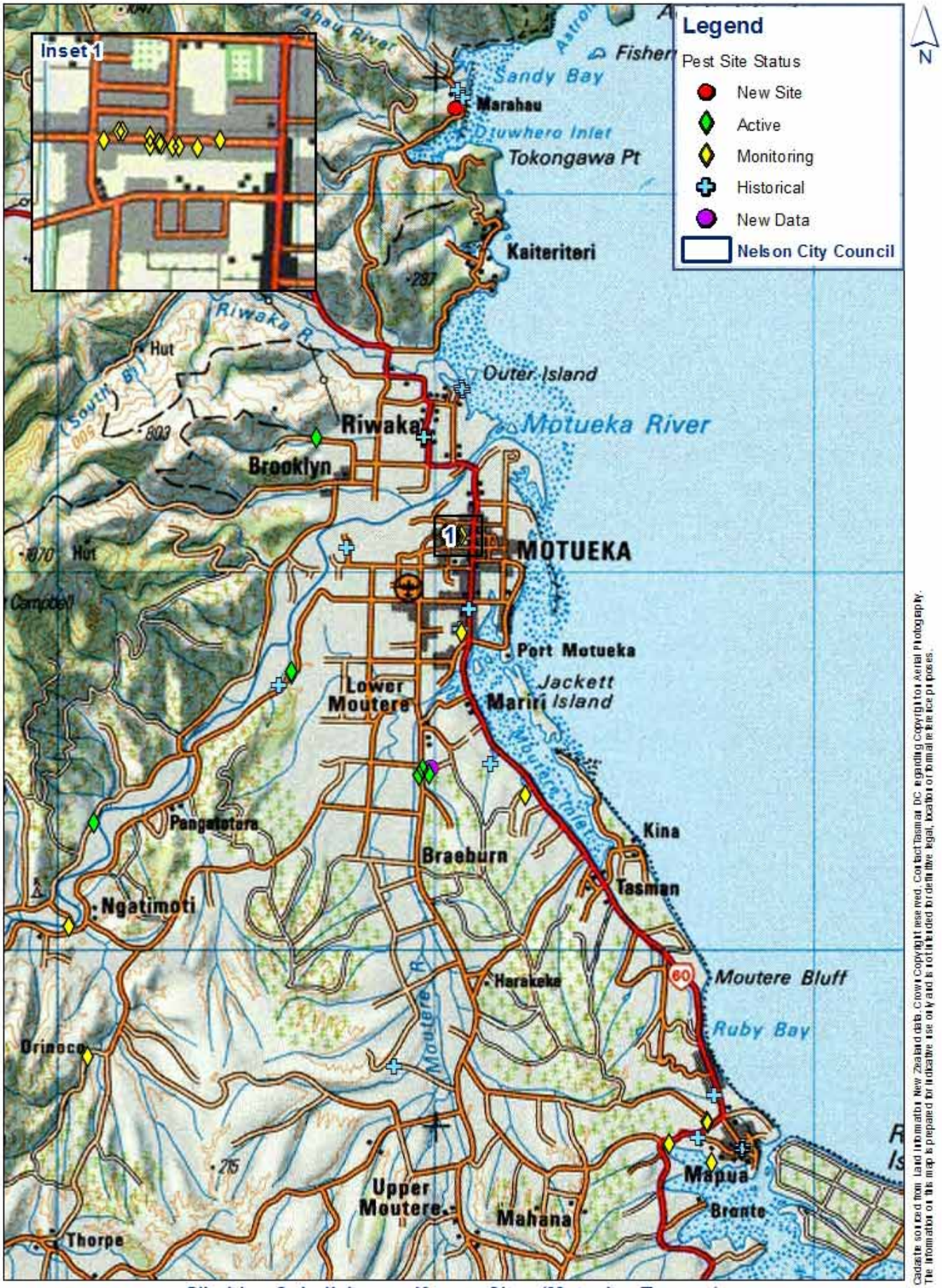
Climbing Spindleberry - Known Sites (Tasman/Nelson)

0 10 20 30 40 km

April 2012

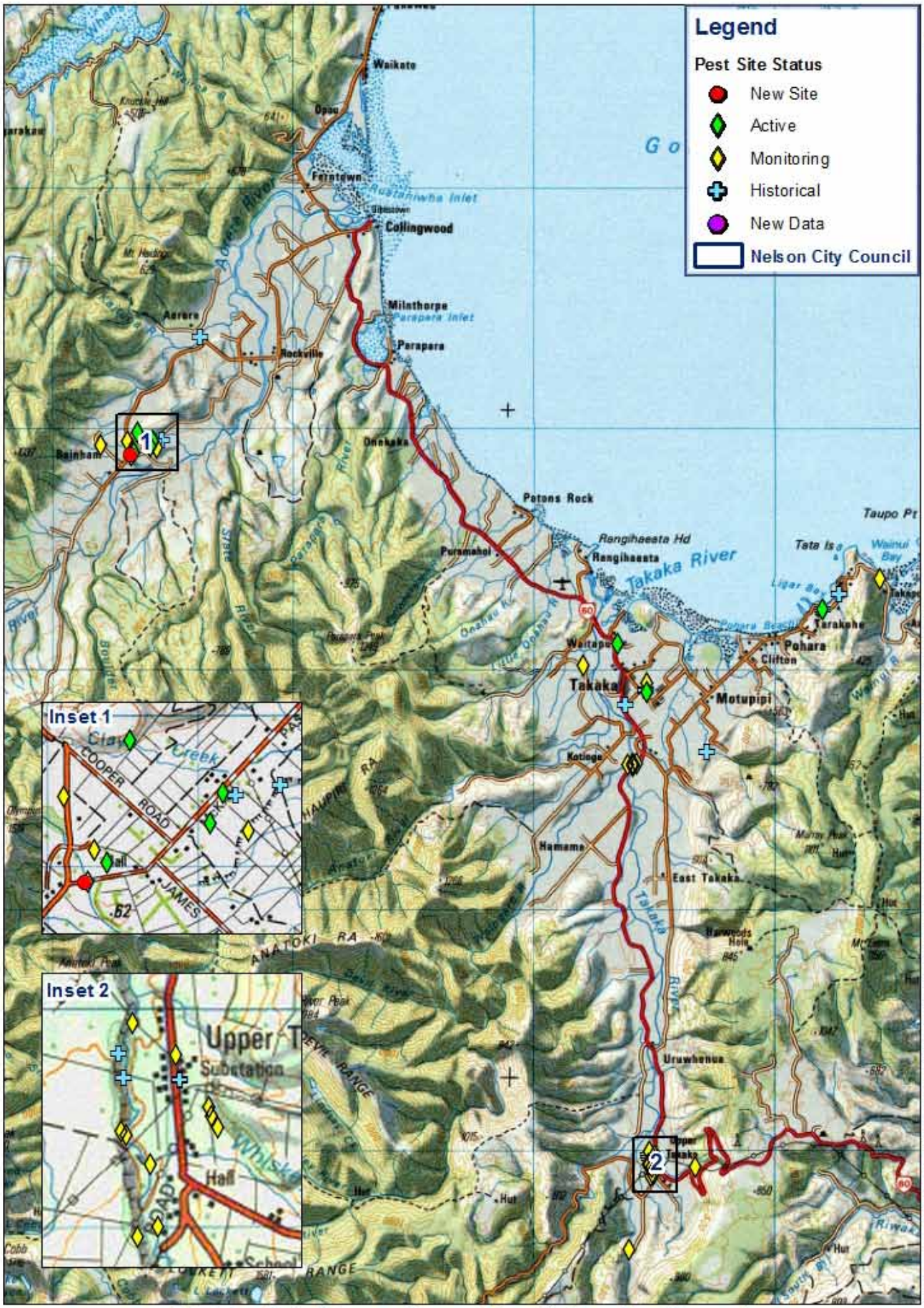
Total Control Pests

Map 6B: Climbing Spindleberry – Known Sites (Motueka, Tasman)



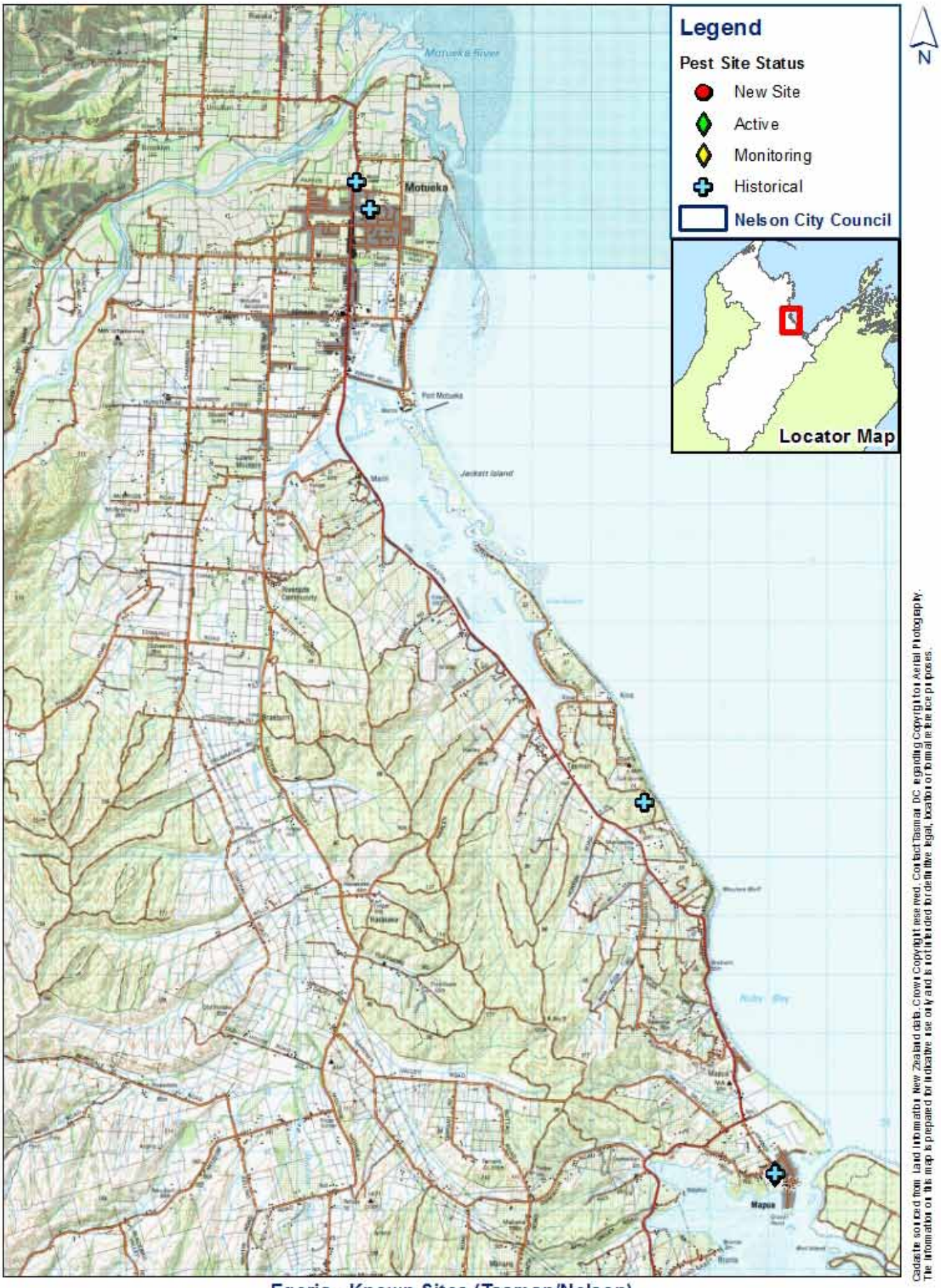
Total Control Pests

Map 6C: Climbing Spindleberry – Known Sites (Golden Bay, Tasman)



Total Control Pests

Map 7: Egeria – Known Sites



Total Control Pests

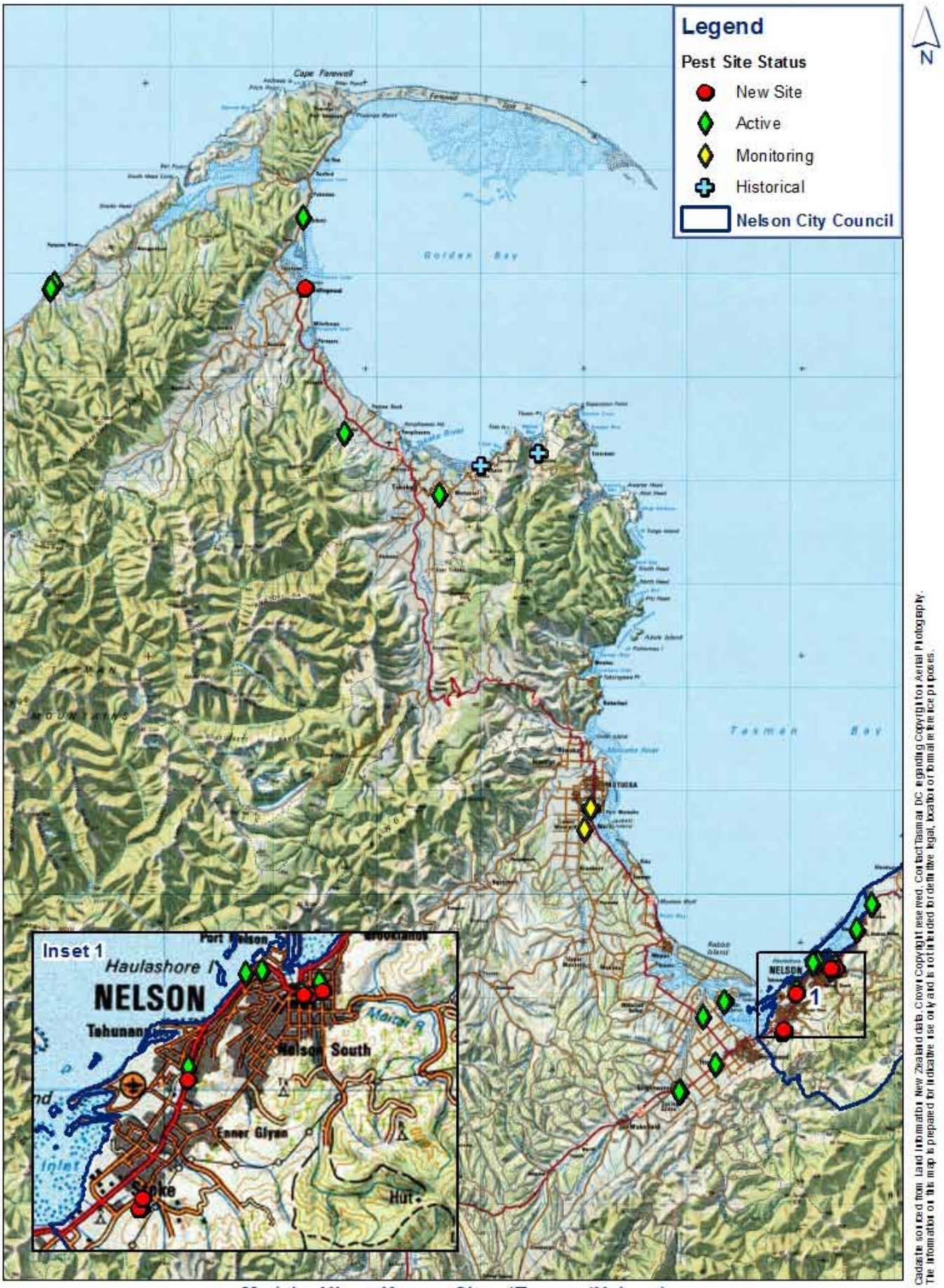
Map 8: Entire Marshwort – Known Sites

Total Control Pests

Map 9: Hornwort – Known Sites

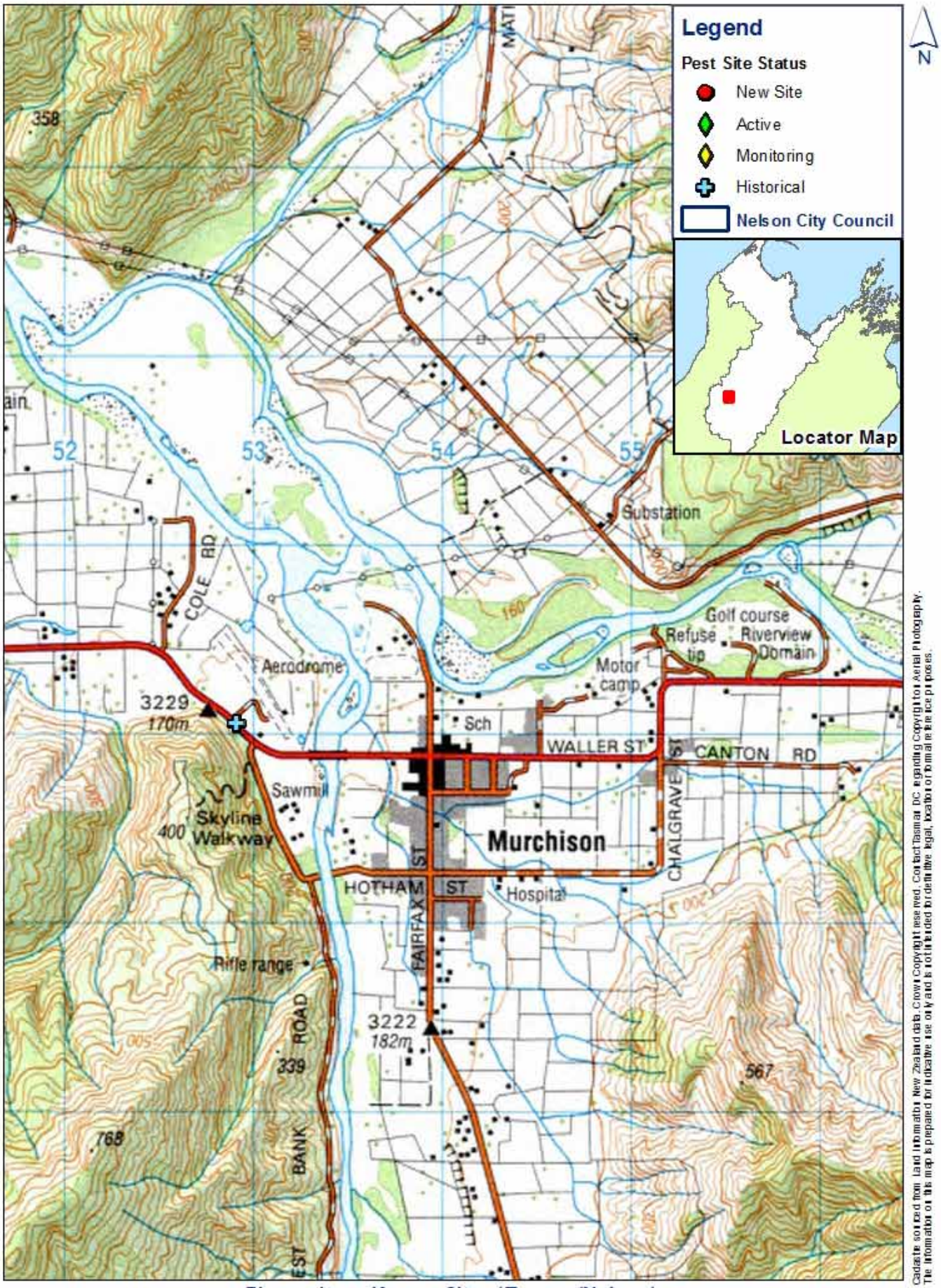
Total Control Pests

Map 10: Madeira Vine – Known Sites



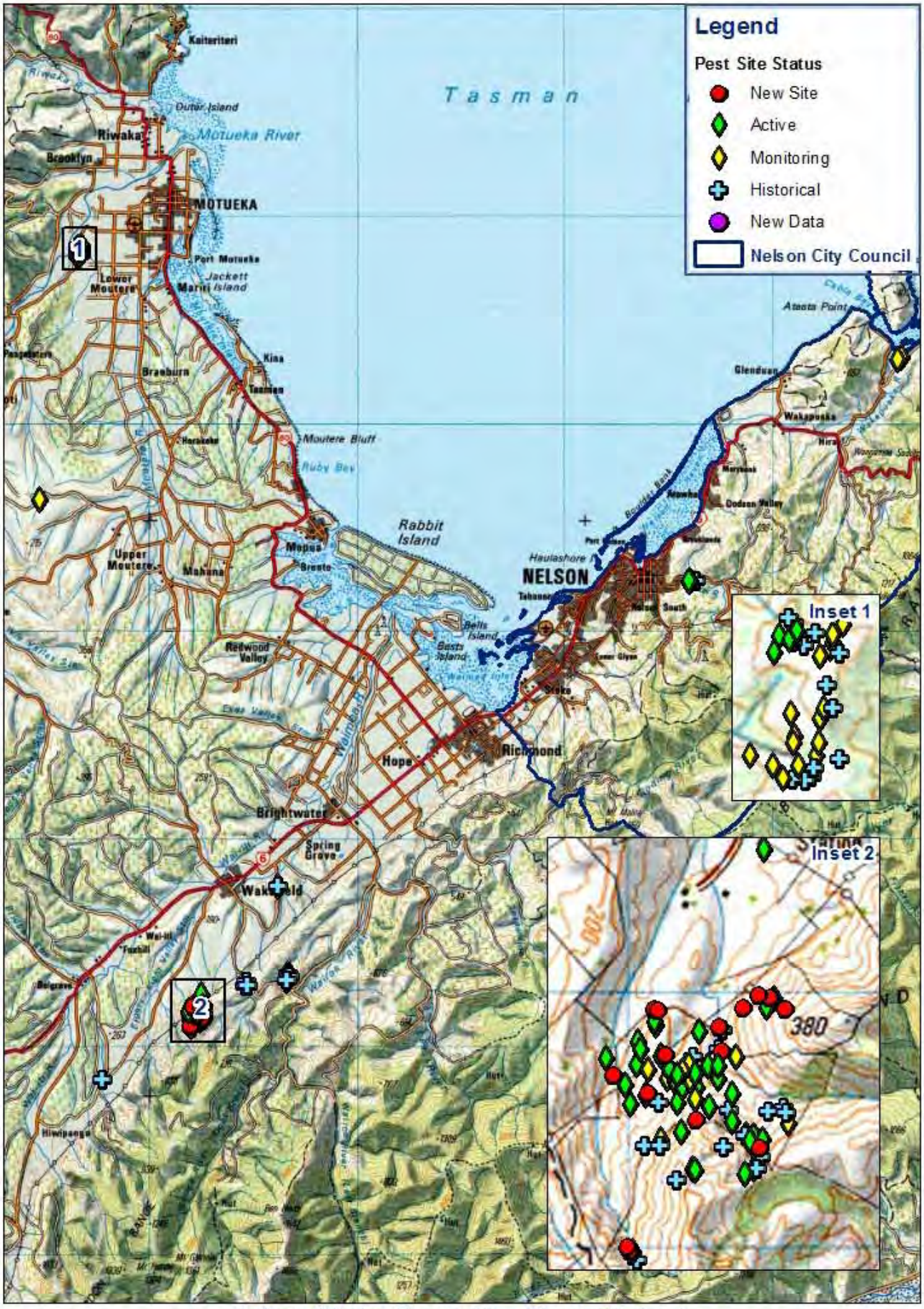
Total Control Pests

Map 11: Phragmites – Known Sites



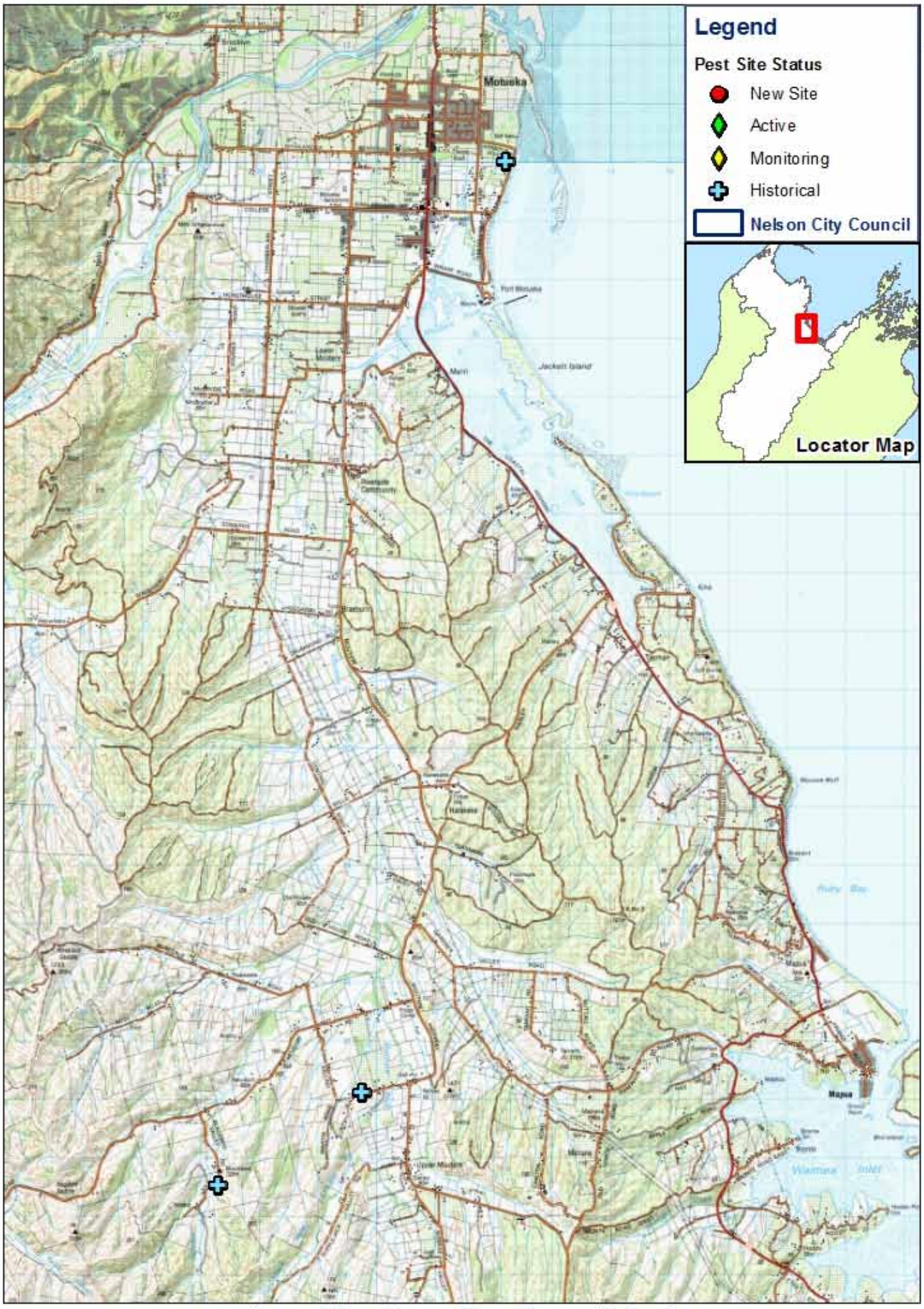
Total Control Pests

Map 12: Saffron Thistle – Known Sites



Total Control Pests

Map 13: Senegal Tea – Known Sites



Senegal Tea - Known Sites (Tasman/Nelson)

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km

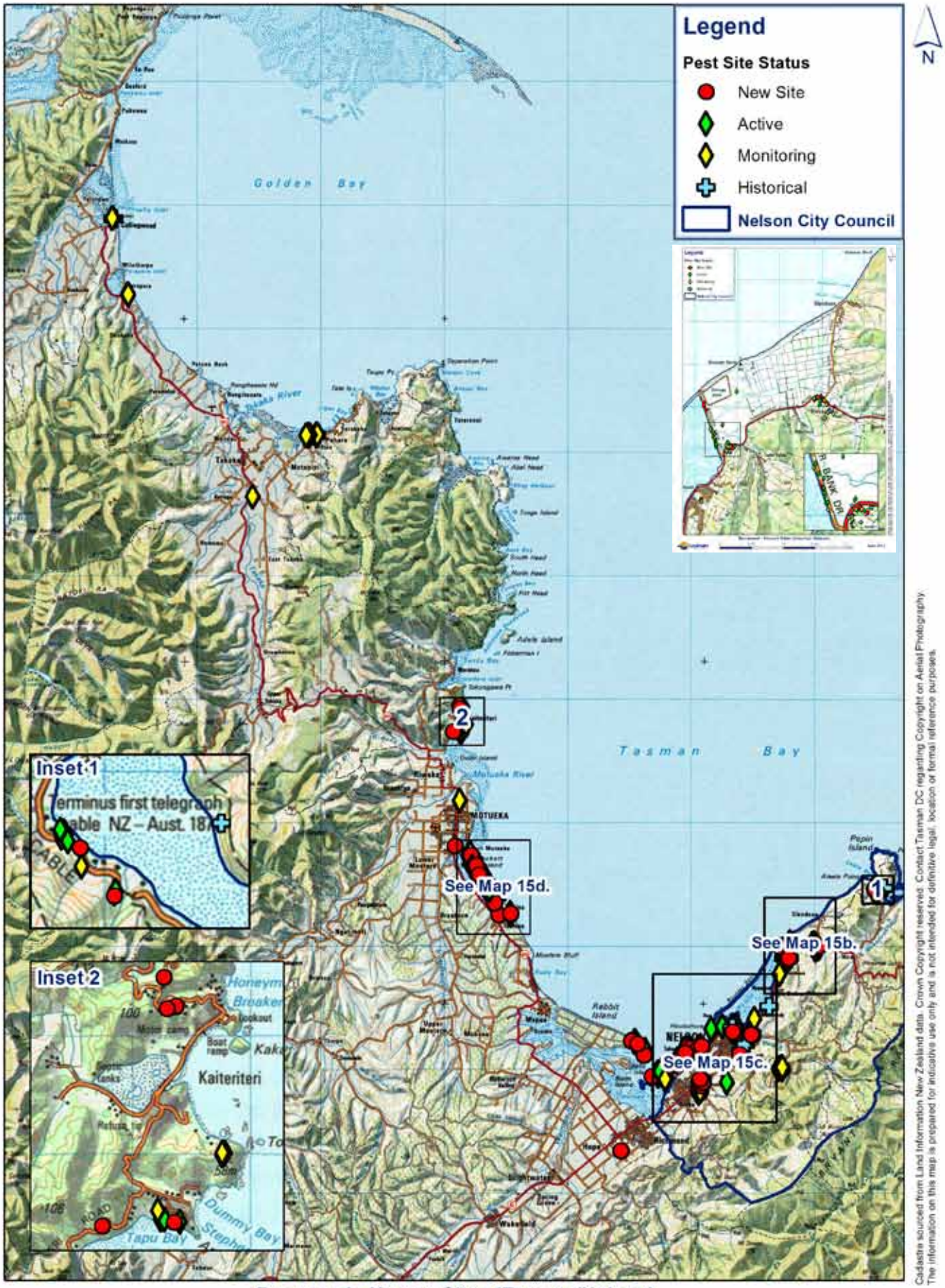
April 2012

Total Control Pests

Map 14: Spartina

Progressive Control Pests

Map 15: Boneseed – Known Sites

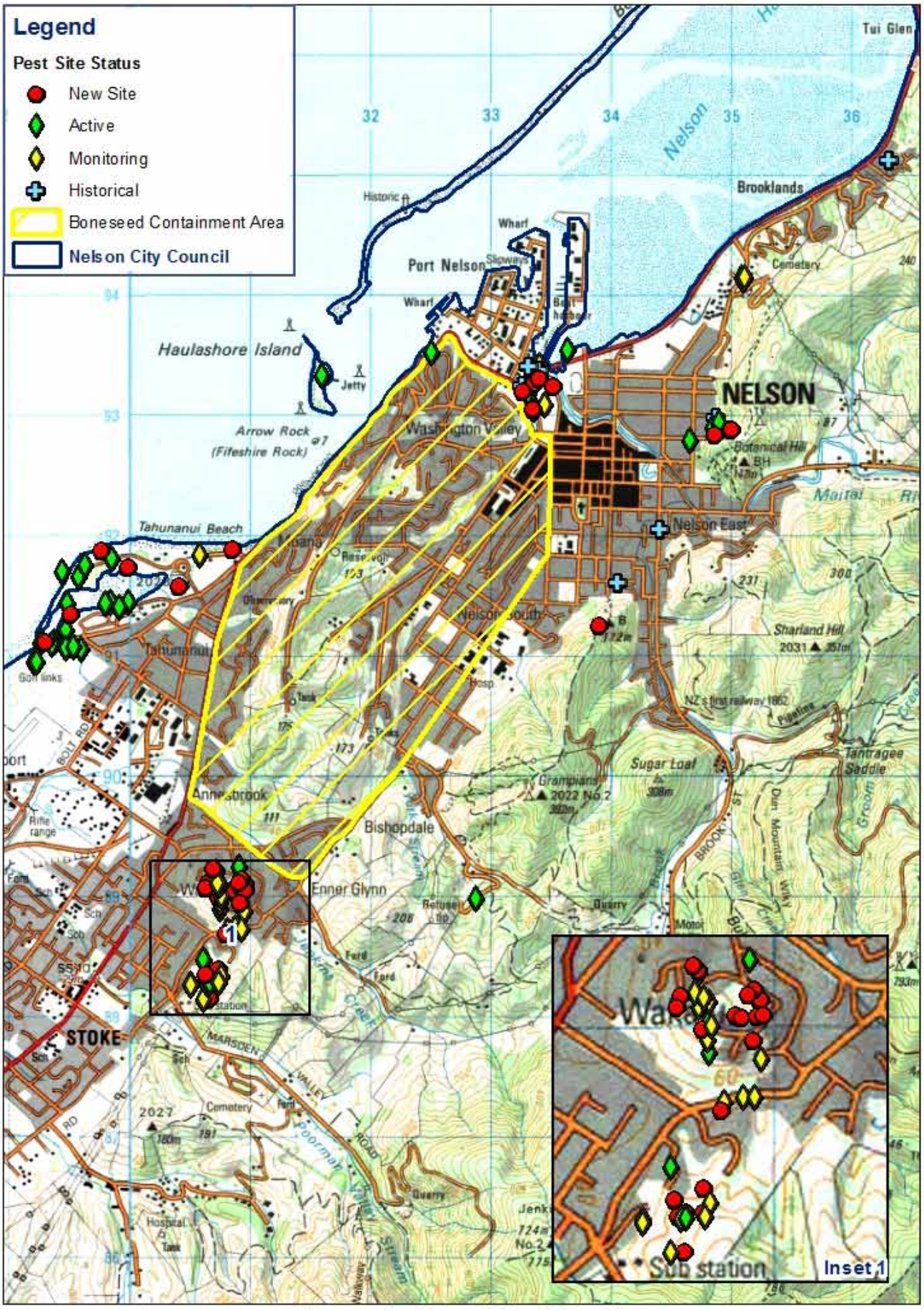


Progressive Control Pests

Map 15B: Boneseed – Known Sites (Atawhai, Nelson)

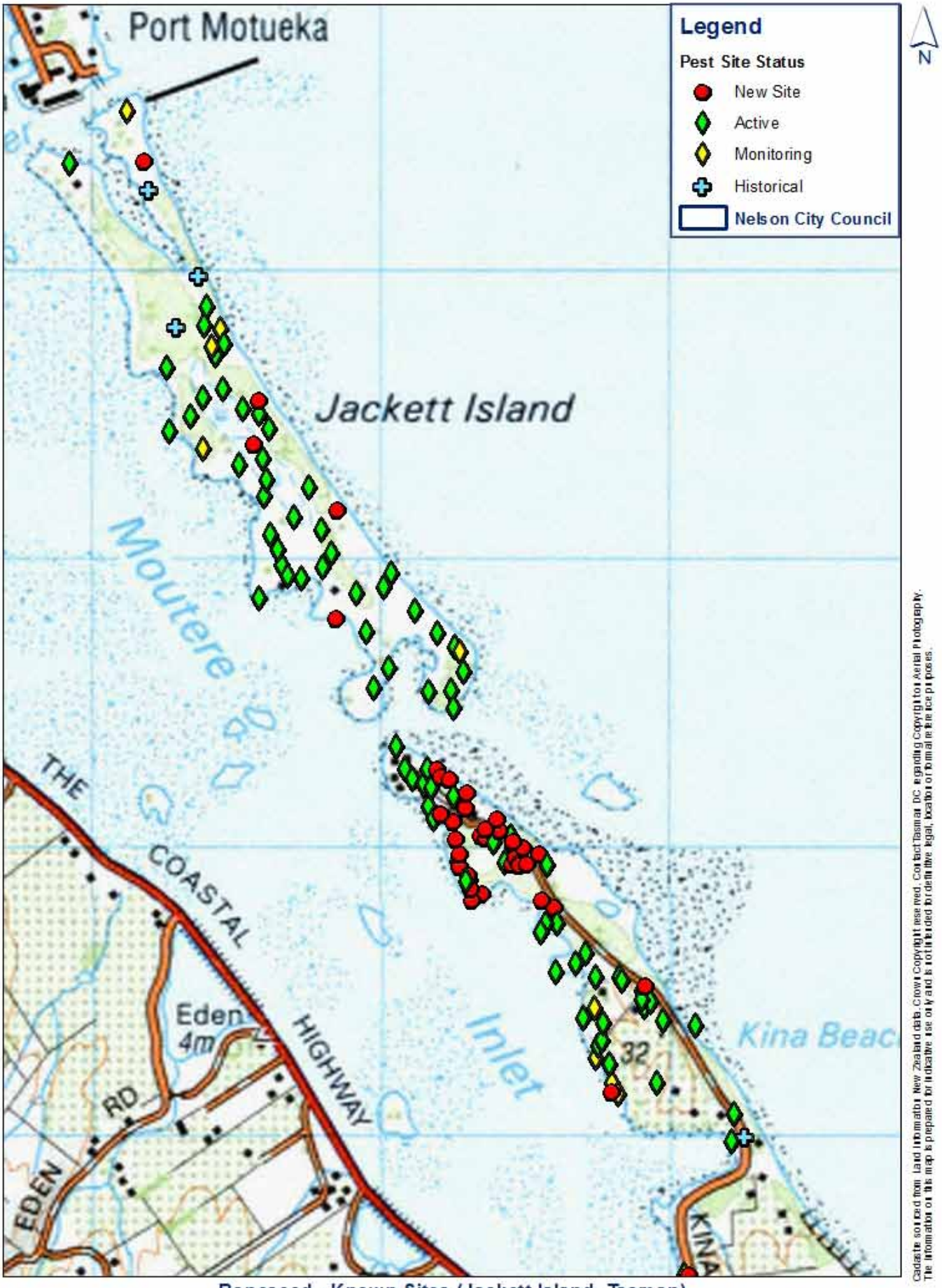
Progressive Control Pests

Map 15C: Boneseed – Known Sites (Nelson)



Progressive Control Pests

Map 15D: Boneseed – Known Sites (Jackett Island, Tasman)



Boneseed - Known Sites (Jackett Island, Tasman)

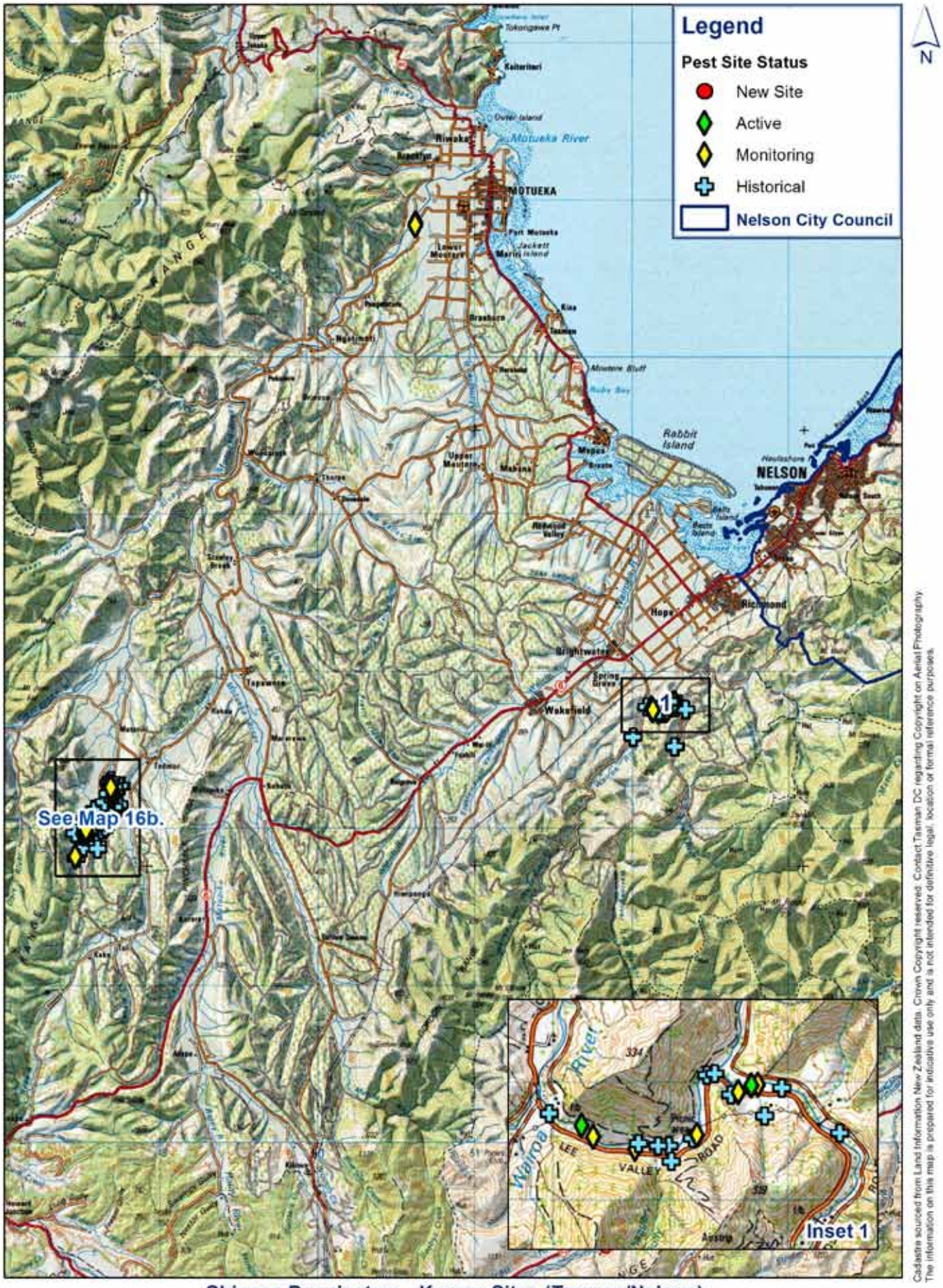
tasman

0 0.5 1 1.5 2 km

April 2012

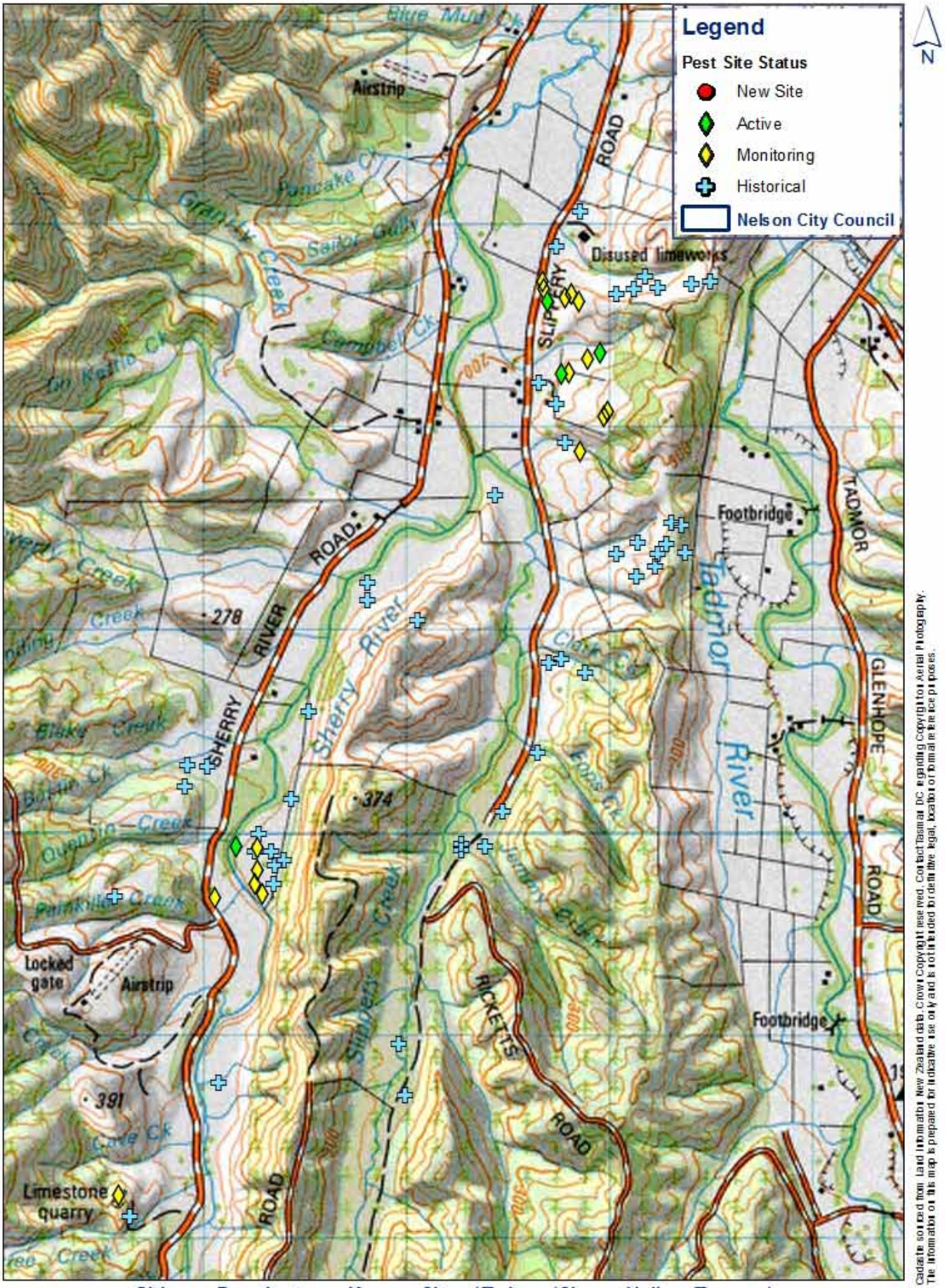
Progressive Control Pests

Map 16: Chinese Pennisetum – Known Sites



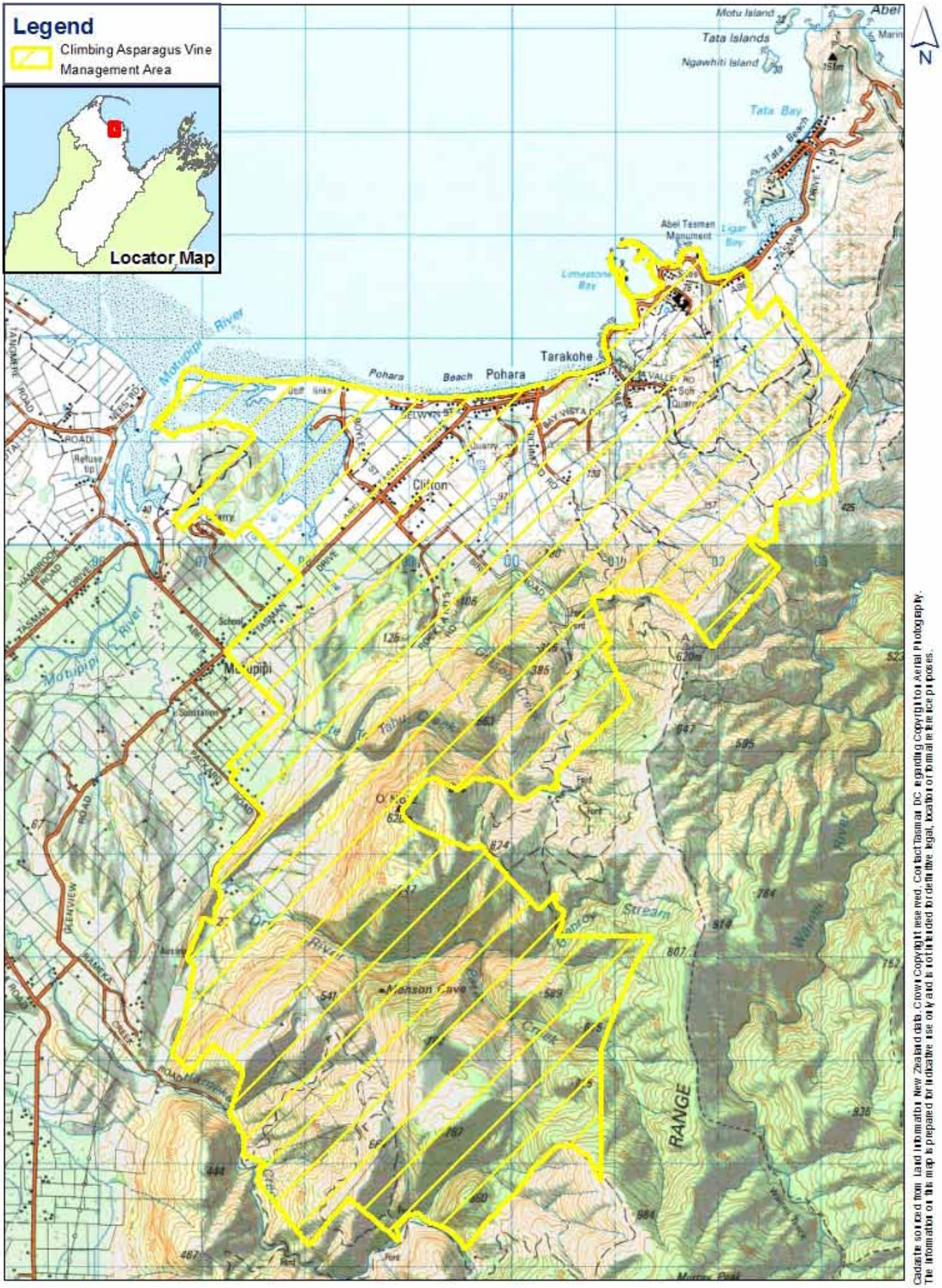
Progressive Control Pests

Map 16B: Chinese Pennisetum – Known Sites (Tadmor/Sherry Valley, Tasman)



Progressive Control Pests

Map 17: Climbing Asparagus



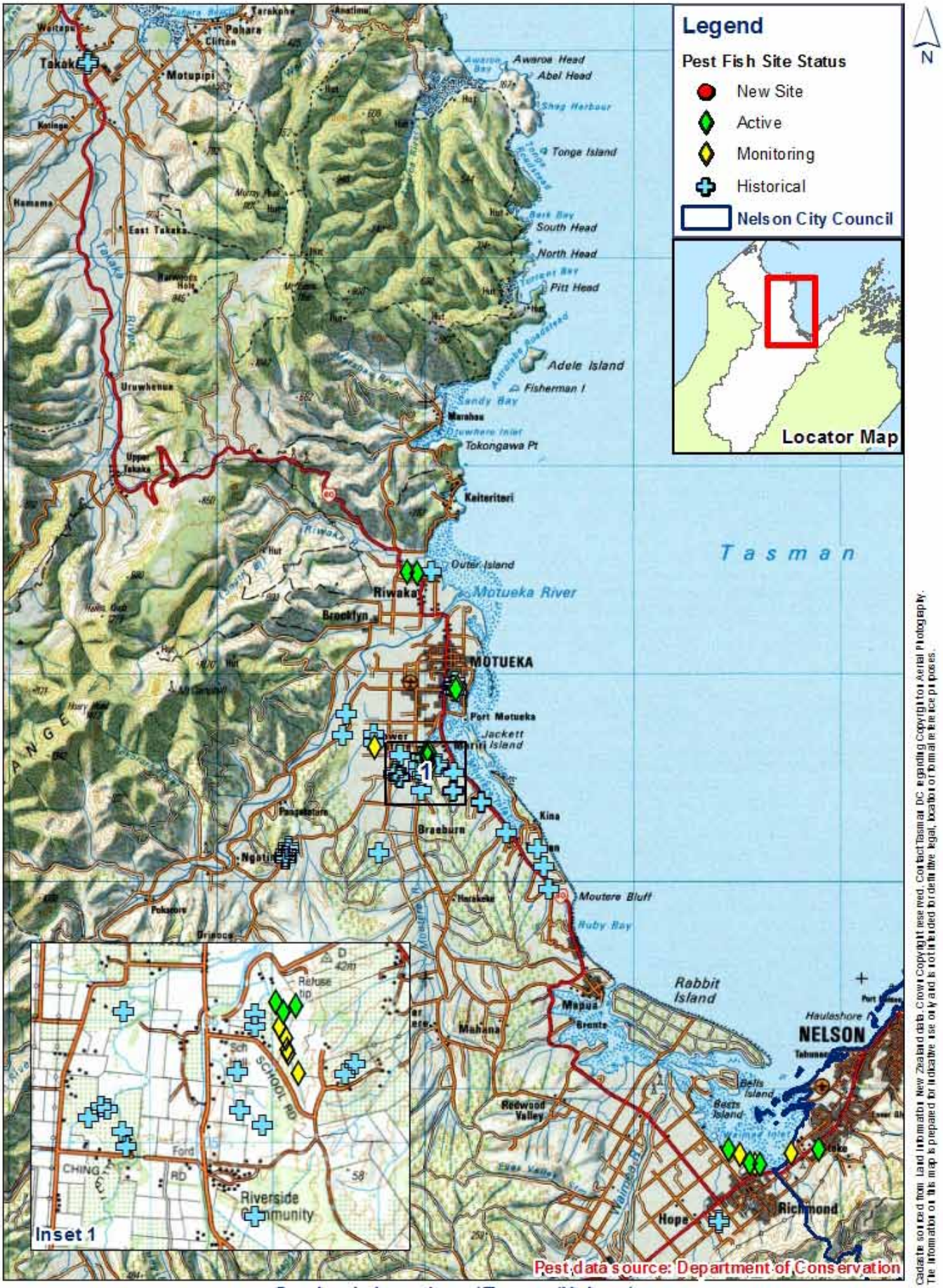
Climbing Asparagus Vine Containment Area (Tasman/Nelson)

0 1 2 3 4 km

April 2012

Progressive Control Pests

Map 18: Gambusia – Known Sites

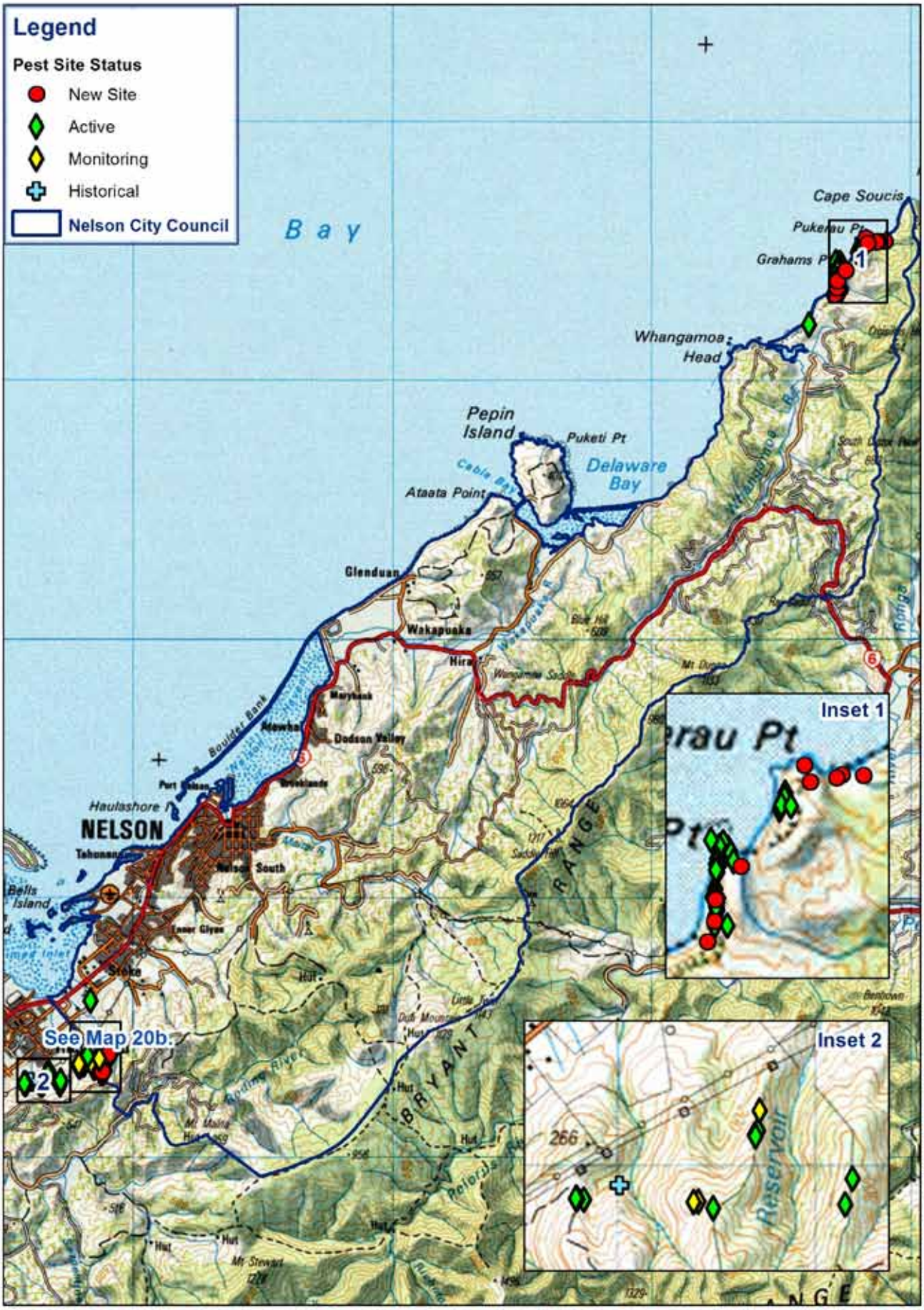


Progressive Control Pests

Map 19: Koi Carp – Known Sites

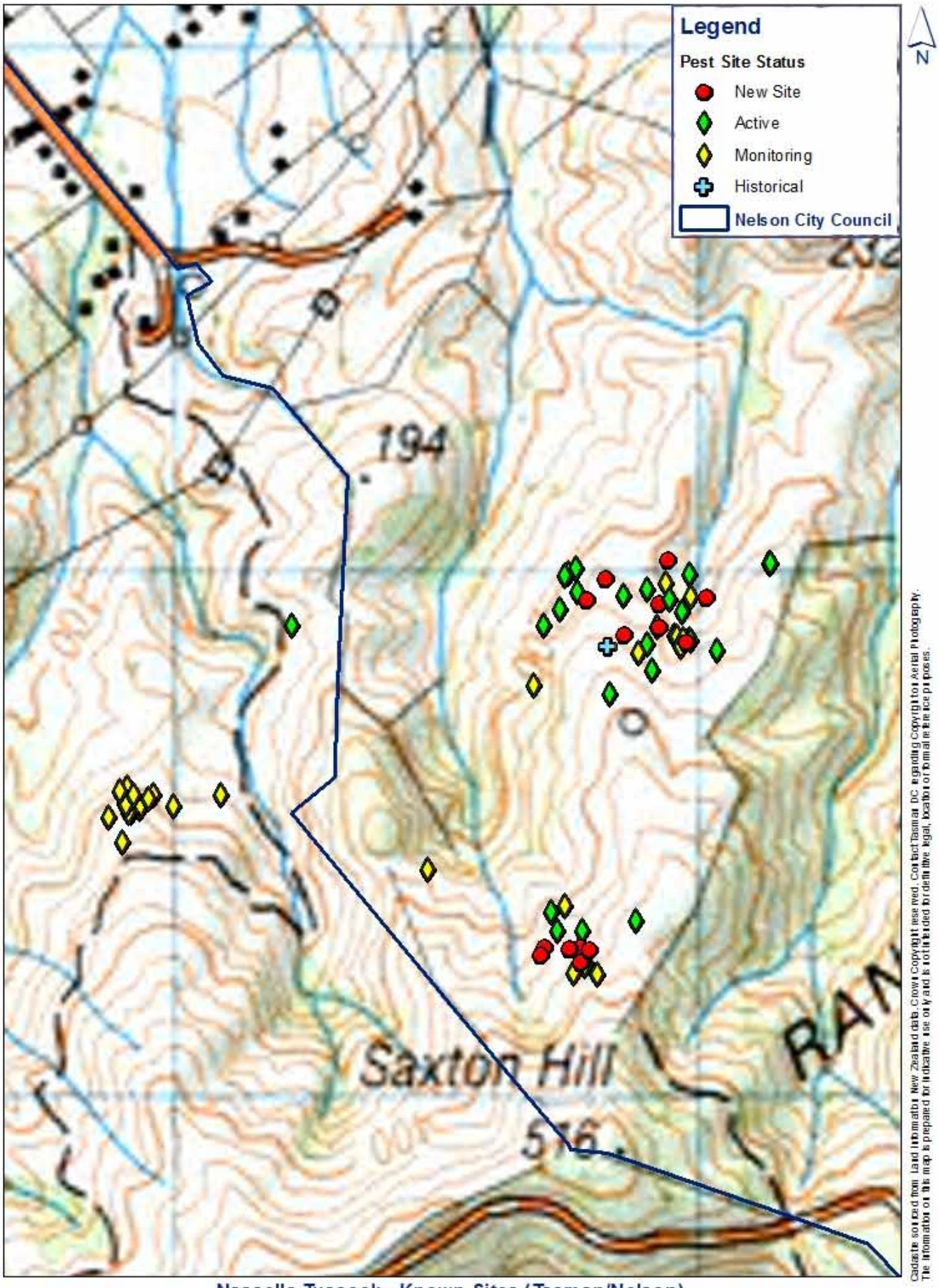
Progressive Control Pests

Map 20: Nassella Tussock – Known Sites



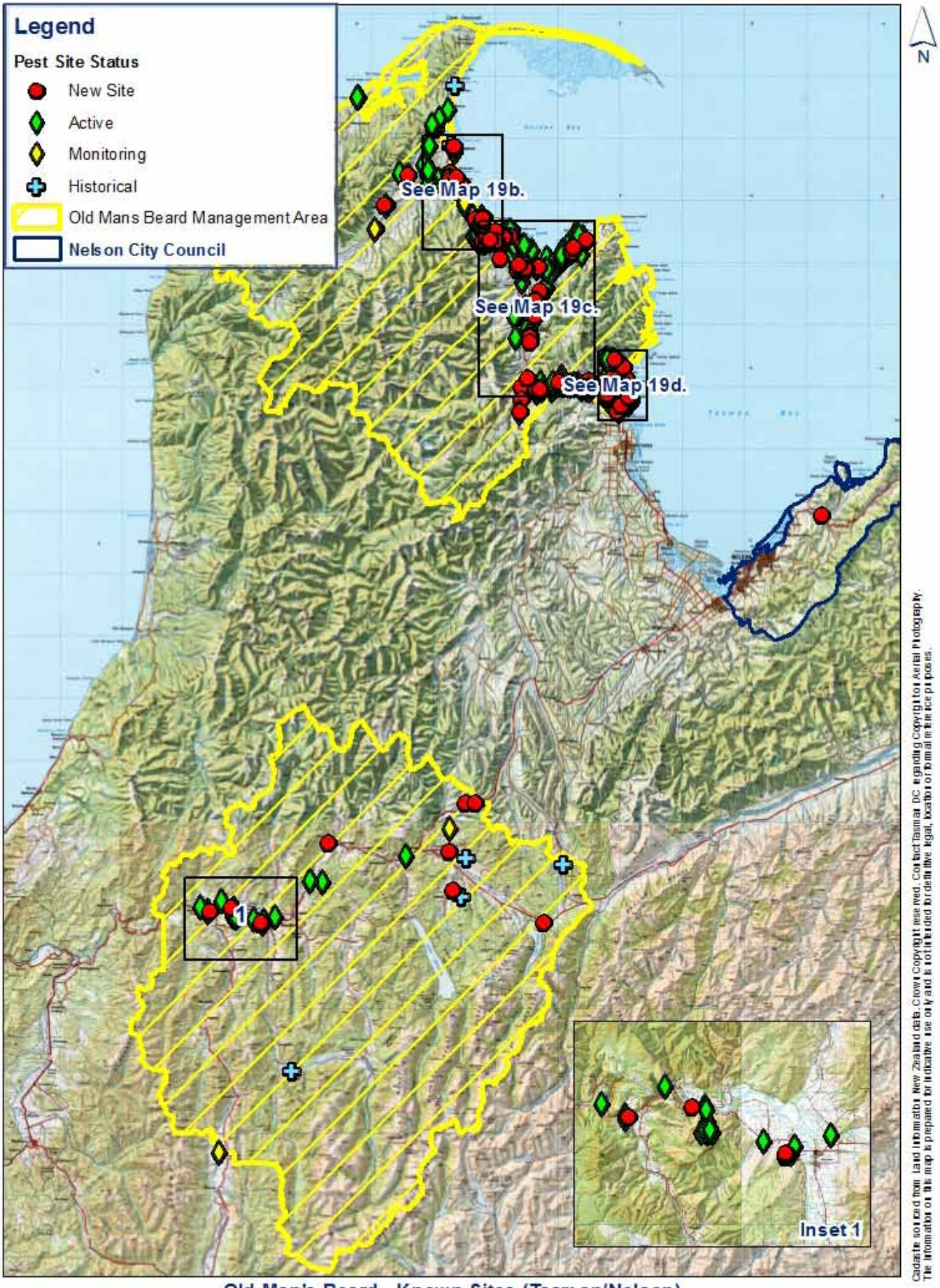
Progressive Control Pests

Map 20B: Nassella Tussock – Known Sites (Tasman/Nelson)



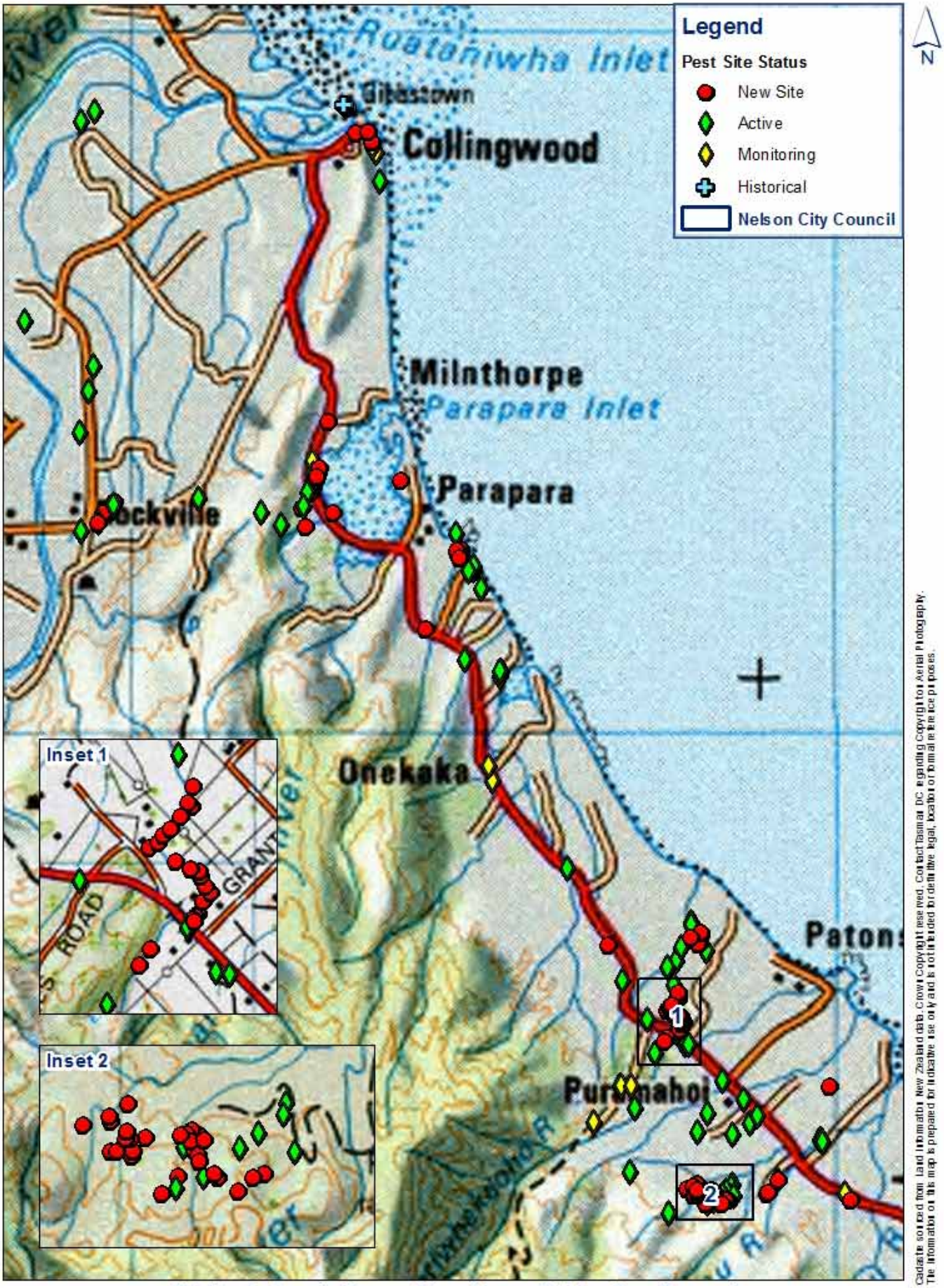
Progressive Control Pests

Map 21: Old Man's Beard – Known Sites



Progressive Control Pests

Map 21B: Old Man's Beard – Known Sites (Golden Bay, Tasman)



Old Man's Beard – Known Sites (Golden Bay, Tasman)

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0 2 4 6 8 km

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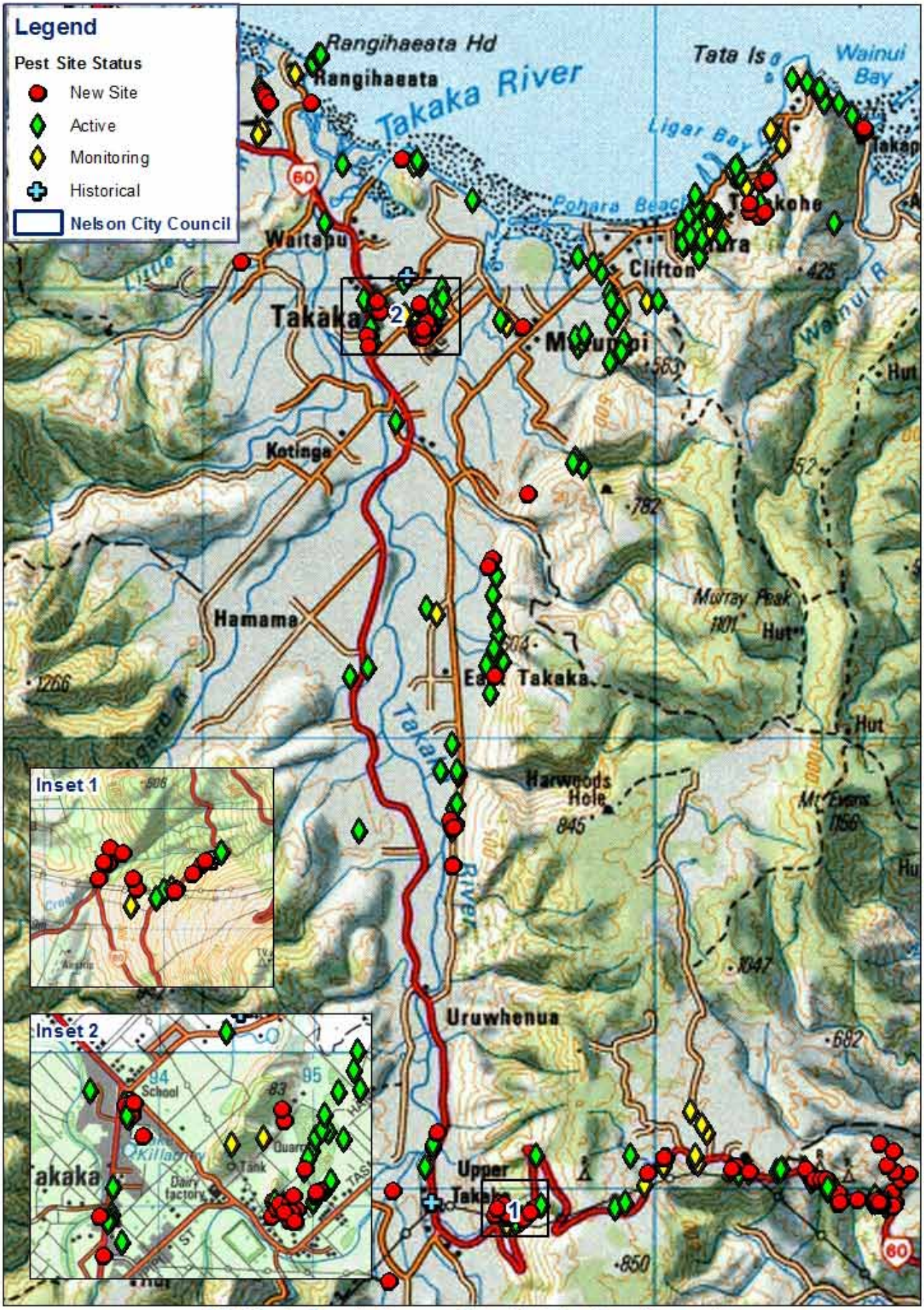
Progressive Control Pests

Map 21C: Old Man's Beard – Known Sites (Takaka Valley,Tasman)



Old Man's Beard – Known Sites (Takaka Valley, Tasman)

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km

April 2012

Progressive Control Pests

Map 21D: Old Man's Beard – Known Sites (Kaiteriteri/Marahau, Tasman)

Progressive Control Pests

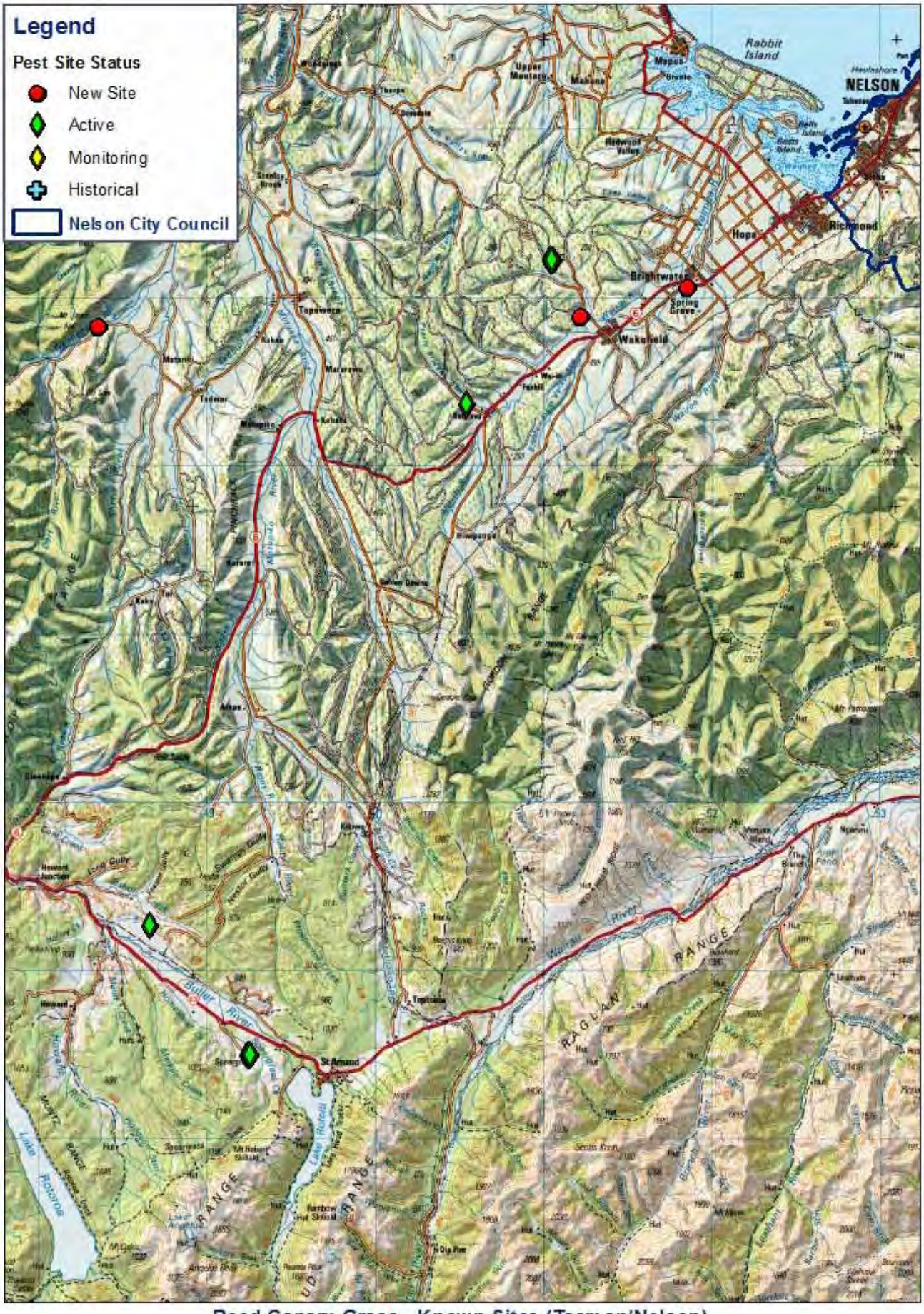
Map 22: Perch – Known Sites

Progressive Control Pests

Map 23: Purple Loosestrife – Known Sites

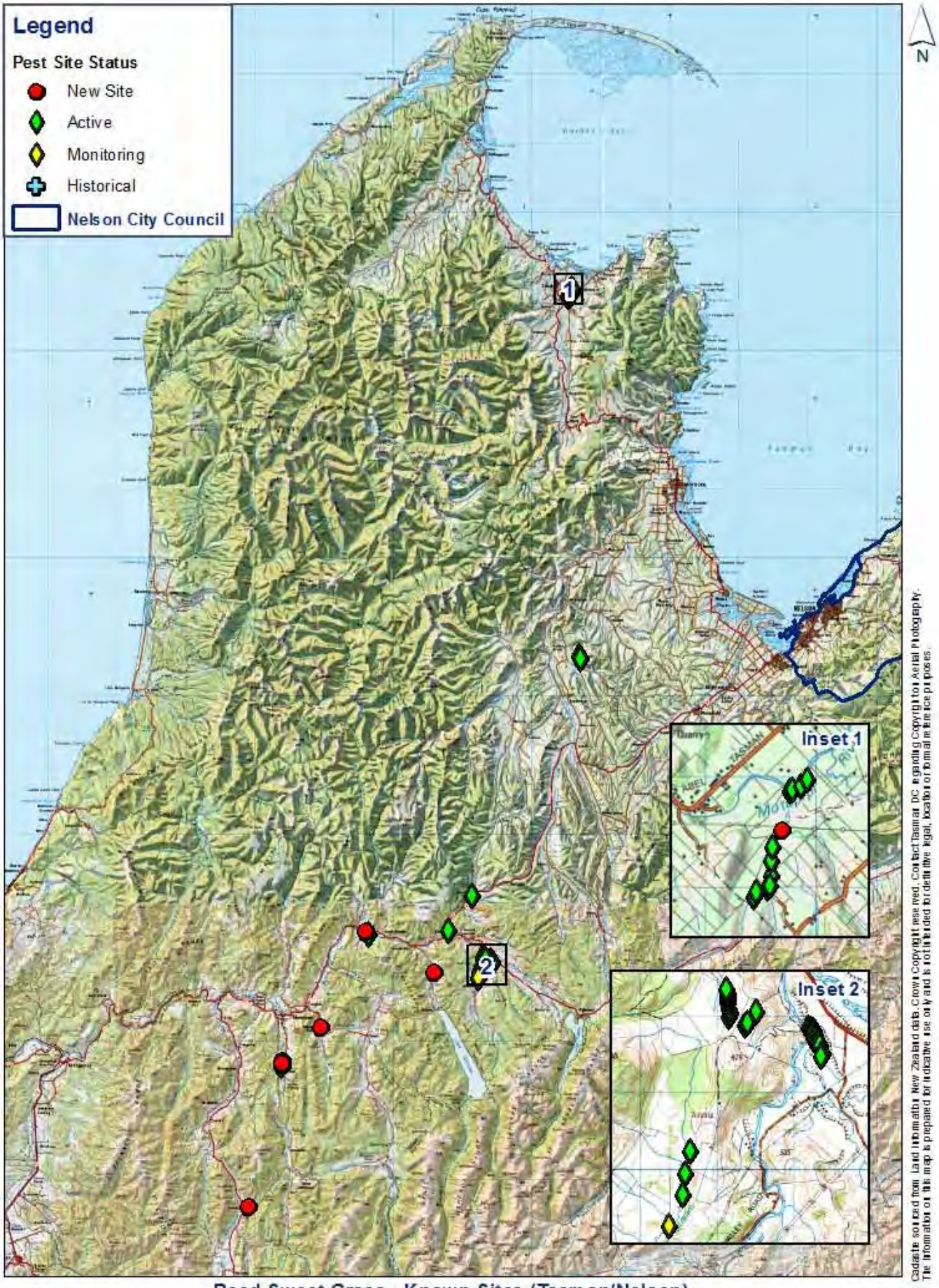
Progressive Control Pests

Map 24: Reed Canary Grass – Known Sites



Progressive Control Pests

Map 25: Reed Sweet Grass – Known Sites



Reed Sweet Grass - Known Sites (Tasman/Nelson)

0 10 20 30 40 km

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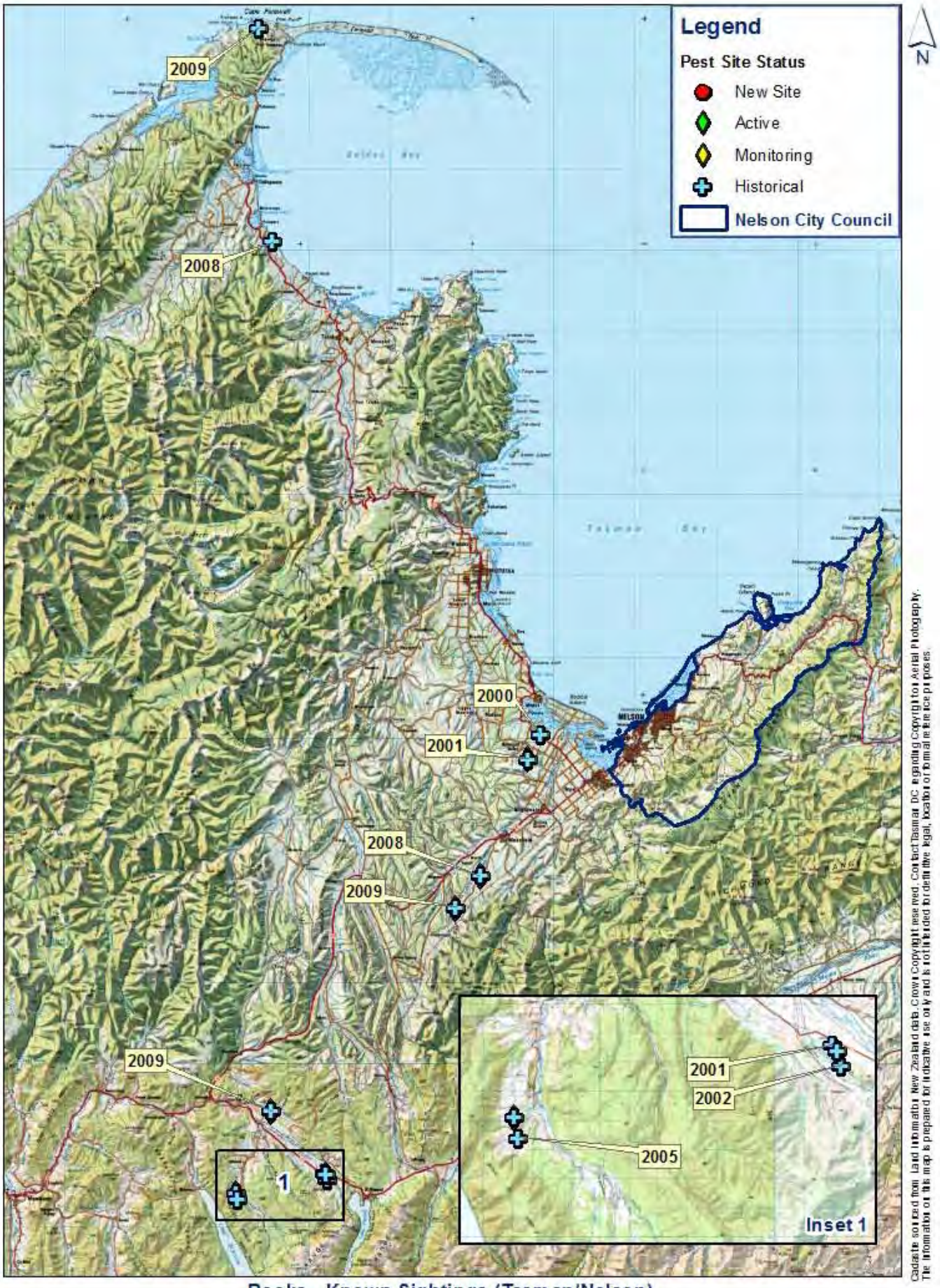
Progressive Control Pests

Map 26: Rooks – Known Sightings



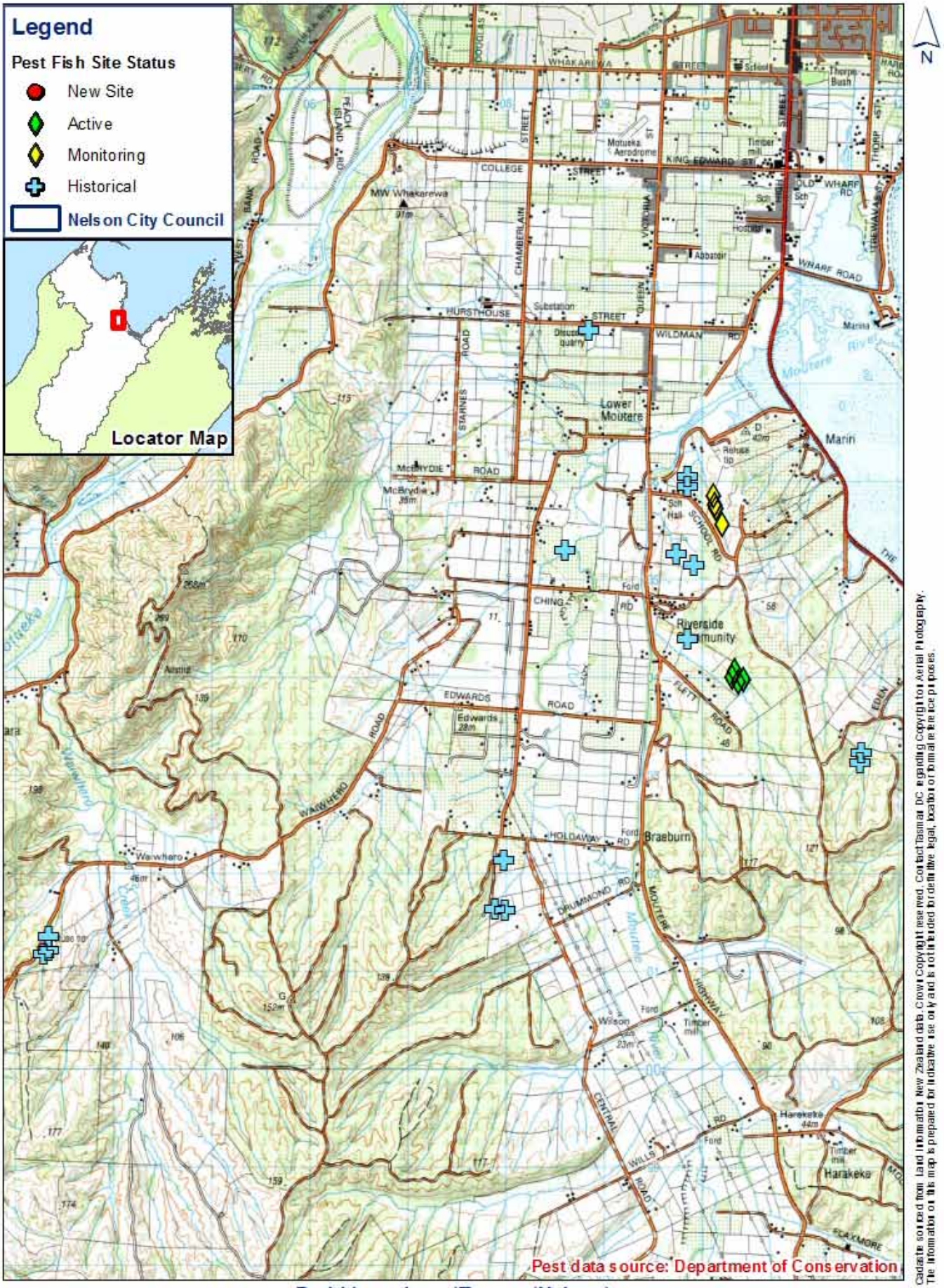
Rooks - Known Sightings (Tasman/Nelson)

0 10 20 30 40 km

April 2012

Progressive Control Pests

Map 27: Rudd – Known Sites



Progressive Control Pests

Map 28: Tench – Known Sites

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Tench Locations (Tasman/Nelson)

0 5 10 15 20 km

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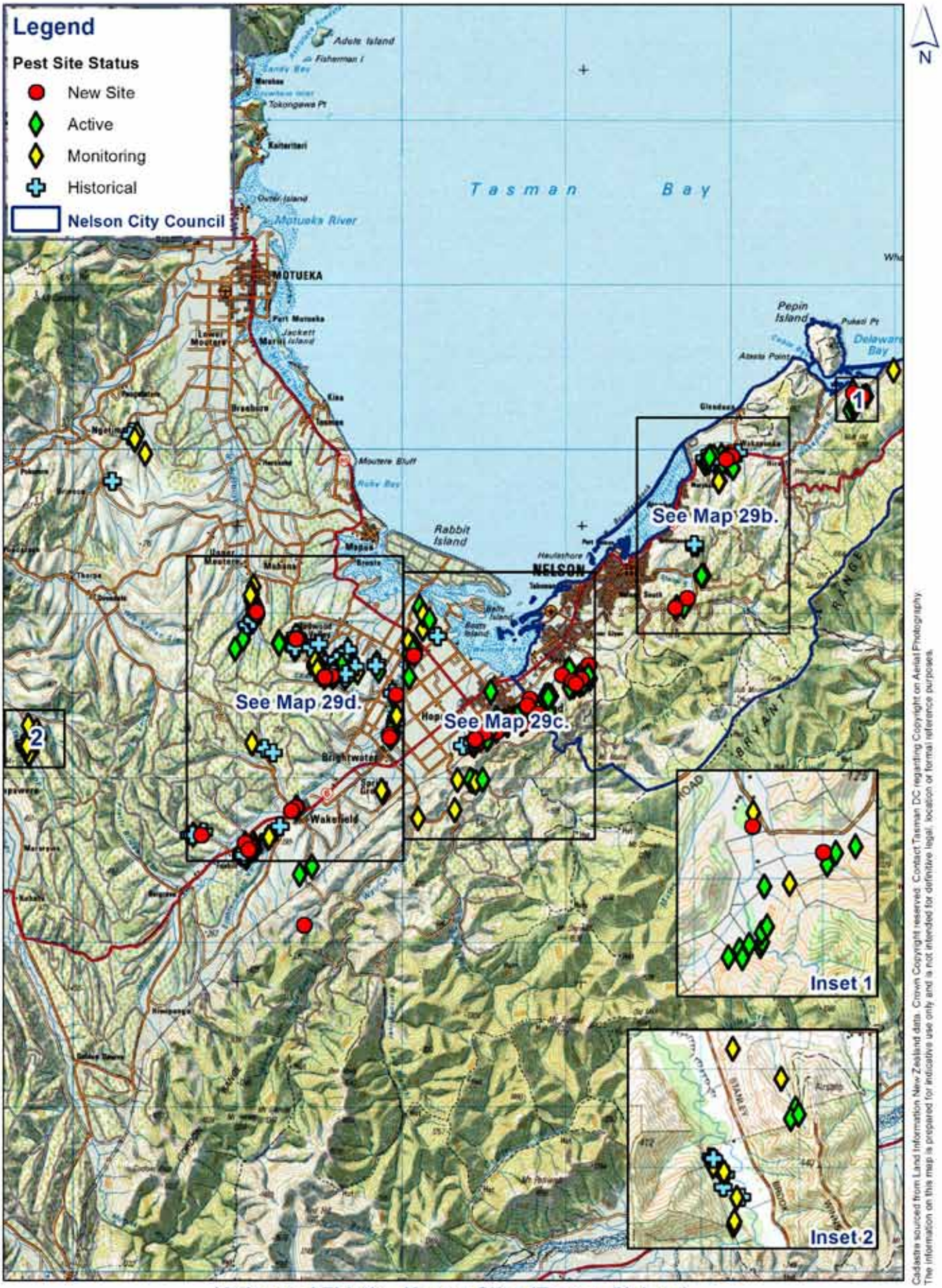

Variegated Thistle - Known Sites (Tasman/Nelson)

0 5 10 15 20 km

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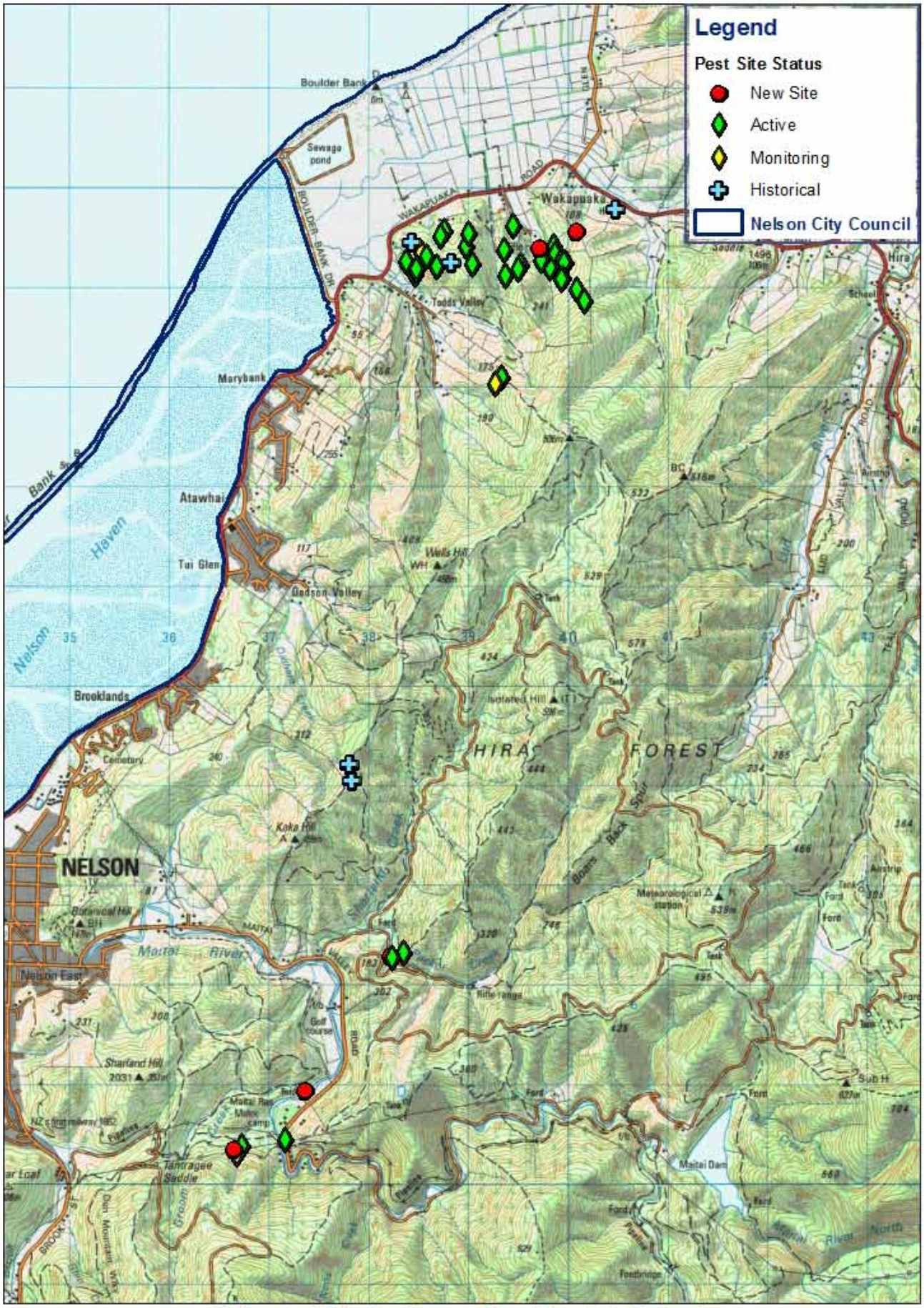
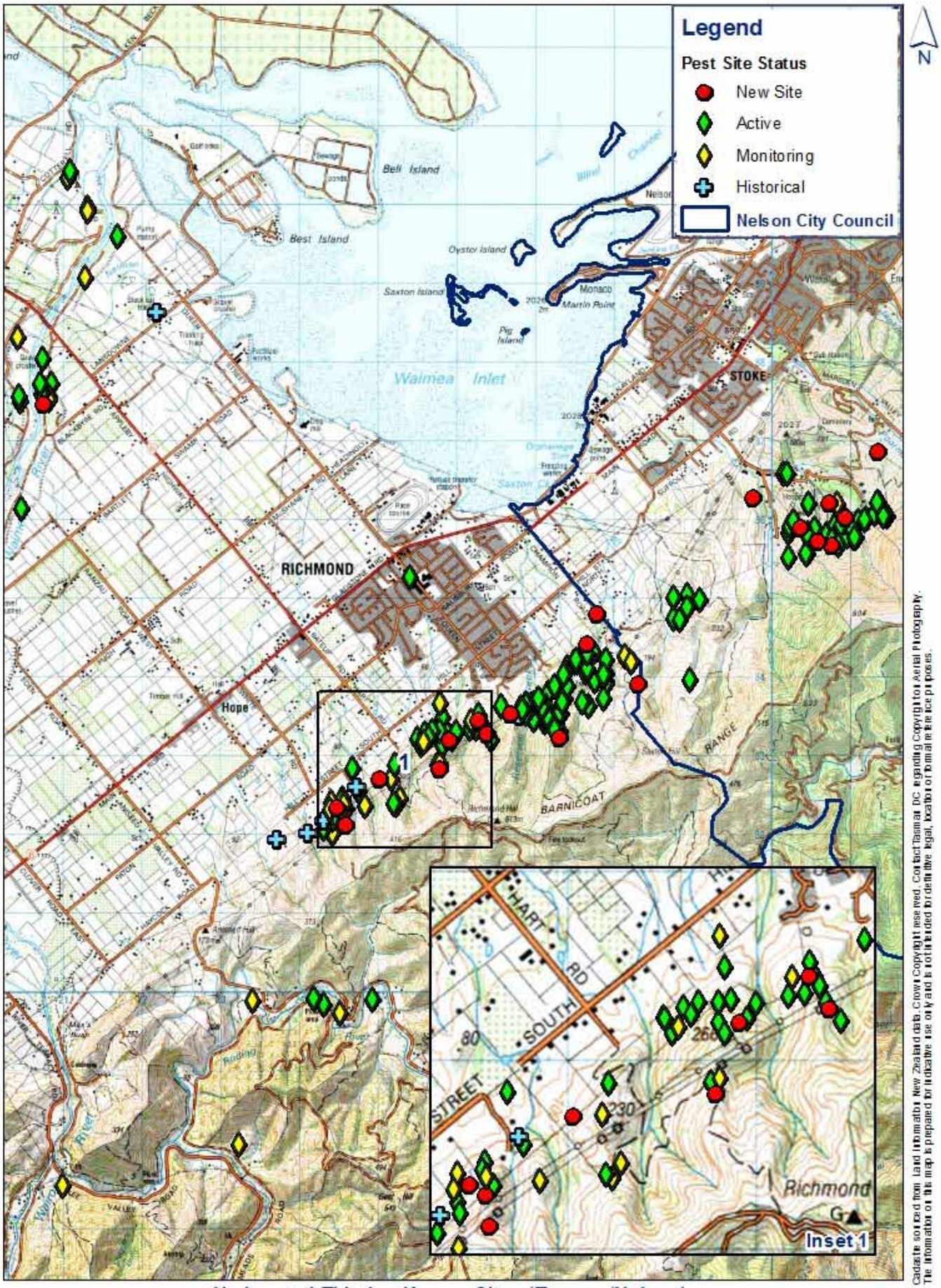
Map 29B: Variegated Thistle – Known Sites (Atawhai, Nelson)



Progressive Control Pests

Map 29C: Variegated Thistle – Known Sites (Tasman/Nelson)



Variegated Thistle - Known Sites (Tasman/Nelson)

0 1 2 3 4 km

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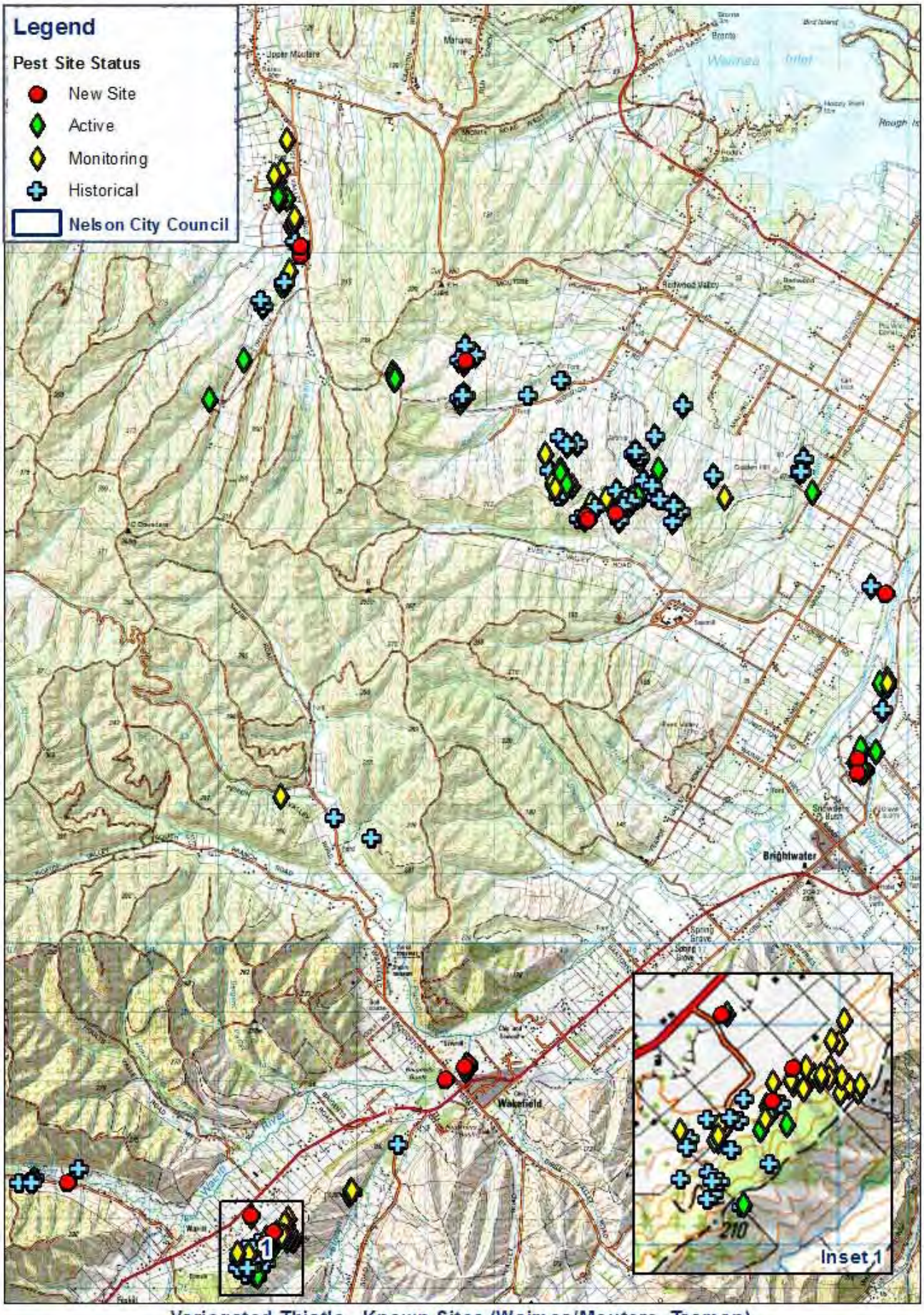
Progressive Control Pests

Map 29D: Variegated Thistle – Known Sites (Waimea/Moutere, Tasman)



Variegated Thistle - Known Sites (Waimea/Moutere, Tasman)

0 1 2 3 4 km

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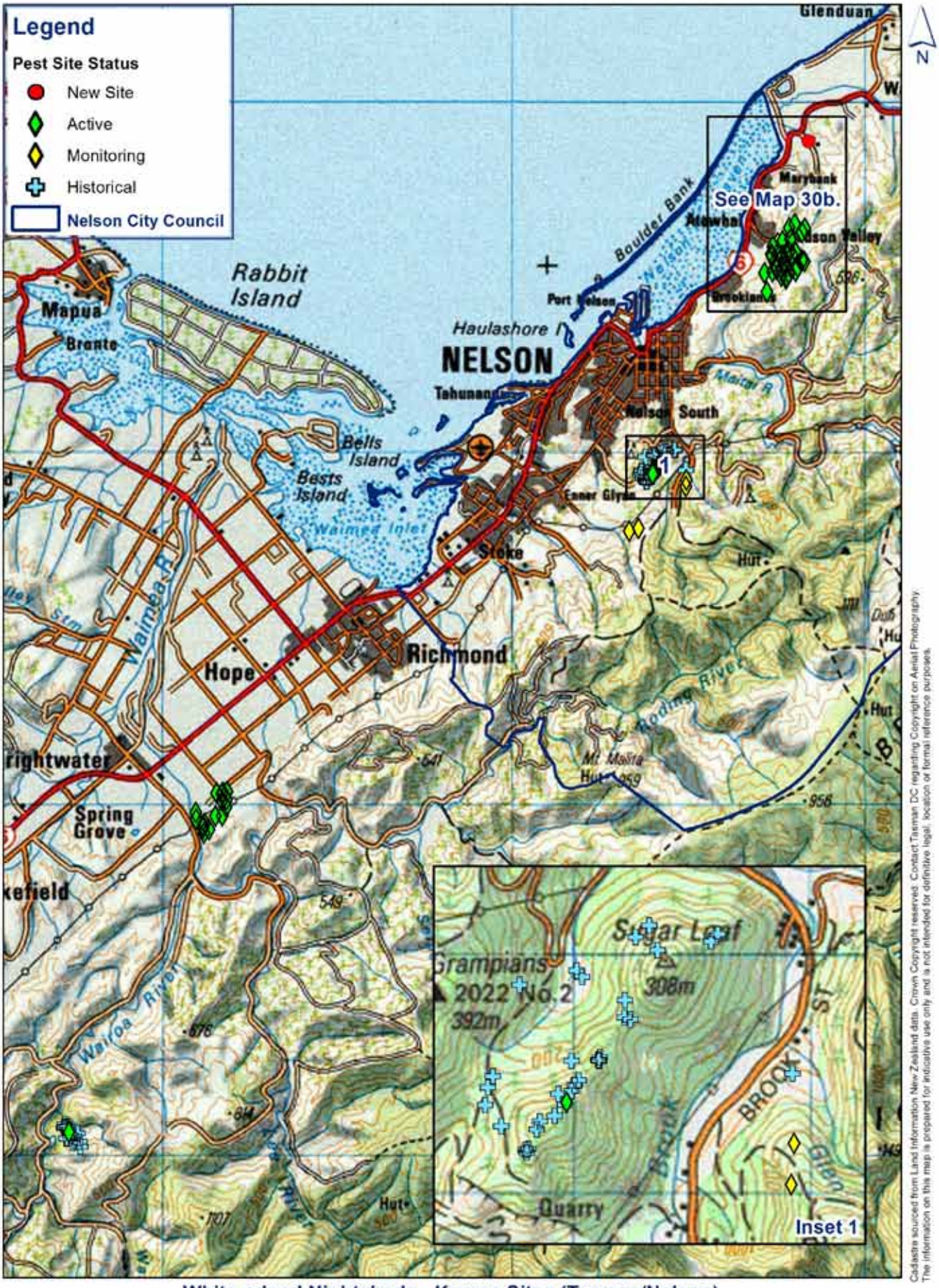
Progressive Control Pests

Map 30: White-edged Nightshade – Known Sites



White-edged Nightshade - Known Sites (Tasman/Nelson)

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km

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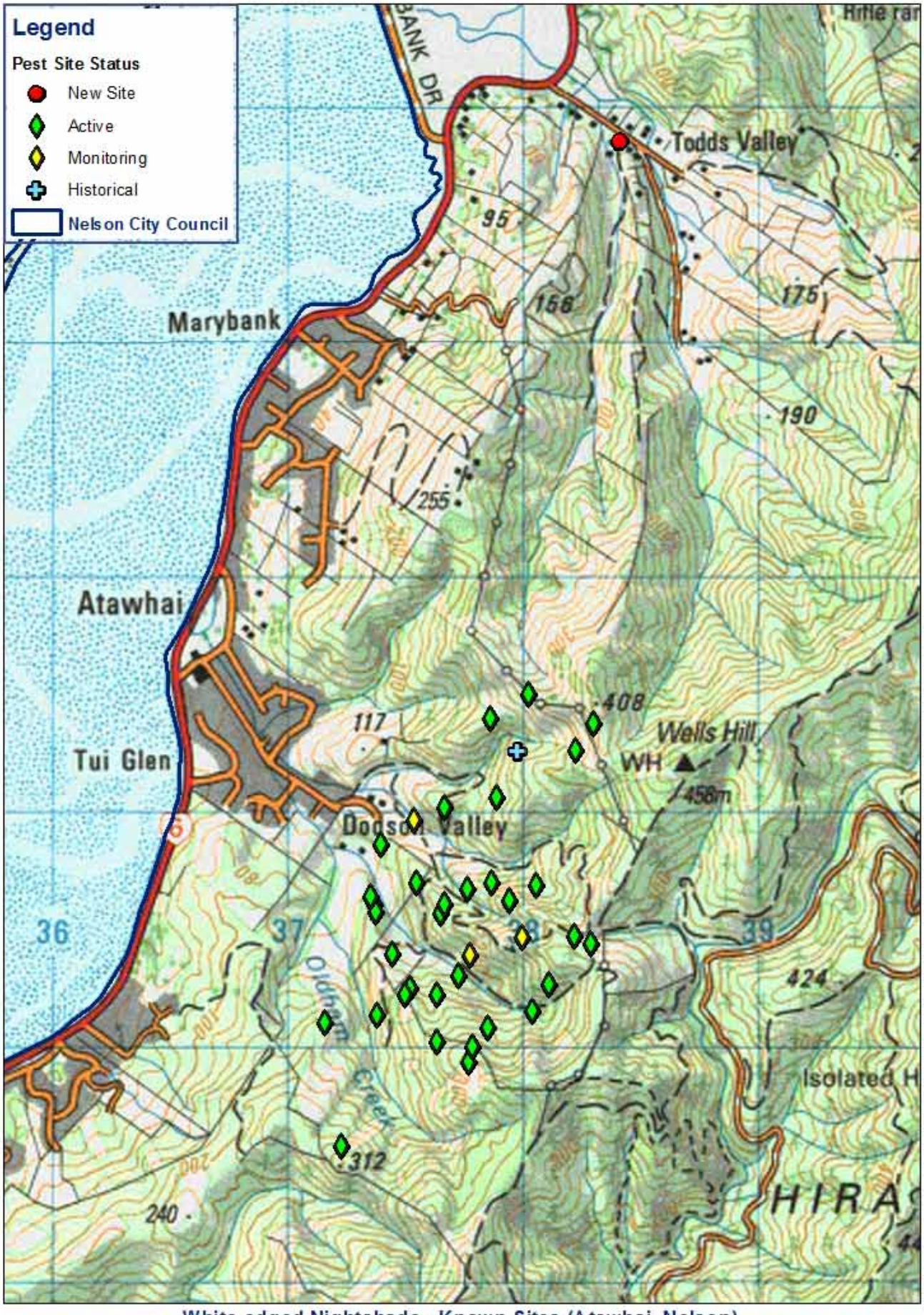
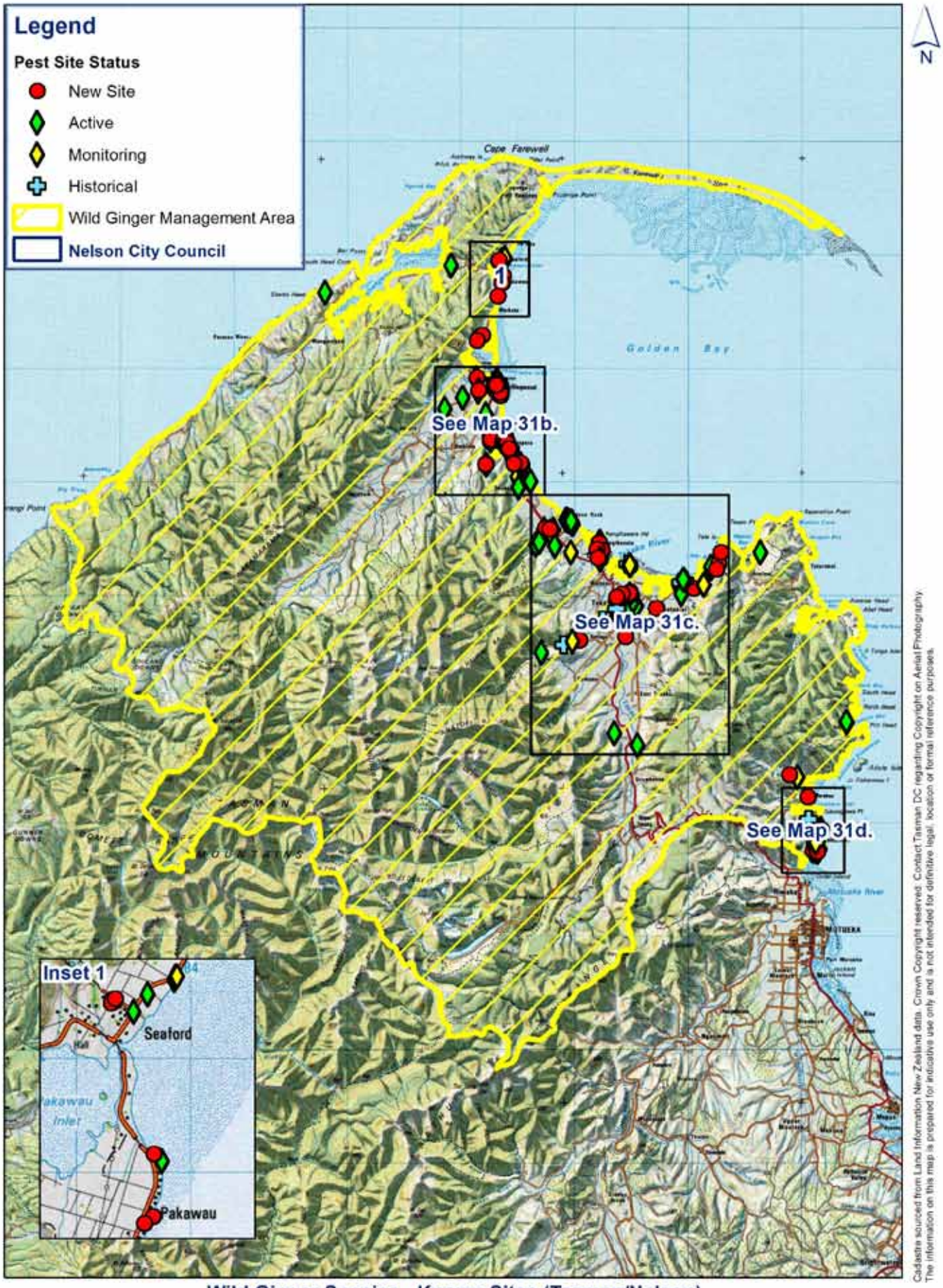
Progressive Control Pests

Map 30B: White-edged Nightshade – Known Sites (Atawhai, Nelson)



Progressive Control Pests

Map 31: Wild Ginger Species (Golden Bay to Kaiteriteri) – Known Sites



Wild Ginger Species - Known Sites (Tasman/Nelson)

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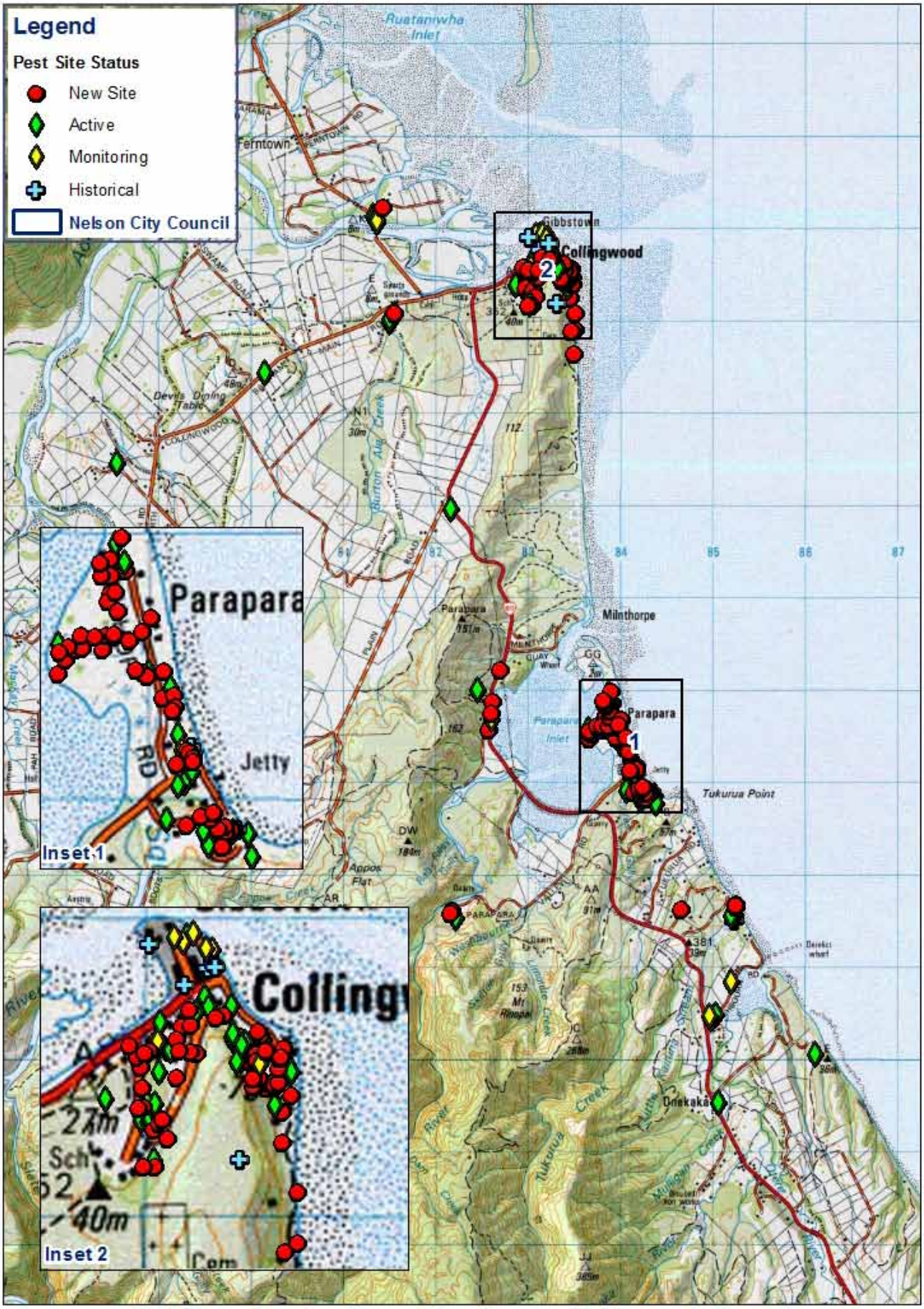
0 7.5 15 22.5 30 km

April 2012

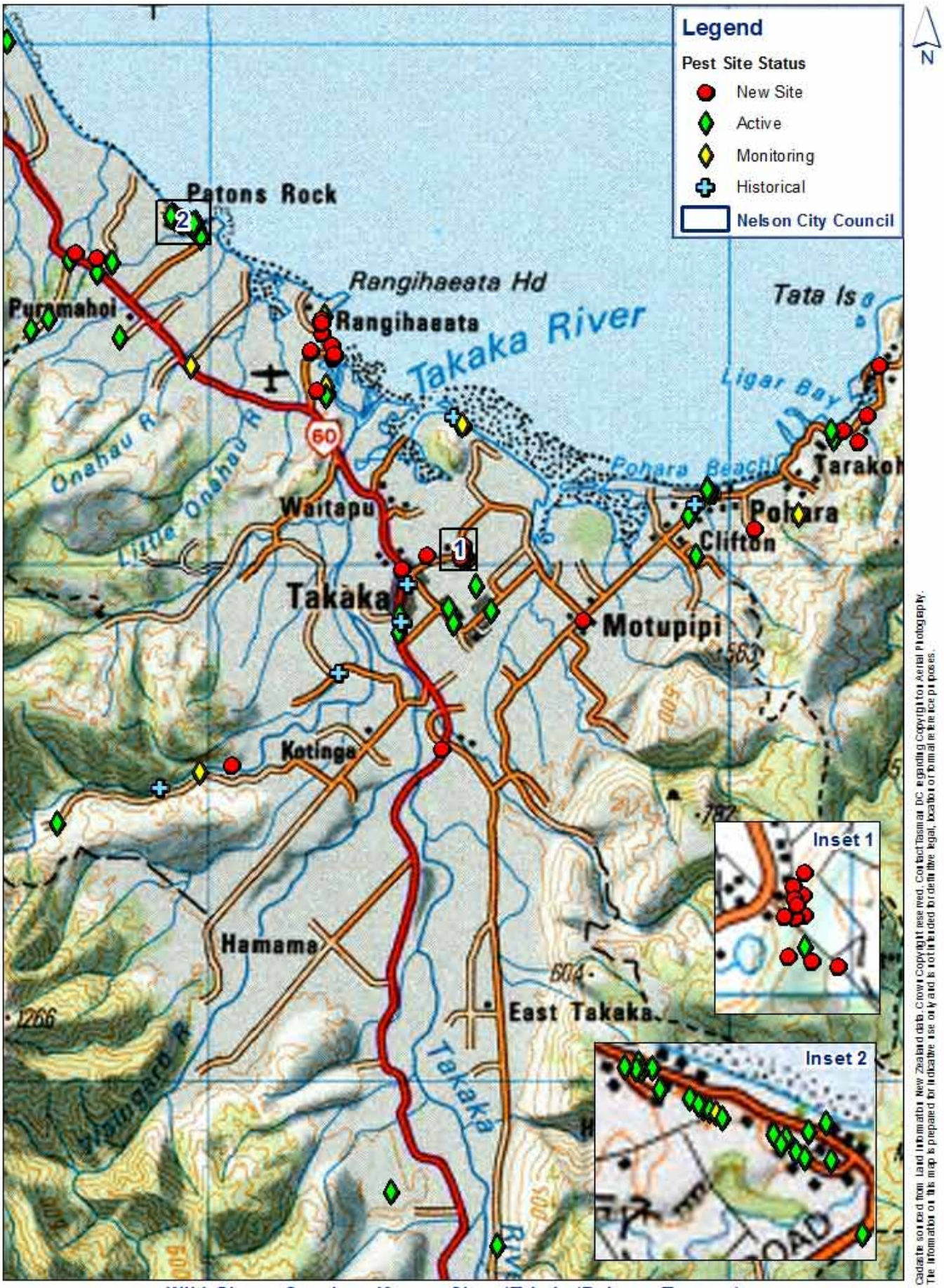
Progressive Control Pests

Map 31B: Wild Ginger Species (Golden Bay to Kaiteriteri) – Known Sites



Progressive Control Pests

Map 31C: Wild Ginger Species (Golden Bay to Kaiteriteri) – Known Sites



Wild Ginger Species - Known Sites (Takaka/Pohara, Tasman)

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km

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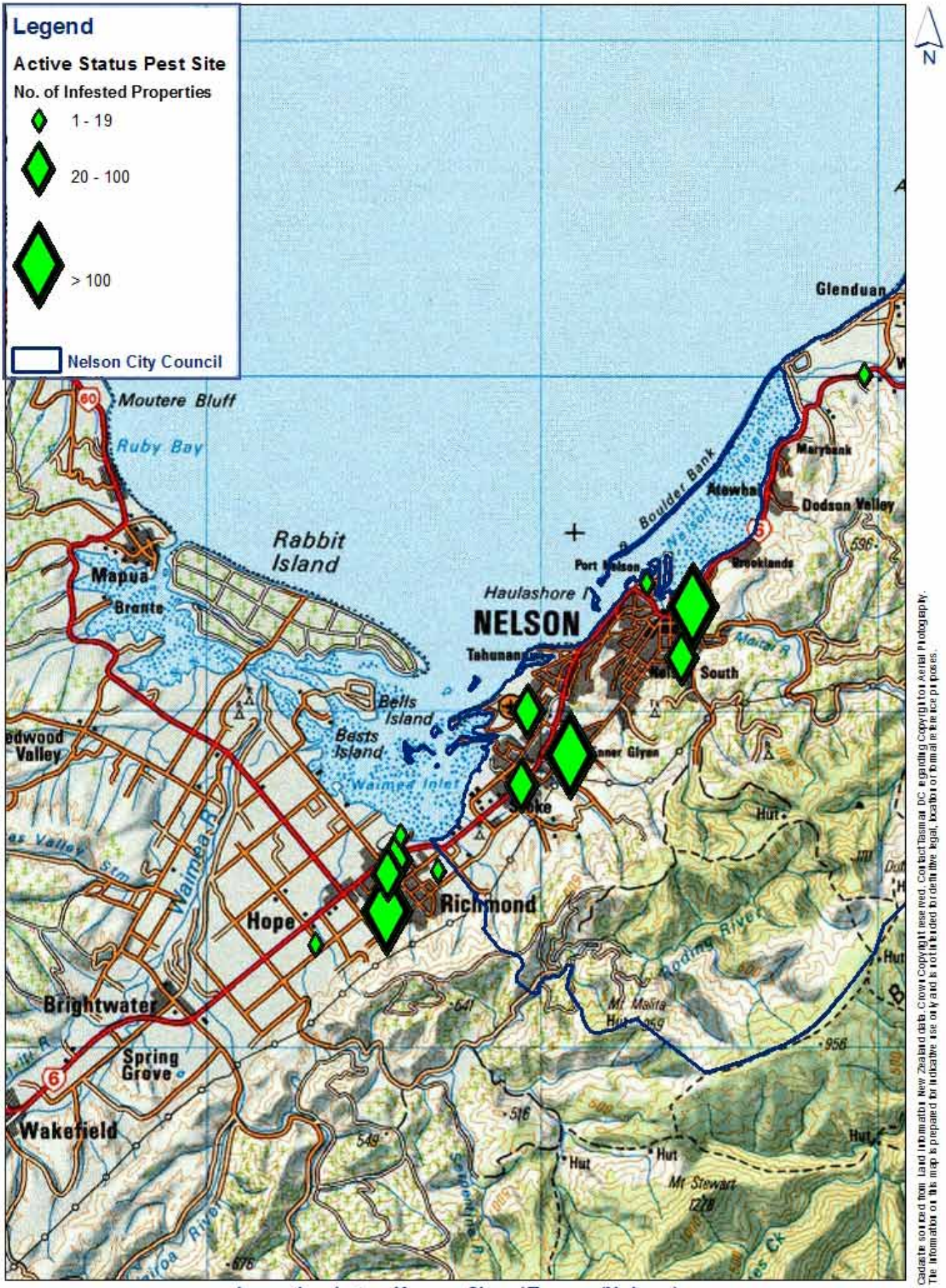
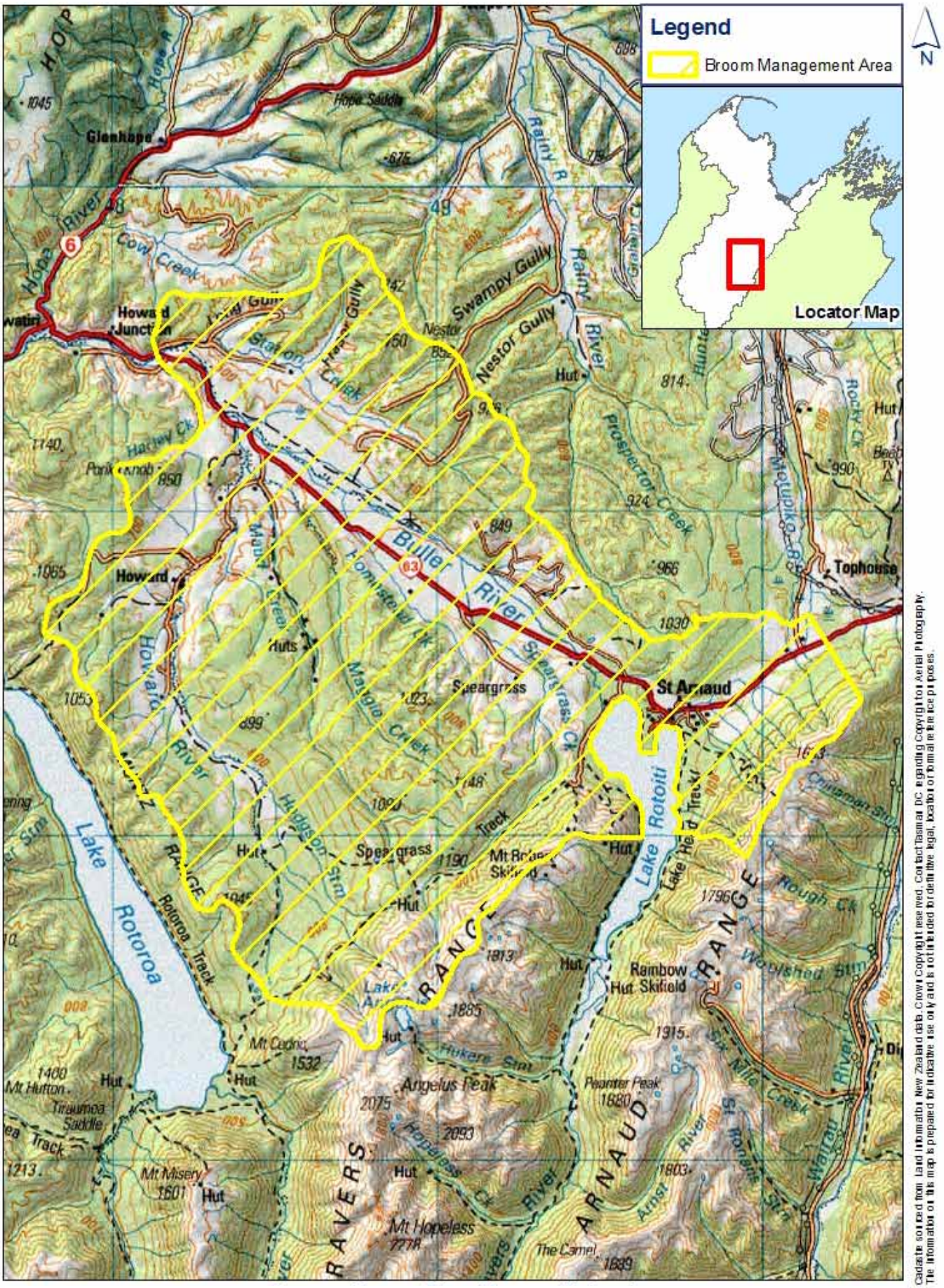
Containment Pests

Map 32: Argentine Ants



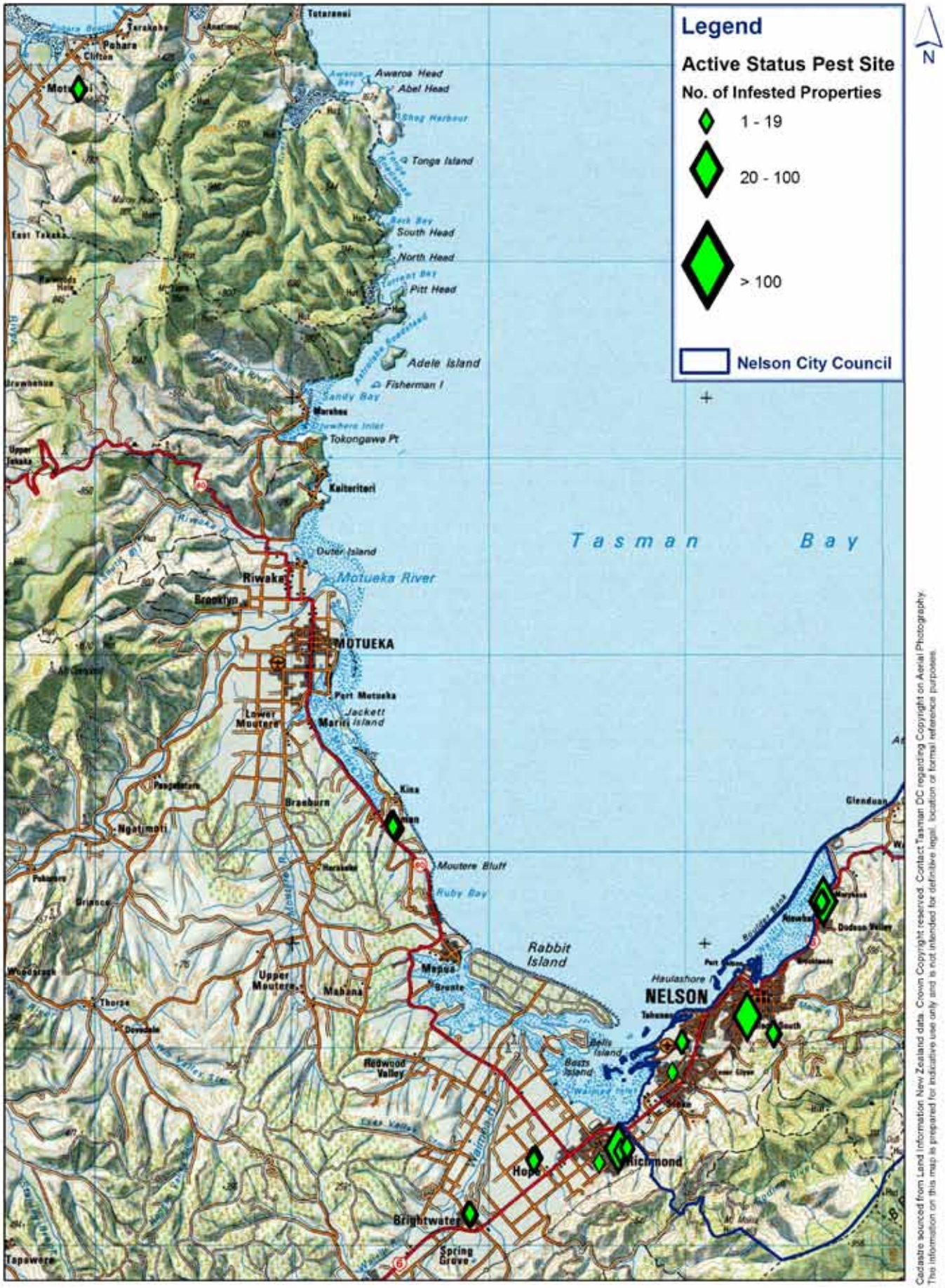
Containment Pests

Map 33: Broom (Howard – St Arnaud)



Containment Pests

Map 34: Darwin's Ants



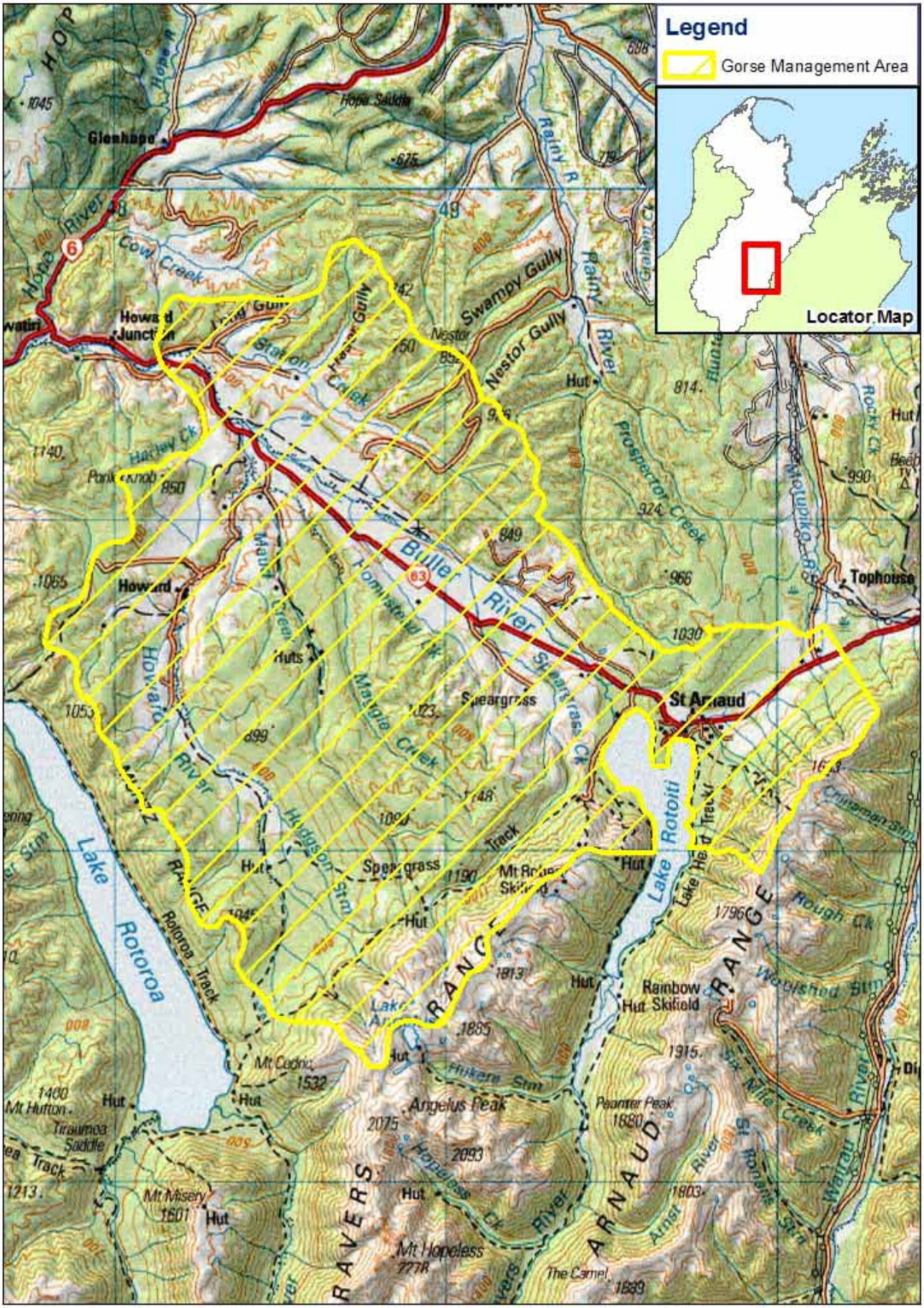
Darwin's Ants – Known Sites (Tasman/Nelson)

0 5 10 15 20 km

April 2012

Containment Pests

Map 35: Gorse (Howard – St Arnaud)



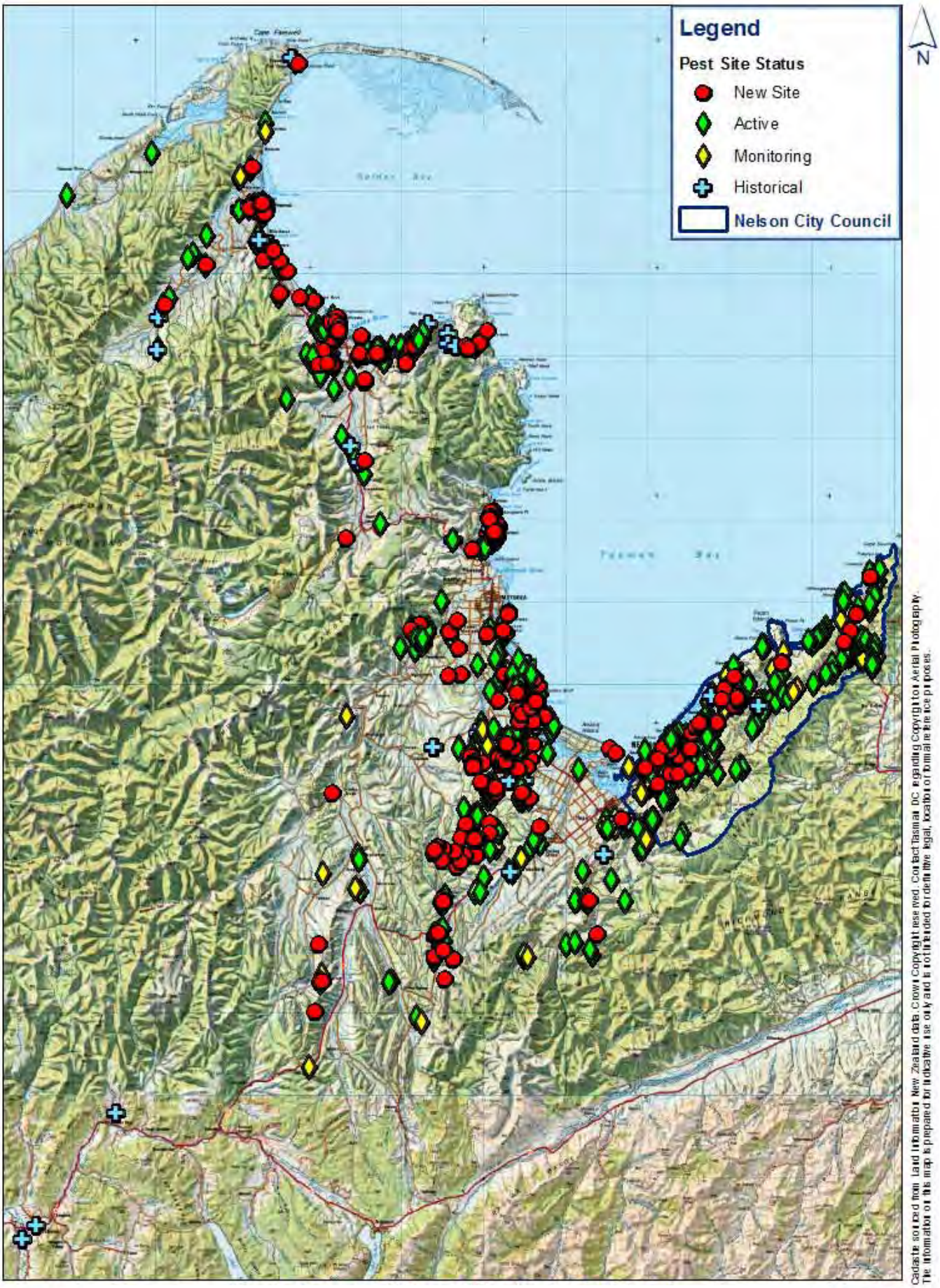
Gorse Management Area (Tasman/Nelson)

0 2.5 5 7.5 10 km

April 2012

Containment Pests

Map 36: Purple Pampas



Purple Pampas (Tasman/Nelson)

0 10 20 30 40 km

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8656 Dry Crust Communications