

Title: **Regional Pest Management Plan- Operational 2020–2022**

Section: Integrated Catchments

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Meeting Date: Wednesday 26 May 2021

Legal: No

Financial: No

Significance: **Low**

Report to OPERATIONS Committee for decision

SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to provide background to the Operations Committee on its decision to adopt the 2020–2022 Regional Pest Management Plan, Operational Plan, for the Gisborne region.

The Operational Plan has been prepared as a requirement of Section 100B of the Biosecurity Act 1993 and provides a detailed and comprehensive approach to pest management under Gisborne District Council's Regional Pest Management Plan. The Operational Plan covers the remainder of this financial year and up until the 2021/22 financial year, ending 30 June 2022

The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Operations Committee:

- 1. Adopts the 2020–2022 Gisborne Regional Pest Management Plan, Operational Plan.**
- 2. Notes that the Operational Plan will be made available to the Ministry for Primary Industries and community.**

Authorised by:

De-Arne Sutherland - Acting Director Liveable Communities

Keywords: Regional Pest Management Plan, Operational Plan, RPMP

BACKGROUND

1. The Biosecurity Act (BSA) 1993 guides pest management in New Zealand. Section 85 of the BSA enables the Gisborne District Council (Council) to develop an approach to pest management specific to the region's needs and expectations by developing a Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP).
2. A proposed RPMP was prepared and publicly notified on 3 December 2016. Public submissions to the RPMP were received and subsequently heard by Council's Hearings Committee on 12 July 2017. The 2017–2027 RPMP was adopted by Council at a meeting held on 24 October 2017.
3. Under Section 100B of the BSA, Council, as the management agency for the RPMP, must prepare an Operational Plan within three months of the date of the RPMP and thereafter ensure an Operational Plan is in place.
4. The Operational Plan outlines the approach and scope of activities and actions that Council will undertake in implementing the RPMP during the 2020/21 and 2021/22 financial years. The Operational Plan must be reviewed and reported on annually, no later than five months after the end of the financial year. The most recent review was reported to the Operations Committee in late 2020.
5. This is Council's second Operational Plan since adoption of the RPMP on 24 October 2017.

DISCUSSION and OPTIONS

Memorandums of Understanding and agreements with other agencies

6. The Operational Plan continues a new approach to addressing pest management in the region. Council's RPMP binds Journeys Crown Agencies, including the local roading authorities, to adhere to pest management programmes identified in the plan. Minor changes have been introduced since the earlier Operational Plan.
7. Council has established agreements with the Department of Conservation (DoC), Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA), KiwiRail and Council's Lifelines and Liveable Communities hubs. This enables joint approaches to prioritise pest management at specific sites on land under these parties' stewardship.
8. The joint approach to pest management provides for integrated, effective and collaborative delivery of the Operational Plan pest control outcomes within practical time frames.

Site-led programmes

9. Site-led programmes, control of pests in areas of important values such as Protection Management Areas (PMAs) continues an approach initiated with the development of the RPMP. The Operational Plan identifies site-led programmes where Council works as a service delivery agent.
10. Resourcing, staff and materials, has been provided in the 2021–2031 Long Term Plan (LTP) to allow Council to support landowners with any site-led programmes undertaken. Council will be able to loan traps and other resources where assistance is sought. The criteria for providing assistance is included in the Operational Plan.

Community possum control areas

11. With the change of focus to possum management and introduction of community possum control areas, the RPMP also identifies the criteria and process for the establishment of these control areas.

ASSESSMENT of SIGNIFICANCE

Consideration of consistency with and impact on the Regional Land Transport Plan and its implementation

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

Impacts on Council's delivery of its Financial Strategy and Long Term Plan

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

Inconsistency with Council's current strategy and policy

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

The effects on all or a large part of the Gisborne district

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

The effects on individuals or specific communities

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

The level or history of public interest in the matter or issue

Overall Process: Low Significance

This Report: Low Significance

12. The decisions or matters in this report are considered to be of **Low** significance in accordance with Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.
13. The interest from the community was low as indicated by the number of submissions received to the proposed RPMP and by those who wished to be heard at the hearings of the submission on 12 July 2017.

TANGATA WHENUA/MĀORI ENGAGEMENT

14. Public notification of the proposed RPMP involved all parties including, tangata whenua, leading up to notification of the proposed RPMP on 3 December 2016.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

15. The proposed RPMP was publicly notified in December 2016 with 35 submissions received by Council. Seven submitters wished to be heard and spoke to their submissions at the Hearings Committee deliberations meeting on 12 July 2017.

CLIMATE CHANGE – Impacts / Implications

16. Initiatives to protect vegetation, such as Protection Management Areas and site-led programmes for pest control, will help us reduce the effects of climate change and help us adapt more quickly.

CONSIDERATIONS

Financial/Budget

17. The cost of implementing the Operational Plan will be spread over the balance of the 2020/21 and 2021/22 budgets. Costings are based on the provisions included in the draft 2021–2031 LTP, currently under development with Council adoption scheduled for 30 June 2021. A breakdown of the costs by programme is as follows:

Programme			2020/21	2021/22
Exclusion Programme			\$30,000	\$30,000
Eradication Programme			\$70,000	\$80,000
Progressive Containment Programme			\$324,352	\$334,728
Sustained Control Programme			\$674,500	\$680,000
Site-led Programmes			\$134,944	\$135,000

Legal

18. The RPMP Operational Plan does not need to be publicly notified but a copy of the plan is a statutory requirement. The report needs to be made available to the Ministry for Primary Industries. The plan must also be available for the public to view and should also be published on Council's website.

POLICY and PLANNING IMPLICATIONS

19. The 2027–2031 RPMP was adopted by Council on 24 October 2017. The RPMP is a ten-year plan that functions under the Resource Management Act 1991, district plans and long-term planning. Operational Plan outcomes and key performance indicators are to be reported at the end of the year in an Annual Report to the Operations Committee.

RISKS

20. There are no significant risks associated with this report.

NEXT STEPS

Date	Action/Milestone	Comments
Current date end of 2020–2022 Financial Year	Implementation of the Operational Plan	Maintain resources to accomplish provisions of the Operational Plan

ATTACHMENT

1. Attachment 1 - Operational Budget 2020 2022 3 May2021 [**10.3.3.1** - 33 pages]

Gisborne Regional Pest Management Plan

Operational Plan

2020 to 2022



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

Gisborne District Council (Council) is the management agency for the Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) 2017-2027 for the Gisborne Region.

Section 100B of the Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) requires the management agency of any RPMP to prepare an Operational Plan to implement the RPMP. The Act also requires the Operational Plan to be reviewed annually and amended where appropriate.

This Operational Plan outlines the approach, scope of activities and actions that Council will undertake to implement the RPMP during the period 2020-2022 years. The Plan must be reviewed and reported on annually, no later than five months after the end of each financial year. Copies of the plan and a report on its implementation must be made available to the public and the Minister for Primary Industries.

This plan operates within the administrative boundaries of the Gisborne region and covers a total area of 8,355 square kilometres on the east coast of the North Island and extends 12 miles (19.3 km) out to sea.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 Legislative framework

Council is a territorial authority and has both regional and territorial functions. The Council as the pest management agency for the Gisborne region has prepared this Operational Plan. The Plan outlines specified pests and any other organism to be controlled or managed under one or more pest management programmes.

1.2.2 Organisms declared as pests

The organisms listed in Appendix A are classified as pests under the RPMP. Pest organisms are those that are capable of causing adverse effects on one or more values in the regions and are grouped into the following three categories:

- production pests;
- environmental pests; and
- social and amenity pests.

1.2.3 Pest management programmes

One or more pest management programmes will be used to control pests and any other organisms covered by this RPMP. These nationally defined programmes reflect outcomes in keeping with:

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

The intermediate outcomes for five programmes are described below.

- 1) **Exclusion Programme:** to prevent the establishment of the pest which is present in New Zealand but not yet established in the district and, which has the potential to become a serious pest in the future. Section 100V of the Act may be used to instigate emergency control of new incursions of pests that are not otherwise listed in this Plan.
- 2) **Eradication Programme:** to eradicate the pest across the district. In the short to medium term this involves reducing the infestation level of the pest to zero levels.
- 3) **Progressive Containment Programme:** to contain or reduce the geographic distribution of the subject, or an organism being spread by the subject, to an area over time.
- 4) **Sustained Control Programme:** to provide for ongoing control of the subject, or an organism being spread by the subject, to reduce its impacts on values and spread to other properties.
- 5) **Site-led Pest Programme:** that the pest, that is capable of causing damage to a place or its values is excluded, eradicated, contained, reduced, or controlled within the place to an extent that protects the values of that place.

1.3 Definitions and terminology

The terms and definitions of the RPMP also apply to this Plan.

2 RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS

2.1 The management agency

The Gisborne District Council is the management agency for the Regional Pest Management Plan. This includes service delivery of pests where indicated, and co-ordination with the neighbouring Hawkes Bay and Bay of Plenty regions.

2.2 Occupiers

Pest management is an individual's responsibility in the first instance because generally occupiers 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:

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

Owners and/or occupiers must manage pest populations at or below levels specified in the rules. If they fail to meet the rules' requirements, they may face legal action. In some instances, owners and/or occupiers must report pests to Council. They must never sell, propagate, or distribute pests.

2.2.1 Occupiers of road reserves

Road reserves include the land on which the formed road lies and the verge area that extends to adjacent property boundaries.

The Act allows the option of making road authorities (New Zealand Transport Agency and the GDC Journeys Road team or adjoining land occupiers responsible for pest management in road reserves (see Section 6 (1) of the Act).

Except where a rule prevents occupier control¹, road authorities are responsible for controlling pests on road reserves that they occupy. Where the road reserve boundary is unknown, this will be taken as 10 metres from the road centreline.

Except where a rule prevents occupier control, adjacent landowners are responsible for controlling pests on road reserves in the following situations:

- unformed paper roads that they occupy, or are contiguous to the land that they occupy;
- on land beyond 10 metres, of the road centreline where the road reserve boundary is unknown;
- where fences encroach onto a surveyed road reserve, the occupier adjoining the road reserve shall be responsible for pests within that fenced area;
- where adjacent occupiers do not support the use of toxins to control pests (e.g. organic farming practices), the occupier adjoining the road reserve shall be responsible for pest control in the road reserve as well.

¹ This is specified in the MOU and associated annual work programme attached to this plan.

2.3 Crown agencies

Four central government agencies occupying the Crown estate have been identified as being significant beneficiaries or exacerbators of pest management in the district. These are:

- Department of Conservation (DOC);
- Land Information New Zealand (LINZ);
- New Zealand Railways Corporation (KiwiRail); and
- New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA).

Pursuant to Section 5 and Section 69 (5) of the Act, the Act binds the Crown to that extent that a good neighbour rule, or action under a plan to enforce a good neighbour rule in the plan, are the only ways in which a plan may cause the Crown to become liable to meet obligations or costs. Council will also continue to pursue and maintain formal and informal relationships with Crown agencies to achieve the objectives of this Plan.

(**Appendix A**) outlines the agreed obligations for weed and pest control, including in relation to the Good Neighbour Rule.

In the case of the DOC, an agreed annual work programme (**Appendix B**) has also been developed and is also attached to this Plan.

2.4 Gisborne District Council (district functions)

Council (in its district functions) are required to undertake weed and pest control within its parks and recreation spaces. The 2020 - 2022 Work Programme for Council Parks and Reserves is attached as **Appendix C**.

2.5 Principal measures

Council intends on using the following principal measures to achieve the objectives set out in the RPMP.

- 6) Requirement to act
- 7) Council inspection
- 8) Service delivery
- 9) Advocacy and education
- 10) Memoranda of understanding
- 11) Collaboration and partnerships
- 12) Coordination with other regions

For each of the pest management programmes, a range of principal measures are proposed. These are detailed further in Section 5.

3 FINANCIAL SUMMARY

3.1 Rating summary

These rates have set and assessed under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2002, and in determining this, the Council has had regard to those matters outlined in Section 100T of the Biosecurity Act.

Pest	Rate 2020 - 2022 Financial year	Draft Rate 2021- 2022 Financial Year
Production Pests	Targeted Rate based on land value: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 85% from Outer Zone ▪ 15% from Inner Zone 	40% General Rate, 60% Targeted Rate on rural landowners based on land value
Environmental, Health and Amenity Pests		100% General Rate based on capital value

3.2 Estimated expenditure summary

Operational Period	Production Pests	Environmental Pests	Total Budget
2020/2021	\$839,296.00	\$538,500.00	\$1,377,796.00
2021/2022	\$882,984.00	\$529,744.00	\$1,412,728.00

3.3 Other sources of revenue

It is acknowledged that there are alternative funding streams to rates, for example, private sector partnerships and central government funding. Opportunities to obtain alternative funding streams will be pursued wherever possible. This includes the continuation of MPI and Council co-funding Mediterranean Fanworm elimination in the Gisborne port and MPI funding of the regions Didymo CHECK, CLEAN, DRY summer awareness programme. Where new pests invade the region, similar co-funding agreements will be sought if possible, to ensure a fast and effective response.

4 RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND PRIORITIES

The implementation programmes for managing pests are set out below.

4.1 Exclusion programme

Exclusion Programme - Pest Animals		
Catfish	Perch	Tench
Chinchilla	Plague skink	Wallaby
Koi carp	Rudd	
Exclusion Programme - Pest Plants		
Alligator weed	Egeria	Nooguru bur
Bladder wort	Goats rue	Purple loosestrife
Chinese mugwort	Marshwort	Saffron thistle
Chilean needle grass	Mexican Waterlily	Salvinia
Clubbed tunicate	Nasella tussock	Senegal tea
		Water hyacinth

Management Regime for Pest Exclusion Programme	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate intervention and elimination of new incursions to the district. <p>Programme Coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region wide 	<p>Principal measures</p> <p>2020 - 2022 Actions</p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake control of these pests should they arrive in the district. Use appropriate controls applying and following industry standards. Record findings, service delivery outcomes and map site locations. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon receiving sightings or reports of any suspect Exclusion pest species conduct surveillance to ascertain reported species and initiate appropriate controls as required. <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan. <p><u>Coordination with Neighbouring Regions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a pathway awareness plan to eliminate the spread of Exclusion Programme pests from infected regions. <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate none compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules for Exclusion Programme pests has been detected.

Management Regime for Pest Exclusion Programme	
Aims <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Detect these pests before they become established in the district. ▪ Facilitate a quick response through appropriate funding that will enable control or management of these species. 	Budget <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2020/2021 - \$30,000.00 ▪ 2021/2022 - \$30,000.00

4.2 Eradication programme

Eradication Programme Pest Animals		
Rook		
Mediterranean Fanworm		
Eradication Programme Pest Plants		
African feather grass	Horse nettle	Spiny emex
Apple of sodom	Lagarosiphon	Velvet leaf
Californian stinkweed	Monkey comb vine	White edged nightshade
Cape tulip	Pennisetum/White	
Climbing spindle-berry	Foxtail/Feathertop	
	Red cestrum	

Management Regime for Eradication Programme	
Objective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eradication of these pests by 2027 Programme coverage - Rooks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Region wide Programme coverage – Mediterranean Fanworm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gisborne Port Programme coverage – Eradication Pest Plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ African feathergrass – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Apple of sodom – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Californian stinkweed – Taruheru/Patutahi – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Cape Tulip – Matakaoa/Waiapu ▪ Climbing spindle-berry – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Horse nettle – Matakaoa 	Principal measures 2020 - 2022 Actions <u>General</u> <u>Advocacy and Education</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan <u>Requirement to Act</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiate non-compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules for these eradication pests have been detected <u>Eradication Plan - Rooks</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inspect for rooks and nesting areas to confirm their presence

Management Regime for Eradication Programme	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lagarosiphon – Taruheru/Patutahi ▪ Monkey comb vine – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Pennisetum – Gisborne City ▪ Red cestrum – Gisborne City – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Spiny emex- Gisborne City – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Velvet leaf – Matakaoa/Waiapu ▪ White edged nightshade – Taruheru/Patutahi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiate appropriate control actions either aerial nest baiting or ground control operations following appropriate industry standards. ▪ Post monitor for control effectiveness. <p><u>Service delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake direct control on all private land where rooks are located. ▪ Record findings, service delivery outcomes and map site locations. ▪ Post monitoring of any sites controlled. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Inspect recent active areas at Te Puia Springs and East Cape.</i> Respond to reported sightings from the public. Initiate measures to remove all populations before establishment occurs. <p><u>Coordination with Neighbouring Regions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Engagement with the HBRC to facilitate rook cross boundary control for effectiveness and efficiency purposes. <p><u>Eradication Plan – Mediterranean f21anworm</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake two surveillance inspections of the inner port each year. ▪ Continue to contract Bay of Plenty Regional Council biosecurity dive team to undertake port inspections and control programme. <p><u>Coordination with Neighbouring Regions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to participate in the Top of the North Marine Partnership with the aim of developing a Top of the North Marine Pathway Plan. <p><u>Eradication Plan – Pest Plants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual surveillance of all historical sites and respond to any new reports. Plan management programmes that effectively eliminate targeted pest plant species. <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct control of any of these plant pests on private and Council land in the District applying and following appropriate industry practises and standards to control to zero density. ▪ Record findings, service delivery outcomes and map all site locations. ▪ Post monitor for control effectiveness.

Management Regime for Eradication Programme	
	<p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise annual inspections of historical sites for possible re establishment. <p><u>Coordination with Neighbouring Regions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a pathway awareness plan to eliminate the spread of Eradication Programme pest plants from infected regions.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All occurrences of known pest populations will be controlled to zero density by 2027. Facilitate a quick response through appropriate funding that will enable the management of newly identified pest sites as they become known. 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020/2021 - \$70,000.00 2021/2022 - \$80,000.00

4.3 Progressive containment programme

Progressive Containment Programme Pest Animals		
Mosquito fish		
Progressive Containment Programme Pest Plants		
Australian sedge	Hornwort	Spartina
Banana passionfruit	Madeira vine	Star thistle
Boneseed	Moth plant	Undaria
Boxthorn	Nodding thistle	Variegated thistle
Burdock	Old man's beard	Woolly nightshade
Gorse	Parrot's feather	
Holly leaved senecio	Reed sweetgrass	

Management Regime for Progressive Containment Programme	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan, contain the spread of the Progressive Containment Pest Plants. Over the duration of the Plan, contain mosquito fish, hornwort, reed sweet grass, parrot's feather, and undaria to the areas that GDC believes they were restricted to in 2016 to reduce further adverse effects on economic, social/amenity values and the environment. 	<p>Principle measures</p> <p>2020 - 2022 Actions</p> <p><u>General</u></p> <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan. <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non-compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules has been detected.

Management Regime for Progressive Containment Programme	
<p>Programme coverage</p> <p><u>Pest Plants</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian sedge – Taruheru/Patutahi ▪ Banana passionfruit – Gisborne City – Taruheru/Patutahi – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti – Waiapu ▪ Boneseed – Gisborne City – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti - Matakaoa ▪ Boxthorn – Waikohu ▪ Burdock – Matakaoa/Waiapu ▪ Holly leaved senecio – Gisborne City - Uawa – Patutahi/Taruheru – Waipaoa Old man's beard – Gisborne City – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Madeira vine – Gisborne City – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Moth plant – Gisborne City – Waipaoa – Taruheru/Patutahi – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Nodding thistle – Waipaoa – Uawa ▪ Taruheru/Patutahi ▪ Spartina - Whero whero lagoon – Taruheru River – Uawa River ▪ Star thistle – Uawa/Tawhiti ▪ Variegated thistle – Matakaoa ▪ Woolly nightshade – Gisborne City – Waipaoa Taruheru/Patutahi -Uawa/Tawhiti- Matakaoa <p><u>Marine and Freshwater Pests</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mosquito fish – Gisborne City – Uawa ▪ Hornwort –Waipaoa, Tiniroto Lakes ▪ Parrots feather –Waipaoa, Tiniroto Lakes ▪ Reed sweetgrass –Waipaoa, Tiniroto Lakes ▪ Undaria – Gisborne Port 	<p><u>Progressive Containment Plant Pest Programme</u></p> <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out an annual of inspection of registered sites within the mapped progressive containment zone as well fringe areas vulnerable to invasion. Ensure occupiers of infected properties are aware of and take action to contain these pests. ▪ Work with GDC's Journey's and Parks/Reserves teams, Department of Conservation, NZTA and NZ/Kiwi Rail to implement the operational plan. <p><u>Marine and Freshwater Pest Progressive Containment Programme</u></p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Where it is required and following national operation standards and protocols, undertake control of infestations to prevent spread. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An annual inspection of known infestations in the district and map locations. <p><u>Coordination with Neighbouring Regions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish a pathway awareness plan to eliminate the spread of Progressive Containment Programme marine and freshwater pests from infected regions.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent the spread of these pests from infested land to clear land and on infested land reduce the level of infestation and prevent further seed production. ▪ To prevent the dispersal of aquatic and marine pest species from known locations ▪ To investigate and support biocontrol options for these species 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2020/2021 - \$334,352.00 ▪ 2021/2022 - \$334,728.00

4.4 Sustained control programme

Sustained Control Programme Pest Animals		
Argentine ant Darwin's ant	Feral goat Hare	Possum Feral rabbit
Sustained Control Programme Pest Plants		
Barberry Bathurst bur Blackberry	Gorse Hawthorn Pampas	Ragwort Thorn apple Varigated thistle Wild ginger (kahili and yellow)
Management Regime for Sustained Control Programme		
Management regime for possums		
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan, sustain control of possums to low densities to reduced adverse effects on economic well-being and the environment. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possum – Gisborne City – Waipaoa – Taruheru/Patutahi – Uawa/Tawhiti – Matakaoa/Waiapu 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2020 - 2022 actions</p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possum control to target sites of highest priority. A reduction of possums within the HBRC buffer zone. Ongoing possum control across the region as fiscal constraints allow. Undertake possum population monitoring where control is being done by farmer groups or commercial operators. Achieve post operation monitoring targets of less than 10% RTC in the HBRC buffer zone elsewhere 15% RTC. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out surveillance of prioritised areas vulnerable to invasion by these pests. Pre and post operational planning, data recording and mapping of targeted areas. <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan. <p><u>Memorandum of Understanding</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with NZTA, GDC Journeys Rooding, Parks and Reserves teams, Department of Conservation and NZ/Kiwi Rail to implement the Memoranda of Understanding attached to this operational plan. 	

	<p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules is detected for Sustained Control pest animals.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target the District's Protection Management Areas, Soil Conservation Plantings and maintenance possum baiting within the HB buffer. Possum control operations in Protection Management Areas to have possum populations maintained below a density of 5% RTCI or 20% Wax Tag 7-night BMI. Possum control operations on soil conservation plantings of 1-5 year old poles to have possum populations controlled to ensure less than 5% loss of pole plantings. Possum control operations within 1km of the boundary with Hawkes Bay Region to have possum populations maintained below a density of 10% RTCI or 20% Wax Tag 7-night BMI. Support landowners who wish to undertake intensive possum management through the identification of Community Possum Control Areas and manage these under joint Council-landowner possum control operation. Where landowners "opt in" to a Community Possum Control Area (CPCA) plan, possum populations will be reduced to achieve either a 5% RTC or 20% Wax Tag BMI. Post control possum populations will be maintained by the landowner below a density of 10% RTCI or 40% Wax Tag 7-night BMI. 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020/2021 - \$654,500.00 2021/2022 - \$680,000.00

Criteria for considering a request to form CPCA by landowners.

Where there are two or more landowners on adjacent rateable land who wish to establish CPCA's on their land in conjunction with Council, then joint initiative arrangements will be entered into.

A possum management plan will be designed and agreed to by all parties. Council will, where resources permit, carry out an initial "knock" down of resident possum populations to a 5% RTC or 20% Waxtag BMI. Landowners party to the the agreement will then be expected to maintain post control possum populations on their land to below 20% RTC.

Council will undertake random possum population monitoring of those properties which are party to a CPCA agreement. Where random possum monitoring has identified populations in excess of the 10% RTC, Council will carry out control actions and recover all costs associated with from the landowner.

Management regime for rabbits	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan, sustain control of feral rabbits in rural populations to below (L5 on the modified McLean Scale) to reduce adverse effects on the region's economic well-being and the environment. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gisborne City – Waipaoa – Taruheru/Patutahi – Uawa/Tawhiti – Matakaoa/Waiapu 	<p>Principal measures</p> <p>2020 - 2022 Actions</p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control rabbits at selected sites where the values of the site are at risk. Undertake rabbit control in urban or peri-urban situations where it would difficult for the occupier to do so. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out surveillance of prioritised areas vulnerable to invasion by these pests. Record details and map vulnerable at risk areas. <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules is detected for Sustained Control animal pests.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feral rabbit populations in rural areas to be kept below a level acceptable (Level 5 on the Modified McLean Scale 2012) for reducing externality effects on neighbours and for reducing environmental damage. 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020/2021 - \$15,000.00 2021/2022 - \$15,000.00
Management regime for feral goats	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan, sustain control of feral goats adjacent to high value natural areas near the Raukumara and Te Urewera Ranges. Too reduce adverse effects on areas of special interest such the Waihire Res, Waerengaokuri Res, Waterworks Bush and the Waingake Waterworks Bush. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taruheru/Patutahi – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti – Waiapu/Matakaoa Wards. 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2020 - 2022 Actions</p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control feral goats in identified areas of high natural value and prioritised areas adjacent to the Raukumara and Te Urewera Ranges. Undertake feral goat control in areas identified as being of high natural value in collaboration with other regional partners. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out surveillance of prioritised areas vulnerable to invasion by these pests. Record information on operation outcomes and map all targeted areas.

	<p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan. <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules is detected for feral goats. <p><u>Memorandum of understanding</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with GDC's Joureys Road/ Parks and Reserves teams, Department of Conservation, NZTA and NZ/Kiwi R to implement the Memoranda of Understanding attached to this operational plan.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feral goat levels on the Raukumara/ Te Urewera boundary are kept below a level where they do not undermine goat control being undertaken by the Department of Conservation and Bay of Plenty Regional Council. 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020/2021 - \$50,000.00 2021/2022 - \$60,000.00
Management regime for hares	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan, sustain control of hares to reduce adverse effects on economic well-being and the environment. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taruheru/Patutahi – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti - Matakaoa/Waiapu 	<p>Principal measures</p> <p>2020 - 2022 Actions</p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control hares at selected sites using appropriate control tools where the values of the site are at risk. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out surveillance of prioritised areas vulnerable to invasion by these pests. Plan control efforts to reduce adverse effects at targeted sites. <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan. <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules is detected for Sustained Control animal pests.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hare populations in rural areas to be kept acceptable levels to reduce external effects and environmental damage 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020/2021 - \$24,000.00 2021/2022 - \$20,000.00

Management regime for pest ants	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan pest ants are managed by land occupiers to reduce adverse effects on the economic wellbeing, social, amenity and environmental values. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gisborne City – Taruheru/Patutahi - Waipaoa - Uawa/Tawhiti – Matakaoa/Waipu 	<p>Principal measures</p> <p>2020 - 2022 Actions</p> <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non-compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules has been detected.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain pest ant populations so they do not cause significant external impacts. 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020/2021 - \$5,000.00 2021/2022 - \$5,000.00
Management Regime for Pest Plant Sustained Control Programme	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan, manage these pest plants to reduce further adverse effects on economic wellbeing, social/amenity values and the environment. Maintain these pests so they do not reach a level where they are causing significant external impact. Avoid the spread of these pest plants onto clear land. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region wide 	<p>Principal measures</p> <p>2020 - 2022 Actions</p> <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake surveillance and record keeping to better understand the extent of spread of these pests across the region. <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules has been detected.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce spread and the effects of these pests on primary production land and our environment. To investigate and support biocontrol options for these species. To promote on farm and site specific biosecurity risk assessments and encourage best management practice for risk pathways. 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020/2021 - \$50,000.00 2021/2022 - \$43,000.00

4.5 Site-led programme

Site-led Programme Pest Animals		
Feral cat	Feral pigeon	Rabbit
Feral cattle	Ferret	Rat
Feral deer	Hedgehog	Stoat
Feral geese	Magpie	Wasp
Feral pig	Peacock	Weasel
Site-led Programme Pest Plants		
Agapanthus	Japanese honeysuckle	Smilax
Blue morning glory	Mexican daisy	Sweet briar
Buddleia	Periwinkle	Wilding conifer
Broom (exotic)	Phoenix palm	Yellow flag iris
Chilean rhubarb	Privet – Chinese and Tree	
Common ivy		
Giant reed		

Management Regime for Site-led Programme	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan, control of these pests so that the important values of areas of significant indigenous biodiversity, ecological restoration or areas of social and cultural significance are protected from the impacts of these pests. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gisborne City, Taruheru/Patutahi – Waipaoa – Uawa/Tawhiti – Matakaoa/Waiapu. 	<p>Principal measures</p> <p>2020 - 2022 Actions</p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake service delivery of animal pest control at sites that meet approved criteria. In addition to service delivery expand control to target other site led pests where resources permit. Support site led pest control at high priority sites where control by occupiers would otherwise be difficult. Prioritise work according to fiscal or any external restraints. <p><u>Council Inspection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out surveillance of areas vulnerable to invasion by these pests where their impacts could affect the values of a significant site. Record details and map site locations of where control is to be undertaken. <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out programmes as outlined in the Advocacy and Education section of this plan.

Management Regime for Site-led Programme	
	<p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate non compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules for Site Led pests is detected. <p><u>Collaboration</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with regional partners and landowners who have areas identified as a priority for biodiversity or ecological significance to establish Site Led pest control programmes.
<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All of the areas identified in the District as priority for biodiversity or ecological restoration come under a site led programme which addresses these pests by 2027. 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020/2021 - \$134,944.00 2021/2022 - \$135,000.00

Specific Site-led Programmes for pest animals – Gisborne District Council Service Delivery:

Pest animals	Location	Control activity	Proposed time line
Feral goat	Waihirere Reserve	Controlled shooting	May 2020 to June 2022
Feral goat	Waikura Valley	Controlled shooting	Feb 2020 to June 2022
Feral goat Possums	Waingake Waterworks Bush	Implement goat control within the buffer zone. Control possums within Waingake WW as resources allow	October 2020 to July 2022 October 2020 to Dec 2022 in addition to other species as per Mangement plan
Feral goats	Waerenga-o-kuri Soil Conservation Reserve	Controlled shooting	October 2020 to July 2022

Specific Site-led Programmes for pest plants Gisborne District Council Service Delivery:

Pest plant	Location	Control activity	Proposed time line
Banana passionfruit Old man's beard Woolly nightshade	Waihirere Reserve Whatupoko Reserve Titirangi Reserve	Cut and stump - herbicide treatment	Sept 2020 to June 2022
Holly leaved senecio	Titirangi, Whataupoko, Oneroa, Wainui, Okitu and Makorori Reserves, Waikanae Beach south to Midway Beach	Monitor - hand removal of isolated infestations.	Sept 2020 – January 2022
Spiny emex	Wainui – Okitu Reserves	Hand removal	Oct 2020 to March 2022
Boneseed	Titirangi, Wainui, Okitu and Makorori Reserves	Hand removal, cut and stump painting with chemical	October 2020 to January 2022

5 OTHER PEST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

5.1 Pest Management in Accordance with the National Pest Management Regimes

Pest management will also be undertaken in accordance with the:

- National Pest Plant Accord; and
- National Pest Pet Accord.

5.1.1 Management Regime for National Pest Plant Accord

Management Regime for National Pest Plant Accord	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Over the duration of the Plan visit all garden retail centres and carry out surveillance for any banned plants being displayed or being offered for sale. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gisborne City. 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2020 - 2022 Actions</p> <p><u>Council Inspections</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carry out an annual survey of all garden retail premises for the presence of any NPPA banned plants being displayed or offered for sale. ▪ Keep a register of all garden retail outlets and record visits and any breach of NPPA or RPMP rules. <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In discussion with garden retail owners ensure they are aware of the banned pest plants list. ▪ Provide a published photo booklet on the list of banned pest plants that cannot be displayed, sold to the public. ▪ Produce an awareness article on the NPPA banned list of pest plants for publication for Council's quarterly Conservation Quorum. ▪ Work with Council's communications group to include the NPPA banned pest plants on Council's website. <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiate none compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules has been detected.
<p>Aim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To eliminate the introduction of banned NNPA pest plants not present in the region. To halt those pest plants already present from being offered for sale, propagation and distribution to the public. 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2020/2021 - \$5,000.00 ▪ 2021/2022 - \$5,000.00

5.1.2 Management Regime for National Pest Pet Accord

Management Regime for National Pest Pet Accord	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the duration of the Plan visit all pet centres and carry out surveillance for any banned pets being displayed or being offered for sale. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gisborne City. 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2020 - 2022 Actions</p> <p><u>Council Inspections</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out an annual survey of all pet centre premises for the presence of any NPPA banned pets being offered for sale. Keep a register of all pet centres and record visits and any breach of NPPA or RPMP rules. <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In discussion with pet retail owners ensure they are aware of the banned pest pet list. Provide a published photo booklet on the list of banned pest pets that cannot be displayed, sold to the public. Work with Council's communications group to include the NPPA banned pest pets on Council's website. <p><u>Requirement to Act</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate none compliance proceedings where a breach of RPMP rules has been detected.
<p>Aim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To eliminate the introduction of banned NNPA pest pests not in the Gisborne Region. To halt those pest pets already present being offered for sale, propagation and distribution to the public. 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020/2021 - \$5,000.00 2021/2022 - \$5,000.00

5.2 Didymo and National Freshwater Pest Programme

Management Regime for Didymo and National Freshwater Pests Programme	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote aquatic pest awareness and to encourage behaviour changes and improved hygiene to recreational users of our region's freshwater ways. 	<p>Principal Measures</p> <p>2020 - 2022 Actions</p> <p><u>Advocacy and Education</u></p> <p>Funding application to MPI for summer student role.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce an awareness article of freshwater pest organisms for publication in the Gisborne Herald. Visit hunting and fishing retail outlets, accommodation facilities, fishing clubs and provide information on freshwater pests. Visit primary schools to raise awareness of freshwater pests and the threats they pose. Work and support neighbouring council's, DOC, NZ Fish and Game Council and MPI ensuring freshwater messaging is consistent and meets objectives of the programme.
<p>Aim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through education, awareness, discussions a better understanding and appreciation by freshwater way recreation groups and the public the importance of keeping our waterways pest free. 	<p>Budget (MPI funded programme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2020/2021 - \$20,000.00 2021/2022 - \$20,000.00

6 MANAGEMENT TOOLS

6.1 Advocacy and education programme

Advocacy and education are key tools in managing pests across all management regimes. A coordinated and targeted approach to advocacy and education is essential. Over the period 2020 to 2022 develop a Biosecurity Education and Advocacy Plan to guide this programme of work. The 2020 to 2022 financial years will see a significant increase in advocacy and education, as a key pest management tool.

Advocacy and Education Programme	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote public awareness of pests and the threats they pose. 	<p>Principle measures</p> <p><u>2020 - 2022 actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a Biosecurity Education and Advocacy Plan. ▪ Produce a coloured brochure series for the different programme pest plants and pest animals. ▪ Produce regular articles on pest species for publication in Council's Conservation Quorum publication. ▪ Visit primary schools to raise awareness of pest plants and animals. ▪ Develop more comprehensive information on pest plant and animals for the GDC website. ▪ Develop sector specific targeted messaging and information around pests of relevance to that sector – e.g. weeds commonly spread by forestry machinery for forestry contractors. ▪ Identify opportunities to work with external partners to convey pest management messages. ▪ Utilise social media to inform and educate. ▪ Implement the Property Programme (a voluntary work plan that provides control information to a landowner who wishes to undertake weed control). <p><u>2020 - 2022 actions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the Biosecurity Education and Advocacy Plan. ▪ Include a stall (in partnership with DOC) at the Gisborne A&P show. ▪ Work with external partners to convey pest management messages, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Hunting associations; ▫ Federated Farmers; ▫ DOC (War on Weeds and Freshwater Pests).

Biocontrol plan

Biocontrols are a key tool particularly for the management of Progressive Containment, Sustained Control and Site Led Pest Plants. Success of biocontrol relate to both the ease of spread and survival in the environment, alongside the efficacy of their control of the pest plant. Local climate conditions can make a significant impact on the effectiveness of biocontrol agents. For example, a good biocontrol exists for nodding thistle, which in the Bay of Plenty is very effective in suppressing numbers of plants by destroying the flower before seed set. In Gisborne, because of the hotter climate, nodding thistle flowers multiple times in a season – meaning the biocontrol is considerably less effective.

Management Regime for Biological Agent Releases to Control Pest Plans	
<p>Objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Use biological agents as an additional tool to assist in selective pest plant suppression. <p>Programme coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Woolly nightshade lace bug – Anaura Bay ▪ Tradescantia – Gisborne City and Waituhi ▪ Japanese honeysuckle White admiral butterfly Gisborne – urban Tolaga Bay 	<p>Principal measures</p> <p>2020 - 2022 actions</p> <p><u>Service Delivery</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Locate suitable host pest plant release sites for bio-agent releases. ▪ Gain landowner support and consent to release specified bio-agents. ▪ Map, GPS and record all bio-agent release sites. ▪ Annual monitor of agents at release sites. ▪ Monitor for agent establishment and effects on host site. ▪ Monitor for natural spread or assist wider spread by collection and relocation of agents. <p><u>Collaboration</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collective agency support for Landcare Research to import selected bio agents and trials for targeted pest plants for control effectiveness. ▪ Interaction with other regional councils on exchange of surplus bio agents to assist in local biological control of pest plants. ▪ Support the National Biocontrol Collective on bio-control agent selections for specific pest plants and funding streams.
<p>Aim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To use biological agents as natural enemies to assist in control of specific pest plants thereby reducing the reliance on chemicals. Reduction in environmental impact of widespread pest plants. 	<p>Budget</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2020/2021 - \$5,000.00 ▪ 2021/2022 - \$9,000.00

7 MONITORING

7.1 Monitoring plan

The monitoring plan for each of the programmes is detailed below.

Programme	Anticipated result	Indicator	Method of monitoring	Frequency of monitoring	Frequency of reporting
Exclusion programme	No pests on the exclusion programme establish in the district	None of the pests found in the district	Inspection of properties and areas vulnerable to invasion	Annual	Annual
Eradication programme	All known sites and any new sites identified controlled to zero density by 2026	Extent and density of the subject pest in the areas it is being controlled	Inspection and surveillance of known sites. Inspection of properties and areas vulnerable to invasion	Annually for five years after zero-density has been achieved. Bi-annual inspections after that	Annual
Progressive containment programme	Reduction in extent and density of these pests in the district. Pests do not establish in areas currently uninfested	Extent and density of the subject pest in the areas it is being controlled	Inspection and surveillance of known sites. Inspection of properties and areas vulnerable to invasion	At each known location of the pest. Annually for five years after zero-density has been achieved. Bi-annual inspections after that	Annual
Sustained control programme	Maintenance of possum densities and associated damage at 2015 levels or lower.	Possum density trends	Residual trap catch index (RTCI) or wax tag 7-night bite mark index (BMI) ²	10% of PCAs annually	Annual
	Soil conservation plantings establish effectively	Possum browsing and damaged branches	Inspection post planting until fully established	Annually for first three years	Annual
	Pastoral and crop losses caused by browsing pests minimised	Numbers of requests for service	Tracked through Council contact centre	Annually	Annual

² The RTCI and BMI goals are based on the 5% RTCI, a nationally acknowledged level of control which allows biodiversity values to be protected.

Programme	Anticipated result	Indicator	Method of monitoring	Frequency of monitoring	Frequency of reporting
	Spread of pests across boundaries minimised	Numbers of requests for service	Tracked through Council contact centre	Annually	Annual
Site-led programmes	Impacts on diversity of flora, fauna and the values of significant native ecosystems are minimised	As set out in the management plan for the site led programme	As set out in the management plan for the site led programme	As set out in the management plan for the site led programme	Annual

Some monitoring is also undertaken to assess levels of non-statutory pests to determine their presence and/or distribution in the region. Such surveillance provides Council with valuable information on population trends and is an important part of the decision-making process as to whether new pests should be considered for inclusion into future pest management programmes.

7.1.1 Specific monitoring programme for possums

- Council will monitor possum density trends in at least 10% of PCAs by 30 June every year, using standard industry protocols and best practice guidelines.
- Council will audit the quality of possum control inputs for alignment with industry best practice for all PCAs on an annual basis, by 30 June each year.
- Council will monitor environmental outcomes as prescribed in management plans for high-value natural areas prioritized for protection under any regional biodiversity programme.

7.1.2 Environmental monitoring and reporting

This includes biodiversity and biosecurity indicators.

7.1.3 New monitoring tools – camera monitoring

Council will use camera monitoring as an additional aid to capture information on pest animal presence, species type, their distribution and density. Camera pest animal monitoring will also provide supportive pre- and post control data for pest animal control outcomes at specific site-led projects. The benefit of pest animal camera monitoring is that it will provide real-time information on population trend monitoring overtime.

7.2 Compliance monitoring and enforcement procedures

An essential part of a biosecurity officer's role is to undertake field inspections taking active engagement with landowners/occupiers and dealing with various pest animal and plant issues, some of which may lead to enforcement.

Compliance monitoring will be carried out by an authorised Council biosecurity officer following recommended procedures to gain landowner co-operation to give effect to any RPMP rules.

Compliance monitoring and enforcement procedures will be as follows:

- 13) At the completion of a property inspection, issue a non-regulatory advice letter or Property Programme.

Provide advice to landowner/occupier on timeframes and agreed methods of control where appropriate.

- 14) Failure to comply with 1) - follow up with a written Notice of Direction under Section 122 of the Biosecurity Act.

Outlines remedial action as per advice letter or Property Programme.

Timeframe to comply (minimum two weeks unless otherwise negotiated).

Consideration of fees charged to cover costs of Notice of Direction issues and any re-inspection costs under Section 135(3) of the Biosecurity Act.

Statutory land charge (lien) placed on the property under Section 129 of the Biosecurity Act.

- 15) Prosecution (Section 154 of the Biosecurity Act)
Filing of charge documents in the District Court.

7.2.1 Good neighbour rule monitoring

Good neighbour rule monitoring will be as follows:

- 16) An authorised person shall carry out a property site monitor where a complaint has been received by Council's contact centre or where it has been brought to the attention of an officer.
- 17) Regular site visits will be undertaken on those properties where there is historical evidence of none compliance.
- 18) An authorised person shall carry out site monitoring to ensure that works are carried out to the required standard and is effectively controlling the targeted pest species.

Appendix A:**2020 - 2022 Work Programme – GDC Journeys Team**

Progressive Containment Programme Pest Plants			
Pest Plant	Control Priority	Road name / location	Control method and programme
Holly leaved senecio	Medium Follow up maintenance	Waimata Valley Road Matokitoki Valley Road Shelly Road Riverside Road Darwin Road Gaddum Hill Road Wheatstone Road Kaiti Hill Road	Herbicide spray – September to November Metsulfuron – methyl 600 (1g/10L)
Old man's beard	High	Tiniroto Road Pehiri Road Whakarau Road Waimata Valley Road Riverside Road Darwin Road	Herbicide spray – November to May Metsulfuron plus Penetrant.
Sustained Control Programme Pest Plants			
Pest Plant	Control Priority	Road name / location	Control method and programme
Blackberry	Medium Follow up Maintenance spraying	<u>Wheatstone Road</u> Gaddum Hill Road Darwin Road Riverside Road <u>Shelley Road</u> <u>Matokitoki Valley Road</u> <u>Waimata Valley Road</u> Kanakanaia Road Whakarau Road <u>Tiniroto Road</u> Pehiri Road	Herbicide spray – December to April Metsulfuron – methyl 600 plus organic Silicone penetrant or Tordon Brushkiller (60ml/15L)
Pampas	Medium Follow up maintenance spraying	Wheatstone Road Gaddum Hill Road Darwin Road Riverside Road	Herbicide spray – November to April Glyphosate – plus

	<p>Note: Do not spray Native Toi toi on these roadsides</p>	<p>Shelley Road Matokitoki Valley Road Sommerton Road Waimata Valley Road Ngakaroa Road Kanakanaia Road Tiniroto Road.</p> <p>Te Wera, Rakauora, Moanui, Motu, Upper Whakarau</p>	<p>penetrant (100ml/10L)</p>
Site-led Programme Pest Plants			
Pest Plant	Control Priority	Road name / location	Control method and programme
Privet	High	Riverside Road Waimata Valley Road	Herbicide spray – Metsulfuron – methyl 600 plus penetrant (5g/10L) Spray spring or autumn
Montpellier/Wild broom	High	State Highway 36 Tiniroto to HB boundary, Pehiri, Taumata, Wharekopae, Tahora, Te Wera, Rakauora, Moanui, Motu, Whakarau Roads and others.	Herbicide spray – Metsulfuron – methyl 600 plus penetrant 100ml per 100 litres Spray Nov to May

Appendix B:**2020 - 2022 Work Programme – Department of Conservation**

Progressive Containment Programme Pests		
Pest species	Location	Works Programme
Old man's beard	Motu	Implement appropriate control measures
Sustained Control Programme Pests		
Pest species	Location	Works Programme
Feral goats	Waingake Waterworks Bush	Ground control – (GDC Contractors)

Appendix C:**2020 - 2022 Work Programme – GDC Parks and Reserves**

Progressive Containment Programme Pest Plants		
Pest Plant	Control Priority	Control method and programme
Boneseed	Medium	Herbicide spray – November to April Glyphosate (10ml/L) plus organic Silicone penetrant.
Holly leaved senecio	High	Herbicide spray or hand removal – September October – Metsulfuron – methyl 600 (1g/10L).
Moth plant	Medium	Herbicide spray – November to March Tordon Brushkiller (300ml/10L).
Old man's beard	Medium	Herbicide spray – October to April Glyphosate (200ml/L).
Woolly nightshade	High	Herbicide spray or cut and stump treat – All year round Tordon Brushkiller (25ml/10L) – cut & paint stump with Vigilant gel.
Sustained Control Programme Pest Plants		
Pest Plant	Control Priority	Control method and programme
Blackberry	High	Herbicide spray – December to March Metsulfuron – methyl 600 (60ml/15L) plus Silicon penetrant.
Pampas	Medium	Herbicide spray – November to April Glyphosate (100ml/10L) plus penetrant.

Site-led Programme Pest Plants		
Pest Plant	Control Priority	Control Method and programme
Japanese honeysuckle	High	Herbicide spray – October to February Metsulfuron – methyl 600 (5g/10L) plus organic Silicon penetrant.
Privet	High	Herbicide spray or cut and paint stump Metsulfuron – methyl 600 (5g/10L) plus organic Silicon penetrant. Cut stump and paint with Vigilant gel.

APPENDIX D:

2020 - 2022 Works Programme – New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA)

Progressive Containment Programme Pest Plants			
Pest Plant	Control Priority	Road name/location	Control method and programme
Pampas	Medium	State Highway 2 Makaraka west to Matawai Makaraka south to Wairoa District boundary State Highway 36 Wainui north to Opotiki District boundary	Maintenance spray Dec - April Glyphosate plus organic Silicone penetrant
Blackberry	Medium	State Highway 2 and 36	Maintenance respray Dec to April - Metsulfuron plus organic Silicone penetrant or Tordon Brushkiller
Privet	High	State Highway 2 and 36	Cut and treat stumps with Vigilant or CutNPaste gel paste. Spray March to April - Metsulfuron plus penetrant or Tordon Brushkiller
Wild broom - Montpellier	High	State Highway 2 north and south State Highway 36	Spray November to May Metsulfuron plus organo-Silicone penetrant
Gorse	High	State Highway 2 south before Wharerata lookout to Wairoa District boundary	Spray anytime of the year Metsulfuron plus organic Silicone penetrant

APPENDIX E:**2020 - 2022 Works Programme – NZ Rail/Kiwi Rail**

Progressive Containment Programme Pest Plants			
Pest Plant	Control Priority	Location – NZ/Kiwi Rail administered corridor	Control programme
Boneseed	High	Gisborne south to Maraetaha	Spray
Common & Purple pampas	High	Gisborne south to Bartletts – Beach loop	Spray
Common & Purple pampas	High	Gisborne south to Bartletts – Beach loop	Spray
Gorse	High	Gisborne south to Bartletts – Beach Loop	Spray
Old man's beard	High	Bartletts - Beach Loop	Spray
Holly leaved senecio	High	Gisborne south to Bartletts	Spray

Sustained Control Programme Pest Plants			
Blackberry	High	Gisborne south to Bartletts – Beach Loop	Spray