

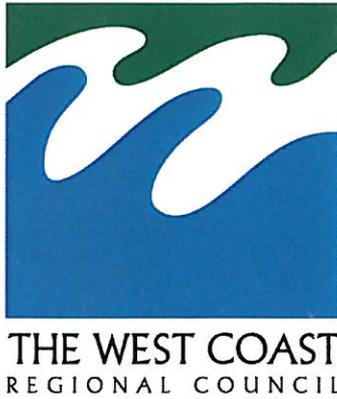


Regional Pest Plant Management Strategy for the West Coast

2010



The West Coast Regional Council



Regional Pest Plant Management Strategy for the West Coast

Approved by Council and made Operative on: 14 December 2010

The common seal of the
West Coast Regional Council
was affixed in the presence of:)
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Chairman

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Chief Executive Officer

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Cover Photos: Left: Nodding Thistle; Right: Ragwort

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Management Agency

The Management Agency for this Strategy is the West Coast Regional Council (also referred to as the Council). The Council assumes responsibility for the overall strategy, including monitoring, education, coordination, review, and enforcement. The Department of Conservation also assists with pest plant inspection and control work, primarily on Crown conservation land, but sometimes also on adjacent private land (at its discretion and with landowner agreement).

1.2 Duration

The Strategy has effect for a period of five years from the day it becomes operative. A full review will commence prior to the expiry of this Strategy.

1.3 Area of Strategy Effect

The Strategy has effect over the entire West Coast Region as constituted by the Local Government Reorganisation Scheme 1989.

1.4 Plants declared to be Pests in the West Coast Region

The following plants are declared as pest plants for the region:

Common name	Scientific name	Effect of Strategy
Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Boundary control (10m)*
Gorse	<i>Ulex spp.</i>	Boundary control (10m)**
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Boundary control (50m)
Giant Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	Boundary control (10m)
Nodding Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Total control region-wide
African Feather Grass	<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	Total control region-wide
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Total control region-wide
Spartina	<i>Spartina spp.</i>	Total control region-wide
Cathedral Bells	<i>Cobaea scandens</i>	Total control region-wide
Cape Ivy	<i>Senecio angulatus</i>	Total control region-wide
Woolly Nightshade	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Total control region-wide
White Edged Nightshade	<i>Solanum marginatum</i>	Total control region-wide
Parrots Feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Total control region-wide
Bushy Asparagus	<i>Asparagus densifolius</i>	Total control region-wide
Tree Privet	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Total control region-wide
Smilax	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Total control region-wide
Dense Oxygen Weed	<i>Egeria densa</i>	Total control region-wide
Himalayan honeysuckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Progressive Control (Map 3)

* Also Progressive Control Map 1, 2, and 3

** Also Progressive Control Map 1 and 2

Common name	Scientific name	Effect of Strategy
Purple Pampas	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	Progressive Control (Map 3)
Giant Knotweed	<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i>	Progressive Control (Maps 3 & 4)
Asiatic Knotweed	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>	Progressive Control (Maps 3, 4, & Southwest of Mikonui River)
Spanish Heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Progressive Control (Maps 3, 4, & Southwest of Mikonui River)
Wild Ginger	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> and <i>H. flavescens</i>	Progressive Control (Maps 3, 4, & Southwest of Mikonui River)
Gunnera tinctoria	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Progressive Control (Maps 3, 4, 5, & Southwest of Mikonui River)
Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus x reflexa</i>	Progressive Control (Map 3 & 4)
Old Mans Beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Progressive Control (Map 4, & Southwest of Mikonui River)
Darwins Barberry	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Progressive Control (Southwest of Mikonui River)
German Ivy	<i>Senecio mikanoides</i>	Progressive Control (Southwest of Mikonui River)
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Progressive Control (Map 3 & Southwest of Mikonui River)
Rhododendron ponticum	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Progressive Control (Southwest of Mikonui River)
Tradescantia	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Progressive Control (Southwest of Mikonui River)
Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Progressive Control (Southwest of Mikonui River)
Banana Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora tripartita</i>	Progressive Control (Map 3)
Chocolate Vine	<i>Akebia quinata</i>	Progressive Control (Map 3)

Table 1: Plants declared to be pests on the West Coast

2. STRATEGY RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 Private land

Land occupiers are required to control pest plants on their land, in the manner prescribed in the Strategy rules. Note that the National Pest Plant Accord contains additional plants that are designated by the Government as “Unwanted Organisms” under the Biosecurity Act and are banned from sale, propagation and distribution throughout New Zealand (see Appendix 1).

2.2 Crown land

Under section 87 of the Biosecurity Act, the Crown can agree to be bound by the Strategy, and contribute to its funding. However, a regional pest management strategy cannot require the Crown to be bound. The Department of Conservation have indicated that the Department will abide by the boundary control rules in the interests of being a good neighbour.

Central government agencies occupying the Crown estate have been identified as being significant beneficiaries or exacerbators to pest plant management in the region, and as such will be encouraged to comply with the rules in the strategy.

2.3 Road verge responsibilities

The construction and maintenance of roads can exacerbate weed problems. Weeds establishing on roadside verges can quickly spread to adjoining properties and can also cause visibility problems for motorists.

It is proposed that the responsibility for road verge control for all formed roads be with the occupier of the land, i.e. the roading authority. In the case of paper roads, all reasonable effort will be made by Council staff to determine the occupier, whether formal or informal, of the land before defaulting to requiring the land owner to take action. For unformed roads the responsibility for control of pests under the Strategy will be the land occupier. Enforcement of rules 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6 will be triggered by adjoining neighbour complaint only.

The New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) agrees to be bound to the Strategy to the extent that is identified within its current policy. In terms of its policy (State Highway Control Manual, Version 4 (September 2004), pp 22-23), NZTA undertakes to control plant pests within its road reserve boundaries in the following situations:

1. Rest areas;
2. Motorway reserves;
3. Weigh pit and stockpile sites;
4. Other isolated areas of road reserve mainly for road safety reasons;
5. State highway reserves adjacent to land that is free of pest plants; and
6. State highway reserves adjacent to land where the landowner is undertaking pest plant management. In such situations, upon advice from the management agency that pest plants are being controlled, NZTA will undertake pest plant control on the State highway reserve. The detailed scope of work in each of these situations should be agreed between NZTA regional offices and regional pest management officers.

3. PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES

3.1 Introduction

Different pest plants warrant different types of regional intervention. The level of intervention adopted for each pest plant takes into account the most appropriate means for addressing the present and potential adverse impacts of the plant.

3.2 The Rules in this Strategy

There are three different types of rules in the Strategy at this stage. These rules require the occupier (see glossary) to destroy plants on the land they occupy:

- Boundary control – these rules require a pest plant to be destroyed within a specified distance of an occupier’s property boundary where the neighbouring property margin is free of that plant.
- Total control – these rules require a pest plant to be destroyed at any location in the West Coast region.
- Progressive Control – these rules require occupiers to destroy pest plants in certain locations.

Powers under the Biosecurity Act allow authorised persons to inspect any property, and to issue a Section 122 Notice of Direction directing certain plants to be destroyed within a set timeframe. If that Notice is not complied with, Council can destroy the plants **and recover all costs from the occupier**, including the cost of enforcement processes.

Note that actual and reasonable costs, pursuant to S135(3)(d) of the Biosecurity Act, will be charged to land occupiers who fail to comply with a Notice of Direction issued by a Council Officer.

All plants declared as pests in this Strategy are also banned from sale, propagation, and distribution by virtue of Sections 52 and 53 of the Biosecurity Act. To grow or sell these plants is an offence under Section 154 of the Act.

The public is encouraged to notify the Council of the presence of any total or progressive control plants so that appropriate action can be taken. The Council will also provide advice to the public on how to destroy these pest plants. For advice call the Council on free phone 0508 800 118.

3.3 Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)

Description of the problem and reasons for the strategy

Broom is an erect, perennial shrub that can grow up to two metres in height. Each leaf consists of three softly hairy, ovate leaflets, and it has bright yellow, pea-like flowers. The plant is spread solely by seeds, which are ejected noisily from the pods in summer. Seeds can be spread further by water action, on machines, and animals, in agricultural produce, gravel, and mud. It tolerates a wide range of soil conditions, can rapidly form large infestations, reduce stock carrying capacity on farms, smother new tree plantings, and can cause a visibility hazard on roadsides. Broom can also affect native ecosystems by replacing indigenous vegetation.



Broom is a highly adaptable and invasive plant that can live in a wide range of conditions. It is important that land that is clear, or being cleared, of Broom is not reinfested, particularly from neighbouring properties. Requiring Boundary Control will prevent additional costs being placed on a land occupier controlling Broom by another who is exacerbating the infestation by not undertaking any control.

Objective

To minimise the spread of Broom from properties whose boundaries are infested with Broom to properties whose boundaries are clear of Broom.

Means of achievement

- Provide information to the public on the identification and control of Broom.
- Enforce the rule.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control work that has been undertaken.

Rule 3.3

Occupiers must destroy any Broom plants within 10m of the boundary of their property, when the adjoining land is clear of Broom in excess of 50m of that boundary, or is effectively clear of Broom.

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

Enforcement of rule 3.3 will be triggered by adjoining neighbour complaint only.

3.4 Gorse (*Ulex spp.*)

Description of the problem and reasons for the strategy

Gorse is an erect perennial shrub growing up to 3.5 metres high and three metres in diameter. Gorse rapidly forms dense impenetrable infestations, which severely reduces stock carrying capacity on farms and competes vigorously with young trees in forestry operations. However, Gorse can act as a nursery for native seedlings. Gorse only reproduces via seeds, which are ballistically ejected from the seed pods. These seeds can then be subject to secondary transportation by birds, machinery, and land use activities that involve the movement of soil and gravel.



Gorse is a highly adaptable plant that can live in a wide range of conditions. It is important that land that is clear, or being cleared, of Gorse is not reinfested, particularly from neighbouring properties. Requiring Boundary Control will prevent additional costs being placed on a land occupier controlling Gorse by another who is exacerbating the infestation by not undertaking any control.

Objective

To minimise the spread of Gorse from properties whose boundaries are infested with Gorse to properties whose boundaries are clear of Gorse.

Means of achievement

- Provide information to the public on the identification and control of Gorse.
- Enforce the rule.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control work that has been undertaken.

Rule 3.4

Occupiers must destroy any Gorse plants within 10m of their property boundary, when the adjoining land is clear of Gorse in excess of 50m of that boundary, or is effectively clear of Gorse.

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

Enforcement of rule 3.4 will be triggered by adjoining neighbour complaint only.

3.5 Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)

Description of the problem and reasons for the strategy

Ragwort is an erect biennial or perennial herb that grows to between 45 and 60cm tall. It has bright yellow flowers, and the leaves are dark green on top with a paler green, downy lining. Downy parachute like seeds are produced during the second year of the plant's life. These seeds are the main method of Ragwort spread. They are carried by wind, water, animals, vehicles, clothing, and via hay or chaff. Plants can also be dispersed when roots and pieces of crown are cut by cultivation equipment.



Ragwort is an aggressive plant, which can quickly invade pastoral land and soon become the dominant cover. It not only reduces the productivity of the land but is also toxic to livestock, particularly cattle and horses. Sheep are more resistant to its poisons, although deaths of animals continually grazed on dense infestations can occur.

Ragwort is a serious pest in the farming areas of the West Coast Region. Although it is widespread in the Region it remains important that land which is clear, or being cleared, of Ragwort is not reinfested, particularly from neighbouring properties. Requiring Boundary Control will prevent additional costs being placed on a land occupier controlling Ragwort by a neighbour who is not undertaking any control.

Objective

To minimise the spread of Ragwort from properties whose boundaries are infested with Ragwort to properties whose boundaries are clear of Ragwort

Means of achievement

The principal means of achieving the objective will be for the Management Agency to:

- Provide information to the public on the identification and control of Ragwort.
- Enforce the rules.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control work that has been undertaken.
- Investigate biological control agents for Ragwort.

Rule 3.5

Occupiers must destroy any Ragwort plants within 50m of the boundary of their property, when the adjoining land is clear of Ragwort in excess of 100m of that boundary, or is effectively clear of Ragwort.

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

Enforcement of rule 3.5 will be triggered by adjoining neighbour complaint only.

3.6 Giant Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*)

Description of the problem and reasons for the strategy

Giant Buttercup is a hairy perennial with basal leaves that are present all year round. It grows between 50 to 150 centimetres tall, and from October has yellow flowers. The plant is free-seeding and these seeds may be spread by machinery, water, and animals. Seed may be viable for at least 20 years. The plant's preferred habitat is high rainfall areas.



Unpalatable to cattle, Giant Buttercup can quickly overwhelm pasture species in dairying areas, thereby reducing pasture and dairy production. Requiring a greater level of control, instead of just boundary control, is not appropriate given the widespread distribution of Giant Buttercup, the high cost of control, and that the occupier is the main beneficiary. Furthermore, it will prevent additional costs being placed on a land occupier controlling Giant Buttercup by another who is exacerbating the infestation by not undertaking any control.

Giant Buttercup is known to be present in the Little Wanganui-Karamea area. It has also been reported around the Arahura and Poerua (South Westland) areas.

Objective

To minimise the spread of Giant Buttercup from properties whose boundaries are infested with Giant Buttercup to properties whose boundaries are clear of Giant Buttercup.

Means of Achievement

The principal means of achieving the objective will be for the Management Agency to:

- Provide information to the public on the identification and control of Giant Buttercup.
- Enforce the rule.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control work that has been undertaken.

Rule 3.6

Occupiers must destroy any Giant Buttercup plants within 10m of the boundary of their property, when the adjoining land is clear of Giant Buttercup in excess of 50m of that boundary, or is effectively clear of Giant Buttercup.

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

Enforcement of rule 3.6 will be triggered by adjoining neighbour complaint only.

3.7 Nodding Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)

Description of the problem and reasons for the strategy

Nodding Thistle is an erect biennial (or annual) thistle growing to 1.5 metres high. It has a stout, branched, fleshy taproot up to 40cm deep. In the rosette stage, it can be confused with the more common Scotch or winged thistles.

The rosette leaves of Nodding Thistle are usually long, narrow and deeply cut into many narrow lobes with spiny edges. The upper surface often has a metallic sheen and whitish marginal zone. Flowering stems are erect, tall (up to 1.5 metres), often branched in the upper half and bear spiny wings to just below the flower-head.

Flowering Nodding Thistle is easily recognised by its large purple flower-heads which droop or nod when mature. Apart from localised wind dispersal, seed can also be spread in mud, water, machinery, fodder, and agricultural seed.



Nodding Thistle is a serious threat to agricultural production because it grows in dense patches, achieving almost total ground cover. It is not readily grazed because of its spiny foliage, leading to a serious reduction in stock carrying capacity. Its presence also discourages animals from grazing neighbouring pasture plants and, at maturity, the spiny heads contribute to vegetable fault in wool. Dense patches can also harbour pest animals. The ability of Nodding Thistle to spread and seriously affect pastoral production means it is necessary to ensure the plant is kept under strict control. There is one known site at Tawhai.

Objective

To maintain the West Coast free of any significant Nodding Thistle infestations.

Means of achievement

- Provide information to the public on the identification of Nodding Thistle.
- Undertake monitoring of key areas within the region to detect new infestations.
- Enforce the rule.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control work that has been undertaken.

Rule 3.7

Occupiers must destroy any Nodding Thistle plants on their land.

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

Section 52 and 53 Exemption

There is a general exemption from enforcement action relating to the 'introduction' of Nodding Thistle seed to the Region via supplementary stock feed.

Explanation

The agricultural sector imports supplementary feed to the region from areas that are not free from Nodding Thistle and it is inevitable that some viable seed will be imported within this feed. Farmers importing feed are required to be vigilant for thistle growth and ensure that destruction of these pest plants is undertaken in accordance with Rule 3.7.

3.8 African Feather Grass (*Pennisetum macrourum*)

Description of the problem and reasons for the strategy

African Feather Grass is a robust perennial grass with stout rhizomes that forms large clumps up to two metres tall. The leaves are tough, and feel rough when you run your fingers down them. The plant has a distinctive narrow cylindrical flower spike that is yellow to purplish and can be up to 300mm long. The shape of the spike readily distinguishes it from the similar looking pampas grass. African Feather Grass flowers from November to April.



African Feather Grass is generally unpalatable to stock and is a threat to pasture production if left uncontrolled as it can completely suppress other low growing plants. Its dense clumps restrict the movement of animals, people and machinery, and it can impair drainage and visibility along roads. It invades poor pasture areas, roadsides and reserves. The plant is an aggressive invader of suitable habitats and can threaten native plant species in shrub and grasslands, wetlands, and sand-dune areas.

African Feather Grass currently has a very restricted distribution in the West Coast Region, mainly in Buller. However, it also has the ability to spread to new habitats threatening a range of areas, which have environmental, productive, and recreational values. The plant is difficult to identify and, at the current low levels of infestation, the public may not fully recognise the threat it poses to the environment.

Objective

To eradicate existing infestations within 10 years and to effectively control and contain new infestations to prevent spread.

Means of Achievement

The principal means of achieving the objective will be for the Management Agency to:

- Provide information to the public on the identification of African Feather Grass.
- Carry out surveillance for African Feather Grass.
- Inspect properties suspected of having African Feather Grass.
- Enforce the rule.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control work that has been undertaken.

Rule 3.8

Occupiers must destroy any African Feather Grass plants on their land.

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

3.9 Coltsfoot (*Tusilago farfara*)

Description of the problem and reasons for the strategy

Coltsfoot is a perennial, mat-forming herb that grows up to 20cm high. It prefers free draining, damp areas such as creek beds but also grows in heavier soils, on stream margins, and in loose gravel. The plant has long creeping rhizomes and produces large leathery leaves up to 20cm across and finely toothed at the margins.

The top of the leaf is smooth and green while the underside is covered in greyish-white woolly hairs. In early spring, the daisy-like yellow flowers appear singly at the top of the flower stalk before the leaves begin to grow. The plant produces small, brown, one-seeded fruit attached to a dandelion-like parachute of hairs. Spread is by seed, or seed carried in clothing or animal hair or wool. Rhizome fragments could also be spread by machinery.



Coltsfoot has the potential to displace indigenous vegetation from a number of different habitats by suppressing the regeneration of other plants. It has the potential to threaten both environmental and production values. There was one known site in the Otira area.

Objective

To ensure the region remains free of Coltsfoot.

Means of Achievement

The principal means of achieving the objective will be for the Management Agency to:

- Provide information to the public on the identification of Coltsfoot.
- Carry out surveillance for Coltsfoot.
- Inspect properties suspected of having Coltsfoot.
- Enforce the rule.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control work that has been undertaken.

Rule 3.9

Occupiers must destroy any Coltsfoot plants on their land.

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

3.10 *Spartina* (*Spartina alterniflora*, *S. angelica*, *S. x townsendii*)

Description of the problem and reasons for the strategy

Spartina is a robust, erect, rhizomatous grass up to 1m tall, with a massive root system. The leaves can be up to 15mm wide and are ribbed. Its rhizomes are short and fleshy. *Spartina* flowers are produced in a head of short flattened spikelets. The common name *Spartina* refers to the three naturalised species in New Zealand, only one of which produces seed (*Spartina angelica*). All species propagate readily by rhizomes or plant fragments.



Spartina is an invasive plant, which can seriously affect estuarine ecosystems. It is capable of taking over large areas of the coastal marine area, resulting in a loss of natural habitat (for wading birds and spawning fish), recreational fisheries and seafood sources. Excessive growth can also cause navigational problems. Once established, it is difficult to eradicate. Chemicals are the most effective means. This plant could become a serious problem in indigenous ecosystems and for a range of economic and environmental values. There have been two known sites for *Spartina* on the West Coast at the Oparara Lagoon (Karamea). Both sites are being managed by the Department of Conservation.

Objective

To ensure the region remains free of *Spartina*.

Means of achievement

The principal means of achieving the objective will be for the Management Agency to:

- Provide information to the public on the identification of *Spartina*.
- Carry out surveillance for *Spartina*.
- Inspect properties suspected of having *Spartina*.
- Enforce the rule.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control work that has been undertaken.

Rule 3.10

Occupiers must destroy any *Spartina* plants on their land.

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

3.11 Cathedral Bells (*Cobaea scandens*)

Description of the problem and reasons for the strategy

Cathedral Bells is a vigorous perennial climber with large bell shaped flowers that are green at first then become purple. Because it is a fast growing climber the plant can smother ground cover species quickly and can also smother smaller tree species. It has the potential to become a major problem in forest, scrub and recreational areas.



It is known from four West Coast sites at Ross, Mitchells, Waimangaroa and Karamea. All sites are managed by Conservation staff with regular site checks. It is hoped that the species has been eradicated but other sites may come to light during the course of the strategy, and rapid response action may be needed.

Objective

To ensure the region remains free of Cathedral Bells.

Means of achievement

The principal means of achieving the objective will be to:

- Provide information to the public on the identification of Cathedral Bells.
- Carry out surveillance for Cathedral Bells.
- Inspect properties suspected of having Cathedral Bells.
- Enforce the rule.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control work that has been undertaken.

Rule 3.11

Occupiers must destroy any Cathedral Bells plants on their land.

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

3.12 Cape Ivy (*Senecio angulatus*)

Description of the problem and reasons for the strategy

Cape Ivy is an invasive scrambling shrub/climber. It can grow rapidly across the ground, smothering existing low growing native vegetation and growing over native shrubs up to 2 metres tall. It has dark green leaves that are thick and fleshy. Flowers are yellow and daisy-like.

There have been two known sites for on the West Coast at the Buller Gorge, and at Hector. Both sites are being managed by the Department of Conservation.

Objective

To ensure the region remains free of Cape Ivy.

Means of achievement

The principal means of achieving the objective will be to:

- Provide information to the public on the identification of Cape Ivy.
- Carry out surveillance for Cape Ivy.
- Inspect properties suspected of having Cape Ivy.
- Enforce the rule.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control work that has been undertaken.



Rule 3.12

Occupiers must destroy any Cape Ivy plants on their land.

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

3.13 Woolly Nightshade (*Solanum mauritianum*)

Description of the problem and reasons for the strategy

Originally from South America, Woolly Nightshade is a fast growing tree that grows up to 9 metres tall. Large grey green leaves are furry and oval in shape. Purple flowers with a yellow centre appear at the end of the branches. Green berries turn yellow when they ripen and are toxic to humans.

Highly invasive, this plant can take over bush or pasture areas quickly unless controlled. On the West Coast it is only known from one site at Reedy's Road, Westport which is annually inspected to ensure any new plants are controlled. It is important no further infestations occur on the West Coast and if they are found that they are quickly dealt with.



Objective

To ensure the region remains free of Woolly Nightshade.

Means of achievement

The principal means of achieving the objective will be to:

- Provide information to the public on the identification of Woolly Nightshade.
- Carry out surveillance for Woolly Nightshade.
- Inspect properties suspected of having Woolly Nightshade.
- Enforce the rule.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control work that has been undertaken.

Rule 3.13

Occupiers must destroy any Woolly Nightshade plants on their land.

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

3.14 White Edged Nightshade (*Solanum marginatum*)

Description of the problem and reasons for the strategy

Originally from North Africa, White Edged Nightshade is a shrubby perennial up to 5 metres tall, with white felted branches and prickly leaves with white undersides and white margins on the top side. White flowers, sometimes with purplish veins, bloom in clusters of 2-10 at the end of the branches. The green berries turn yellow as they ripen.



White Edged Nightshade is a highly invasive plant, which can take over pasture and scrub lands and is toxic to humans and stock. It can also invade bush margins forming a dense and impenetrable thicket. Spraying with brushweed herbicide, or cutting and applying brushweed herbicide to the cut stem, will kill the plant.

There is only one known infestation of white edged nightshade on the West Coast, at Little Wanganui Head. It is therefore an excellent candidate for total eradication from the region.

Objective

To eradicate all known infestations of White Edged Nightshade within 5 years.

Means of achievement

The principal means of achieving the objective will be to:

- Provide information to the public on the identification of White Edged Nightshade.
- Carry out surveillance for White Edged Nightshade.
- Inspect properties suspected of having White Edged Nightshade.
- Enforce the rule.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control work that has been undertaken.

Rule 3.14

Occupiers must destroy any White Edged Nightshade plants on their land.

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

3.15 Parrot's Feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*) and Dense Oxygen Weed (*Egeria densa*)

Description of the problems and reasons for the strategy

Parrot's Feather is a perennial freshwater herb to 2 metres long which typically forms a floating mat spreading across the waters surface. Leaves are feather-like and finely divided; with submerged leaves often reddish. Parrots Feather only spreads vegetatively in New Zealand. Parrot's Feather can choke waterways, impeding water movement and increasing the chance of flooding and siltation. It is known at one location near Little Wanganui and a drain at Paroa.

Dense Oxygen Weed is a submerged perennial freshwater herb either rooted in bottom mud or growing as a free-floating mat. The plant has dark green leaves that grow from nodes on brittle branched stems. It may grow up to six metres long and has small white flowers that appear in summer and early autumn. The plant spreads by vegetative fragmentation. Dispersal of fragments is by water flow or by people transporting fragments on their boats, trailers and fishing nets.

Dense Oxygen Weed is extremely competitive and replaces indigenous species. Dense growth below the water surface may modify habitats, restrict water flow, reduce the aesthetic appeal of waterways and may interfere with recreational activities such as boating, swimming and fishing. It is present at only two West Coast locations, in ponds at Punakaiki and Haast.



Pictures:

Top – Parrots Feather
Bottom - Egeria



Objectives

3.15.1 To eradicate all known infestations of Parrots Feather within 5 years.

3.15.2 To eradicate all known infestations of Dense Oxygen Weed within 5 years.

Means of achievement

The principal means of achieving the objective will be to:

- Provide information to the public on the identification of Parrots Feather and Dense Oxygen Weed.
- Carry out surveillance for Parrots Feather and Dense Oxygen Weed.
- Inspect properties suspected of having Parrots Feather and Dense Oxygen Weed.
- Enforce the rule.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control work that has been undertaken.

Rule 3.15

Occupiers must destroy any Parrots Feather or Dense Oxygen Weed plants on their land.

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

**3.16 Bushy asparagus (*Asparagus densiflorus*),
Tree privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*) and
Smilax (*Asparagus asparagoides*)**

Description of the problem and reasons for the strategy

These three species have been present at one time or another on the West Coast and, as they can be highly invasive it is considered prudent to have these species listed as total control pest plants in case they are found again in the region in which case they will need to be destroyed without delay.

The Department of Conservation maintains active surveillance for these plants and will be available to deal with them if they are found again.

Objective

To ensure the region remains free of Bushy asparagus, Tree privet and Smilax.

Means of achievement

The principal means of achieving the objective will be to:

- Provide information on the identification of Bushy asparagus, Tree privet and Smilax.
- Carry out surveillance for Bushy asparagus, Tree privet and Smilax.
- Inspect properties suspected of having Bushy asparagus, Tree privet and Smilax.
- Enforce the rule.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control work that has been undertaken.



Rule 3.16

Occupiers must destroy any Bushy asparagus, Tree privet and Smilax plants on their land.

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

Pictures:

Top – Bushy Asparagus
Middle – Tree Privet
Bottom - Smilax

3.17 Progressive Control Areas

Description of the problem and reasons for the strategy

There are several areas on the West Coast that have minor infestations of certain pest plants and where the effects of these plants taking hold would be significant, or where action taken now to control these infestations would prevent the problem becoming too costly – as it has become elsewhere in the region for many of these plants.

These areas are also important 'tourist corridor' areas where there is a national economic benefit of maintaining the outstanding scenic values. Conservation land within and adjoining these areas benefits by reducing the risk of significant infestations gaining hold.

Because the Department of Conservation are the major land owner on the West Coast, the regulatory approach for progressive control is one of the Crown being encouraged to 'lead' the pest control effort, with private land occupiers assisting and progressively becoming regulated.

For the 2010 Strategy review, Gunnera and Wild Ginger rules will be applied to all land occupiers in the Coast road, Karamea-Little Wanganui and Cape Foulwind Progressive Control Areas. This is because there has been reluctance by some private land owners in these areas to allow Conservation staff to undertake pest plant control of these very invasive species on private land. The Conservation Department intends to continue offering this weed control service for private land owners free of charge in these progressive control areas, and for the most part this has worked very well over the past five years.

Objective

To maintain and enhance scenic, biodiversity and natural character values in the progressive control areas by managing the pest plants specified for each area to reduce the level of infestation within each area and prevent new infestations establishing.

Means of Achievement

The principal means of achieving the objective will be for the Management Agency to:

- Provide information to the public on the pests to be controlled within the areas identified.
- Pass on information on infestations to the relevant Crown agencies.
- Encourage Crown agencies to undertake control work.
- Enforce the rules.
- Monitor the effectiveness of control work that has been undertaken.

Progressive Control Rules:

Maruia Valley and Haast Progressive control areas

3.17.1 Occupiers of Crown land within the control areas shaded on Maps 1 and 2 must destroy any gorse or broom plants on their land.

- Note that occupiers of non-Crown land within the control areas shaded on Map 1 and 2 are encouraged to allow Conservation staff access to their land in order to destroy any gorse or broom plants on their land.

Coast Road Progressive Control Area (SH6 Rapahoe to Westport)

3.17.2 Occupiers of any Crown land within the control area shaded on Map 3 must destroy any Broom, Asiatic and Giant knotweed Himalayan honeysuckle, Spanish heath, Purple pampas, Japanese honeysuckle, Elaeagnus, Chocolate vine and Banana passionfruit plants on their land.

- Note that occupiers of non Crown land within the control area shaded on Map 3 are encouraged to allow Conservation staff access to their land in order to destroy any Broom, Asiatic and Giant knotweed Himalayan honeysuckle, Spanish heath, and Purple pampas plants on their land.

3.17.3 All land occupiers within the control area shaded on Map 3 must destroy any *Gunnera tinctoria*, and Wild ginger plants on their land.

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

- The Council can provide a list of approved pest plant contractors available to undertake control work at the land occupier's expense. Alternatively, the Department of Conservation may be able to provide a free service in certain circumstances.

Karamea-Little Wanganui Progressive Control Area

3.17.4 Occupiers of any Crown land within the control area shaded on Map 4 must destroy any Old Man's Beard, Spanish heath, Asiatic or Giant Knotweed, and *Elaeagnus* plants on their land.

- Note that occupiers of non Crown land within the control area shaded on Map 4 are encouraged to allow Conservation staff access to their land in order to destroy any Old Man's Beard, Spanish heath, Asiatic or Giant Knotweed and *Elaeagnus* plants on their land.

3.17.5 All land occupiers within the control area shaded on Map 4 must destroy any *Gunnera tinctoria*, and Wild ginger plants on their land.

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

- The Council can provide a list of approved pest plant contractors available to undertake control work at the land occupier's expense. Alternatively, the Department of Conservation may be able to provide a free service in certain circumstances.

3.17.6 Drain clearing machinery used within the control area shaded on Map 4 where parrots feather occurs must be fully cleaned of any plant material before being used elsewhere.

Cape Foulwind Progressive Control Area

3.17.7 All land occupiers within the control area shaded on Map 5 must destroy any *Gunnera tinctoria* plants on their land.

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

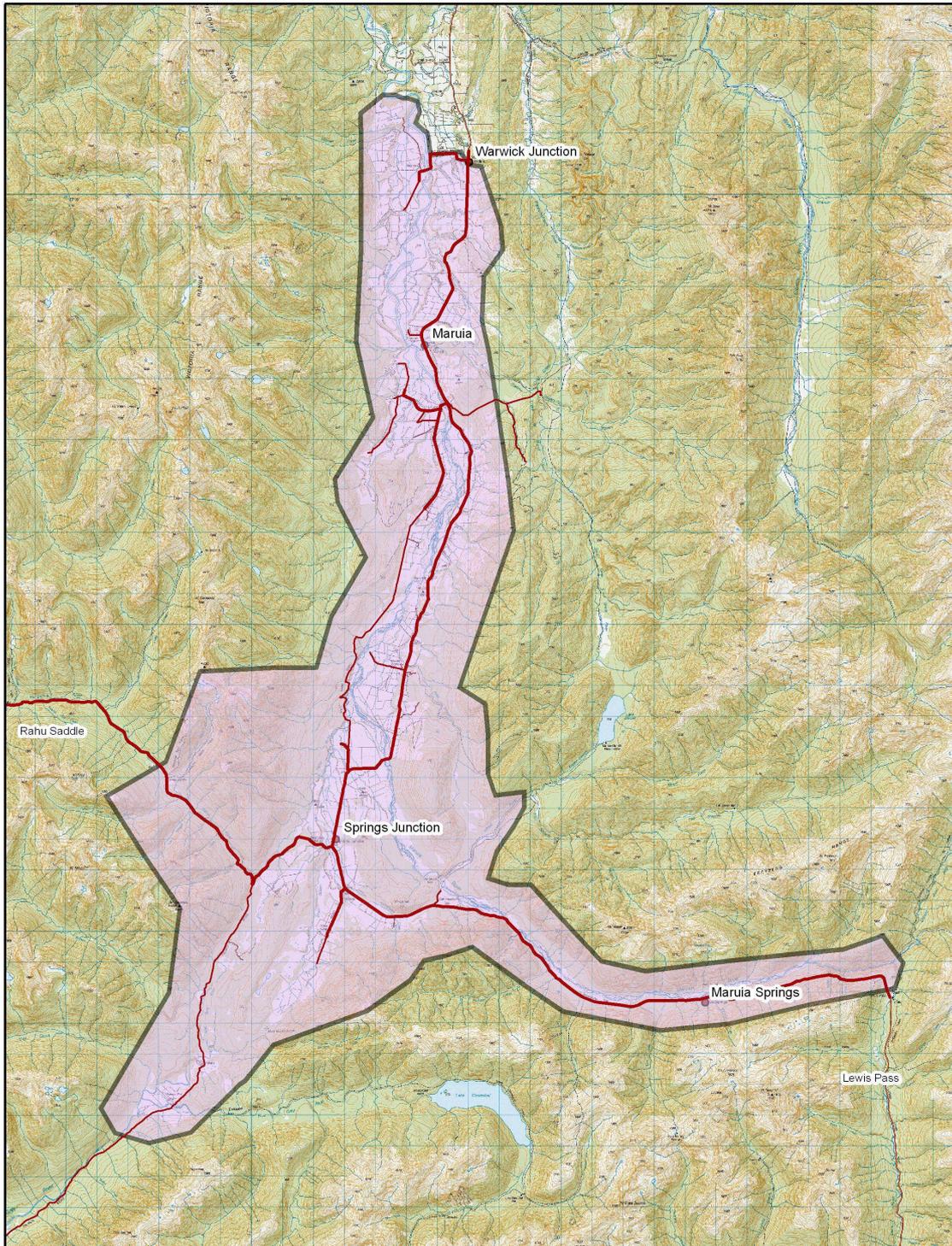
- The Council can provide a list of approved pest plant contractors available to undertake control work at the land occupier's expense. Alternatively, the Department of Conservation may be able to provide a free service in certain circumstances.

Southwest of Mikonui River Progressive Control Area

3.17.8 Occupiers of any Crown land west of longitude 170 degrees 46 minutes East (ie south and west of the Mikonui River) must destroy any *Tradescantia*, *Gunnera tinctoria*, Yellow flag iris, German ivy, Spanish heath, *Rhododendron ponticum*, Darwin's barberry, Wild ginger, Old man's beard, Asiatic knotweed and Japanese honeysuckle plants on their land.

3.17.9 Occupiers of non Crown land west of longitude 170 degrees 46 minutes East (ie south and west of the Mikonui River) are encouraged to allow Conservation staff access to their land in order to destroy any *Tradescantia*, *Gunnera tinctoria*, Yellow flag iris, German ivy, Spanish heath, *Rhododendron ponticum*, Darwin's barberry, Wild ginger, Old man's beard, Asiatic knotweed and Japanese honeysuckle plants on their land.

Progressive Control Areas - Map 1

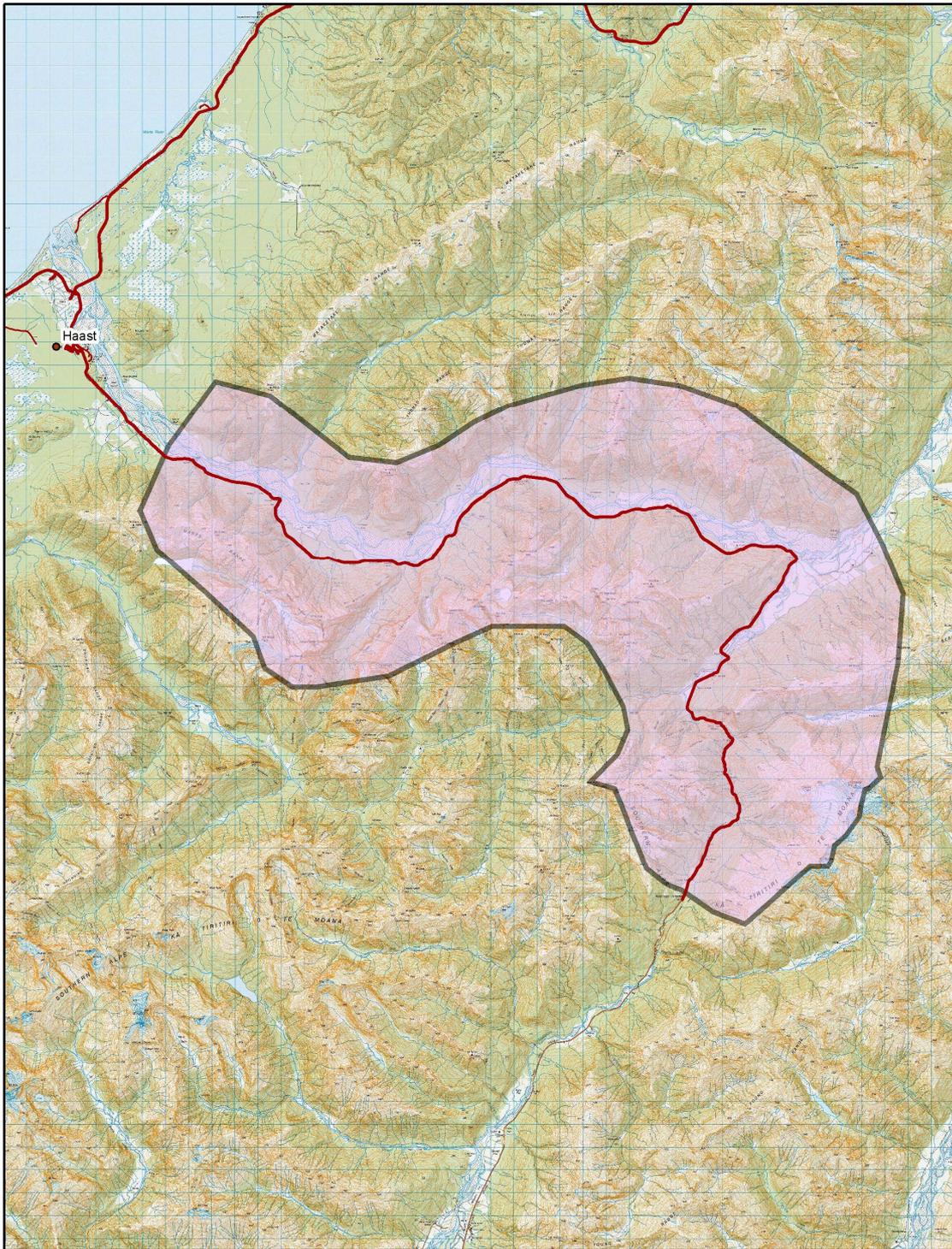


1:150,000 0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Legend
Progressive Control Areas



Progressive Control Areas - Map 2

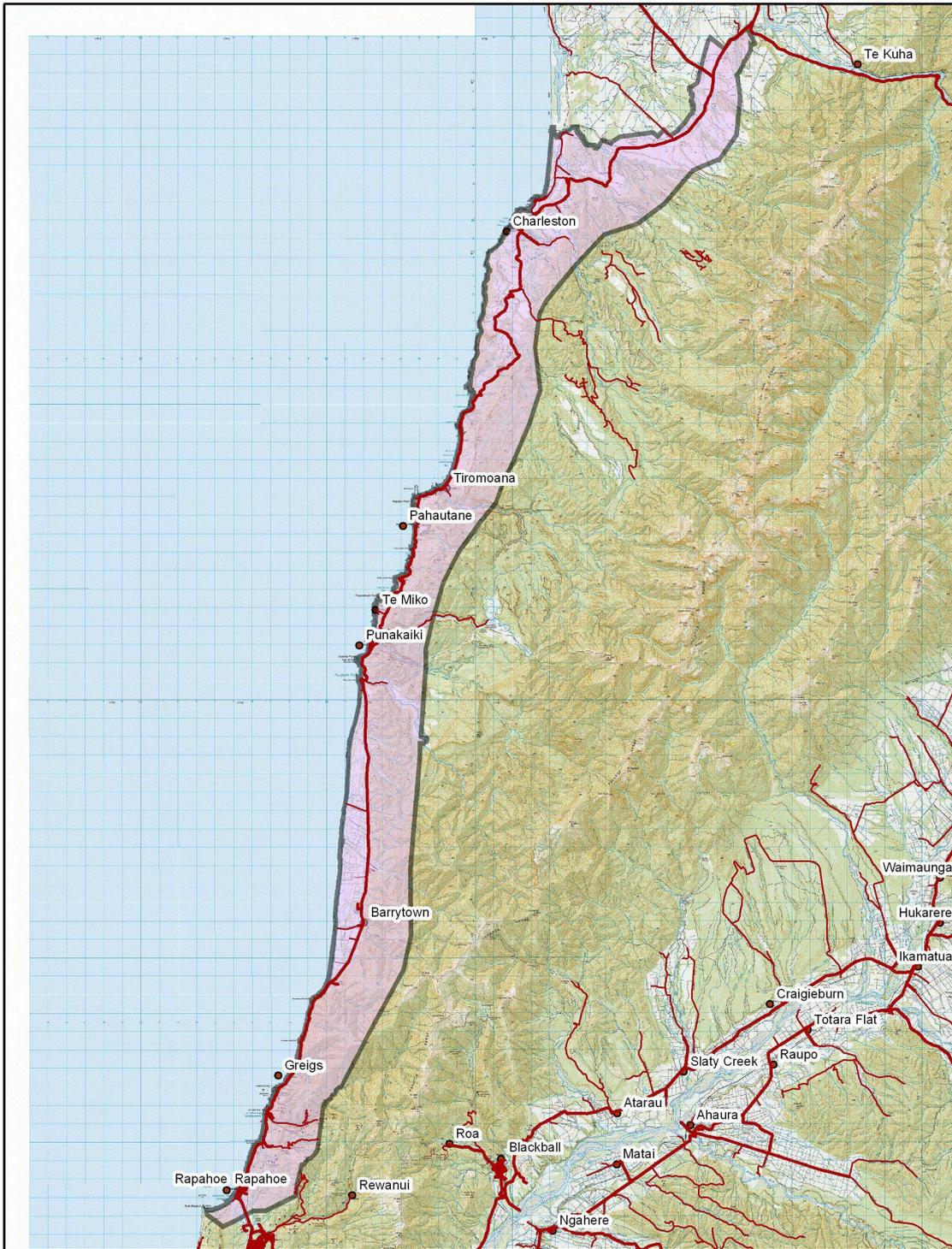


1:200,000 0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometers

Legend
Progressive Control Areas



Progressive Control Areas - Map 3

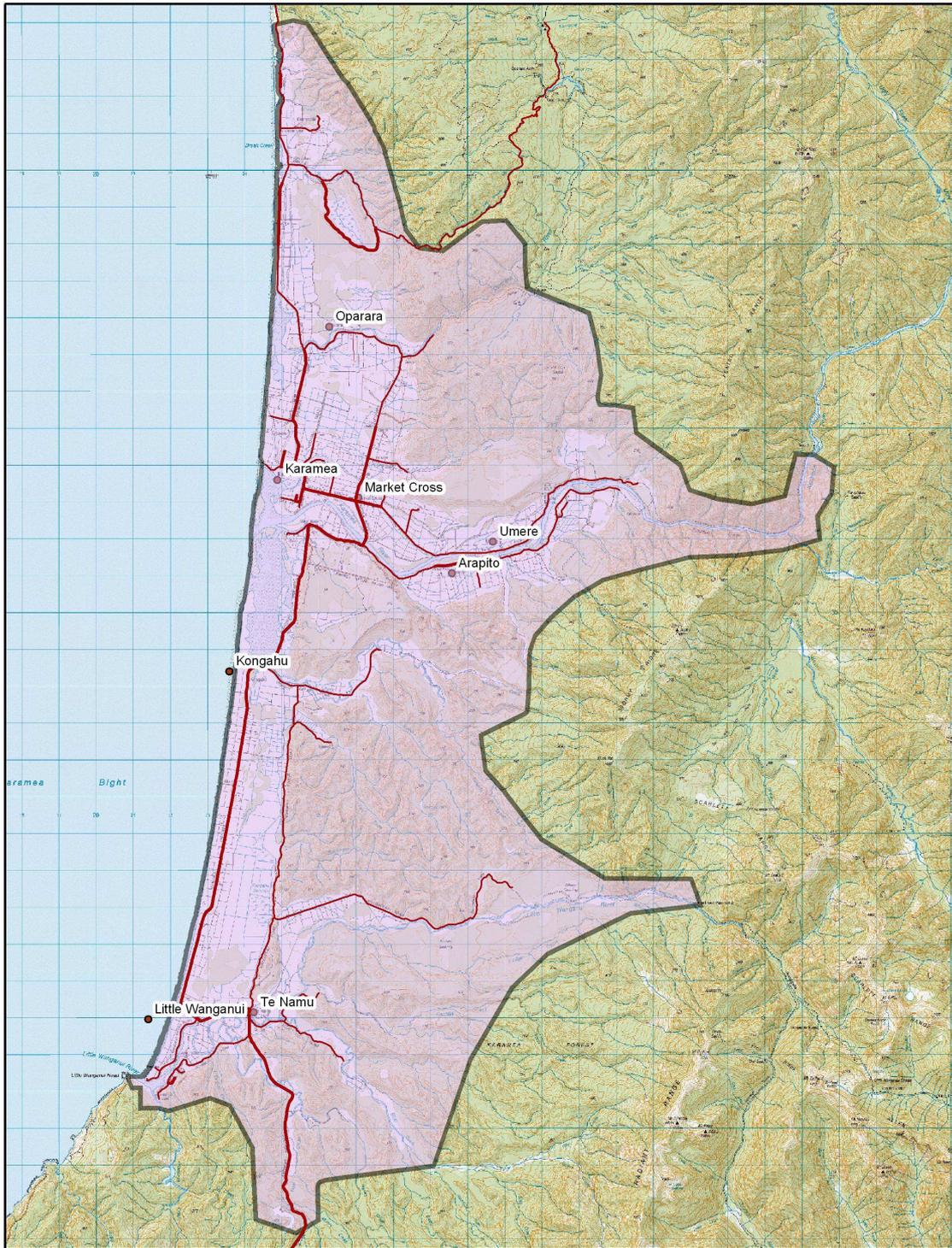


1:250,000 0 0.8 1.6 2.4 3.2 4 Kilometers

Legend
Progressive Control Areas



Progressive Control Areas - Map 4

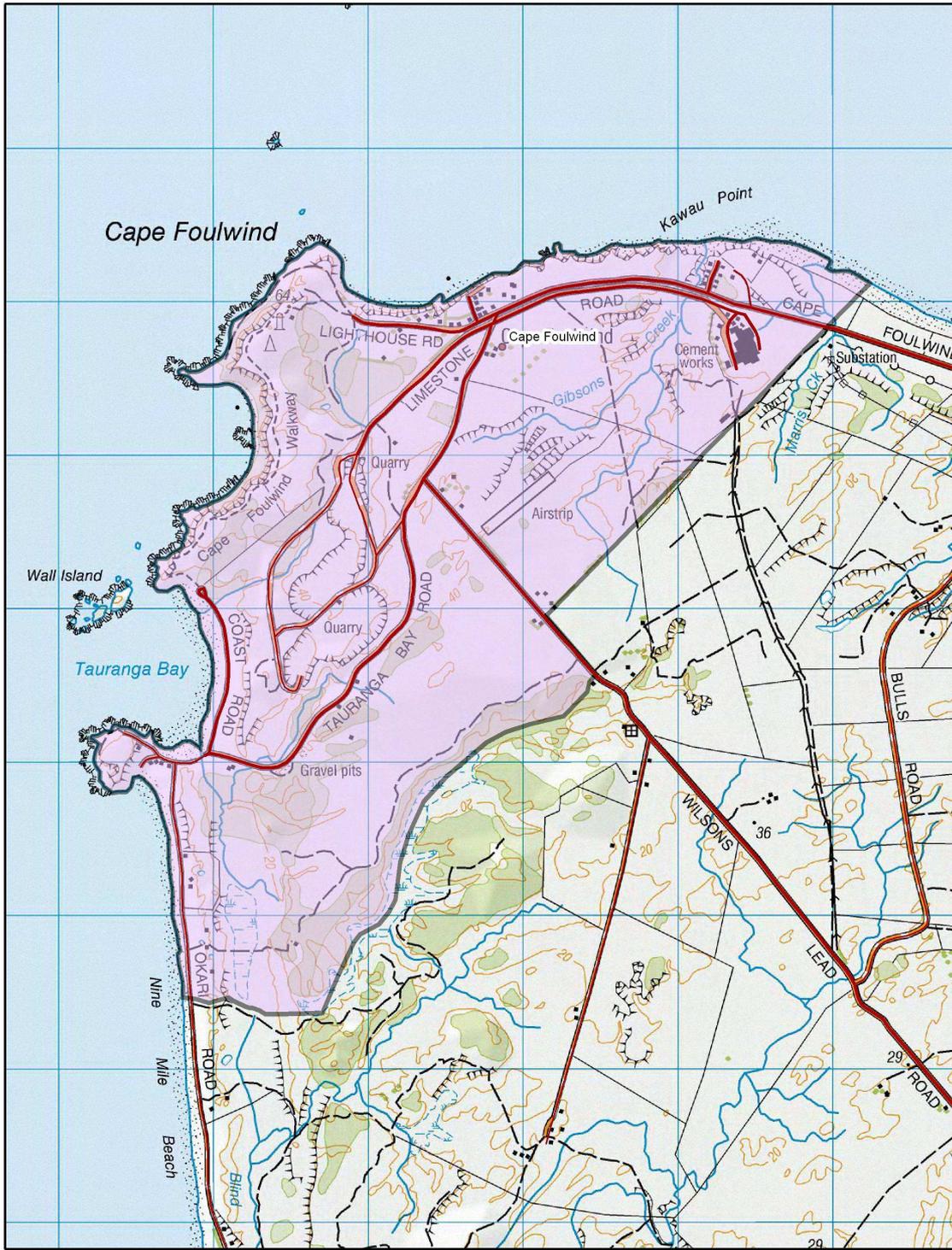


1:125,000 0 0.4 0.8 1.2 1.6 2 Kilometers

Legend
Progressive Control Areas



Progressive Control Areas - Map 5



1:30,000 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 Kilometers

Legend
Progressive Control Areas



4. STRATEGY POWERS

To achieve the purpose of the Strategy and to give effect to its objectives and means of achievement, the Council will use the statutory powers presented in Table 2. Many of these powers will be exercised by authorised persons on behalf of the Council. The Chief Executive of the Council will appoint authorised persons and may delegate powers, subject to sections 103 and 105 of the Biosecurity Act, to any authorised persons.

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

Powers	Reference in the Biosecurity Act	Level of Delegation
The appointment of authorised and accredited persons Delegation to authorised persons	Section 103(3) to 103(7) Section 105	Chief Executive Officer of the West Coast Regional Council
Undertake small-scale management of unwanted organisms Power to act on default Liens Declare a controlled area Options for cost recovery Failure to pay Offences	Section 100 Section 128 Section 129 Section 131 Section 135 Section 136 Section 154	Management Agency (West Coast Regional Council)
Duty to provide information Power to require assistance Power of inspection Power to record information General powers Use of dogs and devices Power to seize evidence Power to seize abandoned goods Power to intercept baggage, etc. Power to examine organisms Other powers in respect to risk goods	Section 43 Section 106 Sections 109, 110 and 112 Section 113 Section 114 Section 115 Section 118 Section 119 Section 120 Section 121 Section 122	Authorised person

Table 2: Powers under the Act to be used by the Regional Council

5. FUNDING OF THE STRATEGY

The main funding principle from the Biosecurity Act is that those who benefit from control, or those who exacerbate a pest problem, should be required to pay. Generally, where pests are of very low incidence, regional benefits accrue following control as the pests have been prevented from occupying all of their potential habitat. For most pests the immediate beneficiary of control is the individual who undertakes control.

Land occupiers (urban and rural ratepayers and the Crown) are both beneficiaries and exacerbators, to varying degrees. Consequently, land occupiers will fund the direct cost of pest plant management on their property.

5.1 Funding Sources

The Council has determined that achieving the purpose and objectives of this strategy benefits land occupiers collectively, and is a 'public good' (that is, the regional community generally benefits from the implementation of the Strategy). The Strategy involves a number of activities like distributing information and advice, increasing knowledge of the effects of pest plants, and research into biological control, for example. A large number of people can use these services at little or no extra cost and the beneficiaries are very difficult to identify and charge as users. The dominant public good aspects of the Strategy benefits therefore favour the use of a uniform rate to charge for these services.

Ratepayers-Occupiers

The Strategy will be funded primarily by means of a general rate levied on every separate rateable property in the West Coast region pursuant to section 33 of the Rating Powers Act 1988. It is considered that a uniform rate is the most appropriate method of charging ratepayers for services provided by a regional pest plant management strategy.

Crown agencies that manage non-rateable land will also be asked to contribute to the Strategy. Crown land accounts for approximately 84% of the Region. Central government agencies occupying the Crown estate have been identified as being significant beneficiaries or exacerbators to pest plant management in the Region. They are identified as follows:

Department of Conservation

The Department can be an exacerbator when various pests on its estate are a source of infestation for adjacent land occupiers. It can also be a beneficiary where a pest on neighbouring property can pose a significant threat to the conservation values of the DoC estate. In the West Coast region DoC administers 1.911 million hectares of Crown land, of which 1,884,430 hectares is non-rateable.

In accordance with section 87(2) of the Biosecurity Act, a Regional Strategy cannot bind the Crown, however, an agreement will be sought with the Department of Conservation to comply with the relevant rules.

Land Information New Zealand

Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) administers 1382 hectares of land in the Region, of which 268 hectares is non-rateable. Much of this land is likely to contain pests, therefore LINZ is both an exacerbator and a beneficiary of this Strategy.

New Zealand Railways Corporation

The New Zealand Rail Corporation is the owner of land on which railway tracks and adjacent reserves lie. There is approximately 1571 hectares of rateable railway land in the West Coast region and 839 hectares of non-rateable land.

New Zealand Transport Agency

New Zealand Transport Agency is the occupier of land on which the state highways lie, plus the verge or road reserve extending to adjacent property boundaries, including 173 hectares of non-rateable land.

5.2 Estimated Cost of the Strategy

Costs of the Strategy for the next five years can be estimated from actual costs over recent years. This cost has been approximately \$10,000 per year, excluding any costs of Strategy review. The estimated costs of the Strategy do not include the cost to individual occupiers of complying with the strategy in terms of pest control work undertaken on the ground.

5.3 Cost Recovery

Section 135 enables regional councils to recover the costs of administering the Act and performing the functions, powers, and duties under a pest plant management strategy. These involve user charges and cost recovery in the event of non-compliance with a legal direction (refer Chapter 6).

Fixed charges can be set under Section 135 for specific activities such as officer visits to land infested with plant pests. Note that actual and reasonable costs, pursuant to S135(3)(d) of the Biosecurity Act, will be charged to land occupiers who fail to comply with a Notice of Direction issued by a Council Officer. This approach is expected to provide a further incentive for timely compliance with the Strategy rules.

5.4 Compensation

No compensation shall be payable by the Council with regard to losses incurred by land occupiers as a direct result of this Strategy's implementation, including the removal of pests as required under Strategy rules.

6. REGULATORY PROCEDURES

6.1 Notice of Direction

If an occupier does not take appropriate control action and there is a continuing breach of the rules under this Strategy, or other matters under section 122, an authorised person may issue a notice directing the occupier under section 122 of the Biosecurity Act. The notice shall include:

- (a) A description of the land on which the works or measures are to be undertaken,
- (b) The pest for which the works or measures are required,
- (c) The works or measures to be undertaken to meet the occupier's obligations,
- (d) The time within which the works or measures are to be undertaken,
- (e) The action that will be taken by the Council if the occupier fails to comply with any part of the direction.
- (f) The name of the authorised person issuing the direction. And
- (g) The contact address and telephone and fax numbers of the authorised person issuing the direction.

6.2 Failure to comply

Where a notice has been given to an occupier under section 122 of the Act and the occupier has not complied with its requirements within the time specified, the Council will consider enforcement action. Depending on the individual circumstances of the case the Council may undertake one or both of the 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 either undertaking or causing to have undertaken, the works or measures specified in the Notice of Direction and recovering the costs of that work from the occupier to whom that Notice was given.

6.3 Recovery of costs incurred

Under section 128(3) of the Biosecurity Act the Council can recover the costs and expenses reasonably incurred by it carrying out such works or taking action (such as the enforcement process, follow up, and works) as a debt due from the occupier to whom the Direction was given.

6.4 Extension or variation of direction

Where, on the representation of an occupier issued with a direction under section 122 of the Act, an authorised person is satisfied that:

- a) Steps have been taken to comply with the direction; and/or
 - b) The occupier has been prevented by reasonable cause from completing the necessary work;
- the authorised person may extend the time specified for a further period, or vary the requirements of the Direction as appropriate.

6.5 Offences

Any person who, without reasonable excuse, fails to comply with a reasonable direction given to that person, or a reasonable requirement made of that person in accordance with and for the purposes of the Biosecurity Act and this Strategy by an authorised person or the assistant of an authorised person, commits an offence against section 154 of the Act.

It is an offence to breach a Strategy rule without reasonable excuse. There are other criminal offences set out in section 154 of the Act.

6.6 Cancellation of Directions

Where an authorised person is satisfied that:

- a) Works and measures have been undertaken to meet the occupier's obligations; or
 - b) For some other reason it is no longer appropriate to enforce the direction;
- the authorised person may cancel that Direction.

The Council will in appropriate cases bring prosecutions against persons who commit an offence against section 154 of the Biosecurity Act.

6.7 Malicious or Vexatious Complaints

Where an authorised person is satisfied that a complaint is or has become malicious or vexatious, the complainant may be charged the cost of undertaking the inspection that their complaint instigated. This S135 charge will apply on 2nd and subsequent visits instigated by the complainant.

6.8 Exemption Provisions

The Council may upon a written request of a land occupier, exempt any person from any requirement in any Strategy rule included in Chapter 3 of this Strategy.

In accordance with section 80D of the Act, before granting an exemption from any specified requirement in any rule in the strategy the council shall be satisfied that in the circumstances of each case that:

- (a) The requirement has 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 the actual compliance with the requirement; or*
- (c) The prescribed requirements are clearly unreasonable or inappropriate in the particular case; or*
- (d) Events have occurred that make the prescribed rule unnecessary or inappropriate in the particular case,-*
and that the granting of the exemption will not significantly prejudice the attainment of the objectives of the Strategy.

When granting an exemption, the Council may place certain conditions on it. Applications for exemptions should be directed to the Council's Chief Executive Officer.

7. OTHER METHODS

7.1 The Council will Provide Advice and Education

The Council will provide information relating to the pest plants in the Strategy, to land occupiers and the wider community in order to:

- Promote greater public awareness of the potential adverse effects associated with pest plants;
- Promote greater awareness of peoples responsibilities for pest control under the Strategy;
- Promote effective pest plant control or the adoption of management techniques that will avoid, minimise, or remedy the adverse effects associated with pest plants in the Region; and
- Promote greater awareness among contractors for best practice in cleaning machinery, diggers and mowers to avoid the spread of pest plants.

The Council will consider using the following procedures in relation to its advisory and educational programmes:

- Responding to public requests for information in relation to the identification of pest plants;
- Providing information to land occupiers when undertaking property inspections and other pest plant management activities;
- Preparing and distributing educational material in relation to pest plant management;
- Undertaking or supporting public awareness campaigns;
- Undertaking/facilitating, on request, presentations to interested groups; and
- As appropriate, organise timely and relevant media and publicity programmes to highlight particular pest plant management issues.

7.2 The Council will work with the community, agencies, and groups in order to help manage pest plant problems of particular concern to specific groups.

Pest plant management is not solely the responsibility of the Council. Crown agencies, other councils and community groups can carry out additional pest control operations, and the Council will encourage such operations where appropriate. Crown agencies will be encouraged to lead the effort in progressive control areas.

7.3 The Council will work with the District Councils and the community to discourage the practice of weed dumping.

Weed dumping and in particular the dumping of pest plant weeds is recognised as a problem on the West Coast. Liaison with District Councils will discuss education of the community.

7.4 Regulation and enforcement will be used:

- (i) To require control of boundary control pest plants where neighbouring land occupiers fail to comply with Strategy rules;**
- (ii) To require control of total control pest plants; and**
- (iii) To implement the National Pest Plant Accord.**

Regulation will primarily be used to protect land occupiers who are carrying out control and are being adversely affected by a neighbour who is not. This will be triggered by complaint from the affected neighbour. Other rules in the Strategy for total control pest plants may need to be enforced from time to time, and the Government has declared a list of plants that cannot be sold, distributed or propagated (Appendix 1) which will be enforced.

7.5 Council will advocate and encourage other authorities and operators (e.g. roading authorities, spray contractors, quarry operators) to adopt policies, practices, or measures that will avoid, remedy, or mitigate adverse effects associated with pest plants.

7.6 Monitoring

The Council shall monitor the extent to which the objectives set out in Chapter 3 of the Strategy are being achieved by:

- a) Mapping the extent of pest plants, where appropriate, and reporting on changes in distribution;
- b) Recording the number of public complaints pertaining to individual pest plants and instances of non-compliance with Strategy rules and their resolution; and
- c) Recording the number of public enquiries in relation to individual pest plants, in regard to requests for information.

7.7 Surveillance Plants (see Appendix 2)

In addition to the rules in Section 3, there are several problem plants that the Council have not declared as 'pest plants', but some action may be needed to ensure they do not become a major problem in the future. Council may become actively involved in surveillance of two specific plants whose continued spread would become cause for concern. Asiatic Knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*) is found in many locations in the Buller and Grey districts, but fewer sites occur in Westland. Council may decide to undertake mapping of the extent of this plant in order to monitor its spread. Currently it is not felt to meet the Section 72 tests that would be needed to declare it a pest plant region-wide. The other plant is reed sweet grass (*Glyceria maxima*) which is much less prevalent, being known from only 8 locations between Waitaha and Kokatahi; plus 4 locations in northern Buller. An extent mapping approach may be particularly useful for this plant, which has been known to cause serious problems in other regions.

The invasive lake weed Lagarosiphon has been present on the West Coast for some time. The first records were collected from Cobden Lagoon and Barrytown Flat dredge ponds, with subsequent records collected from dredge ponds in the Grey Valley, as well as for Jones Creek and Birchfield Swamp near Westport, and numerous garden ponds. None of these sites are used to any extent for recreation or boating, and the risk of lagarosiphon being spread from these sites to any major lake on the West Coast is relatively low. It is considered more of a risk that lagarosiphon would be spread to a West Coast lake from an infested boat accessible lake in another region, or from the recently infested Lake Paringa in South Westland. Traditionally, management efforts have been directed at improving public awareness of the risks of lagarosiphon, with newspaper articles in local papers, factsheets, and signage erected at lake boat launching sites throughout the West Coast. The Department of Conservation are now preparing a Management Plan for Lagarosiphon which may also look into risk of spread from Otago lakes, via boats travelling between the regions.

7.8 Biological Control Programmes

The Council will promote biological control of pests, where appropriate, throughout the region. For pests that are well established, biological control, in conjunction with other control methods, may provide an effective option for long-term control. As a control method, biological control has high initial research and establishment costs, but can be the most cost-effective option in the long-term.

The benefits of biological control accrue more widely than to just the individual land occupier. Consequently the Council believes that there may be a regional benefit in their investing in appropriate biological control programmes. The Council may, where appropriate, provide financial support for biological control work.

8. GLOSSARY

All definitions in italics are taken from the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Authorised Person	<i>means a person for the time being appointed an authorised person under section 103 of the Act.</i>
Destroy	Means to pull, break down, demolish, make useless, kill, cause to cease to exist.
Distribute	Means to propagate, offer for sale or sell, transport, or in any way spread a pest plant.
Effectively Clear	To have no plants able to set seed in that season.
Eradicate	In relation to an organism, means to completely remove it from the region, or a defined area of the region.
Exacerbator	A person, who by their activities or inaction, contributes to the creation, continuance, or aggravation of a pest plant management problem.
Occupier	<i>(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.</i>
Person	<i>includes the Crown, a corporation sole, and a body of persons (whether corporate or unincorporate).</i>
Pest Plant	A plant which has been declared a pest in this Strategy.
Plant	Any grass, tree, shrub, herb, flower, nursery stock, culture, vegetable, or other vegetation; and also includes the fruit, seed, spore, portion or product of any plant. Includes all aquatic plants.
Place	<i>includes any building, conveyance, craft, land, or structure, and the bed and waters of the sea and any canal, lake, pond, river, or stream.</i>
Road	<i>includes all bridges, culverts, and fords forming part of any road.</i>
Sell	Includes barter; and also includes offering, exposing, or attempting to sell, or having in possession for sale, or sending or delivery for sale, causing or allowing to be sold, offered, or exposed for sale, and also includes any disposal whether for valuable consideration or not; and "sale" has a corresponding meaning.
Treatment	The application to any thing of any approved method, or approved combination of methods, intended to reduce to an approved extent the risk of introduction or spread of any pest or unwanted organism suspected to be present in the thing.

Appendix One: National Pest Plant Accord List

To follow is the Second Schedule of the National Pest Plant Accord following the 2006 revision (posted September 2006), plus some inclusions since then. All plants on the list are designated as Unwanted Organisms, and are banned from sale, propagation and distribution throughout New Zealand. Additional plant species may be added periodically, after review by the Technical Working Group. To check for further additions visit the MAF web site:

<http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/files/pests/plants/nppa/nppa-accord.pdf>.

Scientific Name	Common Name/s
<i>Acmena smithii</i>	Monkey apple
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven
<i>Akebia quinata</i> (added in 2007)	Akebia, chocolate vine, five-leaved akebia
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator weed, Pigweed
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira vine, Mignonette vine
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	Mothplant, Cruel plant, White bladder flower
<i>Aristea ecklonii</i> (added in 2007)	Aristea, Wild iris, Blue iris
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant reed, Arundo grass
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Smilax, Bridal creeper
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> (excluding cultivar "Myersii")	Bushy asparagus, Fern asparagus, Emerald feather, Sprengeri fern, Sprenger's asparagus, Foxtail fern, Possum tail.
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Climbing asparagus
<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Darwin's barberry
<i>Bomarea caldasii</i> (added in 2008)	Bomarea, Climbing alstromeria
<i>Bomarea multiflora</i> (added in 2008)	Bomarea, Climbing alstromeria
<i>Bryonia cretica</i>	White bryony
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (excluding double flowered cultivars)	Heather, Ling
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Balloon vine
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Small balloon vine
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> and hybrids	Iceplant
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Climbing spindle berry, Oriental bittersweet
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Hornwort, Coontail
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green cestrum
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Boneseed
<i>Clematis flammula</i> (added in 2008)	Clematis, Fragrant virgin's bower, Plume clematis
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Old man's beard
<i>Cobaea scandens</i>	Cathedral bells
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	Purple pampas
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Khasia berry
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> (added in 2008)	Pig's ear
<i>Crassula multicava</i>	Fairy crassula
<i>Cyathea cooperii</i> (added in 2008)	Australian tree fern, Lacy tree fern
<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Mile-a-minute
<i>Drosera capensis</i>	Cape sundew
<i>Eccremocarpus scaber</i>	Chilean glory creeper, Chilean glory vine, Glory vine, Chilean glory flower
<i>Egeria densa</i>	Egeria, Oxygen weed, Brazilian elodea
<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	Pyp grass
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water hyacinth
<i>Eomecon chionantha</i>	Snow poppy, Poppy of the dawn, Chinese bloodroot
<i>Equisetum</i> (all species)	Horsetail
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African love grass
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Mexican daisy

Scientific Name	Common Name/s
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> (does not include small-leaved cultivars such as Microphylla and Emerald Gem)	Japanese spindle tree
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson fig
<i>Fuchsia boliviana</i>	Bolivian fuchsia
<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>	Artillery plant , Aluminium plant
<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Chilean rhubarb
<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Senegal tea, Temple plant, Costata
<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>	Yellow ginger
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Kahili ginger
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	Giant hogweed, Cartwheel flower, Wild parsnip, Wild rhubarb
<i>Hieracium</i> (all species)	Hawkweed
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Queensland poplar, Bleeding heart tree, Poplar leaved omalanthus
<i>Homeria collina</i>	Cape tulip
<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	Chameleon plant
<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	Hydrilla
<i>Hydrocleys nymphoides</i>	Water poppy
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Tutsan, Sweet amber
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Blue morning glory
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow flag iris
<i>Jasminum humile</i>	Italian jasmine
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Lagarosiphon, Oxygen weed
<i>Lantana camara</i> (all varieties)	Lantana
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Tree privet
<i>Lilium formosanum</i> (added in 2007)	Formosa lily, Trumpet lily, St Joseph's lily, Taiwan lily
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Ludwigia peploides</i> subsp. <i>Montevidensis</i>	Primrose willow, Floating primrose willow, Water primrose
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Purple loosestrife
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Cat's claw creeper, Cat's claw vine, Cat's claw ivy, Yellow trumpet vine
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Bogbean
<i>Myoporum insulare</i> (and hybrids)	Tasmanian ngaio
<i>Myrica faya</i>	Fire tree, Candle-berry myrtle
<i>Myricaria germanica</i>	False tamarisk
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot's feather, Thread of life, Brazilian watermilfoil
<i>Nassella</i> (all species)	Nassella
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Tuber ladder fern
<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	Yellow water lily, Spatterdock, Cow lily, Brandybottle
<i>Nymphaea mexicana</i>	Mexican water lily, Banana water lily
<i>Nymphoides geminata</i>	Marshwort, Entire marshwort
<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	Fringed water lily
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Mickey Mouse plant
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Royal fern
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Guinea grass, Green panic, Buffalo grass
<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	Blue passion flower
<i>Passiflora tarminiana</i>	Northern banana passionfruit
<i>Passiflora tripartita</i> (all subspecies)	Banana passionfruit
<i>Pennisetum</i> (all species but excluding <i>P. clandestinum</i> and <i>P. glaucum</i>)	Pennisetum (excluding kikuyu grass and pearl millet)
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Phragmites
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Lodgepole pine, Contorta pine
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Water lettuce
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet pittosporum, Victorian box, Australian cheesewood, New Zealand daphne
<i>Plectranthus ciliatus</i>	Plectranthus, Blue spur flower

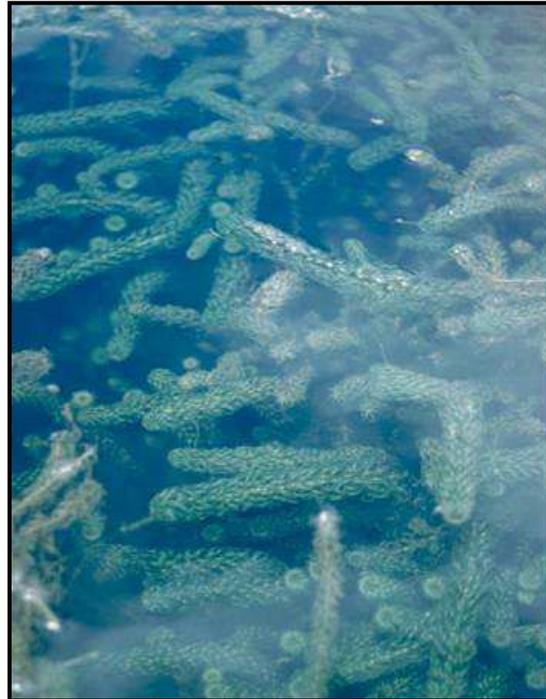
Scientific Name	Common Name/s
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> (excluding <i>Grandiflora</i> cultivar)	Sweet pea shrub, Sweet pea bush, Myrtle leaf milkwort
<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>	Clasped pondweed
<i>Prunus serotina</i> (added in 2008)	Rum cherry, Wild black cherry, Mountain black cherry, Black cherry
<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>	Firethorn, Orange firethorn, Yellow firethorn
<i>Reynoutria japonica</i> (and hybrids)	Asiatic knotweed, Japanese knotweed, Mexican bamboo
<i>Reynoutria japonica x sachalinensis</i>	
<i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> (and hybrids)	Giant knotweed
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Rhamnus, Evergreen buckthorn
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i> (added in 2008)	Wild rhododendron, Pontic rhododendron, Pontian rhododendron
<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>	Arrowhead, Sagittaria, Californian arrowhead
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Sagittaria, Delta arrowhead
<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	Arrowhead, Hawaiian arrowhead
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow, Pussy willow, Grey sallow
<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack willow
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Salvinia, Kariba weed
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Christmas berry, Brazilian pepper tree
<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>	Californian bulrush
<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>	African club moss, Selaginella
<i>Solanum marginatum</i>	White edged nightshade
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Woolly nightshade, Tobacco weed, Wild tobacco tree
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Jew
<i>Tropaeolum speciosum</i>	Chilean flame creeper
<i>Tussilago farfara</i>	Coltsfoot
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Great reedmace, Cumbungi, Common cattail

Appendix Two: Surveillance Plants

Lagarosiphon (*Lagarosiphon major*)

Lagarosiphon is also known as oxygen weed. It is a larger oxygen weed than Egeria. It is a perennial plant, which grows fully submerged in water to depths of 6 metres. The plant has spiralled, green leaves on slender, brittle stems up to 5 metres long. It forms large mats of interwoven stems below the water surface. It has an exceptional ability to reproduce and spread. The plant is spread by vegetative fragmentation. Dispersal of fragments is by water flow, or by people transporting fragments on their boats, trailers and fishing nets.

Lagarosiphon is an aggressive freshwater weed that shades out native aquatic plants. It modifies habitats and smothers native aquatic species. Dense stands will impede water flow and interfere with recreational uses. Heavy infestations can diminish oxygen available to fish by reducing water circulation and through the decomposition of dead plant material. For control methods contact the Regional Council or the Department of Conservation.



Reed Sweet Grass (*Glyceria Maxima*)

A native of Europe and Asia, Reed Sweet Grass typically grows in wetter locations up to 1.8m tall with leaves up to 50cm long either upright or floating. Flowerheads appear in November and are open with many branched spikelets, 15 – 45 cm long, seeding in February or March. It spreads by rhizomes which densely mat and sprout many shoots. It can impede drainage, cause silt accumulation and flooding and will replace native plants. It has been implicated in cyanide poisoning of stock. It is a particular threat to wetlands as it can choke up open water areas that may be important habitat for native birds.



Asiatic Knotweed (*Reynoutria japonica*)

Asiatic Knotweed and its larger relative Giant Knotweed are perennials which die back over winter, and grow rapidly in spring to reach up to 1.5m tall (Giant Knotweed can top 2m). The leaves are similar size to dock leaves but brighter green. The numerous flowers are small and creamy white. The plant spreads both by rhizome and seeds and is very difficult to eradicate once well established.

