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**REGIONAL PEST MANAGEMENT  
PLAN 2019-2039**  
OPERATIONAL PLAN 2021/22





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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Greater Wellington (GW) biosecurity activities involve the control of unwanted plants and animals for environmental, economic, social and cultural reasons:

- **Environmental**

Many of New Zealand's native plants and animals cannot co-exist with introduced species. In areas of high biodiversity value, pest plants and pest animals need to be controlled to protect vulnerable ecosystems

- **Economic**

The impact of pest plants and pest animals leads to considerable economic loss in many of New Zealand's primary industries. Pest management is essential to the success of industries such as agriculture

- **Social**

Pest organisms create a range of social problems within our communities. Pest plants and pest animals cause a considerable nuisance in many aspects of rural and urban life, inhibiting the ability of people to enjoy their property, lifestyle and wellbeing

- **Cultural**

Activities carried out under the Regional Pest Management Plan 2019-2039 (RPMP) provide for the protection of the relationship between Maori and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wahi tapu and taonga, and the protection of those aspects from the adverse effects of pests.

The RPMP was prepared in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 1993 and became operative on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2019.

## 1.2 Linkage to the Regional Pest Management Plan

This Operational Plan has been prepared in accordance with section 100B of the Biosecurity Act 1993. This plan identifies and outlines the nature and scope of activities GW intends to undertake in the implementation of its RPMP for the financial year 2021/22.

The RPMP contains objectives specific to individual pests and outlines the means by which GW, as the Management Agency, will achieve those objectives.

The RPMP has clearly defined rules to be met by all land occupiers. GW has responsibility to ensure land occupiers are aware of, and meet, their obligations for pest management on their properties. GW can also undertake pest control operations where there is recognised regional benefit.

### **1.3 Implementation**

The purpose of this plan is to implement the RPMP region-wide by:

- **Minimising the actual and potential adverse or unintended effects associated with the specified organisms;**
- **Eradicating certain organisms, reducing the extent of others, and containing those species that are already well established;**
- **Enabling monitoring for the presence of declared pests in the Wellington region.**

### **1.4 Review**

This plan will be reviewed and reported on annually. The plan may be amended to ensure that the objectives of the RPMP will be achieved within its terms. Section 100G of the Biosecurity Act allows GW to make minor changes to the RPMP, provided that it is satisfied that the changes will not have any significant effects on the rights and obligations of any persons.

### **1.5 Integration with Annual Plan**

As far as practicable, the Operational Plan has been integrated with GW's Annual Plan. The Annual Plan sets the overall priorities and work programmes for the organisation and provides an overview of related pest management activities for the 2021/22 year. Implementation costs are included in the Annual Plan.

### **1.6 Integration with GW biodiversity activities**

GW has responsibilities to manage biodiversity under the Resource Management Act 1991. Various council programmes that contribute to the management of biodiversity have been consolidated into the Biodiversity department. Biodiversity related activities and the role of the Biodiversity department are guided by the Greater Wellington Biodiversity Strategy.

The management of high value biodiversity areas across the region is coordinated by the Biodiversity department. Pest plant and pest animal control is a key method for managing native biodiversity, requiring ongoing investment of council resources, with a significant amount allocated to the Key Native Ecosystem (KNE) programme. The KNE programme focuses on managing representative areas of original ecosystems types that are of high biodiversity value, predominately through ongoing coordinated pest control for KNE sites. Implementation of this programme is largely undertaken by the Biosecurity department.

This work is complemented by other efforts such as fencing to exclude farm stock and advocating for legal protection under QEII and other covenanting agencies

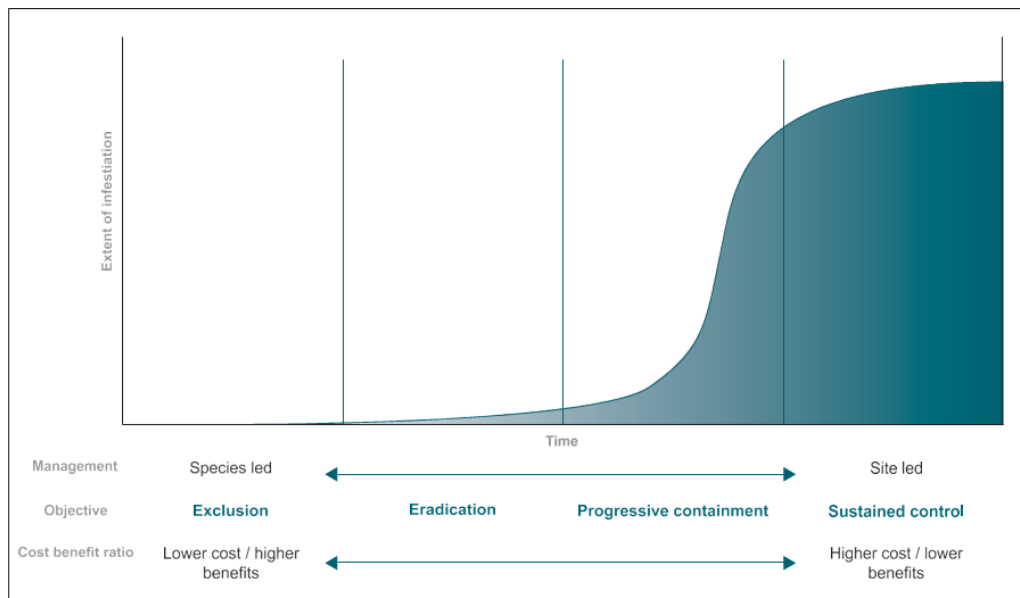
## **1.7 Areas of responsibility**

This plan and the RPMP are based on the following core areas of GW's responsibility:

- **Regulation (standards and enforcement)**  
Standards, rules and restrictions are set and compliance enforced with penalties, when and where necessary
- **Inspection**  
Regular property inspections ensure that rules and regulations are being met and changes in pest densities are determined over time
- **Monitoring**  
Undertaking monitoring for pests in the region to determine their presence, distribution and effects, and to measure the extent to which the objectives of the RPMP are being achieved
- **Direct control**  
Funding and undertaking pest control in some circumstances as a service for regional benefit
- **Advice and education**  
Free advice is given to raise awareness of pest problems and to provide land occupiers with the information to control their own pests
- **Community initiatives**  
Guidance and support is provided for community driven initiatives to control pests
- **Cost recovery**  
A full cost recovery operational service is available for pest control
- **Biological control**  
As approved biological control agents become available, GW may elect to utilise them. Biocontrol is currently a key tool in the management of rabbits and various pest plant and other harmful species.

## **1.8 How the pest species are decided**

A cost-benefit analysis (CBA) is undertaken for all species proposed for the RPMP. This process decides what control, if any, is to be undertaken and what level of management is needed for the species. The CBA works in conjunction with the invasion curve, which designates the different management programmes.



**Figure 1: Phases of a pest through time in relation to its appropriate management. Adapted from Greater Wellington’s Regional Pest Management Plan, published May 2019.**

<b>Infestation phase</b>	<b>Phase characteristics</b>	<b>Management programmes</b>
<b>Absent</b>	Pest not yet established in the Wellington region, or, all known sites are eradicated	Exclusion
<b>Lag</b>	Pest numbers low, rate of population increase low, distribution limited	Eradication
<b>Explosion</b>	Rapid growth in population size and range	Progressive Containment
<b>Established</b>	Pest fills most of available habitat	Sustained Control

### 1.9 Species in the Operational Plan

Some species in the plan are collated by category, but individual species or projects with a considerable investment or public interest are listed separately to provide greater transparency of expenditure.

### 1.10 Pest control methods

Greater Wellington uses a range of methods and tools to control pest plants and pest animals within the region. All control operations are undertaken by trained staff, contractors or volunteers using industry accepted best practice techniques. This methodology considers environmental and humane factors alongside cost-effectiveness and practicality. Chemical based pest control methods are utilised only when non-chemical methods are impractical or inadequate. All GW control operations aim to minimise the amount of chemical used in the natural environment. For a full list of the pesticides used by GW refer to Appendix 1.



## 2. Pest Animals

### 2.1 Performance targets and measures

#### 2.1.1 Wallaby (*Macropus rufogriseus*, *M. eugenii*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Prevent the establishment of wallabies in the Wellington region.			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Conduct searches and control in areas that are vulnerable to infestation by wallaby species based on sightings or reports of illegal releases.</p> <p>Service will be provided within one working day of notification.</p>			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Number of detections of live and dead animals per year, over time.			

#### 2.1.2 Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Eradicate all rooks from the region - no active rookeries within 10 years of the commencement of the RPMP.			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Survey rook populations annually in areas where they are known to exist, and where new infestations are reported (aerial and ground based surveys).</p> <p>Undertake direct control (by aerial nest treatment or ground control) of rooks by service delivery at all known sites.</p> <p>Inspect pet shops, online sales and rook keepers for the sale and/or breeding of rooks.</p> <p>Support appropriate research initiatives, including biological control should it become available.</p>			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Numbers of rooks and rook nests recorded and controlled over time.			

### 2.1.3 Feral rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Mitigate impacts of feral rabbits by ensuring land occupiers maintain feral rabbits on their land at population levels below Level 5 on the Modified McLean Rabbit Infestation Scale 2012 (see Appendix 2).			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Provide inspection and control advice to landowners.</p> <p>Require landowners to undertake rabbit control if population level exceed Level 5 on the Modified McLean Rabbit Infestation Scale 2012.</p> <p>Provide a referral or cost recovery service (free inspection, full cost of control) to land owners/occupiers and local authorities who request rabbit control.</p> <p>Respond to public enquiries within ten working days.</p> <p>Release biological control agents for the control of feral rabbits when appropriate.</p>			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Number of rabbit enquiries received per year, over time.			

### 2.1.4 Wasps: common wasp (*Vespula vulgaris*), German wasp (*V. germanica*), Australian paper wasp (*Polistes humilis*), Asian paper wasp (*P. chinensis*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Mitigate impacts of wasps to protect the environment and public health in the Wellington region.			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Respond to public enquiries within ten working days to provide a referral service to land owners/occupiers who require wasp control.</p> <p>Require land occupiers to destroy all wasp nests on their property if there is a health and safety hazard associated with wasp nests.</p> <p>Record and maintain records of wasp complaints received and their location in the Wellington region through client data base information.</p> <p>Support research initiatives into the control of wasps.</p> <p>Release biological control agents for the control of wasps where appropriate.</p>			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Number of wasp enquiries received per year, over time.			

2.1.5 European hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus occidentalis*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Control hedgehogs in KNE areas and territorial authority (TA) reserves within the Wellington region as required.			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance within selected KNE's to determine the presence of hedgehogs using tracking tunnels.</p> <p>Undertake control of hedgehogs within selected KNE's as part of the integrated management of those areas, to levels that protect the biodiversity values of the areas.</p> <p>Provide a cost recovery service in actively managed TA reserves in agreement with the associated TA.</p>			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Small mammal monitoring programme.			

2.1.6 Feral deer: fallow deer (*Dama dama*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), Sika (*C. nippon*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Control feral deer in KNE areas and on TA reserves within the Wellington region as required.			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Undertake direct control by service delivery of feral deer in selected KNE's as part of the integrated management of those areas, to levels that protect the biodiversity values of the areas.</p> <p>Provide a cost recovery service in actively managed TA reserves in agreement with the associated TA.</p>			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Compare number of deer shot against hunter effort, over time.			

2.1.7 Feral goat (*Capra hircus*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Control feral goats in KNE areas and on TA reserves within the Wellington region as required.			
<b>Activities</b>	Undertake direct control by service delivery of feral goats in selected KNE's as part of the integrated management of those areas, to levels that protect the biodiversity values of the areas.			

	Provide a cost recovery service in actively managed TA reserves in agreement with the associated TA.
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Compare number of goats shot against hunter effort, over time.

#### 2.1.8 Magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen tibicen*, *G. tibicen hypoleuca*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Control aggressive / swooping magpies to protect the public, and reduce the effects of magpies on the natural environment in the Wellington region through the loan of traps.			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Undertake control of magpies by within ten working days where there is known to be a threat of injury to members of the public, or complaints are made to that effect.</p> <p>Respond to land owners/occupiers wanting to undertake magpie control within 15 working days of receiving a request for information and/or assistance. Provide control tools as they become available.</p> <p>Provide advice, education and assistance to occupiers wanting to undertake magpie control.</p> <p>Support appropriate research initiatives into magpie impacts.</p>			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Track number of magpie enquiries received per year.			

#### 2.1.9 Mustelids: ferrets (*Mustela furo*), stoats (*M. ermine*), weasels (*M. nivalis*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>Control mustelids in KNE and Regional Possum Predator Control Programme (RPPCP) areas as well as TA reserves, as required.</p> <p>Eradicate mustelids on land contained within the boundaries of Predator Free Wellington initiatives.</p>			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Support and/or undertake control in conjunction with Predator Free Wellington project partners.</p> <p>Undertake control of mustelids in selected KNE and RPPCP areas as part of the integrated management of those areas.</p> <p>Provide a cost recovery service in actively managed TA reserves in agreement with the associated TA.</p>			

<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Small mammal monitoring programme.
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#### 2.1.10 Pest cat (*Felis catus*)

<b>Exclusion</b>	<b>Eradication</b>	<b>Progressive containment</b>	<b>Sustained control</b>	<b>Site-led</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Control pest cats in KNE areas and on TA reserves within the Wellington region as required.			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance in KNE areas and actively managed TA reserves, to determine the presence of pest cats and status of existing or historical sites of cat colonies.</p> <p>Undertake control of pest cats within selected KNE's as part of the integrated management of those areas, to levels that protect the biodiversity values of the areas.</p> <p>Provide a cost recovery service in actively managed TA reserves in agreement with the associated TA.</p> <p>Provide information and advice on the impacts of pest cats and best-practice control methods, particularly to communities near KNE's and TA reserves.</p> <p>Enforce the rule that no person shall feed or provide shelter to pest cats on private or public land within the Wellington region, without the permission of the occupier.</p>			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Number of pest cat complaints received and resolved per year, over time.			

#### 2.1.11 Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*)

<b>Exclusion</b>	<b>Eradication</b>	<b>Progressive containment</b>	<b>Sustained control</b>	<b>Site-led</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>Eradicate possums on land contained within the boundaries of the Predator Free Wellington (PFW) initiative.</p> <p>Control possums in selected KNE's and TA reserves to reduce the impacts on the biodiversity and cultural and economic values in the Wellington region.</p>			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance on land contained within the Predator Free Wellington initiative.</p> <p>Support and/or undertake control in conjunction with Predator Free Wellington project partners.</p> <p>Undertake control in KNE's and other sites of ecological</p>			

	<p>significance in agreement with the land owners/occupiers.</p> <p>Provide a cost recovery service in actively managed TA reserves in agreement with the associated TA.</p> <p>Support research initiatives, including biological control.</p>
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	No possum detections and sightings in the PFW areas.

#### 2.1.12 Regional Possum Predator Control Programme

<b>Exclusion</b>	<b>Eradication</b>	<b>Progressive containment</b>	<b>Sustained control</b>	<b>Site-led</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>Control possums to low numbers (5% or less of residual trap catch index – ‘RTC’) in the RPPCP area.</p> <p>Control mustelids in selected high native biodiversity value sites within the RPPCP area.</p>			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Establish and maintain possum and predator control programmes, in collaboration with landowners (possum ground control over 80,000 ha and mustelid control over 4,300 ha).</p> <p>Provide up to date information on the RPPCP on our website.</p>			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Monitor selected sites to assess effectiveness of possum control.			

#### 2.1.13 Rats (*Rattus norvegicus*, *R. rattus*)

<b>Exclusion</b>	<b>Eradication</b>	<b>Progressive containment</b>	<b>Sustained control</b>	<b>Site-led</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<p>Control rats in selected KNE areas and TA reserves as required.</p> <p>Eradicate rats on land contained within the boundaries of the Predator Free Wellington initiative.</p>			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance on land contained within the boundaries of the Predator Free Wellington initiative.</p> <p>Support and/or undertake control of rats in conjunction with Predator Free Wellington project partners.</p> <p>Undertake control of rats in selected KNE’s as part of the integrated management of those areas.</p> <p>Provide a cost recovery service in actively managed TA reserves in agreement with the associated TA.</p>			

<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Small mammal monitoring programme.
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#### 2.1.14 Advice, Education and Engagement

<b>Exclusion</b>	<b>Eradication</b>	<b>Progressive containment</b>	<b>Sustained control</b>	<b>Site-led</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Support pest animal management in the region by enabling public and communities to reduce the adverse effects of pest animals through education and advice on pest animal control and impacts.			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Provide a referral or cost recovery service to occupiers who require pest animal control.</p> <p>Provide information to landowners about their responsibilities for pest animal control.</p> <p>Provide information and advice to the public regarding pest animal identification, impacts and control, through website information, social media, events and site inspections.</p> <p>Provide advice and support community groups undertaking pest animal control.</p> <p>Provide up to date information on all RPMP pest animal species on our website</p>			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Number of pest animal related public enquiries received per year, compared over time.			

### 3. Pest Plants

#### 3.1 Performance targets and measures

##### 3.1.1 Alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*), Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*), Nassella tussock (*N. trichotoma*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Prevent the establishment of exclusion species in the Wellington region.			
<b>Activities</b>	Respond to reported sightings of exclusion pest plants and carry out control within one working day of notification.  Develop promotional material and a schedule for engagement with the general public, stakeholders, interest groups and others associated with invasion pathways.			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Track number of people engaged in media posts and number of enquiries received through the client enquiry system, over time.			

##### 3.1.2 Moth plant (*Araujia hortorum*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Destroy all known infestations of moth plant within the Wellington region, prior to seed set.			
<b>Activities</b>	Conduct searches and control work in known moth plant infested areas based on sightings/public reports or current distribution database.  Respond to public enquiries within five working days of notification.			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Compare area of infested land over time.			

##### 3.1.3 Senegal tea (*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Destroy all known infestations of Senegal tea within the Wellington region, prior to seed set.			
<b>Activities</b>	Conduct searches and control work in known Senegal tea infested areas based on sightings/public reports or current distribution database.			



	Respond to public enquiries within five working days of notification.
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Compare area of infested land over time.

#### 3.1.4 Spartina (*Spartina anglica*, *S. alterniflora*)

<b>Exclusion</b>	<b>Eradication</b>	<b>Progressive containment</b>	<b>Sustained control</b>	<b>Site-led</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Destroy all known infestations of spartina within the Wellington region, prior to seed set.			
<b>Activities</b>	Conduct searches and control work in known spartina infested areas based on sightings/public reports or current distribution database. Respond to public enquiries within five working days of notification.			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Compare area of infested land per year over time.			

#### 3.1.5 Velvetleaf (*Abutilon theophrasti*)

<b>Exclusion</b>	<b>Eradication</b>	<b>Progressive containment</b>	<b>Sustained control</b>	<b>Site-led</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Destroy all known infestations of velvet leaf within the Wellington region, prior to seed set.			
<b>Activities</b>	Conduct searches and control in all active velvetleaf infested areas (three times at six weekly intervals during the growth season). Respond to public enquiries within five working days of notification.			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Compare area of infested land over time.			

#### 3.1.6 Woolly nightshade (*Solanum mauritianum*)

<b>Exclusion</b>	<b>Eradication</b>	<b>Progressive containment</b>	<b>Sustained control</b>	<b>Site-led</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Destroy all known infestations of woolly nightshade within the Wellington region, prior to seed set.			
<b>Activities</b>	Conduct searches and control work in known woolly nightshade infested areas based on sightings/public reports or current distribution database. Respond to public enquiries within five working days of			

	notification.
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Compare area of infested land per year over time.

### 3.1.7 Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)

<b>Exclusion</b>	<b>Eradication</b>	<b>Progressive containment</b>	<b>Sustained control</b>	<b>Site-led</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Progressively contain and reduce the geographic distribution or extent of purple loosestrife in wetlands or waterbodies identified as specific outstanding waterbodies and wetlands in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington region.			
<b>Activities</b>	Conduct searches and undertake control of all purple loosestrife infested areas based on sightings/public reports or current distribution database.  Respond to public enquiries within five working days of notification.			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Compare area of infested land over time.			

### 3.1.8 Wilding conifers: European larch (*Larix decidua*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and pine species (*Pinus spp.*)

<b>Exclusion</b>	<b>Eradication</b>	<b>Progressive containment</b>	<b>Sustained control</b>	<b>Site-led</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Progressively contain and reduce the geographic distribution or extent of wilding conifers where the alpine and sub-alpine ecosystems of the Pakuratahi Forest KNE in the Remutaka Ranges are at risk.			
<b>Activities</b>	Conduct searches and control in targeted areas based on sightings and/or public reports or current distribution database.  Respond to public enquiries within ten working days of notification.			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Compare area of infested land per year over time.			

### 3.1.9 Blue passionflower (*Passiflora caerulea*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Control blue passionflower within the Wellington region to minimise adverse effects on native biodiversity, the economy and environment.			
<b>Activities</b>	Conduct searches and control work in all known blue passionflower infested areas based on sightings/public reports or current distribution database.  Respond to public enquiries within five working days of notification.			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Compare area of infested land over time.			

### 3.1.10 Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Control boneseed in sites of non-productive coastal habitats to preserve special coastal communities.			
<b>Activities</b>	Carry out control of boneseed in known targeted areas of non-productive coastal habitats based on sightings/public reports or current distribution database.  Respond to public enquiries within ten working days of notification.			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Compare area of infested land over time.			

### 3.1.11 Climbing spindleberry (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Control climbing spindleberry within the Wellington region to maintain at low levels (as per last detailed survey in 2014).			
<b>Activities</b>	Conduct searches and control work in all known climbing spindleberry infested areas based on sightings/public reports or current distribution database.  Respond to public enquiries within ten working days of notification.			

<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Compare area of infested land over time.
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### 3.1.12 Eelgrass (*Vallisneria spiralis*, *V. gigantea*)

<b>Exclusion</b>	<b>Eradication</b>	<b>Progressive containment</b>	<b>Sustained control</b>	<b>Site-led</b>
<b>Objective</b>	Control eelgrass in wetlands or waterbodies identified as specific outstanding waterbodies and wetlands in the Proposed Natural Resources Plan for the Wellington region to protect wetland habitats with high native biodiversity values			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Control of eelgrass in known targeted wetlands and waterbodies based on sightings/public reports or current distribution database.</p> <p>Provide signage at the targeted locations as advisory notices for the public.</p> <p>Respond to public enquiries within ten working days of notification.</p>			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Compare area of infested land per year over time.			

3.1.13 Banana passionfruit (*Passiflora mixta*, *P. mollissima*, *P. tripartita*), Cathedral bells (*Cobaea scandens*), Old man's beard (*Clematis vitalba*)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Control and reduce the geographic distribution and/or extent of these species within the Hutt City Council TA boundary. Programme delivered by Hutt City Council.			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Hutt City Council may conduct searches and control these species in areas known to be infested by these species.</p> <p>Hutt City Council will provide advice and information to land occupiers and the general public to promote awareness and encourage the public to report any infestations.</p> <p>Hutt City Council will provide education, advice and awareness-raising and publicity activities to other interested parties to prevent the spread of these species.</p>			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Hutt City Council's responsibility.			

3.1.14 Key Native Ecosystems, Reserves and Forest Health (Pest Plants)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Protect and improve indigenous biodiversity through control of pest plants in the Key Native Ecosystems as per KNE operational management plans.			
<b>Activities</b>	Undertake control of plants identified in the KNE operational management plans.			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Annual KNE site inspections			

### 3.1.15 Biocontrol

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Assist effective control of widely established invasive plants and RPMP pest species by the release of biocontrol agents where appropriate.			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Participate in the National Biocontrol Collective to support relevant biological control research initiatives. Assist in biocontrol research projects.</p> <p>Release of biocontrol agents as available and required following the National Biocontrol Collective guidance and national best practice.</p> <p>Carry out biocontrol agent distribution and impact monitoring work.</p> <p>Harvest and disperse successful agents throughout the region.</p> <p>Harvest agents for other regions where possible.</p> <p>Provide up to date information on biocontrol on our website.</p>			
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Monitor biocontrol agents distribution and impacts as detailed by the National Biocontrol Collective.			

### 3.1.16 Advice, Education and Engagement

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
<b>Objective</b>	Effective collaboration and engagement with our external biosecurity partners and the public to ensure effective pest plant management in the region.			
<b>Activities</b>	<p>Inspect plant retailers, plant sale outlets and markets within the Wellington Region as per National Pest Plant Accord.</p> <p>Undertake monitoring, surveillance and control of all known sites of the Ministry for Primary Industries National Interest Pest Response programme species (Manchurian wild rice and Cape tulip).</p> <p>Provide education to the public and stakeholders in the identification of pest plants and control advice when required.</p> <p>Public engagement via social media, newspaper, radio, event attendance to promote awareness of pest plants and their adverse impacts.</p>			

	Provide up to date information on RPMP pest plant species on our website.
<b>How we monitor progress</b>	Number of public enquiries, reports and sightings of pest plant over time. Uptake of social media promotions.

**4. Anticipated costs**

The table below outlines the anticipated costs of implementing the Plan:

	<b>Species-Led</b>	<b>Site-Led KNE</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Pest Animals</b>	\$1,605,600	\$969,700	\$2,575,300
<b>Pest Plants</b>	\$1,297,100	\$635,400	\$1,932,500
<b>Biocontrol</b>			\$165,400
<b>Landscape RPPCP</b>			\$1,750,000
<b>Total</b>	\$2,902,700	\$1,605,100	\$6,423,200

**5. Implementation report**

A report on the RPMP Operational Plan and the summary of its implementation will be prepared no later than five months after conclusion of the financial year. Copies of the report will be made available to the public.

## **Appendices:**

### **Appendix 1: Chemical Controls in use by Greater Wellington to implement the RPMP**

#### **Herbicides:**

Clopyralid (Void)

Diquat (Reglone, Dy-Quat)

Glyphosate 360, 450, 510, 540 (Roundup, Agpro Glyphosate, Cut and Treat Gel)

Haloxypop-P-Methyl (Agpro Haloxypop 100, Ignite)

Metsulfuron-Methyl 600 (Escort, Agpro Meturon, Zeal)

Picloram (Tordon Brushkiller XT, Vigilant II Gel)

Triclopyr 600 EC (Grazon, Tordon Brush Killer XT, Agpro Triclopyr 600, X-Tree Wet & Dry)

Triclopyr 360 Triethylamine (Garlon 360)

#### **Vertebrate Toxic Agents and insecticides:**

1080 pellets (RS5, No 7)

1080 Paste

Alphachloralose (paste, wheat)

Brodifacoum (Pestoff pellets, Pestoff High Strength, rodent blocks)

Bromadiolone (Confrac blocks)

Cholecalciferol (cereal pellets and Feracol paste)

Coumatetralyl (blocks)

Cyanide (Feratox, paste)

Diphacinone (50D, Ratabate, Ditrac)

Diphacinone and Cholecalciferol (Double Tap)

Difethialone (rodent paste bait)

DRC 1339 paste (rook nest baiting) and bread dripping baits, macaroni baits)

Fipronil (Vanquish ant bait, Vespex wasp bait)

Magtoxin (fumigant pellets)

PAAP (stoat control)

Permethrin (Permex, Dust 2 Dust powder)

Pindone (possum pellets, rabbit pellets, liquid concentrate)

Sodium Nitrate (possum and pig bait)



## Appendix 2: Modified McLean Scale

Scale	Rabbit Infestation
1	No sign seen. No rabbits seen.
2	Very infrequent sign seen. Unlikely to see rabbits.
3	Sign infrequent with faecal heaps more than 10 metres apart. Odd rabbit may be seen.
4	Sign frequent with some faecal heaps more than 5 metres apart, but less than 10 metres apart. Groups of rabbits may be seen.
5	Sign very frequent with faecal heaps less than 5 metres apart in pockets. Rabbits spreading.
6	Sign very frequent with faecal heaps less than 5 metres apart over the whole area. Rabbits may be seen over whole area.
7	Sign very frequent with 2-3 faecal heaps often less than 5 metres apart over the whole area. Rabbits may be seen in large numbers over the whole area.
8	Sign very frequent with 3 or more faecal heaps less than 5 metres apart over the whole area. Rabbits likely to be seen in large numbers over the whole area.



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