

Keeping Pests Out

2015/2016 Operational Plan for the Bay of Plenty
Regional Pest Management Plan 2011-2016



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Bay of Plenty Regional Council
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NEW ZEALAND





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Part 1: Plan overview

1 Purpose

Bay of Plenty Regional Council (Council) is the management agency for the Regional Pest Management Plan for the Bay of Plenty 2011–2016 (RPMP). Section 100B of the Biosecurity Act 1993 (BSA) requires the management agency of any RPMP to prepare an Operational Plan to implement the RPMP. The BSA also requires the Operational Plan to be reviewed annually and amended where appropriate.

The plan amends the original Operational Plan to reflect changes made in Council's Long-Term Plan 2015-2025.

This Operational Plan outlines the approach and scope of activities and actions that Council will undertake to implement the RPMP during the 2015/2016 financial year.

2 Definitions and terminology

The terms and definitions of the RPMP also apply to this plan. A glossary of definitions can be found on page 51 of the RPMP.

3 Regional Pest Management Plan overview

The RPMP sets specific outcomes and objectives for pest management within the Bay of Plenty region.

Regional Pest Management Plan outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Our people, economy and ecosystems are protected from harmful pests.
Intermediate Plan outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No new pests are established in the region*.• Identified pest impacts are excluded, reduced or contained.• Our regional communities are experienced and effective pest managers.
Plan objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invest in the prevention of new pest populations establishing in the region.• Promote and invest in the control of pests across the region.• Support initiatives that national and regional communities undertake to manage pests.• Ensure the ongoing development and implementation of our biosecurity system.
The things Bay of Plenty Regional Council does	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support national pest programmes.• Make and enforce rules.• Carry out pest control.• Undertake surveillance and monitoring.• Provide support, advice and information.• Develop and review policy.

**This is an aspirational outcome; ensuring that no new pests become established is inherently hard to achieve.*

The RPMP classifies pests based on an assessment of the:

- Severity of the threat that the pest poses environmentally, socially and economically.
- Cost of action.
- Effectiveness of response, both locally and regionally.

This assessment is underpinned by a cost-benefit analysis¹.

The classification system creates four different levels of management response. The RPMP assigns roles and responsibilities to Council, occupiers and the community, according to how a particular pest is classified.

Pest classification	Classification definition	Roles and responsibilities
Agency pests	Pests of national significance that are managed by programmes coordinated by the Crown.	The Crown has a lead role in managing these pests. Council may provide co-funding and assistance. Occupiers and other agencies are bound by the plan's rules and statutory obligations associated with these pests.
Exclusion and eradication pests	Pests Council wants to prevent from entering or eradicate from the region.	Council leads the management of these pests if they are present, and aims to eradicate them. Occupiers and other agencies are bound by the plan's rules and statutory obligations associated with these pests.
Containment pests	Pests Council wants to minimise the effects of and prevent their further spread.	Occupiers and agencies take a lead role in managing these pests, and are bound by the rules and statutory obligations associated with these pests. Council enforces rules and statutory obligations and supports community initiatives. Council provides advice and support on control method and may assist with control through approved programmes.
Restricted pests	Pests Council wants to reduce the impact of and will support community efforts to control, in places where they are a problem.	Occupiers and communities take the lead role in managing these pests, through voluntary control. Council enforces statutory obligations and provides advice and support.

¹ Jon Sullivan and Melissa Hutchison (2010) Pest impact assessment and cost benefit analysis for the proposed Bay of Plenty Regional Pest Management Strategy.

4 Council activities

4.1 Providing support, advice and information

Council will encourage and assist occupiers and the community to manage pests named in the RPMP. Council provides advice and information on identifying pests as well as the most appropriate control methods. Raising awareness of pests, the threats they pose and how they are spread, will be a priority across the region.

Funding and resources may be provided to support the work of occupiers and community groups through approved programmes.

4.1.1 Supporting approved programmes

Council will provide resources and funding to support occupiers and community groups to control containment and restricted pests through approved programmes.

Approved programmes include:

- Biodiversity Management Plans (BMP).
- Care groups.
- Riparian Management Plans (RMP).
- Council/industry partnerships.
- Joint agency partnerships.
- Property Pest Control Plans.
- Other programmes specifically approved by Council.

Biodiversity Management Plans (BMPs), Care Groups and Riparian Management Plans (RMPs) are funded through Council's Integrated Catchment Activities.

Programmes involving partnerships with industry and other agencies are jointly funded and/or jointly managed with the industry group or agency.

Programmes currently supported are:

- 1 Wild Kiwifruit Programme – this programme is jointly funded by Kiwifruit Vine Health, occupiers and Council.
- 2 Eastern Bay of Plenty Feral Goat Programme – this is a collaborative programme with Department of Conservation (DOC), Nga Whenua Rāhui, and Gisborne District Council. Each agency provides funding and management (depending on land tenure) of feral goats east of the Rangitāiki River.
- 3 Dama Wallaby Management Programme - this is a collaborative programme with DOC and Waikato Regional Council jointly funding the management of dama wallabies in the central North Island.

Council will consider assisting occupiers to meet their obligations under the RPMP, by developing Property Pest Control Plans. Such plans will act as an agreement between Council and the occupier on how they will manage a specified pest on their property. Council may support the plans by providing advice, funding, resources and materials.

Property Pest Control Plans will be developed, in agreement with the occupier where there is clear evidence that the following criteria exist:

- It would be unlikely that occupiers could meet their obligations under Rules D(1), D(2), D(3), D(4), or E(1) of the RPMP, due to the extent and/or density of a pest infestation, within the term of the RPMP or within an appropriate timeframe to prevent regeneration of the pest.
- Specialist skills, materials and/or equipment are needed to control a specific pest in an effective manner e.g. the herbicide Unimaz is very effective at controlling Asiatic knotweed but is not readily available to the public.

Prior to deciding whether to develop a Property Pest Control Plan with an occupier, Council will assess:

- The nature of the pest problem (this will include determining the scale of the problem and reasons for it).
- The resources and costs necessary to control the pest.
- Future management of the site needed to prevent further pest problems.
- Risks of no action (if no risk, the site could be eligible for an exemption under section 78 of the BSA).

4.2 Surveillance and monitoring

Council will undertake and support routine monitoring and surveillance of pests already in the region, as well as pests that are not in the region but present elsewhere in New Zealand.

As part of this role, Council will also undertake general surveillance for new and unusual pest incursions. This surveillance will be assisted by community reports and by information from neighbouring agencies.

4.3 Carrying out pest control

Council will carry out pest control where it is feasible and cost-effective to do so. The main situations where we will undertake pest control are:

- Managing new pest incursions.
- Controlling exclusion and eradication pests.
- Where landowners are unwilling to act (and Council will recover costs).
- Through approved programmes, where industry, organisations or landowners request our services because they are unable to act, or it is more efficient for us to act.

As part of our role in carrying out pest control, we will also invest in the use of biological control agents as well as research into more effective pest control methods.

4.4 Support national pest programmes

National pest programmes are led by the Crown, primarily through Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI). Council will support the Crown to manage agency pests.

4.4.1 **Supporting national biosecurity emergencies**

The Ministry of Primary Industries have engaged AsureQuality Limited to build and manage a network of resources to respond to national biosecurity emergencies. This network is called the National Biosecurity Capability Network. Council joined the network in June 2011 and as a participant will supply an agreed level of resources to support the management of national biosecurity emergencies. Costs incurred during any response will be recovered from the Crown.

4.5 **Enforcement of rules**

Council will use a number of options and tools to gain compliance with the RPMP. These range from providing information and raising awareness through to the use of powers² provided by the BSA.

Council's enforcement role begins when there are reasonable grounds to believe that non-compliance with the rules has occurred, or continues to occur, despite the occupier being aware of their obligations under the RPMP.

The main approaches to compliance and enforcement are:

- Raise awareness within the Bay of Plenty of RPMP rules and how to comply with them.
- Inspect and monitor properties within the Bay of Plenty and inform occupiers of the presence of pests and how to manage them so they are able to comply with the RPMP.
- Identify incidents of non-compliance.
- Carry out enforcement action when non-compliance is occurring.

The purpose of enforcement is to improve the compliance of those who do not comply with the rules and to shift their behaviour to where they are more likely to comply in the future. Enforcement action also reassures those who make an effort to comply, that we will detect non-compliant behaviour and take appropriate action.

4.5.1 **Enforcement criteria**

We will consider each incident of non-compliance on a case-by-case basis and select the appropriate enforcement response.

If non-compliance is of a minor nature, we would prefer to work with the occupier to help them become compliant without using enforcement.

Where non-compliance is more serious, such as deliberate flouting of a rule and repeated or on-going behaviour, Council will take the following actions in this order until compliance is achieved:

- Direct the duty holder to take action by issuing a Notice of Direction under section 122 of the BSA.
- Undertake the work ourselves and recover costs under section 128 of the BSA.
- Undertake a prosecution against the duty holder.

² The specific Part VI powers conferred to implement the RPMP are listed in Appendix 6 of the RPMP.

4.5.2 Exemptions

An occupier may apply to Council for an exemption from any requirement in a RPMP rule. Council's process and criteria for granting an exemption are detailed in Appendix 6 of the RPMP.

4.6 Working with the Crown and territorial authorities

Recent amendments to the Biosecurity Act (September 2012) will allow for the Crown to be bound to a RPMP through "good neighbour rules". Directions for setting good neighbour rules will be contained in a National Policy Direction which is yet to be finalised by the Crown.

4.6.1 Crown land

Council negotiates funding and control programmes on Crown administered land with the DOC and Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) annually.

4.6.2 New Zealand Transport Agency

The New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) is responsible for land associated with the National State Highway Network.

Council will seek to encourage NZTA to provide funding for pest control so that it meets its good neighbour obligations.

4.6.3 KiwiRail

KiwiRail is considered to be a Crown agency.

Council will seek to encourage KiwiRail to provide funding for pest control so that it meets its good neighbour obligations.

4.6.4 Territorial authorities

Territorial authorities are bound by the rules in the RPMP and are responsible for meeting their costs of complying with this plan.

5 Resource allocation and priorities

The implementation of the RPMP is funded through the Biosecurity Activity in Council's Long-Term Plan. The budget set for 2015/2016 is \$2,707,000³.

³ The budget includes an allocation of \$60,000 to the Animal Health Board to support TB vector control within the region, which falls outside the scope of the RPMP.

This level of funding is insufficient to fully and effectively deal with the full range of pests and management actions required by the RPMP. Therefore, funding has been prioritised to:

- Surveillance.
- Management of new incursions.
- Management of exclusion/eradication pests.
- Advocacy and advisory services.
- Management of containment pests where good progress is being made and a reduction in effort will compromise progress made to date.

Although some pests will not receive full funding associated with managing them across the region, Council will act on any complaints or enquires related to the pest from the public.

Part 2: Pest-led approach

1 “Pest-led” approach

Both the RPMP and the Operational Plan take a “pest-led”⁴ approach with progress being measured and reported in terms of pest distribution and density. Consistent measures of pest distribution and density are important to the on-going integrity of the reporting process.

Pest distribution information is built up from the total area of spatially distinct infested sites, while pest density information describes the relative abundance of the pests at those sites.

Note: While Council will continue collecting data, its current data management systems are not able to report it. Council will commence the development of a new data management system to support biosecurity work during the 2015/2016 year as part of its ‘Accelerate’ Project.

1.1 Defining pest distribution

The distribution of an individual pest is defined by the total hectares of “sites” that it infests.

A site is a discrete area where an infestation of a pest is present or known to have been present. For any given pest, a site is a spatially defined area that is distinct from other sites in biological and management terms.

When delimiting a pest site, Council, firstly, considers the biology of the pest population and, secondly, considers whether any management, land use or tenure matters affect site delimitation. Sites are classified as either Active or Historical:

- **Active site** A site known to contain a pest, or that is not yet deemed to be free of a pest.
- **Historical site** A site which has been at zero density for a minimum number of years (number of years being species dependent) with no observed re-occurrence during that time. Historical sites are considered inactive or eradicated.

Changes in pest distribution will be recorded by:

- 1 Difference in the total area infested, i.e. the total area of active sites.
- 2 Difference in the percentage of potential habitat⁵ within the region infested by a pest.
- 3 Difference in area of active sites and historical sites.

⁴Implicit in the “pest-led” approach is the assumption that increasing distribution and or density of pests will impact negatively on our economic, environmental, social and cultural values. That assumption is reasonable given the cost-benefit analysis and public process which resulted in the current list of regional pests. Alternative or additional measures include “outcome monitoring”, which aim to measure the state of the affected resource as the pest is managed. Outcome measures may be employed in support of pest-based measures where practicable.

⁵ Potential habitat is an estimate of the total area in the Bay of Plenty region where a pest can potentially establish successfully.

1.2 Estimating pest density

The abundance or density of a pest will be recorded against each active site.

Density is relative to carrying capacity and can be applied to any pest species in light of its biology. More detailed pest density information may be collected for individual species or sites of particular interest as appropriate.

- **High density** Population at carrying capacity for the site. Typified by a well-established population that is not subject to active management or control.
- **Medium density** Population below carrying capacity. May be subject to sporadic control, or be an establishing population.
- **Low density** Population well below carrying capacity. May be either an established population that is under good control, or a recent incursion that is beginning to establish.
- **Zero density** All known individuals of the pest at the site have been controlled, however re-infestation may be possible from, for example, viable dormant seeds or root fragments.

Changes in pest density will be recorded by:

- 1 Percentage of pests that have had their density reduced.
- 2 Difference in area for specific pests where pest densities have changed.

2 Surveillance

Surveillance will be applied to all high risk areas associated with an active site:

- **High risk areas** Places where a pest is not currently known to be or have been present, but where spread or establishment is likely. High risk areas do not generally include all potential habitat, but relate to areas where spread from active sites is imminently feasible.

The community also plays a significant role in surveillance of pests. Where a landowner or member of the community reports the presence of a pest (or suspected pest) Council will investigate the report. Where the presence of a pest is confirmed and it is not within a known active pest site, Council will determine the extent of the infestation site, and apply management in accordance with Part 3 of this plan.

Surveillance will be recorded by:

- 1 Outcomes of surveillance of high risk areas.
- 2 Number and area of new active sites detected by surveillance.
- 3 Number of "new to region" pests detected.

Part 3: Operational targets and actions

1 New pest incursion surveillance and control

1.1 Management objectives

To detect new pest incursions as early as possible, assess the risk they may pose and manage high risk pests to contain and/or eradicate them.

1.2 Actions

Detect new pest incursions	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Develop and implement Regional Surveillance Plan. All reported incidences of new pests, or reported movement of risk goods or equipment which may have resulted in a pest incursion, are investigated. Share incursion information with neighbouring agencies. Obligations under the National Pest Plant Accord are fulfilled.
Reporting	Specific activities
Statutory reporting obligations	In accordance with section 46 of the BSA, report to the MPI Chief Technical Officer (CTO), the presence of any notifiable organism which the Council believes the CTO is not aware of. In accordance with section 44 of the BSA, report to MPI of the presence of any organism that is believed to be "new to New Zealand".
Control pest	Specific activities
"New to New Zealand" pests	Council will assist with control of any "new to New Zealand" pests in accordance with National Biosecurity Capability Network agreement with MPI.
"New to region" pests	Complete pest-risk assessment. Develop and implement a site management plan for high risk pests. Implement small scale programmes subject to section 100 of BSA, where appropriate.
2015/2016 budget	\$263,650

2 Agency pests

2.1 Management objective

Support national pest management initiatives led by the Crown.

2.2 Species and status

Species name	National interest pest response ⁶	Unwanted organism ⁷	Notifiable organism ⁸	Wild Animal Control Act ⁹	Active sites in region
Cape tulip	✓	✓	✓		✓
Hydrilla	✓	✓	✓		
Johnson grass	✓	✓	✓		
Manchurian wild rice	✓	✓	✓		
Phragmites	✓	✓	✓		
Phytophthora taxon Agathis		✓			
Pyp grass	✓	✓	✓		
Salvinia	✓	✓	✓		✓
Water hyacinth	✓	✓	✓		✓
White bryony	✓	✓	✓		
Didymo		✓			
Rainbow lorikeet	✓	✓ ¹⁰			✓
Feral sika deer				✓	✓

⁶ The MPI-led National Interest Pest Responses (NIPR) aim to eradicate selected established pests from New Zealand. These pests were selected for national response because of their potential to have a significant impact on our economic, environmental, social and cultural values.

⁷ "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, subject to sections 52 and 53 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 no person may communicate, release, spread, sell or offer for sale, or propagate breed or multiply any unwanted organism.

⁸ The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, declare organisms to be notifiable. Subject to section 46 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, every person who suspects a notifiable organism may be present at a place where it is not presently established, and has no reasonable grounds for believing that the Chief Technical Officer is aware of the organisms presence, must without unreasonable delay, report the presence to the Chief Technical Officer (MPI).

⁹ The Wild Animal Control Act 1977 applies to all land for the purposes of controlling wild animals generally, and of eradicating wild animals locally where necessary and practicable, as dictated by proper land use. This Act is administered by the Department of Conservation.

¹⁰ An exemption provides that bird fanciers may hold and sell rainbow lorikeets. Otherwise sections 52 and 53 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 apply so that this unwanted organism must remain in captivity.

2.3 Actions

Reporting	Specific activities
Statutory reporting obligations	In accordance with section 46 of the BSA, report to the MPI Chief Technical Officer (CTO), the presence of any notifiable organism which the Council believes the CTO is not aware of. In accordance with section 44 of the BSA, report to MPI of the presence of any organism that is believed to be “new to New Zealand”.
Surveillance and monitoring	Specific activities
New incidence of agency pests in the region	Council officers will be alert to the presence of agency pests in the course of their work, with any new incidence reported to MPI. Any other reports of incidence of agency pests to the Council will be communicated to MPI.
Control pest	Specific activities
Control of agency pests	As agreed with MPI or DOC.
2015/2016 budget	\$9,000

3 Exclusion and eradication pest plants

3.1 Management objectives

- Immediate control leading to the eradication of new occurrences in the region.
- Control of pest plants to zero density.

3.2 Generic exclusion and eradication pest plant actions

Detect new sites	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Identify and inspect high risk areas annually. Investigate all reported incidences of new sites and movement of risk goods or equipment. Share distribution and incursion information with neighbouring agencies.
Limit spread	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Declare active sites a “Restricted Place” (section 130 BSA) where appropriate. Enforce Rules B(1)-B(4) of RPMP.
Support advice and information	Provide affected occupiers and their neighbours with education and identification material. Provide potential exacerbators with education and identification material. Raise public awareness across the region using education material.

3.3 Specific Pest activities for 2015/2016

3.3.1 Alligator weed

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Survey high risk areas for pest spread. Monitor zero density sites two times per year and control any re-emergence.
Pest control	Implement site management plans in place for all active sites. Control terrestrial sites at least four times per year. Control aquatic sites at least two times per year. Investigate improved or alternative control technology.
2015/2016 budget	\$52,300

3.3.2 Horse nettle

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Survey high risk areas for pest spread. Monitor zero density sites two times per year and control any re-emergence.
Pest control	Implement site management plans in place for all active sites. Control active sites at least twice per year. Investigate improved or alternative control technology.
2015/2016 budget	\$12,060

3.3.3 Kudzu vine

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Survey high risk areas for pest spread. Monitor zero density sites two times per year and control any re-emergence.
Pest control	Implement site management plans in place for all active sites. Control active sites at least twice per year.
2015/2016 budget	\$4,400

3.3.4 Marshwort

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Surveillance included in ornamental pond surveillance.
Pest control	No known sites in the Bay of Plenty region.
2015/2016 budget	\$0

3.3.5 Nassella tussock

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Survey high risk area for pest spread. Monitor zero density site two times per year and control any re-emergence.
Pest control	Only known site is currently at zero density.
2015/2016 budget	\$320

3.3.6 Noogoora bur

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Survey high risk areas for pest spread. Monitor zero density sites two times per year and control any re-emergence. Monitor effects of land use change as a control method.
Pest control	Implement site management plans in place for all active sites. Control active sites at least three times per year. Investigate improved or alternative control technology.
2015/2016 budget	\$17,500

3.3.7 Wild purple loosestrife

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Survey high risk area for pest spread. Monitor zero density site two times per year and control any re-emergence.
Pest control	Only known site is currently at zero density.
2015/2016 budget	\$360

3.3.8 Senegal tea

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Survey high risk areas for pest spread. Monitor zero density sites two times per year and control any re-emergence.
Pest control and surveillance	Implement site management plans in place for all active sites. Control active sites at least once per year. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2015/2016 budget	\$2,500

3.3.9 Spartina

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	No surveillance planned.
Pest control	Develop and implement Site Management Plan for Maketū. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2015/2016 budget	\$36,000

3.3.10 Water poppy

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Surveillance included in ornamental pond surveillance.
Pest control	No work planned. Only known site is now historic.
2015/2016 budget	\$0

3.3.11 White edged nightshade

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Survey high risk areas for pest spread. Monitor zero density sites two times per year and control any re-emergence.
Pest control	Implement site management plans in place for all active sites. Control active sites at least two times per year.
2015/2016 budget	\$1,000

4 Exclusion and eradication pest animals

4.1 Management objectives

- Immediate control leading to the eradication of new occurrences in the region.
- Eradication of currently known populations of pest animals.

4.2 Generic exclusion and eradication pest animal actions

Detect new sites	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Inspect pest fish high risk areas as part of aquatic macrophyte and ornamental pond surveys. Investigate all reported incidences of new sites and movement of risk goods or equipment. Share distribution and incursion information with neighbouring agencies.
Limit spread	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Declare active sites a "Restricted Place" (section 130 BSA) where appropriate. Enforce Rules C(1) – C(5) of RPMP.
Support advice and information	Provide affected occupiers and their neighbours with education and identification material. Provide potential exacerbators with education and identification material. Raise public awareness across the region using education material.

4.3 Specific pest activities for 2015/2016

4.3.1 Catfish

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Surveillance at lakes Rotoiti and Rotomahana.
Pest control	No known catfish populations present in the Bay of Plenty.
2015/2016 budget	\$2,000

4.3.2 Koi carp

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Surveillance included as part of ornamental pond surveillance.
Pest control	No known koi carp populations present in the Bay of Plenty.
2015/2016 budget	\$0

4.3.3 Perch

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Surveillance included as part of ornamental pond surveillance.
Pest control	No known perch populations present in the Bay of Plenty.
2015/2016 budget	\$0

4.3.4 Rooks

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Surveillance at East Taupō. Investigate reports if received.
Pest control	Control any identified nesting populations. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2015/2016 budget	\$10,000

5 Containment pest plants

5.1 Management objectives

- Reduction in distribution and density of known populations.

5.2 Generic containment pest plant actions

Detect new sites	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	High risk areas are identified annually, and inspected on a programmed basis. Investigate all reported incidences of new sites and movement of risk goods or equipment. Share distribution and incursion information with neighbouring agencies.
Limit spread	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Enforce Rules D(1)-D(8) of the RPMP.
Support advice and information	Provide affected occupiers and their neighbours with education and identification material. Provide potential exacerbators with education and identification material. Raise public awareness across the region using education material.

5.1 Specific pest activities for 2015/2016

5.1.1 African feather grass

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Survey high risk areas for pest spread. Inspect active sites two times per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council effects control twice annually under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints.
2015/2016 budget	\$7,330

5.1.2 Apple of Sodom

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Survey high risk areas for pest spread. Inspect active sites two times per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council effects control twice annually under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints.
2015/2016 budget	\$6,310

5.1.3 Asiatic knotweed

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Survey high risk areas for pest spread. Inspect active sites two times per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council effects control twice annually under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2015/2016 budget	\$7,320

5.1.4 Blackberry

Action	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Enforce compliance with Rule D(2) upon complaint.
2015/2016 budget	\$2,590

5.1.5 Boneseed

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Inspect active sites in the Whakatāne area once per year. Re-survey pest distribution.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council effects control once annually under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2015/2016 budget	\$2,750

5.1.6 Chilean rhubarb

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Inspect active sites in the Ōpōtiki area once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Investigate complaints.
2015/2016 budget	\$0

5.1.7 Climbing spindleberry

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Survey high risk areas for pest spread. Inspect active sites once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council effects control once annually under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints. Support community action at Lake Tarawera.
2015/2016 budget	\$22,960

5.1.8 Coast tea tree

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Monitor control progress on Matakana Island.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2015/2016 budget	\$0

5.1.9 Darwin's barberry

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Survey high risk areas for pest spread. Active sites are inspected once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council effects control once annually under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints. Support biological control research initiatives.
2015/2016 budget	\$1,000

5.1.10 *Egeria densa*, hornwort and lagarosiphon

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites in the Rotorua Lakes are inspected on a programmed basis.
Pest control	Support LINZ control operations. Maintain weed cordons at selected boat ramps. Investigate improved or alternative control methods. Investigate boat cleaning facilities for selected lakes. Obtain resource consent for use of diquat and investigate consent for endothall. Investigate complaints.
2015/2016 budget	\$100,000

5.1.11 Gorse

Action	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Enforce compliance with Rule D(2) upon complaint.
2015/2016 budget	\$2,540

5.1.12 Green goddess lily

Action	Specific activities
Pest control	Provide support and advice. Investigate complaints.
2015/2016 budget	\$500

5.1.13 Italian buckthorn

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites in the western Bay of Plenty are inspected once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council effects control once annually under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints.
2015/2016 budget	\$16,000

5.1.14 Lantana

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites in Rotorua are inspected once per year. Monitor lantana rust release sites.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council effects control once annually under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints.
2015/2016 budget	\$2,500

5.1.15 Lodgepole pine

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites north of State Highway 38 and in the Whirinaki area are inspected once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council effects control once annually under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2015/2016 budget	\$3,000

5.1.16 Old man's beard

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Survey high risk areas for pest spread. Active sites are inspected once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Investigate complaints. Council effects control once annually under approved Council programmes. Support community action at Lake Tarawera.
2015/2016 budget	\$35,600

5.1.17 Ragwort

Action	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Enforce compliance with Rule D(2) upon complaint.
2015/2016 budget	\$540

5.1.18 Royal fern

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	No surveillance planned.
Pest control	Site management under approved Council Biodiversity Management Plans. Investigate complaints.
2015/2016 budget	\$0

5.1.19 Variegated thistle

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Survey high risk areas for pest spread. Active sites are inspected once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Investigate complaints.
2015/2016 budget	\$0

5.1.20 Wild ginger – yellow and kahili

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites in the Ōpōtiki area are inspected once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council effects control once annually under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints.
2015/2016 budget	\$23,540

5.1.21 Wild kiwifruit

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites are inspected once every three years on a programmed basis.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council, with support from Kiwifruit Vine Health, effects control under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2015/2016 budget	\$100,000

5.1.22 Woolly nightshade

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites in the Ōpōtiki and Rotorua areas are inspected once per year. Monitor woolly nightshade lacebug (Bio-control agent) populations.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council supports occupier control under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints.
2015/2016 budget	\$26,000

5.1.23 Yellow flag iris

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites in the Rotorua and Whirinaki areas are inspected once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council supports occupier control under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints.
2015/2016 budget	\$5,000

6 Containment pest animals

6.1 Management objectives

- Reduction in distribution and density of known populations.

7 Generic containment pest animals actions

Detect new sites	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	High risk areas are identified annually, and inspected on a programmed basis. All reported incidences of new sites, or reported movement of risk goods or equipment which may have established a new site, are investigated. Share distribution and incursion information with neighbouring agencies.
Limit spread	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Enforce Rule E(1)-E(5) regionally.
Support advice and information	Affected occupiers and their neighbours are targeted with education and identification material. Potential exacerbators are targeted with education and identification material. Public awareness is raised across the region through the distribution of education material.

7.1 Specific pest activities for 2015/2016

7.1.1 Feral goats

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Zero density sites are monitored annually for the first three years, and then once every three years, and controlled as required.
Pest control	Council, in partnership with DOC, Ngā Whenua Rāhui and Gisborne District Council, effects control annually subject to the "Strategic Management Plan for feral goats east of the Rangitāiki River". Investigate improved or alternative control methods. Review of "Strategic Management Plan for feral goats east of the Rangitāiki River".
2015/2016 budget	\$152,000

7.1.2 Rudd and tench

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Surveillance included as part of ornamental pond surveillance.
Pest control	Advocacy. Investigate complaints.
2015/2016 budget	\$200

7.1.3 Wallabies

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Re-survey wallaby distribution within the Bay of Plenty and Waikato regions.
Pest control	In partnership with Waikato Regional Council and DOC, review and implement a joint operational plan to contain wallabies to their current range. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2015/2016 budget	\$95,000

8 Restricted pest animals and plants

8.1 Management objectives

- Bay of Plenty residents and community groups understand the impacts of restricted pest plants and animals and prevent their spread.
- Bay of Plenty residents and community groups voluntarily participate in a wide range of activities that contribute towards the management of the impacts of restricted pests.

8.2 Specific activities for 2015/2016

Limit spread	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Enforce Rules F(1)-F(3) and G(1)-G(3) regionally.
Support advice and information	Provide affected occupiers and their neighbours with education and identification material. Provide potential exacerbators with education and identification material. Raise public awareness across the region using education material.
Control pest	Specific activities
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council supports occupier control under approved Council programmes. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2015/2016 budget	\$137,350

9 Other pest work

The management of newly discovered pest incursions is considered high priority work but occurs outside the scope of the RPMP. Council is currently managing incursions of rough horsetail, delta arrowhead, creeping gloxinia and spiny emex through site management plans. Council is also managing two marine pests, Mediterranean fanworm and clubbed tunicate under the Bay of Plenty Marine Biosecurity Management Plan that was approved by Council in May 2014.

Council will also provide a contribution to the TB Free Programme in the Bay of Plenty.

Pests programme	Specific activities
New incursions	Implement site management plans.
2015/2016 budget	\$13,650
Marine pests	In partnership with MPI and University of Waikato, implement the Marine Biosecurity Management Plan.
2015/2016 budget	\$147,000
TB Free Programme	Provide funding contribution in accordance with funding agreement with OSPRI.
2015/2016 budget	\$60,000