

Proposed Amendments to the Regional Pest Management Plan

Redline strikeout shows proposed Regional Pest Management Plan review amendments as notified on 20 August 2024. Blue text shows changes made through Council's consideration of submissions. At its meeting 27 March 2025, Council approved all of these amendments and they have been incorporated into the Regional Pest Management Plan.

Table 1 Organisms classified as pests.

Note: page numbers (4th column) will be updated on incorporation to the operative Plan

Common name	Scientific name	Programme	Page*	Map**
Plant kingdom				
African club moss	<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>	Sustained control		
African feather grass	<i>Cenchrus macrourus</i>	Progressive containment		
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera</i>	Exclusion		1
	<i>philoxeroides</i>	Eradication		
		Progressive containment		
Apple of sodom	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Progressive containment		
Asiatic knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Progressive containment		
Banana passionfruit	<i>Passiflora tarminiana</i> , <i>Passiflora tripartita</i>	Sustained control		
Bat-winged passionflower	<i>Passiflora apetela</i>	Exclusion		
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	Sustained control		
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Progressive containment		
Cape ivy	<i>Senecio angulatus</i>	Sustained control		
Cathedral Bells	<i>Cobaea scandens</i>	Sustained control		
Chilean flame creeper	<i>Tropaeolum speciosum</i>	Exclusion		
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Exclusion		
Chilean rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>	Sustained control		
Chinese windmill palm	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Sustained control		
Chocolate vine	<i>Akebia quinata</i>	Sustained control		

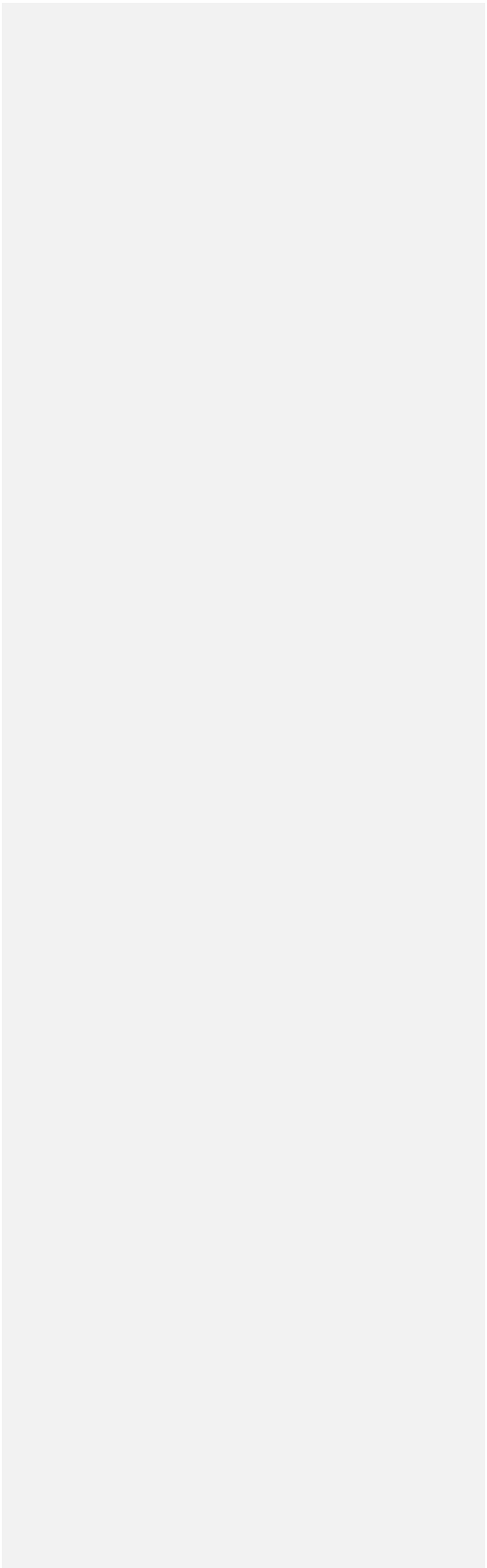
Common name	Scientific name	Programme	Page*	Map**
Plant kingdom				
Climbing asparagus	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Sustained control		
Climbing spindle berry	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Progressive containment Sustained control	13	
Coast tea tree	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Eradication		
Coastal banksia	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Sustained control		
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i>	Sustained control		
Creeping gloxinia	<i>Lophospermum erubescens</i>	Eradication		
Darwin's barberry	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Exclusion Progressive containment	3	
Egeria	<i>Egeria densa</i>	Exclusion Progressive containment	4	
Elodea	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Exclusion Sustained control	5	
English Ivy	<i>Hedera Helix</i>	Sustained control		
Exotic Caulerpa	<i>Caulerpa brachypus</i> <i>Caulerpa parvifolia</i>	Exclusion		
Field horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	Exclusion		
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Sustained control		
Himalayan fairy grass	<i>Miscanthus nepalensis</i>	Sustained control		
Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>	Exclusion Eradication Progressive containment	6	
Horse nettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	Eradication		
Italian buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Exclusion Progressive containment	7	
Kauri dieback disease	<i>Phytophthora agathidicida (PA)</i>	Exclusion		
Kudzu vine	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Eradication		
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Exclusion	8	

Common name	Scientific name	Programme	Page*	Map**
Plant kingdom				
		Progressive containment		
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Eradication Progressive containment Sustained control	10	
Male fern	<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Sustained control		
Marshwort	<i>Nymphoides geminata</i>	Exclusion		
Mile-a-minute	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Sustained control		
Mistflower	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	Sustained control		
Monkey apple	<i>Syzygium smithii</i>	Sustained control		
Moth plant	<i>Araujia hortorum</i>	Sustained control		
Nassella tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Eradication		
Noogoora bur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Eradication		
Old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Progressive containment Sustained control	14	
Palm grass	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Sustained control		
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Sustained control		
<u>Pest Conifer</u>		<u>Progressive Containment</u>		
<u>Lodgepole or contorta pine</u>	<u><i>Pinus contorta</i></u>			
<u>Scots pine</u>	<u><i>Pinus sylvestris</i></u>			
<u>Dwarf mountain pine</u>	<u><i>Pinus mugo</i></u>			
<u>Mountain pine</u>	<u><i>P. uncinata</i></u>			
<u>European larch</u>	<u><i>Larix decidua</i></u>			
Phoenix palm (See Self-propagated Phoenix Palm)				
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	Eradication		
Ragwort	<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Sustained control		
Reed sweet grass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Sustained control		
Rough horsetail	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>	Sustained control		
Royal fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Sustained control		
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla/Sagittaria montevidensis</i>	Eradication		
Self-propagated Phoenix Palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Sustained control		

Common name	Scientific name	Programme	Page*	Map**
Plant kingdom				
Senegal tea	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Eradication		
Spartina	<i>Spartina x townsendii</i> , <i>Sporobolus alterniflorus</i> <i>Sporobolus anglicus</i>	Eradication		
Spiny emex	<i>Emex australis</i>	Progressive containment		
Stout bamboo grass	<i>Austrostipa ramosissima</i>	Eradication		
Strawberry dogwood	<i>Cornus capitata</i>	Sustained control		
Sydney golden wattle	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Sustained control		
Taiwan cherry	<i>Prunus campanulata</i>	Sustained control		
Variegated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Progressive containment		
Water poppy	<i>Hydrocleys nymphoides</i>	Eradication		
White edged nightshade	<i>Solanum marginatum</i>	Eradication		
Wild ginger	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> and <i>Hedychium flavescens</i>	Sustained control		
Wild kiwifruit	<i>Actinidia spp.</i>	Progressive containment		
Wilding Conifer				
		Progressive Containment		
Lodgepole-pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>			
Scots-pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>			
Dwarf mountain pine	<i>Pinus mugo</i>			
Mountain-pine	<i>Pinus uncinata</i>			
European larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>			
		Sustained control		

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Common name	Scientific name	Programme	Page*	Map**
Plant kingdom				
Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>			
Bishops pine	<i>Pinus muricata</i>			
Maritime pine	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>			
Ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>			
Corsican pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>			
Radiata pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>			



Common name	Scientific name	Programme	Page*	Map**
Animal kingdom				
Asian paddle crab	<i>Charybdis japonica</i>	Progressive containment		
Australian droplet tunicate	<i>Eudistoma elongatum</i>	Exclusion		
Catfish (Brown bullhead)	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>	Exclusion Progressive containment	2	
Clubbed tunicate	<i>Styela clava</i>	Progressive containment		
<u>Corbicula</u>	<u><i>Corbicula fluminea</i></u> <u><i>Corbicula australis</i></u>	<u>Exclusion</u>		
<u>Exotic Caulerpa</u>	<u><i>Caulerpa brachypus</i></u> <u><i>Caulerpa parvifolia</i></u>	<u>Exclusion</u>		
Feral goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Eradication Progressive containment	9	
<u>Introduced Turtles including</u> <u>Red-eared slider turtle and all sub-species</u> <u>Common box turtle and all subspecies</u> <u>Murray River turtle and all sub-species</u> <u>Snake-neck turtle</u>	<u><i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>, <i>T. scripta scripta</i>, <i>T. scripta troostii</i></u> <u><i>Terrapene Carolina</i></u> <u><i>Emydura macquarii macquarii</i></u> <u><i>Chelodina longicollis</i></u>	<u>Sustained Control</u>		
Koi carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Exclusion Eradication	15	
Mediterranean fanworm	<i>Sabella spallanzanii</i>	Progressive containment		
Perch	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	Exclusion Eradication	16	
Pyura	<i>Pyuridae - Pyura praeputialis</i>	Exclusion		
Rooks	<i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Eradication		

Rudd	<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>	Exclusion Progressive containment	17
Tench	<i>Tinca tinca</i>	Exclusion Progressive containment	18
Wallaby (species known to be in the Bay of Plenty)		Eradication Progressive containment	11
Parma Wallaby	<i>Notamacropus parma</i>		
Dama Wallaby	<i>Notamacropus eugenii</i>		
Wallaby (species not known to be in the Bay of Plenty)		Exclusion	
Bennett's Wallaby	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>		
Brush-tailed rock Wallaby	<i>Petrogale penicillate</i>		
Swamp Wallaby	<i>Wallabia bicolor</i>		
*Page references are to pest descriptions. The management regime and rules that apply to these pests are grouped according to their pest programme. **Maps are only provided for pests that have split programme classifications. For all other pests, Figure 1, page 7 shows the regional boundaries for which provisions in this RPMP apply.			

Table 2 Exclusion programme pests.

Exclusion programme pests		
Pest	Pest description	Adverse effects to be managed
<u>Corbicula</u> <u>Corbicula fluminea and Corbicula australis</u> 	<u>Corbicula fluminea</u> Also known as Freshwater Gold Clam or Asian Clam <u>Corbicula fluminea</u> is a freshwater bivalve mollusc that is native to eastern Asia and is widely established in North and South America and Europe. They are found in freshwater or brackish water, sitting on top of sandy or muddy substrates or buried shallowly within them. <u>Corbicula fluminea</u> has a triangular to oval-shaped shell with a prominent triangular hinge and a strong ligament for shell closure. The exterior shells are typically yellowish-brown to dark brown with irregular bands, while its smooth, glossy exterior may show growth lines and radial ridges. The interior of the shell is generally of white to light blue coloration. Shell size can vary depending on age, typically ranging from with adults reaching 2-3cm. <u>Corbicula Fluminea</u> was first found in New Zealand in the Waikato River in May 2023. <u>Corbicula australis</u> Also known as the Australian freshwater clam. <u>Corbicula Australis</u> is a freshwater bivalve mollusc that is native to Australia. They are found in freshwater or brackish water, sitting on top of sandy or muddy substrates or buried shallowly within them. <u>Corbicula australis</u> typically measures 20 to 50 millimetres in length, characterized by a thin, oval shell resembling a flattened pea pod with a yellowish-brown to dark brown coloration. Its shell features smooth valves connected by a prominent hinge and ligament, while its soft, white body includes typical bivalve anatomy like gills, a foot	These clams reproduce rapidly capable of producing 400 juveniles daily and potentially up to 70,000 juveniles annually. In ideal environments, this enables them to achieve very dense populations. Consequently, they pose risks to water-related infrastructure such as the clogging of electricity generation facilities, irrigation systems, and water treatment plants. Additionally, they have the potential to outcompete native species for food and habitat. Production Environmental Public

Exclusion programme pests

for movement and burrowing, and a mantle for shell secretion.

Corbicula australis was first found in New Zealand in a small, contained water park near Taupō in March 2024.

Risk areas: All freshwater bodies including flowing and still water. Not known to thrive in water with high salinity.

Exotic Caulerpa

Caulerpa brachypus and *Caulerpa parvifolia*



The exotic seaweeds *Caulerpa brachypus* and *Caulerpa parvifolia* (Exotic Caulerpa) are closely related and appear identical to the naked eye. These two species were first found on Aotea Great Barrier Island in July 2021, and since has been found at several locations within the Northland, Auckland and Waikato regions.

Exotic Caulerpa have green fronds up to 10 centimetres long in the shape of oar blades that rise from long horizontal runners or roots known as stolons. It can be found growing from the intertidal zone down to 35 metres deep, and will grow on majority of substrates including reef, sand, soft sediment, structure, mooring ropes, and other marine life. This pest spreads through colonial fragmentation, weather events and boat movement via disruption from anchors.

Risk areas: Marine waters between a couple of metres and 40 metres.

In favorable conditions, exotic *Caulerpa* can spread rapidly, forming vast, dense beds or meadows. It outcompetes with many of our native kelp species for space and light availability and can smother and displace native shellfish species. Exotic *Caulerpa* can alter normal ecosystem functions by altering nutrient cycling in sediments, reducing benthic diversity and disrupting food webs. These can cause many recreational, cultural and economic impacts.

<u>Production</u>	<u>Environmental</u>	<u>Public</u>
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Exclusion programme pests

Wallaby (species not known to be in the Bay of Plenty region)

Bennett's, *Notamacropus rufogrisus*.

Swamp, *Wallabia bicolor*

Brush-tailed rock, *Petrogale pencillata*



Bennett's Wallaby

Bennett's wallaby (*Notamacropus rufogrisus*)

also known as Red-necked wallaby

Males are usually <25kg and females <14kg. Fur is brown, with reddish shoulders and pale grey chest and belly. Tail is thick, and densely furred. The face is brown with a dark brown/black muzzle. Ears are large and rounded.

Released in South Canterbury in 1870.

Swamp wallaby (*Wallabia bicolor*)

also known as black or black-tailed wallaby

Males are usually <17kg and females <13kg. Fur is dark grey-black, with yellow-buff belly. Tail is thick, dark, and densely furred. Light yellow cheek strip and orange fur around the base of the long and rounded ears.

Released onto Kawau Island in 1870.

Brush-tailed rock wallaby (*Petrogale pencillata*)

also known as small-eared rock wallaby

Males are usually <8kg and females <6kg. Fur is dark brown, with reddish belly. Tail is thick, dark, densely furred and is noticeably longer than the body length. The white cheek strip runs back to the base of the rounded ears. Rock wallabies are capable of climbing into trees.

Released onto Motutapu Island in 1873 and dispersed onto Rangitoto Island. Also released onto Kawau Island. Rock wallabies were successfully eradicated from Motutapu and Rangitoto in the 1990s.

Wallabies feed on native tree seedlings, grasses and ferns to such an extent that over time they will limit the regeneration of some species, potentially altering the structure and composition of our native forests. In exotic plantations they can damage pine and eucalyptus seedlings. On farmland they compete with stock for pasture.

Production

Environmental

Public

Exclusion programme pests



Swamp Wallaby



Brush tail rock wallaby

Exclusion programme pests

Table 4 Eradication programme pests, and

Table 6 Progressive containment programme pests

Eradication/Progressive Containment Programme Pests

Pest	Pest description	Adverse effects to be managed			
Wallaby <u>Dama, <i>Macropus eugenii</i>, (as shown in photo)</u> <u><i>Parma, Notamacropus parma</i></u> <u><i>Bennett's, Notamacropus rufogrisus</i></u> <u><i>Swamp, Wallabia bicolor</i></u> <u><i>Brush-tailed rock, Petrogale pencillata</i></u>	Released near Lake Ōkāreka in 1912, dama wallaby are one of the smallest wallaby species, standing up to half a metre tall and weighing from 5 kg-7 kg. They are grey-brown in colour with a paler grey underbelly. A thin white-silver stripe runs from under the eye to the nose. Mature animals may have a patch of reddish-brown colouring at the shoulder. <u>Dama wallaby (<i>Notamacropus eugenii</i>)</u> also known as Tammar or Silver-grey wallaby Males are usually <7kg and females <5kg. Fur is grey with ginger shoulders, pale grey belly and throat. Tail is tapered, uniform in colour and shorter than the body length. May have a distinctive white cheek strip which runs from the muzzle to beneath the eye. Ears are long and pointed. Released onto Kawau Island in 1870 and Bay of Plenty in 1912. <u>Parma wallaby (<i>Notamacropus parma</i>)</u> also known as white throated or small brown wallaby Males are usually <6kg and females <4kg. Fur is brown, pale cream belly and throat. Tail is thin, dark, sparsely haired, longer than the body length and sometimes has a white tip. The cream cheek strip stops halfway between the muzzle and the eye. Ears are short and	Wallabies feed on native tree seedlings, grasses and ferns to such an extent that over time they will limit the regeneration of some species, potentially altering the structure and composition of our native forests. In exotic plantations they can damage pine and eucalyptus seedlings. On farmland they compete with stock for pasture. <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Production</td><td>Environmental</td><td>Public</td></tr> </table>	Production	Environmental	Public
Production	Environmental	Public			



[Dama Wallaby](#)

Eradication/Progressive Containment Programme Pests



Parma wallaby

Map 11 shows the area of the region that Dama and Parma wallaby are to be managed as a progressive containment pest. Wallaby are also managed as an eradication pest in other parts of the region.

rounded.

Released onto Kawau Island in 1870 and Bay of Plenty probably during 1990s.

Risk areas: Pasture, native and exotic forest.

Table 6 Sustained control programme pests

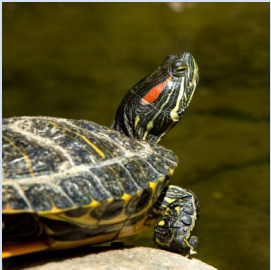
Sustained Control Programme Pests

<u>Pest</u>	<u>Pest description</u>	<u>Adverse effects to be managed</u>
<u>Introduced Turtles including but not limited to</u> <u>Red-eared slider (as shown in photo) and all sub-species, <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>, <i>T. scripta scripta</i>, <i>T. scripta troostii</i></u> <u>Common box turtle and all</u>	<u>Turtles have an upper shell (carapace), under which the head, limbs and tail can be more or less completely withdrawn and a lower, flatter shell (plastron). The two parts of the shell are connected to the vertebrae and a series of expanded ribs. These anatomical features, along with the unique placement of limb girdles inside the rib cage and the possession of horny beaks instead of teeth set turtles apart from other reptiles.</u> <u>Red-Eared slider <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i></u>	<u>In freshwater ecosystems, turtles eat fish, plants, aquatic insects, koura, and small birds including ducklings. They can displace nesting wetland birds by taking over their nest sites to bask in the sun. Their presence in a waterway can also reduce the water quality.</u>

subspecies, *Terrapene carolina*

Murray River turtle and all sub-species, *Emydura macquarii macquarii*

Snake-neck turtle, *Chelodina longicollis*



Trachemys scripta elegans are a semi-aquatic turtle native to North America. They have smooth, broad shells ranging in colour from olive green to brown with distinctive yellow markings. Most individuals have a distinctive red stripe behind each of their eyes, but some may have an all-black head. They possess webbed feet with long claws and can vary in size, depending on age and sex. Some individuals have been known to reach more than 400 mm but average length ranges from 120 mm – 200 mm with female being generally larger than males.

These turtles are widely distributed throughout the Bay of Plenty. Popular as pets, wild populations have been establishing generally as a result of escaped or intentionally released pets making their way in to the wild.

Risk areas: Still water (lakes, ponds and wetlands) and slow moving fresh water (rivers and streams).

<u>Production</u>	<u>Environmental</u>	<u>Public</u>
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Table 11 Rules for sustained control pests

Explanation	Rule 4(1) supports a good neighbour approach in that if one neighbour is actively managing a plant pest, their efforts should not be undermined by the inaction of their neighbours. These rules are not good neighbour rules as defined by the Biosecurity Act 1993 and therefore do not bind the Crown. ~~Council considers this rule is for boundary control purposes and would only act on a complaint from a compliant neighbour.~~ Whilst seed dispersal mechanisms can include seed drop, bird and wind, the distance of 10 m reflects a primary pest spread dispersal mechanism for seed drop. Like Rule 4(1), Rule 5 (1) supports a good neighbour approach but the larger distance of 200 m reflects the primary pest spread dispersal mechanisms are more likely to be wind, bird and water. Whilst these dispersal mechanisms may spread pests up to several kilometres, Council thinks 200 m is a practical and pragmatic distance for a boundary control approach. Rules 4(2) and 5(2) and Rule 5A(1), support action if Council deems action is required. A need for action may be triggered by a significant increase in pest infestation and their impacts, a strategic site identified by Council (e.g. adjoining a place with high values), an elevated risk of spread, complaints ~~received from compliant neighbours~~, and/or that pest is being actively managed in the subject or a neighbouring area by Council, other agencies or community groups. With regards to management of wilding conifers listed in Rule 5, Council will align its requirements for action with those being implemented through the New Zealand Wilding Conifer Management Strategy. In some instances, pest management agreements may offer a more pragmatic alternative approach and provide for joint pest management. These agreements may take into account: • Complexity and equitability issues associated with the history and timing of plant pest infestation and sources. For example, many original <i>contorta</i> sources are legacy Crown plantings or historic shelter and amenity plantings and some wilding conifer sources have been legally established (under the RMA) with no legal obligation to manage wilding conifer spread. • Some pest infestations are due to the actions/inactions of previous occupiers. • In some areas it may be unreasonable to expect adjoining landowners to control pests (e.g. steep topography). • Complex land ownership issues. Sustained control pests that are not managed by these rules are still subject to provisions in the Biosecurity Act 1993 as they are listed as pests in this RPMP and also managed through generic rules 6, 7, 8 and 9 of this RPMP.
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Table 12 Generic rules for pests listed in the exclusion, eradication, progressive containment or sustained control programmes of this RPMP

Rule 7A	<u>To avoid the spread of marine pests the occupier in charge of a craft moving into or within Bay of Plenty waters must ensure:</u> <u>1. The hull is sufficiently cleaned and antifouled (no more than a slime layer and/or barnacles).</u> <u>2. All high-risk areas on the craft are free of marine pests and sediment (including anchor, chain, anchor wells, live bait tanks).</u> <u>3. All boating equipment (including fishing and diving equipment) is free of marine pests* and sediment.</u> <u>*The Biosecurity New Zealand website provides biosecurity guidelines to aid compliance with this requirement.</u>
Rule 7	To avoid the spread of freshwater ~~fish pests and freshwater plant~~ pests, the following provisions apply: 1. No person shall leave boat trailers in any water body other than for the purposes of launching and/or retrieving boats. 2. No person shall transport ballast water from any water body to any other location. 3. All occupiers of vessels or craft entering any water body within the Bay of Plenty shall ~~check, clean and dry ensure~~ their vessels or craft (including trailers) <u>to ensure they</u> are free from freshwater pests ~~fish and freshwater pest plants~~ including fragments.* 4. All occupiers of vessels or craft using a boat ramp with a self-certification checkpoint must complete a supplied certification form**. Before launching, the self-certification form must either be submitted electronically or displayed in the vehicle used to launch the vessel or craft. 5. <u>All recreational equipment (including fishing, diving, waterskiing, and buoyancy equipment and waders) is free of freshwater fish pests and freshwater plant pests.</u> <u>* Compliance with the Check Clean Dry Protocol on the Biosecurity New Zealand website will meet this requirement.</u> <u>**Electronic self-certification forms are available at www.boprc.govt.nz/certify.</u> <u>Paper self-certification forms are available either at the self-certification checkpoint or the Bay of Plenty Regional Council offices.</u> <u>Note: MPI website provides biosecurity advice for boats and watersports</u>

Explanation

These generic rules provide a starting point to manage pests in the region and will contribute to achieving the objectives in the RPMP by protecting public, environmental and production values from adverse effects.

Rule 6 applies to all pests listed in this RPMP. This rule is a catchall rule that supports all the objectives and adverse effects outlined in this RPMP. It seeks to manage human actions that distribute, move and spread pests within the region. Rules 6(1) and 6(2) reinforce the intent of ss52 and 53 in the Biosecurity Act 1993. Rule 6(3) restricts human intervention that may support pest populations.

Rule 6(3) does not intend to capture pet turtles that are adequately homed. An exemption for currently owned turtles will be granted under the Biosecurity Act with conditions to ensure turtles can not establish in the wild.

Rule 7A has the same intent as Rule 1 but captures potential spread of marine pests that do not sit within the progressive containment programme, for example exotic caulerpa.

Rule 7 focuses on the possible spread of aquatic plant pests and freshwater fish pests between our waterbodies, especially the Rotorua lakes. It represents a pathway approach in that it focuses on a known pathway that spreads pests i.e. boats and trailers. Council will work proactively to ensure compliance with Rule 7. This rule supports MPI's check-clean-dry requirements for the control of corbicula.

Where the risk of potential spread of pests can be managed through the restriction of craft and vessels, Council may declare restricted and controlled areas by way of public notice (and in accordance with Biosecurity Act requirements).

Rule 8 supports Council led management of marine, freshwater and exclusion pests. If Council is made aware of the presence of a pest/contaminated product, then they can undertake appropriate management and disposal of pests and/or contaminated products.

Rule 9 ensures that new infestations of wilding conifers are prevented at sites where wilding conifers have previously been destroyed through publicly funded control operations. The expectation is that funding is accepted with a level of occupier responsibility for future maintenance control. The rule will be administered by the Council and any action pertaining to non-compliance will only be initiated upon the receipt of a written complaint from an adjacent or nearby land occupier.

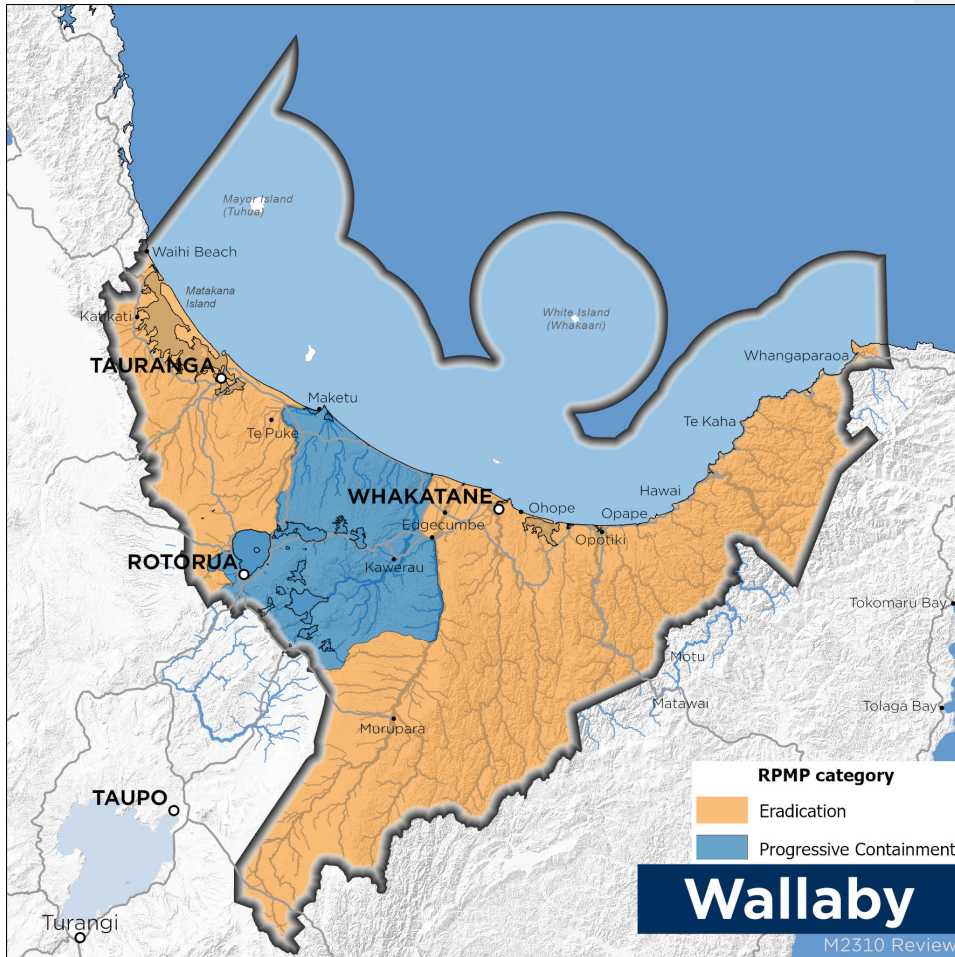
Other rules in the RPMP apply to specific pests and their management.

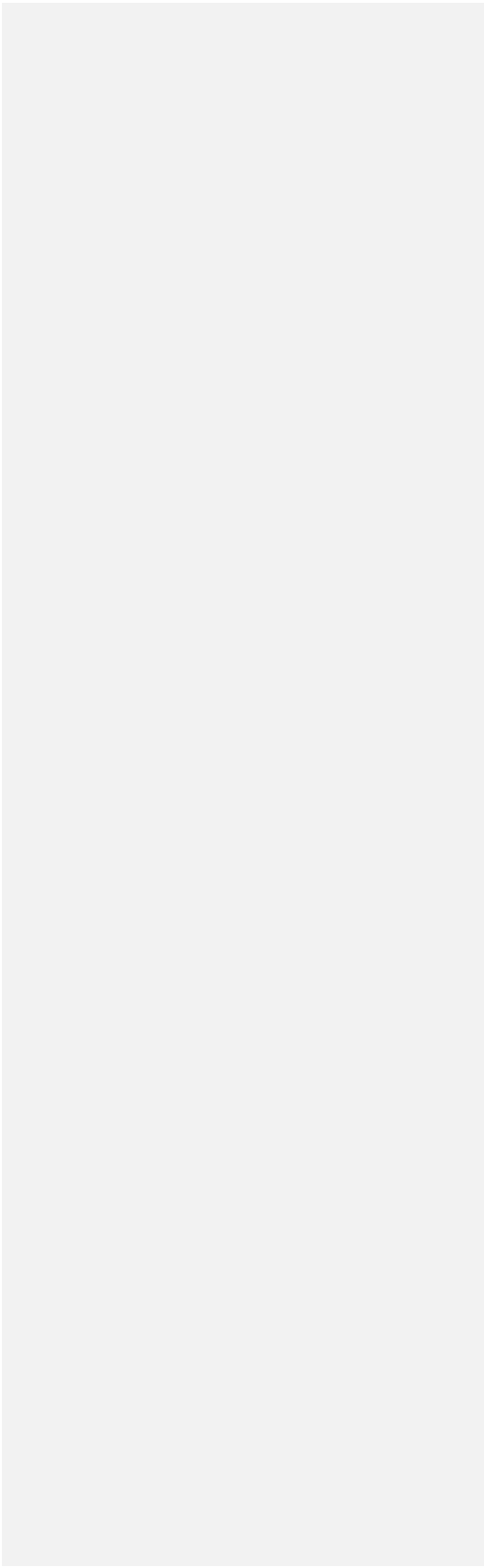
Rule 8**Rule 8**

All persons must notify Council once they become aware they have received products contaminated by marine, freshwater and exclusion pests.

This is to protect production, environmental and public values that can adversely be affected by marine pests.

Map 11 – Wallaby ((species known to be in the Bay of Plenty, Dama and Palma))





Glossary

Aquatic pests	Pests listed in this RPMP that live in any water body including aquatic plant pests and pest fish.
Authorised person	Means a person appointed an Authorised Person under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.
Beneficiary	The receiver of benefits accruing from implementation of pest management or this plan.
Biofouling	Means the accumulation of aquatic or marine organisms such as micro-organisms, plants and animals on surfaces and structures immersed in, or exposed to, the aquatic or marine environment.
Craft (modified from Biosecurity Act 1993)	Means an aircraft, ship, boat or other machine or vessel used or able to be used for the transport of people or goods, or both, by air or sea and may include an oil rig or a structure or installation that is being imported by being towed through the sea.
Crown agencies	Agencies (including all Ministers of the Crown and all departments) that represent the Crown but not including: • an Office of Parliament, • a Crown entity, or • a State enterprise named in the First Schedule to the State Owned Enterprises Act 1986.
Council	Means the Bay of Plenty Regional Council and any agents undertaking work on the Council's behalf.
Destroy	To immediately kill a pest animal or kill or remove a pest plant in a manner that ensures no further growth of that plant.
Effect	<i>From sections 12A and 12B and Part 5:</i> <i>(a) include the following, regardless of scale, intensity, duration, or frequency:</i> <i>(i) a positive or adverse effect; and</i> <i>(ii) a temporary or permanent effect; and</i> <i>(iii) a past, present, or future effect; and</i> <i>(iv) a cumulative effect that arises over time or in combination with other effects; and</i> <i>(b) also include the following:</i> <i>(i) a potential effect of high probability; and</i> <i>(ii) a potential effect of low probability that has a high potential impact.</i>
Eradication	Means to reduce the infestation level of the subject, or an organism being spread by the subject, to zero levels in an area in the short-term.
Exclusion	Means to prevent the establishment of the subject, or an organism being spread by the subject, that is present in New Zealand but not yet established in an area.
Exacerbator	A person, who by their action or inaction, continues to the creation, continuance, or aggravation of a pest management problem.
Exemption	An occupier may make a written application for exemption to the rule or any part thereof, in accordance with section 78 of the Biosecurity Act 1993. An exemption may be granted provided that it will not significantly prejudice the attainment of the RPMP's objectives, and may be available where: • the requirement(s) of the rule have already been substantially complied with,

	• action has been taken or provision has been made that is as effective or more effective than compliance, • the requirement(s) of the rule is clearly unreasonable or inappropriate, or • events have occurred that make the requirement(s) unnecessary or inappropriate. The Biosecurity Act 1993 provides that a person may have a defence to any offence under Section 154N if the person proves that their actions were necessary for the purpose of: • saving or protecting life or health, or • preventing serious damage to property, or • avoiding an actual or likely adverse effect on a natural and physical resource or human health; • and the person's actions were reasonable in all the circumstances, and the person took steps that were reasonable in all the circumstances to mitigate or remedy the effects of the action after it occurred, and that notice is given in accordance with the timeframes set out in Section 154N(5) of the Act.
<u>Exotic caulerpa</u>	<u>Caulerpa species that are not native to New Zealand and includes <i>Caulerpa brachypus</i> and <i>Caulerpa parvifolia</i>.</u>
Feral goat	A feral goat is any goat that is not: held behind effective fences or otherwise constrained; and identified in accordance with a recognised identification system (as described under the Animal Identification Act 1993).
Freshwater	Means all water except coastal water and geothermal water.
Hull	Means the immersed (including occasionally immersed) surfaces of a vessel including the following three parts: (a) hull area - the immersed surfaces of a vessel excluding niche areas and wind/water line. (b) niche areas - areas on a vessel hull that are more susceptible to biofouling due to different hydrodynamic forces, susceptibility to coating system wear or damage, or being inadequately, or not, painted, e.g. sea chests, bow thrusters, propeller shafts, inlet gratings, dry-dock support strips, etc. Includes appendages. (c) wind and water line - the area of the hull that is subject to alternating immersion due to a vessel's movement or loading conditions (also known in shipping as the Boot-top). The definition of hull includes pontoons (including moving pontoons).
<u>Introduced Turtles</u>	<u>Turtle species introduced to NZ including (but not limited to) the species listed below</u> • <u><i>Chelodina longicollis</i> (Snake-necked turtle)</u> • <u><i>Emydura macquarii</i> (Murray River turtle, all subspecies)</u> • <u><i>Terrapene carolina</i>, all sub-species (includes Eastern box turtle, three toed American box turtle and other subspecies)</u> • <u><i>Trachemys scripta</i> (includes red-eared slider, Cumberland's turtle, yellow-bellied turtles and any other subspecies).*</u> <u>This definition includes all turtles kept in captivity as well as red eared slider turtles living in the wild**.</u> <u>*List taken from draft National Pet Pest Accord</u>

** All reptiles are afforded protection under the Wildlife Act 1953 except the red eared slider turtle

Marine pests

Means pests listed in this RPMP that live in the marine environment including Asian paddle crab, Australian droplet tunicate, clubbed tunicate, Mediterranean fanworm, ~~and~~ pyura and exotic caulerpa.

Occupier

Occupier means:

- (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.*

Note: a good neighbour rule is the only way in which a plan may cause the Crown (and therefore Crown agencies) to become liable to meet obligations and costs. There are no good neighbour rules in this RPMP.

Perch

For the purposes of this RPMP Perch managed by provisions in this Plan are those that are present due to a breach of the Conservation Act 1987 and the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983.

Pest

Means an organism specified as a pest in a pest management plan.

Pest conifers

'Pest conifers' is the collective term for the following conifers listed in the progressive containment programme:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
<u>Lodgepole or contorta pine</u>	<u><i>Pinus contorta</i></u>
<u>Scots pine</u>	<u><i>Pinus sylvestris</i></u>
<u>Dwarf mountain pine</u>	<u><i>Pinus mugo</i></u>
<u>Mountain pine</u>	<u><i>P. uncinata</i></u>
<u>European larch</u>	<u><i>Larix decidua</i></u>

Pest conifers do not include potted, miniature or sterile hybrids versions of these species Scots pine, Dwarf mountain pine, Mountain pine and European larch.

Pest management agreement

The development of a pest management agreement will enable Council and occupiers to set out how the occupier will meet the objectives of the RPMP.

Council will approve plans where they believe that the occupier has adequately provided for the containment of the infestation in accordance with the RPMP. If an occupier has an agreed pest management agreement with Council and is actively carrying out their requirements under this management agreement, they will not receive a written direction from an authorised person.

A pest management agreement is a signed agreement between the occupier and the Council and includes:

- the legal description of, and a map showing the location and extent of, the property to which the Agreement applies.
- the time period over which the Agreement applies.
- detail of the location and extent of specified pests on the property to which the Agreement applies.

	- detail of the programme of pest removal that will be undertaken on the property over a prescribed time period (e.g. which areas of specified pests will be removed, when and the programme of follow-up control of areas once pests are removed. - the risk of seed dispersal. - the outcome that the Agreement aims to achieve within the period over which it applies.
Place	Includes any building, conveyance, craft, land or structure, and the bed, and waters of sea and any canal, lake, pond, river or stream.
Progressive containment	Means to contain or reduce the geographic distribution of the subject, or an organism being spread by the subject, to an area over time.
Reasonable steps	Means action required by landowners and occupiers. This action will be determined by an authorised person on a case by case basis taking into account pest management cost and capability of landowners and occupiers to undertake pest management action.
Road	Roads (in common law terms are public roads or highways that the public are permitted to access and use) include all bridges, culverts and fords forming part of any road.
Self-certification checkpoint	Checkpoints at boat ramps that supply a paper form to be filled in and signed by the occupier (skipper) before a boat is launched. These paper forms require the occupier to certify: (a) the vessel was clear of freshwater plant fragments and any fragments removed at the boat ramp were disposed of using bins if bins are provided (b) any water on the vessel (including ballast, bilge and water in the anchor bay) was drained before the vessel was launched and this draining process was undertaken as far away from the lake as possible.
Self-propagated Phoenix Palm	Any Phoenix Palm established by natural means and does not include Phoenix Palm that has been deliberately planted for amenity purposes.
Slime layer	Means a layer of microscopic organisms, such as bacteria and diatoms that accumulate in an aquatic or marine environment, and the slimy substances that they produce.
Sustained control	Means 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.
Tench	For the purposes of this RPMP, Tench to be managed by provisions in this plan are those that are present due to a breach of the Conservation Act 1987 and the Freshwater Fisheries Regulations 1983.
Unwanted organism	Means any organism that a chief technical officer believes is capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm to any natural and physical resources or human health; and (a) Includes: (i) Any new organism, if the Environmental Protection Authority has declined approval to import that organism; and (ii) Any organism specified in the Second Schedule of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996; but (b) Does not include any organism approved for importation under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, unless: (i) The organism is an organism which has escaped from a containment facility; or

	(ii) A chief technical officer, after consulting the Environmental Protection Authority and taking into account any comments made by the Authority concerning the organism, believes that the organism is capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm to any natural and physical resources or human health.																						
Vessel or craft	Means a subset of craft as defined by the Act and means every description of boat or other craft used in water navigation, whether or not it has any means of propulsion; also includes: a barge, lighter, hovercraft or floating drilling rig. It does not include aircraft.																						
Water body (as defined in Resource Management Act 1991)	Means fresh water or geothermal water in a river, lake, stream, pond, wetland, or aquifer, or any part thereof, that is not located within the coastal marine area.																						
Wild kiwifruit	Any kiwifruit that has established by natural means, or any kiwifruit that is not managed i.e., fruit is not picked by 1 July yearly and vines are not pruned and tied down by 1 October yearly.																						
Wilding conifer	Wilding conifers are any introduced conifer tree, including (but not limited to) any of the species listed in the table below, established by natural means, ~~unless it is being managed as a crop tree within a forest plantation,~~ and does not create any greater risk of wilding conifer spread to adjacent or nearby land than the forest plantation that it is a part of. For the purposes of this definition, a forest plantation is an area of 1 ha or more of predominantly planted trees. Wilding Conifer Table <table><tr><th>Common Name</th><th>Scientific Name</th></tr><tr><td>Douglas fir</td><td><i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i></td></tr><tr><td>~~Lodgepole or contorta pine~~</td><td>~~<i>Pinus contorta</i>~~</td></tr><tr><td>~~Scots pine~~</td><td>~~<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>~~</td></tr><tr><td>~~Dwarf mountain pine and mountain pine~~</td><td>~~<i>Pinus mugo</i> and <i>P. uncinata</i>~~</td></tr><tr><td>Bishops pine</td><td><i>Pinus muricata</i></td></tr><tr><td>Maritime pine</td><td><i>Pinus pinaster</i></td></tr><tr><td>Ponderosa pine</td><td><i>Pinus ponderosa</i></td></tr><tr><td>Corsican pine</td><td><i>Pinus nigra</i></td></tr><tr><td>~~European larch~~</td><td>~~<i>Larix decidua</i>~~</td></tr><tr><td>Radiata Pine</td><td><i>Pinus radiata</i></td></tr></table>	Common Name	Scientific Name	Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	~~Lodgepole or contorta pine~~	~~<i>Pinus contorta</i>~~	~~Scots pine~~	~~<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>~~	~~Dwarf mountain pine and mountain pine~~	~~<i>Pinus mugo</i> and <i>P. uncinata</i>~~	Bishops pine	<i>Pinus muricata</i>	Maritime pine	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Corsican pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	~~European larch~~	~~<i>Larix decidua</i>~~	Radiata Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
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Zero density	Means there are no known animals or plants left of the pest species of concern, in the area of concern, at the end of pestcontrol operations. When zero density has been achieved there is still a risk of re-infestation (e.g. longevity of seedbanks).																						